

NEW KOREA



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BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION IN KOREA

A government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Premier Anton Yugov paid a friendly visit to our country on September 24-29, at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During their stay in Korea, the Bulgarian delegates visited factories, enterprises, farms and cultural establishments in Pyongyang and other parts of the country. Everywhere the guests were met with warm and cordial welcome of the people.



Above: Talks in progress between the leaders of our Government and the delegates of the Bulgarian Government

Middle: Premier Anton Yugov is accorded enthusiastic welcome by Pyongyang citizens

Below: In Hichun Premier Anton Yugov caresses Mrs. Kim Hwa Joon's son who recovered under the treatment of the physician of the Bulgarian Medical Corps



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The October Revolution and the Korean People

THE KOREAN people, together with hundreds of millions of people throughout the world, are celebrating with pomp the 40th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The cities, towns and villages throughout the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have put up hundreds of posters and placards in honour of the occasion, and at every theatre and cinema special programmes are being staged.

The working people at factories, enterprises, mines and in the countryside who launched an increased production movement in celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the October Revolution, have achieved great success, showing promise of fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1957 plan.

Marking the anniversary, the entire Korean people feel anew the pride of living in such glorious era. Today, the banner of socialism is flying over vast areas which account for more than a third of the world population. It is now only forty years—not a long period of time—since the day the October Revolution brought, for the first time in the human history, the victory of socialism to Russia—a sixth of the globe.

The Korean people are well aware of what the October Revolution meant for them. The national liberation struggle of the Korean people against the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, the happy life they are enjoying now under the people's democratic system and the wide prospects of bright future opening up before them—all these things are inseparable from the October Revolution. This is why the Korean people are all the more enthusiastically celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the October Revolution.

The immortal idea of the October which inspired the Korean people with the lofty spirit of struggle for national liberation began to be realized in Korea after our country was liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialist rule. Today, socialism has been realized in half of our country and has developed into an unbreakable force guaranteeing the unification of the fatherland and final victory in our revolution. The further development and consolidation of the international socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the magnificent course of human progress steered by the desire for peace, democracy and socialism constitute an

inexhaustible source of encouragement in our people's struggle for the socialist construction in the northern part and the peaceful unification of the country.

Road to Liberation

The idea of Marxism-Leninism, having found its way into Korea after the great October Socialist Revolution, gradually became the guiding idea and the basis of strategy and tactics in the national liberation struggle of the Korean people against Japanese imperialism.

It was precisely the victory of the October Revolution that inspired the Korean people to rise up in the nation-wide March 1 Anti-Japanese Uprising in 1919. In this connection Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The victory of the October Revolution in Russia was an encouragement for the Korean people in their struggle and indicated for them the road to liberation. Under the influence of the October Revolution the first uprising of the Korean people for national independence against the Japanese plunderers broke out in March 1919 and the broad popular masses took part in it."

The March 1 Uprising marked a turning-point in the movement for national liberation of the Korean people. The Korean people drew the valuable lesson from the experiences of the March 1 Uprising that true social liberation and national independence could be achieved only by upholding the victorious ideas of the great October, not by adhering to the idea of so-called "self-determination" of nations advocated by the American and British imperialists.

In the twenties, under the influence of the victory of the October Revolution, the revolutionary tide was at its height in all countries. Korea, too, was not an exception to this.

It was under these circumstances that the Korean Communist Party was born in 1925. Though it had many defects and shortcomings, the Korean Communist Party "gave an impetus to rapid advance of the national liberation movement." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 5)

The Party, however, was hindered from developing itself into a truly advanced Marxist-Leninist Party of new type due to the continued sectarian quarrels within and

without the Party and to the suppression by the Japanese colonial authorities. The Party was not capable of offering consistently a revolutionary and Leninist leadership to the labour movement in our country. In 1928, that is, no more than three years after its founding, the Korean Communist Party ceased to exist as an organized force.

Armed Struggle in the 30's

The proper dissemination of the revolutionary ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the advancement of labour movement onto a higher stage in Korea can be attributed to the staunch Communists led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the true leader of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. After the 30's, the anti-Japanese struggle in our country assumed a new form — the form of armed struggle with its strategy and tactics firmly based upon the Marxist-Leninist theories.

Marshal Kim Il Sung and his comrades-in-arms organized partisan units in the early thirties. They formed anti-Japanese partisan units in the North-east China in 1932, and founded in 1934 the Korean People's Revolutionary Army by merging into it several guerrilla units that were operating separately in different regions of Manchuria. They set up partisan bases, and then, firmly relying upon them, they fortified their ranks and launched a dauntless struggle against Japanese imperialists.

The staunch Communists led by Marshal Kim Il Sung linked their anti-Japanese armed struggle closely with the Korean people's political and economic struggle that took on different forms according to different circumstances, with a view to further promoting the workers' and peasants' movements. From the first days of the armed struggle Marshal Kim Il Sung attached great importance to the maintenance and strengthening of the ties between the partisan units and the people within and without the country. With this in view, he organized on an extensive scale anti-Japanese organizations such as the Anti-Japanese Association, the Anti-Japanese Union, the Peasants' Society, the Communist Youth Association, the Youth Volunteers, the Women's Association, the Young Pioneers, the Boys' Vanguard, the Production Guerrilla, etc. All the struggles of military and political nature were in close contact with these organizations.

On the basis of these organizational measures Marshal Kim Il Sung founded in 1935 the Fatherland Restoration Association in Manchuria as an anti-Japanese national united front, which conduced greatly to the promotion and development of the national united front movement. The founding of the Fatherland Restoration Association and advancement of the national united front movement not only served to strengthen the mass groundwork of anti-Japanese armed struggle but laid the corner-stones for the founding of the Communist Party.

The program of the Fatherland Restoration Association, drafted by Comrade Kim Il Sung on the basis of Marxist-Leninist theory in full consideration of the Korea's situation in the 30's, constituted a complete whole of Korea's revolutionary line and played the role of a beacon guiding and uniting patriotic forces in Korea.

In organizing and developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Fatherland Restoration Association, emphasis was placed on laying an organizational and ideological foundation for a Marxist-Leninist Party. The staunch Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung followed this line undeviatingly.

The patriots guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the anti-Japanese armed struggle held high the banner of proletarian internationalism and, in particular, linked the slogan of national liberation with that of support of the Soviet Union. This was because the victorious idea of the October and the growth of the strength of the Soviet Union — son of the great October — were an unfailing source of encouragement in the struggle of the anti-Japanese partisans.

"In the days of trying and bitter struggle against the Japanese colonial plunderers the achievements made by our great neighbour, the Soviet Union, were an inexhaustible spring of hope and militant spirit for the Korean people." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 6)

The anti-Japanese partisans regarded it as their noble duty to champion the first socialist state—the Soviet Union—against all the imperialists' aggressive campaigns. They put up such political slogans as "Defend the Soviet Union!" "Make known to everybody the Soviet Union!", etc. The staunch Communists of Korea studied di-

ligently the victorious ideas of the October and sought to learn from the historic experiences of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, applying them creatively in working out the basic line of their struggle. And the might of those ideas and experiences were borne out in the actual struggle.

The anti-Japanese partisan fighters maintained and strengthened internationalist solidarity also with the Chinese people. The staunch Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung were concerned from the very first days of their armed struggle to form an anti-Japanese united front of the peoples of Korea and China. And at last they realized it.

The half century of bitter struggle for national liberation against the Japanese invaders proved that it was the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the banner of the October that led the Korean people along the road to liberation and independence.

To build a New Life

Liberated on August 15, 1945 by the Soviet Army—son of the great October—the Korean people embarked on the road of new life relying on the disinterested support and assistance given by the Soviet Union. The road, however, was not an even highway. Many difficulties lay before the Koreans. We had the very backward economy left behind by the Japanese imperialists which was made worse by the fact that the enemy destroyed factories and enterprises after their defeat. There was a great shortage of national cadres who possessed the experience of administering the state.

But with the fraternal aid of the great Soviet Union and the possibility of learning from the rich and valuable experiences accumulated by the Soviet people in the course of socialist construction, Korean people were able to overcome all the difficulties confronting them. In the struggle of the Korean people to build a new life, the Workers' Party of Korea has always been guided by the valuable experiences of the Soviet Union. It learned from the inspiring examples shown by the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The law-governed process of transition from capitalism to socialism in the Soviet Union and the general principles inherent in it were applied creatively to the actual conditions of Korea.

The ideas of the October has thus come to blossom in our country.

With the land reform, nationalization of industry and other democratic reforms carried out under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and the people's power after liberation, life in our country has undergone a radical change and the firm foundation of the people's democratic system in the northern part of the Republic has been established. The superiority of the people's democratic system set up in our country and the popular policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic brought about epoch-making results in all spheres of economy and culture in the period of pre-war peaceful construction and post-war reconstruction.

In spite of the severe damage of the three year war, in 1956 the country's industrial output was six times that of 1946, the very next year after the liberation, and nearly doubled that of pre-liberation year 1944. The industrial production has grown at a rate unprecedented in our country's history and the qualitative composition of industry altered radically.

During the three years after the war the production of means of production rose four times and consumer goods 2.1 times. The economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic of giving priority to the development of heavy industry while ensuring simultaneously the rapid reconstruction and development of light industry and agriculture has made it possible to improve the impoverished livelihood of the people in a brief space of time. The policy also made it possible for heavy industry to recover from the deadly wounds of war and eliminate the colonial lopsidedness, thus laying the firm foundation for future development of the national economy in our country.

Korea's industry has made rapid progress. Its growth is unbelievable. The colonial industry producing semi-finished goods with backward technique has been reorganized into an independent one on the basis of new technique. Now our industry is turning out various equipment and machines, fabrics and other finished goods.

A decisive victory has already been won in the socialist transformation of agriculture. Of the country's total peasant households 85.5 per cent have joined agricultural co-

operatives, and the peasants are becoming working people of socialist type. This victory in agricultural co-operation made it possible for rural economy to heal rapidly the war wounds, creating preliminary conditions for gradual technical reformation of agriculture and further rapid development of its productive forces. Our peasants have come to see clearly that only the road to cooperation leads them to happiness.

Huge Tasks

Socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic has entered a new stage. In towns and villages of our country the labour struggle of the working people for successful accomplishment of the First Five-Year Plan is going full blast.

The targets set in the First Five-Year Plan are huge ones. By the end of the First Five-Year Plan the country will stamp out the economic lopsidedness handed down from the old society and establish an independent economy based on the developed industry. In 1961 Korea, a backward agrarian country in the past, will become a developed industrial-agricultural country.

In order to realize this, a great increase in the industrial output is envisaged. In the other fields of the national economy, too, similar growth of production is expected.

The socialist transformation of the small commodity economy — the last hot-bed for capitalism and exploitation in our country — will be completed during the Five-Year Plan period.

It is specified in the Five-Year Plan that the questions of people's livelihood — clothing, food and housing — should be fundamentally solved in this period.

By 1961, food question will not only be solved but there will be substantial quantities of surplus grain. The state will ensure the production of over 3,700,000 tons of cereals in 1961 by supplying an annual output of over 600,000 metric tons of chemical fertilizer.

Along with this, the output of various fabrics will reach 17 metres per capita and the annual catch of marine products over 600,000 tons, all of which serves to improve the people's livelihood.

Our social revolution entails a cultural re-

volution. In the First Five-Year Plan period the network of schools will be extended and the system of seven-year compulsory schooling will be introduced. Special emphasis will be placed on technical education.

The December Plenum of the C.C., Workers' Party of Korea, discussed the plans for 1957 — the first year of the First Five-Year Plan — and came to the conclusion that a movement should be launched for rational utilization of manpower and materials and more effective exploration of inner reserves in order to overcome the difficulties and obstacles lying before us.

The call of the December Plenum of the C.C., Workers' Party of Korea, met with a warm response on the part of the working people who roused themselves to unprecedented labour endeavour. In response to the resolution of the C.C., Workers' Party of Korea, which called for "increased production and economization", the workers at all industrial enterprises overfulfilled the production targets for the first half of this year by 12 per cent and topped the plan for more production by 2 per cent. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the total industrial output value in the first half of this year increased by 41 per cent, the record overfulfilment of the set plan in the post-war period.

The peasants also displayed a splendid heroism in fighting and overcoming the severe drought which lasted for more than 90 days. They are determined to fulfil the grain production target set for the year—3,400,000 tons.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution the labour enthusiasm of the entire working people of the country, both in urban communities and villages, has reached its height and their struggle for the attainment of their goal set for the first year of the First Five-Year Plan entered a decisive stage.

Triumphant March

The great cause of socialist construction has stirred up inexhaustible creative energy among the working people of our country.

Tested and tried in the long, hard struggle in the past and with the Workers' Party of Korea as their reliable guide, the Korean

people, unified as one, demonstrated once again their mighty strength in the victorious elections to the Supreme People's Assembly held on August 27 this year.

In developing, both politically and economically, the northern part of the Republic — base of our revolution — into a more solid and powerful force with successful fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan, the Korean people will further fortify the material guarantee for the peaceful unification of the country — our most urgent task.

The anti-popular policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique in South Korea for the twelve years since liberation spelled for the people nothing but the complete wreckage of industry, agriculture and livelihood. Suffice it to point out that the industrial output in South Korea now is less than half that of the days of Japanese colonial rule. The acute economic crisis in South Korea is now developing into a political one. The South Korean people are more vehemently declaring that they can "no longer tolerate" the rule of these scoundrels. The American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique have been making a big fuss about "march north", and desperately trying to fan the arms drive in an attempt to find a way out of the serious crisis they are facing. But it is as clear as day that these attempts are doomed to failure and will only accelerate their end.

In their ceaseless struggle for the peaceful unification of the country the Korean people will never tolerate the provocative acts of the enemies.

No force on earth can block the road opened up by the great October before the Korean people, who are triumphantly marching forward towards the final goal under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea — the guiding force of the Korean people.

Holding high the victorious banner of the October, the Korean people are staunchly adhering to proletarian internationalism, treasuring above all the traditional friendship with the great Soviet people — their liberator — and contributing to strengthening the united force of the great community of the socialist countries.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

TEN YEARS have elapsed since the United States first brought the Korean question to the U.N. The United Nations, however, has failed to make any positive contribution to the promotion of the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

All the decisions the United States forced upon the Korean people in the name of the U.N. only complicated the situation and made the Korean problem more difficult to solve.

The United Nations Organization is not entitled, as stipulated in Article 107 of the United Nations Charter, to discuss the Korean question, one of the outstanding issues after World War II.

Whenever the U.N. wishes to discuss the Korean question, it must invite the representatives of the Korean people, in conformity with the principles of the U.N. which provide that in case the U.N. discusses the destiny of a nation the representatives of the nation concerned must be invited.

But the United States, in violation of the principles, has been persistently demanding unilateral discussion of the Korean question without the participation of true representatives of the Korean people. What kind of resolution would come of such unilateral discussion is quite clear.

At the Second Session of the General Assembly of the U.N., the United States forced her voting machines to pass a resolution on the formation of the "Temporary United Nations Commission on Korea" which was to supervise elections in North and South Korea.

The illegal resolution which was adopted in total disregard of the will of the Korean people contained such terms as "unification" and "independence." But the intention of the United States behind such fair words was to form her puppet government which would serve to implement her policy aimed at colonial subjugation of the Korean people, and to legalize it with the stamp of the U.N. Least of all was the United States interested in seeing the Korean people win their independence along democratic lines.

The "United Nations Commission on Korea," manipulated by the United States, staged the separate elections in South Korea in May 1948. The result of the elections conducted by open police interference and terrorism and carried out at the point of U.S. bayonet was the establishment of the Syngman Rhee puppet government.

With the aim of conquering the whole of Korea by armed force, in June 1950, the United States instigated the Syngman Rhee clique to attack the northern part of Korea. Then she hurled against Korea her army, navy and air force for open armed invasion under cover of the U.N. flag.

The Ninth Session of the General Assembly of the U.N., which opened after the armistice in Korea, passed the so-called 15 Nations Resolution stipulating the holding of elections in accordance with the reactionary election regulations of the South Korean authorities, under the supervision of the U.N. and under the condition of the U.S. army remaining stationed in South Korea. The provisions envisaged in the resolution were none other than the proposals the United States put forward at the Geneva Conference on the Korean question. The majority of the countries following the lead of the United States rejected the proposals of the Soviet delegation which called for convening an international conference of the countries concerned for the peaceful unification of Korea by the Koreans themselves.

At the Tenth and Eleventh Sessions of the General Assembly, similar resolutions were adopted at the instance of the aggressive elements of the United States.

"Two Terms"
A series of debates in the U.N. in the past ten years revealed that the United States has not given up her aggressive aim and that she is not interested in the peaceful adjustment of the Korean question.

The United States has been demanding the Korean people to accept two terms unacceptable to any sovereign nation. One of them is that the "settlement" of the Korean question is only possible under the condition of the U.S. army remaining stationed in South Korea, which means an attempt to stifle the will of the Korean people with the help of the American bayonet. The second term is that the elections must be supervised by the U.N. All of this adds up to America's

way of legalizing her illegal acts and hoodwinking public opinion. It is foolish of her to think that she can attain with the help of an illegal resolution of the U.N. what the armed forces of the 16 nations failed to gain.

No matter how many resolutions — resolutions against the will of the Korean people — the U.N. may pass, they cannot, as has been confirmed, settle the Korean question. And the Korean people will not be intimidated or duped by such resolutions.

Isn't it high time now for the U.N. to draw lessons from past failures?

Despite the numerous "resolutions" and "recommendations," no progress has been made in the settlement of the Korean question.

