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# NEW KOREA







*Premier Kim Il Sung bidding farewell to the C.P.V.*

## FAREWELL

To the Chinese People's Volunteers who rendered immortal distinction in service in repelling U.S. aggression and are leaving Korea.

The Party and Government leaders visited the C.P.V. units on the eve of their departure. The entire Korean people are giving warm send-off to the home-going C.P.V.



*Korean children with a home-going Chinese soldier*



*At the Pyongyang Station*



# NEW KOREA

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## Glorious Tasks Ahead

**T**HE First Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea was convened at a time when the international Communist and labour movement is registering a fresh and powerful upsurge and a great change is taking place in the life of the Korean people.

The Conference, held in early March this year, discussed the Draft First Five-Year Plan (1957-1961) for the Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as well as the question of further strengthening the unity and solidarity of the Party.

The First Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea is an event of enormous historic significance for the life of our people and the advance of our revolution. The resolutions adopted at the Conference set forth before the Korean people militant programmes for facilitating the peaceful unification of the fatherland and building of socialism in the North and for the further consolidation of the ideological unity of the Party ranks.

The Conference was another demonstration of the unbreakable unity and solidarity of the whole Party rallying firmly around the Party Central Committee led by Comrade Kim Il Sung. It also clearly showed the inseparable bond between the Party and the popular masses.

An atmosphere of whole-hearted support for the political line of the Party, which guides the Korean people to a victorious goal, pervaded the Conference.

The delegates to the Conference unanimously emphasized the correctness of the general line mapped out at the Third Congress of the Party (held in April 1956) and the wisdom of the collective leadership of the Party Central Committee.

The period separating us from the Third Congress of the Party, though not so long, is of great importance for the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people in view of the work accomplished by the Party and the significance of the events at home and in the international arena.

Our revolutionary movement has now reached an important stage in its development. Socialism is becoming dominant in every domain of life in the North and the material foundation of socialism is being made still firmer.

### Triumph of Economic Policy

Living up to the general line set forth at the Third Congress of the Party, our working people are carrying through the Party's economic policy on priority development of heavy industry and simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.



As a result, we have successfully come through the snags in the struggle for consolidating the economic foundations of the country.

The correctness and vitality of the Party's economic policy, worked out on the basis of creative application of Marxism-Leninism, have been already tested in practice, and we have every reason to be proud of the splendid fruits of the policy.

In 1956, the last year of the Three-Year Plan, the total industrial output value of state and co-operative organizations was roughly double that in 1949, and the total grain yield rose over the prewar level. This brought about a marked improvement in the people's livelihood in 1956. The national income grew more than 1.4 times as compared with 1949. The real wages of factory and office workers and the real income of the peasants surpassed the prewar level.

In industry the colonial oneness has been considerably remedied, and the technical groundwork further consolidated. A decisive victory has been scored in the agricultural co-operation, and the socialist relations of production are becoming predominant day by day in towns and villages.

Tremendous successes achieved in the fulfilment of the postwar Three-Year Plan made it possible to step up socialist construction in the North and further enhance the people's living. This enabled us to draw up and carry into effect the Five-Year Plan — a long-term plan, the first in the history of Korea.

In defining the basic line of the First Five-Year Plan, the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea took into account the basic task of our revolution and the level attained by our national economy. Thus, it set forth the task of further consolidating the economic foundation of socialism in the North and solving in the main the question of food, clothing and housing for the people, thereby converting our country from the once backward agrarian state into an advanced industrial-agricultural state.

The working people of our country registered signal achievements last year in the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan.

In 1957, the total industrial output value of the state and co-operative organizations grew

by 44 per cent compared with 1956. This rapid tempo of industrial development has no parallel in the world. It furnishes another striking evidence of the indisputable superiority of our people's democratic system. In this connection it will be recalled that in 1957 industrial production in the United States of America, the most advanced capitalist country, was unable to make even a single step forward; in Britain the progress was only one per cent; in France, which was said to be the first in industrial development in 1956, no more than 8 per cent.

Now we have our own machine-building industry — the core of heavy industry. Our industry boasts its own metallurgical, fuel and power bases as well as solid bases of light industry. Of the total output value of the national economy industry accounts for 65 per cent and agriculture 35.

In the meantime, the material foundation of socialist agriculture has been further consolidated in our country.

The socialist transformation of agriculture has been successfully carried out in the countryside in conformity with the basic line set by the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. Thus a triumph has been won in the agricultural co-operative movement. By the end of 1957, 95.6 per cent of the total peasant households were in the co-operatives.

Last year, in spite of the extremely unfavourable climatic conditions total grain output amounted to 3.2 million tons, a figure that was unthinkable in pre-liberation Korea. This means an increase of 11.4 per cent over 1956, the peak year in grain production in our country, and 32 per cent over the pre-liberation year 1944.

The Korean people acquired precious experiences in economic construction in the course of tackling the most difficult tasks of priority restoration and development of heavy industry and simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture at the time when the national economy had been ravaged by war and the people's livelihood greatly deteriorated.

These experiences provided a reliable guarantee for fulfilling the new First Five-Year Plan in which the Korean people take great pride.



Before liberation we could not even dream of such a magnificent plan. The drawing up of the Plan is possible only under the people's democratic system with the self-supporting economic foundations which the Korean people had built under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party by fulfilling one-year, two-year and three-year plans.

### Magnificent Program

Strictly following the general line mapped out at the Third Congress of the Party, the First Conference set a glorious and magnificent task before the entire Korean people.

During the First Five-Year Plan, the foundation of the socialist industry will be consolidated still further, agricultural co-operation completed and socialist sector in all spheres of the national economy further widened. This will bring about a basic solution of the question of food, clothing and housing for the people.

"As our Party suggested immediately after the armistice, if such historic tasks are to be fulfilled it is imperative to firmly adhere to the policy of ensuring the priority of heavy industry and simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, and duly co-ordinate the building of the country with the improvement of the people's livelihood, paying attention to its rational solution." (Kim Il Sung)

According to the resolution adopted at the First Conference of the Party on the First Five-Year Plan, the priority development of heavy industry, the foundation for socialist industrialization, will be maintained and at the same time emphasis laid on the branches vitally needed for the solution of the question of food, clothing and housing of the people, and, on this basis, a rapid increase of consumer's goods.

To this end, ferrous metal, machine building, chemical and building-materials industries will be further developed; more fuel and power bases built up; and textile, food processing and fishing industries will be rapidly developed.

During the Five-Year Plan, the total output value of industry will increase more than 2.6 times, of which the production of the

means of production will grow 2.9 times and consumer's goods 2.2 times.

In 1961, the volume of industrial production will grow 5.7 times that of the pre-liberation year 1944 and 5.2 times what it had been in the prewar 1949. In detail the production of electric power will reach more than 9.7 billion kwh; coal more than 9.5 million tons, cement over 1,750,000 tons; granulated iron 200,000 tons; pig iron 700,000 tons; steel 670,000 tons; chemical fertilizer over 630,000 tons.

At present our country is far ahead of Italy in the total production value of coal. By the end of the Five-Year Plan we will outdo Italy in the per capita production of electric power and pig iron, and will catch up with and surpass Japan in the per capita output of electric power, pig iron, coal and cement.

In the field of light industry, we will further develop the textile industry so as to ensure the per capita production of over 18 metres of fabrics; expand the production of processed foodstuffs and items of everyday use; the fishing industry will supply 62.3 kilogrammes of marine products to each person. Thus we shall attain the world level in the per capita production of fabrics and fish by the end of the Five-Year Plan.

The central task of our rural economy during the Five-Year Plan is this. While the supremacy of the grain production is to be maintained, the production of industrial crops, livestock breeding, fruit growing and sericulture should be rapidly developed; agricultural co-operation should be completed and the co-operatives further strengthened organizationally and economically.

The year 1961 will see a complete solution of the food problem with more than 3,760,000 tons of grain produced. At the end of the Five-Year Plan the annual production of meat will be more than 200,000 tons and fruits more than 150,000 tons.

During the Five-Year Plan the rapid development of industrial and agricultural production, the completion of agricultural co-operation and the socialist transformation of individual industry and commerce will create material foundations and social conditions for raising markedly material and cultural standards of the people's living. As a result of the growth of production and the rise of labour productivity in all branches of the national



economy, the national income will increase about 2.2 times and the real wages of the workers and the real income of the peasants over 1.5 times.

In order to solve the housing problem, 19 million square metres of floor space will be newly built in urban and rural areas. We have already built new dwelling houses with a total floor space of 13.4 million square metres in the postwar period.

When the Five-Year Plan is fulfilled, we will have 4.4 million square metres of housing more than what had been destroyed during the war (houses with 28 million square metres of floor space were razed to the ground).

The First Five-Year Plan envisages a further advance in the educational and cultural work with a view to stepping up our cultural revolution. In the field of popular education, compulsory universal 7-year schooling will be introduced during the Five-Year Plan.

The First Five-Year Plan has opened up broad vistas before the Korean people.

The magnificent programme will be carried out.

The First Five-Year Plan, worked out in full conformity with the general line mapped out at the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, **reflects correctly** the law-governed process of the economic development in our country and the interests and aspirations of the popular masses. This is why the Korean people give unanimous approval and support to the resolutions of the First Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea which call them to the struggle for new victory. They are firmly determined to carry the resolutions into effect.

We have every condition for the successful fulfilment and overfulfilment of the huge targets set in the Five-Year Plan: we have the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea which has weathered all sorts of trials in the past; socialist industry and agriculture; rich natural resources; experienced cadres and technicians; and the assistance of the powerful socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

Firmly convinced of the righteousness of their cause, the working people are continually putting forward valuable suggestions for building their country into an ever more beautiful, prosperous and happy land — a paradise.

A resolution adopted at the Ninth Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of

the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, held on March 10-12 this year to discuss the tasks of trade unions in carrying out the decisions of the First Conference of the Party and attended by over 1,500 delegates, reads in part:

"Upholding the Party's call for practising economy and increasing production, the working people of the Republic have resolved to increase production, and the workers in the state-owned industry alone resolved to turn out 10,523,145,000 won worth more of various industrial products than the original production plans for this year."

At the National Conference of the Youth Socialist Builders, held from March 16-19 with a participation of more than 1,400 delegates, the tasks of the youth and the Democratic Youth League organizations were discussed with regard to the question of how to put into effect the decisions of the Party's First Conference on the First Five-Year Plan. The message of the National Conference addressed to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea reads in part: "We are firmly resolved to devote ourselves, body and soul, to the implementation of the decisions of the Party Conference and to the observance of the teachings given us by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the present conference."

In the meantime, the workers of the Hwanghai Iron Works have pledged themselves to fulfil the targets set in the Five-Year Plan five months ahead of schedule, and the workers at the Aoji Coal Mine seven months ahead. The fishermen of our country have set themselves the target of catching 700,000 tons of fish this year, whereas an annual catch of 620,000 tons was originally envisaged at the end of the Five-Year Plan. The peasants resolved to produce this year 3,950,000 tons of grain instead of 3,760,000 tons, the target set in the Five-Year Plan.

Premier Kim Il Sung told the National Conference of the Youth Socialist Builders that strenuous efforts should be made for ensuring an annual output of 3.7 to 4 million tons of grain in the Five Years' time. There is no doubt that our peasants will bring to effect this call of Premier Kim Il Sung with honour.

In response to the call of the Party and drawing on the precious experiences acquired in the course of the implementation of the decisions of the December Plenum (1956), the working people in all branches of the nation-



al economy are doing their utmost to explore and enlist all the inner reserves for increased production.

With May Day, the red-letter day of the world's working people, approaching, the political and labour upsurge of our working people, who are out for carrying out the decisions of the First Conference of the Party, is becoming more and more conspicuous.

The successful fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan will further promote the peaceful unification of our country. The growing forces of socialism and the consolidated foundation of self-supporting economy in the northern part of the Republic will inspire still more powerfully the South Korean people's struggle for the peaceful unification of the country against the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique.

Looking forward to a new, greater victory in their revolution, the Korean people cannot but be proud of and thrilled over the fact that they are living in an era of socialist construction in our country.

The strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the Workers' Party of Korea, the political leader of the Korean people, is the essential guarantee of the victory for the Korean people in their revolution.

For all the difficulties that have sprung up in their way in the postwar period, the Korean people, who got through the grim trials of war, have registered today's brilliant victory frustrating all the provocative plots of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, and, at the same time, are giving rebuffs to the attempts of the international revisionists.

Such victory cannot be considered apart from the correct leadership given by the Party Central Committee led by Comrade Kim Il Sung with a view to strengthening the Party ranks organizationally and ideologically on the basis of strict adherence to the Leninist principles of Party building.

The Workers' Party of Korea has been strengthened still further and become an unbreakable force particularly through the struggles to smash the Pak Hun Yung and Li Seung Yup group, renegades of the revolution and hired spies of the U.S. imperialists, who came out against the Party under the most trying circumstances of the war, and also the anti-Party and anti-revolutionary elements led by Choi Chang Ik and Pak Chang Ok whose true colours were uncovered at the August Plenum (1956).

