

# NEW KOREA



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## YOUTH PIONEERS

Photo by Kim In Wan

In accordance with the decision of the Fourth Congress of the League and with the approval of the Cabinet, the Presidium of the C.C. of the Korean Democratic Youth League decided that the Youth League members should undertake from July 1 the construction projects at the Songnam Youth Colliery in South Pyongan Province. The deposit of the colliery is estimated to be more than sixty per cent of the total anthracite deposits of Korea.

The decision was welcomed by all the members. Thousands of youth from every part of Korea volunteered to go to the colliery. Now the first group of the youth chosen out of the numerous applicants has left for the colliery.

Left: Youth pioneers, who volunteered to go to the Songnam Colliery, were awarded a Democratic Youth League banner at a send-off meeting held in Pyongyang on June 28

Below: Citizens of Pyongyang giving a warm send-off to the volunteers from their city



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Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

## Twelfth Anniversary of Korea's Liberation

It is twelve years now since the Korean people, liberated from the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists by the heroic Soviet Army, opened a new chapter in their history.

To the Koreans who are proud of their long history—nearly five thousand years—the twelve years is not a long period. But it has been the most brilliant period in Korea's history when viewed from the numerous creative works and historical events the Korean people shaped during this period.

Today, greeting their great national holiday, the day of liberation, the Korean people look back proudly on the glorious path they have traversed.

### PEACEFUL CONSTRUCTION AFTER LIBERATION

Until they were liberated the life of the Korean people, deprived of all political rights and freedom, was no better than slavery. And they were subject to two-fold or three-fold oppression and exploitation, feudal, capitalist and colonial.

Out of the total capital invested in Korea 93 per cent was held by the Japanese while Korean capitalists held only five per cent. This fact alone is sufficient to enable one to make a correct appraisal of the true nature of exploitation under the Japanese imperialist rule.

Korean workers were forced to work 12-16 hours a day for a low wage. And high farm rents, exacting levies, usuries and corvee plunged the Korean peasantry into a chronic state of starvation while annually more than ten million suk of rice was shipped away to Japan.

In order to maintain their colonial domination in Korea, the Japanese set up more than 2,500 police stations and gendarme units all over Korea, kept more than three divisions of armed forces, and resorted to medieval high-handed policy and stratocracy. They went so far as to forbid the Koreans to use their mother tongue and forced them to adopt Japanese names. To wit, they attempted to degenerate the Koreans with their long culture and tradition into an unenlightened people.

Thus liberation of Korea by the Soviet army saved the Korean people from national ruin.

No sooner had they been freed than the Koreans, liquidating the pernicious results of the protracted Japanese rule, set out to establish new social and economic systems and build an independent state on democratic lines.

With a high degree of political enthusiasm, the Koreans formed people's committees — organs of people's

power—everywhere throughout the country.

But the people's committees in South Korea were soon forcibly dissolved by the American imperialists who occupied the southern half of our country. They revived the colonial system in South Korea to plunder openly the country.

Under such circumstances, with a view to establishing a democratic, independent state, the Workers' Party of Korea, taking advantage of the favourable conditions created by the Soviet army, set forth the tasks of laying a revolutionary democratic base—a material foundation for country's unification—in the northern part of the country. As for South Korea, it set the tasks of rallying all the patriotic forces to oppose the policy of the U.S. imperialists aiming at the colonialization and subjugation of Korea.

The North Korean Provisional People's Committee, formed in February 1946, played a significant role in carrying out these historical tasks. It enforced various democratic reforms such as the land reform and nationalization of industries.

As a result of the land reform enforced in March 1946, the landlord class in North Korea was liquidated forever and the toiling peasants became the masters of land.

Before the land reform, over 58 per cent of the total arable land in North Korea was owned by a handful of landlords who made up only four per cent of the total peasant households in North Korea, while tenants and farm hands, constituting the majority of the peasantry, did not own a single strip of land.

Over one million hectares of land, confiscated at the time of land reform, were distributed free of charge among more than 720,000 landless and small-landed peasants.

The Law on the Nationalization of Major Industries was put in force on August 10, 1946, under which all industries, banks and means of transport owned by the Japanese imperialists and Korean traitors were confiscated and nationalized.

With the transfer to the people of the ownership of key industries the relations of production and the attitude of workers underwent radical changes. In our national economy, the state-owned sector took a dominant position and socialist mode of production emerged.

And, in the social life, too, the people's power enacted a number of such democratic

laws as the Labour Law which guaranteed an 8-hour day for factory and office workers, and Law on Equality of Sex which ensured women equal rights with men in all spheres of government and social life.

The democratic reform served to strengthen the people's democratic system, thus consolidating the revolutionary democratic base in our country.

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a landmark in the history of Korea.

After the treacherous separate elections in South Korea on May 10, 1948, the Workers' Party of Korea held a consultative conference with the leaders of all political parties and public organizations of both North and South Korea in June of the same year.

At the conference it was decided to hold nation-wide elections to an all-Korea supreme legislative body in order to prevent a split of the country.

Such nation-wide elections were held in August 1948 to establish the Supreme People's Assembly. In North Korea, 99.97 per cent of the registered voters went to the polls and 98.49 per cent of the total votes were cast in favour of the candidates and 212 deputies were elected. While in South Korea 360 deputies were elected, through indirect elections due to the terror and suppression by the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee gang.

The First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted the Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and formed an all-Korea central government.

Following the founding of the D.P.R.K. the government of the U.S.S.R. had withdrawn, at the request of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly, all its troops from Korea by the end of 1948, and our Republic established friendly diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and other People's Democracies. Thus the D.P.R.K. entered the international arena as a member of the camp of socialism.

The further consolidated people's power enabled the Korean people to score notable achievements in the rehabilitation and development of their national economy in the short space of peaceful construction period prior to the outbreak of the Korean war.

For the betterment of material and cultural wellbeing of the population two consecutive one-year economic plans for 1947

and 1948 and a two-year national economic plan (1949-1950) were drawn up.

Through these plans it was envisaged to reach the pre-liberation level in the major production fields and to rebuild some sections of industry so as to raise further the educational, cultural, and health standards of the people.

Industrial output in 1947 was 89.3 per cent greater than in 1946, in 1948, 163.3 per cent, and in 1949, 277.1 per cent, while the output in machine-building industry in 1949 was 146.9 per cent higher than in 1944, and the output of light industry 52.7 per cent.

Grain output in the northern part of the country in 1948 was 29.6 per cent greater than in 1944, and in 1949, despite the severe drought, it was 0.2 per cent greater than in the previous year. As a result, the northern part of the country, which once suffered from the shortage of food-stuffs, came to have a surplus.

Gigantic headway was also made in the cultural field.

In 1949, the northern part of the country had 1.8 times as many primary schools as in 1944 (pre-liberation year) and 1.7 times as many pupils. In 1949, there were fifteen higher educational institutions in the northern part of the country where not a single university existed in the days of the Japanese rule.

In the five years following liberation, brilliant achievements were scored in all fields of politics, economy and culture in the northern part of the country where a "golden age" dawned, and the people began to enjoy a happy life for the first time.

#### U.S. COULD NOT CONQUER

The war which the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique provoked in June 1950 obliged the Korean people to halt their peaceful construction.

World reactionary forces of sixteen nations headed by the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique started armed attack upon the northern part of the country in their attempt to occupy it and destroy the people's democratic system established by the Korean people. In their wild attempt to bring the Korean people to their knees, they employed every modern weapon save atomic and hydrogen weapons. They resorted to the most savage means of warfare including the

chemical weapons to kill the Koreans and destroy towns and villages.

More than 8,700 factories and production installations were destroyed in the war; destruction was so severe that just after the truce, we could not turn out a single piece of steel nor any cement, bricks or fertilizer.

Farm land amounting to 370,000 hectares was damaged and 90,000 hectares lost in the war, which had its effect on grain output. Grain harvest in 1953 was 12 per cent less than in 1949.

Dwelling houses with the floor space of twenty-eight million square metres were ruined in the war; over five thousand schools were destroyed; over one thousand hospitals and clinics and more than 260 theatres and cinema houses were demolished.

The American imperialists, however, could not conquer the Korean people who had risen up in defence of their people's democratic system. With the support and encouragement of the peace-loving people, the Koreans put up a heroic fight and kept their firm stand through the ordeals of the war to safeguard their valuable gains.

"The historic victory of the Korean people," Premier Kim Il Sung said, "means the victory of Marxism-Leninism; and it convincingly demonstrated the inexhaustible vitality of our people's democratic system and its superiority over the capitalist system, and confirmed the correctness of our Party line in strengthening the democratic base."

The Korean war gave the lie to the myth of the "might" of the U.S. armed forces, and stimulated the peoples of colonial and dependent countries who rose in their fight against colonialism.

#### GIGANTIC POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

After the war, the Korean people set themselves the tasks of further fortifying politically, economically and militarily the democratic base in the northern part of the country—the cradle of the Korean revolution—and of turning it into a mighty material force for the peaceful unification of the country.

The Workers' Party of Korea, laying the plan for reconstruction of the national economy, outlined three stages:

First stage: to make preparation and arrangement for the rehabilitation in six months or one year;

Second stage: to work out and implement a three-year plan, and to reach pre-war production level;

Third stage: to lay the foundation of socialist industrialization by carrying out a five-year plan.

Premier Kim Il Sung defined the basic line of the three-year national economic plan:

"The post-war development of the national economy envisaged in the Three-Year Plan calls not only for the restoration of our war-ravaged national economy to its status quo ante, but for a priority growth of heavy industry; the main task is to eliminate the colonial lopsidedness of our industry left by the prolonged, heinous rule of the Japanese imperialists, so as to lay the foundation for the future socialist industrialization of our country. And at the same time it calls for a rapid restoration and development of light industry and agriculture for the stabilization and improvement of the livelihood of the people ruined by the war."

Thanks to the correct economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea we could ensure rapid rehabilitation of the national economy in the post-war days, further consolidate the economic foundation of the democratic base and, at the same time, improve in a brief space of time the living standards of the people.

Along with the creative endeavour of the Korean working people the enormous material and technical assistance rendered by the peoples of the Soviet Union, China and the other fraternal countries constituted one of the major factors which guaranteed the implementation of the Three-Year Plan.

During the period of the Three-Year Plan, 39.9 billion won were appropriated for the construction of industries, 32.4 billion won of which were for heavy industry and 7.5 billion won for light industry.

The production level of state-owned and co-operative industries envisaged in the Three-Year Plan, was attained in twenty-five months. As for the gross output the plan was fulfilled in thirty-two months. The gross output of the state-owned and co-operative industries in 1956 was 2.9 times as much as in 1953, while, in the same period, the output of means of production increased four-fold, and the output of consumer goods 2.1-fold.

Noteworthy progress was made also in agriculture.

The investment made in agriculture in the three years amounted to 7.4 billion won, of which 4.2 billion won were in the building of large-scale irrigation systems and river-dyke projects for the increased production of grain. In the Three-Year Plan period, machine-hire stations increased 3.2 times in number, and tractors, 4.1 times.

In the Three-Year Plan period, despite the successive natural calamities of frost and drought, which struck the east coast and some other areas along the west coast, grain output continued to rise: the grain output in 1956 was five per cent above the year's goal, which meant eight per cent greater than in the pre-war year 1949.

Similar brilliant successes were also registered in every field of transport, communications, education, culture, public health and reconstruction of towns.

Consequently, the colonial lopsidedness in the national economy was eliminated to a marked extent in the Three-Year Plan period. Moreover, the socialist economic sector came to assume a solid, dominant and leading position in all branches of the national economy, while a signal success was attained in the agricultural co-operation. As of the end of March 1957, 85.5 per cent of the entire peasant households with 84 per cent of the total arable land were already in the agricultural co-ops.

Rapid rehabilitation of industries and agriculture together with expansion of the socialist economic sector has provided us with the conditions for a speedy improvement and betterment of the people's living standard which was severely deteriorated by the war.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K., which regard the steady improvement of people's livelihood as the supreme law governing their activities, on five occasions since the war cut down the retail prices of consumer goods, and continued to take measures to increase the real wages of factory and office workers. With the introduction of additional pay and year-end bonus, and, especially, with the rise of wages by an average of thirty-five per cent enforced from November 1956, the monetary wages of factory and office workers in 1956 were 58 per cent higher than in 1953.

The increase of agricultural output following the progress of agricultural co-operatives, reduction of the rate of tax-kind, enforcement of payment of fixed-amount-tax-in-kind,

lowering of the fee for the utilization of irrigation facilities and the increase of procurement prices of farm produce — all these have made it possible for the peasants to improve markedly their living standards.

Having laid the solid foundation for the independent development of the national economy during the past Three-Year Plan period, we are now, under the First Five-Year Plan, endeavouring to build the foundation for the socialist industrialization, following the path pointed to by the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in April.

The decisions of the December Plenum of the C. C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, which called for increased production and maximum economy gave fresh impetus to the working people.

Our working people, in support of the decisions of the December Plenum, explored every possible reserve and introduced advanced technique. They set themselves higher production targets than those the Party suggested. Peasants are resolved to harvest 3.4 million tons of grain this year, which will be the record harvest in the northern part of the country.

Thus the Korean national economy now finds itself in an unprecedented upsurge.

The plan for the first quarter of this year in state-owned and co-operative industries was overfulfilled by 10 per cent, which means 36 per cent above the fourth quarter of last year.

The second quarter of this year witnessed still greater achievements. By the end of May, Kangsun Steel Works had turned out 5,439 tons of ingot, 11,543 tons of sheet steel and 10,755 tons of steel products over the state assignments, overfulfilling the plan for the second quarter, one month ahead of schedule.

Korean workers are now all the more enthusiastically working to greet with yet bigger achievements of labour the twelfth anniversary of their country's liberation and the fortieth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

#### FOR PEACEFUL UNIFICATION

Even now, twelve years after liberation, Korea still remains artificially divided into two parts. And the two parts of the country have taken different courses. The developments have convinced the Koreans that

the path taken by the people in the North is the only correct one leading them to happiness, while South Korea is forced to traverse a road which will lead to darkness and misery.

South Korea has been converted into a colony and military base of the American imperialists. The U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique have established in South Korea the most brutal fascist regime the world has ever witnessed. People are deprived even of their rudimentary democratic rights and freedom.

The occupation of South Korea for twelve years by the American imperialists has resulted in an all-round bankruptcy of national industries and agriculture. Only poverty and famine were brought to the people.

Industrial output in South Korea in 1955 was no more than half that in the pre-liberation year, and the output of rice in 1956 was 25 per cent less than the average annual yield in 1936-1940. Unemployed and semi-unemployed in South Korea number 3.6 millions, and the peasant households without food, one million. And what is still worse, the American soldiers rob the South Korean population of their property and murder them with impunity.

The South Korean people are fully aware of the fact that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists constitutes the main cause of their sufferings.

Desirous of living in one and the same family, the Korean people consistently demand the U.S. army to withdraw from South Korea and the question of unification of the country to be solved by the Korean people themselves.

On numerous occasions practical proposals for peaceful reunification were made. Following the truce the Eighth Session of the Supreme People's Assembly issued an appeal on October 30, 1954, which contained concrete measures for achieving peaceful reunification, and many similar proposals were advanced by political parties and public organizations affiliated with the United Democratic Fatherland Front.

Especially, the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea convened in April 1956 issued a declaration "For the Peaceful Unification of the Country" which set forth practical measures for the peaceful unification of the country. The demands of the Ko-

rean people advanced in the Declaration were: the final settlement of the Korean question should be left to the Korean people themselves; establishment of a united Korean government through nation-wide general elections; conversion of the Korean truce into a lasting peace; realization of democratic principles in all spheres of social and political life in South Korea; stabilization of the living condition of the masses of the people in South Korea; elimination of the artificial barriers between the two parts of the country; mutual contacts and negotiations between the people of the North and South; strengthening of the joint struggle of the entire patriotic forces in the North and South against the foes that oppose the peaceful unification of the country; and the conclusion of an international agreement aimed at the maintenance of peace in Korea and a peaceful adjustment of the Korean question.

The Declaration enjoyed the unanimous support of the people in both parts of the country, and served as a programme in their struggle for peaceful unification. In July 1956, the former South Korean political leaders now in the North formed the Consultative Council in North Korea for the Promotion of Peaceful Unification. This is one of the many instances which testify that the broad masses of the Korean people are making every effort for the peaceful unification of the country.

Stimulated by the successful progress of socialist construction in the northern part of the country, the South Korean people are working even more strenuously for peaceful unification.

Such being the situation, the Syngman Rhee clique now find themselves in a complete state of isolation from the people. Even among the ruling circles in South Korea, there is growing opposition to Syngman Rhee. The Syngman Rhee clique, therefore, are driven into an acute political crisis.

In their attempt to find a way out of this crisis the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique are trying to provoke another war. To this end they have enlarged the puppet South Korean army from sixteen divisions at the time of truce to thirty-one at present. They are constantly clamouring for "march north," flagrantly violating the Armistice Agreement. And they are scheming to bring guided missiles into South Korea.

The achievements of the people in the North in their peaceful construction are not to the liking of the U.S. imperialists. So, they are resorting to every unsavory tactics to obstruct the creative endeavour of our people. Spies, subversive elements and saboteurs are constantly shipped to the North by the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique.

And the Syngman Rhee clique refused to respond to our offer of 15,000 tons of relief rice to the foodless South Korean peasants. The starving South Korean peasants are forbidden to receive the brotherly aid extended to them by the people in the North.

The Korean people, confident of their future and strength, view the recklessness of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique only with contempt.

The political and ideological unity of the Korean people is firmer than ever before. Having gone through the trying period of the three long years of war and the post-war reconstruction, the Korean people are tempered harder into an undaunted people. Moreover, they have at their disposal material forces which will safeguard the valuable gains of the revolution.