If the U.N. sincerely wishes to render help to the settlement of the Korean question, it must respect the will of Korean people.

Unilateral discussions of the Korean question without hearing the opinions of the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the true representatives of the Korean people, will not produce a fair solution.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has requested on several occasions that representatives of the Korean people be permitted to attend the discussions on the Korean question in the U.N. General Assembly. The just request of the Korean people have enjoyed the unanimous

LETTER TO U.N. SECRETARY- GENERAL AND PRESIDENT OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE FORTHCOMING DEBATE ON THE KOREAN QUESTION AT THE TWELFTH SESSION OF THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Foreign Minister Nam Il sent on October 3 the following letter to Dag Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary-General, and Leslie Knox-Munro, President of the Twelfth Session of the U.N. General Assembly:

To Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary-General.
To Mr. Leslie Knox-Munro, President of the Twelfth Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

In connection with the forthcoming debate on the Korean question at the Twelfth Session of the U.N. General Assembly, I have the honour of addressing this letter to you, being authorized by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has already requested on a number of occasions that its representatives be invited to the discussion of the Korean question at the United Nations.

This demand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is vitally concerned about a fair solution of the Korean question is entirely just. However, to our regret, the Korean question has been discussed unilaterally at the United Nations so far without the participation of the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

No question concerning the interests of the Korean people can be discussed fairly without the participation of the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea once again demands the invitation of its representatives to the discussion of the Korean question at the Twelfth Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

I request that you convey this letter of mine to all the delegations of the member nations to the United Nations and inform me of the result.

Respectfully yours,

NAM IL

Foreign Minister of the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea

October 3, 1957, Pyongyang.

support of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving nations. But the United States and the countries blindly following her lead have rejected our request, making it impossible for the true Korean representatives to attend the discussions of the Korean question.

The attitude of the United States only re-

veals that she is out to obstruct the settlement of the question. The United States has rejected our just request lest her aggressive policy against Korea be made public to the whole world by the representatives of the Korean people, and lest the fair proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful adjustment of the Korean question be known more widely to the U.N. member states.

Such an insidious intention of the United States was more vividly revealed when she rejected at the Eleventh Session of the General Assembly the proposals of the Indian delegation for inviting the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the discussions of the Korean question (The proposals of the Indian delegation were backed by the Soviet and 19 other delegations). Such an unreasonable act of the United States was denounced by world public opinion.

The paper *Indian Express* wrote early this year:

"The Ceylonese delegation was right when it called on the U.N. to give up its discrimination against Ceylon and contempt for North Korea. Such an attitude of the U.N. only evokes the flames of indignation and harms its prestige as a mediator."

And the *Daily Hindustan* commented:

"In connection with this, the attitude of the United States will not contribute to the settlement of the question of Korea's unification."

Unilateral Action

More and more countries are coming out in condemnation of the absurd obstinacy of the United States on the settlement of the Korean question. Nevertheless, the United States continues to scheme to aggravate tension in Korea and place new obstacles in the way of the settlement of the Korean question. This is revealed in her attempt to admit unilaterally South Korea into U.N. membership.

This year the United States again advanced in vain earlier than usual her old claim of the "admission of the Republic of Korea into U.N. membership."

It is clear to everyone that to admit unilaterally one side of a divided country like Korea into U.N. membership will not make for the unification of the country. And still worse, it will aggravate antagonism between

the two parts of the country and perpetuate the division of the country.

Especially, the unilateral admission of the bellicose Syngman Rhee group into U.N. membership would mean damaging the prestige of the U.N. as an international organization for maintaining peace and international security.

The practical way of solving the question now is, as proposed by the Soviet Union, to admit simultaneously both North and South Korea into U.N. membership.

Simultaneous admission of both North and South Korea into U.N. membership will provide an opportunity for establishing direct contacts between the two parts of Korea which has been artificially divided for more than twelve years now, will promote mutual understanding between them, and, by further lessening tension, will create the possibility for the solution of the Korean question by means of negotiations.

By doing so, the U.N. could help the Korean people settle by themselves the question of their country's unification.

When we view the question of Korea's admission into U.N. membership from the point of the interest of Korea's unification and world peace, unilateral admission of South Korea into U.N. membership can under no circumstances be tolerated.

The attempt of the United States this time to admit unilaterally South Korea into U.N. will be foiled at the rejection of the Soviet Union and the peace-loving powers.

Why does the United States repeatedly make such an absurd attempt?

While slandering the Soviet Union for frustrating their farce, the aggressive elements in the United States try to maintain artificial division of Korea brought about as a result of the occupation of South Korea by the American imperialists, divert the attention of world public opinion from the adventurous provocative acts they are now intensifying in South Korea, and give an impression that they are "interested" in the "settlement" of the Korean question.

War Preparations

The American imperialists have been taking advantage of cease-fire as a period of preparation for another military adventure in Korea. Their scheme to stand in the way of the peaceful unification of Korea and to con-

vert South Korea into a base for atomic war by obstructing the implementation of the Korean Armistice and introducing weapons of new type into South Korea is disclosed to the Korean people and the world public opinion.

In disregard of the strong protest of the Korean people and the peace-loving people throughout the world, this summer the American imperialists moved to Seoul the headquarters of the "U.N. Command," the stronghold of their aggressive armed forces.

But the Korean Armistice Agreement, the gain of the struggle by Korean people and of all people for peace, will not be abrogated unilaterally by the American imperialists.

In its statement of June 26 this year the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea warned:

"Should the American side dare introduce weapons of new type into South Korea in violation of the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. government must be held responsible for all serious consequences arising therefrom."

Any country under the "U.N. Command" which follows the American imperialists in their scheme of obstructing the Korean Armistice, will not be able to save itself from the censure of world public opinion nor evade its share of the responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

The question is how to stop the manoeuvre of the American imperialists to wreck the Korean Armistice and to take effective and positive measures for guaranteeing the maintenance and consolidation of peace in Korea and for expediting peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

With such aim in view, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been demanding that all foreign troops be withdrawn simultaneously from Korea and, at the same time, has proposed time and again to convene an international conference of the countries interested in the Korean question.

Our proposals have enjoyed the full support of the governments of the Soviet Union, People's Republic of China and many other peace-loving countries.

The Korean people consistently maintain that the question of the peaceful unification of Korea should be left to the Koreans them-

selves and that international conditions necessary for this be guaranteed.

The solution of the Korean question by the Koreans themselves on a democratic basis requires, first of all, the withdrawal of the aggressive U.S. army from South Korea.

The root cause of the sufferings and pains of the South Korean people today lies in the occupation of South Korea by the aggressive U.S. army.

As long as such aggressive U.S. army remains stationed in South Korea, political freedom and democratic rights for the people are inconceivable, and flagrant interference in the domestic affairs of Korea is inevitable.

It is clear that unless the aggressive U.S. army withdraws from Korea there will be no lasting peace in Korea, nor will there be a peaceful settlement of the Korean question through negotiations.

To provide a practical guarantee for further alleviating tension and for maintaining durable peace in Korea, both sides of Korea must pledge themselves not to resort to arms drive but cut the strength of their armed forces.

Sincere Stand

In his speech at the First Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly, Premier Kim Il Sung again proposed to the South Korean authorities to cut respectively the strength of armed forces of North and South Korea to 100,000 or less. And he again proposed to take without delay concrete measures for trade relations between North and South Korea, for freedom of travel for the people, and for postal and cultural exchange between the two parts of the country.

The proposals once again show to the whole world how sincerely we are working for the peaceful unification of the country.

Objective reality proves the necessity for realizing contacts and mutual exchanges between North and South Korea and for the convocation of an international conference of the countries interested in the Korean question in the interest of promoting peaceful unification of Korea.

Nevertheless, the ruling circles of the United States, as in all previous cases when they turned down the reasonable proposals of the D.P.R.K. Government for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, rejected without offering any grounds the proposal for the convocation of an international conference

of the countries interested in the Korean question.

The history of the past ten odd years clearly discloses that the United States has obstructed in every way the peaceful adjustment of the Korean question and is running amuck to aggravate tension in Korea and perpetuate the division of Korea.

In this connection, a Japanese military commentator Hajimu Takahashi wrote in a recent issue of the *Economist*.

"When we compare the 'Note on the Armistice Agreement' which the U.S. embassy in Japan circulated to explain the reason for abrogation (abrogation of the Korean Armi-

stice Agreement) with the statement of the Korean government and the explanatory note attached thereto, we find a glaring contrast between the attitudes of the two sides and can obtain certain implications. The former asserts in abstract and arrogant terms that they are not to blame, whereas the latter cites concretely cases of violations by the American side and refuses the groundless assertions of the American side. From this, one can see who is sincerely working for the peaceful unification and who is opposed to it and impudently building a nest in a foreign land." World public opinion brands the United States as the obstructor of the settlement of the Korean question.

To Liquidate Colonial Lopsidedness

KIM SANG HAK

WHEN KOREA was under the Japanese colonial rule, almost all branches of her industry were in the hands of the Japanese imperialists. And their economic policy caused a serious colonial deformity in all branches of Korea's industry.

In the days of colonial rule, lopsidedness of industry found the most striking expression in its production structure.

In the colonial Korea, heavy industry held considerably greater proportion in industrial output. In the latter part of the Japanese rule, production in heavy industry accounted for more than 60 per cent of the total output of industry.

But such a high proportion of heavy industry never meant that heavy industry was put on a firm basis. Quite the contrary. Heavy industry at that time, with a weak foundation of machine-building industry, was a crippled one, because it was connected only with the production of raw materials and half-finished goods for the plunder of mineral wealth by Japanese monopoly as well as with war supplies for the Japanese militarists.

The development of heavy industry was not based on the extended reproduction but on the pillage of Korea's natural resources and on the tightening of subjugation of Korea's economy to that of Japan.

As for the colonial Korea's industries the most backward was machine-building and necessary goods industries.

In 1942, 80 per cent of daily necessities consumed in Korea was imported from Japan. In 1943, the output in machine-building industry accounted for only six per cent of the total output of manufacturing industries. And most of the machine-building factories at that time were small-scale ones, no bigger than repair shops.

In the days of the Japanese rule, production of finished goods was negligible, with stress only on the production of raw materials and half-finished goods. Such a lopsidedness was also manifested in the lack of variety of products.

In chemical and non-ferrous metal industries which held a considerably great proportion in Korea's industry at that time, and

in some branches of ferrous metal industry, raw materials, for the most part, were not made into finished-goods. Production of finished-goods were dependent on factories and mills in Japan.

Korea's industry supplied great quantities of raw materials and half-finished metal and non-metal goods to the Japanese industry to be made into finished-goods. In return machinery and daily necessities were imported from Japan.

The colonial plunder of Korea by the Japanese imperialists brought a serious imbalance in the distribution of industry in Korea.

Industries for raw materials and half-finished goods were disproportionately distributed. Industry and agriculture lost balance and relations between industry and transport were irrational.

Especially, the Japanese, who were only interested in shipping away from Korea natural wealth, built heavy industry along the coasts for the convenience of transport.

Under the Japanese colonial rule, Korea's industry was unevenly distributed: heavy industry in the northern part of the country and light industry in the south.

Restriction of, and disproportion in, the development of technology were most strikingly manifested in the colonial Korea's industry.

Except for several big factories and power stations, most of the industrial establishments in the days of Japanese rule were run on backward technology. And even in some modern factories, manual labour was widely employed, along with modern means of technology.

The typical system of colonial exploitation was manifested in the composition of industrial workers. Japanese monopolists employed Korean workers only where manual labour was needed. Korean workers were forced to work in appalling conditions and were paid meagre wages. Koreans were not offered the opportunity to learn technique. Technical jobs in mines and factories were mostly done by the Japanese technicians. In 1943, Korean technicians made up only 19 per cent of all technical personnel in manufacturing industries in Korea.

Economic Reconstruction

The Korean people, freed from the Japa-

nese colonial rule in August 1945, set themselves the tasks of liquidating the legacy of colonial rule in economy and technology and of recovering the damage done to their national economy. These were their first and foremost tasks in building an independent national economy.

The colonial lopsidedness left over by the Japanese constituted a main obstacle to the rehabilitation of industry. In addition, division of the country into two parts following the liberation has impeded a smooth economic construction.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. paid special attention to the elimination of colonial lopsidedness in industry in the northern part of the country in the periods of peaceful construction before the war and the post-war rehabilitation.

In August 1946, major industries in the northern part of the country were nationalized. As a result, an end was put to the colonial monopoly of the industries, and the ownership of key industries was transferred to the entire people.

With such a radical change-over, we were provided with the prerequisite for the development of socialist industry.

In the period of peaceful construction before the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953), especially from 1947 to June 1950, successful preparations were made, on the basis of planned development of the national economy, for the liquidation of industrial deformity, for the rapid recovery of productive forces and for the future socialist construction in all branches of the national economy.

By 1950, the total industrial output in the northern part of the country had reached the peak level of the Japanese rule. Moreover, this period saw the gradual elimination of colonial defects in structure in every branch of our industry and a certain success was scored in the training of technical personnel.

Elimination of colonial lopsidedness in industry in the peaceful construction period before the war, however, was not remarkable, as the economic rehabilitation and development were made mainly with old equipment.

As is widely known, during the Korean war industry suffered heavy damage. In the war, we lost what we had rehabilitated and built before the war as well as valuable technical personnel.

Even in the harsh days of the war, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. took measures for recovering, in so far as possible, the war damage and extensively rehabilitating industrial establishments. The war made it necessary for our industry to increase rapidly the production of daily necessities for the population and munitions for the front.

As a result, the output of light and machine-building industries made a great increase, assuming a greater proportion in the gross industrial output of our country. In the war conditions, many industrial establishments were evacuated from coastal areas to the hinterland. With the building of factories in the hinterland, there appeared new industrial centres.

After the war, the elimination of colonial lopsidedness began on a larger scale.

The post-war Three-Year Plan period meant for our industry a period of rehabilitation. But, during this period, along with rehabilitation, considerable achievements were registered in the work of laying the foundation for the socialist industrialization of our country. In other words, rehabilitation of old installations was accompanied by technical reconstruction.

By the end of 1956, the last year of the Three-Year Plan, the gross output in state and co-operative industries was 1.8 times as much as in the pre-war 1949.

During the post-war Three-Year Plan period, in the northern part of the country, over 240 big and medium industrial establishments, furnished with up-to-date equipment, were either fully or partially rehabilitated, and expanded. And more than 80 big and medium industrial establishments came into being.

Such a large scale rehabilitation during the Three-Year Plan period made it possible to eliminate substantially colonial defects in the industrial structure in the northern part of the country.

Structural Reform

In the post-war reconstruction period the Party and the Government took measures for the priority development of heavy industry

along with the swift development of light industry. Priority growth of heavy industry is the urgent demand arising in the course of the development of socialist industry.

In view of the fact that the heavy industry of Korea in the days of Japanese rule was weak and depended mainly on producing raw materials and half-finished goods, the important tasks confronting industry were to reform the structure of such "heavy industry" to build a self-supporting heavy industry.

Alongside the extensive rehabilitation of old industrial establishments, remarkable reform was made in the structure of heavy industry.

In reforming the structure of heavy industry, stress was laid on the priority development of machine-building and metal-working industries and, on the whole, on the transition from the production of raw materials and half-finished goods to that of finished goods.

As a result, the output in machine-building and metal-working industries came to hold an increasingly greater proportion in the gross industrial output in the northern part of the country: in 1949 it went up to 8.1 per cent from 1.6 per cent in 1944 and in 1955 it was 17.9 per cent.

Now the machine-building industry in our country, which was practically non-existent in the past, has come to meet, to a certain extent, the demands of our national economy for machinery and spare parts. Our machine-building industry is turning out motors, transformers, lathes, drills, winches, pneumatic compressors, turbines, pumps, etc. And it is envisaged in the current Five-Year Plan that our machine-building industry will substantially meet domestic demands for machinery and spare parts.

As for the production of finished goods, the ferrous metal, non-ferrous metal, chemical and building-materials industries have attained considerable successes. Take metallurgical industry for instance. Production of steel and various kinds of rolled steel products and smelting of various kinds of non-ferrous metals have greatly increased.

Japanese monopolists did not develop light industry in Korea. In the days of Japanese rule establishments of light industry built in the northern part of Korea were very poor.

In view of the fact that the people's living had greatly deteriorated due to the protracted Japanese colonial rule, and the enormous

damage caused by the war, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government have taken every possible measure to enhance their material and cultural standards.

For solving the question measures were taken for the rapid development of our light industry and considerable success has been achieved. Such measures were closely linked with the elimination of the backwardness of light industry, a manifestation of the colonial lopsidedness in industry.

Economic Self-support

The priority development of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, which constitutes one of the most important links in the general line of the economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea in the post-war days, was based on the actual requirements for the building of national economy. And it is to be remembered that the task has been successfully carried out under the favourable condition of socialist international specialization and with the great economic and technical aid rendered by the fraternal countries.

For instance, the proportion of textile industry in the total industrial output increased from 6 per cent in 1944 to 11.4 per cent in 1949, and 18.2 per cent in 1956. The output in the food and food-processing industries increased from 7.8 per cent in 1944 to 12.2 per cent in 1956.

Since the August 15 Liberation, especially in recent years, our industry has been turning out many new items of products which we could not produce in the period of the Japanese rule. To name a few: direct-current generators, high-tension transformers, new types of lathes, pneumatic compressors, gas-generators, various advanced farming implements, chemical products, high quality silk fabrics, rubber goods, enamel ware, etc.

