

DOCUMENTS

Visit of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet

Statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Visit of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet

RECEPTION AT SOVIET EMBASSY

A. M. Puzanov, Soviet Ambassador to Korea, gave on the evening of June 21 a reception in connection with the visit of the delegation of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

SPEECH BY M. P. TARASOV

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung,
Respected Comrade Kim Doo Bong,
Respected Comrade Li Yung,
Respected members of diplomatic corps,
Dear comrades and friends,

Workers, peasants, young men and women, old men and children asked us, the mission of the Soviet people, to convey to the Soviet people their most cordial, heartfelt fraternal greetings and high regards. We will be happy, when we return home, to convey to the Soviet people this feeling cherished by the ordinary people of Korea.

We sincerely rejoice over the achievements attained by the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under the guidance of the Workers' Party and the Government, in the postwar rehabilitation and construction of the national economy of the country. Factories and enterprises have again started operating and dwelling houses, schools and hospitals have been built on places which lay in waste only a few years ago.

Speeches were exchanged between M. P. Tarasov, leader of the delegation, and Premier Kim Il Sung.

The reception proceeded in an amicable atmosphere of friendship.

The heavy wounds of war forced by the imperialists have fundamentally been healed thanks to the devoted and creative labour of the Korean people and to the disinterested, brotherly aid of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, Albanian People's Republic, Bulgarian People's Republic, Hungarian People's Republic, German Democratic Republic, Mongolian People's Republic, Polish People's Republic, Rumanian People's Republic and Czechoslovak Republic.

In particular, the rehabilitation and construction work of Pyongyang city, the glorious democratic capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is proceeding on a grand scale with the active participation of the citizens themselves. Large scale construction is also making headway in Hamheung, Kangge, Nampo and other cities.

Having carried out with credit the Post-War Three-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy, the working people of your country are struggling, in an atmosphere of high political upsurge, for the successful fulfilment and over-

fulfilment of the major tasks of the first year of the First Five-Year Plan. Under the guidance of the Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the working people are accelerating the tempo of work day by day at enterprises and construction sites and are honourably carrying out the state assignment and their increased production target.

The Korean peasants are waging an active struggle for the successful implementation of tasks of vital importance for the increased production of grain and other agricultural produce.

We noted everywhere that the people are firmly united around the Workers' Party and the Government. We could see clearly that the Workers' Party of Korea enjoys high prestige and trust among the popular masses.

We visited several enterprises which had been rehabilitated or newly built with the aid of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp. These enterprises equipped with the highest technique are effectively helping the brotherly Korean people in solving important tasks for the future economic development of the Republic and the betterment of the welfare of the working people. We are aware that the Korean people are still confronted with many difficulties in carrying out these tasks. We Soviet people know well such difficulties.

When we embarked upon the socialist construction, we were alone, being encircled by hostile capitalist countries. We had nowhere to turn to aid. Nevertheless, the Soviet people, under the guidance of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have attained enormous achievements in all fields of the national economy in the period of the Soviet power. From the backward agrarian country at the time of the tsarist Russia, the Soviet Union has been developed into a powerful industrial country ranking first in Europe in industrial output value and is now confident of overtaking the United States.

Fine achievements have been made also in the socialist agriculture.

Today, the Central Committee of the C.P. S.U. has set forth an important task before the state for catching up with the United States in the per capita output of meat, milk and butter in the next few years. The great enthusiasm with which the agricultural work-

ers of our country are participating in the struggle for the fulfilment of this important task shows that this task will be successfully carried out.

The law on further improving the organization of the management of industry and construction which was adopted recently by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet is an important landmark in the new powerful upsurge of the socialist economy of our country.

Before the adoption of the law, this question had been put to a nation-wide discussion. This is ample proof of the Soviet democracy and a concrete example of the participation of the working people of broad strata in the solution of important problems related with the development of the national economy of the country.

Today, marching in the same ranks with the Korean people are the peoples of the Soviet Union and the great China as well as the other states of the socialist camp.

The Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, Czechoslovak Republic, Polish People's Republic, Rumanian People's Republic, Bulgarian People's Republic, Hungarian People's Republic, German Democratic Republic, Mongolian People's Republic and Albanian People's Republic are rendering disinterested aid in the economic and cultural rehabilitation and development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I wholeheartedly greet you. I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to express, on behalf of the members of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet delegation and in my own name, heartfelt gratitude to you and to the entire Korean people for having accorded us most cordial hospitality during our stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We accept all this hospitality and sincerity as a tribute to the Soviet people whom we represent.

The stay of our delegation in the country of the brotherly Korean people is coming to close. During the stay in your country, we visited many provinces and cities, looked around a number of enterprises, agricultural cooperatives and educational establishments and saw cultural remains of the Korean people.

We met and had talks with deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, leading workers

of local Party and government organs, workers, peasants and students.

Wherever we went, the people welcomed us as their closest friends and brothers. No words can describe the atmosphere permeated with the exceptional kindness and hospitality accorded our delegation from the first moment of our arrival in your country.

The unity of the working people of your Republic rallied steel-like around the Workers' Party and their Government, their immense political and labour upsurge and the fraternal aid of the peoples of the socialist countries constitute a guarantee for Korea in overcoming successfully the difficulties lying on the road of construction and scoring new brilliant successes in her socialist construction.

While successfully carrying out the tasks for further strengthening the people's democratic system in the northern part of the country and struggling for the fulfilment of the national economic plan and for the material wellbeing of the working people, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic are waging an unflagging struggle for converting the armistice in Korea into a lasting peace and establishing contact with the southern part of the country in order to realize the peaceful unification of Korea on a democratic basis — the burning desire of the entire Korean people.

SPEECH BY PREMIER KIM IL SUNG

Respected comrade leader of the delegation Tarasov,

Dear comrade members of the delegation, Dear comrades and friends,

The present visit of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet delegation to our country is of great significance in further developing the friendly relations between the Korean and Soviet peoples.

The Korean people welcomed with boundless sense of honour and joy the envoy of the great Soviet people, their liberator and most reliable friend.

The friendly relations between the peoples of our two countries, Korea and the Soviet Union, are underlain with the Leninist principle of complete national equality, mutual

However, it is to be regretted that these measures have not yet met with a favourable response from the South Korean authorities.

We wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Korean people success in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country on a democratic basis.

Long live the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Soviet and Korean peoples!

Long live the fraternal friendship and solidarity among the entire countries of the socialist camp!

Long live peace throughout the world and friendship among nations!

I propose a toast to the happiness, prosperity and development of the courageous and industrious Korean people, the success in their work of the socialist construction and to the earliest realization of their pressing desire for the peaceful unification of the country on a democratic basis.

I propose this toast to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central Committee and Presidium of the Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, to the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. and its President Comrade Kim Doo Bong, and to the health of the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and its Chairman Li Yung.

respect for sovereignty, comradely aid and cooperation.

I am certain that those friendly relations will remain as firm and immovable in the future as in the past and at present, and that there can be not even the slightest gap there.

The friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples has been formed and developed in the joint struggle of opposing imperialist aggressive forces for national independence, peace and socialism, and the might of this friendship has been tested through trials of history.

Even in the black days of the Japanese imperialist rule the Korean people always regarded as the lighthouse of their mind the existence to the north of our country of the

socialist Soviet Union — the great worker-peasant country which was creating a new, brilliant history.

The great Soviet people have liberated the Korean people from the yoke of the Japanese imperialist rule with the priceless blood of their sons and daughters, and have been rendering every assistance to the Korean people so that they may freely build a new life.

After liberation there was many a difficulty lying in the road of the Korean people.

In particular, the Korean people sustained heavy losses in the war forced upon them by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

However, today our people have made and are making brilliant achievements such as had never been seen in the history of our country, though still they have no small defects in their work.

With the enormous material and moral aid of the peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of the socialist camp, the Korean people have victoriously carried out the Postwar Three-Year Plan through their heroic labour struggle.

As you have seen personally, new mills and enterprises, cities and villages are rising from debris, where there was nothing right after the armistice, and the living of the people has been markedly improved and enhanced.