For the Korean people there exists every potentiality for attaining the peaceful unification of their country. The revolutionary democratic base in the northern part of the country is gaining momentum day after day, and the entire people, with the exception of only a handful of Syngman Rheeites, are aspiring after the peaceful unification of their country.

In their just struggle for the building of the foundation of socialism in the northern part of the country and for peaceful unification, the Korean people are firmly relying on the all-round support and encouragement from the world socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and China with which they are bound by common ideas and aims. And all the peace-loving people of the world are supporting us. Mr. Menon, Head of the Indian Delegation to the Eleventh U.N. General Assembly, said that success could be attained only through North-South talks, and urged that the Korean question should be left to the Korean people themselves. And Monica Felton, a well-known British peace fighter, said that the peaceful settle-

ment of the Korean question was not only the aspiration of the Korean people but also the concern of the decent people all over the world.

The Korean people are guided by the Workers' Party of Korea, which has been

tempered and tested through struggles, and enjoy the support of the mighty peace forces. Now they look back with great pride on the course which they have taken in the past twelve years, and confidently march forward towards new victories.

## Indignation Against U.S. Provocation

ON JUNE 21 this year, the U.S. side unilaterally announced at a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission that it would abrogate Paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement which stipulates prohibition of introducing any kinds of reinforcement weapon into Korea.

With this move the U.S. imperialists are now trying to put into practice their plan for introducing new types of weapons and turn South Korea into a base for an atomic war. Concurrently with this provocative machination they have been intriguing to transfer the so-called UN Command from Tokyo to Seoul.

The Korean people, who have suffered enough from the war and paid a dear price for the peace, cannot suppress their indignation

and enmity against the U.S. imperialists for these new provocative acts.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly declared in its official statement issued on June 26:

"The present machination 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 cannot be tolerated." And throughout Korea the infuriated people are shouting:

"U.S. imperialist aggressors, go home!" "Let's shatter the machination of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, Syngman Rhee clique, who are trying to provoke a new war!" "Do not allow the U.S. imperialists to undermine the Armistice Agreement!"



Pyongyang City mass rally for denouncing U.S. violation of the Armistice Agreement

In major cities including Pyongyang, in factories and on streets mass rallies were held where the people expressed their indignation over the provocative acts of the aggressors.

A resolution adopted at the Pyongyang mass rally attended by over three hundred thousand people reads in part as follows:

"No provocative adventures of the enemies will frighten the Korean people or shake the Korean people's aspiration for the peaceful unification of the country."

Choi Won Taik, Vice-Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, said:

"Today the solidarity of the Korean people and the peace forces of the entire world have been strengthened as never before. If the American imperialist aggressors, adhering to their 'policy of strength', make an adventurous attempt, they will not be able to escape a fatal blow."

The Korean Armistice Agreement will never be abolished or amended unilaterally. If the U.S. side insists on introducing new types of weapons in defiance of this agreement, the U.S. side must bear the responsibility for all the consequences. This is a solemn warning of the Korean people against the U.S. side.

## EGYPTIAN PHOTO EXHIBITION

Recently, a photo exhibition in celebration of the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of independence of Egypt was opened on June 18 in the Moranbong Theatre, Pyongyang.

In the past Egypt remained unknown to most of the Korean people for a long time except only for its Sphinx, Pyramids and deserts.

In recent days, however, the Koreans have come to know about Egypt. Through the heroic struggle of the Egyptian people who defended their national independence and freedom against the Anglo-French-Israeli aggression and their aspirations for peace, the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Egypt has been further strengthened.

The exhibition made a valuable contribution to the strengthening of mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of our two countries.

When the visitors entered the exhibition hall, the first things they noticed were the National Emblem of the Egyptian Republic symbolizing independence and freedom of the Egyptian people and a portrait of President Nasser.

The exhibition displayed some two hundred pictures showing the relics of the brilliant ancient culture of Egypt, modern cultural establishments, atrocities perpetrated by the An-



Vice-Premier Hong Myung Hi (left) visited the exhibition. A.S. Badran (right), cultural attache of the Egyptian Embassy in China, is seen

glo-French imperialists against the Egyptian people, the heroic struggle of the Egyptian people against the aggressors, the happy life of the independent Egyptian people as well as the beautiful Egyptian landscape and many construction works going on now.

There were also displayed several magazines, including "Egypt" which carried articles on the encouragement and support of the Korean people to the Egyptian people in their fight against the Anglo-French-Israeli aggression.

Of late Mr. Abdel Salam Badran, cultural attache of the Egyptian Embassy in the People's Republic of China, visited Korea, which made the exhibition all the more significant.

## The Growing Force of Korean Intellectuals

HA ANG CHUN

Director of the Science and Education Department  
of the C. C. of the Workers' Party of Korea

THE approaching twelfth anniversary of the August 15 Liberation, the day when the Korean people were freed from the yoke of the Japanese imperialist rule by the great Soviet Army, will be a happy occasion for the Korean people who are now waging an earnest struggle for the peaceful unification of the country and socialist construction in the northern part of the country.

During the short span of twelve years the Korean people have scored a brilliant victory, such as they had never seen before in their long history.

In the northern part of our country, the democratic people's system has been set up under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea, a series of democratic reforms such as the land reform, nationalization of major industries and many others were carried through. Thus bourgeois democratic revolution was brought to a successful conclusion. Now they are carrying out the task of socialist revolution.

Five years of the peaceful construction prior to the Korean war witnessed a rapid development in the political, economic and cultural fields. But through the three-year bloody war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, the Korean people with the internationalist aid of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other fraternal countries, safeguarded their glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by repulsing the armed aggressors from sixteen countries headed by the U.S.A., the ring-leader of the world imperialists, thus demonstrating their heroism and solidarity before the entire world.

After the war the Korean people, who set themselves the task of restoring their economy from ruins, have achieved enormous results, surpassing the prewar level in all

branches of the national economy by overfulfilling ahead of schedule the tasks envisaged in the Post-War Three-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy.

As a result, the socialist sector has become predominant in every branch of our national economy, and thus the democratic base, which is the material foundation for the realization of the unification of the country, has been further strengthened.

It goes without saying that all these achievements were possible due to the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K., due to the labour struggle of the entire Korean people with the working class in the van and due to the internationalist aid of the peoples of the fraternal countries headed by the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

It should not be overlooked that for all these achievements the Korean intellectuals—scientists and cultural workers—who have been trained in the spirit of internationalism and patriotism made an active struggle.

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When we were liberated in August 15, 1945, we found ourselves in a situation in which few national cadres were available for founding our country. Then the question of the intellectuals was an urgent and not too easy one confronting us, because for nearly half a century our national culture had suffered severe oppression under the Japanese colonial rule. And to make the situation worse, even a small number of intellectuals were forced to be divided due to the territorial division after liberation.

From its inception our Party has manifested deep concern for educating the then existing scientists and cultural workers with advanced ideology. And simultaneously new intellectuals have been trained. The Party has been working for the political unity of the in-

tellecuals in order to enable them to play a positive role in building a democratic independent country.

Premier Kim Il Sung once said in his speech addressed to the Korean scientists and cultural workers that "Intellectuals constitute a great power in the country and are the precious treasure of our country. Without them and without their positive activities we can hardly expect any social, economic and cultural development." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, vol. 4, pp. 137-138)

Our enemy calculated that the Korean people would not be able to overcome all the difficulties facing them, and because of the underdeveloped stage of our culture our struggle for founding an independent country, let alone a people's democratic state in which the workers and peasants hold the power, would result in a failure. However, the living facts proved how wrong they were!

Lenin wrote: "If a definite level of culture is required for the building of socialism, why cannot we begin by creating the prerequisites for that definite level of culture in a revolutionary way, and then, with the aid of the workers' and peasants' government and the Soviet system, proceed to overtake other nations?" (V. I. Lenin, Complete Works, Russ. ed. vol. 33, p. 438.)

Following the Lenin's instruction we have trained new cadres and new intellectuals from the ranks of workers and peasants.

Our Party, first of all, paid special attention to training intellectuals of worker and peasant origin. Right after liberation the total number of intellectuals in all fields of science, technology, education, public health, literature, art, etc., did not exceed 39,000.

But by the end of 1956, there were more than 141,000 cadres and intellectuals in the northern part of the country. After liberation seventeen higher educational institutions including Kim Il Sung University were founded in the northern part of the country where not a single university existed in the pre-liberation days. During the war all of them continued to function.

As of the beginning of 1957, secondary schools and colleges in North Korea numbered 1,615, with an enrollment of over 540,000—sons and daughters of the working people—while before liberation there were only fifty-nine schools with some 20,000 students.

All these facts clearly demonstrate that the work of training cadres in our country

has been and is being carried on at a brisk pace. Besides, scores of thousands of students have been sent for study to the advanced countries including the Soviet Union. And many research workers are being trained by the Academy of Sciences and major institutes. Especially from 1956 we undertook to train a large number of research workers in various kinds of short courses, correspondence courses and through qualification examinations. A great number of workers are being trained. Already about two thousand engineers and technicians have been educated this way.

As for the new intellectuals, our Party and Government have paid special attention to training them so they may become revolutionary fighters and faithful servants of the people.

The Party and Government took measures above all to offer sons and daughters of workers, peasants and working intellectuals the opportunity of learning, and provided them with provisions and clothes at state expense, as well as with almost all text-books and school supplies gratis.

Secondly, a large number of those cadres now under training are activists who took part in the building of the state or those who are now working in some government organs or enterprises. Today our higher educational institutions and colleges give preference in matriculation to those who have been engaged in some enterprises for a definite period after finishing the secondary course. Now the proportion of such workers among students is gradually increasing. On the other hand, a large number of model workers who were unable to get a systematic secondary education are sent to institutes or colleges after finishing workers' schools or preparatory courses. Evening and correspondence courses of the institutes and colleges have been expanded on a wide scale for the systematic training of model workers. Now the number of students enrolled in correspondence courses alone exceeds 5,500.

Thirdly, the new intellectuals now under training not only study Marxism-Leninism and advanced sciences but also take part enthusiastically in the work of building the country. They help the workers and peasants in the work of construction and farming for a few weeks, sometimes several scores of days annually, and in this way learn from and share their knowledge with the working people. Thus they are trained to love labour.

The majority of these new intellectuals trained in this way have devoted all their ability in the peace or war time to the people who brought them up.

In the work of expanding the ranks of new intellectuals the Party has paid special attention to maintaining a balance in all branches of the national economy. In the light of the shortage of cadres immediately after liberation, first attention was given to the rapid training of the immediately needed cadres.

While we were being absorbed in satisfying the immediate need, an imbalance arose in the composition of specialists. This kind of defect is rather inevitable, because a prospective training of cadres can hardly be expected without a definite high level of science and without some due accumulation of experiences in the work of construction. To eliminate this defect a ten-year prospective plan for the training of cadres has been mapped out. This plan is now being worked out in close connection with the prospective plan for the economic development based on the First Five-Year Plan and the ten-year prospective plan for the development of sciences as well.

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In addition to the training of large numbers of new cadres, care has been given to the work with the old intellectuals, especially to the transforming of those intellectuals who were educated under the Japanese rule. Their knowledge and experiences are the people's property and are to be esteemed. If one thinks that the newly trained intellectuals can take the place of the old intellectuals, he is gravely mistaken. The role of the old intellectuals will be further heightened in accordance with the promotion of their work. In this connection Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"Some people think, it seems, that when new intellectuals come out the old intellectuals must make way for them or it is inevitable. Any one who thinks in this way is wrong. We must be even more solicitous towards the old intellectuals and render them help in the work of their ideological transformation, thereby inspiring them to work more earnestly and faithfully for the country and the people. Any wrong attitude towards the intelligentsia will not be tolerated." (From a speech made by Kim Il Sung at the meeting of the Party activists of North Pyongan Province)

Along this line our Party has been paying deep concern to the old intellectuals. The Party loves them, respects them and treats them with material consideration. In fact the Party ensured all the possible conditions to enable them to carry on their work even during the war time. In the trying period of the severe war a national meeting of scientists was convened and the Academy of Sciences of the D.P.R.K. founded. Moreover a number of intellectuals have been sent to the Soviet Union, People's China and other advanced countries for inspection or practical training.

Many old intellectuals have received political education in short courses of all levels since liberation and the non-Party members also have been provided with the opportunity of studying the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the Party policies in the system of political training within the Party.

Thus old intellectuals have been trained in advanced ideas and given posts correctly in accordance with their talents. As a result of this ideological transformation work a remarkable change has taken place among them. Giving up their original class consciousness they have come to see things from the standpoint of the working class. They not only support the Party and Government but strive for the realization of the policies of the Party. Upright men among them have been admitted to the glorious ranks of the Workers' Party of Korea, and no small number of these activists are working in leading positions of the Government of the D.P.R.K.

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We now have tens of thousands of new intellectuals working in the fields of production, sciences, literature, art, administration, etc. These new intellectuals now constitutes the mainstay in the ranks of our intellectuals.

However, the force of the new intellectuals is not sufficient either in number and quality for meeting the requirement of the big task of building socialism.

The Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the task of enhancing the level of our sciences to the world level in the near future. To meet the requirement for specialists and speed up the scientific and cultural development it has become more important to expand the ranks of intellectuals, strengthen their unity, and enhance their political, ideological level together with their business ability.

The Party has been taking every possible measure to enable technical personnel to further enhance their business ability by placing them in the production work and by eliminating all obstacles which might be a hindrance to them in putting their precious technical and administrative knowledge into effect. In fact, the Party has taken every possible measure to enable scientists, health workers, writers, artists, etc. to fully display their abilities and creative power.

The Party and Government have been greatly concerned to ensure, so far as circumstances permit, the facilities and conditions necessary for the research work in the higher educational and research institutions. Inspired by this deep concern of the Party and Government, all the intellectuals have been devoting their energies, talents and wisdom to the interests of the people.

To enhance one's capability, whether he is a scientist, educator, writer or artist, it is most important to keep in close touch with the field of production and penetrate into actual life instead of being confined to laboratories or office rooms.

For this reason many writers have been dispatched to various enterprises or construction sites, while scientists have been afforded the opportunity to inspect many factories and enterprises for study. Such measures taken by the Party and Government are most necessary, and no small results have been achieved by them. Many scientists have collected living materials on the spot at factories and co-ops; workers who are engaged in production are willingly making use of the results attained by the scientists; and writers and artists are producing more and more creative works reflecting actual life through their experiences.

For the enhancement of the level of the intellectuals and for the development of science, literature and art free debates on theories are to be encouraged, and dogmatism and formalism overcome in their research or creative work. However, the freedom we uphold does not mean the liberalism or subjectivism advocated by the bourgeoisie. Anything which runs counter to the cause of revolution or are inimical to the spiritual life of the people will never be tolerated. However the theories coming out as a result of the true scientific research and the various types of art created through close contact with actual life are to be encouraged. It is quite commendable that in recent days our scientists are

making debates more frequently on theories and criticizing each other more keenly.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has entered the first year of the First Five-Year Plan. In every field of the national economy the struggle for building socialism is being unfolded. An ever more rapid development of production technique, scientific knowledge and its rational application are required for the successful fulfilment of the great tasks confronting us and for the acceleration of the construction tempo. Therefore our Party does not spare any efforts for the further enhancement of the political and ideological level of the intellectuals and of their practical knowledge, thereby further strengthening their forces.

The intellectuals in our country, together with the entire people, fought devotedly for the freedom and independence of the country. The severe three year long war was a real test for the intellectuals. Many scientists, writers and artists including Hero of the Republic Shin Chun Kyoon, a former teacher who won distinction in the battle of Soori-san Mountain, displayed heroism and loyalty to the Party and the country. Even in the difficult period of the temporary retreat our intellectuals never wavered but stood firm. They made retreat on foot in the rain of bombs and bullets, breaking through the enemy's encirclement to follow the Party and Government.

This resulted in a great change of ideology among our old intellectuals. Their hatred of the imperialists was mounting. Their patriotic determination to fight against the enemy along with the people was hardened.

The intellectuals of our country stand firmly on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, on which our Party's world outlook is based. Adhering to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, they have supported the Party's policies and waged a strenuous struggle against even a slight non-Marxist tendency. But the enemies never cease scheming to wreck our ideological unity. The intellectuals, therefore, have to arm themselves even more tightly with the ideas of the advanced class and train themselves in the spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism. Only their ideological soundness will serve to guarantee that their efforts will be beneficial to the working masses.

The anti-revolutionary plot in Hungary was schemed by the world reactionaries. It was a test for the international labour movement

and for the force of the Communist camp. Simultaneously it was a trial for our intellectuals, too. The enemies made the foolish attempt only to expose their weakness before the international Communist movement and world peace forces. In fact, they were too feeble to cope with the theories of Marxism-Leninism which are attracting the minds of the peace-loving people of the entire world. The reactionary plot provoked after such a long preparation ended in a crushing defeat.

Our intellectuals have been true to proletarian internationalism; they firmly adhered to the revolutionary standpoint in opposition to the "disturbances" caused by the enemy and consolidated further the friendship and solidarity between the countries in the socialist camp, struggled and are struggling for the purity of Marxism-Leninism. This testifies that our Party policy towards the intellectuals was correct.

The energetic activities of our intellectuals have made a great contribution to the development of economy and culture in our country by rendering practical help in reconstructing the national economy, in consolidating the people's power, in educating the popular masses in the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, and in carrying forward the heritage of sciences and culture.

In factories, mines, construction sites and farms, many specialists are giving technical guidance to the workers and peasants; they are rendering a great help in the work of popularizing the advanced working methods created by Heroes of Labour and labour innovators; and they advanced more than 30,000 new ideas and methods and excellent technical improvements, thus contributing to the development of the national economy. And the scientists are carrying on their research work in full consideration of the actual situation of our country. As a result, those who have secured the degrees of Doctor or Master number 164. Along with the rapid scientific development in our country, the number of scientists in the Academy of Sciences of the D.P.R.K. in 1956 increased five times compared with that of 1953.