The Party Conference expressed burning indignation against the Choi Chang Ik group which had gone so far as to plot an anti-revolutionary and anti-Party riot just when the Party and the people were struggling hard to overcome the obstacles appearing in their way in the postwar period, going through serious trial, and when the enemies were making all sorts of vicious attempts against the Korean people. The delegates attending the Conference gave a unanimous support and approval to the timely, wise and correct measures taken by the Central Committee of the Party to expose and smash the schemes of the anti-revolutionary group.

At present the entire Korean people with the members of the Workers' Party of Korea in the van are fully determined to march undeviatingly towards their goal surmounting all difficulties, as united, invincible revolutionary ranks.

The Korean people, strengthening the internationalist solidarity with the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union, will carry out the great programme of the First Five-Year Plan with honour and thus accelerate ultimate victory in our revolution under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea which is loyal to the all-conquering banner of Marxism-Leninism and firmly rallied around the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.



# May Day — Workers' Holiday

JUNG JA UN

ALL the working people throughout the world greet their international red-letter day, May First, in this grand period when socialism is scoring a decisive victory on the international arena.

At present, in a wide area — a fourth of the globe with a population of nearly a billion — the successful building of socialist paradise is in progress under the banner of the tested and steeled Marxist-Leninist Parties. People of the great Soviet Union, the bulwark of world peace and security, have now reached such a height that they can already see before them broad vistas to communist society — the hope of the entire humanity.

Throwing off the bondage of colonial enslavement chained them for centuries and holding firmly their destiny in their hands, hundreds of millions of Asian and African peoples are forging ahead.

All the honest-minded people the world over are fighting resolutely against the war policy pursued by the decaying world imperialists led by the United States of America, in order to prevent once and for all the disaster of war from befalling themselves and their children.

The struggle for peace, democracy and socialism is led by the working class, the most revolutionary class, and its vanguard — the Communist and Workers' Parties. The forces of the international Communist movement rallied under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are invincible.

Welcoming May Day, the working people of Korea led by the working class renew their determination to strengthen further brotherly ties with the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. They also extend warm greetings to the Afro-Asian peoples who have been fighting against colonialism and for consolidation of their national independence. And they greet the working class of the capitalist countries who wage an unflagging struggle for freedom, peace and prosperity opposing capitalist exploitations.

Today in the favorable international situation with international revolutionary forces rapidly growing, our revolution shows an upward swing.

This land bright with fresh green grass and flowers of different colours is seething with the patriotic zeal of the people for pressing through the policy and decision of the Party and Government on promoting the peaceful unification of the country and on peaceful construction, which they have warmly approved.

The resolution of the First Conference of the Korean Workers' Party greatly inspired the Korean people.

The First Five-Year National Economic Plan drafted on the basis of priority for heavy industry and simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, the only correct line of the Korean Workers' Party tested in life, is of tremendous historical significance in the development of our revolution for the peaceful unification of the country and socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic.

In 1961, we will be annually producing more than 9,500,000 tons of coal; 1,750,000 tons of cement; 200,000 tons of granulated iron; 700,000 tons of pig iron, 670,000 tons of steel and upwards of 630,000 tons of chemical fertilizers. We have already left Italy far behind in gross output of coal. In the Five-Year Plan period, we will outstrip Italy in the per-capita output of electricity and pig iron and overtake or outstrip Japan in the per-capita output of electricity, pig iron, coal, cement, etc.

There is no shadow of doubt that by carrying out the Five-Year National Economic Plan, the Korean people will consolidate further the socialist economic foundation and wear better clothes, take better food and live in modern houses. When the Korean War came to an end in the summer of 1953, the Korean people were left with factories and enterprises which had been so severely damaged that they could not produce even one



ton of steel, one ton of cement or one ton of fertilizer. The U.S. imperialists predicted that North Korea would remain in debris forever. It actually seemed at that time that Korea, a mass of charred wood and rubble, pitted with so many bomb-craters, could never revive.

However, spring again visited this land. The spring of Korea demonstrated the inexhaustible might of the people and the invincibility of proletarian internationalism. Relying on the active support of the people of the great Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries and on the encouragement of the peace-loving peoples throughout the world, the Korean people under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea defeated the U.S. imperialists in the three-year war and have scored brilliant success in the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

\* \* \*

Today the Korean people, the people who repulsed the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists who boast of being the "strongest" in the world, celebrate May Day, the Spring Festival of the working people throughout the world. The voice of the Korean people for peace, friendship and solidarity is ringing high. As we sing in a big chorus this May Day, we cannot but recall the following two songs:

*Even if I fall, hit by enemy's bullets,  
Comrades, pause not beside my body.  
March forward bravely  
To avenge the comrades  
Who sacrificed themselves  
For tens of millions of the Korean people.*

(Poem by *Lo Shen-chiao*, fallen fighter  
of the Chinese People's Volunteers)

*Lo Shen-chiao,  
Great you were in life time  
And a glorious death you died.  
The unexampled heroism of yours  
Will be eulogized forever.  
Your great internationalist spirit  
Will be evergreen as the mountains  
And forests of our country.  
(Song of the "Ogmi" village)*

Upon seeing off the Chinese People's Volunteers — great internationalist fighters — the Korean people once again keenly feel how precious is peace, friendship and unity based on proletarian internationalism in their life. In the seven years since they crossed the

Yalu River to enter the Korean War, the Chinese People's Volunteers composed of the fine sons and daughters of the Chinese people have unreservedly displayed the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism. The Korean people will never forget the unparalleled heroism and self-sacrificing spirit and their lofty virtue of respecting the manners and customs of the Korean people and protecting every mountain, river and plant of Korea. The withdrawal of the C.P.V. from Korea has begun in accordance with the momentous initiative of the Korean and Chinese side for the consolidation of peace and the peaceful solution of the Korean question — the desire of the world people. This might well be described as a strong gale of peace. This gale of peace will blow away the war clamour of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and Syngman Rhee traitors.

However, the U.S. aggressors and the treacherous Syngman Rhee clique are trying by hook or by crook to perpetuate the barrier of military demarcation line and, taking advantage of it, to ward off at any cost the strong wind of peace. They are stubbornly opposing even postal exchange and travel between the North and South.

They have turned South Korea into a living hell. Today the South Korean people are meeting the spring, which brings great hope and strength to mankind, not in peaceful and happy circumstances, but in poverty and suffering.

The U.S. mercenary soldiers consumed with animal appetite have become a target of the burning condemnation and hatred of our South Korean sisters and mothers. In this lean spring season, millions of South Korean peasants are starving and over 3,800,000 unemployed and semi-unemployed are wandering about streets in search of jobs. South Korea has been turned into a dark world where only robbers can freely gad about.

The Korean people are shouting ever louder: "U.S. Army, get out of Korea!" There is no ground whatsoever for the U.S. forces to stay in South Korea any longer. Invariable is our stand that Korea belongs to the Koreans and the Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves. The Korean people are fighting to see to it that the joyous holiday of spring visits also South Korea at an early date.



The Korean people, along with the peace-loving peoples throughout the world, are fighting for the preservation of world peace, particularly for peace and collective security in Asia. The Korean people unfolded a nationwide signature campaign, in which the whole nation participated in demand of the immediate cessation of the tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons and unconditional ban on the manufacture and use of these weapons, in opposition to the machination of the American imperialists for converting South Korea into an atomic base and in demand of the withdrawal of the aggressive U.S. imperialist army from South Korea. We consider that Asia should become a peace zone free of nuclear and rocket weapons.

We are striving to establish friendly relations with all countries on the Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence among countries with differing social systems. We are strengthening still further the mutual cooperation and solidarity with Asian and African countries in the struggle for the consolidation of peace and against colonialism.

The Korean people will celebrate in September the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Korean people view with pride and great

satisfaction the achievements they have made in the past. The Koreans firmly defended their socialist gains from the encroachment of the enemy and they are now constructing a self-independent industrial-agricultural country on war-devastated sites. The victory of the Korean people — this is the victory of the all-conquering Marxism-Leninism, victory of the people's democratic system and, at the same time, the victory of proletarian internationalism.

In the future, too, the Korean people will vigorously march along their just road, safeguarding, as the apple of the eye, the friendship and unity with the peoples of the socialist countries headed by the great Soviet Union.

The spring of Korea is seething with peaceful construction. The beautiful land of Korea will prosper with socialism.

Today the Korean people, in celebration of the international workers' holiday of spring, are marching along the road to peace, upholding the banner of proletarian internationalism and unfolding an ever more vigorous struggle for peaceful construction.

"Spring" will bring to the world a gift of peace and friendship and the beautiful land of Korea will prosper for ever under socialism.

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## Their Services Are Imperishable!

**F**OR the promotion of peaceful settlement of the Korean question and lasting peace in Asia and the world, the Chinese People's Volunteers began in the middle of this March to withdraw from Korea.

It was on October 25, 1950 when the Korean people were placed in the most arduous situation that the Chinese people sent, under the slogan of Resist America, Aid Korea, Save the Homes and Defend the Country, their volunteers to the Korean front.

Leaving their country for the Korean front, they pledged themselves before the country and people to "respect the manners and customs of the Korean people, protect with tender care every thing in Korea, from a mountain

to a single blade of grass, and unite as one with the Korean people and the Korean People's Army in annihilating the aggressive U.S. imperialist army." They honourably kept their solemn pledge.

They loved Korea as their own and protected it with their own blood. They not only fought the enemy at the front overcoming every difficulty and hardship but helped the Korean people in the rear with warm-hearted care as their own relatives.

The Chinese People's Volunteers regarded the fate of the Korean people as their own. Through the severe war in which the Chinese People's Volunteers, together with the Korean people, defeated the common enemy, a blood-



cemented friendship has been strengthened still further.

The Chinese People's Volunteers, in close cooperation with the Korean People's Army, accomplished unprecedented achievements in five decisive battles during the period from October 25, 1950 to May 1951, as well as in numerous battles during the period of active defence from the middle of June 1951 to July 1953, when the armistice was signed. The aggressive U.S. imperialist army and Syngman Rhee's puppet army were dealt a crushing blow.

They showed the invincibility and heroism of the genuine people's army in the battles of Wonsan, Onjungri, Kaichun, Lake Jangjin, on the southern bank of the River Han, on the bank of the River Soyang, etc., all of which they fought in close cooperation with the Korean People's Army during the period from the latter part of October 1950 until late in May 1951. Especially, the battle of Sangkamryung Ridge and the Keumsung battle, together with the other battles, will go down in the history of the Fatherland Liberation War.

In two years and nine months, 353,000 men of merit emerged from the ranks of Chinese People's Volunteers. They were awarded the title of Hero of the D.P.R.K., orders or medals by the Supreme People's Assembly, for their distinguished services.

In one severe battle, Comrade Yang Kun-ze, a heroic company commander who, with only one platoon strength, annihilated more than one thousand of the enemy forces, plunged with an explosive in his arms into the enemy forces and died a heroic death killing over 40 enemy men. Comrade Chen Mao-yi who is known by the name of "Heroic sniper of Mt. Morak" killed more than 50 enemy men by his accurate firing skilfully avoiding the showering enemy shells. Comrade Chang Bo-fu, an anti-tank hero; Chou Dao-yu, a heroic signal man; Chang Chi-hui, an airman who brought down the so-called "king of jet fighters" of the enemy are only a few of tens of thousands of heroes and model combatants.

The platoon led by Wang Siang-hui crossed the river on a cold winter day in face of the enemy to open a road for their comrades to make an attack; a squad led by Kao Yun-hwa, Hero of the Second Order (this squad

was called the "Hero of the Second Order Kao Yun-hwa Unit) held their underground post encircled by the enemy for five days; the "Mt. Kyewoong Combat Hero Company" killed and wounded more than one thousand enemy soldiers in a 17-day battle against an enemy force scores of times larger; "Mt. Wulbong Hero Company" held Mt. Wulbong to the last repulsing the desperate enemy's assaults. Such units and corps which distinguished themselves during the war numbered more than 6,100.

Especially the Korean people will never forget the names of those combat heroes such as Huang Chi-kuang, Chen Kai-mao and Li Shi-chie who rendered great services. They covered the muzzles of enemy guns with their own bodies to enable their units to advance to victory.

Thus the men and officers of the Chinese People's Volunteers displayed heroism in the battles against the enemy, devoting themselves to the defence of Korea. They regarded the hardship of the Korean people as their own. They economized their provisions to share with the Korean war sufferers who had lost by the enemy atrocities their houses and properties. At intervals between battles and training they helped the Korean peasants in farming and gave them medical aid.

It was January 4, 1951 when Seoul was liberated by the Korean and Chinese units. The enemy forces were then driven to the south of Suwon. Many Seoul citizens who had been forced by the enemy to cross the Han River to the south were returning to the liberated city.