Socialism has already decisively triumphed in cities and rural villages, and our country, yesterday a backward colonial agrarian country, is now becoming a country with a developed industry.

Today the Korean people, with pride in their victory, have embarked with great hope upon the road of the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan, the first one in the history of our country.

Through this the socialist economic foundation of our country will be further solidified and the question of food, clothing and housing of our people will be basically solved.

We are convinced that, inspired by the support and encouragement of the peoples of the Soviet Union and other brotherly socialist countries, the Korean people will carry out with credit the First Five-Year Plan as they overfulfilled the Postwar Three-Year Plan.

When the Korean people talk about their

happy life and achievements, they always link them with the aid of the Soviet people.

I avail myself of this opportunity to extend once again, in the name of the Korean people, gratitude to you and, through you, to the entire Soviet people, the Soviet Government and the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. for the disinterested aid of the Soviet people. Dear Comrades,

With the might of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union growing and gaining in strength with every passing day, the imperialists have resorted to shameless provocative acts at various places in order to weaken the unity of the socialist camp and undermine the confidence in the Soviet Union of the working people of the whole world and are frenziedly spreading malicious "anti-Soviet, anti-communist" propaganda.

However, no falsity, slander or fuss can damage the high prestige of the Soviet Union in the international arena and cover up the cold fact that the Soviet Union is gaining in strength and developing as the days go by. Today, the people of goodwill the world over are fully aware what bliss the great idea of communism brings to the people and what broad prospect it has in store for them.

No matter how much the imperialists slander our socialist camp and attempt to disguise themselves, they cannot cover up their cloven hoof which is completely exposed before the whole world today.

Perturbed by this, the imperialist aggressive circles are continuously pursuing the "positions of strength" policy, stepping up the armament race and openly prosecuting their colonial enslavement policy against Asian and African countries.

As is generally known, today the reduction of armed forces, restriction of armaments, unconditional prohibition of nuclear weapons and of their tests are of momentous importance in easing international tension and inspiring trust among nations.

The entire Korean people fully support and approve the proposals of the Soviet delegate made at the recent meeting of the UN Disarmament Sub-committee, proceeding from the interest of universal peace and the ardent desire of the peace-loving peoples of the whole world.

These proposals include concrete ways and means of putting into practice the unanimously adopted decision of the last session of

the UN General Assembly on drafting an international disarmament agreement on ensuring the substantial reduction of armed forces and weapons of various countries, which concurrently envisages the ensuring of the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and the establishment of an effective international control.

Nevertheless, the imperialist ruling circles headed by those of the United States have not yet shown any positive attitude towards the solution of this question.

More, with the aim of aggravating tension in Korea, the U.S. imperialists are openly clamouring about introducing en masse new types of weapons into the southern part of our country in order to reinforce their armed forces and moving the aggressive "UN Command" to Seoul in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement which they solemnly pledged to abide by, and are perpetrating all kinds of shameless provocative acts for realizing these.

The country-selling Syngman Rhee traitors are supporting such aggressive action of the imperialists and in this way are trying to save the ground from crumbling under their feet and to provoke again a fratricidal war.

But, no provocative action of the enemy will frighten the Korean people, and their evil machinations will meet the unanimous, powerful protest of the entire Korean people and the peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

Today, the entire Korean people are ever more firmly united for the peaceful unification of the fatherland and are incomparably strong.

The Korean people strongly maintain that for the peaceful solution of the Korean question, the Korean Armistice Agreement must be invariably and strictly observed, the armistice be converted into a lasting peace and at the same time, a conference of states concerned for the peaceful solution of the Korean question should be convened at an early date and the question of unifying our fatherland be left to the Korean people themselves through the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, instead of introducing and reinforcing the army with new types of weapons.

This is the only and correct road towards the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The Korean people who are relying on the full support and encouragement of the powerful socialist camp centering around the Soviet Union will certainly emerge victorious in the sacred struggle for the achievement of the peaceful unification of their fatherland.

The more active the provocative acts of the enemies become, the more zealously the Korean people will support and stand with the great Soviet Union, uphold the purity of Marxism-Leninism, and they will remain faithful to the end to the principle of proletarian internationalism.