In the field of education our intellectuals are devoting themselves to the task of educating more than two millions of our rising generation to have correct ideology and true knowledge. They made strenuous efforts to produce many hundreds of Heroes, innumerable labour innovators and model workers a-

mong the graduates. They may justly be proud of this.

The workers in the fields of public health, publication, literature and art are also keeping up their good work as they valiantly fought for the people at the front and in the rear during the war time. Especially our writers and artists, based on socialist realism, are creating diverse genres in literature and art in order to develop our excellent national cultural traditions, to lead the toiling masses to become faithful and vigilant workers for the Party and revolution and to educate them in high morals and socialist ideology. Thus new buds of our literature and art are growing healthy among the popular masses who are creating a new life.

Greeting the 12th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation and the fortieth anniversary of the great October Revolution our workers and peasants are displaying their enthusiasm for increased production and economization in support of the decisions of the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. Keeping in step with them, our intellectuals are showing high zeal in their research and creation.

Our intellectuals in the northern half of the country, under the constant concern of the Party and Government, have been devoting all their wisdom and talents to the service of the people. In the fields of science, education, culture and art, they do research work, discuss and publish freely the results of their works, enjoying the people's love and respect.

In the southern part of the country, however, the picture is quite different. The intellectuals there, willingly or unwillingly, are working for the American imperialists and their lackeys, the Syngman Rhee clique, as they worked for the Japanese imperialists in the past. They have to sell their knowledge for a piece of bread. No freedom in schools. Any teacher or student who is inclined even slightly to be progressive is expelled from school, which swells the number of unemployed intellectuals. In the fields of science and culture all the progressive elements are being suppressed and trampled down, while the most reactionary theories of philosophy, economics, and law which advocate fascism, together with the fin-de-siecle literature and art, are poisoning the people's ideas and minds.

Under these circumstances the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea toward the intellectu-

als in South Korea is directed toward uniting them and mobilizing their power for the struggle against the American imperialists and Syngman Rhee gang, the fiendish enemy who is scheming to disturb the democratic development of our national culture.

Indeed the intellectuals in South Korea are at a crossroad: whether to rise up in the national liberation struggle together with all the Korean people to attain a free, independent and unified country, which will save them from their ruin, too, or to follow the enemy against the people, to be doomed together with the enemy.

With the exception of a small number of anti-revolutionary elements the intellectuals in South Korea support fervently the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and are greatly inspired by the development of the people's democratic system in the northern half of the country. Many intellectuals in South Korea stood on the side of the people in the struggle against the American imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique during the past twelve years. Many of them, especially the most progressive intellectuals, displayed their valour in the bloody fighting.

During the war time many prominent figures in the fields of science and culture in South Korea made their way to the northern half of our country. Consequently the ranks of scientists and cultural workers in the northern half have been extended. This is an eloquent evidence of the correctness of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea towards the intellectuals in South Korea.

The Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea put forth the most reasonable, concrete measures for the peaceful unification of the country. Supporting these measures the South Korean intellectuals are now struggling to obtain, first of all, the elementary democratic freedom and rights. The youth, students, scientists and cultural workers in South Korea have risen up against the forced enlistment of youth and students into military service, and are waging an unwavering struggle for democratization of school, for the freedom of research work and creative activities.

For the realization of the peaceful unification of the country, free contact and exchange of opinions between men of all walks of life in North and South Korea are required first of all. Therefore the scientists, cultural workers and artists in South Korea are demanding, in response to the call of their brothers, sisters and friends in North Korea, a united front for inheriting and developing the national culture by exchanging the results of their study and experiences with each other.

Our Party has been rendering every possible help to the entire intellectuals including those in South Korea for the realization of their aspirations and claims, and earnestly desires that the scientists and cultural workers in North and South Korea unite themselves and march forward as one.

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The twelfth anniversary of the August 15 Liberation is approaching. In the mean time enormous changes have been taking place in the political, economic, cultural and other fields. Inspired by the vast prospect envisaged in the First Five-Year Plan the entire working people are showing an unprecedented political upsurge and desire for increased production to complete the foundation of the country's socialist industrialization and co-operativization of agriculture.

With such historic changes and rapid development many new and important tasks have been imposed upon our intellectuals, while the expectation reposed in them by the people has become greater than ever.

Now the working intellectuals of our country, together with the entire Korean people, rallied ever more firmly around the Party and Government, are marching forward steadfastly with firm determination to uphold the banner of Marxism-Leninism for the peaceful unification of the country, for victory in building socialism in the northern half of the country, for the promotion of the friendship and unity between countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and China.

## FIBRE FROM STONE

**P**RODUCTION of synthetic fibre is one of the major achievements of science in its service of the people.

In Korea today, it will not be long before we set out producing on a mass scale synthetic goods for daily use.

Academician Dr. Li Seung Ki, together with many scientists and research workers, has undertaken to manufacture fibre from limestone, which is abundant in Korea.

The first products turned out on an experimental basis have been introduced to the public at many fairs and exhibitions and won much acclaim.

Suits, underwear and hosiery made of synthetic fibre will wear three times longer than those made of wool, and cost only one-sixth as much.

Even under normal conditions the production of natural fibre in Korea could not satisfy the growing demands of the people. During the war the facilities for natural fibre production suffered extensive damage. Such being the case, the introduction of synthetic fibre is of great significance in the national economy.

In 1952, in the thick of the war, the Government entrusted the chemical scientists with the task of starting large-scale research work for the industrial production of synthetic fibre.

Already back in the '30s when he was teaching at Kyoto University in Japan, Dr. Li Seung Ki was doing research on synthetic fibre from polyvinyl alcohol, and in 1940, as a great authority in this field in Japan, he successfully completed his experiments.

After the Japanese surrender, Dr. Li Seung Ki came back home in the hope of completing in the liberated Korea his research which he had worked on for so long.

For some time he settled down in South Korea. But in South Korea he found it impossible to continue his research work. The Syngman Rhee clique, who were busy collecting dollars in exchange for the destiny of the nation, did not approve of Dr. Li's far-reach-



Dr. Li Seung Ki

ing plan which would have a great bearing on the promotion of national industry. And, still worse, being branded as a dangerous character, he was fired from Seoul University where he was teaching.

It was only after he came to North Korea that he began to see the fruits of his many years' labour. The Government has given him every support in his research work.

In the midst of the war, North Korea started preparations, based on the success of Dr. Li Seung Ki's research, for the industrial production of synthetic fibre.

The U.S. imperialists, the enemy of peace, showered napalms, incendiary bombs and shrapnels upon the research institute. The research workers risking their lives rescued research instruments from the burning building, and dug a cave to house the institute. They did not yield to any hardship, nor did they stop their research work.

"The more savage the enemy became," Dr. Li Seung Ki said, recalling the war time, "the firmer became our fighting spirit, because we were convinced that there is no greater honour for scientists than fighting for peace."

The war placed many obstacles in the way of their research. They were short of many things. Sometimes they had to make themselves what they needed — experimental instruments or reagents.

Enemy planes roared overhead day and night turning mountains and fields into a sea of flames. Under such circumstances, it was very difficult to carry out prospecting for raw materials. Since the annual production of fibre was expected to reach several thousand tons, it was necessary for them to find accurately the amount of deposits of raw materials and examine their qualities.

To cope with such problems it was necessary for the research workers to ask help from other specialists, to collect data and go out for prospecting.

"Some of our best research workers were killed by the enemy bombing while carrying on the prospecting work," Dr. Li Seung Ki recalled.

Difficulties cropped up one after the other. They had to make for themselves some of the auxiliary raw materials which were scanty or non-existent in Korea.

Oak is an essential medium in securing nitric acid vinyl from carbide. But there being little oak in Korea, they were unable to find as much as they needed. So, they had to find a substitute. They conducted five different experiments for five times, each taking twenty-five days. And finally they succeeded in making the desired substitute from the pine tree in abundance in Korea. They did not stop there, but looked for mediums in all kinds of trees.

They surmounted all the difficulties they encountered in their work. Dr. Li Seung Ki and his fellow workers succeeded in working out a detailed plan for producing synthetic fibre after one and a half years of his exten-

## Pioneers of Deep-Sea Fishing

**D**AWN was breaking over the far eastern horizon. Trawler No. 3 of the Chungjin Fishery was all ready to go out to sea.

The crew was out on the deck looking toward the sea. The morning breeze was so refreshing. All indications pointed to a fine day for a good catch.

"We'll make a grand haul today!" They said to each other.

sive work. Around this time the armistice was signed.

"As we won the war, our peaceful scientific work won over the American science which is in the service of war maniacs."

These were the words of Dr. Li Seung Ki in expressing his gratification over the fruits of many long and hard years of work.

The Government, on the basis of the data worked out by them, set up an experimental production plant. In the summer of 1954, the first products were turned out by this plant. And the products surpassed their expectation.

The synthetic goods produced had several characteristic features different from foreign ones. The fibre contains five per cent more absorbent power, which makes it possible to weave into better quality materials for suits, underwear and hosiery. Mixed spinning with wool or cotton yarn is also possible. The strong texture of the fibre makes it suitable for making fishing nets and other various material for industrial use.

Since the initial experimental production, the research workers have been working on improving further the quality of the fibre and raising its heat-resistance.

Meanwhile, a new big factory is being built in Heungnam. Before long, the factory will go into production and turn out a large amount of synthetic goods. Then this cloth will be available to the people at cheap price.

When science serves the peace construction for the welfare of people, it engenders great force.

KIM JAI DUK

Catches of haddock and inshore trawling along the coast of North Hamkyung Province in January this year were unusually slack. Workers of the Chungjin Fishery were very much concerned about this situation. Several technical conferences to discuss deep-sea fishing were held. Many of them suggested that they should explore new fishing grounds and venture deep-sea fishing. But some were du-

bious saying that fish were scanty in the deep-seas, boats were not powerfully engined and were insufficiently equipped.

At one of these meetings, Hwang Joong Up, captain of Trawler No. 3 and Hero of Labour, who had been listening attentively to them, asked for the floor.

"Comrades!" he began to speak, "Who if not us fishermen is going to catch fish? Some comrades are too conservative. We should go out on the open sea. The results will be surprising, I assure you, if we get proper ships and equipment for deep-sea fishing."

Then he took a sheet of paper from his pocket which turned out to be a chart of trawling nets and tackle to be used according to various sizes of engines.

After hearing the captain's plan everyone felt encouraged. The fishermen began from the next day to knit new nets according to Hwang's plan. The new nets were lighter than the previous ones—almost half the weight. But they were expected to haul more.

On February 3, the crew of Trawler No. 3, 13 men including Captain Hwang, set out for the first time for deep-sea fishing.

Two months passed. Trawler No. 3 had 269 hauls and caught 225 tons, overfulfilling their two months' plan by 137 per cent.

The trawler discovered many new deep-sea fishing grounds, some 70 miles wide and seven miles long. Fishing and exploration of new fishing grounds went on simultaneously.

Captain Hwang shared his experiences in the deep-sea fishing with his fellow fishermen in the fishery. The fishery organized a fleet of deep-sea fishing boats with the goal of catching over 1,000 tons in February and March.

When the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea took decisive measures at its April Plenum for the further development of fishing industry, the employees of the Chungjin Fishery called a meeting in support of the Party's decisions. At the meeting they pledged themselves to bring about radical changes in fisheries by exploring more deep-sea fishing grounds and adopting more effective mobile measures in fishing.

So, the crew of Trawler No. 3, the pioneers of deep-sea fishing, felt once more, before setting out to the open seas, they would do well.

Captain Hwang flung open the cabin door and called out to his crew with a smile on his face, "Did you boys get some sleep?"

"Yeh! We did. But what about you, Captain?"

"Oh, I'm all right. Let's get ready now for action."

On the deck the crew began making ready for casting. When everything was ready, assistant captain Choi Ak Woon went to the captain.

"Captain, I think you'd better get some rest. I'll take the helm."

"Thanks, Choi. But don't mind about me. I think we are approaching our destination."

"But you didn't sleep a wink all night."

Although Captain Hwang stubbornly refused, assistant captain Choi at last persuaded him to hand the helm over.

The captain went down to see if everything was in order. Then to the engine room.

The sun was up by now. The sea was dyed with crimson.

Captain Hwang, a weather-beaten fisherman of sturdy build with penetrating eyes, was gazing at the sea.

"Don't you think it's deep enough here, Captain?" Bai Jung Il, the youngest of the crew, asked him.

"Yeh, I think so. The chart shows we're out a hundred metres deeper than the last time."

Another one put in, "I don't think we should waste time in exploring new grounds. We had a good haul there, didn't we? We should cast there."

But Captain Hwang told them:

"I know all you want is a bigger haul. But we should also explore more deep-sea grounds. I'm sure the catch will be much better in deeper seas. Fish never settle in one place. Even such fish which prefer to inhabit one place move around as the season, tide and temperature change. So, we have to go after them!"

"I guess you are right, Captain," said the boat's political organizer Jung Moon Chul. "We have to explore more deep-sea grounds so as to keep fishing-boats afloat all the year round."

"Certainly!" the captain responded in a decided tone, "The instructions of our Party are always correct, and we are always ready to fulfil our pledges. We've already won over those who were sceptical about deep-sea fishing. This means victory of the new over the old in carrying out the Party's policy."

Captain Hwang returned to his cabin, and assistant captain Choi came down to the deck.

"Get ready for casting nets!", he ordered.

Members of the crew took their position.

"I hope it'll be a big one!" Choi spoke to himself as the nets were cast.

The boat began to turn its stem to the right making a circle as the crews threw nets. Then after a short halt, it pushed on, gathering speed gradually. After half an hour or so, the boat sped on at full speed for about ten minutes.

Now for pulling in! Winches began to revolve and ropes, wires and chains rolled. All were nervous, wondering how big the haul would be. All of a sudden there was a disappointed voice, "Hey! It doesn't seem like much. The net is very light!"

Now the eyes of every one were fastened on the net as it was being pulled in. At last the net was in, but there was silence on the boat. Some stood puffing at their pipes without a word. What a disappointment!

"Don't look so downhearted! Brace yourself up and let's try again!" Assistant captain Choi shouted to cheer them up.

Hastily they called a meeting to examine why they had failed. Many thought the failure was due to the depth of sea.

"I can't agree with you," spoke Captain Hwang. "Do you know why we failed? It's because we chose a wrong place. The depth of sea has nothing to do with the failure. I'm to blame for choosing this place." He went on. "I didn't know that the sea-bed here was steep and hard and that the tides in upper part and lower part here run in opposite directions. When we trawled the net, the boat didn't proceed as it should. This was due to the flow of the tide. The fish we hauled in, judging from the fins, inhabit steep beds. And ropes did not collect any mud, which shows the bed is hard here."

The crew kept silence. Some were still doubtful. But the captain was not daunted.

"Flat-fish and other fish living in the deep region prefer a flat bed of mud or sand. And we shouldn't have trawled against the tide. That's why we failed. Come on, men! Let's

try again! We are the explorers of new grounds, aren't we?"

He sounded so logical and optimistic that the crew set to work for the next haul.

The boat changed its course and sailed on some seven miles. Then finding another place of same depth, they cast the net.

What would it be this time? Everyone waited tensely.

"Wow! Net is heavy!" a voice went up.

"Scoop net!" the assistant captain called out.

All the hands on board were busy scooping fish.

Flocks of sea-gulls were circling overhead, now and then diving down for prey.

Before anyone was aware of it there was some two tons of fish piled up on the deck.

Trawler No. 3 cast seven times on that day and caught more than twelve tons.

"After all the Captain was right."

"He always says that those who sincerely uphold the Party's policy are sure to win," members of the crew were saying to each other.

The boat started for home. Far off on the sea were visible flickering lights. They were also deep-sea fishing boats which had followed Trawler No. 3.

Captain Hwang handed the helm over to the assistant captain and went to catch up on his lost sleep. He felt good. The bitter past days under Japanese rule — 16 long years as a hired fishing hand — flashed before his eyes. But what a difference after the country's liberation! Masters of the sea!

Since liberation he, as a captain of fishing boat, had rendered tens of millions of won of profit to the state, and trained over 150 skilled fishermen including more than ten captains. Moreover, he had improved the tackle so as to increase the fish catch.

In the recreation room the crew was having a good time.

Trawler No. 3 was proud of its success in translating the Party's decisions into practice.

The boat was nearing the port. And high on her mast were flags of a large catch fluttering in the nocturnal wind.

SUH HONG RIN

## TRUE STORY

# A Couple of Apple Trees

IM SOON DEUK

I RECEIVED a terribly nice letter some time ago. It was from Keumo's grandmother who is over sixty years old.

I saw before my eyes the hand of grandma — the hand which had become callous and the skin thick like hide due to the hardships of her long life, the hand which took hold of a pencil and wrote the letter to me far away from Pyongyang.

It was with deep emotion that I followed every word written in grandma's letter. She had learned how to read and write after the liberation together with her grandson Keumo.

The letter said that the apple trees in Koindol Village were bending with fruits, and asked me to write to those who planted them. When the apple trees blossomed in the spring, kids nextdoor were buzzing and zooming around like a cluster of bees all day long, but none of them touched even a single twig of the trees, the letter said. Grandma wanted us to take a vacation in the autumn and come to the village to enjoy the apples. Lastly, she asked us to convey her best regards to the Ilyins.

When I finished reading the letter, kaleidoscopic scenes flashed before my mind's eye — Keumo's grandma, Mr. and Mrs. Ilyin and the log cottage where I had lived till the year following liberation.

Time too precious and happy to consign to oblivion used to visit very often the little log cottage in the chestnut grove on the mountain.

In the autumn of 1945 a Soviet electrician came to the power station about two kilo-

meters away from Koindol Village. His name was Alexei Bagdanovich Ilyin.