The water of the river was too deep and cold to wade. The old people and children could not possibly cross. The soldiers of the Volunteers, together with the Korean People's Army, carried them on their backs across the river.

Comrade Wu Shi-chyn, a man of the Chinese People's Volunteers, when his unit reached the Chungchun River in pursuit of the fleeing enemy in 1950, found a child of five or six crying in a dug-out. She was crying beside her dead mother who lay among many dead bodies of those killed by the fleeing enemy. He took her in his arms and ran. But it was impossible to carry a child to the front. He had no choice but to take her to an orphanage.



Later he visited the orphanage to see her on his way to the rear. He was so happy to see her and hugged her tightly as if she were his own sister.

Such admirable examples of the C.P.V.s are found everywhere in the country.

The story of Lo Shen-chiao and Shi Yuan-hou who sacrificed themselves to save drowning Korean boys is widely known. The names of Chang Ming-lu and Lui Yi-chiou who plunged into the flames caused by the U.S. air pirates' bombing and rescued 8 Korean women, and numerous other internationalist martyrs will live forever in the hearts of the Korean people.

Lo Shen-chiao, a glorious son of the great Chinese people, wrote in his "Resist-America Diary":

"Everything I see stirs up resentment in me. Until we defeat the U.S. imperialist robbers I will never go back to my motherland."

This was a common resolve of the entire men and officers who came to the Korean front.

No wonder that the Korean people respected and loved them from the bottom of their hearts and helped them in every way.

Both the Korean and Chinese people will remember forever the names of the Korean peasants Pak Jai Keun and Bang Wun Keun who lost their lives in rescuing the wounded soldiers of the Chinese People's Volunteers; Kim Yung Soo, a Korean mother who saved a Chinese soldier endangered by the enemy; and Yoo Mai, an elderly woman who nursed the wounded soldiers of the Chinese People's Volunteers as her sons. All these tell of the beautiful and lofty friendship between the two nations.

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In the postwar period men and officers of the Chinese People's Volunteers, together with the Korean People's Army, have rendered enormous aid to the Korean people in their peaceful reconstruction work.

During the period from August 1953 to the end of 1954 they helped us in rehabilitating and newly building 993 bridges including the Taidong bridge. And they newly built locomotive yards in West Pyongyang, Jungjoo and Kowun. During the same period more than 240 schools of all levels and 340 office buildings were newly built by them. In the countryside they rendered help to the peasants

who were short-handed and servicemen's families.

From their entry into the war to the end of 1954 the Chinese People's Volunteers reconstructed eight war-damaged reservoirs including those in Kyunryong, Taichun, Nam-shi, etc. and rebuilt numerous dikes along the Aisan, Sachun and other rivers, thereby enabling the peasants to control floods and secure more grain output.

They also helped the peasants in spring ploughing and sowing on more than 30,500 hectares of land and in harvesting on over 90,000 hectares of land. Moreover, they planted over 25 million trees on mountains. They built dwelling houses with 131,155 square metres of floor space for the peasants who had lost their houses through the atrocious bombing by the American imperialists. And the amount of rice which they economized to give the Korean war refugees reached 880 tons during the period from the entry in the war to the end of June 1955.

To cite an example, in the construction of the Kyunryong Reservoir, a total of 252,000 men were mobilized in 85 days. The amount of the earth they moved was more than 151,000 cubic metres. A monument now stands on the embankment of the reservoir with the following inscription:

"Who destroyed this embankment? The atrocious U.S. imperialists did. Who helped in reconstruction? The C.P.V. fighters helped. The reservoir is another symbol of the unbreakable friendship and firm solidarity of the Korean and Chinese peoples."

Men and officers of the fraternal Chinese People's Volunteers never let their hands be idle all the time they were in Korea. They helped the Korean people who are unfolding a strenuous struggle for the strengthening of the revolutionary democratic base in the northern part of the country and the country's peaceful unification.

They volunteered to help us in rebuilding cities including Pyongyang and the countryside, Pyongnam and Seungho irrigation works. In the year of 1957 alone they mobilized more than 637,000 men in total, scoring a brilliant labour achievement.

Loyal friends! The meritorious deeds performed in our country by the heroic Chinese People's Volunteers are imperishable. These will shine forever in the eternal prosperity of our country.



## Korean Question and World Public Opinion

THE Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on February 5 a momentous statement concerning the peaceful unification of Korea. In the statement, it proposed:

1. that all foreign troops be withdrawn from North and South Korea simultaneously;
2. that within a definite period following the withdrawal, nation-wide free elections be held in Korea under the supervision of a neutral nations organization;
3. that consultations be held between North and South Korea on an equal footing on their economic and cultural relations, the holding of nation-wide elections and other problems;
4. that the armed forces of North and South Korea be reduced to the minimum within a short period of time.

In the course of the talks between the Government delegations of Korea and China, the decision on withdrawing the Chinese People's Volunteers by the end of 1958 was confirmed.

The statement of the Government of the D.P.R.K. and the joint statement issued on February 19 by the Korean and Chinese Governments have met with the support of those who are concerned about world peace and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. They are arousing widespread reverberations of public opinion in all countries.

The Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of the socialist camp issued Government statements expressing their full support of our initiative.

In its statement issued on February 20, the Government of the Soviet Union pointed out that the new initiative of Korea and China was an important measure for relaxing international tension, strengthening trust among nations and consolidating peace. And the statement further noted:

"The Government of the Soviet Union fully supports the measures taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China and expresses the hope that the Governments of the United

States and other countries whose armies are stationed in South Korea will pay due attention to the initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China, withdraw their troops from South Korea and thereby contribute to bringing the situation in the Far East to a healthier state and to consolidating peace in the area of Korea and to securing premises for restoring the unification of Korea on a peaceful and democratic basis."

The *Clos Pracy* of Poland commented that the joint statement of the Governments of Korea and China served to demonstrate, not only in words but also by deeds, the aspirations of the two governments for the peaceful unification of Korea. And the paper continued:

"This decision has come at a time when the socialist countries are exerting great efforts for the solution of important and pressing international issues. Withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea is a proof of the sincere desire of the socialist countries to solve international issues through negotiations."

The *Nhan Dan* of Viet-Nam commented that the decision to withdraw the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea was a concrete manifestation of the peaceful foreign policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China, and wrote that the Vietnamese people gave their full support to this momentous decision.

The prerequisite for the maintenance and consolidation of peace in Korea and for the realization of peaceful unification of Korea is, as the statement of the Government of the D.P.R.K. points out, to put an end to the occupation of South Korea by the American imperialists, which is the root cause of the misfortune and suffering of the South Korean people, and to have the American troops withdrawn from South Korea.

Peoples of all countries who value peace are desirous of seeing all foreign armed forces withdrawn from South Korea. They, therefore,



join the Korean people in demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea.

In its editorial "Break the Deadlock on the Korean Question", Chinese paper *People's Daily* wrote:

"It will be only when all foreign troops are withdrawn that the Korean people can solve, without interference from outside, their problem. It is for this reason that the Korean-Chinese side has, ever since the truce, proposed time and again that all foreign armed forces be withdrawn from Korea. Those proposals are in full conformity with the interest of the Korean people both in the North and South and of the peoples in the countries which took part in the Korean war.

"For what reason should foreign troops remain in Korea after the armistice?"

"The United States, however, has outrageously turned down those proposals. Moreover, it concluded with the Syngman Rhee clique the so-called 'R.O.K.-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact', and introduced on several occasions into South Korea quantities of weapons in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement. They have also shipped into South Korea atomic weapons, and, thus, converted South Korea into their military base and colony."

In its statement of February 16, the Bulgarian Government noted that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army constituted the main cause aggravating the situation and that it was the main obstacle to the peaceful unification of Korea. The statement then stressed:

"Accordingly, it is considered that the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea constitutes the prerequisite for Korea's unification and elimination of the menace of another war."

The *Borba* of Yugoslavia wrote that the withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea would facilitate the settlement of the Korean question and that withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea would provide the Koreans with great possibility for living in peace in a unified country.

The initiative of the Korean and Chinese Governments, which is of great significance, has evoked great interest in the Asian and African countries as well as in the Western countries.

In its statement, the National Peace Committee of India noted:

"All Indians aspiring after peace give their support to the unilateral measures of China to withdraw the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea."

Japanese paper *Asahi Shimbun* editorially commented that evacuation of the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea had opened a new avenue for the solution of the Korean question. The paper then stressed that the measures taken by China would urge the withdrawal of the "U.N. forces" and facilitate the holding of general elections for the unification of Korea.

Referring to the statement of Korea and China, a spokesman of the British Foreign Office said: "The British Government welcomes any measure which will help ease tension in that area and settle the Korean question by peaceful means."

Even the American paper *Washington Post* wrote that the proposals for withdrawing foreign troops from Korea should not be turned down in the usual way merely because it came from the Communists.

Now the world is watching anxiously to see what attitude the United States will take.

*Pravda* of the Soviet Union wrote: "It is high time for testing the real intentions of the United States and other countries occupying South Korea. If they are interested in the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, they should also evacuate their armed forces from South Korea."

Burmese paper *Rangoon Daily* pointed out that if the Chinese People's Volunteers were withdrawn, "it will be fair that the U.S. troops in South Korea should also be withdrawn. Refusal of one side to withdraw its troops, while the other side is evacuating its army, means that the purpose of that side is war."

President of the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions, Yukidaka Haraguchi, declared that the U.S. army should follow the example of the Chinese People's Volunteers and withdraw from Korea and then added that the peaceful unification of Korea would be possible only after its evacuation.

At a press conference on February 20, Narapadi, General Secretary of the Thai Socialist United Front and member of the Thai Parliament, welcomed the decision on the withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea and said that the Western



Powers, particularly the United States, should take measures to prove that they, too, are sincerely desirous of peace. He then urged the Thai Government to take this opportunity of immediately withdrawing its armed forces from South Korea and thereby demonstrate that Thailand is a peace-loving nation.

If the ruling circles in the United States turn a deaf ear to the just demands of world public opinion and refuse to accept the sincere proposals of the Korean-Chinese side, they will reveal once again their true countenance as the enemy of the Korean people and of world peace, and will meet with a stronger condemnation of the people all over the world.

At a press conference on March 3 in Budapest, a spokesman of the Hungarian Government denounced the obstinate attitude of the South Korean authorities and their master, the United States, towards the statement of the Korean and Chinese Governments.

*News Bulletin* of the Social Democratic Party of Germany commented that if the United States rejects the proposals of the Korean-Chinese side for withdrawing all foreign troops from Korea and holding free, nation-wide elections under the international supervision of the neutral nations, it would only demonstrate to the world that the United States is prolonging Korea's division.

The initiative of the Korean-Chinese side has met with the unanimous support from fair world public opinion, and this has put the Syngman Rhee clique and the ruling circles in the United States in an awkward position.

A special correspondent of the British paper *News Chronicle* in Hong Kong wrote:

"Withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from North Korea will cause disturbance and uneasiness among America's allies and within the Seato."

An American paper reported that the initiative of China in withdrawing the Chinese People's Volunteers from North Korea "has put the United States in an awkward situation." Recalling that the United States side had equipped its divisions in South Korea with atomic weapons at the time when the Chinese People's Volunteers were about to withdraw from Korea, the same paper frankly admitted that public opinion in Asia was denouncing the measures of the United States,

and added that the situation of the United States was like a "sore thumb." French paper *Le Monde* wrote that the United States and other countries with their armies in the U.N. forces were put in a awkward situation.

It is quite understandable why the initiative of the Korean-Chinese side has put the Syngman Rhee clique and the U.S. ruling circles in such an awkward situation.

For the aggressive elements in the United States who are maintaining their rule over South Korea with the help of bayonets, withdrawal of their troops from South Korea would mean, as the Western German paper *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* frankly pointed out, "holding of nation-wide elections in Korea would lead to the collapse of the South Korean regime" and the end of their colonial domination over South Korea.

In their attempt to get out of the delicate situation in which they now find themselves, the U.S. ruling circles and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique have come out with the arguments defeated long ago that the stationing of the U.S. army in South Korea is in accordance with the "resolution of the U.N." or that the Korean question must be solved with the "help of the U.N."

But they cannot justify their stand by any such absurd argument. The Indian paper *National Herald* rightly refuted the shameless assertion of the United States, writing "the United Nations which was a party to war in Korea can never be accepted as impartial by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and therefore the demands of the United States are unreasonable."

The British paper *Manchester Guardian* wrote that the United States Government might consider it strategically necessary to set up atomic weapon bases in South Korea, but that is not the policy of the U.N.

The reaction in various countries to the statement of the Government of the D.P.R.K. and to the joint statement of the Korean and Chinese Governments is clear evidence of the correctness and feasibility of our proposals for the country's unification.

The unanimous support and encouragement from the peace-loving people all over the world greatly stimulate the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful unification of their country.