Consequently, the varieties of the industrial products have increased and the lopsidedness in our industry has been eliminated to a great extent.

In connection with the change-over in every branch of industry, the Workers' Party of Korea laid stress on ensuring self-support and many-sidedness of production. This, however, does not mean that our in-

dustry should be based on economic self-sufficiency in a literal sense.

As everyone knows, international specialization, unknown in the capitalist countries, promotes the development of economy in the socialist camp and makes it possible to further develop economy of each country by guaranteeing favourable conditions for its independent development.

Small territory, small population, low level of industrial productive forces, colonial lopsidedness, and above all the division of the land, form obstacles to the progress of our national economy.

This fact makes all the more urgent for the founding of an independent socialist industry in the northern part of the country to put the principle of international specialization into effect. Greater stress has been laid on such branches of heavy industry as machine-building, fuel and power, metallurgical, chemical, and building-material industries, all of which are indispensable for the socialist industrialization of the country.

In this way the socialist industrialization is being promoted in consideration of socialist international specialization, thus rapidly eliminating the colonial lopsidedness.

The colonial defects existing in the distribution of industrial productive forces has to a large extent been corrected.

During the period of the Fatherland Liberation War a great change took place in the distribution of the industrial productive forces, but it was mainly due to the urgent requirement of the war. In this respect, it was inevitable that we were not entirely free from irrationality. After the war a big change took place in the distribution of industrial productive forces.

In connection with the enormous capital construction, a structural change of the existing industrial districts along with the establishment of new industrial centres has taken place, thereby radically altering the industrial map of our country.

In recent years many industrial enterprises have been moved nearer to the districts producing raw material and fuel or the consumers' districts. And at the same time untapped resources are being widely exploited.

Our industry has been further improved by an even distribution throughout the country, which is conducive to the healthy devel-

opment of every branch of industry in all districts, to the promotion of the socialist industrialization and to the strengthening of the defence potentialities.

Technical Reconstruction

Socialist industrialization can be realized only on the basis of a high standard of technique.

To rehabilitate and construct our industry means not only restoring it to its former state but improving it technically.

To eliminate the technical backwardness handed down by the Japanese colonialists the mechanization of production process was necessary. To this end, two measures were taken.

One is to furnish the enterprises rebuilt or newly built with advanced machinery and equipment made in the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. Taking such a measure has enabled our industry to bring about a radical change in its technique.

In the second place, special attention has been paid to the technical reconstruction by introducing small scale or partial mechanization in the work processes. This is an important method for the rise of labour productivity with less investment, and of great significance for the elimination of technical backwardness caused by the Japanese domination.

One of the big obstacles in the way of our economic construction after the country's liberation was the dearth of technical personnel which was a result of the pernicious colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists. Especially, when we started technical reconstruction of industry after the war, the need for technical personnel became even greater for the building of socialism.

The Party and the Government took positive measures for the training of technical personnel in the prewar period of peaceful construction period.

As a result, we now have in every branch of the national economy many experts and technicians who were trained at home or abroad. Numerous skilled workers who have finished professional schools or training

courses are now engaged in economic rehabilitation and construction.

Our university and colleges are training tens of thousands of technicians and experts, while Korean students studying abroad in the fraternal countries number several thousands.

In connection with the question of technical personnel, mention must be made of the fact that the technicians and experts from the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries have rendered great help to us in the solution of technical matters in the post-war days. We set ourselves the task of learning technique in a short space of time from the experts who have come from the fraternal countries to help us.

In this way, the question of technical personnel will be easily solved in the not distant future.

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We have substantially eliminated colonial lopsidedness in our industry. Nevertheless, we are not entirely free from it. In the period of the First Five-Year Plan (1957-1961), foundations for socialist industrialization will be laid in the northern part of the country, and then colonial lopsidedness will be totally corrected.

But the situation in the southern part of the country is quite different. It is under the control of the U.S. monopoly capitalists, who are out to hold sway over the world capitalist system and to have a free hand in outrageous plunder. Under such conditions, the South Korean economy is going bankrupt.

The policies of the U.S. imperialists aiming at armed aggression and colonial enslavement of Korea are driving into total ruin the few crippled industries in South Korea left over by the Japanese imperialists.

Such being the situation, the industrial backwardness and colonial lopsidedness continue to exist in South Korea.

We Koreans are a single nation. We are sure that Korea will be unified peacefully. When Korea is unified, it is no doubt, the self-supporting industry now in progress in the northern part of the country will serve as the basis for the building of self-supporting national economy of Korea as a whole.

My Visit to Korea

MOEDJAJIN

WHEN OUR delegation to the Sixth World Youth and Student Festival left Indonesia, our President Sukarno said: "While you are abroad, conduct yourselves as genuine sons and daughters of Indonesia. And please respect the struggle of every people for their own national freedom."

With all the goings-on in the Festival there were many activities outside the arena.

Particularly pleasant were the inter-delegation meetings with various youth groups. We were most pleased to meet the delegation from the heroic land of Korea.

It goes without saying that the Festival itself and the inter-delegation meetings will aid greatly the cause of friendship and peace in the years to come.

We were delighted when the Korean delegate invited us to visit Korea—the land that repelled the alien invaders so successfully despite the untold hardships and miseries.

On August 25 we arrived in Pyongyang directly from Moscow for a short visit in Korea.

It was the first time for us to be in Korea and actually see things for ourselves. I knew very little about Korea before the Korean war. All I knew was that it was a small peninsula ruled by the Japanese. And during the Second World War we saw some Koreans who were forced into the Japanese army to attack Indonesia.

There are things in common between the peoples of Indonesia and Korea. Both suffered so much under the cruel rule of the imperialists. While the Indonesians were in chains under the Dutch, the Koreans were shackled by the Japanese, and the American imperialists are lording it over a part of Korea at present.

However, imperialism is dying out and the world imperialists know it, too. We Indonesians freed ourselves and the Koreans beat off the American invaders and their mercenaries to preserve their freedom and liberty in the D.P.R.K.

But, as is known to everyone, little Korea paid such a price in defending herself from the diabolical enemies, who are rejoiced at the sight of blood and destruction.

It is, however, beyond one's imagination, unless he sees with his own eyes how the Korean people are toiling to rebuild their country. Workers work day and night to turn out more goods to meet the demands of people. And the peasants do not leave even a very small strip of land lying in waste. Up to the very border of the demarcation line grain is ripening. And every university and college—and there are many—are crowded with students who are eager to serve the people.

But today Korean people still face many difficult problems. The United States of America, which is thousands of miles away from Korea, brought every kind of modern weapon "for their national security" to South Korea imposing an artificial division upon the homogeneous Korean people. They set up a puppet regime with Syngman Rhee as its chief who echoes constantly the war cry of his masters—U.S. imperialists.

The picture is the same with the Dutch colonialists, who turned their cannons towards the Indonesian people in West Irian. Divide and rule is the standing practice of the world imperialists, and they are bent on provoking a new war. But they will not succeed in Korea, nor in Indonesia.

The Korean people do not wish a war, as they know only peace can bring prosperity and happiness to them. They are making every effort to reunite their country by peaceful means.

We were honoured to be received by Premier Kim Il Sung, on which occasion he explained to us the steps the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been taking for the realization of peaceful unification. Among many, he mentioned cultural exchange, exchange of mail and free travel between the North and South proposed by the D.P.R.K. But still South Korea refuses to accept such proposals. Syngman Rhee and his group are answering these proposals with threats and bigger and more arms. And, of course, the U.S. occupation authorities encourage them. In short, the U.S. invaders and their hirelings Rhee gang are only interested in war, while the entire Korean people wish to have their country reunited peacefully and pursue a happy life.

But the warmongers' schemes will not work, as the whole world wants peace. Particularly, this was shown clearly at the Bandung Conference when the Asian-African

countries met to discuss world problems and promote peace. And Bandung showed clearly the best way—the only way—to solve any problems is through negotiation.

Armed aggression, no matter how strong it may be, never works. It did not in Korea, nor did it in Egypt. And the world imperialists tried to crush the wish of the Indonesian people.

The Korea we are visiting today is a nation where the entire people are devoting all their energies and talents to building a prosperous life.

With blood and tears they defended their country and now they are working with devotion which knows no parallel. Cities are going up. New farms are cultivated. Huge dam systems are giving life to the rice fields. Tall chimneys are pouring out smoke!

Many war heroes and heroines like Kim

Sung Jin, Kim Ki Woo, Kook Shin Bok, and the entire people have risen to defend their freedom and create a better life by reuniting their country peacefully.

If one sees with his own eyes how the Korean people are engaged in peaceful construction, he cannot help being convinced that no power on earth will be able to check their advance. I am convinced that Korea will be reunited. The people of this beautiful land will enjoy the family life of North and South. Their beautiful song "Arirang" will be heard throughout North and South.

Indeed, our visit to Korea, though it was much too short, has been a thrilling experience for us.

It is our earnest hope the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Indonesia and Korea will grow more and more, and we will do everything to this end.

Unbreakable Ties Between Peoples

Japanese journalist **HONDA RYOSUKE**

MY PROFESSION has made me almost immune to "surprises." I am a newspaper man. I trained myself not to get surprised easily and I was quite sure that I knew more than the average Japanese about new Korea. But I had many surprises once I was in Korea!

Early last summer my friend Mataichi Kido of Tokyo University and a number of my fellow pressmen visited Korea. On their return they wrote their impressions of Korea in a book entitled "True Picture of A Socialist Country," which I read. And several friends assured me that I would have many surprises when I went to Korea. I was well prepared. But even so many surprises were in store for me!

The United States Armed Forces employed their total destructive power with every kind of modern weapons to this small peninsula. Therefore it was not too difficult to imagine the severity of destruction. It reminded me of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

I was met by a Korean newspaperman Mr. M. of the Korean Press Association at Shinuijoo. He told me, "Many bomb craters have been filled in." But from Shinuijoo to Pyongyang I noticed that every bridge was destroyed and along the railway numerous bomb craters still remained to remind one of how horrible it was.

I was told the city of Pyongyang was completely levelled. But the rising city did not convey the picture of a ruined city.

I had never visited either North or South Korea before. And not until I saw the old city of Kaesong on my way back from Panmunjom did I know how severely cities and towns were destroyed by the Americans.

Around Kaesong there was little destruction due to the fact that the district was in the neutral zone during the truce talks. One evening standing on a little mound I was admiring a peaceful city of typical Korean houses. Mr. M. who was with me said,

"Pyongyang, too, looked like this once!" For the first time I realized what Korean towns and villages looked like, and understood the kind of devastation they suffered.

"Amazing" is the word to describe the Korean people, who under the guidance of the Workers' Party and the Government are pouring all their energies into reconstruction. The tall office buildings, rows of apartment buildings, huge cranes here and there and numerous construction sites seen from the hotel where I was staying bear testimony to this.

I told myself that Mr. M.'s words "Nothing is impossible when people are united" were very true.

The new Pyongyang Station was almost completed and I was told it would be open on August 15. Along the wide People's Army Street and Stalin Street which run from the station through the central part of the city are lined with European styled buildings. It reminds me of one of the streets of Moscow.

It was no easy task to build a new city on rubble. But they planned and are building modern cities and towns in the course of their reconstruction of the country. That's the way Mr. S., construction chief of Pyongyang People's Committee, explained it to me. While I was listening to him I could not help thinking about the reconstruction of Tokyo. Many dubious lodging places and restaurants have mushroomed up all over the city disregarding the city building regulations. There are many impressive buildings and apartment houses in Tokyo, but the thousands of huts present too miserable a contrast. Of course, in Pyongyang too, there are many such huts. But there is big difference between the citizens of Pyongyang and Tokyo. Today the people may be living in huts, but they have high hope of moving into new apartment buildings tomorrow.

Mr. S. recalled not without deep emotion the time when a reconstruction plan of Pyongyang was laid out in a cave under the rain of American bombs. This young builder is translating his dreams into realities. As he explained these to me his eyes sparkled with pride.

The view from the Liberation Monument on the Moranbong Hill is magnificent! The city of Pyongyang stretches out in front of

you and the gently flowing Taidong River skirts your feet. Standing on the hill, I recollected the similar view that I had seen in the past. One was two years ago when I visited Dresden, the city of arts in East Germany, and two months later Kiev in the Ukraine. I remember looking at almost identical scenes as I stood on the hills overlooking the Elbe in Dresden and the Dnieper in Kiev. These two cities suffered also the same fate as Pyongyang. Dresden, despite its location in a non-military zone, was subjected to savage bombings by the British Air Forces in an attempt to level the city and kill the population. Kiev being near the frontier suffered complete destruction and occupation by the Nazi troops.

In Dresden the difficult task of restoring the historic buildings was going on, and in Kiev the reconstruction of the city was so complete that one could hardly believe it had suffered such destruction.

The reconstruction of Pyongyang started eight years later than these two cities. But much has been done and it is clear the people of Korea will devote still more energy to rebuilding Pyongyang more beautifully.

One could understand the hate of the Korean people against war and their firm determination to protect peace, when one sees the enthusiasm and strength they are pouring into the building of a new country on debris. They are vigilant against every sort of intrigue of the imperialists in the South who are scheming to disturb peace.

The hills and mountains around Panmunjom seemed to me peace itself. Over those hills and mountains lies the city of Seoul!

Korea and Japan are neighbours. But to return to Japan I have to make a long detour through Peking and Hongkong.

It is true at present these two nations are separated. But there exists a close tie between the peoples of Japan and Korea. The Japanese are demanding prohibition of H-bomb tests and opposing extension of military bases in Japan. And the Korean people aspire after peaceful reunification of Korea and construction.

As I turned away from the barbed wires of the demilitarized zone, I thought to myself that no artificial force on earth can break the close ties among the people!!

Pyongyang, Past and Present



OH CHANG KEUN

THIS YEAR we mark the 1,530th anniversary of the founding of the city of Pyongyang, the political, economic and cultural center in our socialist construction.

We Korean people take pride in Pyongyang with its many ups and downs in the past. It holds an important place in the history of the Korean people.

As far back as 37 B.C., when Kokuryo was first established as a powerful country in the Jeupan district (now Northeast China) in the middle reaches of the Yalu, the Kokuryo people regarded Pyongyang as an important strategic point for checking invaders from the south.

For this reason, Kokuryo, long before the transfer of the capital to Pyongyang, paid special attention to the construction of the city. As a result, Pyongyang had grown into a large city by 392 A.D.

A long bridge was thrown across the Taidong, a canal was dug through the city, and nine Buddhist temples were built.

Kokuryo became so powerful in the fourth and fifth centuries that no rivals from the west or south could invade the country.

In 427 A.D., i. e., 1,530 years ago, the king of the Kokuryo Dynasty transferred the capital to Pyongyang from Hwando-sung (in Jeupan) with the aim of uniting the two kingdoms in the south with Kokuryo.

From then on Pyongyang began to develop into a larger city.

The Taisung-san City Wall built after the transfer of the capital was originally 7,200 metres in length and 4 metres in height. In and near the wall there were many palatial buildings. The remains of the Anak palace mark the old site of one of the king's palaces.

In 552 A.D., the eighth year of King Yang-

wun, the construction of the Jagan Wall, which took 42 years to complete, started. With 15 gates and a total length of 16 kilometres of walls, inner and outer, it formed a strong citadel. The remains of the wall, which can be seen in the central part of Pyongyang, show that the wall was built of stone and clay.

Around the end of the Kokuryo Dynasty Pyongyang was a well-planned, big city deserving the name of capital. The streets were 13 metres wide and met at right angles forming large square blocks.

Many visitors came to Pyongyang from countries far and near, such as Wei, Silla, Pakche and Japan, to open friendly intercourse or trade. Consequently Pyongyang became a commercial and cultural center in the Far East.

It was, therefore, not without reason that aggressors thought that if they seized Pyongyang they could govern with little difficulty the whole territory of Korea. And they coveted the city as the choicest morsel.

Pyongyang suffered frequent invasion from outside. However, the patriotic people and the inhabitants of Pyongyang displayed heroism in defending the city.

The largest-scale aggressive war against Kokuryo was the third invasion of Sui in August, 611 A.D. King Yang of the Sui Dynasty dreamed of taking Pyongyang, and sent a large army of more than one million against the city. According to the records, the lines of the enemy forces were spread over 380 kilometres.

The Korean people, however, never yielded before the invaders. The people led by Eulji Moon Duk, a famous general, successfully repulsed the preponderant enemy army.

General Eulji Moon Duk lured the enemy forces deep inland, some 30 *ri* away from Pyongyang, and dealt them a crushing blow. The Sui army made an ignominious retreat. The soldiers under the general further pressed on the fleeing enemy and dealt them a fatal blow around the Chungchun River by an encirclement operation.

In 668 A.D. Kokuryo suffered another invasion. This time it was from Tang of China. The rulers bowed their heads to the invaders, but the people refused. They rose up against the aggressors, in defence of the country and their capital, Pyongyang. Moreover the people of Pakche, once down-trodden by the Tang army, and even the Silla people, who had once been Tang's ally, came to help the citizens of Pyongyang and the people to defend the capital and the country. The people of Pyongyang have always played their role in repulsing alien foes from their country.

During the Koryu era (918-1392 A.D.), in 1010 A.D. the Khitan Tatars of 400 thousand strong invaded Pyongyang. The entire inhabitants of the city, old and young, men and women, led by Tak Sa Jung and Ji Chai Moon took part in defending the city and repelling the invaders.

Not only in protecting the country against the foes from without have the people of Pyongyang played a heroic part, but in the struggle against the ruling class within.