After Generating Aggregate No. 2, which had been damaged by the fleeing Japanese imperialists, was rehabilitated with the assistance of Engineer Ilyin, electricity came to villages far and near. There were an increasing number of brand new electric poles in the tiny mountain villages more than 12 kilometres away from T. station on the eastern coast. Electric lines went into cottages, breaking through the cobwebs under the low eaves. Dotted with electric lights here and there, the misty mountain village lay immersed in happiness at night like a dreamland. The long winter nights used to pass with cheerful voices of villagers inviting neighbours' brothers and sisters to come and eat Kooksoo (buckwheat vermicelli).

It was the day following the year's first snow, which fell to a depth of several inches. Men had gone out hunting wild boars and noru (a kind of deer) and the village was quiet, when a few strangers came up from the town. The snow squeaked under the boots of Sonya who had come all the way from her country to join her husband, the electrician Ilyin. She was coming up the hill path, helped by her husband and followed by a train of children coming home from school.

If one went up about five minutes from the hill path to the left through the chestnut grove, he would find a log cottage. It was a humble one which we built to spend the last days of the Japanese rule in obscurity under the ex-



cuse of returning to farming. However, the cottage commanded an excellent view of the distant eastern sea and the undulating range of the Choojiryung mountains. And this was no small comfort for us when we were in low spirit.

After liberation we went out to work in the county town, and Keumo's grandmother moved from nextdoor to the log cottage, which was a little more commodious than her house. We used to come to the cottage to enjoy the fresh mountain air whenever we found free time.

That time we arrived there on a Saturday evening to spend Sunday and go back to the town early Monday morning.

I was looking out from the window trying to read the sky for our return trip, when I saw the Ilyins coming panting up the quiet hill path. They passed the chestnut grove and turned in the direction of the power station. No one seemed to be meeting them.

"Why is there no one from the power station to meet them? Don't they know the engineer's wife is coming?" said the grandma.

"It is not in Engineer Ilyin's nature to make fuss about his private affairs, people say," said Keumo.

We felt like rushing out to meet them but held back. For it might delay the couple who had to hurry on their way. We had just been talking with Keumo about a wolf that killed a piglet in the down village last night. We wanted the Ilyins to get to the power station before the early sunset of the mountain area.

However, Keumo's grandmother felt differently.

"It will be some time yet before sunset. Why don't we invite them to have a rest and warm themselves up? Hot water is boiling in the kettle."

Keumo bounced out into the yard and shouted:

"Uncle Ilyin! Drop into our house, Uncle Ilyin!"

We two also rushed out after him.

Though the snowy mountain path must have tired her considerably, Mrs. Ilyin approached us with no sign of fatigue, her face beaming with a friendly smile. She said that she had already known about us through her husband's letters, and introduced herself to each of us according to the etiquette of her country.

We had some fish brought from the town the previous day, some Kooksoo, and a hare

Keumo had caught in the forest. So we urged them to take late lunch with us, pulling them along by the sleeves almost rudely. Ilyin laid down on the snow the bag and luggage he had been carrying to explain to Sonya that Kooksoo was something like macaroni. Keumo promptly took up the luggage and carried it into the house.

Mrs. Ilyin walked with me, pushing her flaxen hair under her shawl.

She kept saying how glad she was to see us in this remote hamlet.

Before leaving for the power station she unpacked, took out a picture of grapes she had brought to decorate her new room and hung it on the smoke-stained wall of our cottage.

From that time we began to call the log cottage "Villa of Friendship."

Later my health broke and I was obliged to take a leave of absence from work and I went to this log cottage for a rest. During this period Sonya dropped in to see me whenever she found time to spare.

I was confined to bed for a year, and they frequently called on me, comforting me in various ways. I could feel how rich and creative their feelings were, and that they were sincerely, not perfunctorily, concerned about me, a foreigner who had a common will with them. They also spared nothing for my early recovery from illness. I was deeply moved, felt anew that they had indeed come from a society where human beings are really valued.

It was a spring afternoon after a drizzling rain. Sonya, carrying in her hand a pot of primrose transplanted from the mountain, and Ilyin, blowing a reed and driving a goat, came to my home. They knocked at the window of my room. A pastoral picture greeted my eyes. Their innocent childish play refreshed me, driving away the slight fever that gnawed at my strength. I felt none the worse for it though I played with them half the day on the grassy field like a healthy woman.

With the coming of spring, the mountains of Kangwon Province were covered with fragrant flowers and grasses. Fed on these, Ilyin's goat gave plenty of milk. Sonya used to come to me through the morning mist with dewy wild strawberries in one hand and a white pot containing goat's milk in the other. As if they had absorbed the essence of the verdant mountains, her blue eyes sparkling

with vitality instilled in me the confidence of soon regaining my health. She went back home barefoot with her shoes in her hand to ease my worry about her new sandals getting wet with dew.

One day she came in white Korean rubber shoes, which her husband bought for her in the county-seat. Sonya told her husband it would be very interesting to walk in the boat-like shoes on land, especially along the mountain path of the plateau.

"I have not yet been in the Caucasus, but Sasya says there is a great similarity between the scenery of Kangwon Province of Korea and the Caucasus. Sasya has been in Poland and Rumania, too, and he says the landscape of Korea is a never-to-be-forgotten one." I remember one autumn evening Sonya sat talking to me in a sweet, ringing voice while the oak wood lit by Keumo's grandmother sputtered and crackled in the fire and chestnuts Keumo was roasting for us gave out a sweet odour.

"Sasya will bring a good deal of medicine when he comes back from Pyongyang. Villagers are frequently suffering from eye disease and stomach trouble. I can cure them." Sonya might have served in the army as a medical worker during the Patriotic War.

"You are doing what we ourselves should do," I said.

"No, we only show you our experiences. All the Soviet people, not only Sasya, want you to adapt these to your actual circumstances."

There was sincerity in her expression.

"We have conversed much in this room. We have talked about the happiness of mankind, peace, the unification and independence of Korea and the life of honest-minded men.... You were the first to welcome us like family members, when we came here, walking along the snowy path of this plateau. That day, hot tea, slippery macaroni and roast hare were all the more delicious because of your whole-hearted hospitality."

Sonya drew my hand to her breast. "Really, Keumo's grandmother was hostess on that night."

Sonya cast an affectionate look at the grandmother who was silently spinning in the other room and repeated a Russian saying that mothers are mothers the world over.

In the spring of 1947, I moved to Wonsan, as my husband was transferred to an office there, and it was there I regained my health.

After we left, Ilyin and his wife planted two apple saplings in the garden in front of that mountain cottage. The apple trees were well cultivated and were blossoming already in 1949, the year before their departure.

It was these apple trees about that Keumo's grandmother wrote me. They were bearing fruit again this year.

The grandmother knows well who brought happiness to her in the closing days of her hard life. She artlessly wrote, recalling Ilyin and his wife to her mind: "I was very happy when the apple trees blossomed." Her letter said that she made paper-bags with leaves of her grandson's books and put one over each apple to protect it until it ripened.

Though the log cottage that we called the "villa of friendship" was burnt down by the strafing of the American imperialist aggressors, the couple of apple trees has been growing and bearing fine fruit every year, symbolizing the unbreakable friendship between us.

It is said that man's memory fades little by little as the days go by. But it is quite the contrary with me. As good portwine is better to the taste and more aromatic with age so is the recollection of such sweet-tempered persons as Ilyin and his wife. Even trifling things which were lost upon me at the time come back to mind with my mental growth, and the recollections of them become ever stronger as time passes.

## Novel "Kaima Plateau"

"Kaima Plateau" — the first novel by Hwang Kun — was recently put out by the Korean Writers' Union Publishing House. It is now enjoying a wide popularity. The author began his literary activities mainly after the liberation of the country. He has written many excellent short stories. "Coal Vein", "Wife" and "Happiness" are some of his works.



The novel *Kaima Plateau* is a story of the Korean people who, liberated by the great Soviet Army, are building their new life. It is a story of how they struggled against reactionaries who attempted to bar their new life and how heroically they fought and won in the Fatherland Liberation War against American imperialist aggression.

The novel depicts the new life of the peasants and the people after the liberation of the 1,200 metre high Kaima Plateau situated in the north-east of Korea.

The plot is based on the development of a poor peasant's son, Kim Kyung Suk, into a worker of the new type through intense class struggle after liberation.

Kim Kyung Suk escaped from the Japanese army in which he had been pressganged, and hid himself in his own home.

Liberation came. He made the acquaintance of Nam Jai Han, a revolutionary who had fought against the Japanese in Korea taking instructions from the Fatherland Restoration Association. This was the anti-Japanese national liberation organization which was formed in 1935 by genuine Communists of Korea headed by the present Premier Kim Il Sung. Kim Kyung Suk took an active part in his work under the influence of Nam.

However, Jung Tai Ki, a village landlord, instigated reactionary elements and his relatives to carry on subversive activities against the people's power. When the law of the land reform was proclaimed, the reactionaries attempted to disrupt the enforcement of the land reform. Kim Kyung Suk exposed and smashed every intrigue of theirs

and worked hard for the successful operation of the reform.

The life of the peasants changed greatly. Thus two years passed. In the meantime Kim Kyung Suk became the chairman of sub-county Party committee. The Party suggested that the peasants should develop livestock breeding in the mountainous regions as one of the measures to enhance further the living standard of the peasants.

With the ardent love for his native land and profound loyalty to the Party policy he actively led the farmers to start livestock breeding.

To hinder his work the reactionaries set fire to the newly built sheep-cotes.

Then came June, 1950. The American imperialists unleashed the aggressive war against the Korean people.

Kim Kyung Suk, as a Party member, displayed his unyielding loyalty through the war.

The People's Army was compelled to retreat temporarily, but Kim Kyung Suk remained in the enemy-occupied area to carry on his partisan struggle.

Together with his comrades he destroyed much of enemy's military establishments and supply lines. And he encouraged the people to resist the enemy.

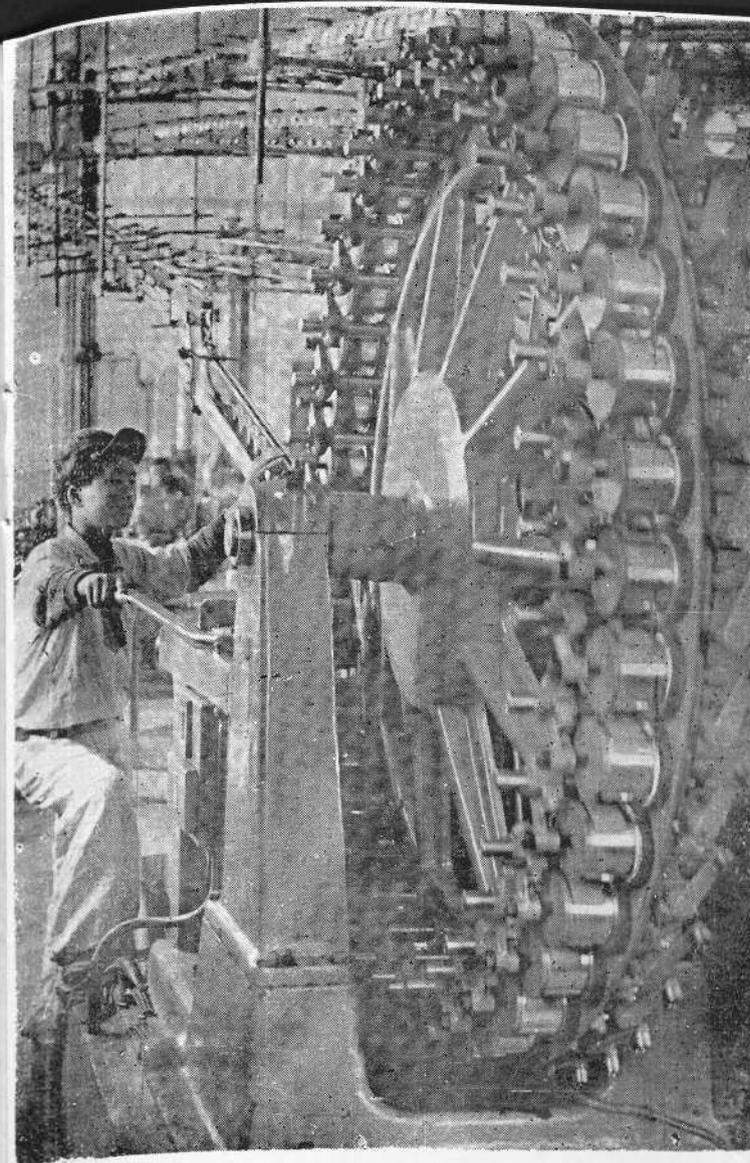
However, unfortunately he fell into the hands of the enemy who subjected him to severe torture. Yet they could not break his spirit. In the meantime farmers in the neighbourhood came to his rescue, and he and his comrades made a successful escape to resume their work.

Jung Tai Ki, a village landlord, was an entirely different character. As soon as the U.S. army reached the plateau he put up a big welcome, and worked himself into the enemy's favour to become the county head.

Hardly ten days after the enemy took over, they were compelled to flee. Jung chose to follow them only to meet his death by his master's bombs—the U.S. airmen.

The following spring, 1951, Kim Kyung Suk returned to the native village from a hospital where he had received treatment after escaping from the enemy.

The enemy was now driven out. And a big job had to be done by him on the Kaima Plateau.

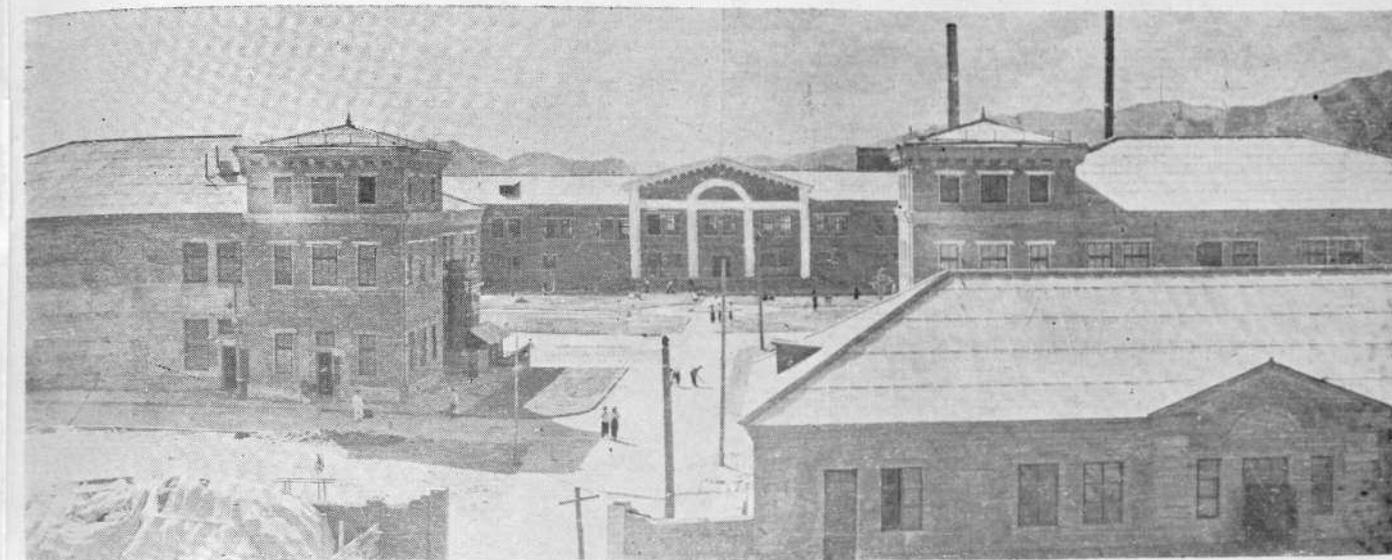


A can-manufacture shop



Fresh and delicious canned mackerel

The newly built Shinpo Fish Cannery



## FRUIT OF FRIENDSHIP

Photo by Kim Jum Yung

Shinpo Fish Cannery has been built with a part of aid of one billion rubles rendered by the great Soviet people and the technical assistance of the Soviet experts and started its operation.

The modern cannery with the floor space of 60,000 square metres processes fish caught in the East Sea. In the near future it will also process apples and peaches, Korea's noted produce.

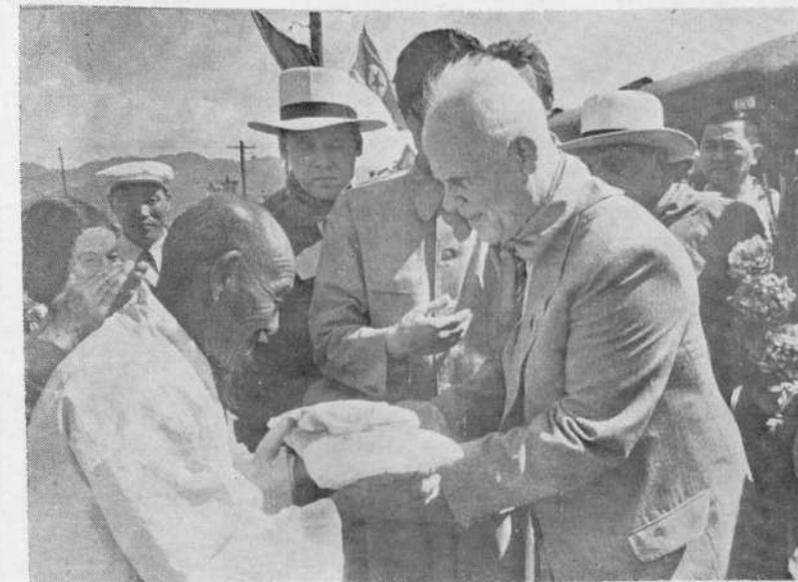


Premier Kim Il Sung and M.P. Tarasov at the Pyongyang airport on June 6

The delegation receiving warm welcome from the workers of the Heugnam Fertilizer Factory



M.P. Tarasov, leader of the delegation, receiving a roll of silk at Sakjoo Station, North Pyongan Province from co-op member O Kai



Pyongyang citizens welcoming the delegation



## GREAT MISSION OF FRIENDSHIP AMONG PEOPLES

A delegation of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet made a good-will visit to our country on June 6-23.