KIM SEUNG HYUNG



## Korea's Youth in Building Socialism

THE National Conference of Youth Socialist Builders was held in Pyongyang for four days from March 16 attracting attention of millions of young people.

The conference discussed the tasks of young people in carrying out the decisions of the First Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Millions of the young people together with the entire Korean people support the decisions on the First Five-Year Plan — a program for our country's socialist construction.

Socialism — the hope which our old revolutionaries fought to realize — has come true.

And Korea's youth cannot but be filled with enthusiasm and zeal for this proud period in the history of Korea.

Among the delegates were Comrade Kim Jai Choon, a young worker of the democratic youth furnace brigade at the Chungjin Steel Works, representing his brigade that overfulfilled the last year's granulated iron production target by 204 per cent and whose inflexible spirit is bent on doubling the past year's figure this year; and Comrade Kim Sung Deuk, a young locomotive engineer of the Pyongyang locomotive yard, who initiated a national drive to economize imported coal by using home produced anthracite for train locomotives.

There were also Comrade textile worker Joo Byung Sun, Hero of Labour and a talented multi-loom operator of the Pyongyang Textile Mill, and Comrade Kim Kwang Chan representing the young workers of the Construction Trust No. 1 of the Ministry of Light Industry — the pioneers in our country's prefabricated building construction.

Then there were smelters and rolled metal workers from Kangsun and Nampo Refineries, turners from Hichun and Rakwon Machine-Building Factories, young miners from Aoji and Kokunwon collieries and from Kumduk and Kapsan mines, young farmers from the areas of Yuldoosamchulri and Namoori. Young representatives also came from fishing ports of the East Sea, from the thick forest of Mt. Baikdo, from scientific institutes and laboratories and from the Peo-

ple's Army — the guardian of peace. But each and every one was full of hope.

The nation's young people are ready to march forward with vigour whenever the Party calls them in defiance of any difficulties.

The revolutionary spirit of the Korean youth — the glorious reserves and honest supporters of the Party — has been fully tested in building the national economy in our country.

When our Party sent out an appeal to the young people to go to the collieries in order to establish a strong fuel industry, they rose up to open the new Songnam Youth Mine and volunteered to go into the difficult branches of coal mining. Consequently, today 70 per cent of the workers at the Aoji coal mine are young people and 76 per cent of the total coal output of this mine is being excavated by young shock brigades.

And, when the Party called for the young people to go to sea for the development of fishing industry, their response was immediate and many changes were brought in with creative enthusiasm of the young fishermen in deep-sea fishing.

In the field of agriculture, following the call of the Party, youth of the nation made their way also to the countryside, where they have already achieved great results by demonstrating their creative initiative in the socialist transformation of agriculture, in the increased production of grain, in the vast land reclamation programme and in modernizing culturally the farm villages.

By the hands of young people, over 100,000 hectares of orchards will be planted by 1961, and an hydro-electric power station is being built in Kangke.

Thus youth of the nation, in response to the Party's call, have been playing an active part in building the national economy and their achievements have been brilliant.

In our country, many emulation drives for high-speed smelting, drilling and hewing coal and high-speed prefabricated construction have been unfolded in addition to the drives for multi-spindles, multi-loom operation in



the textile mills and the digging of more pits in collieries. Indeed, these are the brilliant achievements of revolutionary creativeness of the youth of our country.

And these were possible because the young people through their experiences were convinced that their labour is the guarantee for the people's happiness, present and future, and their life is rich and worthwhile in carrying out the Party's policy. The policy of our Party is the only true embodiment of desires and ideas of the people and youth. Such phenomena can be seen only in our present society where the Party and people are united as one, the people relying on the Party and the Party rooted in the people's strength.

Present at the conference were Comrade Kim Il Sung, leaders of the Party and Government and prominent figures of various social organizations, all of whom encouraged the delegates and participated in the discussion of their work.

Comrade Pak Yong Kook, Chairman of the C.C. of the Korean Democratic Youth League, strongly emphasized that the 1,300,000 League members should rise up in the van of the nation's youth, who are filled with patriotic zeal for increased production, to carry out economic tasks presented by the Party.

The young people expressed their determination to fulfill the vast economic task by taking the initiative in the most difficult work in the key branches of the national economy.

The delegates resolved that they would exert all their efforts to build 200,000 dwelling houses in the rural villages during the First Five-Year Plan period and that youth and students would be responsible for 85 per cent of labour power needed in constructing apartment buildings and houses to accommodate 17,000 families, and in rebuilding the city of Pyongyang this year.

Moreover, the young people resolved to help with the construction of the new Kangke youth hydro-electric power station and to give 200,000 working days of patriotic labour necessary to build a branch railway to the

Songnam Youth Mine this year in order to expedite the opening of the mine.

The conference stressed the necessity of further advance of young people's scientific and technical level: by 1961, 30,000 industrial engineers and technicians will be trained and 20,000 young people will have finished short courses by the end of this year, qualifying themselves for the engineer and technician examination.

The delegates demonstrated practical plans for surpassing their output targets in the Five-Year Plan, assigned to them by the conference.

Young industrial workers unanimously



*Young builders are being encouraged by Premier Kim Il Sung after the conference*

stressed that they would study and creatively introduce advanced working methods and new techniques while putting up a persistent struggle against all conservative remnants, a great obstacle in setting up new norms of labour.

Furthermore, they volunteered to set up and operate new factories and shops, which the First Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea called for. The conference decided to increase the production of daily necessities by utilizing the by-products of industry.

The young miners expressed their determination to overfulfil their production quotas which will reach 963 kg of coal per capita and to extend by 250 metres the length of one month's drilling during the first half of this year. Thus the figure of 250 metres a month will catch up with the Soviet level.

The extensive introduction of multi-loom operation method envisaged by the textile



workers would increase the number of looms operated by one person from 12 to 20 and increase the daily target per operator by another 300 metres of fabrics. This will surpass by far the 1961 goal of the textile industry, which is 18 metres of fabrics per capita.

The young farmers were no less enthusiastic. They are to overfulfil the grain output goal of 3,760,000 tons a year, established by the Party. They resolved to raise the level of their scientific farming knowledge and exert all their efforts in building a paradise on earth. They came out with a plan to irrigate 600,000 hectares of dry fields by 1961 and completely do away with rain-dependent rice-fields within one or two years.

Moreover, they will endeavour by every possible means to arrest natural calamities in farming areas. And they are sure that they can carry out successfully such vast and ambitious programmes as extending the orchard acreage to 100,000 hectares, mulberry tree growing areas by another 60,000 hectares. They will undertake the work of extensive tree planting in towns and the countryside. They also expressed their wish to raise the educational level in the rural areas to that of primary and middle school graduates by organizing a wide enlightenment movement among the peasant masses.

For the development and modernization of our countryside they will exchange study methods and experiences in order to arm themselves with scientific and technical knowledge.

At the conference, young delegates from the fields of science, culture, and art, along with young soldiers and students all pledged themselves to wage a struggle for carrying out successfully their assigned tasks like the young industrial workers.

The delegates unanimously stressed, above all, the necessity of training themselves to be complete socialist patriots in order to become the nuclear cadres in the materialization of the tasks set forth in the Party's economic policy. Moreover, it was emphasized that they should be staunch fighters, armed with an uncompromising spirit against the entire bourgeois and reactionary elements. They pledged to study and develop with national pride our people's revolutionary tradition.

They stated forcefully that they would permeate the spirit of the Workers' Party of

Korea among the nation's youth and make the policy and wish of the Party their guide in life and action.

Pointing out that the strengthening of the Workers' Party of Korea is the noblest duty of the entire Korean people and youth, the young people stressed that they should be prepared to support and realize the Party's policy, rally firmly and unflinchingly in any circumstances around the C.C. of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The conference was addressed by Premier Kim Il Sung who encouraged the young delegates, expressing his expectation of and faith in them.

He highly praised the heroic struggle put up by the members of the Korean Democratic Youth League in upholding and carrying out the tasks the Party set forth. Pointing out the heavy responsibilities the nation's youth bear in the fulfilment of the great tasks indicated by the Party, Premier Kim Il Sung mentioned a series of important questions the young people would face. He instructed the young people to make a thorough study of Marxism-Leninism in order to widen their scientific knowledge and technique saying that they should regard it as an honour to participate actively in the realization of economic tasks. He also emphasized that they should become socialistic patriots who are always ready to protect the socialist gains, that they should inherit our precious cultural tradition, love our beautiful rivers and mountains and our native places, work for friendly ties with other peoples, and value progressive ideas.

Finally, Premier Kim Il Sung told the conference that the young people should be the pioneers in cultural revolution of our country, disseminate scientific knowledge among the broad masses, liquidate remnants of capitalistic and feudalistic ideas by strengthening socialist education and protect common properties. He concluded by saying, "I am convinced that the youth of our country will firmly uphold high honour as the reliable supporters of our Party and always be faithful to the Party's call."

The Premier's words were most warmly received by all the delegates, who rose to their feet, amid thunderous applause.

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The conference lasted for four days in an atmosphere of inspiration and emotion. The



delegates returned to their posts at the forefront of building socialism, fully satisfied with all the decisions adopted at the conference and with firm determination and enthusiasm to accomplish their new tasks.

"No matter how difficult our tasks may be, victory will be ours. We know no fear and nothing is impossible as we follow the banner of the Party.

"No force on earth can chain us again to the cruel fate of our ancestors who were exploited and oppressed.

"No one can block the path of our nation's youth who, under the guidance of our Party, are marching towards Socialism and Communism."

These are the militant words of the millions of young patriots of Korea. Youth of the nation have risen up again to fight with might and main to fulfil their honourable tasks, as they did in the past, at any place and at any time the Party calls them.

KIM JAI DUK

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## Rebuilding of Pyonyang City

**I**N August 1956, Emin Gebork, the Armenian writer who visited our country, in speaking about the war ravages in the northern half of the Republic said "Not only man-made objects but nature too suffered severely. Even the mountains were changed by the shelling and bombardment."

But the heroic city of Pyonyang has risen up again on the rubble.

The victorious Korean people, who defeated the enemy, stood up for the postwar reconstruction. Particularly, under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, the rebuilding of the democratic capital, Pyonyang, has been progressing rapidly with the participation of the entire citizens of Pyonyang.

In a short period people of Pyonyang rehabilitated and expanded such large industrial and transportation facilities as Pyonyang Textile Mill, West Pyonyang Railway Yard, Pyonyang Corn Starch Factory, Pyongchunri Block Yard, two Taidong bridges, and many other modern constructions. More than 2,270,000 square metres of workers' flats, 88 schools of every level, many million square metres of governmental buildings and numerous public establishments were built. Besides, Moranbong Theatre, Taidongmoon Cinema House, and many other cultural buildings, Liberation Struggle Museum, Fatherland Liberation War Memorial

were erected. Then Kim Il Sung and Mao Tse-tung Squares along with miles of People's Army Street, Stalin and Mao Tse-tung Avenues were laid out.

Thus on the ruins of war has risen the socialist, modern city of great Pyonyang.

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**T**HE creative zeal of the people has achieved much in the work of rebuilding Pyonyang. However, with the speedy development of the national economy under the correct economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, which brought about, with an ever-growing demand therefrom, cultural and material improvement, much reform was needed in the construction programme in order to meet the speedily growing demands.

As pointed out by the October 1957 Plenum of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, many defects exist in the field of construction. Old handicraft methods have not been discarded. The policy of the Party which called for mechanization and modern prefabrication method in construction was not thoroughly carried out.

Particularly, Kim Seung Hwa and other anti-Party sectarian elements who made their way into the field of construction caused much harm by their distortion or wilful violations of the Party's building programmes, which called for a standardization of planning, in-





*A new prefabricated apartment house in East Pyongyang*

dustrialization of the production of building materials and economization of labour and material in order to quicken the tempo of construction. Consequently, the October 1957 Plenum of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea instructed the entire construction workers to wage a strenuous struggle to eradicate the evils left by the anti-Party elements, and to fight against the conservatives.

Every worker engaged in rebuilding the city of Pyongyang is imbued with spirit of the October Plenum. The entire construction workers of Pyongyang encouraged by the sincere guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea have reexamined their work thoroughly and showed patriotic enthusiasm in the search for reserves especially in the construction of residences.

A large amount of reserves were found by standardising the building plans which called for lower ceilings and more storeys, and thinner walls and floors yet raising utilities of the buildings. And in the field of constructing public and cultural buildings also, a way was found to reduce the cost. Moreover, seventy some different building materials were standardized to between 13 to 21 kinds, making it possible to do 93 per cent of the entire construction by prefabrication method. In the public works, too, paving the roads was either prefabricated or mechanized to save labour and materials.

Thus the Pyongyang city planners have saved in this year's planning alone more than

481,500,000 won besides over 15,000 tons of cement, 1,400 tons of steel, 9,700 square metres of lumber and great quantities of pipes, electric wires and other materials.