To name a few, there was a peasant uprising in 1135 A.D. which was inspired by Buddhist priest Myo Chung against the ruling classes, and in 1174 A.D. Jo Wi Chong led a revolt.

When the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598) broke out, the king and his followers fled to Euijoo, leaving the people behind. The people of Pyongyang, however, never gave up the city. They sealed up the enemy forces in the city and made surprise attacks on them by volunteers, thereby checking their northward advance.

Among many patriots the Korean people never forget the name of Kye Wul Hyang, a Kisang (singsong girl). She sacrificed her life in killing a Japanese general in order to help Kim Eung Suh, a leader of the volunteer corps. And even Buddhist monks rose up in the battle against the invaders under the leadership of Saint Susan.

Pyongyang was liberated from enemy occupation on January 8, 1953 by the Korean-Ming combined forces. Their indomitable

fighting spirit against the enemy won final victory in the war.

It was also the inhabitants of this city who in August, 1866, successfully beat off the U.S. *General Sherman*, an armed merchant boat that came to rob our country, just as the U.S. tried again about 90 years later.

During the period of Japanese rule the people of Pyongyang, as did the entire people, honourably upheld the glorious patriotic tradition handed down by their forefathers. Pyongyang was a center of the enlightenment campaign which stimulated the people to rise against the Japanese imperialists.

For example, the Pyongyang Rubber Factory workers' strike in the 30's is worthy of special mention. It served to accelerate the national liberation struggle.

Pyongyang held a no less important position in the development of Korean culture. Pyongyang is the cradle of the Korean culture.

The relics of old Korea speak eloquently of the brilliant cultural achievements of our ancestors. Recently, in and around the city of Pyongyang numerous ancient implements and utensils have been unearthed. Among them were many pieces of axes, spears, swords, arrow-heads, net-sinkers and household articles. Some were made of stone, while others were crude iron-work. But they amply show how early civilization started and how it flourished in Korea.

In the Kokuryo era there were Taihak, the highest institution of learning, Kyungtang, a school, and other educational establishments in Pyongyang.

The old stone-tombs and murals painted on the inside walls of tombs give glimpses of Korea's proud past. Among them are the great tomb in Kangsuh, Sangyung-chong (Twin-pillar Tomb) in Ryonggang and a newly discovered ancient tomb in Anak, which is called "Ha-mudum". All these demonstrate the high level of architecture and art of those days.

Exquisite depiction of the Four Guardians, murals in the great tomb of Kangsuh, shows a high level of the Kokuryo art; the gorgeous Sangyung-chong reveals the excellent stone structure of the time and the paintings in the old tomb in Anak show us the customs of the people and their highly developed arts.

Buddhism was introduced into Korea in 372 A.D. from China. And already in 393 A.D. nine Buddhist temples had been built in

Pyongyang, which laid the ground for the Buddhist culture which flourished later in Silla and Pakche.

In 660 A.D. a scholar named Li Moon Jin in Pyongyang compiled a history of Kokuryo.

Around the fifth century Wang San Ak, the king's highest officer and a great musician, remodelled the Chilhyun-keum (seven-string musical instrument), introduced from Tsin (China), into a Korean musical instrument "Kumoonko" and composed 187 pieces for the instrument.

In 610 A.D. an artist of Kokuryo named Dam Joong (Doncho in Japanese) introduced the Kokuryo art to Japan. One of his murals still remains in the Horyuji Temple in Nara, Japan, as one of their national treasures.

Jung Ji Sang, a famous poet in the twelfth century, sang of Pyongyang in his verses "Song of Sudo" (Sudo means west capital, another name for Pyongyang used in the past):

When the green willows

On the southern hill

Are bathed in the fresh cool shower,

And gentle breezes waft in the music

From the mansions here and there,

'Tis, methinks, the home of young artists.

At that time, two festivals were held every year by the inhabitants: Yundeung Nori (a Buddhist Festival) in February and Palkwan Nori (a fete dedicated to tutelary god) in October. On such occasions the people sang and danced far into the night by the light of lanterns. Archery and out-door games were also held.

Great significance was attached to the Palkwan Nori in particular. On that occasion many guests came from far. People from Sung (China), Japan and Tamra (now Cheju Island) visited Pyongyang to celebrate the festival, and merchants gathered to trade.

Today there still stand many places of note and historical interest to tell the story of the long history of Pyongyang.

The Eulmil-dai Pavilion on the Moranbong Hill was first built in 242 A.D. (Kokuryo Dynasty), the Taidong-moon Gate was built in 228 A.D.; Boobyuk-roo Pavilion in the latter part of the fourth century; Botong-moon Gate in 997 A.D.; Ryunkwang-jung Pavilion in 1111 A.D.; the Junkeum-moon Gate in

1714 A.D., to name a part of many relics which still exist.

But, the old city of Pyongyang has emerged as a new city in a new Korea. With the August 15 Liberation the people took the political power in their own hands and the city of Pyongyang began to develop as a city of the people in every sense of the word.

Since liberation by the great Soviet Army, Pyongyang, as the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has assumed the position of the political, economic and cultural center of the country.

The American imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique made a frantic effort to wipe the city off the map, hoping in this way to stop the heart-beat of our country.

They dropped over 52,000 bombs in Pyongyang. Consequently 63,684 dwelling houses, 99 schools, 29 cultural establishments, 94 hospitals and public health establishments and 55 state-owned factories were reduced to ashes.

The enemy, however, could not stop the heart-beat of our country, nor could they break the fighting spirit of the people.

Pyongyangites did not rest on their laurels. No sooner had the cease-fire been realized than they set about the building of their city on the ruins, in response to the call of the Workers' Party of Korea.

During the three years following the war, the Government appropriated 19.8 billion won for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the city, and the citizens with the youth and students in the van have been devoting all their creative energies for the reconstruction of the city.

Over 60 factories including the Pyongyang Textile Mill, over 70 schools of all levels and 7,574 flats affording accommodation for 18,975 households, along with many apartment houses with a total floor space of 434,251 square metres, 14 hospitals, 60 clinics, seven cinema houses and 11 club houses have already been rehabilitated or newly built.

Provided with necessary conditions the activities of our artists have become animated. Numbers of artists are now devoting themselves to the development of the national art.

Pyongyang is now being built into a large-scale, modern city.

In the Korean Press

HIGH TIME FOR DISARMAMENT

THE current 12th session of the U.N. General Assembly faces a number of important problems, which were to be solved long ago.

The present General Assembly should pay due attention to the question of disarmament and the banning of nuclear weapons — the key to a relaxation of international tension and consolidation of universal peace.

The U.N. Disarmament Subcommittee which met in London for six months from March this year failed to solve any of the urgent problems due to the hindrance and deliberate sabotage on the part of the Western Powers.

In connection with this the publications in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, summing up and analyzing all the past discussions on disarmament, denounced those who threw obstacles on the road to settlement of the question. The *Rodong Shinmoon* editorially commented:

"The discussions at the Subcommittee show that a certain agreement could have been reached had the Western Powers, especially the U. S. had the least intention to reach an agreement on disarmament."

Even the Western Powers shamefully withdrew their own proposals when they were accepted by the Soviet Union, and under various unjust pretexts rejected every proposal the Soviet Union made on disarmament, the banning of nuclear weapons and their tests, and the establishment of international control.

It is high time to put an end to the manoeuvres of the Western Powers to hinder the settlement of the most urgent problems of today.

The U.S. indulged in pipe dreams of their superiority in the field of nuclear weapons and guided missiles, but now their dreams have been shattered to smithereens. Everyone knows that the Soviet Union possesses guided missiles which can reach any part of the globe. This fact serves as a warning to the Western Powers that prohibition of the production and use of nuclear weapons and the

banning of their tests should not be delayed any longer.

An editorial appearing in the *Minjoo Chosun* reads in part:

"The American ruling circles have nothing to gain but would expose their own stupidity if they continue to oppose the prohibition of nuclear weapons and the banning of their tests. Nothing but a doom will await them, should they refuse to see the success achieved by the advanced Soviet science, and insist on following the road of aggravating international tension and provoking atomic war. Now matters stand clear. It is high time that the American ruling circles assumed a definite attitude towards the reduction of armaments and armed forces, the banning of atomic and nuclear weapons and their tests."

Despite its possession of powerful inter-continental ballistic rockets, the Soviet Union is making every effort to reach an agreement on the banning of nuclear weapons and their tests and on disarmament. Her very sincerity promises a great possibility for the settlement of the problems.

The 12th session of the U.N. General Assembly, placing paramount significance on the problem of disarmament, must expose and condemn the machinations of those who are bent on impeding any settlement of the most urgent problem of disarmament and take appropriate measures for effecting their solution. Only by so doing, will the U.N.O. act up to the trust the people of the world reposed in it as an organ for peace and international security and preserve its prestige.

A U.S. AGGRESSION ON MIDDLE EAST

THE Korean people are watching with deep concern the situation developing in the Near and Middle East.

Recently an complicated situation is developing in the areas of the Near and Middle East, where freedom and national independence are being trampled underfoot and peace and security threatened. In conspiracy with the U. S. ruling circles, the British armed interventionists are mercilessly suppressing the Omani people who have taken up arms in defence of their national independence. The British colonialists have launched wide scale aggressive action against Yemen,

while the American imperialists are staging provocative acts against the Syrian people. The tense situation created in the Near and Middle East is closely connected with the policy of the U. S.-British imperialists, especially with the aggressive Eisenhower doctrine.

Exposing the designs of the Western Powers to colonize the Near and Middle East, newspapers in Korea strongly demand them to stop immediately their aggressive action.

The *Rodong Shinmoon* editorially wrote: "Every one knows that the 'Eisenhower doctrine' aims at dominating the Near and Middle East as the sole colonial ruler in place of the Anglo-Franco imperialists. To this end U. S. imperialists are suppressing by force of arms the ever growing national liberation movement in the said area.

"When this sinister 'Eisenhower doctrine' met with a strong denunciation and rejection by Syria and other Arab nations, the American invaders began to scheme to disrupt the Arab unity from within in order to subjugate the Arab countries one by one. They are resorting to every possible means — military threat, economic pressure and coup d'etat."

Especially the American ruling circles who are nervous about their repeated failures to overthrow the present government of Syria, cast off their mask and are openly howling for armed intervention in Syria. And this cry has grown louder since the Dulles' statement of September 9.

Now the aggressive plots of the American imperialists are condemned by world public opinion. The memorandum of the Soviet Government to the Western Powers on September 3, and the statement made by A. A. Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., at the interview with pressmen on September 10, reflect the true wish of the peace-loving people of the world.

Our newspapers stressed the significance of the Soviet memorandum which was another indication of its inflexible endeavours for peace and security in the Near and Middle East.

The *Rodong Shinmoon* pointed out as follows:

"The present Soviet proposals suggested in the September 3 memorandum are similar to the ones which the Soviet Government proposed on February 11 and April 9. These feasible proposals indicate the ways and

means of solving peacefully the Near and Middle East problems—the cause of the present-day international tension—and intend to safeguard the national independence of the people in the Near and Middle East.

"No one who cherishes national independence and is concerned about peace in this area can possibly find any reason for refusing the Soviet proposals.

"Nevertheless, the U. S.-British-French ruling circles declined the proposals of the Soviet Government which demand the Four Powers to maintain peace in the Near and Middle East.

"The unshakable, peace-loving attitude of the Soviet Union towards the Near and Middle East constitutes a powerful guarantee for restraining the rash action of the imperialist aggressors. And it serves to heighten the confidence in victory in the struggle of Syria and Arab nations to attain their national independence and fortify their fighting spirit. It is well known that last year the warning of the Soviet Government played a decisive role in stopping the Anglo-French aggression in Egypt. Needless to say, the American invaders would suffer the same ignominious defeat that the Anglo-French invaders did in Egypt, if they choose to continue their provocative manoeuvres in the areas of the Near and Middle East.

"The present situation of Syria reminds the Korean people of Egypt."

The *Minjoo Chosun* wrote editorially reflecting Korean people's stand under the headline of "Stop U.S. Aggression in Syria!":

"The Korean people consider the U. S. provocative acts against Syria as the aggressive designs against the people of Asia and Africa and peace-loving people of the world, who are fighting for peace and against colonialism. Consequently, the Korean people, though geographically separated far from Syrians, cannot look with folded arms on the adventurous U.S. military schemes against Syria.

"Today it is the duty of peace-loving peoples including the Korean people to wage a struggle to curb the U. S. artful manoeuvres to encroach upon Syrian independence. The U. N. as the organ in the service of peace should pay due attention to this situation. The Korean people demand that the U. N. should take proper measures to condemn and stop the rabid provocation of the American imperialists against Syria."

NEW KOREA No. 11 ☆ November 1957



FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

The Second Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., newly elected on August 27, held its first session on September 18 in Pyongyang.

The people's power under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea has made great achievements in the building of socialism in the northern part of the country, in the promotion of the well-being of the people and in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country. Reposing their deep trust in the people's power, the entire people extended warm greetings to the Supreme People's Assembly.

At the session all bills were examined and relevant decisions taken. The session closed on September 20.



Photo: (Above) Presidium of the First Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K.; (Right) During a recess of the session, Premier Kim Il Sung (fourth from right) and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly (first from right) talking with Deputies

AMMONIUM NITRITE SHOP NEARING COMPLETION

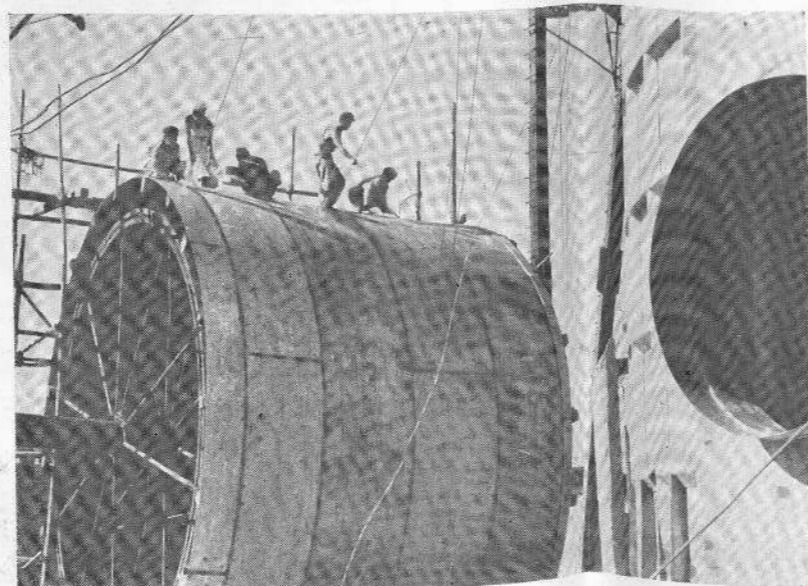
Photo by Kim Jum Yung

Construction of an ammonium nitrite shop of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory is nearing completion with the aid of the Soviet Union. A vertical oxidation tank, 15 metres in diameter and 63 metres high, and other modern equipment are being furnished. Korean workers together with Soviet experts are devoting all their energies to complete the construction as soon as possible.

The building of the shop, originally scheduled to be completed by 1958, will be finished within this year.

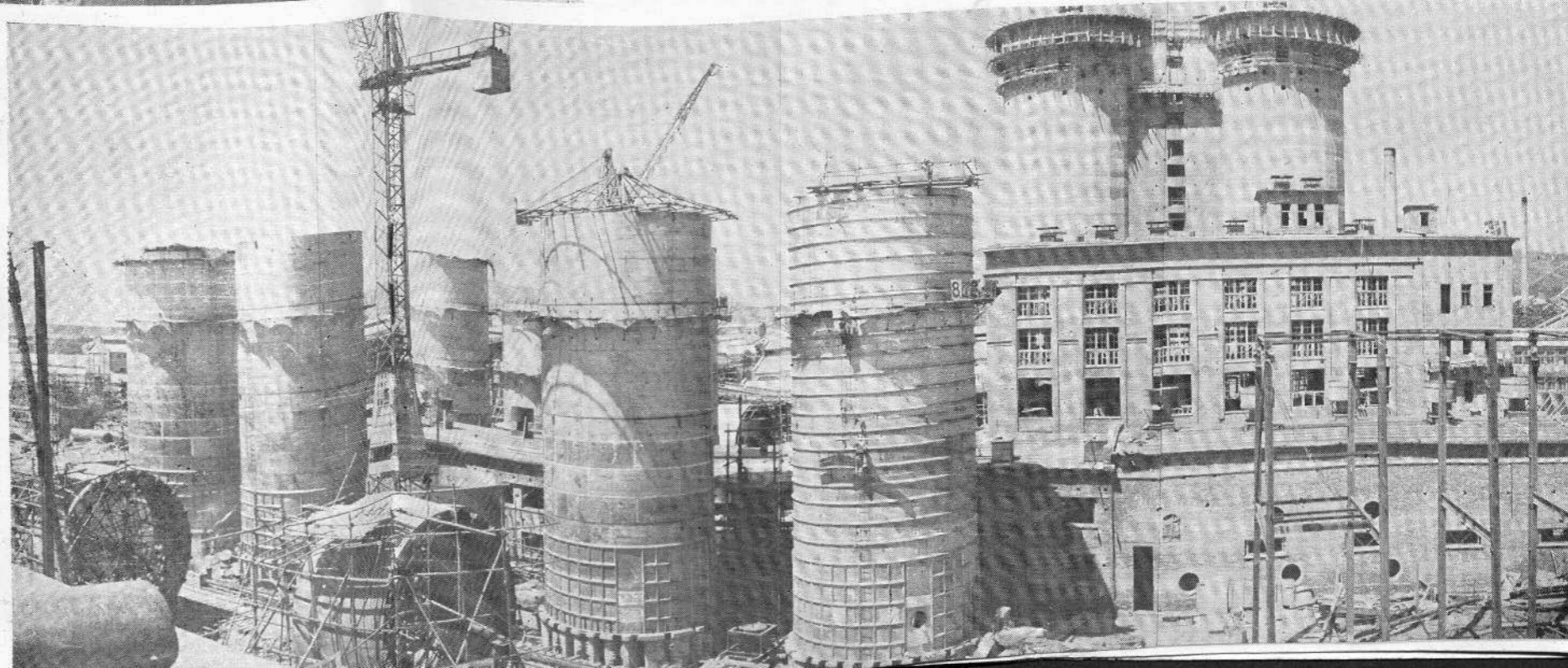
When the shop is put into operation 135,000 tons of ammonium nitrite will be produced annually.