At every town and village of our country the delegation of the fraternal Soviet people—the unforgettable liberators and true supporters of the Korean people — were given a rousing, hearty welcome.

The delegation visited our country's major factory districts, farms, educational and cultural institutions, saw the results of enthusiastic labour struggle waged by the working people and encouraged and inspired with the fraternal friendship and goodwill the working people who are successfully carrying on the first year's assignments of the First Five-Year Plan.

## PLEASANT REST

Photo by Jun Chang Bok

A number of rest homes and camping grounds in the scenic spots and on the white beach of the East Sea are crowded with holiday makers.

At the famous Songdan Rest Home on the East Sea, more than three hundreds of the toiling people — mostly textile workers — are enjoying their well-earned rest in various sports and amusements. The rest homes are the working people's delight and their summer days here are so pleasant.

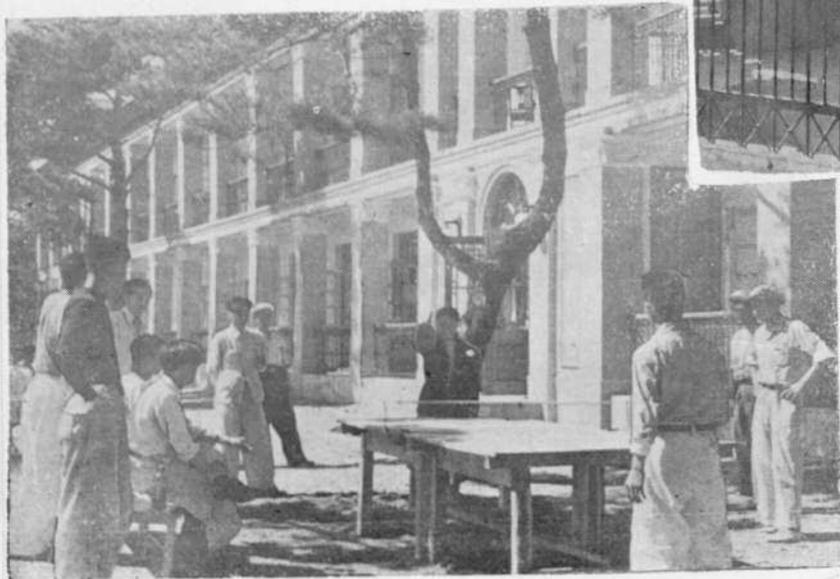


Table-tennis in the shade of a pine



Taking a view of the sea from veranda



An evening stroll

## Korea's Geographical Conditions

CHOI SONG SUK

**T**HE Democratic People's Republic of Korea—a beautiful land with rich natural resources—is now being converted, thanks to the creative labour of the Korean people, into a firm material foundation for guaranteeing a happier life to the people and is taking on a new and more beautiful look.

Our country is not so big, with an area extending a little more than 220,000 square kilometres taking the North and South together.

But the characteristic is that it is endowed not only with beautiful scenery but also varied natural resources. In this connection, Premier Kim Il Sung said: "We have abundant material and mineral resources. Our material resources—iron, non-ferrous metal, timber, coal, electricity and other industrial raw materials—are sufficient to satisfy every demand in the rehabilitation and development of our national economy." Many foreign writers have mentioned the rich natural resources of Korea. Soviet geographer V. T. Zaichikov writes in his book *Korea*:

"...The material resources of this country are varied and enormous. All kinds of useful minerals are found in abundance, and rivers in mountainous areas with their swift currents and many waterfalls possess tremendous hydraulic energy. In this mild, damp climate, the soil of the plains which has been well fertilized and ameliorated through irrigation ensures a rich harvest of southern crops of considerable value, and abundant fish and all kinds of marine animals and plants are found in the seas surrounding this country."

You will hardly find anywhere in the world another country like Korea—comparatively small but with such rich, varied natural resources.

With all these varied and rich natural resources, the Korean people could not use

them for their welfare before the August 15 Liberation. They were chiefly the object of exploitation by the Japanese imperialists.

Since the August 15 Liberation, the Korean people, under the correct guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and the people's regime, have scored success in the rapid rehabilitation and development of the national economy by exploring and utilizing all the natural resources and potentialities in the northern half of our country.

But the southern half of our country still remains an object of pillage and exploitation by the U.S. imperialists. The national industry has gone to ruin and the abundant natural resources are exposed to ever greater destruction and pillage under the colonial predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists who have taken the place of the Japanese militarists and the treacherous policy of the Syngman Rhee clique.

### RICH MINERAL RESOURCES

Various kinds of valuable ore deposits formed in different geological eras ranging from the Archaeozoic and Proterozoic Eras to the present era are found in abundance in our country. Our country occupies a prominent position in the world particularly in the deposits of gold, tungsten, molybdenum, graphite, magnesite, mica, barytes, fluor-spar, etc.

Besides many steep mountains and gorges, there also exist numerous valleys, vast plateaus, and alluvial plains spread out at the lower reaches of rivers.

The climatic conditions in the North and South differ greatly, because our country extends from the north to the south in the central part of the northern temperate zone. Arctic vegetation prevails in the northern mountainous regions which are under the influence of the cold continental climate while subtropical vegetation thrives in the southern

coastal area under the influence of temperate oceanic climate.

Our country is surrounded by seas on three sides. The east sea where cold and warm currents meet is deep and rich in marine resources. The west sea is very shallow; the difference between its ebb and flow tide is great, and the coastal area is characterized by its vast saline land. The south sea is an archipelago, specially favourable for fish propagation.

The rich natural resources and diverse natural conditions of our country ensure the prerequisite for the independent development of the national economy of our country.

As is shown above, there is a wide diversity in natural conditions of our country. Taking advantage of these conditions and the effective use of resources in different parts of our country is of great importance and of practical significance for the planned, balanced development of our national economy and in the rational disposition of productive forces.

But in this article which is intended to give to our readers a brief introduction of the natural conditions and resources of our country, the author is going to limit himself mainly to the significance of the natural conditions and resources of the country as a whole.

Korea has abundant natural resources—underground, water-power, and timber resources.

The geological composition of our country provides necessary conditions for exploiting the varied and abundant mineral wealth.

In the area of such acid igneous rocks as granite-gneiss and granite, which covers some 60 per cent of the surface of our country, gold, silver, tungsten, molybdenum, fluor-spar, mica, silica sand, kaolin, rare metal are found. There are also very rich deposits of graphite, anthracite, iron ore, etc., in the old strata which cover an extensive area.

There is also a wide distribution of calcareous strata formed through recurrent sea erosion in the Pre-Mesozoic Era. In this strata, lead, zinc, iron, copper, magnesite, apatite, barytes, etc., are usually formed through alteration or metamorphism of lime stones. In the alkali igneous deposits, nepheline is found in great quantities.

In large areas of our country, the formerly deep-seated mineral deposits now lie on the

surface or in shallow places, due to continuous erosion movement, without any sea invasion, from the close of the Mesozoic Era, and there are no small drift sand deposits of gold and rare metal ore formed by erosion and alluvium, of an old hard strata, which provides favourable conditions for ore extraction.

On the other hand, such shallow-seated minerals as mercury and antimony are of rare occurrence, because most of these deposits have been dissolved owing to the long-drawn erosion movements. No oil deposits have so far been discovered. There is little platinum chromite due to the insufficiency of basic deposits, and sulphur deposits are rare, there being no active volcanoes in Korea.

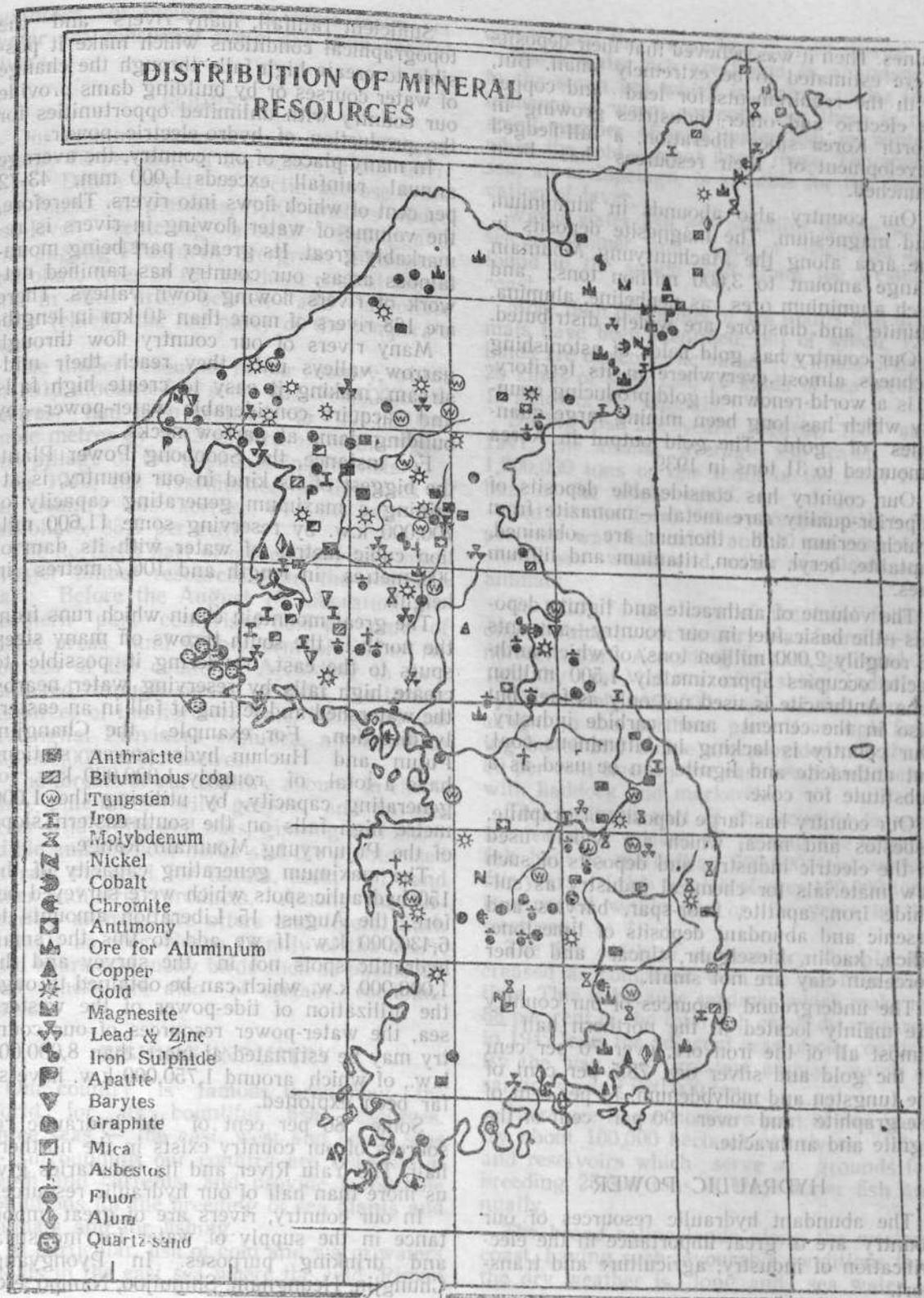
From the viewpoint of the development of the national economy, we can assess the underground resources of our country as follows:

Our country has rich deposits of iron ore. The magnetic iron ore deposits of the Moosan Mine amount to more than 1,000 million tons, and millions of tons of fine-quality limonite and haematite have been uncovered in South Hwanghai Province and South Pyongan Province. At the time of the Japanese imperialist rule, Korean iron ore was plundered in large quantities, but our country still has enough iron ore resources to meet the home requirement and to spare. According to a recent survey, huge iron ore deposits exist in the area surrounding the Kwanmo Peak to the south of Moosan.

Our country is specially rich in such rare metals as tungsten and molybdenum. As for tungsten deposits, our country occupies a prominent position in the world. The Man-nyun Mine in North Hwanghai Province and Sangdong Mine in Kangwon Province are world-renowned tungsten mines. For molybdenum deposits, too, our country is well known throughout the world. Considerable cobaltite deposits have been uncovered in Huchung and other areas. But, our country is lacking in such metals as chrome, manganese, nickel and antimony.

Among non-ferrous metal ores, lead and zinc are found in large quantities and copper deposits are also distributed in no small quantities.

Before the August 15 Liberation, the Japanese imperialists, absorbed in plundering gold ore of our country, paid little attention to the development of lead and zinc



mines. Then it was believed that their deposits were estimated to be extremely small. But, with the requirements for lead and copper in electric and other industries growing in North Korea since liberation, a full-fledged development of their resources has been launched.

Our country also abounds in aluminium and magnesium. The magnesite deposits in the area along the Machunryung Mountain Range amount to 3,600 million tons, and such aluminium ores as nepheline, alumina, alunite, and diasporite are widely distributed.

Our country has gold fields of astonishing richness almost everywhere in its territory. It is a world-renowned gold-producing country which has long been mining large quantities of gold. The gold output in Korea amounted to 31 tons in 1939.

Our country has considerable deposits of superior-quality rare metal — monazite from which cerium and thorium are obtained, tantalite, beryl, zircon, titanium and lithium ores.

The volume of anthracite and lignite deposits—the basic fuel in our country—amounts to roughly 2,000 million tons, of which anthracite occupies approximately 1,500 million tons. Anthracite is used not only as fuel, but also in the cement and carbide industry. Our country is lacking in bituminous coal, but anthracite and lignite can be used as a substitute for coke.

Our country has large deposits of graphite, asbestos and mica, which are widely used in the electric industry, and deposits of such raw materials for chemical industry as sulphide iron, apatite, fluor-spar, barytes and arsenic and abundant deposits of limestone, silica, kaolin, kieselguhr, tincal and other porcelain clay are not small.

The underground resources of our country are mainly located in the northern half — almost all of the iron ore, over 70 per cent of the gold and silver ore, 78.5 per cent of the tungsten and molybdenum, 71 per cent of the graphite and over 90 per cent of the lignite and anthracite.

#### HYDRAULIC POWER

The abundant hydraulic resources of our country are of great importance in the electrification of industry, agriculture and transport.

Sufficient rainfall, many rivers and the topographical conditions which make it possible to create high falls through the change of water courses or by building dams provide our country with unlimited opportunities for the production of hydro-electric power.

In many places of our country, the average annual rainfall exceeds 1,000 mm, 43-72 per cent of which flows into rivers. Therefore, the volume of water flowing in rivers is remarkably great. Its greater part being mountainous areas, our country has ramified network of rivers flowing down valleys. There are 168 rivers of more than 40 km in length.

Many rivers of our country flow through narrow valleys until they reach their mid-stream, making it easy to create high falls and acquire considerable water-power by building dams at narrow necks.

For instance, the Soopoong Power Plant, the biggest of its kind in our country, is attaining a maximum generating capacity of 700,000 k.w. by reserving some 11,600 million cubic metres of water with its dam of 900 metres in length and 106.7 metres in height.

The great mountain chain which runs from the north to the south throws off many steep spurs to the east, rendering it possible to create high falls by reserving water nearby the watershed and letting it fall in an easterly direction. For example, the Changjin, Pujun and Huchun hydro-power stations have a total of roughly 1,000,000 k.w. of generating capacity, by utilizing the 1,000 metre high falls on the south-eastern slope of the Pujunryung Mountain Range.

The maximum generating capacity of the 150 hydraulic spots which were surveyed before the August 15 Liberation amounts to 6,430,000 k.w. If we add to this the small hydraulic spots not in the survey and the 1,000,000 k.w. which can be obtained through the utilization of tide-power of the western sea, the water-power resources of our country may be estimated at more than 8,000,000 k.w., of which around 1,750,000 k.w. have so far been exploited.

Some 86 per cent of the hydraulic resources of our country exists in the northern half. The Yalu River and its tributaries give us more than half of our hydraulic resources.

In our country, rivers are of great importance in the supply of water for industrial and drinking purposes. In Pyongyang, Chungjin, Heungnam, Shinuijoo, Nampo, etc.,

hundreds of thousands of cubic metres of water are consumed every day from coastal rivers.

#### FORESTRY

Our country abounds in forestry. Forests occupy 73 per cent of the whole of our territory. Dense forests of arctic acerose trees are found on plateaus, 1,000 metres above sea-level, centering around Ryanggang and Jagang Provinces, evergreen subtropical latifoliate trees in the southern coastal areas, and in other areas acerose and latifoliate trees (chiefly the red pine) of the temperate zone.

The timber resources of our country, which in 1910 amounted to some 351,700,000 cubic metres, had been reduced to 220,000,000 cubic metres by 1942 as a result of the rigorous pillage of the Japanese imperialists.

In 1942, the classification of the trees of our country was: acerose, 64.5 per cent and latifoliate, 35.5 per cent.

The northern part of our country has much greater timber resources than the southern part. Before the August 15 Liberation, the northern part comprised 58.6 per cent of forest areas and 62 per cent of timber resources of the country. According to data gathered through survey in 1953, the timber resources of the northern part, Kangwon and Hwanghai Provinces excluded, amounted to 158,200,000 cubic metres.

The forests of our country abound in chestnuts, pine-nuts, wild grapes and various other wild fruits and nuts, ginseng and many edible and medicinal herbs and the plants used as raw material for tannin, cork, oil and other industrial products. Among the fur-bearing animals are otters and tigers. Such animals as deer, Noroo (family of the deer), wild boars and many birds such as pheasants and ducks are also of certain economic value.

#### FISHING INDUSTRY

Our country is famous throughout the world for its bountiful fish resources. Three seas — the east, west and south seas — surrounding our country are different in depth and currents, and provide favourable conditions for the breeding of sea plants and animals and for fishing.