Our people are fully aware through their practical experiences that only with the firm unity and solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union under the great banner of proletarian internationalism can we frustrate all the aggressive schemes and war-provoking machinations of the imperialists and safeguard the lasting peace of the world and the security of mankind. Our people regard it as their sacred duty to uphold as the apple of the eye the friendship and solidarity with the great Soviet Union.

The sincere and warm love and respect manifested by our workers, peasants and intellectuals to you have shown that the Korean people cherish the friendship and solidarity with the Soviet people as a most precious thing — a thing for which there is no substitute — and that nobody and no force can break the inviolable ties cemented between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union.

Today the labour and political enthusiasm of our working people for celebrating the Fortieth Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is surging more and more in all parts of our country.

Through the events of the celebration we will once again demonstrate the everlasting friendship and solidarity with the Soviet Union.

The Korean people will remain forever the reliable comrade-in-arms of the Soviet people in the joint struggle for peace and socialism.

Dear Comrades,

I propose to raise this toast to the everlasting friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union, to the further firm unity of the socialist camp centering

around the great Soviet Union, to the lasting peace of the world, to the further prosperity and development of the great Soviet Union, to the Soviet people, to the health of the lead-

ers of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to the health of the leader and members of the delegation of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

The more active the provocative acts of the enemies become, the more resolutely the Korean people will support and stand with the great Soviet Union, upholding the party of Marxism-Leninism, and they will remain faithful to the end to the principle of proletarian internationalism.

Our people are fully aware through their practical experience that only with the firm unity and solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union under the great banner of proletarian internationalism can we frustrate all the aggressive schemes and war-peddling machinations of the imperialists and prevent the lasting peace of the world and the security of mankind. Our people regard it as their sacred duty to uphold the friendship of the great Soviet Union and solidarity with the great Soviet Union.

The sincere and warm love and respect manifested by our workers, peasants and intellectuals to you have shown that the Korean people cherish the friendship and solidarity with the Soviet people as a most precious thing — a thing for which there is no substitute — and that nobody and no force can break the inviolable ties cemented between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union.

Today the labor and political enthusiasm of our working people for celebrating the 10th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is surging more and more in all parts of our country.

Through the events of the celebration we will once again demonstrate the everlasting friendship and solidarity with the Soviet Union.

The Korean people will remain forever the reliable comrade-in-arms of the Soviet people in the joint struggle for peace and socialism.

I propose to raise this toast to the everlasting friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union to the further unity of the socialist camp centering

ers of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to the health of the leader and members of the delegation of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

which country advances the signing of the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and the establishment of an effective international control.

Nevertheless, the imperialist ruling circles headed by those of the United States have not yet shown any positive attitude towards the solution of this question.

Along with the aim of aggravating tension in Korea, the U.S. imperialists are openly clamouring about introducing an immense new type of weapons into the southern part of our country in order to reinforce their armed forces and moving the aggressive "UN Command" to Seoul in blatant violation of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement which they solemnly pledged to abide by, and are perpetrating all kinds of shameless provocations for reaching these ends.

The counter-acting Syngman Rhee tactics are supporting such aggressive actions of the imperialists and in this way are trying to save the ground from crumbling under their feet and to provoke again a world war.

It is no provocative action of the enemy which will frighten the Korean people, and their evil machinations will meet the unanimous powerful protest of the entire Korean people and the peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

Today the entire Korean people are ever more firmly united for the peaceful unification of the fatherland and are inseparably standing as one.

The Korean people strongly maintain that for the peaceful solution of the Korean question the Korean Armistice Agreement must be inviolably and strictly observed, the armistice should be converted into a lasting peace and at the same time a conference of states convened for the peaceful solution of the Korean question should be convened at an early date.

From Korea, instead of introducing and raising the arms with new types of weapons, this is the only and correct road towards the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

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The U.S. side not only disrupted the preliminary talks between the two sides for the convening of the political conference after the armistice, but also at the Geneva Conference on the Korean question, did its utmost to disrupt the possibility of reaching an agreement and drove the conference to failure.