Construction is making headway with the help of Soviet expert K.G. Kitroich (right in the foreground)



An absorption tower under construction

Construction of the ammonium nitrite shop nearing completion



A boiler shop under construction



Finishing touch is being given to new dwelling houses

NEW LOOK OF NAMCHIL CO-OP VILLAGE

Photo by Kim Woo Sung

The countryside has undergone socialist transformation.

This year, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan, the peasants are happy over a bumper crop. The Namchil Co-op's harvests amount to an average of 6.5 tons of rice per hectare, and every member has a share of 7.467 kilograms of grain for each work-day.

Fifty dwelling houses, a club, a public bath and hygienic establishments have been built in this co-op village.



Co-op girls enjoying their free hour



Co-op members rejoice over good harvest

LOOKING BACK ON OCTOBER

LI BOOK MYUNG

ALL WHO have once visited the great Soviet Union and have been to Leningrad will be sure to remember the cruiser *Aurora*. I am also no exception. I recall to my mind, the day when I visited the war-ship as if it were yesterday.

The cruiser was lying anchored on the river Neva that flows in front of the Winter Palace in Leningrad. Several guns were mounted on it. I stood before the biggest gun, lost in thought.

It was the gun that harbingered the dawn of a socialist society for the first time in the history of mankind on the night of October 25 (old calendar), 1917.

Forty years have elapsed since that memorable night! But not a year, not a month or not a day has passed without witnessing a great victory in the bitter struggle waged by the Russian working people under the banner of Lenin, with the militant working class in the lead.

At this point, I should like to reflect upon the past and review the inflexible struggle of the Korean working class against the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists. In carrying on the struggle the workers of Korea looked up to the banner of the October as a seaman watches the pole-star.

In the autumn of 1929 I was working as a worker at the Nitrogenous Fertilizer Factory built by Japanese capitalist Noguchi on the coast of our country. There were about 6,000 workers at the factory, of which two-thirds were Koreans. From the beginning of the construction work of the factory the overseers, under the patronage of Japanese army and police, wrung tears, sweat and blood out of the Korean workers. To clear the site for the factory the Japanese imperialists sprinkled gasoline and set fire to the houses of the native inhabitants and removed the graves of their ancestors.

When the factory was put into commission, people had every right to say: "It was not oil or grease but the blood of the Korean workers that made the machinery run."

*Factory machines are run on our blood,
Irrigation canals are filled with tears.*

This was a song the workers and peasants used to sing to the tune of the Korean folk ballad "Arirang." It shows clearly the miserable conditions of the toiling folks of Korea in the days of the Japanese colonial rule.

The workers were forced to work more than eleven hours a day for practically nothing. With what they earned they found it difficult to support their families. Most of the families of the workers, therefore, had to go out in quest of something to fill their empty stomachs. Here is an illustration.

There was a worker's family that had been eking out a miserable existence with the meagre money the head of the house received. They were always hungry so they went out to the seashore to gather sea-weeds, with which they barely managed to tide over the hunger. But later, all of the family including the bread-earner contracted a virulent disease. The father became unable to work, and was dismissed from the factory.

The working conditions and livelihood of the workers deteriorated further. They could no longer tolerate such exploitation, deceit, insult and persecution. This was why they turned their eyes towards the red banner flying far in the north over the land of the Soviet Russia. They regarded it as the only source of hope and a symbol of happiness.

It was only natural that the news about the Soviet workers and peasants who were building a new country and a new life should have encouraged the workers of this factory in the struggle against Japanese imperialists.

There was a legal association called "Chinmokhwai" (Friendly Society) in the factory. And behind it existed a secret organization, "Doksuhwai" (Reading Society), which was organized among the workers for reading various kinds of writings on

the Soviet Union. As for the unlettered workers in the factory, the secret organization assigned its members to educate them by oral methods.

In this way the great idea and truths of October inaugurated by Lenin were gradually spreading among factory workers, and growing into an invisible, united material power.

About one month before the 12th Anniversary of the October Revolution a number of workers of the factory began secret preparations for celebrating the holiday under the guidance of the Doksuwai.

One afternoon, the gauge of ammonium tank No. 7 in the "R" workshop burst suddenly. Liquid ammonium gushed out from the tank filling in an instant the whole shop with a nasty smell. The workers rushed out from the shop. No one dared go inside to check the outflow of liquid ammonium. But the Japanese imperialists, in defiance of the opposition of the workers and by means of threat and intimidation, pushed a worker called Pak, who was in charge of the ammonium tank, into the shop in a deep water diving suit.

When Pak, wet with the rain of fluid ammonium, was half way up the ladder set at the massive tank, the air-pump went wrong and, instead of air, ammonium gas flowed into the hose. Smothered by the gas, Pak fell to the concrete floor.

The workers who had been following closely the movement of Pak from outside the building rushed to his rescue and managed with difficulty to take him out. It was not until after midnight that he came round. His respiratory organs, however, had been seriously affected by ammonium gas. Within a short time he was found to be suffering from lung disease. But when the management of the factory heard about this, they fired him instead of taking measures for treatment.

Enraged at the inhuman step taken by the management, the workers of the "R" shop sent their representatives to negotiate with the factory inspector about the matter. They put forward claims for an end to unreasonable dismissal, for treatment of the wounded at the expense of the factory, betterment of the workers' living conditions, reduction of working hours, etc.

But the inspector, dismissing all their

claims, sent for the police and handed over the seven representatives to the authorities.

This aroused furious indignation among the workers at all workshops. In the meantime, the police invented a myth about "a certain plot of seditious elements in connection with the Anniversary of the October Revolution", and on this false charge arrested over twenty workers of the factory.

However, it could not frighten the workers. The workers proceeded resolutely with the preparations for the celebration of the holiday, following the examples shown by the heroic and militant working class of Russia.

On the night of November 6, the workers of all workshops, divided into several groups, met at the secret places agreed upon beforehand. At the meetings reports prepared by the Doksuwai were delivered and the workers participating manifested their resolutions.

The "hounds", however, got information about the meetings from some stooges and raided three meeting places and arrested another ten odd workers. The detention house was overcrowded with the workers.

On the morning of November 7, the atmosphere became tense. The cops were running about like so many mad dogs. During the previous night leaflets had been distributed in the factory and streets, calling for a fight to the bitter end until their demands were fully met. They also called on the workers to organize themselves into a united force in their struggle after the examples set by the great October Socialist Revolution. These appeals were made under the heading "Appeal to Comrades on the Occasion of the 12th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution." The demands specified in the leaflet were: an increase in wages, introduction of an eight-hour day, an end to dismissals, freedom of assembly, etc.

The factory was placed under a strict police guard, while the workers went on sabotaging their work. To complete the picture of confusion on the part of Japanese authorities, in the evening of the day a disturbance came from inside the police station itself.

The workers in custody resolutely demanded their immediate release. When their demand was turned down by the police, the workers linked their arms in each other's

and began to sing in chorus the "Internationale" and "Red Flag".

The songs coming out of the police station resounded through the streets, reaching far to the compound of the factory and throwing the "hounds" into an utter panic.

At the factory, on the streets and in the jail the indomitable struggle of the workers went on, bursting into unquenchable flames.

It was the great ideas and examples of October that called the workers to the unyielding struggle against the Japanese imperialists.

Particularly, sound Communists organized the popular struggle at home and abroad standing at the van of the people.

With the lapse of time the workers became more organized in their struggle. Neither the bayonet and whips of the enemy, nor the unbearable afflictions and exacting toil could bring the workers to their knees, the workers who were marching forward following undeviatingly the examples of the struggle of the heroic working class of Russia.

Forty years have elapsed since the booming of the guns of the cruiser *Aurora* shook the whole world and heralded a new spring for the human race. It was a long period of energetic struggles and glorious victories.

And now we are celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution with great successes in our majestic labour struggle for a socialist paradise and the peaceful unification of the country. Along with this we are honouring this red-letter day with the pride and confidence that the Korean nation is an honourable member of the great socialist community headed by the Soviet Union and with an ardent desire to uphold the proletarian internationalist friendship and solidarity and a lasting world peace.

When we look back, we can easily recognize the fact that from the first day after our country's liberation the Soviet people have given us disinterested support and aid, both material and moral.

Here is an episode which gives the fullest illustration of how much the Soviet people

have been concerned about the preservation of the properties of the Korean people after liberating our country.

Soon after the liberation, the Soviet Army transferred to the Korean people the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory, which they had taken over after defeating Japanese imperialists. Thus the Korean workers became the masters of the factory.

But when the workers of the sulphuric acid shop of the factory set about preparing for production, they found the platinum net of the oxidation machine gone, without which the production of sulphuric acid was impossible. But soon an officer of the Soviet Army came to the factory with a neatly packed thing in his arms. He said to the workers:

"It was feared that some important accessories might be lost in the confusion of the past days. Who could guarantee that there would be no such accidents? There are still Japanese people here who have lorded it over you in their days, and that, not so long ago. They are watching and waiting for an opportunity to destroy this factory. That was why we took this essential accessory of the machine into our custody. Now, you are the masters, please take it."

With this the officer opened the package and took out the platinum net which the workers had been looking for, and handed it over to the workers.

In the course of some ten years since the liberation the Korean people have achieved great successes in their national construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It goes without saying that none of these successes is conceivable apart from the Soviet people. It follows from this that we must strengthen ever further the friendship and solidarity with the great Soviet people and make every effort to learn from the Soviet Union.

It was the great ideas of Lenin, which brought about the world historic victory of October, that guaranteed the brilliant victory of the Korean people, who will continue to march along the victorious road hand in hand with the Soviet people.

THE NATIONAL ART EXHIBITION

FROM AUGUST 13 to 31 a national art exhibition was held at the Grand Hall of the State Art Museum in celebration of the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly.

On display were 463 items of Korean paintings, oil paintings, engravings, sculptures, works of graphic art, handicraft and so forth.

First of all it showed a variety of works. To name one, the handicraft covered a wide range: lacquered ware, mother-of-pearl inlay, designs of lacquer paintings, horn-sheet-covering works, embroideries, dolls, as well as articles of stone, horn, wood and metal. Works of graphic art, not so popular before, also showed many different items including woodcuts, cartoons, sketches, etc.

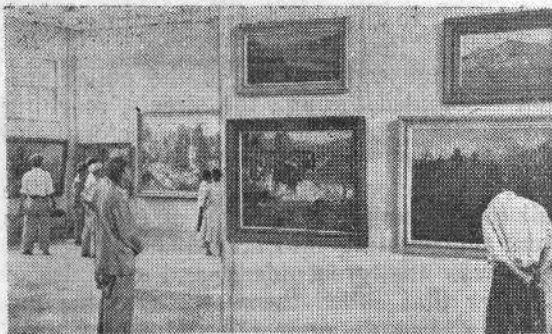
Secondly, characteristic was the fact that more than half the exhibits were created by young artists, especially the art circle members of factories, enterprises and rural villages. And many of the artists seemed to have preferred Korean painting, graphic art and handicraft to the other artistic forms. Such emergence of young talents convinced the visitors of the bright future of our art.

Another characteristic was the diversity of subject-matter and rich content.

Our artists have been making constant efforts for the enhancement of their artistic levels adhering to Socialist realism in their creative work. They avoided every type of formalism and uniformity and at the same time sought to develop the excellent traditions of our national art.

Among the exhibits thirty-seven were of the Korean school and of these Kim Yong Joon's *Mountain Torrent in Shinkyu*, Li Suk Ho's *Sunflower* and *Orchid* by Hwang Yong Ha, an old painter in Kaesong, were most impressive.

Peony, *Co-op Members Visiting the Silk Mill*, *River*, *Homeward Bound*, *Rice Transplanting*, *Tax in Kind*, *Namchun Plain in March* and *Riverside* — all these Korean paintings, as the subjects indicate, reproduced the natural beauty of the country and the life of the Korean people.



A hall of the National Art Exhibition

The greater part of the paintings were done in oil. Among 154 of such works, Jung Kwan Chul's *Steel Workers* was one of the most impressive. One could sense from the painting the tense feeling of the smelters standing in front of the blast furnace just before the molten iron pours out.

Sunwoo Dam portrayed in his *Taidong River* the working people going home on a boat after the day's work, looking out over the rising city of Pyongyang with pride and joy.

In *Peasant Music*, Li Kwai Dai well expressed the optimism of the Korean people in a skilled composition.

Oh Taik Kyung's *Paddy Fields*, Kim Sung Ryong's *Before Liberation* and Jo Kwan Hyung's *Kitchen* were works which only those talents in close contact with the life of the people can produce.

The Peasant Army's Triumphant Entry into Junpo Fortress in 1894 by Jung Hyun Woong, Moon Hak Soo's *Wrestling* and Han Sang Ik's *Oi-Keumkang* (Outer Diamond Mountains) were also unique.

Among oil paintings by young artists Kim Jang Hwan's and Pak Kyung Ran's were excellent.

Also displayed were sculptures and engravings numbering more than fifty, including a group, *Towards the Fatherland* by Merited Artist Moon Suk Oh. And there were works of many young artists showing remarkable development in skill.

Our artists' sincere effort to develop the national tradition was revealed especially in the works of handicraft such as lacquered ware, mother-of-pearl inlay, horn, horn-sheet-covered and stone works.

The People I Met in Moscow

AN BYUNG NYUNG

I WENT TO Moscow to attend the Youth Festival as one of the Korean delegates.

I was all excited since it was my first trip to Moscow. And the fact that we were to stay at the Moscow Hotel near the Great Kremlin added to the thrill of it all.

When we reached the hotel, a middle-aged maid led us to a room on the seventh floor. She drew aside the curtain and flung open the window, and, with a smile, asked me if I liked the room.

FIRST ACQUAINTANCE

There had been a downpour a little while before, but the sky was clear now and already the sun was shining again.

On my way to hotel, from the window of the car I caught a glimpse of the Red Star above the Chime Tower of the Kremlin. Now, from my room I could see that Red Star, the one which I had been wanting to see for so long! To me the Red Star casting its immortal rays over the world was more fascinating than the dazzling sun after the downpour.

Completely overwhelmed, I just stood speechless, looking the star.

"You seem very much carried away," the maid aroused me from the spell. "Now how about taking a shower and going out to the Red Square? It'll take you only three minutes or so to get there. The Square is crowded. Nowadays Muscovites say that is the best place to meet foreign delegates."

"Why not?" I said to myself and hurriedly rang up my friends, suggesting a walk in the Red Square before lunch.

Sure enough the Square was milling with people—people of all races, young men and women in different national costumes, and Muscovites. It was so crowded we had to elbow our way through the people. We were often surrounded by our foreign friends. They pinned badges on our chests. Soon our chests resembled an exhibition chart of various kinds of badges. We were showered with questions and subjected to a barrage of snapshots.

We were walking towards the Chime Tower past the Lenin and Stalin Mausoleum when an elderly lady hurried towards us calling out "Koreans! Koreans!" She was a Russian woman of medium height and a little heavy. She looked to be around sixty years old.

She grasped my hand and said:

"I'm very glad to meet you people from Korea. When did you arrive? I've been out here for three days looking for people from Korea. You say you came this morning? Aren't you tired from the journey?" She chatted like an old friend, pouring out a string of questions without waiting for answers.

Shortly we learned that her nephew was corresponding with a Korean boy, a pupil at the Mankyung-dai school. Her nephew, she told us, had to leave Moscow on a vacation on the eve of the Festival and asked her to give his best regards to the Korean friends who would come to the Festival.

In the course of the conversations we found she herself was much interested in Korea.

"You've healed the war wounds in your country? We heard your country looked like a desolate field when the war ended. . . . How do your people live now? You say they live all right? Good, good. . . ."

An expression of relief came on her face as she said this.

"How many days did it take you to come, young man? Nine days, eh? Oh, what a long journey! You must be tired. You'd better get some rest before you do anything else."

Her gentle face and kind words touched me. Her affection and tenderness made me feel as if I were with my mother.

"If I hadn't come out here now, I might have missed you. I'm certainly happy to meet you. You remind me of my mother. Anyway, how could I keep myself in the room on such a day?"

"All right, all right. I understand, young man. And by the way, have you a mother at home?"

"No, she is dead", I answered.



Get-together of Korean and Indonesian youth in Moscow

My mother was a good mother. Whenever I had to be away from home on business for news coverage, she never failed to tell me, "My son, take good care of yourself while you are gone." Then she would make special foods that I like most to take with me. And she would come to the station without fail to see me off.

But my mother was not there at the station when I left for Moscow on the longest journey in my life. She passed away before my departure.

And now on my first day in Moscow I came across a tender Russian woman who treated me like her own son.

The lady asked me if we had any plan for sightseeing. When we told her we had none, she offered to take us around the Kremlin Palace and along the Moscow River.

Words failed me as I tried to thank her.