In particular, fish of cold and warm waters shoals in the east sea where the cold Riman

current and the warm Jeju current merge. Warm water fish are found in abundance in the south sea which is mainly under the influence of warm currents. But there is no small number of cold water fish in winter when the cold current flows there. The south sea, an archipelago, is suitable for the cultivation of laver.

Warm water fish are plentiful in the west sea in summer, and a lot of shell fish are found in the saline land along the western coast.

More than 650 kinds of sea plants and animals have been identified, out of which 120 kinds are of economic value—75 kinds of fish, 20 kinds of shell fish, 15 kinds of sea weeds, 10 kinds of sea animals.

During the five years between 1937 and 1941, the annual average fish catch was 1,800,000 tons or one tenth of the total fish haul of the whole world.

Out of the total fishery output value 90 per cent was fish catch and 10 per cent was shells, sea weeds and other sea plants and animals.

In 1930, 74 per cent of the total fishery output value of our country was found in the northern part. According to data gathered in 1953 by the Ministry of Fishing Industry, approximately 860,000 tons of fish can be caught in the northern part, if enough fishing boats and tackle are provided. Of these 80 per cent lives in the east sea which teems with haddock and mackerel.

The northern part of the country is confronted with a task of raising the annual fish haul to more than 600,000 tons within five years. Of this a catch of over 100,000 tons is expected within one or two years in the west sea.

The fish catch of our country sharply decreased as compared with the pre-liberation time. This is because sardines which make up 58 per cent of the total fish catch disappeared in 1942 from the adjacent seas of our country. By the way, the greatest annual catch of sardines was 1,030,000 tons.

There are in the northern part of our country about 100,000 hectares of rivers, lakes and reservoirs which serve as grounds for breeding 25,000 tons of fresh-water fish annually.

The broad saline lands along the western coast, having such favourable conditions that the dry weather is long and sea water is

easily drawn at the time of full tide, turn out annually some 300,000 tons of salt. Bittern and gypsum are by-products of salt-fields.

## AGRICULTURE

Korea is endowed with favourable natural conditions for the development of agriculture. Our country lies long from north to south in the centre of the northern temperate zone. And weather conditions are quite different in the north and south, both the flora of subtropical and arctic zones being found.

The farming period is of great importance in cultivating crops.

In our country, the duration of the farming period is 140 days on the Kaima plateau, 181 days in Pyongyang, 192 days in Seoul, 229 days in Mokpo, 238 days in Pusan and 251 days in Jeju Island. Such dissimilarity determines the distribution of crops. Along the southern coast, subtropical plants are cultivated and two crops cultivation is possible in dry and paddy fields. However, in the north, the rate of land utility is low and frost-resistant varieties are planted.

Mountainous areas occupy three-fourths of the country and arable lands comprise 5,000,000 jungbo or 22 per cent of the whole territory. But our country has broad prospects for the reclamation of farm land and pastures.

While 19.5 per cent of the total farm acreage is plains with 5-degree gradient, 43 per cent is sloping land with less than 15-degree gradient. And among mountainous areas are such plateaus as Kaima and Moon-san. There is also some 700,000 jungbo of saline lands along the western and southern coasts. Even according to data published in 1930, 1,100,000 jungbo of hill land, river-side waste land and saline land were reclaimable. A survey of reclaimable land conducted in 1955 by the Ministry of Agriculture ascertained that besides 1,850,000 jungbo of arable land in the northern part of the country, 450,000 jungbo of fallow land, waste land, denuded forest areas and river-side land could be brought under cultivation, 340,000 jungbo into pastures, about 160,000 jungbo into paddy fields, 42,000 jungbo into dry fields, 10,000 jungbo into fruit farms and some 10,000 jungbo into mulberry fields.

Also among the reclaimable land is approximately 85,000 jungbo of saline land. In the northern part of our country, some

530,000 jungbo of land will be brought under cultivation in the near future.

Rivers of our country play a great role as irrigation water resources. Nearly one-third of the total arable land of our country is paddy fields. When well irrigated, paddy fields yield thrice as much grain as dry fields. Therefore, the important task of increasing grain output lies in expanding irrigation systems and turning dry fields into paddies.

At present, out of 1,850,000 jungbo of the total acreage under cultivation in the northern part, 490,000 jungbo is paddy fields, 26 per cent of which is still unirrigated. 134,000 jungbo of land has been brought under irrigation in the past three years. At present, the agricultural domain is confronted with an important task of expanding the acreage under irrigation by 120,000 to 150,000 jungbo in the coming five years.

The northern part of the country has a prospective plan for producing at least 600,000 tons more rice by converting 130,000 jungbo of dry fields into paddies, some 80,000 jungbo of unirrigated paddies into irrigated ones and nearly 5,000 jungbo of waste land and 85,000 jungbo of saline land into paddy fields.

## TRANSPORTATION

There are many mountains in our country. Nevertheless, railroads connecting main cities have been easily laid, because almost all of them are situated in plains lying along the eastern and western coasts. However, the Pyongyang-Wonsan, Seoul-Wonsan and Pyongyang-Manpo lines crossing steep mountains have been electrified in a number of sections.

Inasmuch as railroads are still not built in every part of the country, automobile transport is of great importance. The construction of roads suitable for automobile transport is not such an arduous work from the topographical point of view, for mountainous areas of our country are comprised chiefly of low mountains and hills, their inclines are generally gentle and recesses made due to erosive action are found even in high mountains forming water-sheds.

The rivers of our country are of great transport value.

The total navigable distance of the rivers of more than 40 kilometres in length reaches 3,200 kilometres or 20 per cent of the total

length of the rivers. Especially, the Taidong, Yalu, Han and Keum rivers which run in a westerly direction are of great importance in navigation.

Water transport is possible even in the tributaries of these rivers, because these rivers flow gently through the plain areas in their lower reaches and their water levels become very high at full tide, which greatly increases the volume of water in the west sea.

Boats can economize fuel and shorten navigation time when they take advantage of tidal water. To take an instance, boats can take advantage of tidal water in the vicinity of Pyongyang which is situated some 100 kilometers up from the estuary of the Taidong river. There, the breadth of the river is 300 metres and its depth 6 metres. In the Han and Keum rivers, the tidal water backs up 60 kilometers from their estuaries.

The Yalu river is provided with favourable conditions for navigation in its lower reaches near Shinuijoo and the Soopong lake. The Yalu, Tumen and Taidong rivers are celebrated for rafting.

Korea is furnished with many good natural ports. Big ships can anchor at such ports as Wonsan, Heungnam, Chungjin, Kimchaik, Rajin, and Woonggi in the east. Though there are also many ports in the west, it is difficult for boats to enter and clear ports at the time of ebb-tide, because of the shallowness of the sea and wide difference of the volume of water between ebb and flow. In the south there are such good natural ports as Pusan, Chinhae, Masan and Ryusoo.

As can be seen from the above, our country is blest with varied natural conditions and bountiful natural resources which serve the development of our economy.

Since liberation, the Korean Workers' Party and the Government have paid special attention to systematic survey of natural resources and natural conditions as well as to the work of their rational utilization and the remaking of nature with a view to furthering the welfare of the people and rapidly developing our national economy in a planned way.

Various natural resources have been explored in our country on the basis of the scientific research of natural conditions. In particular, great achievements have been attained in developing underground resources, natural resources of plateau areas, expanding irrigation systems, cultivating industrial crops and growing mulberries on suitable soils. As a result of these, the national economy is rapidly developing in the northern part of the country.

However, in the southern part of the country, natural resources are not used for the interests of the people due to the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous policy of the Syngman Rhee puppet government. The U.S. imperialists are pillaging mineral resources for their military use. Fields are devastated, forests denuded, vast reclaimable land untouched, and research of natural resources and conditions neglected. This resulted in totally ruining the national industry and agriculture of South Korea and placing the people in a dire predicament.

For the improvement of the welfare of the entire people of the North and South and for the rapid development of our national economy, the northern and southern parts of our country must be unified at the earliest possible date, so that the bountiful underground, water-power, fishery and forest resources of the North and the vast land and other resources and all productive natural conditions of the South may be utilized in a unified and planned way for the interests of the entire people.

# Why I Escaped from ROK Army

SHIN HONG JOON

Former 2nd Lt., Observation Officer,  
35th Regiment, 5th Division of the ROK Army

IT WAS in January 1956. Large flakes of snow had been falling for three days now, thickly blanketing the surrounding area. Watching the endlessly falling snow flakes, I became lost in thought. Such gloomy weather is apt to depress one. A cold and helpless feeling began to grip me again.

"What am I in the ROK army for?" I tried to answer this serious question which constantly troubled me. Shaking my head, I closed my eyes. But I was soon awakened from my deep thought. A soldier was coming towards the observation post, crunching through the snow.

Suddenly he stopped short on his way and, looking around, hastily put something under the snow, then went inside.

Suspicious of his strange act, I asked him in a commanding tone, common to the ROK armymen.

"What were you doing outside there?"

"What do you mean, sir?"

At my question, the soldier turned pale.

"What is that you put under the snow?"

"I didn't put anything."

"What! I saw you!"

"Go and bring it. Hurry up!"

The poor fellow went outside and soon came back with a handful of burnt rice. Now it was clear that he had stolen that stuff from mess hall to fill his empty stomach.

Seized with fear and awaiting the punishment he expected, he stood in front of me. I turned my eyes away from his panic-stricken face.

"Help yourself to it!" I ordered in a hoarse voice.

At my unexpected answer, he stared at me in wonder, tears starting to his eyes.

Gloom settled over me again. Hunger was not all the soldier was suffering. He was still in summer uniform in this bitter

cold. Frost-bitten flesh was peeping out of his sleeves, while the U.S. made carbine rifle he carried was biting into his skinny body.

Recently I had heard that several "high officials of government" including the "Minister of Defence" were charged with having seized cotton for armymen's padded winter uniforms. This was why the soldiers were still in summer uniforms. I bit my lips to force down an outburst of wrath.

"Damn it!" I murmured to myself as my mind sought some kind of relief.

Snow was still falling, falling.

A little later, I spotted with my field-glass some people running hither and thither down at the foot of the mountain, some shouting, others rubbing their hands as if clapping and shaking their fists in the air. Something must have happened, I thought. I called to the soldier, who, by now, had eaten all the burnt rice:

"Hey! You go down to the foot of the mountain and see what has happened there. Hurry!"

After a while the soldier came back, his eyes blazing in his pale face.

"What's happened?" I asked him.

"The soldiers who had been sent out to make charcoal were all snowed under, and no one was sent to rescue them...." the soldier gasped out.

"What?" I asked, moving close to him.

"The soldiers who had been sent out to make charcoal...."

The horrified soldier seemed about to utter something. He stole a glance at me.

"How about the corpses? Have they dug them out?" I asked him in a low voice.

"The road to the mountain is blocked by snow . . . . And they say the soldiers are already dead. So, it's not necessary to dig them out and bring down from the mountain...."

The soldier murmured to himself, clenching his fists.

Being aware of my presence, he made an awkward gesture as if repenting of what he had done. He knew that the slightest slip of a single word of complaint before an officer meant risking punishment. Everything around me was so appalling. I turned away and heaved a deep sigh.

In the ROK army, it had long been common practice for the commanding officers such as regiment, division and even corps commanders to put their men to making charcoal. Money from such an enterprise was entirely pocketed by them for their luxurious living. These soldiers had been snow-bound and had died there. And the bigwigs were drinking and having a grand time at the cost of the lives of their men. On that very evening when I went down to the mess hall, I saw an American adviser in coloured spectacles and some of these "bigwigs" driving off somewhere accompanying street girls.

When the pack of knaves were gone, it became quiet all around. The mess hall was dark and ominously still. I had no appetite for the meal. Irrepressible wrath and a feeling of loneliness were tormenting.

"What a worthless life this is!"

At last it stopped snowing. The next day the sun appeared in a greyish sky.

On the afternoon of that day, I found the whole regiment in a hubbub. I went out to see what was up. An officer was shouting at the top of his voice:

"Line up! Girl comforters have come, girl comforters. You must thank the division commander!"

The scene was revoltingly disgusting. They had forcibly recruited innocent girls and women in the countryside forcing them to serve the "ROK army" men and American soldiers as "comforters".

That evening I happened to drop into the mess hall, where I found a soldier sitting alone. He was staring fixedly at the ceiling.

"It's rather late, why don't you turn in?" I asked the soldier.

The soldier jumped up and gave a bitter look, his eyes revealing the hatred he felt. Though I understood that soldiers hated officers, his wrathful eyes startled me.

"What's the matter with you? Have you anything to complain of?"

"My wife...." He stopped halfway and dropped his head.

"What's matter with your wife?" Though I asked him, I had a pretty good idea of what his disconnected words meant. His wife had been hunted down as a "comforter".

The soldier, who had managed for a moment to calm himself, sat down and gave vent to his pain and grief. I shared the indignation and grief with him.

"I can't put up with all these damned things. I must escape from this hell...." I was determined.

"But how and to where?" I rushed out onto the yard slamming the door. The half moon was shivering in the cold winter sky.

Days and months passed.

It was already May. With the day for the elections of "President" and "Vice-President" on May 15th drawing nearer, men and officers were prohibited from making a trip, either on personal and official business or to go on leave, and we were also strictly forbidden to read the newspaper. Political instructors kept on trying to persuade men and officers to vote in favour of Syngman Rhee and his follower Li Ki Boong.

One day, they devised the so-called "preliminary polling" in the ROK army. It was to rehearse the polling so that nobody could vote against Syngman Rhee in the real voting.

I couldn't vote for Syngman Rhee and Li Ki Boong. To vote for them meant staying longer in this disgusting army. I, as well as many other who voted against them, was arrested. They trumped up the "preliminary voting" in their attempt to detect "anti-Syngman Rhee elements".

We the "anti-Syngman Rhee elements" were put in a monkey-house and beaten black and blue. The American adviser in coloured spectacles often visited the prison.

"You are opposed to Dr. Syngman Rhee? Now we know you are Red. You intended to go over to the North, didn't you?" With blood-shot eyes and twisted lips, the scoundrel tortured me. At last I fell unconscious. How long I lay unconscious I don't know. When I came to my senses, tears of resentment welled up to my eyes.

When sitting in the cell, all the past events rushed back upon my memory one after the other, standing out vividly like white buttons on black clothes.

In November 1953 I was pressganged into the army. It was shortly after Syngman Rhee

had come back from Washington where he earned praise of the Americans for being an "intrepid man" by his loud cry "Give me weapons, then we'll fight". He concluded the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact". As a result of his "mission", I was taken from the school to army barracks.

Three years passed. Being an intellectual, I was made an officer. Students like me, who were conscripted into army, were made officers. After that promotion I, as an observation officer, was transferred to a new post near the military demarcation line, where I gazed day and night toward the North. Bitter reminiscence haunted me all the time. No matter how I strove to forget all the cursed things, they were always floating before my eyes: big combat training for "march north" against our fellow countrymen in the North; and the American adviser's instruction that we should not let our hands tremble when killing people.

And at the same time, memories which soothed my agonizing mind would flash before my eyes: the pictures of Seoul on June 28, 1950 and in the following days; tankmen

of the People's Army waving their hands to the citizens of Seoul; a People's Army man greeting an old woman; the whole city ringing with cheers; the city bustling with activity; the main street and other streets crowded with people; and a new life of the people. This picture had never been erased from my mind throughout the days of my service in the ROK army.

"Why didn't I go to the North at that time?" I asked myself. But the next moment another thought struck me: "All right, it's not too late yet!" With this thought, I brightened up.

"Here I'm not far from the North." I made up my mind to wait the day of my release.

At last the day came. Several days after the Presidential elections in South Korea, I was released from jail. And a few days later, on May 22nd, I succeeded in escaping from the hell of the ROK army. Along with Yu Ei Jung who was my orderly and soldier An Jai Man, I came over to the North.

At present I, together with many friends, am engaged in the building of a new, happy life.

#### NEW BOOK

##### True story

"The Stars Will Keep Shining"



coming at full speed, ran over the bodies of the eight POWs lying on the road. The driver drove over them without so much as a glance of human pity."

This is a passage from the true story "The Stars Will Keep Shining" by writer Jun Jai Kyung, published by the Korean Writers' Union Publishing House.

to terrorize the POWs lying face downward, the U.S. guard shouted again:

"Don't let your bellies touch the ground! Hey, listen to me, you second one! And the third one, too!" He localized their attention upon his order.

Just at that moment the heavy wheels of a truck, which was

In this book are compiled the horrible facts about the Yank's atrocities which the author himself witnessed and experienced in the POW camp in Koje Island during the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953). The unheard-of barbarous acts of the U.S. aggressors against the Korean POWs are

vividly described without any exaggeration.

The author continues: "...But the above case is only a mere trifle among the innumerable atrocious deeds perpetrated by the Yanks on the POWs. In fact they massacred countless POWs by various means because they opposed 'voluntary repatriation' or 'personal screening' and even because they held up their heads on the trucks carrying them."

Also described in the book is the struggle waged by the POWs who risked their lives to be repatriated to the fatherland, protesting against the aggressors' inhuman acts and demanding the due treatment of POWs in accordance with the Geneva Convention.

## Koryu Celadon and White Porcelain of Li Dynasty

PAK KYUNG SOO

THE celadon of the Koryu Dynasty (918-1392 A.D.) and the white porcelain of Li Dynasty (1392-1910 A.D.) are known to the world for their beauty. They fully display the ingenuity of the Korean people.

Korean potters made great use of natural resources and climate as well as of traditional methods, and they also turned to good account the excellent art of porcelain manufacture in foreign countries.

Korea is endowed with rich deposits of potter's clay of many varieties which usually lies over 10 metres thick under the surface. There is also abundant material for pigment and glazing stuff, which are needed to give porcelain a glossy coat, water-proofing and hardness. The kilns, which are most important in making earthenware and porcelain, were built in full consideration of weather and climate. The location of kilns was carefully selected and the efficient method of regulating heat was applied.