The money and material thus saved will be sufficient, with a little help in materials from the State, to build houses to accommodate some 8,000 families. Besides, pavements and sewerage will be laid.

In actual work the workers and technicians upholding the October Plenum spirit found ways to reduce non-productive labour and raise the utility of building machines and other equipment. Thus, the workers succeeded in preventing wear of the machines and saving materials.

A good example of such efforts was set by the workers of Trust No. 4 of the Construction and Building Materials Ministry. When the workers emptied cement bags they get 50-100 grams more cement from each bag by putting in a little bit of wet sand and by shaking the "empty" bags well. And the workers of Trust No. 2 of the same Ministry with an automatic adjuster raised the efficiency of cranes in moving prefab panels.

Of course, these are only a few examples but the workers' efforts gained much reserves in every field of construction to meet the call of the Party for "economization and more production."

Workers and technicians in the field of construction have found in this year's plan alone enough money, cement, steel, lumber and



other materials which could be saved to build houses for more than some 1,300 households.

Furthermore, the workers of the Construction and Building Materials Ministry found that they could save 834,000 work days or enough labour to build houses to accommodate 7,200 families. Likewise, construction workers of Light Industry and other Ministries found they could build houses for 730 more families with economized labour and materials. Thus the reconstruction of Pyongyang is going on at an accelerated tempo and a large amount of reserves that the construction workers, technicians and planners found will greatly aid the actual work.

With the enormous reserves, it will be possible in 1958 to build houses to accommodate some 10,000 families over and above this year's original figure of 7,427. Moreover, 142,000 square metres of roads and 430 metres of sewerage will be laid.

During the year of 1958, in the city of Pyongyang in addition to the vast apartment building programme, 10 junior middle schools, an Academy of Sciences, a Film Studio, and many scientific research buildings, a Red Cross Hospital, many nurseries and kindergartens, numerous educational, cultural and public health institutions, a Pyongyang pharmacy factory, a refrigeration factory, a central printing shop, etc. will be built.

It will by no means be an easy task to provide within a year 17,000 households with new houses and construct all the other buildings planned.

In 1957 — the first year of the First Five-Year Plan, an embodiment of the economic policy of the Party for a priority development of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, the total industrial output surpassed the original goal by 44 per cent and a material foundation was laid for accomplishing the vast construction programme. Patriotic zeal of workers and technicians will overcome every difficulty and fulfil this year's reconstruction programme for rebuilding the city of Pyongyang in a shorter period than expected.

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**R**ECENTLY the Cabinet adopted Decree No. 17 on the successful guarantee for the fulfilment of the 1958 reconstruction programme of Pyongyang.

Following the spirit of the October Plenum of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, the decree called for, in order to employ prefabrication method in construction, industrialization of building material production, and a guarantee to supply machines, materials and other equipment on time. And the decree also called on the entire citizens of Pyongyang to participate actively in the reconstruction programme.

This year the prefabrication method will be employed widely, covering 73 per cent of the total construction programme in Pyongyang and as much as 93 per cent in building dwelling houses. For the realization of this programme it is necessary first of all to see that building materials are prepared before the time for construction. Consequently, the Steel Concrete Factory in Pyongchunri, the Block Yard in Mirim and many other factories are busy turning out prefabricated parts for buildings. The workers of the subsidiary factory of Construction Trust No. 2 of Pyongyang are producing more wall panels every day, surpassing their quotas. At every construction site, too, workers are making medium and small panels in the open air. Many construction institutions are engaged with the help of many scientific research organizations in using new, lighter materials to reduce the weight of concrete panels. Large quantities of new silicate panels are being produced. Moreover, the size of bricks is doubled and holed so as to lighten the weight, while the production cost has been reduced.

Research workers, who have risen in support of the decisions of the October 1957 Plenum of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea on the adoption of the prefabricated construction method and Cabinet Decree No. 17, are making every effort to help the construction workers. It was found that scheelite from the Sadong and Samsin coal mines could be easily used in place of pumice-stone of Mt. Paikdoo. Thus the material condition for rebuilding the city of Pyongyang by the prefabrication method is fully guaranteed, and the face of the main avenues is constantly being changed with the rapid tempo of construction. Overnight there rises the walls of the ground floor and in short order a six story building with the floor space of 5,000-6,000 square metres comes into being, to the surprise of the passers-by.

In East Pyongyang the 7th Brigade of Con-



struction Trust No. 3 laid the foundation on February 11, but the whole six storey building was assembled by the 15th of March.

Workers of Construction Trust No. 2 of the Construction and Building Materials Ministry are in charge of apartment buildings in Sinchang-dong District, where 14 modern six-storey buildings are planned to house 2,395 families. And these buildings are being built with the reserves the workers found.

In response to the heightened labour struggle of the construction workers, office work-

ers, students and citizens are actively participating in the construction of dwelling houses. They are to build 3,000 one-storey houses as a part of this year's building program which is to house 17,000 families. On every construction site socialist emulation for increased production is going on with the aim of surpassing the quotas in a shorter period. And the face of Pyongyang is taking on a new look every day.

RIM BYUNG HA

## Yugoslav Musicians' Concert

At the end of February a group of Yugoslav musicians visited our country for the first time. The troupe consisted of violinist Karlo Rupel, professor of the Ljubljana Music School, pianist Marian Lipovsek, director of the Slovenia Philharmonic Society, and clarinetist Bruno Brun, professor of the Belgrade Music School. The first concert was given on the evening of February 22

at the State Art Theatre in Pyongyang. The programme opened with a violin-piano sonata, Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata in A major, Opus 47. The beautiful rendition by Karlo Rupel, violinist, and Marian Lipovsek, pianist, was warmly acclaimed by the audience. More than 10 numbers



*Karlo Rupel addressing in behalf of the Yugoslav musicians at the welcome ceremony before their first concert*

of violin, piano and clarinet solos were performed. Karlo Rupel also played two short compositions of his own and "Balkan Dance" by Taisevitj.

Pianist Marian Lipovsek fully demonstrated the subtle and elegant nuance of the piano.

Their refined technique and sincere attitude as artists were well displayed through Bruno Brun's clarinet solo, "Romance" by Weber; Karlo Rupel's violin solo, "Concerto Shirk" by Kramer "Slavonic Dance" by Dvorak, etc. A friendly joint concert was performed by the Yugoslav musicians and the Korean State Symphony Orchestra members on the evening of the 24th. This

afforded an opportunity for the musicians and music lovers of our country to become acquainted with music and art of the Yugoslav people and served to further strengthen friendship and contact between the two peoples.



## The Viet-Nameese Struggle Supported

THE letter of March 7 addressed by Premier Pham Van Dong of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam to the South Viet-Nameese authorities and the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on March 14 in full support of the proposal set forth in Premier Pham Van Dong's letter for the peaceful unification of Viet-Nam are given prominence in the Korean press.

The statement of the Government of the D.P.R.K. pointed out that despite the elapse of considerable time since the conclusion of the Geneva Agreements, which brought the bloody hostilities to halt and envisaged the realization of the peaceful unification of Viet-Nam, the sincere aspirations of the Viet-Nameese people for the unification of their fatherland has not yet been realized owing to the shameless interference of the U.S. imperialists. The statement said:

"This rational initiative of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam has the full support of the Government of the D.P.R.K.

"The Government of the D.P.R.K. maintains resolutely that Viet-Nam's unification must be achieved by peaceful means, through free general elections stipulated in the Geneva Agreements. The American imperialists should immediately stop their aggressive moves of interfering in South Viet-Nam and obstructing the implementation of the Geneva Agreements."

The influential papers welcomed, in their editorials and leading articles, the initiative of the Government of the Viet-Nameese Democratic Republic as an important step for promoting the peaceful unification of Viet-Nam and relaxing tension in Asia.

The *Rodong Shinmoon* wrote editorially:

"The Korean people give full support to the peaceable proposal made of late by the Government of the Viet-Nameese Democratic Republic, believing that it reflects truly the unanimous aspirations of the entire Viet-Nameese people in the North and South for peace in Viet-Nam and the peaceful unification of the country, and fully accords with the interests of peace in Asia."

The *Minjoo Chungnyun*, the organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League, emphasized in its editorial entitled "Negotiations between North and South Viet-Nam should

be realized:"

"The Korean people, who suffer the same misfortune of the split of their country into two zones as the Viet-Nameese do, have constantly supported the earnest efforts of the Viet-Nameese friends for the peaceful unification of their country, and continue to express fraternal solidarity and sympathy with them. This is because the successes of our Viet-Nameese brothers are our own successes, and peace in Viet-Nam is inseparably connected with peace in Korea and Asia."

Papers unanimously denounce the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists, the common enemies of the Korean and Viet-Nameese peoples, who hinder their territorial integrity.

In South Viet-Nam the United States has taken the place of France as colonial ruler, and has sent "military advisory missions" and war materiel in gross violation of the Geneva Agreements. The U.S. ruling circles arbitrarily turned South Viet-Nam into an "area under protection" of Seato. Furthermore, they have been scheming to hammer out another aggressive military bloc by whipping up the puppet cliques of Syngman Rhee, Chiang Kai-shek and Ngo Dinh Diem and the Philippines.

The *Chogook Junsun*, the organ of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, wrote:

"The plots of the American imperialists not only hamper the peaceful unification of the country, the cherished desire of the Korean and Viet-Nameese peoples, but also mean criminal acts which endanger peace and security in Asia. The peoples of Korea and Viet-Nam can never tolerate these."

The U.S. imperialists must get out of South Korea immediately and stop their interference and aggressive acts in Viet-Nam. It is as clear as day that if the U.S. imperialists should continue to doggedly reject the reasonable demands of all the peace-loving peoples including the Korean and Viet-Nameese peoples, they would be sure to face irretrievably grave consequences.

The *Minjoo Chosun* wrote editorially:

"The new peace initiative of the Government of the Viet-Nameese Democratic Republic suggesting to conduct negotiations at an early date between the North and South Viet-Nameese authorities and discuss problems concerning trade and reduction of the armed forces of both sides will facilitate



mutual contacts and understanding between the two zones of Viet-Nam and thereby create favourable conditions for holding negotiations on the questions of free general elections and national unification. Therefore, the South Viet-Nameese authorities should accept without delay the recent proposals of the Government of the Viet-Nameese Democratic Republic which are fully in agreement with the unanimous desire of the entire Viet-Nameese people and their national interests.

## Asia—Free from Nuclear and Rocket Weapons

**T**HE Tass statement on the outcome of the Seato council meeting held recently in Manila has met with warm response in our country. It emphasized that Asia should be made a peace zone free of nuclear and rocket weapons.

The Korean papers pointed out that the Manila meeting constitutes a serious provocation against peace in Asia.

The *Rodong Shinmoon* wrote in an article captioned "The schemes of the Seato to menace peace in Asia can never be tolerated":

"The aggressive U.S. circles are impudent enough to step up their war preparations in Asia at a time when the Chinese People's Volunteers have taken the initiative in withdrawing from Korea to facilitate the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and establishment of peace in Asia. This fact evokes the indignation of all the peace-loving peoples."

The *Rodongja Shinmoon*, the organ of the Central Committee of the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions, pointed out:

"The stand of the notorious warmonger Dulles at the Manila meeting clearly showed the desperate attempts of the U.S. ruling circles to undermine the wide prospects for a detente in international relations that have been brought about by the peace initiative of the countries of the socialist camp and the unanimous support by the world peoples."

All papers strongly denounced the schemes of the Manila meeting, particularly the attempt to tighten the ties between the Seato and the Nato and Baghdad pact, and interfere in Indonesia's internal affairs. They warned that the playing with fire of the imperialist aggressive circles could never be tolerated.

The paper *Minjoo Chungnyun* said:

"Along with the consistent peace policy of the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, the struggles of the Korean and Viet-Nameese peoples, who are firm defenders for the peaceful unification of their respective countries, are delivering powerful blows to the aggressive policy pursued by the imperialists in Asia, and contributing greatly to the further relaxation of strain in the Far East and to the cause of world peace."

"Those who met at Manila to discuss questions concerning the establishment of U.S. nuclear and rocket bases on the territories of Seato's Asian member countries and the stepping up of atomic war preparations were seized with a panic at the strong protests of the peace forces the world over. The U.S. aggressive circles failed to achieve their aims at the Manila conference."

The outcome of the Manila meeting shows that the U.S. dictation policy is coming up against opposition within the aggressive military bloc itself.

The papers warmly welcomed the Soviet proposal to make Asia a peace zone free of nuclear and rocket weapons.