While we were sightseeing she had a few more questions for us.

"... Is it true that in your country you cannot exchange even letters with the people in the South? And how do the South Korean people live? Are there any South Korean youth attending the Festival?"

I started with her last question first.

"No, they didn't come. The South Korean authorities would not let the South Korean youth come here. And it is true we can't exchange letters with the South Korean people. As to the question about the living conditions of South Koreans, our Government offered to give 15,000 tons of relief rice to the foodless South Korean peasants some months ago.

But the Americans and the Syngman Rhee clique refused to accept our offer. They are driving our brothers in South Korea deeper into misery," I explained to her.

While we were talking several buses came and stopped in front of us. A group of Indian youth, all wearing sun glasses, alighted, and they were followed by groups of the youth from Viet-Nam, West Germany and other countries, in their gay national costumes.

Presently she turned to me and said:

"Look at all the youth who have come to attend the

Festival! Even the Americans are here. There are delegates from small countries whose names were until recently unknown and countries which had long been the object of exploitation. But what a pity it is that the talented Korean youth from the southern part of your country are not among them!" She said in a tone of indignation.

Flocks of doves were flying across the azure sky over the Moscow River. The golden roof of the Blashenni Cathedral was a dazzling sight in the blazing sun.

"She is right," I said to myself, "All the youth should have their representatives here. Youth delegates from 131 countries are here. But the Russian lady is sorry to miss the youth from South Korea. Isn't this the feeling of all honest-minded people who aspire after a lasting peace?"

Tall buildings far away were gaily decorated with the flowers symbolizing the five continents. And below them was the festival slogan "For peace and friendship!" written in huge letters in different languages.

On the way we met many foreign delegates. We exchanged hand-shakes or embraced each other. We were busy recording the names and addresses of new friends.

When we turned a curve along the right bank of the Moscow River, the kind lady invited us to her home which, she said, was only a little distance from there. We thanked her for the invitation, but we could not ac-

cept since we had another engagement for the afternoon.

She said she was very sorry but promised to call on us in the evening. As we bade her goodbye, she gave me her name and address. Her name was Raisa Mesnek Efimovna.

I was reluctant to say goodbye, for I would have enjoyed talking to her more.

This is how I made my first acquaintance with a Soviet person in Moscow, the heart of the Soviet Union, the first socialist state in the world, which has blazed the path to peace and friendship.

People might have taken us for old friends.

FRIENDLY MEETINGS

One day we invited our Indonesian acquaintances to a friendly meeting at the Uzbekistan restaurant "Chaihana" inside the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition.

We sang, danced, and had heart-to-heart chats in an atmosphere permeated with friendliness.

An Indonesian student named Sedi Onu took me by the hand, and, pointing to a tall palm planted in the pot, said to me:

"Look at this palm! This is the tree common in southern countries like Indonesia. But it grows here in Moscow too. In our country, hemp-palm is rich with romance and sagas of the youth. We Indonesian people, convinced that our dream would not come true unless we win independence, began to fight to free ourselves from alien occupation. How many times I showered bullets on the enemy from behind the hemp-palm! Isn't it beautiful to you Koreans, too?" He asked pointing at the pot.

To my surprise, his hand had only three fingers.

"Of course, it's beautiful. Like your people and the Muscovites here we too like this tree very much. Palm trees always remind us of the heroic fight you and the patriotic youth in Africa and Arab states are waging for freedom and independence. By the way, what's the matter with your left hand? Wounded?" I asked, instantly regretting that I might have been too personal. But he grinned and told his story modestly.

"Oh, this? I got hurt. It's a slight wound. As you know, very unexpected things can happen in battles."

He took off his head-dress and put it on

me, then began to give a brief account of the hard path he had traversed.

At the age of seventeen he first took part in the battle against the Japanese invaders and afterwards fought valiantly against the British and Dutch colonialists. A weather-beaten youth, he looked a bit older than his thirty years. It was only after Indonesia became independent, he said, he was offered an opportunity of studying on a government stipend. He is now a student of the Djakarta Engineering College.

"All the Indonesian youth," he said, "had fought against alien aggressors. It's, therefore, quite natural that they should support the Korean youth in their fight for their country's unification and independence. We may safely say there is every condition for strengthening ties between us who had lived under similar conditions, although we live far apart, speak different languages and have different customs...."

Soon we were joined by two other Indonesians, Johan San Turi, a student studying economics at the Palembang University, and Ryu Chaien, a woman math teacher at a middle school in Sumatra.

We made a circle around the palm. Ryu Chaien, an attractive woman, invited Soviet girls who happened to be passing to come and form a big circle. A Korean accordionists started playing "Ongheya" for the Korean folk dance group.

Our dance attracted many who were returning from the Exhibition and some joined our circle. An Egyptian youth, Mahmmmed Keaice, who had distinguished himself in repulsing the Anglo-French-Israeli attack, came and shook my hand, greeting me with the words "Everlasting friendship."

Among those who joined us in the dance were a Negro youth named Raji Rajakabona from Madagascar, an African youth Salpo Barima with a tattoo on his face, a Tunisian youth Nasshoel, a Japanese youth Shigeaki Sato from the atom-bomb-victim city of Hiroshima, and an Argentine girl student Merria Mitille.

Tumultuous shouts in different languages, all meaning the same, friendship, went up. We Korean youth shouted "Long live peace and friendship!" and some responded in Korean "Pyonghwa! Pyonghwa!" (peace! peace!). Although there were shouts in many languages, the meaning was the same,

"peace and friendship". Indonesian youth sang "Hail, Hail, Bandung!" a song dedicated to the success of the Bandung Conference.

Ryu Chaen came up to me and said:

"Thank you very much for the funds you Korean youth sent for the Indonesian delegates to the Festival. We'll remember forever the help you extended to us. Back at home one of my pupils wrote a poem about Korea which was put in the school wall paper. When I left home for Moscow, my pupils asked me to convey their gratitude to their brothers and sisters from Korea..."

I was convinced again that there could be no barriers between us. Only the feeling of

friendship and the sincere desire to understand each other better prevailed.

The Korean youth, who defended with credit the freedom and independence of their country, stood and continue to stand in the van of the heroic fight against the foreign imperialist aggression.

We, therefore, send our friendly greetings to the Indonesian youth and the entire world youth. We oppose war and love peace, and the memory of friendly meetings in Moscow will remain with us always.

"Let us youth of the world stand firmly united for peace!"

The words of Sedi Onu are still ringing in my ears.

MERITED TEACHER JUNG NAM YUN

Jung Nam Yun, Merited Teacher of the D.P.R.K., is now teaching at Pyongyang Senior Middle School No. 4.

He is sixty-two years old but young as ever in his teaching.

"Be a mirror for the students!" has been his favorite motto. He is keenly conscious that every word he speaks and everything he does will have effect on students. He realizes that he himself should be what he wants the students to be. Through his long career of some forty years of teaching he has sent out 10,000 youth to the world. Recently the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly conferred on him the title of Merited Teacher of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the highest honour for a teacher, for his meritorious service in the field of education.

The decree reads in part:

"The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly confers the title of Merited Teacher of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Comrade Jung Nam Yun, teacher of Pyongyang Senior Middle School No. 4,



Merited Teacher Jung Nam Yun

for his distinguished services in educating young Koreans for 39 years."

He is the first teacher in our country honoured with the title.

He took up teaching in his early twenties. In 1917 he started teaching at the Soongduk Primary School, a private school in Pyongyang.

Around that time the colonial enslavement policy of the Japanese imperialists was getting worse every day, and throughout Korea people were intensifying a patriotic enlightenment movement.

He, a man who loves justice and who is ready to accept the new, was greatly in-

fluenced by the movement and decided to devote himself to the education of the younger generation for the country's future.

He participated in the March First Uprising in 1919 standing at the van of the students, and was later imprisoned. After his release he went to the Anshin Primary School, Anak County, South Hwanghai Province, then several other Korean schools. Along with his regular teaching work he

organized youth societies and evening classes for adult education.

He told his pupils the stories of such Korean patriots as the famous general Eulji Moon Duk of the sixth century, General Kang Kam Chan of the 10th century, Admiral Li Soon Shin of the 16th century, and Marshal Kim Il Sung who was then leading the partisans against the Japanese imperialists, thereby infusing patriotism into the youth.

Last year when he celebrated his 61st birthday, many of his former pupils came to extend their best wishes to him. At that gathering Kim Jung Bong, one of his disciples, said:

"He was indeed a great source of inspiration for us. I remember, one day, after school he began to tell us the life of Li Soon Shin. In the course of his talk he related to us how honourably Admiral Li Soon Shin safeguarded the country against the Japanese invaders by dealing a mortal blow to them in a sea battle during the Imjin Patriotic War against the Japanese invasion (1592-1598). Then he showed us a portrait of the Admiral. We all knew such a picture was strictly banned by the Japanese. And I'll never forget what he said then. His words are still ringing in my ears: 'You must keep in mind that Korea belongs to the Koreans, not to the Japanese. Everyone of you must remember that you are the master of the country.' As he was saying these words his voice trembled with emotion, and we all wept..."

Incidentally Kim Jung Bong is now the principal of his Alma Mater, the Anshin Primary School, where the old teacher once taught. And many other students of his are playing an important role in all sections of the society.

For twenty-seven years under the Japanese rule Jung Nam Yun never bowed his head to the Japanese imperialists. Adhering steadfastly to his national consciousness as a Korean, above all as a teacher, he never ceased to infuse patriotism into the future pillars of the country.

After liberation he taught at various schools before he came to his present post at Pyongyang Senior Middle School No. 4 in 1954. And even through the difficult years of war, he never missed a single day in conducting his class.

Moreover, he realized that under the people's democratic system, he must reform himself into a new educator to bring up our younger generation into the builders of socialism. He made the study of Marxism-Leninism and endeavoured to familiarize himself with the advanced educational theory while making a profound study of the educational policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

All students like him. And more than 80 per cent of them excel in the subject he teaches; there are no failures.

He likes to talk with students whenever possible. He listens patiently to what his pupils have to tell him and guides them with kindness and wisdom.

Merited Teacher Jung Nam Yun does not rest on his laurels. On August 3 when he was awarded the honourable title, he wrote in his daily memoranda:

"I could not fall asleep tonight as my heart was too full: What an honour! I remember another night when I could not sleep a wink. It was on the night of August 15, 1945! I must endeavour ever harder. I'll teach to the last moment of my life for the people and for the Party."

Young Trail-Blazers

SUH HONG RIN

HERE were none of the usual towering mountains of slack, dark coaling-station nor freight trains loaded with shining black anthracite to be seen anywhere at this mine. But everywhere there were indications of hope-filled future. Democratic Youth League flags, the symbol of the young heart, were waving over numerous construction sites and a make-shift open-air stage.

Young explorers had cast their lots here and rolled up their sleeves to tackle the job. The main pit where the first pick was driven in and branch galleries were being pushed through the mountain side and the construction of two-storied flats and houses where the explorers are to live as well as electric wiring was going on full steam ahead.

In the far north of our country there is a rich coal deposit of several billion tons. An honourable task has been imposed upon youth to develop the coal mine in Songnam situated in an area containing 60 per cent of the anthracite deposit of our country. This mine is called the Songnam Youth Colliery.

Not long ago this place was an out-of-the-way mountainous area where only the lonely call of the cuckoo, warbler and cicada was heard, but now it is alive with activities of young men and women explorers from all parts of the country. Today we cannot look indifferently at Siroo Peak towering to the north of the mine nor at Pawk Peak and Eight Peaks over which the sun rises, for they appear to be stately sentinels standing guard over the mine.

It was only the first part of July that the development of this mine was begun by courageous Democratic Youth League members. There is no one now who does not know about this mine. This is not because of the bountiful deposit of anthracite alone.

The Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea presented the question of raising the coal output of our country to 1.7 times that of 1956 during the First Five-Year Plan period. For this purpose, the task of creating a new fuel base was set forth.

Since then our young people have come out in response to this appeal. The surging zeal for construction and nature-conquering spirit of numerous young people were attracted by this call.

Though it is only 40 days since the first shock brigade for the development of the colliery had a rally in Pyongyang and set out for this untrodden mountain area, hundreds of letters of encouragement and scores of telegrams of greetings are pouring in every day from all parts of the country.

Everything here belongs to the future. Rosy prospects are promised to this place. The abundance of this mine's anthracite suggests rich creation and life in the future. Precisely for this reason the labour of the people developing this mine is of great significance.

During the First Five-Year Plan period this colliery will turn out 500,000 tons of anthracite per year. However, this is not an easy job. Therefore the members of the Democratic Youth shock brigades say in one voice, "We are creators. One cannot soar like the triumphant eagle nor can his heart become gallant without surmounting difficulties."

Construction of New Era

In going one kilometre from the camp area to the housing construction site, one passes the temporary office of the Democratic Youth at the mine and entrance of the main pit now under drilling. We took this course. The flag of the Democratic Youth League fluttered above all the work sites, which were animated with a spark-flying emulation.

Accompanied by Yoon Byung Duk, Vice-Chairman of the Mine's Democratic Youth League organization, we entered the pit which was under test drilling. The members of Kim Hak Ryong's drilling brigade, underground scouts, have already dug 80 metres deep into a coal vein. Their faces smeared with black coal dust and wet with perspiration glistened in the light of miner's lamps.

"How is today's work? What is the prospect?" Yoon Byung Duk asked.

"The work is not going on so smoothly, Comrade Vice-Chairman. But I am sure, we can do it by 150 per cent."

"Splendid!"
"We must win in the competition for this month. Otherwise the members of our brigade will have no face to write our friends in former work places and our sweethearts."

"That's the spirit! But remember others are thinking that way too." Yoon Byung Duk laughed, and then added, "But, don't work too hard and ruin your health. Rome was not built in a day, you know."

Coming out of the test-drill pit, we moved about from this work place to that.

"Everything is being exploited here in the literal sense of the word, and there are still a number of inconveniences here. Mining equipment as well as material and work organization have not met the requirement of trail-blazers. But it is only a matter of time. Soon these questions will be solved," the Vice-Chairman told us while walking.

"However," he went on, "they are advancing ahead of time in everything, including organization of work. Old folks here rightly say, 'They put their heart in the work, for it is their own. If it is only for wages, such thing never happens.' They are recommended workers chosen out of scores of hundreds of volunteers for this work. Most of them were foremost, model Youth League members in collieries, factories, mineral mines and other enterprises as well as communication and transport organs, construction sites and offices in all parts of our country. Only 22 per cent of them have experiences in coal mining, but all the workers here want to be drillers."

According to Yoon Byung Duk, this mine will take on more young people in the future — next year the number of workers here will be more than 3 times that at present and by the end of the Five-Year Plan period it will have increased to more than 7 times.

In this way the Songnam Youth Colliery is calling thousands of courageous young men. The task of those who cut the first tape of development is particularly heavy. This year alone they have to drill 400 metres of pits, build 60 dwelling houses and two-storied stone apartments with a floor space of over 1,600 square metres, install 200 h.p. compressors, put up power lines and tele-



Groundwork for miners' apartment

phone wire, set up a club, a bath house, a ware house and so forth.

Therefore, obstacles in work, the steaming heat and torrential rains of the summer could not stop the emulation of the courageous pioneers with important tasks weighing on their shoulders.

They honoured their overall plan for July, the first month, by 102 per cent, overfulfilling by 25 per cent in the drilling section and 14 per cent in the engineering and power section. Notably the Kim Jong Ryool brigade pushed its work of test drilling above the plan by 72 per cent and the Pak Tai Keun brigade registered 58 per cent overfulfillment in excavation. The Li Tai Kook and Choo Jin Whan brigade in apartment construction and the Chin Se Jin brigade in erecting dwelling houses are going beyond their emulation targets.

"All this is indeed gratifying. We sometimes see people with glib tongues who speak eloquently at meetings and praise themselves in feigned humbleness even before their friends. But these here are not of that brand. Everyone says he loves his country, but the gallant young people here live and work in such way that the country loves them," Yoon Byung Duk smiled in satisfaction.

"We have four young couples here. They are in double competition, firstly between brigades and secondly between wives and husbands."

"Indeed, many new legends are being created here, I mean legends of our age," I said.

All that I saw and heard here was advancing vigorously towards the hope-filled future, and greatly inspired me.



The day is over, how about a little music?

Joyous Night

The rhythmical shrill of cicadas was all the more penetrating as dusk was falling on the land of the young trail-blazers. The sunset glow tinted the ridges of the mountains.

Deep, rich voices, high-pitched and quiet voices singing merry songs to the accordion floated out from among the lines of tents. One group in a tent with its sides rolled up was engrossed in card games, another group was sitting talking about life in general.

Stories began from their labour struggle in the postwar rehabilitation and construction and slid on to their fighting on the front at the time of the Fatherland Liberation War.

"What happened next? Go on," listeners became impatient.

"Being afraid of darkness, the enemies were more vigilant at night. And it was very difficult to approach them. So I hid myself in an outside toilet. As I expected, presently footsteps were heard and someone knocked at the door. Holding breath I flattened myself against the wall so I would be behind the opening door. My heart was pounding hard.

"That poor devil dashed in with a flashlight and squatted. I was thankful that the flash can light only the front. I had to act fast. I thrust a revolver at the chest of the fellow and grabbed his neck, saying 'If you make a noise, I'll shoot.' Flabbergasted, he muttered 'Oh, oh!' holding his hands up and sat down on the floor of the toilet. In a jiffy I gagged him, tied his hands and dragged him out through a hole at the cesspit, then to the hill behind where our scouts were lying in ambush.