By assimilating the highly developed art of Chinese porcelain, Korean potters bettered their original technique.

The Korean ceramics greatly influenced Japanese potters. Many Korean potters were forcibly taken to Japan at the time of the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598 A.D.). From then on a more potent wave of Korean ceramics influence flooded Japan. In this connection one cannot fail to mention first of all the Koryu celadon. Indeed many of the best-known Japanese potters, such as those of Karatsu, Satsuma, Takatori, etc. owe most of their fame and in many cases, their origin to Korean teachers. For instance, a Korean potter, Li Sam Pyung, is known as the forerunner of the Japanese ceramics to whom allusion is made in the Almanac of Hizen Ceramics, an historical record published in Japan.

Korean pottery holds an important place in the history of the development of Chinese and Japanese pottery.



Green glazed pitcher of Koryu Dynasty

### KORYU CELADON

The heyday of Korean ceramics belongs to the Koryu Dynasty.

In China the Koryu celadon was always classed with products of world renown. The skill of Korean potters was the admiration of the Chinese.

Koryu celadon is a high-fired ware. The body of clay is usually baked in a reducing flame of 800-1,200 degrees.

The colour of the Koryu celadon is blue or greenish blue, giving an impression of velvet-like softness and lending a feeling of serenity. Poets admired this shade of blue, which is like the Korean sky seen between the clouds

after a rain. This colour is due to the presence of a minute quantity of iron in the ware.

The art of making celadon is elaborate; methods are varied; accordingly there are numbers of varieties. Some celadons have a simple yet elegant appearance minus any decoration, while others have varied, fancy patterns.

Designs are usually flowers and plants such as the lotus, chrysanthemum and vine as well as animals, clouds, mountains, stones and water. Some of them express a high artistic taste by realistic painting of graphic designing.

Characteristics of the designs are found in their matured artistry and originality—some lines are as simple and firm as the streaks of rain and some soft and delicate like a sunbeam.

Shapes of celadon are varied. While many are round, square or angular, some are oblong, elliptical, quadrangular, octagonal, conical and so forth.

Such colours, designs, forms and varieties of the Koryu celadon are the fruits of the labour of the Koryu people who always strove to create something beautiful and noble.

It was at the time of King Moonjong (1047-1083 A. D.) that the Koryu celadon flourished. During this period the country enjoyed much stability; culture and economy were on the upgrade; normal diplomatic, cultural and trade relations with the neighbouring countries were maintained.

During the reign of King Euijong (1147-1170 A. D.) inlaid celadon began to appear. Porcelain inlaying was originated by the Koryu people. The inlaid celadon was a new type of porcelain.

The decoration of porcelain is chiefly effected by carving or incising the surface. But the Koryu people cut grooves and filled them with multi-colour clay, then coated the body with a glaze and baked it.

This inlaying gives impression of much more serenity than painted ones and a more exquisite beauty than the carved. After the creation of inlaid porcelain, however, the celadon tended toward the dazzling splendour of designs, thereby losing the simple grace of the Koryu celadon.

With their long experiences and efforts and through complicated production process, the Koryu artisans succeeded in manufacturing celadon, light in weight but solid, practical but beautiful.

The more carefully one looks at any one of those exhibits in the museum, the more charmed he is by its beauty. Let us take one of those flat plates. White clouds as fluffy as cotton against a green background of profound depth or a lone white crane soaring among the clouds—a depiction of nature itself.

Koryu people made celadon mainly in winter. The winter monsoon blowing from the northwest was used for raising the heat in kiln. The scene of a flying crane in the blue sky suggests winter in Korea. Designers expressed realistically the most beautiful in nature, just as it is.

Men of letters such as Li Kyoo Bo, Li Mok Eun and Li Ik Jai of the Koryu Dynasty praised the beauty of the Koryu celadon in poems and prose, and Chinese writer Su Ching of the Sung Dynasty likewise highly commended it in his *Koryu Tushing*.

#### WHITE PORCELAIN OF LI DYNASTY

The Koryu Dynasty was followed by the Li Dynasty. The white porcelain of the Li Dynasty is most widely known to the world. The ceramics writers described the Li porcelains as the classic wares of Korea.

White porcelain is made of white clay containing acid substances such as alumina, and baked in a heat of 1,000 degrees. The colour of the white porcelain is not a simple white, but has an appearance of some depth and nuance—opaque white, soft and milky white. Such multi-shades together with the clear lines of porcelain brings out its exquisite beauty.

No other porcelain has so many varieties of forms. Taking only wine bottles as an instance, there are scores of forms—angular, square, etc.

White porcelain is carved in relief or intaglio with all kinds of patterns such as plum blossoms, orchids, bamboo trees, willow trees, warblers, sparrows and rocks. The artistry of such designs attracts us more than coloured designs.

The finest porcelains were produced in the 15th century, early in the Li Dynasty when the government's central power was firmly established, culture was flourishing and the country was prosperous. Then the people were filled with the desire for creation and renovation.



White glazed jar of Li Dynasty

The government managed pottery, and dispatched inspectors every autumn to oversee the production of porcelain needed in the royal palace. At that time the government-run pottery which was in Kwangjoo of Kyonggi Province, a noted place for ceramics, was called "Branch Institute."

Most of the pottery and porcelain of the Li Dynasty was produced in Kwangjoo Branch Institute, and is known as "Boonwon" (Branch Institute) porcelain.

The production of white porcelain that developed in the early Li Dynasty made no further advance in technique after the 16th century, but the potters began turning out blue designed porcelains.

These porcelains have pictures in blue colour on white ground. The blue pigment is called Hoichung, a mineral colour of the cobalt family. A picture is drawn on a white body of porcelain, glazing stuff applied to it and fired in a reducing flame of high temperature, then the beautiful design comes out clearly.

In the days of King Sejo (1456-1468) when Hoichung was not found extensively in the country, it was imported from China at the price of two *ryang* (75 grammes) of gold for one *don* (3.75 grammes) of the pigment. The government, therefore, encouraged the search for Hoichung and awarded the discoverers.

For this purpose mines were explored in Korea at the time of King Yungjo (1725-

1776). The Hoichung or the cobalt family was found in many places.

White porcelain has solemnness and probity, as if to mirror the Confucian influence which prevailed at the time of the Li Dynasty, but the blue designed porcelain has a pleasant, free and easy flow. The blue pictures are realistic, whether they are paintings or patterns. Characteristic of the decoration is laconic descriptions of natural aspects of Korea.

Let us compare this pottery with that of the Chia Ching period (1522-1566 A.D.) and the Wanli period (1573-1620 A.D.). The whole surface of the Chinese porcelain is covered with blue designs, and the colour is so deep and thick that it seems to be running down. In contrast to this,

although it might have been partly because of scarcity of Hoichung, the designs on Korean porcelain were drawn in sparing and simple lines, in light and fresh colour.

Natural scenery, such as mountains, streams and fields as well as plum trees, orchids, chrysanthemums, bamboos and other plants were sketched by the hands of potters in plain lines. Sometimes a human figure walking along a lonely mountain path in the moonlight was drawn. The pictures blend perfectly with shapes of porcelain and the artistic taste expressed by the simple lines drawn with an easy stroke cannot be found in graphic art.

Most of porcelain painters at that time were not artists of renown and were little influenced by foreign arts. They simply and sincerely depicted things as they saw them and were moved by them. Consequently some pictures are crude and some were irrationally arranged. Nevertheless, the blue pictures on white porcelain are admirable for their wholesomeness and artlessness.

Much skill was needed to bring out that clearness and freshness of the blue of the porcelain. First of all the potter's clay must be of fine quality and the glazing stuff absolutely pure; kilns must be air-tight and the moulded clay completely wrapped with reducing flames.

If the glazing mixture had foreign substance or oxidized flames were produced in a kiln, the colour changed into a dull, dead blue, no matter how good the colouring stuff

was. This blue designed porcelain came into being only when the art of making white porcelain at the beginning of the Li Dynasty was evolved.

We can learn how the Koreans loved this porcelain through poems and songs, folklore and legends. Kim Jong Jik, a great master of Korean Confucianism, highly praised the white porcelain in his poem. He handed down the name of Li Reuk San, one of the potters, who were looked down at that time. Today this name holds a high place in the annals of Korean pottery and porcelain.

The finest of the white and blue designed porcelain of the Li Dynasty was produced at government-owned kilns. The organization of work and the composition of workers were on a much higher level than private handicrafts.

Division of labour was introduced even in the detailed work in the government pottery: it could monopolize raw material produced in the country; it constantly improved its

technique and applied useful methods of neighbouring countries so as to produce fine porcelain for export.

However, around the end of the Li Dynasty (the latter part of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century), the government-run kilns could not further improve their skill or maintain their management owing to the political and economic chaos.

Meanwhile, local potteries turned out more characteristic porcelain than those produced by the "Boonwon". Egg yellow and dark grey porcelain produced in Sungchun, Tan-chun, Hoiryung and other places are rare products of the Korean ceramics.

Among many handicraft works of Korea, pottery and porcelain developed most and its output was greatest.

According to the "Geographical Notes, the Historical Records of King Sejong" published at the beginning of the Li Dynasty, each local area had one pottery—185 earthen-ware kilns and 136 porcelain kilns in the country—and each had its own characteristics.

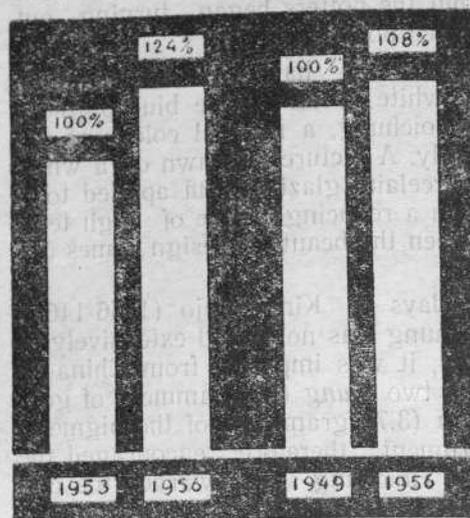
### RESULTS OF THREE-YEAR PLAN

GROWTH OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPS



Number of co-op members      Acreage of land under co-ops

INCREASE OF GROSS OUTPUT OF GRAIN (percentages)



1953    1956    1949    1956

## Friendly Relations with South-East Asian Countries

IN RECENT years good relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the countries of South-east Asia — India, Indonesia and Burma — have entered a new stage.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which in its foreign policy adheres to the principles of Pancha Silla of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence, has been striving to strengthen the friendly relations with the South-east Asian countries and to establish business-like relations with them. The D.P.R.K. Government has been constantly seeking to extend and fortify the joint front of all nations opposing the forces of war.

Their social and political systems may differ but Korea and the countries of South-east Asia have much in common. They had suffered many long years of colonial rule by alien powers and recently freed themselves from colonial fetters. However, the evil colonial force has not completely been eradicated. The peoples of Korea, India and Indonesia, parts of whose territories are still under the occupation of alien imperialists, support and encourage each other in their fight for territorial integrity, and have common interest in the maintenance of peace.

No wonder there exist such warm relations between Korea and the South-east Asian countries in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

Through mutual visits of various representatives, direct contacts between our country and India and Indonesia have become more frequent, and mutual understanding has been further promoted.

As a result, trade relations between Korea and the countries of South-east Asia are put on a new basis.

On May 15th this year, a trade agreement was signed in Djakarta between the representatives of the Korean Committee for the Promotion of Trade with Foreign Countries and of the Indonesian Industrial and Trade Council. At present the Korean trade delegation is visiting India and Burma to establish trade relations with them.

According to the trade agreement, our country will export to these countries zinc, steel, cement, glass, chemical fertilizers and silk. In return, these countries will send rubber, tea, coconut oil, vegetable oil, quinine, coffee, timber and other items.

With these new arrangements, a vast prospect is opened before us for expanding and developing trade further with India, Indonesia and Burma, as Korea and these countries are all rich in natural resources.

Our country is maintaining close relations with the world democratic market and successfully laying the foundations for the socialist industrialization after having rapidly rehabilitated the national economy severely damaged in the war (June 1950-July 1953). Korea will be able to supply these countries with many products necessary for building and developing their national industry, and, in return, will purchase their products.

The establishment and development of trade relations on the basis of complete equality will benefit Korea and the South-east Asian countries in their efforts to build up and expand their national economy.

However, the opening and progress of trade relations between Korea and the countries of South-east Asia are not to the liking of colonialists, for such friendly relations among nations is a blow to them who attempt to impede trade relations between the countries of the socialist camp and other countries, aggravate international tension, and hold back the independent development of the Asian countries which have recently won their independence.

Still closer co-operation has been established in the field of cultural exchange between them.

Korea and the countries of South-east Asia enjoy long traditions of culture. Between Korea and India cultural interchange was established in the remote past. This relation, however, was artificially barred during the period when our two countries were dominated by the imperialists.

Now, when we have won our independence, we are provided with the conditions for developing cultural exchange along a new line.

Already much has been scored in our program of cultural exchange with other nations.

Preliminary agreements for the promotion of cultural exchange between Korea and India were reached in 1955 when the Korean delegations to the Conference of Asian Countries and the International Jurists Conference, both held in India, had talks with Indian public figures, writers and scholars.

The past year saw many friendly visits.

Two Indian journalists Ray Choudhury and Ramesh Sinha visited Korea; in September 1956 a Korean delegate attended the meeting of the preparatory committee for the Asian Writers Conference and in November 1956 the Korean Buddhist delegation attended the meeting in commemoration of the 2,500th birthday of Buddha. On this occasion Korea sent some 200 articles to be displayed in the International Buddhist Art Exhibition. Again in December a Korean delegation attended the Asian Writers Conference. All these made for the promotion of cultural relations between the Korean and Indian people.

Later prominent Indian cultural figures formed the Indo-Korean Cultural Society, and in May this year the Korean-Indian Cultural Society came into being in Pyongyang.

"The Korean people," declared the Korean-Indian Cultural Society on its formation, "ardently wish to further consolidate friendly ties by maintaining closer cultural relations with the people of India — a cradle of human culture."

In close co-operation with the Indo-Korean Cultural Society, the Korean-Indian Cultural Society is working for the development of cultural interchange between the two countries. It will introduce culture and life of the Indian people to the Koreans on the one hand, and on the other, introduce to the Indian people the cultural heritages of the Korean people and their new national culture which began to effloresce under the people's democratic system after liberation. It is also arranging the exchange of cultural delegations between the two countries.

Direct contacts between Korea and Indonesia have become frequent. And it is expected that cultural intercourse between the two countries will develop apace in the near future.

At the reception given to Saluku Purbodiningrat, Chairman of the Indonesian Peace Committee and member of the World Peace Council, who came to Korea in May last,

Premier Kim Il Sung, speaking of the Korean-Indonesian trade agreement, added that trade delegations would be exchanged and friendly ties between the peoples of the two countries should be strengthened further by the promotion of cultural exchange.

Han Sul Ya, Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, and Saluku Purbodiningrat had friendly talks and considered it necessary to set up a permanent friendship society, with a view to extending the friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Indonesia which have already entered the path of development. And they agreed to work for the realization of it at an early date.

Soepardi and Ibnu Parna, Indonesian M.P.s who came to Korea in October last year, expressed their intention to work for developing economic and cultural relations with Korea.

These friendly relations between Korea and the countries of South-east Asia, which are gradually gaining in scope will make valuable contributions to the maintenance of durable peace in Asia.

"Let Asians fight Asians" is the cry of the U.S. imperialists who are bent on maintaining or reviving colonialism. They are doing everything to obstruct the co-operation among the Asian nations in the spheres of politics, economy and culture.

But the people of Asia, through their many years' experience, understand fully that it is only by their joint efforts that this area can be converted into a bastion of peace against the aggressive forces of the world imperialists.

The progress of economic and cultural relations between Korea and India, Indonesia and Burma will undoubtedly serve to promote the unity of Asian peoples.

It is another convincing proof that the idea of peaceful co-existence has great vitality.

The Korean people will continue to ardently support and encourage the peoples of the South-east Asian countries in their struggle for the independent development of their country against colonialism.

The Korean people will make every effort to further economic and cultural exchange with India, Indonesia and Burma, and to establish and develop, on the basis of Five Principles of peaceful co-existence, relations of all-round co-operation with each and every Asian and African country.

## Two Labour Innovators Meet

AN BAIK

FROM early morning Kim Bong Rye, Hero of Labour, who works in the Pyongyang Textile Mill, was in a high state of excitement. Her heart kept pounding while she was cleaning her machine and even after she started the day's work. This was the day the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet was to visit the textile mill.

Bong Rye recalled the day when the Delegation had arrived at Pyongyang. She with thousands of her fellow workers stood on the street in East Pyongyang where the Delegation would pass.

Fearing that her bouquet might wither away in the hot sun she covered it with her handkerchief. Presently the cars of the Delegation were seen approaching. Rousing cheers went up from the people. She ran up to the first limousine and presented her bouquet to M. P. Tarasov, Head of the Delegation who shook her hand warmly.

She noticed in one of the following cars a lady with friendly, smiling eyes, who kept waving at the girls. Bong Rye forgetting herself ran after the car shouting over and over "Welcome!" "Welcome!"

Bong Rye learnt later the lady whom she saw was L. I. Ananeva, a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and labour innovator, who works in the Lenin Glokhov Textile Mill. On hearing this, Bong Rye felt a thrill of excitement and deep emotion.

She was one whom the Korean textile workers admired so much. She was very familiar to them through her portraits and they regarded her affectionately, like a mother.

Shin Bok Soon, labour renovator of the Koosung Textile Mill, by adopting Ananeva's method raised herself from an operator of four hundred spindles to eight hundred. For this she won the title of Hero of Labour.