The U.S. ruling circles, pursuing the policy of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, have not only refused to abide by the provisions of the Armistice Agreement, but also have introduced new types of weapons into South Korea.

The signing of the Armistice Agreement in Korea has made no little contribution to alleviating the international tension that had continued for a long time. Hailing the realization of the armistice in Korea, the peoples of all countries desired to see the Armistice Agreement strictly observed and the armistice ultimately converted into a lasting peace.

However, owing to the continued machination of the U.S. ruling circles and Syngman Rheeites to undermine the armistice, this urgent desire of the peoples has failed to materialize.

Recently, the U.S. ruling circles have again perpetrated a series of unlawful machinations to undermine the Armistice Agreement and introduce new types of weapons into South Korea.

In his statement dated May 30 last, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea voiced protest against these unlawful schemes of the U.S. side and clarified the position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with regard to this question.

However, the U.S. side announced at the Military Armistice Commission on June 21 last that it would unilaterally refuse to abide by Paragraph 13, d, of the Armistice Agreement.

This new move of the U.S. side to wreck the Armistice Agreement runs counter to the desire of the world peace-loving peoples for the general reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons. It will further aggravate tension in Korea and the Far East, and will bring an arms drive in Korea and create the danger of the resumption of war, contrary to the stipula-

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in league with the Syngman Rheeites have been engaged in undermining the Armistice Agreement from the beginning.

Convening the political conference on the occasion of the armistice in Korea, the U.S. side forcibly detained 28,000 old prisoners of war of the Korean-Chinese side as well as the numerous peaceful inhabitants whom the U.S. Army had taken away by force from the territory of the fatherland, and has thus violated the provisions of the Armistice Agreement.

The U.S. Government, in order to undermine the Armistice Agreement, has introduced new types of weapons into South Korea.

After the signing of the Armistice Agreement.

It is by no means accidental that the U.S. ruling circles are again perpetrating such a provocative act in Korea. The events that have taken place in international life since the realization of armistice in Korea show that the aggressive foreign policy of the United States based on the "positions of strength" has met grave setbacks in all parts of the world.

For the purpose of restoring their fallen prestige, the U.S. ruling circles are again aggravating international tension and have entered the road of directly menacing the people by preparing for a new, atomic war.

The series of hubbubs of the U.S. ruling circles to remove the UN Command from Tokyo to Seoul and concurrently to wreck the Korean Armistice Agreement and introduce new types of weapons into South Korea constitute in themselves an organic link in the carrying out of an overall plan for provoking an aggressive atomic war.

Although today the entire Korean people are staunchly demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. Army, the U.S. side, instead of pulling out its troops, is trying, by prolonging the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. Army, to perpetuate the division of Korea, convert South Korea into permanent U.S. colony and secure South Korea as an advance base for the purpose of criminal atomic war pursued by the U.S. ruling circles.

The manoeuvre of the U.S. side to wreck the Armistice Agreement was not begun today. As a series of events that have taken place in South Korea in the four years since the armistice show, the U.S. ruling circles,

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in league with the Syngman Rheeites, have been engrossed in undermining the Armistice Agreement from the beginning.

Contravening the mutual agreement on the repatriation of the prisoners of war, the U.S. side forcibly detained 48,000 odd prisoners of war of the Korean-Chinese side as well as the numerous peaceable inhabitants whom the U.S. Army had taken away by force from the territory of the northern half, and has thus obstructed their repatriation.

The U.S. Government worked up a pretext for perpetuating and justifying the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. Army even after the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement, by signing the "U.S.-ROK Mutual Defence Treaty" with the Syngman Rheeites immediately after the armistice.

Also, the U.S. side, in disregard of the Armistice Agreement, has greatly expanded the armed forces — army, navy and air — of South Korea, and heavily armed them with modern weapons, by illegally introducing a great quantity of various types of arms. Moreover, the U.S. side has repeatedly invaded the military demarcation line and conducted incessantly espionage, destructive and subversive activities against North Korea.