"Second Platoon Leader Li Hoon Ho asked amusedly, 'Comrade Platoon Leader, where did you get such awful manure bag?' With sheepish smile I announced, 'This manure bag is an officer of the operational commanding office of the so-called crack unit, called White Bones, of the Syngman Rhee puppet army which is dancing to the tune of the Eisenhower Offensive.' The members of the platoon emitted smothered chuckles, holding down a guffaw."

Their battle stories were animated by the story of brigade leader Kim Hak Ryong about his capturing alive an officer of enemy's operational commanding office. He was awarded nine orders and medals during the Fatherland Liberation War.

Those who liked reading were immersed in books, indifferent to the noisy surroundings. From inside a tent a merry voice of someone reading a poem was heard:

*Valiant pioneers!
Hasten on your way
To conquer the seams of black gold!
Your footsteps resound in the march
Responding proudly to the hearty send-off.*

*May you spend ten years, twenty years —
Yea, the whole of your blissful life in the
Songnam Youth Colliery.*

Probably, it was a poem dedicated by a poet to the young pioneers.

Men and women pioneers performed a mass dance forming a circle on the green grass field perfumed with the fragrance of wild flowers which were in full bloom.

It was getting dusk. Cicadas stopped singing and stars appeared in the sky one by one. The young pioneers thronged at the temporary stage in front of the office of the colliery. There the Korean feature film "The Road to Happiness" was put on the screen. When the young hero and heroine of the film talked about their hope-filled future, a spectator brought his mouth to the ear of his neighbour and whispered:

"Look at them. They are also pioneers, aren't they? Happiness is in store for those who work for the state and love each other like them. Sure! We'll also become like them." His face wreathed in a smile.

The hearts of the young pioneers are always throbbing with joy and hope whether they are at work or rest.

Thus, the evening wore away while the colourful performance progressed and the night flowed on towards the bright tomorrow.

"My Son Will Be Christened Songnam"

It was after ten o'clock at night. Electric lights were reflected brightly in the clean water of the brook flowing down the valley. I sat on the river-side with some pioneers.

Kim Myung Sun, calmly fingering his badge with a hammer and hoe and the inscription "Pioneers of Songnam Colliery", said:

"Some people live even one hundred years, but nobody knows them. But look at us. Our name will live forever with the Songnam Colliery."

It was not clear what he meant by saying "we" — only himself and his wife Choi Jin Ok or all the pioneers. But what's the use of asking this when all the youth who gathered here have one and the same wish?

"It is regrettable that a day is so brief here. Of course, we are coming up against some difficulties in developing the new mine, because the work conditions are not so good and we have not yet grown experienced in the work. But we are proud of overcoming difficulties. Before coming here, we thought we would have to sleep in the open air and cook food on open fires temporarily. But many things were awaiting us — tents, restaurants and temporary stage. On the very day when we arrived, we women were allocated rooms with heated floor. So, I sometimes think ill of Comrade Chairman of my former work site."

"Why?"

"It was the morning when my husband volunteered to come here," Choi Jin Ok continued. "I went to the Youth League Chairman and told him I'd go with my husband. At that time, I was working together with my husband as a concrete layer at the Himyung First Office under the Ministry of Machine Industry. And we both were working in the same brigade as fifth grade workers. When I visited the Youth League Chairman, he said: 'Comrade Jin Ok, think it over a gain. Of course, it will be hard for you two to part from each other four months after marriage. But it will be a heavy burden for a woman to develop a colliery. Furthermore,

there will be neither dormitory nor restaurant for the time being and, on top of this, the rainy season is drawing near. It'll not be so easy to overcome difficulties under such conditions. Are you going to be a drilling worker there? If not, what about staying here? You'll have a good income.'"

"Comrade Chairman," I answered, "I'm thankful for your warm advice. But I'm a Youth Leaguer. And you told us that the Youth League must march at the van in difficult conditions. Why you think a woman can't do men's work? Of course, love is dear to me, but this is not all. Furthermore, as a Youth Leaguer, I can't change my will because of income!" Then the Chairman promised to discuss my problem with the manager."

"That's why you think ill of the Youth League Chairman of your former work site, I see."

"To tell the truth, he did that for my sake. Probably, he intended to test my determination . . . We carried out our assignment for last month by 129 per cent in the earth work."

At this moment, Kim Myung Sun cut in: "After coming here, we have already worked out a plan for our future.

"What are you talking about?" Choi Jin Ok looked at her husband out of the corner of her eye.

"What's there to be ashamed of? Er - er - we decided to christen our future child Songnam if it's a boy and Songsook if it's a girl," blurted out Kim Myung Sun. The wide smile that lit up his face set all the listeners laughing.

"Sister, how happy you are! Both husband and wife are honourable pioneers," Pak Sun Hi chimed in. Before coming here, she was a telephone operator of sixth grade at the Chungjin City Telegraph and Telephone Office.

"Do you envy us? Then why don't you find a lover here and get married? That would be more glorious."

"The way you talk!"

"We are engaged in a splendid undertaking. This place is our second native place. Working with one and the same will and

loving each other, we will be able to overcome all kinds of difficulties," brigade leader Kim Jong Ryool put in solemnly.

Kim Jong Ryool is an experienced colliery of seventh grade from the Yoosun Coal Mine. Each word he spoke was a lofty truth based on his experience in life.

"I'm a little bit over the age of a Youth Leaguer. But I came here, because I desired it. Now, it's up to me whether I can honour my pledge or not. Born into a coal miner's family, I began to hew coal at the Sainggyryung Colliery, North Hamkyung Province, at the age of fourteen. What good will it do to retrospect here all the story about the maltreatment from the Japanese foremen I underwent at that time? I earned twentyseven chun a day, but it was valuable for me and for my big family. When I was seventeen years old, my father fled one night to the Yoosun Colliery, sensing that he was under surveillance. I followed my father. From that time, I worked at the Yoosun Colliery. We have become the masters of the collieries since the August 15 Liberation. After liberation I learned how to read and became a skilled worker of the highest degree.

"When I volunteered to this colliery, my father said, 'Your will is understandable. Go, my son — I'm really ashamed of myself.

APARTMENT No. 1212

One Sunday morning, we decided to visit around the East Pyongyang residential district. Guided by a worker of the District House Management Office, we walked the street stretching along the Taidong River bank.

"I guess you want to see some new apartment buildings." So saying, my companion took me to a block of new houses.

After 20 minutes' walk to the south, we came to a number of new three-storey buildings whose window-frames were still sticky with fresh paint. Next to these buildings, one could see another block of new ones going up. Scaffoldings were to be seen all over the place and bulldozers were roaring.

My guide proudly explained to me the scale and blue-prints of new housing construction. According to him, the building that we saw this morning, might be an "old" building a

I have done nothing for you as a father. Let alone educate you like others, I once bled you white.' Tears streamed down the wrinkled cheeks of my father. A sob rose in my throat, but I forced a smile and said: 'What's the need to talk about all this now? Isn't this an old story? Even though that's true, was that your fault? No, it was due to the dark rule of the Japs.' 'Right you are,' my father said, 'But, don't forget that it's the first time for us Korean workers to develop a new colliery on our own. You should devote all your energy and skill to the fatherland. And don't worry about your parents. Still I'm a proud colliery of sixth grade of the Republic. And, more, we are the masters of the state. I'll not fall behind you.'

"I'm always mindful of my father's teaching and I cannot forget the sense of glory of being a cultivator of our own colliery. So, I called upon my brigade members to lead others in the work."

Kim Jong Ryool sat looking at the dark sky studded with stars, his face beaming with happiness. The Charles's Wain was glittering over our heads. Stillness reigned over the valley. But, even at that moment, the workers of the second shift were piercing through the coal seam.

month later, as new buildings would be finished then.

Presently, we entered apartment building No. 1212, which was a three-storey one.

Quietness reigned inside. I wondered if all families were out in the suburbs enjoying the Sunday. In the meantime, the door of an apartment opened soundlessly and a man came out. It turned out that it was quiet not because everyone was out, but because effective sound-proof devices were installed. Then, I remembered reading in the paper that the new buildings are well-equipped with sound-proof devices.

"Come in, please," said the middle-aged man, who had just appeared before us, and courteously ushered us into his room.

We entered the room which had a Korean stone heated floor. He apologetically said,

"Things are still in disorder, as we moved in only a few days ago."

The room was twice the size of the ordinary Korean room. The snow-white wall made the room brighter and more pleasant. A summery flower-designed mat was spread on the floor. Windows were open wide and furniture was scattered about the room.

"I am sorry, but I have to leave you," our host Kim Yung Soo said after a smoke.

His wife told us that Sunday was his work day, and Monday was his regular day-off. He was employed by a state barber's shop. After he left his wife kindly showed us the apartment. There was another neat, spacious room. The kitchen was well equipped to make her daily chores easier. Of course, there was a large closet.

When we said that such fine apartment was given because he was a model worker, she gave us only a happy smile.

"The youngsters of today are all doing good work," her mother-in-law who slipped into the room unnoticed joined in the conversation.

"The government gives us such good houses to live in, and it pays so much attention to our welfare. Life was never so happy as today. Who would not work hard?" continued the old lady with much feeling. The mother was still talking. This time about her daughter-in-law, who works in the dyeing shop of the Pyongyang Silk Mill. She has a five-year-old boy whom she sends to a day-nursery. "My daughter-in-law too never falls behind others," were the proud words of the mother.

A little later, I asked them how much was the rent.

The elder one put in, "The house-rent is no more than one-fortieth of our income." Then she started to tell us how they live.

Their ration meets their needs for food and clothing. They also get 40 metres of woven goods a year. Then there are shoes, soap and other necessaries. Therefore, they can spend a considerable sum of their salaries for cultural and recreational purposes.

Recalling the past, the mother went on:

"It was four years ago, in July 1953, — right after the armistice — when my daughter-in-law gave birth to this boy in a bomb shelter where we underwent the three years of war! Everything we had was bombed out

one night by the Americans. We had nothing, not even a diaper for the baby . . . Who would have even dreamed then, that we would be sitting in such fine apartment only four years later? And we are much better off than before."

While the mother talked the young woman sat by her giving approving nods.

Hearing about the happy life of the barber's family, we were reminded once again how good the popular policy of the Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic was.

We wanted to stay and listen to more about their happy life, but we had to see many apartments that day. So we had to thank them for their hospitality and leave.

The next home we visited was the home of Cho Hyun Ki, a Pathological Faculty member of the Pyongyang Medical College. There were four in his family — his wife, three-year-old daughter, and mother-in-law. The house seemed to be rather too big for this small family, but he needed extra space for his study. The rooms were spic and span.

When our cameraman asked our host for a family shot, he smiled and said, "Wait a minute! This new house was given not only to me, but to another, as a matter of fact, a better medical worker!"

Then, he introduced his wife to us. We had learned that she was a pediatrics doctor in the East Pyongyang District Hospital.

All four of them posed for a photograph.

We wished to meet some other people in this flat. I was told, every occupation was represented by the occupants of the building. There were designers, writers, teachers, government and office workers, public service workers, etc. They received us cordially and spoke of their happy life in the new apartment. Particularly, the house-wives were enthusiastic over their well furnished kitchens.

The occupants organized themselves to live collectively, which impressed us very much. A strict sanitary code was enforced. Rooms, corridors, and surroundings of the building were neat and clean. Flowers were all over the place in and out of the apartment. Then there is a children's garden in the rear of the building.

We wished very much we could visit other people, but it was getting late so left the flat.

The Stars Will Keep Shining (II)

JUN JAI KYUNG

On April 10th the Americans held a private interrogation at Compound No. 81. The interrogation, sort of an open affair, started from 7 o'clock in the morning. Compound No. 81 was one of the camps that the enemy thought was reliable.

A tent in which interrogations were to be conducted was pitched on the compound. The Americans sat in the tent waiting for the prisoners, whose identification and registration cards were spread out before them. The prisoners were lined up in the yard. Everyone of them had all his belongings — blanket, dish and what not — with him. They were all ready to leave this compound. They were called in one by one according to number.

Some thirty American officers and men and several puppet army men kept watch over the prisoners. They were there to "help" the prisoners in the screening. Once a number was called out from the tent they repeated the number and name, and checked the card very carefully lest there be a mistake. Things were tense. A few trucks were waiting outside the front gate to transfer those prisoners who expressed their wish to return to the North to another compound.

When a prisoner answered that he wanted to go to the North he was given back the registration card and led to the front gate. If he said he wanted to go to the South, he was not given anything; he was led to an open space between two barbed-wired areas near the front gate.

A prisoner had to walk some hundred metres from the tent to reach the front gate. And the whole distance was lined with some 80 club-held Syngman Rhee terrorists, headed by the infamous terrorist Pai Yung Ho and each carrying a club. Their purpose was "to help" the American military personnel maintain order.

They might have got by with their much publicised "free atmosphere" talk had the prisoner been allowed to reach the front gate safely. Even the Americans would have been called "gentlemen" if the prisoner with a card could have reached the front gate. (In fact he received a showers of clubs from the lined up gangsters).

The whole show was concocted by them for their ends. They said their way of proceeding was "peaceful" and "human." But it was impossible.

The open interrogation was a mere formality. Actually the real screening had started a couple days before, where every cruel and inhuman method was employed.

It was the dark night of April 8 when individual screening started. Around 3 o'clock in the afternoon a jeep rushed into the compound. In it were the camp officer Captain Sneider and one American chaplain, who went around under the Korean name of Ok Ho Yul, and Lt. Kim Kwan Hi of the 33rd Security Battalion. Handing over one American gun and 30 bullets to the terrorist Pai Yung Ho, Sneider said:

"There will be an individual screening on the 10th. There must be no one from this compound who wants to go to the North. Do you understand that?" Indeed, Pai understood what Sneider was saying, and readily answered:

"Yes, sir. I understand. You don't have to worry about anything."

"We shouldn't fail our Lord. We shouldn't let God's children go over to Communism," the Captain put his nose in. Pai, obsequiously polite to his masters, answered:

"Yes, sir. Everything will be O.K."

Shortly after the American officer left the compound, Pai Yung Ho held a long whispered conversation with his subordinate Mah Cho Won. Then it was announced to the entire 7,500 prisoners that a preliminary interrogation would be held from 8:30 in the evening. A small white card was issued to each prisoner and he was to write either the word North or South to indicate where he wished to go.

General Dodd, Commander of the Koje Island P.O.W. Camp, Captain Sneider, all C.I.E. personnel and all the puppet army men were confident that the number of prisoners desiring to return to the North would not even be 10 per cent from Compound No. 81. The compound, they figured, was well indoctrinated by the C.I.E. Chapel services were well attended, and the flags of U.N., U.S.

and South Korea had been hoisted last November. And only recently when the individual screening was announced enthusiastic demonstrations were held in support of the programme.

But the time had come for the prisoners to make a choice. It was time for them to cast off make-belief and disguise. Realizing it was time for them to express their inner wish, 99 per cent of them expressed their desire to return to the North. Everyone except the Syngman Rhee's agents and terrorists planted among the prisoners affirmed their will to go back to the fatherland.

Completely bewildered over the prisoners' expressed wish, Pai Yung Ho ran up to the headquarters, where Sneider, Oh Ho Yul and Kim Kwan Hi were enjoying themselves playing cards. The results of preliminary interrogation had made them cocksure, so sure that what Pai told them was a bolt from the blue. They went into a rage.

"What do you mean 99 per cent? Where were all those guys, our security and policemen?" Lt. Kim puffed out his words, knocking the table with his cards.

"Even those guys changed their mind, the company commander, battalion commander, the security and police men—now everybody wants to go to North," Pai answered meekly.

"You damn fool. I bet the B.igade Commander, too, wants to go."

All interest in the card game was gone. The three went into a huddle. Soon Pai was given a new set of instructions.

Some 500 prisoners were called out from those who expressed their wish to return to the North. The prisoners were strictly confined to lightless barracks. They were not allowed to converse, and no one was permitted to go even to the toilet. They put an empty gasoline drum in front of the barrack for one's private use. The M.P.s flashing lights around called out prisoners one by one and took them to the C.I.E. school building.

Next to the school building was their chapel. That was only the place where lights were on. Some 50 Syngman Rheeites were in the chapel, singing at the top of their voices.

It was obvious what they were trying to do. They wanted to drown out cries and shots coming from the school building. When a prisoner entered the building he found Pai Yung Ho waiting for him with his subordinates. A long gun was in Pai's hand and the men around him were holding clubs, picks

and shovels. The prisoners were questioned one by one. At one time five or six men were taken to the school building together.

"Do you want to go to the North or the South?" It was their first question and no prisoner could fail to sense the tense atmosphere of the room. Then the prisoner would answer:

"To the South."

"You bastard! Why in the hell did you say you wanted to go to the North? And why, now, to the South?" Then Pai and his men would jump on him with clubs and beat him almost unconscious.

The next prisoner would be brought forward, who had been witnessing his fellow comrade being beaten almost to death. He realized that the same fate was awaiting him. With this thought he steeled his will once more not to lick the dust. The same question was flung at him.

"Now, you bastard! To the North, or to the South?"

"To the North. To the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our fatherland," shouted back the prisoner. Already Pai's henchmen had started to work on him. Their clubs cracked down on his skull, shovels split his head and with their picks they riddled the body with holes through which blood spurted. Having tasted blood their diabolical lust for human blood made them more insane. Threatening that they would do the same to the next one, they called the next prisoner:

I vividly remember one of the prisoners, a 23-year-old People's Army man named Han Hak Go who came from Yungheung. He knew what was in store for him, and seemed to be carefully weighing what he should say.