The *Minjoo Chosun* emphasized:

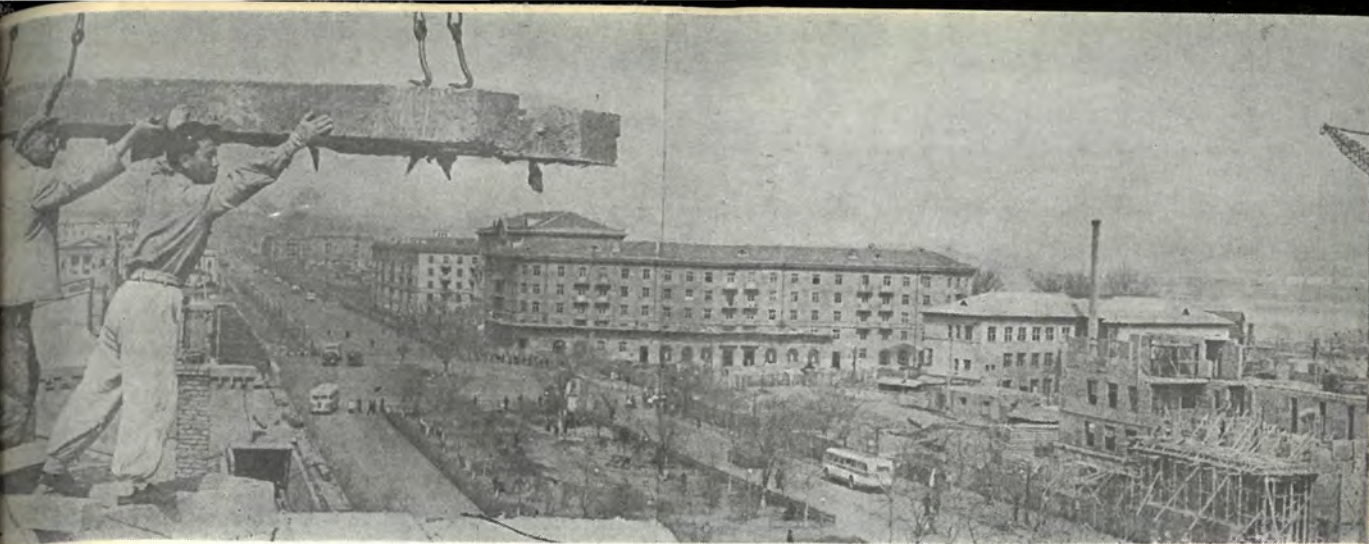
"If peace is to prevail in Asia, it is necessary to establish a collective security system instead of an aggressive military bloc like the Seato, and turn Asia into a peace zone free of nuclear and rocket weapons. All the foreign military bases in Asia should be removed and all foreign forces withdrawn from Asia."

This is a unanimous demand of the Asian peoples who value national independence and peace. If the Asian peoples rally still more closely under the banner of their common struggle, this demand will be carried through.

Demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and struggling for the peaceful unification of their homeland, the Korean people resolutely oppose the stationing of foreign imperialist aggressive troops on the territory of any Asian country.

They will further strengthen the common struggle side by side with the peoples of all countries, opposing any country or district of Asia being turned into an atomic base of the aggressive U.S. forces.





New buildings going up along the Stalin Street

*In Pyongyang, some 17,000 households will move into new houses this year.*



Laying groundwork



Government workers are helping with construction



Prefabricated houses under construction

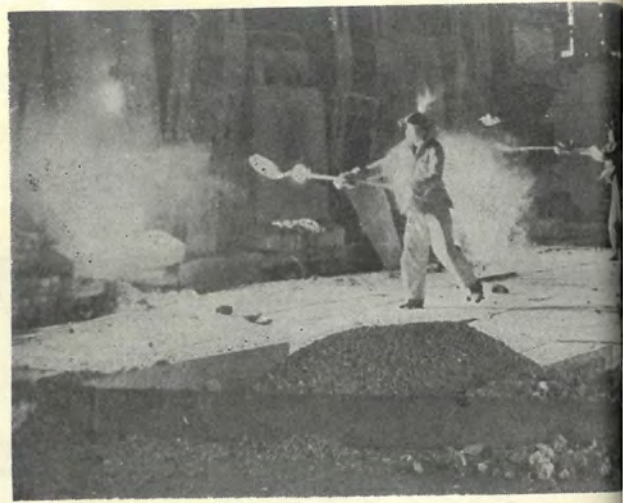


# HWANGHAI IRON

## AN IMPORTANT CENTRE OF FERROUS METAL INDUSTRY

The First Conference of the Workers' Party of China was held at Hwanghai Iron Works—to build two blast furnaces with a producing capacity of 200,000 tons, two coke-ovens with a capacity of 250,000 tons, and reconstruct three open-hearth furnaces during the current First Five-Year Plan period.

Besides, the workers and technicians in warm support of the Party have pledged themselves to bring into operation the blast furnaces and coke-ovens before May Day and are now working hard to put their pledge into effect.