The violation of the Armistice Agreement by the U.S. side did not end here. In June 1956 they unilaterally suspended the lawful activities of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams in the territory of South Korea, after creating, through the instigation of Syngman Rhee, all kinds of malicious provocative troubles aimed at hindering the activities of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and even threatening the life of the members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

At the end of these provocative acts, the U.S. side frenziedly spread all sorts of lies and calumnies slandering the Korean-Chinese side in order to introduce illegally new types of weapons into South Korea.

However, all these fabrications put forth by the U.S. side are nothing but hackneyed propaganda concocted by them for the purpose of deceiving world public opinion.

The continued violation of the Armistice Agreement by the U.S. ruling circles clearly proves that they do not want the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The U.S. side not only disrupted the preliminary talks between the two sides for the convening of the political conference after the armistice, but also, at the Geneva Conference on the Korean question, did its utmost to dispel the possibility of reaching an agreement and drove the Conference to failure.

The U.S. ruling circles, pursuing the colonial enslavement policy in South Korea, are intensifying their plunder of the South Korean economy and encouraging the investment of capital in South Korea by the U.S. capitalists, and on the other hand are bolstering the military-police-terrorist regime and depriving the South Korean people of even the elementary democratic rights, with the aim of suppressing the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggression. They have perpetrated even such atrocity as attacking and looting in a body a peaceable village in broad daylight, by letting loose a whole unit of the U.S. military police. Thus today South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. Army has been reduced to a dark land, the parallel of which cannot be found on earth, and hunger, poverty, degeneration, crimes and other social tragedies are mounting there.

Such is the aftermath of the colonial enslavement policy pursued by the U.S. ruling circles in South Korea.

Contrary to the U.S. side, the Korean-Chinese side has made and is still making every effort to observe strictly the Armistice Agreement and to convert the Korean Armistice into a lasting peace.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea time and again proposed contacts between North and South Korea and the resumption of economic and cultural intercourse between them in order to promote the peaceful unification of the fatherland; proposed not to resort to armed force against each other, with a view to easing the tension and eliminating the distrust between them; reduced by eighty thousand the armed forces of the Korean People's Army and a corresponding amount of military equipment; and proposed talks on disarmament between North and South Korea.

All these sincere efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea enjoyed warm support on the part of the en-

tire Korean people and that of all the peace-loving peoples the world over. However, the U.S. ruling circles and Syngman Rheeites standing always against the peaceful unification of Korea have rejected all these proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and concentrated their efforts on preparing for a new war in Korea.

The most urgent and foremost question arising in Korea today is that of providing the Korean people at an early date with the possibility of peacefully unifying their divided fatherland on a democratic basis, by withdrawing all foreign forces from the entire territory of Korea, converting the armistice into a lasting peace, reducing to the minimum the armed forces of North and South Korea and easing tension in Korea. In order to realize this just task, it is necessary above all to prevent the recurrence of war in Korea and to ensure internationally the preservation of lasting peace.

Proceeding from this, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea holds that all the present obstacles created by the unlawful measures taken by the U.S. side for the preparation of a new war must be removed, and stresses once again the necessity of convening an international conference with the broad participation of countries concerned at an early date for the withdrawal of

all foreign forces from Korea, assurance of lasting peace and promotion of the peaceful settlement of the Korean question; the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will continue to make efforts for economic and cultural intercourse and other contacts and negotiations between North and South Korea in order to promote the peaceful unification of Korea. The present manoeuvre of the U.S. side to transfer the United Nations Command to Seoul instead of withdrawing their forces from South Korea, and to introduce into South Korea new types of weapons in violation of the Armistice Agreement can never be tolerated. The U.S. ruling circles will never be able to frighten the Korean people by any provocative act.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely opposes and denounces the illegal manoeuvres on the part of the U.S. side to unilaterally reject Paragraph 13,d, of the Armistice Agreement in order to introduce freely new types of weapons for preparing a new war in Korea. Under no circumstances can the Armistice Agreement be unilaterally amended or abrogated. If the U.S. side commits such an act of introducing new types of weapons into South Korea in defiance of the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. Government will be held entirely responsible for all the grave consequences arising from it.

June 26, 1957. Pyongyang