He could have poured out what was coming to those blood-thirsty creatures, Sneider, the minister and their followers, who came in to see how things were going. Perhaps he could have given a good blow and knocked down one of them. But, he thought "What good would it do?" They would have stopped him before he said two words and they would not have let him deliver one good blow, if he had tried. He was searching his heart to find the right word to say at this crucial moment. The word should express the ardent aspirations and wishes that he cherished most, and at the same time strike fear into the hearts of those skunks.

Then he lifted his head proudly and shouted the noble words:

"Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea! Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung..." Bullets from Pai's gun went through the young soldier's chest.

This lasted through the night. American guns, American shovels and American picks slaughtered 92 young prisoners out of 500.

The dim lights cast ghastly shadows on their oily faces; their bodies were sprinkled with the blood of dying men.

They were not satisfied yet. They cut up the bodies, scattering pieces here and there. They buried some in the toilet and in the room where they were conducting the interrogations. Could these be called human beings?

When those prisoners who expressed the wish to proceed to the South, came to themselves, they were made to take an oath to join the Taihan Youth League and the Northwest Youth Association. Moreover, they were forced to write a declaration which read in part:

"I wish to remain in the South in order to fight against the North..." Then their bodies were branded with a seal of anti-Communism. Only then were they released to go to the barracks.

The Syngman Rhee puppet army men kept singing louder than ever as the night progressed. But all Syngman Rhee's army songs could not drown out the shrieks of dying men being murdered by a gang of men with shovels, picks and guns.

It was the same on the following day. Then open individual screening began on the 10th. No American or hireling thought anyone would dare express the wish to return to the North, but would meekly recite what they were supposed to.

But things were quite different when their scheduled screening started.

"Where do you want to go?" The prisoner was asked when he entered the tent. Lest they miss his words, he would answer in a distinct voice;

"I wish to go to the North." They had no choice but gave him his registration card. When the prisoner was out of the tent with his card, he knew clearly what those 80 men with clubs would do to him. Even though he tried to run to the front gate as fast as he could, 80 clubs were a little too much.

Before reaching the front gate clubs laid him low and he was dragged into the school building.

This went on for some time. The prisoners knew what was happening. When they entered the tent without any hesitation they said they wanted to go to the South. The Americans and their followers could not hide their satisfaction believing that their terroristic acts had worked, and they would let the prisoners go out from the tent without the cards. The prisoners slowly made their steps through the gang of men, who were lined up with clubs. But once they approached the front gate they would not go into the barbed-wired areas, but would run to the front gate. Those creatures with clubs would make a dash, swinging their clubs. Some of them landed the prisoner after he was outside the gate.

P.O.W.s did not sit down to discuss the matter, but evidently everyone thought that was the best way, because one after another followed suit.

Now, the grillers were flabbergasted again, not knowing what to do. Hurriedly some of them went up to the commander's office while others tried to notify the commanding officer by phone of the situation. Soon General Dodd arrived with his adjutant, and they went into another huddle. Shortly after it was announced that "due to disorders among the prisoners," the individual screening would be suspended.

This was what happened in Compound No. 81, but the picture was the same throughout the Camp.

With the suspension of individual interrogation a large body of prisoners did not have the chance to express their wishes. A few days later these prisoners were labeled as "P.O.W.s who did not exercise their repatriation right," and were transferred to various camps in Taegu, Ronsan and many other places.

Just a few days before the conclusion of the armistice Syngman Rhee was instigated by the Americans to "release" some 26,000 "non-Communist" prisoners. These were the prisoners who were not accorded a lawful hearing as to their choice. And in the end they were removed by force from their camps. Their so-called voluntary repatriation was nothing but a criminal fraud.

FEATURE FILM

"THE UHRANG RIVER"

THE new film "Uhrang River" released by the State Film Studio recently was produced by Yoon Ryong Kyoo, scenario by Han Sung, photography by Han Chang Hai.

The story is built around the battle across the Uhrang, a defensive battle fought during the Fatherland Liberation War (from June 1950 to July 1953), in which the heroic combatants of the People's Army and the people in the rear displayed unparalleled bravery and patriotism.

The time is the period of temporary retreat, the most difficult stage of the war.

In the first part of November 1950, the enemy forces which had penetrated into North Hamkyung Province were moving further northward towards Chungjin and Rajin.

To check the advancing enemy our eastern coast guard units under the East Sea Naval Command and the Naval Academy cadets gathered in the Uhrang district where they would meet the enemy.

At a position of the defensive line along the Uhrang River a platoon of the People's Army tenaciously resisted the advancing hordes of enemy, who made attacks in succession in an attempt to take the position. At this crucial moment a group of five combatants of the People's Army arrives to join in the battle. Among the five is Pak Soon Bong who was born in this district. It is her native village that the enemy is savagely pounding.

But reinforcements are not forthcoming for the defenders, because the army was in the process of regrouping.

The situation is critical. But the people of the Uhrang Village and neighbouring hamlets do not let our defenders down.

Carrying the boxes of ammunition and food on their heads or backs, the village people try to cross the river. Just then enemy planes spot them and begin to rain down bullets.

Pak Joon Bo, Soon Bong's father, is among them. However, being a faint-hearted man, he is frightened at this bombardment and looks around for a place to hide.

Suddenly they see a man trying to wade across the river. It looks as if he is not going to make it. Sure enough, he goes down in the water and does not come up again! Jang Man Oh, who was leading the village folks jumps into the river and rescues him. The rescued man is none other than Doctor



A still from "Uhrang River"

Moon In Kul of the Sungjin Hospital, Soon Bong's sweetheart.

He tells the people that he narrowly escaped Sungjin (now Kimchaik) where the enemy already entered.

Learning that their beloved daughter is among the defenders, Soon Bong's parents prepare to go see her.

It is around this time that the village is bombed and the provisions put away in a secluded place as well as the rice-cleaning mill are burnt. Despite the strenuous effort of the villagers, not a grain of rice is saved. Now that all the rice is reduced to ashes the question of food for the combatants in the trench has become a more serious one.

There is no other way, the villagers consider, but to hull the rice which is still in the paddy fields. Once it is decided, they set about carrying it on their heads or backs in the dark and hulling it. But there is one among them who sneers at the villagers' efforts. It is Moon In Kul.

Soon Bong's mother decides to visit her daughter and sets out with a basketful of rice cakes on her head marching at the front of a group of village folks who are carrying ammunition and food to the defenders. On their way Pak Joon Bo drops out on the advice of Moon, who tells Pak it would be very dangerous to go to that defence position.

Moon In Kul is a spy. Putting on a patriotic face he does everything to spy on the army's strength and to check the activities of the people in the rear.

No sooner had the villagers reached the riverside than enemy planes appear over their heads and shower bombs. Soon Bong's mother is hit by a shell in mid-stream.

The situation in the trench is getting worse every minute. Only a little ammunition remains.

At this critical moment spy Moon creeps into the trench with Pak Joon Bo, Soon Bong's father. Soon Bong who never suspects her sweetheart welcomes the two in the trench.

Moon tries in vain to persuade her to leave the trench with him. He makes up his mind to kill the messenger who is to be sent to headquarters for more ammunition and reinforcements.

He goes back into the underbrush to send a message to the enemy by wireless. Soon Bong follows.

Startled at her sudden approach the spy hides wireless apparatus in a hurry. But in his nervous haste he does not notice that the receiver fell to the ground. She too fails to notice it at the time.

Soon Bong advises the two, her father and her sweetheart, to leave the trench. And they set out for the village led by a soldier.

They had just disappeared over hillock when Soon Bong finds the wireless receiver on the ground. Staring dumbfoundedly at it for a moment, the truth dawns on her. At the top of the rise she sees Moon in the act of stabbing the soldier with a dagger. She sends a bullet through him.

With dawn the next morning the enemy launches

THE GERMAN STATE VILLAGE ART ENSEMBLE IN KOREA

The German State Village Art Ensemble came to Korea on September 6. The ensemble is composed of 50 members of dancers, vocalists, and instrumentalists, headed by Heinz Khorr Alfred Kogel, Vice-Director of the Mass Culture Department of the G.D.R. Ministry of Culture. Among them was a famed dancer Rosenarie Lettow Schulz, the founder of the ensemble and a prize-winner of German Art Creation.

The ensemble gave its first performance at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang on September 7. They performed some 10 numbers of German folk dances, folk songs and instrumental solos. They fully revealed the essence of German art.

Korean audience showed great interest in the entrancing performance of the German art group. "Song and Dance of Westphalia," "Trousers Dance," "Threshing Dance" "Bavarian Dance" and "Fishermen's Dance" were appreciated by the spectators. Ernst Rentner's accordion solo of "German Dances" and "Merry March" received many encores.

In varied programme their artistic interpretation

a vigorous attack. And the defenders' ammunition was all but gone.

The enemy forces approach nearer and nearer to our position and soon a furious hand-to-hand fighting takes place.

Just that time cries go up. "The ammunition is coming!" The village people did cross the river braving the wall of enemy fire.

And how happy Soon Bong was to find her father at the head of the party! In the meantime troop reinforcements also arrive. The battle now turns against the enemy. Units of the People's Army launch an overall counter-attack dealing a telling blow at them.

The film is highly appreciated for its excellent depiction and its artistic projection of the pride of the Korean people who honourably defended their country against the foreign invaders.

Scenarist Han Sung is also a playwright who has won fame with his plays: "The Sea is in Sight", "Wait for Us," and others.

Producer Yoon Ryong Kyoo, Merited Actor, is a veteran in the field. He is well known through the films "The People in Defence of the Native Land", "The Partisan Girl" and others.

Pak Sup, Choi Woon Bong, Jo Hyo Kyung, Kim Hak Soo, and Choi Boo Shil are some of the main players in the film.



A scene from the "Threshing Dance"

was pervaded with optimism, sincerity, passion, unique and fine expression.

During its 20 days' stay in our country, the troupe appeared before the audiences in Pyongyang, Hamheung, Bongoong, Heungnam, Wonsan, Kaesong, and Shinuijoo. Everywhere they were most cordially received by the people and their performances contributed to promoting further the friendship and understanding between the peoples of Korea and Germany.



MORE ORCHARDS AND MULBERRY GROVES

In response to the call of the Workers' Party of Korea for increasing fruit-growing areas to 100,000 hectares and mulberry groves to 55,000 hectares during the current First Five-Year Plan period, a nation-wide movement is now in progress.

Surveys of areas suitable for growing fruit and mulberry trees were conducted in 187 counties and 3,992 townships from June to August. It was found that some 168,800 hectares were suitable for fruit-growing and over 41,000 hectares for mulberry.

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR GAVE BANQUET ON BULGARIA'S LIBERATION DAY

On the occasion of the 13th anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation, Tsolo Krystev Kamenov, Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea, gave a banquet on September 9 at the Embassy.

Invited to the banquet were Premier Kim Il Sung, leaders of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government, other political parties and social organizations.

Among the guests were also A. M. Puzanov, Soviet Ambassador to Korea, and other members of diplomatic corps, foreigners staying in Pyongyang, and high-ranking officers of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

At the banquet, Bulgarian Ambassador Tsolo Krystev Kamenov and Premier Kim Il Sung made speeches.

CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF TSIOLKOVSKY MARKED

Of September 16 the centenary of the birth of Konstantin Tsiol-

kovsky, the outstanding Russian scientist and one of the founders of the science of aviation, was observed under the joint auspices of the Physics and Mathematics Institute under the Korean Academy of Sciences, and the Korean Society for the Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union in Pyongyang.

GIFTS FROM POLAND

The fraternal Polish people sent the Haijoo Teachers' Training Institute a gift of some 200 instruments for physical and chemical experiments and over 150 books on science and technology.

A ceremony for the delivery of the present was held at the Institute on September 17.

LIVESTOCK FROM MONGOLIA

To deliver to the Korean people the gift from the Mongolian people, a government delegation headed by the Vice-Minister of Agriculture Gotovyn Namjil came to Korea on October 1.

The live-stock from the fraternal Mongolian people were distributed among agricultural co-ops all over the country: farmers in South Hwanghai Province received over 5,500 cattle, Ryanggang Province over 8,800 sheep and more than 7,500 goats, North Hamkyung Province, over 4,470 sheep and some 4,030 goats.

KOREA-BULGARIAN TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

A long-term Agreement on Trade and Payment for 1958-1960 was signed in Pyongyang on September 28 between the representatives of Korea and Bulgarian governments.

On the Korean side Jung Joon Taik, Vice-Premier, signed the Agreement and on the Bulgarian side Boris Jaskov, Minister of Trade of the Bulgarian People's Republic, who was a member of the Bulgarian Government Delegation

visiting Korea, signed. On the same day, a protocol on trade and payment was also signed.

NEW HOSPITAL BUILT WITH GERMAN AID

A new hospital built with the aid of the German people opened in Pyongyang on September 27. The hospital equipped with up-to-date instruments and laboratories has more than 100 beds and 14 wards. The whole hospital is completely furnished by the German people.

KOREAN-JAPANESE TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

Korean-Japanese Trade Agreement was signed in Pyongyang between the representatives of the Korean Committee for the Promotion of International Trade and of the Japanese International Trade Promotion Association, the Japanese-Korean Association and the Japanese-Korean Trade Association, after 16 days' negotiations from September 12 to 27. The agreement calls for a volume of trade amounting to six million pounds sterling for each side.

It is envisaged that both sides will hold commodity exhibitions in each other's country, and trade representatives will be exchanged as early as possible.

A GERMAN MISSION TO KOREA

At the invitation of Pak Jung Ai, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Relief of War Victims and Vice-Chairman of the C. C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, a German Mission from the Committee to Aid Korea of the National Front of the German Democratic Republic arrived in Pyongyang on September 18 on friendly visit.

The mission stayed in Korea until the end of the month. During their sojourn in the country, the members of the mission visited the cities of Pyongyang, Ham-

heung, Wonsan and Kaesong, and saw major factories and plants, agricultural co-operatives, and educational and cultural establishments.

On September 18, Pak Jung Ai had talks with the members of the German Mission.

RUMANIAN PUBLIC HEALTH WORKERS IN KOREA

At the invitation of the Korean Ministry of Public Health, a three-member delegation of public health workers from Rumania, headed by Marinescu Voinea, Minister of Public Health and Social Insurance, came to Korea on September 26.

During their five days' stay in Korea, the delegation members held talks with the Korean public health workers on the project of a hospital to be built in Pyongyang with the aid of the Rumanian people, and visited factories and plants, farms and public health establishments in Korea.

IN SUPPORT OF ALGERIAN WOMEN

In response to the appeal of the Tunisian Women's Union to support and encourage Algerian women in their national liberation struggle against the French colonialists, Korean women are extending support and encouragement to the Algerian women.

Women's meetings took place throughout the country. A meeting in Haijoo city was attended by more than 10,000 women.

Denouncing the atrocities being committed by the French imperialists in Algeria, the meeting passed a resolution to support and encourage the Algerian women in their struggle for freedom and independence.

KOREAN-HUNGARIAN EXPERIENCE EXCHANGED

A meeting for exchanging experience between Korean machine-building workers and a Hun-

garian Hero of Labour Komaromi Royosi was held on September 14 at the Pyongyang Precision Instruments Factory. Komaromi Royosi exhibited his highly efficient metal cutting method.

Korean managers, chief-engineers, technicians and active workers of the factories under the Ministries of Machine-building Industry and Metal Working Industry who were attending the National Conference of Activists in Machine-building Industry took part in the discussion.

SPECIAL HOLIDAYS IN CELEBRATION OF MINER'S DAY

On the occasion of Miner's Day, the third Sunday of September, special arrangements were made for model miners.

Some miners with their families spent pleasant holidays at rest homes. Others went on trips. Some visited Pyongyang to see for themselves the reconstruction of the capital. They also visited industrial centres or places of historical interest in various parts of the land.

A SODIUM HYDRIDE SHOP BUILT

Among many factories completely levelled by indiscriminate bombings of the American invaders was the sodium hydride shop of Bongoong Chemical Factory.

After the war the reconstruction work started and in September this year it was put into commission. The restored shop is built on a much larger scale than the old one.

FRIENDLY PRODUCTION EMULATION BETWEEN KOREA AND VIET-NAM

On September 17, the workers of the Pyongyang Textile Mill had a meeting for launching a friendly production competition between the textile workers of Korea and

Viet-Nam in response to the suggestion made by President Ho Chi Minh in July when he was on a visit to Korea.

Tran Xuan Do, Vietnamese Ambassador to Korea made a speech at the meeting, and Moon Man Wook, Minister of Light Industry, also encouraged the workers.

The attendants of the meeting adopted relevant decisions.

A congratulatory flag and gift to the workers of the Nam Dinh Textile Mill from the workers of the Pyongyang Textile Mill were handed to the ambassador.

KANGSUN STEEL WORKS OVERFULFILLED YEARLY QUOTAS

The workers of the Kangsun Steel Works overfulfilled their yearly quotas in the production of steel ingot by September 29. They turned out five hundred tons more ingot than their state assignment. Up to that date, they had produced eight hundred tons more ingot than the last year's total output. The workers of the plant refuse to rest on their laurels but newly resolved to produce another thousand tons of ingots.

OCTOBER YOUTH STADIUM UNDER CONSTRUCTION

In celebration of the 40th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution the youth of the city of Shinuijoo in North Pyongan Province are now building a stadium in the city named after the great October.

The volunteers of working youth and students started the work on the October Youth Stadium on September 15. The first phase of the project will be finished on the eve of the anniversary.

By August 15 next year, the stadium with a seating capacity of over 30,000 will be completed. Around the stadium a splendid park will be laid out.