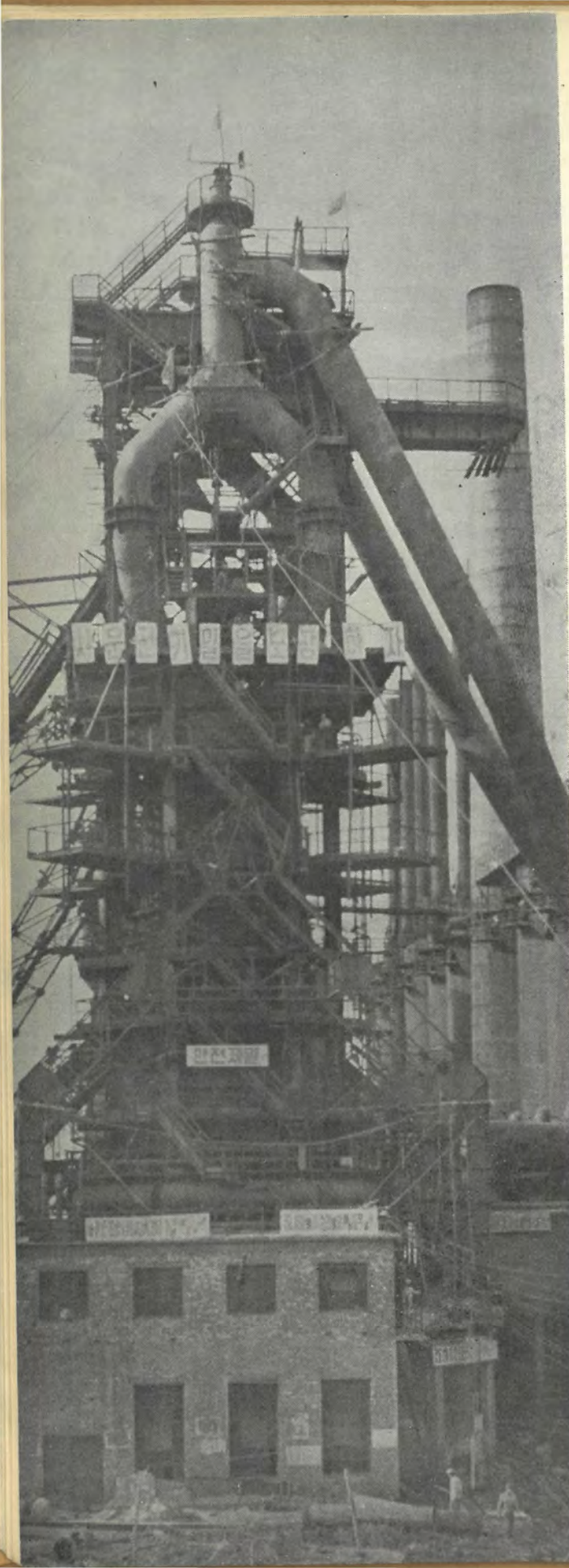


*Smelters working for increased production*

*Smelters gather to pledge themselves to increase output*



*Blast furnace No.1 nearing completion*

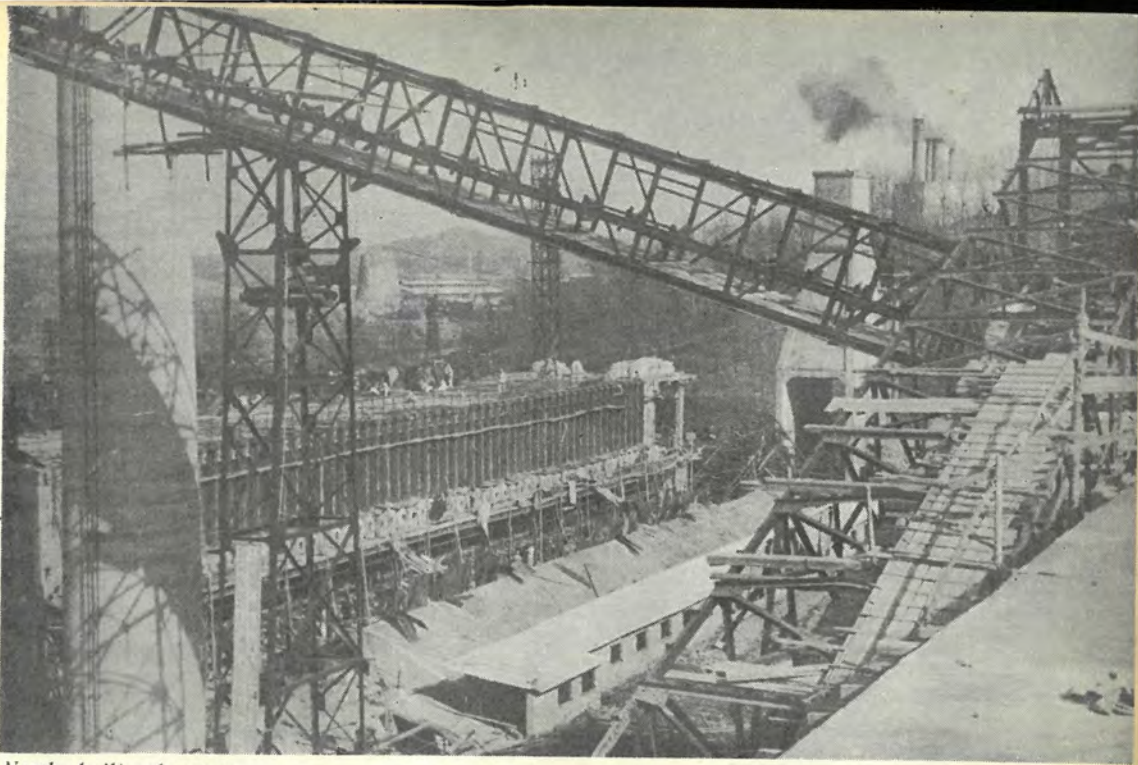




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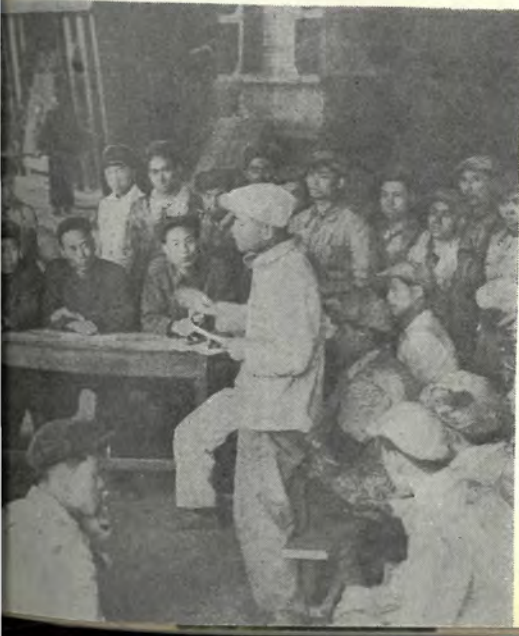
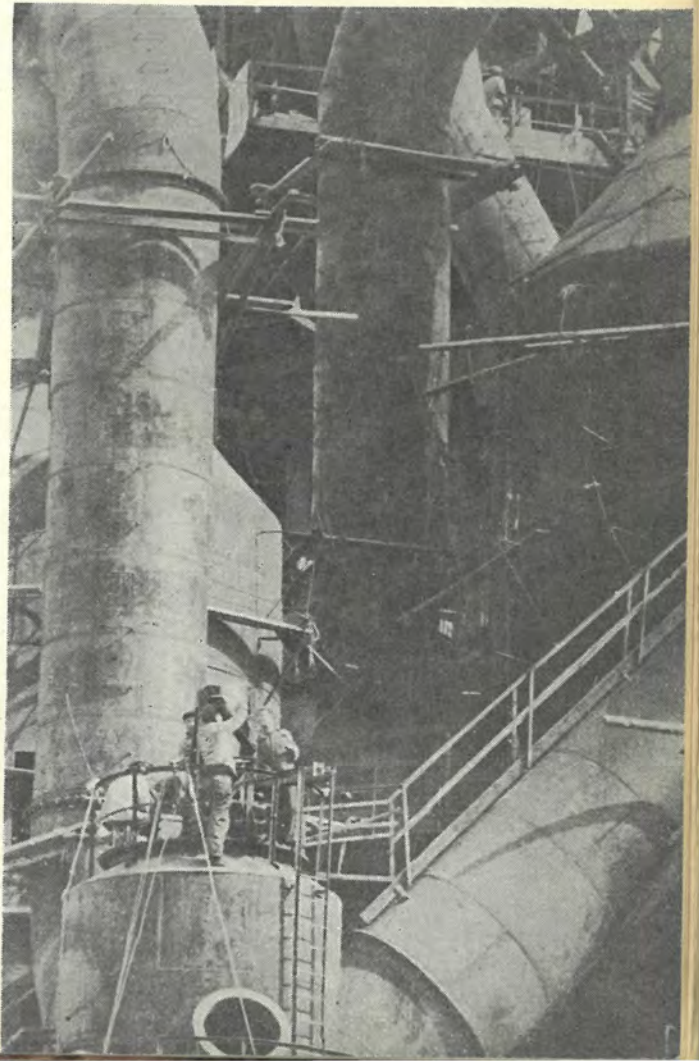
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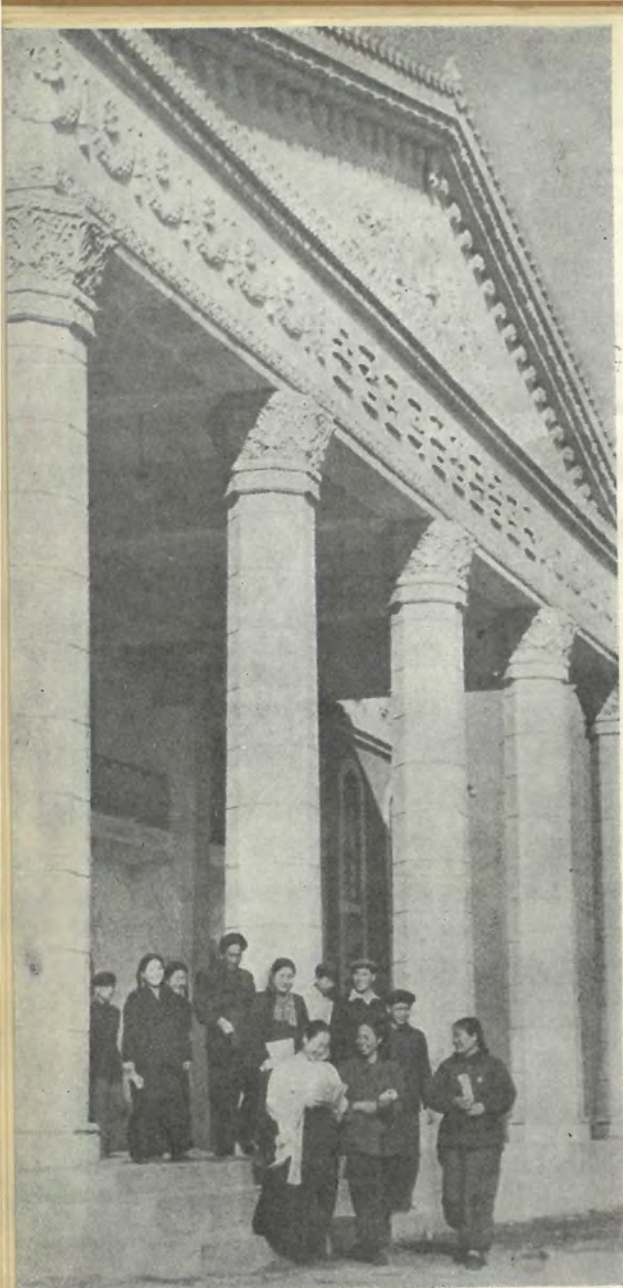
*Newly built coke-oven*



*Builders working on a  
blast furnace which  
is nearing completion*







*Workers' club as the centre for their recreation*

## CULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF WORKERS

Workers of the Bongoong Chemical Factory are working strenuously for the successful carrying out of their tasks of the First Five-Year Plan. And they organize various circles, and enjoy a rich, colourful cultural life.



*A member of literature circle, Li Kyung Sam, has written a poem "Hand-Shake"*



*Radio-relay broadcast by music circle members*



*Drum Dance by Hwang Keum Ok, a dancing circle member*



# Han Sul Ya and His Works

KIM MYUNG SOO

THE name of Han Sul Ya is among the founders of Korea's modern literature together with Jo Myung Hi, Choi Su Hai, Li Ki Yung. His works not only reflect the various aspects of Korea's social life in modern times, covering nearly half a century, but also give a true picture of the difficult path traversed by the progressive writers of Korea.

Han Sul Ya was born in a village on the east coast of Korea (Hamjoo County, South Hamkyung Province) in 1900. In his boyhood he witnessed the rapid, sweeping changes taking place in our country indicating her future. The Japanese imperialists had been carrying out open aggression of our country since the Russo-Japanese war (1904-1905).

Side by side with foreign aggressive forces, ideas of modern civilization found their way into Korea like surging waves.

Under the impact of such trend of the times, the change of the old with the new was rapid and deep-going, shaking the feudal forces and their ideas to the very foundation. While there were cowards who came to their knees before the enemy, there also emerged new progressive forces.

Under these circumstances, deep in the heart of Han Sul Ya a strong antipathy against the aggressors and all the old forces began to bud.

When he was eleven, he saw his fatherland seized by the Japanese. When the country was swallowed up, mournful wails of the people swept the country, agitating the susceptible mind of young Han Sul Ya. Then an event of a different nature shook the country — reverberations from the victory of the Great October



*The writer Han Sul Ya*

Socialist Revolution of 1917, followed by the nation-wide March 1 Uprising in 1919 against the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.

The struggles served as a stimulus to his ideological growth. He took an active part in the March 1 Uprising with many other young people and, with the failure of the Uprising, was arrested and imprisoned for 3 months.

In 1921 he wrote a novel, "The Pioneers." But the novel of over 2,000 pages was not published. After drinking the bitter cup of failure, he devoted himself with redoubled energy to the study of literature. His

regular career as a writer began in 1924.

The period of the early 20's when he started upon the life of creation, was characterized by a rapid dissemination of Marxist-Leninist ideologies in Korea under the influence of the October Revolution and a rapid upsurge of the anti-Japanese and national-liberation struggle waged under the leadership of the young working class of Korea. Consequently the period also witnessed the gradual advance of proletarian literature.

Han Sul Ya connected his creative activities with the proletarian literary movement.

An epochal turn in his literary career was marked by the founding of the KAP (the Korean Association of Proletarian Literature and Art) in 1925.

As one of the founders of the KAP, together with Jo Myung Hi, Li Ki Yung and Song Yung, he devoted himself to the further strengthening of the proletarian literary movement.

Han Sul Ya's early works, written prior to 1925, though dealing chiefly with either the life of the poverty-stricken people or the mental anguish of the intellectuals, fell short in



respect of class consciousness and class stand. But around the time when he was taking an active part in the founding of the KAP, he made remarkable ideological progress, thus becoming gradually a conscious fighter for proletarian literature.

In the early days following the founding of the KAP, the reactionary bourgeois literary circles hurled malignant abuse and slander against the proletarian literary movement which was yet in the cradle. In the meantime, within the KAP itself, too, opportunists and speculators gave out a medley of alien ideologies, and made harmful attempts. Therefore, if proletarian literature was to be developed, it was necessary to wage a relentless fight against these enemies within and without the KAP.

Han Sul Ya fought in the forefront of the KAP, brandishing the sharp weapon of literary criticism and exposing the true nature of the reactionary bourgeois literature. He wrote many a critique showing clearly the road of proletarian literature.

These critiques were made public anonymously or under various pen-names, in order to evade the strict censorship of the Japanese imperialists.

In 1927 the KAP reshuffled its ranks, strengthened its organization and adopted a new Marxist-Leninist programme. In doing so, Han Sul Ya took the initiative, playing the nuclear role. The reorganization of the KAP opened up a new avenue in the struggle for enhancing the partisanship and ideological and artistic level of proletarian literature. This was of epochal significance in the struggle for setting a literature of socialist realism on its feet in Korea.

In the meantime, he published short stories "Transition" and "Wrestling" in 1928, which hold an important place in the history of Korea's proletarian literature. In those stories he depicted in a socialist manner the process of the rapid ruin of the countryside and class differentiation among the peasantry under Japanese imperialist rule. The revolutionary struggle of the working class and the idea of the worker-peasant alliance were also reflected in his stories.

Prior to the time when these stories appeared, no class fighter whose activities were linked with the mass revolutionary struggle had been given representation in Korea's proletarian literature. But Han Sul Ya's stories, particularly "Wrestling," representing lively

images of class fighters, pioneered a new road for proletarian literature and marked a milestone in the development of the literature of socialist realism in Korea. Following this, Han Sul Ya wrote many works including the play "Federation of Trade Unions," in which he gave a true picture of the faithful sons of the working class and revolutionary peasants.

The activities of Han Sul Ya, Li Ki Yung and other progressive writers and artists who were affiliated with the KAP were subjected to the cruel suppression by the Japanese imperialists.

The Japanese imperialists availed themselves of every opportunity and resorted to every possible means to suppress the activities of the KAP. In 1934 they made a wholesale arrest of more than 200 KAP members, and finally in 1935 dissolved the organization.

Han Sul Ya was among the arrested. He was thrown into the Junjoo jail and served a term of two years.

He was released in the spring of 1936, after the KAP had already gone out of existence and there were intensified surveillance and fascist oppression of the progressives.

But even though the KAP had ceased to exist as an organization, its ideological banner was still treasured in the hearts of the writers of the KAP. The nuclear forces of the KAP writers led by Han Sul Ya did not stop fighting for their cause but put up a still more persistent and unswerving struggle.

The 30's was the period when the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle assumed a new active form. In this period a new page was opened in the history of the national-liberation struggle of the Korean people by the anti-Japanese armed partisan struggle led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and other staunch Communists.

Under the impact of the anti-Japanese partisan struggle of the loyal Communists, the labour movement registered a great upsurge in Korea, giving a powerful impetus to the activities of the KAP members.

This upsurge of revolutionary struggle constituted a great motive power for stepping up the development of Korea's proletarian literature. It was under these circumstances that Han Sul Ya made public his monumental novel "Twilight," which was written in 1936 after his release from the prison and which occupies an important place in the history of Korea's modern literature. In this novel he depicted different fates of different characters



at the historical moment of a new upsurge of the labour movement, and gave a vivid and clear picture of the growing force — the new-born working class — and exposed the inner world of the bourgeoisie and its doomed ideologies.

He represented in an epical style the course of old types of personalities who were in their decline giving place to the new characters for whom day was beginning to dawn. Thus, the novel implants in our minds the immortal images of the central characters, Joon Shik and Ryu Soon.

The year following the publication of the novel "Twilight" saw the splendid artistic activity of Han Sul Ya. He turned out three novels in succession between 1937 and 1940 — "Adolescence," "Chohyang" and the "The Tower".

The period from 1937 to the liberation of our country in 1945 was the most difficult period for all the Koreans. The Japanese imperialists, extending the aggressive war against the Chinese people, strengthened further their fascist terrorist rule over Korea, which was serving as a military base. However, even the mediaeval oppression by the Japanese imperialists could not daunt the progressive writers of Korea, especially the nuclear writers of the KAP, who would not go against their conscience. They did not give up their creative activities in the cause of national liberation.

The above-mentioned three novels by Han Sul Ya were given birth by the grim reality existing in Korea at the time. The novel "The Tower" can be regarded as a golden monument not only of all Han Sul Ya's literary activities but also of Korea's modern literature. In this novel the author shed light on varied aspects of the Korean society in the period between the Russo-Japanese war and the March 1 Anti-Japanese Uprising, and clearly showed the aspirations of the Korean people for the new times which was sure to come. At the same time, along with the hatred of the Korean people for the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the persevering, noble characters of the Korean people and their lofty humanism and patriotism, their high national spirit were given expression in this masterly work. Han Sul Ya strongly affirmed in this novel that the old forces would be compelled to disappear from the stage of

history, and depicted with passionate emotion the indomitable spirit of the Korean people.

Besides the above-mentioned novels, Han Sul Ya also wrote scores of short stories, in which he upheld the banner of realism by reflecting faithfully the truth of life. Sometimes he had to resort to metaphors to dodge the prying inquiries of the Japanese authorities.

The August 15 (1945) liberation of our country by the great Soviet Army opened up new prospects for the literary activities of Han Sul Ya. The great cause of the country's upbuilding provided his creative activities with fresh passion and encouragement and opened for him a new, free, invigorating and creative life.

Upholding the correct literary and art policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and living up to the revolutionary literary tradition of the KAP, he always played the role of vanguard in the struggle for the ideological and organizational consolidation of the ranks of writers.

While taking the lead in carrying out the literary and art policy of the Party, he also took an active part in political activities and peace movement.

After liberation he held the post of the president of the General Federation of Literature and Art, the predecessor of the Korean Writers' Union of which he is now the president. He is also Chairman of the National Peace Committee and Minister of Education and Culture of the D.P.R.K., Chairman of the Asian Solidarity Committee of Korea, and President of the Korean-Indian Cultural Society.