Labour innovators, Kim Bong Rye (left) and L.I. Ananeva (right)

She was not the only one who improved her own skill. Thousands of textile workers learned from Ananeva, bringing about a great renovation in their work method. Bong Rye, too, won the title of Hero of Labour by learning and adopting the method of Ananeva. She told herself if she had known that it was Ananeva whom she saw, she would have gone up and spoken to her.

But today she herself was coming to the textile mill. Soon after the lunch hour the arrival of the Delegation was announced. The whole factory was now seething with excitement. As the members of the Delegation alighted from the cars Bong Rye with a bouquet in her hands ran up to Ananeva and embraced her. What a happy and thrilling moment it was!

The whole factory compound, was filled with an air of festivity in welcome of the Delegation. Bong Rye did not want to leave Ananeva's side. Ananeva watched with pleasure spinners working skilfully. Bong Rye, pointing to the machine bearing the inscription of "Korean-Soviet Friendship Machine" said: "This is my machine."

The two labour innovators exchanged their method of work while Bong Rye's fellow workers gathered around to listen.

First Ananeva demonstrated her method. The way she located the loose thread and connected it to the right end of the yarn was really amazing. Everything was done in a split second, and the smoothly connected yarn began to spin again. Everybody was watching her with admiration.

Next Kim Bong Rye stood in front of the machine. The way she located loose threads and connected them was a little different from Ananeva's method. Ananeva used both her hands to make the connection while Bong Rye performed expertly with one hand. Ananeva watching the nimble, precise work of Bong Rye's fingers expressed admiration, and gave her warm hug.

"When did you become Hero of Labour?" Ananeva asked her.

"When I was nineteen years old," she answered.

Ananeva was surprised to hear that she was so young when she became a Hero of Labour and said: "Splendid! You have bettered my method. Since you are young, I'm sure, you will advance many new ideas. Let us exchange our experiences and extend our achievements."

Bong Rye told Ananeva she would never forget this warm and thrilling meeting.

## AN ANCIENT ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY

Chumsung-Dai (Star Observation Tower), one of the oldest astronomical observatories in the world, is in Kyungjoo, North Kyungsang Province.

According to "Samkook Saki" (the History of the Three Kingdoms), astronomy had made

marked development in Silla even before the establishment of Chumsung-Dai. It is recorded that the solar eclipse and planets were already observed.

That an astronomical observatory was established in that age was an epoch-making event not only in the history of astronomy but also in architecture and in other fields of science. It helped to advance agricultural yields and aided in compiling the calendar.

The structure of the tower was designed with mathematical accuracy. It appears that the very design itself of the tower was a part of the observational function.

A round tower 9.5 metres in height, consisting of 27 layers, stands on a stone base 6 metres square. The tower is lampchimney in shape. The stone base is built in consideration of the cardinal points. The centre of one side of the base faces toward the North Star.

Half way up the

tower is one square opening with eight projections just on the upper part of the opening, indicating eight directions. These projections add, at the same time, a variant to the simple structure of the tower.

What kind of observational instruments were used in those days is not exactly known to us.

But undoubtedly a profound study of astronomy was made during the period of Silla, judging from the astronomical charts and calendar of that period.

Documents are still available which show the recordings of natural phenomena including the solar eclipse, appearance of a comet and Saturn, earth-quakes, landslide, thunder, lightning etc.

This precious historic remains of the Korean people — one of the oldest astronomical observatory in the world — has been partially destroyed by the U.S. invaders now occupying South Korea. They destroyed it only for the purpose of building a strategic highway. This act of vandalism is evoking ever greater indignation of the Korean people against the American imperialists. It is their hope to restore this cherished pride of theirs when their beloved land is peacefully reunified.



Chumsung-Dai (Star Observation Tower)

## IN THE PRESS

### THE KOREAN PAPERS WELCOME THE RESULTS OF THE COLOMBO MEETING

The Korean people, together with the decent people of the entire world, further raise their voices not for war, but for peace! Public opinion of our country was focused on the recent meeting of the World Peace Council which was held for the first time in Asia.

From the rostrum of the Colombo session of the World Peace Council which was held between June 10 and 17, the Korean delegation, together with the peace champions of other countries, solemnly protested against the adventurous machinations of the imperialist aggressive circles who are attempting to drag the mankind into a new tragic war.

Editorials in the leading papers of the D.P.R.K. warmly supported the results of the Colombo World Peace Council.

Under the title of "For Peace, Not For War" the *Rodong Shinmoon* wrote which reads in part:

"The recent World Peace Council meeting was a first great gathering of the world peace fighters which was held in Asia. More than 400 delegates representing 69 countries assembled, and the delegates from Asian and African countries numbered nearly half of them.

These facts show that the Asian and African peoples have today become a weighty force for world peace, and that their struggle for national independence has become a banner of the times."

The *Minjoo Chosun* pointed out in its editorial the general significance of a series of important resolutions adopted at

the session including the Appeal to all governments for immediate stoppage of nuclear tests.

"The unanimous voice of the delegates including Korea and a number of resolutions adopted at the meeting are a fresh reverberation of constant desire of the hundreds of millions of common peoples for peace, happiness and justice. They will also serve a storming signal to encourage the people towards a further resolute struggle against the imperialists who desperately cling to the policy of war and predatory colonialism. The Colombo session shows that only if the people do more firmly unite their strength, they can preserve peace against any aggressive machinations of the imperialist."

If all nuclear weapon tests could be stopped, which is a great concern of the participants, not only would it put a stop to arms race and relax international tension, but it will be a turning point in solving the question of the universal disarmament and prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

At present possibilities of reaching agreement on the question of ending nuclear weapon tests are greater than any other time.

The Soviet Government put new proposals before the U.N. Disarmament Subcommittee on June 14 that all tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons should be immediately suspended with international control for two or three years.

The papers of our country are especially emphasizing that the appeal of the Colombo meeting to stop nuclear weapon tests signifies a powerful call upon the governments of the U.S.A. and other Western powers to accept the Soviet proposals not only in words but in deeds.

The Colombo meeting of the

World Peace Council demonstrated how forceful the spirit of Bandung is today. Referring to the call of the participants of the Colombo session to shatter completely every scheme of preserving colonialism, the *Rodong Shinmoon* wrote:

"As historical experiences have shown colonialism is always fraught with aggression and provocation. Today the 'Eisenhower Doctrine', the typical manifestation of true colonialism, is rampant in the Near and Middle East.

It is not accidental, therefore, that today Asian and African peoples are linking the struggle for peace with the struggle against colonialism."

Public opinion of our country expressed their unanimous agreement to the various appeals issued by the Colombo session that rights to self-determination must be granted to the peoples of Algeria and Cyprus where the bloody colonial war have been raging. American rule in Latin America must be done away with, Korea and Viet-Nam must be unified by peaceful means on the basis of the international agreements, China's lawful place in the U.N. must be restored, and the U.S. interference in Taiwan must be stopped.

These demands can be realized by the united forces of the peace-loving peoples and by their steadfast struggle.

The paper *Minjoo Chosun* emphasized:

"Today the united force of the peoples is constantly growing, and it is a thousand times stronger than the H-bombs which the American imperialists are brandishing. When this force unrolls a united struggle, the nuclear maniacs and colonialists will not be able to stand. And the friendship and cooperation between the peoples will be strengthened,

international tension further relaxed and a real peace guaranteed."

After the events in Egypt and in Hungary, the Colombo meeting of the World Peace Council marked an epoch-making stage in the development of world peace movement.

The Korean people note with great satisfaction that all the participants in the Colombo meeting unanimously supported the peaceful unification of Korea. This again testifies to the fact that our efforts for the peaceful unification of the country is receiving the united support and encouragement from the mighty peace forces of the world. And it will inspire the Korean people further in their struggle to achieve the goal.

The *Rodong Shinmoon* emphasized:

"Today the U.S. imperialists, intensifying tension in the Far East and violating wantonly the Armistice Agreement in Korea, are scheming to bring in new types of weapons to South Korea, to transfer the so-called 'U.N. Command' from Tokyo to Seoul, and are continuously instigating the Syngman Rhee clique to cry 'march north'.

The Korean people resolutely condemn all these attempts by the American imperialists to provoke another war in Korea. The people of Korea insist that their fatherland should be reunited through peaceful means."

#### IN SUPPORT OF THE PATRIOTIC UPRISING IN TAIWAN

The Korean people are expressing a firm support and sympathy to the patriotic anti-American uprisings of the Taiwan people that occurred towards the

latter part of May. At the same time, indignant protests against the Americans who are committing every savagery in all parts of the world are mounting.

The *Rodong Shinmoon* said in its editorial under the title of "The Ever Growing Anti-American Movement":

"The Taiwan people's patriotic anti-American movement was not only a mass outburst of their deep-rooted hatred against the American aggressors who occupy Taiwan and commit unparalleled inhuman acts bringing a national humiliation on the Taiwan people, but also a clear-cut expression of the enthusiastic aspiration of the Taiwan people who wish a speedy restoration of Taiwan to the embrace of their mainland.

The recent anti-American demonstrations in Taiwan were an event of the great international significance, beyond the local scale. This was not only an outbreak of the Taiwan people's burning anti-American feelings, but also a common indignation and long-suppressed resentments of the people of Asia and the entire world, who are opposing the U.S. aggressors."

Nowadays, no one can have a peaceful life once he is touched by the evil hands of the American aggressive policy and the American aggressive army. Wherever the U.S. imperialists' aggressive evil hands are stretched there follow cruel suppressions upon the democratic rights and freedom, slaughter and hunger of the people. Wherever the American aggressive army's footsteps are printed they indulge themselves in massacres, plunders, rapes, etc. And the southern part of our country is no exception to this as in Japan, Taiwan,

the southern part of Viet-Nam, Philippines, Thailand, etc. The same situation also prevails in West Germany, Italy, France and Britain.

It is known to all that no military threats or deceptive schemes of the U.S. imperialists would be able to suppress the people's long-cherished desire for freedom, national independence and peace.

The nation-wide anti-American uprisings of the Taiwan people graphically revealed the dirty aspect of the Chiang Kai-shek clique who are only able to continue their rule under the U.S. imperialists' bayonets, as the Syngman Rhee clique does.

The *Minjoo Chosun* said:

"Taiwan and South Korea are turned into the important springboards of the U.S. imperialists who pursue the bellicose policy of aggravating tension in Asia. The Chiang Kai-shek and the Syngman Rhee clique are playing the role of buglers. As Syngman Rhee blows the bugle of 'march north', the Chiang Kai-shek clique are crying about the 'restoration of the mainland'.

But the downfall of these creeps of human being who have long been discarded by their countries' people and who are cursed and ridiculed by the world opinion cannot be saved even by the U.S. dollars or atomic weapons. Furthermore, they will be a cause of speeding up the downfall of the American imperialists."

Loudly shouting "Get out of Korea, U.S. aggressors!", the Korean people together with the entire people of the world who cherish freedom and independence, are determined to strengthen further the common struggle against the U.S. aggressors.

## CULTURAL LIFE



An Mak, Vice-Minister of Cultural and Propaganda, delivering a welcome speech for the Soviet Art Troupe

### A SOVIET ART TROUPE IN KOREA

A Soviet Art Troupe, under the 1956-1957 Korean-Soviet Cultural Exchange Program, came to Korea on a good-will visit.

The troupe consisted of twelve members of cellist, bayan and balalaika performers, vocalists, dancers, and gymnastic and acrobat performers.

Following their first performance at the Pyongyang State Art Theatre on June 8, they visited many towns, villages, factories and mills.

Baritone Yakovlev — winner of the all-Soviet Music Contest — won the heart of the audience with his songs. Particularly his "Volga Boatman" — a favorite of the Koreans — was warmly applauded. Another Soviet Music Contest winner Irina Derkimbaeva, a soprano of the Kirghiz Opera and Ballet Theatre, delighted the audience with her

songs of a Kirghiz folk-song "Life" and a Russian folk-song "Why Did I Meet You?" Her aria from Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" was also appreciated.

Tatiana Primenko, a winner of an international cello contest, Alexandr Rezchikov, a prizewinner in the 4th Youth and Students Festival in balyang, and Vladimir Nagorny, a balalaika soloist of the Soviet Circuit Performance Association were all highly appreciated.

Dancers Nataliya Orlovskaya and Vasili Khomyakov of the Moscow Bolshoi Theatre, winners in the 4th Youth and Students Festival, were applauded enthusiastically.

The exquisite skill of gymnastics and acrobatics performed by Zinaida Evtikhova and Sergei Savelev respectively won the admiration of the spectators.

The Soviet Art Troupe was

heartily received everywhere, and through their tour of performances the rich cultural life of the Soviet people was widely introduced and the unshakable friendship between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union promoted.

Chol Seung Hi, People's Artiste, commenting on the Soviet Art Troupe, said:

"I learned much from the performances of the Soviet Art Troupe. Above all, it should be pointed out that despite their small number they showed us a cross section of the Soviet people's art. I was much impressed by dance of Nataliya Orlovskaya and Vasili Khomyakov performed with grace and form of movement which expressed deep and rich emotion. . . . The Soviet gymnastics has reached such a high level that can now be appreciated as an art, and it made me realize that I should pay more attention to this field."

Li Jung Un, an instructor at Pyongyang Conservatoire and composer, said:

"The cello solos of Tatiana Primenko demonstrated the varied shades of rich musical expression and vocalist Yakovlev delighted everyone with his splendid technique and soft, deep and beautiful tones."

The visit of the Soviet Art Troupe greatly stimulated the Korean people, who cherish the unbreakable friendship and unity between the two peoples, in their preparation for the 40th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

## IN THE NEWS

### NEW SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY TO BE ELECTED

On June 27, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public an Ordinance on elections to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to be held on August 27, 1957. On the same day election regulations were announced, under which the Central Election Committee consisting of 20 persons from various political parties and social organizations was to be organized under the Chairmanship of Pak Jung Ai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

### SECOND NATIONAL CONGRESS OF JOURNALISTS HELD IN PYONGYANG

The Second National Congress of Journalists was held in Pyongyang for three days from June 7 this year. Premier Kim Il Sung, members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other Party and government leaders, delegates of journalists, representatives of the press and publicity organs, writers, art and cultural workers were present. Foreign correspondents in Pyongyang were also present. On June 9, the closing day, Kim Chang Man, Vice-Chairman of the C. C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech. The Congress adopted several resolutions together with a letter addressed to the journalists in South Korea. At the Congress the revised constitution was adopted and new officers elected.

### ROK ARMY MEN AND OFFICERS CROSSED OVER TO NORTH KOREA

Following Kang Yung Soo, former "Captain of

ROK Army" who came to the North towards the end of May this year Kim Hai Sik, former "Lieutenant-Colonel of ROK Army" crossed over to North Korea on May 31. From June 1 to the middle of the same month the two groups, five and seven enlisted men respectively, came to the North. Everyone of them came in opposition to the tyranny of the aggressive U.S. armed forces and Syngman Rhee clique.

### FUNDS OFFERED TO YOUTH OF INDONESIA AND MADAGASCAR

In accordance with the desire of Korean youth to take part in an international fund-raising drive for the Sixth World Youth and Students Festival, the Central Committee of Korean Democratic Youth League decided to make a contribution of 10,000 dollars to the delegates of Indonesia. And at the request of Madagascar-Soviet Friendship Society the Korea-Soviet Cultural Society decided to donate 4,000 rubles for the delegates from Madagascar. On June 20 the International Preparatory Commission of the Sixth World Youth and Students Festival was notified of these decisions.

### MERGE OF OLYMPIC COMMITTEES OF SOUTH AND NORTH KOREA PROPOSED

Recently the International Olympic Committee recommended to the Olympic Committee of the D.P.R.K. to form a single Korean team by uniting the Olympic Committees of South and North Korea. On June 10 the Olympic Committee of our Republic dispatched a telegram to the Olympic Committee of the "Republic of Korea", conveying the sincere desire of the entire sportsmen in the northern part

of the country that all sportsmen in Korea should form a single Korean team and appear on the international sports arena.

### KOREAN ARTISTS ELECTED MEMBERS OF JURY OF WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL CONTESTS

It was announced that three Korean artists, together with some 100 well-known artists from 23 countries, have been chosen as the members of the Jury Committee of Art Contest at the Sixth World Youth and Students Festival. The three artists are dancer Choi Seung Hi, People's Artiste, for the classical eastern dances, composer and actor An Ki Ok, Merited Artiste, for oriental folk music, and composer Kim Duk Sung, Merited Artiste, for musical composition.

### GERMAN HYGIENE EXHIBITION IN PYONGYANG

As provided for in the cultural exchange program between the German Democratic Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1957, a German Hygiene Exhibition was opened in Pyongyang for a month from June 1. On display were some 180 items including charts and models which showed functions of internal organs of the human body. Particularly the glass human body attracted much attention of spectators.

### BRITISH TRADE REPRESENTATIVE ON VISIT TO KOREA

Mr. G. F. Wallis, the Lamet Trading Company, Ltd. in Britain visited Korea on June 25 at the invitation of the Korean Committee for Promotion of International Trade. During his stay he visited the main industrial centers including the Heungnam district and held talks on trade relations between Korea and Britain.



Present-day Taidong-moon Street under reconstruction (X in the center denotes the Taidong-moon Gate)

### BIG CHANGES

Since the Armistice Agreement signed in 1953, ruined cities, villages and factories have put on a new appearance, leaving almost no traces of the past.

Where one-storey flats stood, now five-storey buildings are being erected. In villages multi-storey brick houses are replacing grass-roofed huts.

After their wanton destruction in Korea the U.S. imperialists calculated that "Korea will never be able to recover." But they could not be more wrong! Suffice to see these photos of Taidong-moon Gate Street to have a glimpse of the big changes going on in our land!



Taidong-moon Street destroyed by the U.S. imperialists during the war time

Taidong-moon Street as it looked in the pre-liberation days