Since liberation his creative activities have become still more vigorous. He has connected his creation closely with the nation-wide struggle for setting up a firm democratic base in the North and for achieving the unification and independence of the fatherland.

In his creative activities after liberation, prime importance was attached to the representation of the heroic anti-Japanese armed partisan struggle led by Comrade Kim Il Sung. He believed firmly that creative works which deal with the anti-Japanese partisan struggle would play an important role in fostering the national pride, revolutionary spirit and firm confidence of the people in



victory. This is why he wrote, in the early post-liberation days, "The Triumphal Return," "Cutting One's Way," and others which took as their theme the anti-Japanese partisan struggle. During the Fatherland Liberation War (from June 1950-July 1953), he made public the novel "A History," which was followed by "The Children's Revolutionary Corps" and "Mankyung-dai."

The novel "A History" chose as its historical background a period starting with 1935 when the anti-Japanese armed partisan struggle led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and his comrades-in-arms was becoming more powerful. It showed the Korean people clearly what made the anti-Japanese partisan struggle victorious, thereby inspiring the people who were then going through the sternest trials of the Fatherland Liberation War to win final victory in their struggle.

His creative activity during the war was truly astonishing. With a burning hatred for the enemies and ardent love of the homeland, he devoted himself heart and soul to creative work. In this period he served the reading public with the novel "The Taidong River," the short stories "Wolves" and "Hwangchoryung," and many others.

In the novel "The Taidong River" he portrayed the heroism of the true sons and daughters of the working class who fought against the enemy under the occupation of the aggressive U.S. imperialist troops, and the unflagging struggle of the Korean people who, in defiance of the enemy's indiscriminate bombing, devoted themselves wholeheartedly to the service of the country with unwavering faith in the victory. Jum Soon, the heroine of the novel, like Ryu Soon — the heroine of his novel "Twilight," is typical of the attrac-

tive characters created by him in a number of his works.

His short story "Wolves" is an indictment permeated with irrepressible indignation against the unpardonable atrocities and brutality of the U.S. imperialists, and "Hwangchoryung" is a tribute to the noble, simple yet unyielding Korean people.

After the war he again demonstrated his inexhaustible creative fervour by publishing two novels — "Mt. Sulbong" and "There Is But One Way." "Mt. Sulbong" dealt with the heroic struggle of the Korean peasants against imperialism in pre-liberation days; "There Is But One Way" portrayed the struggle of the South Korean people against the colonial policy of the U.S. imperialists who have been occupying South Korea since liberation, exposing their heinous crimes.

The whole course of Han Sul Ya's creative activity covering nearly 40 years has been closely linked with the struggle of the Korean people for freedom, independence and happiness. He taught through his creations what a real revolutionary fighter ought to be.

It was thus that his position as a leader in our country's literary world of socialist realism has been built up. It is quite natural that his works should be loved by the broad reading public.

Han Sul Ya, one of the founders of Korea's modern literature, whose hair is already greying, will soon celebrate his 60th birthday. But his passion and fighting spirit are as fervent as ever, and his literary creations are becoming ideologically and artistically still more matured.

There is no doubt that he will continue to write more excellent works, living up to the expectation of the reading public.



# Farewell to the Chinese People's Volunteers!

THE Chinese People's Volunteers, who announced to the whole world that they would pull out from Korea completely by stages within this year, the first stage to be completed by the end of April, began to leave their posts in Korea from March 13.

The news that the Chinese People's Volunteers would leave for home moved the entire Korean people. Everywhere in the country, people are talking about their debt to the C.P.V. peace fighters who have shared with them sorrows and joys for seven years, their immortal deeds, heroism and noble, industrious character.

Today everywhere in our country, towns and the countryside, one can see how deep is the friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

## Eternal Friendship

ON March 11, a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. paid a visit to a unit of the Chinese People's Volunteers at their post on the eve of their departure.

Men and officers of the Chinese People's Volunteers, who had fought side by side with the Korean people to repel the aggression of the U.S. imperialists, warmly welcomed the Korean Party and Government delegation led by Premier Kim Il Sung. Hills and fields around this place were the old battle fields where the C.P.V. fighters had rendered immortal service.

In honour of their home-going, a rally took place here with the delegation members attending. National flags of Korea and China were flying over the platform and portraits of Premier Kim Il Sung and Chairman Mao Tse-tung were hung side by side on the back wall of the platform.

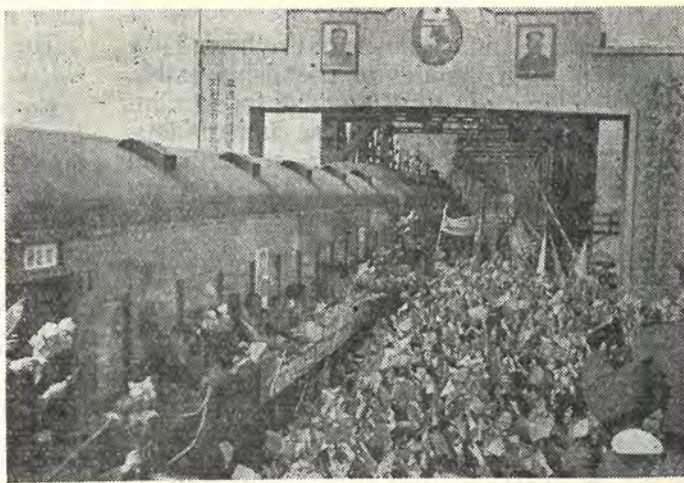
Premier Kim Il Sung made a farewell speech in honor of the Chi-

nese People's Volunteers who had been true to the friendship of proletarian internationalism.

"True to the instructions of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung to love every mountain, river, tree and every blade of grass in Korea," the Premier said, "you have loved the Korean people like your real brothers. You have shared with the Korean people their sorrows and joys, regarding the happiness of the Korean people as your own.

"The friendship and mutual co-operation between the Korean and Chinese peoples are of long-standing. The solidarity of the peoples of our two countries was unprecedentedly strengthened especially in the struggle against the American imperialists.

"The Korean people will," the Premier went on, "continue to work to further strengthen the friendship and solidarity with their brotherly Chinese people, and will stand forever side by side with the Chinese people in the struggle for peace and socialism."



"Good-bye, loyal friends!"





*Citizens of Shinuijoo are sorry to see the loyal friends go*

Premier Kim Il Sung's speech was punctuated with thunderous applause.

The shouts "Long live the lasting and immortal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples!" and "Long live world peace!" shook the hall.

The Koreans all remember that their righteous Chinese friends could not look with folded arms at the misfortune and sufferings of the Korean people, their close neighbours, in the severe fight against a preponderant army of the American aggressors, and vied with each other in volunteering to come to their aid, and they also remember how they vied with each other in undertaking arduous combat mission in battles.

The Korean and Chinese are brothers. They are bound with the ties of friendship established in their struggle against foreign invaders including the Japanese imperialists. Their friendship was further strengthened especially in the war against American aggression.

#### Warm Send-off

A bright spring morning dawned over the village in which Kim Tai Hwan was head. Golden sunshine streamed down over the fields and surrounding hills and a gentle breeze wafted in the fragrance of upturned sod.

From early morning villagers were gathering on the highway running past the village to see the home-going C.P.V. off. Among them were an elderly man, Choi Won Chil, who had

covered some eight kilometres in the morning with the help of a walking-stick and a woman who had brought with her an embroidered purse. She had kept it for several decades, and today she was going to offer it as a gift to a C.P.V. peace fighter.

The Chinese People's Volunteers marched down in formation from their barracks. Orders and medals which the Korean Government conferred on them in memory of the Fatherland Liberation War, were shining on their breasts. A congratulatory flag sent from the Korean people was flying in the van. On the flag were the words: "Indelib-

ly inscribed in the history of Korea are the distinguished services rendered by the Chinese People's Volunteers, who under the banner of resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, fighting side by side with the Korean people, defeated the American imperialist aggressors, thus making an enormous contribution to the cause of peace in Asia and the world."

When the columns came marching out, the villagers lining the road ran to the officers and men to bid them farewell and give them souvenirs. Boys and girls pinned red flowers on the breasts of the fighters and took off their Pioneer scarfs and tied them around their necks.

The columns stopped. Villagers and the C.P.V. sang and danced together.

Co-op members and the C.P.V. planted memorial trees in the court yards of newly built co-op members' houses.

An elderly woman of about seventy offered boiled eggs to a young Chinese fighter, who received them shyly. The scene reminded me of a similar one I saw during the war when I was working as a war correspondent.

It was in the early summer of 1951. Fierce battles were taking place to the south-west of Keumsung, and finally a unit of the C.P.V. drove back the enemy. In the mountain not far from the battle field, there were several farm cottages, but all empty. Silkworms on breeding sheets were left with no one to take care of them. The C.P.V. took care of the silk-



worms. To get mulberry leaves for the silkworms, they had even to risk their lives, for the enemy shells often fell on the mulberry grove.

A few days later, an elderly woman came back home from her refuge to find the C.P.V. fighters taking care of the silkworms. She was moved to tears, firmly clasped their hands and thanked them.

They stayed in the village for some time, sharing their rice supply with the villagers. On the day of their departure the old lady brought several baked potatoes to offer to them and asked them to drop in at her home when they had driven out the American aggressors and peace had come.

Now the home-going C.P.V. spent some time in the village and then started off amidst the rousing cheers of the people.

"I've become so attached to this land in these seven years that I'm reluctant to leave," a C.P.V. fighter Chen Yu said on his departure from the village, "but it was for peace that we came here and it is also for peace that now we leave."

The villagers waved their hands until the peace fighters were out of their sight.

### First Groups

THE train carrying the first groups of home-going C.P.V. officers and men who rendered immortal services in Korea, pulled into the Pyongyang station at 15:30 on March 15.

The train drawn by locomotive Mikaha No. 1637 moved in alongside the platform amidst the cheers of the people gathered there to see the home-going C.P.V. The locomotive was bedecked with Korean and Chinese national flags, and the portraits of Premier Kim Il Sung and Chairman Mao Tse-tung were hung on the front of the building.

Young workers, men and women, ran to the C.P.V. and presented them with bouquets. Korean army men hugged their comrades-in-arms.

Party and Government leaders shook hands with the men and officers of the C.P.V.

Korean armyman Kim Byong Hai, who rendered distinguished services in the battle on Height 851, and the Chinese fighter Huang Chih-fu, who set an example of internation-

alist help by rescuing a drowning Korean child at the risk of his own life, had a memorial picture taken together.

Li Ying-tsai, Merited Soldier, First Class and Combat Hero, Second Class, and Sun Liping, who distinguished himself in the battles on Height 281.2, hugged their Korean friends.

"Good-bye, our unforgettable friends!"

"Good-bye, heroic Korean people!" People in the station yard and soldiers on board the train exchanged farewell greetings. The home-going C.P.V. received a warm send-off all along from their point of departure to the Yalu River.

Everywhere along the railway line, in the fields, on irrigation construction sites, on building sites, in orchards, people stopped their work and waved to the returning C.P.V. And even pedestrians walking along the roads paused to wave them a friendly farewell.

Old battle fields where the C.P.V. had fought, tall buildings, banks, locomotive sheds and schools which were built with their help flew past the windows of the train.

### On the Bank of the Yalu

WHEN the train pulled into the gaily decorated station of Shinuijoo the compound and the square in front of the station were crowded with the people to see off the C.P.V. peace fighters.

The shouts "Long live ever-lasting friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples!" rang out from the crowds midst the roll of band music.

A group of people jumped onto the train and carried C.P.V. fighters on their shoulders to the square. Cheers went up hailing the home-going friends.

A Korean mother named Li Duk Hwa presented a C.P.V. fighter with two silver ornaments which had been kept for two hundred years in her family.

"Would you take these and give them to some Chinese mothers who brought up such glorious sons and daughters and sent them to Korea to help us?" the woman said. "I can find no words to express gratitude to you."

"We are soon to part. Have you anything to say now before crossing the Yalu?"

I asked a C.P.V. fighter, Li Ryo-yon, who happened to be standing beside me.



Without a word he handed me a sheet of paper on which he had written a poem.

*I'm taking leave of you,  
Beautiful mountains and fields of Korea!  
I am bidding farewell to you,  
The land where I fought  
Side by side with Korean friends.  
The train is taking me away from you,  
The land where we foiled the enemy's  
aggression.*

*For peace in Korea,  
For security in Korea,  
How many noble lives  
Peace fighters sacrificed in this land!  
Let me kiss the soil  
Of this land of heroes.*

The author of these lines was now going back to his home in Peking after seven years. He came to Korea in the winter of 1950 to fight back U.S. aggression.

He saw comrades-in-arms buried in Korea,

and shared with Korean fathers and mothers their joys and sorrows.

Here and there on the square, people formed circles and began to perform a Korean group dance.

Li Yung Ho, worker of an enamelware factory in Shinuijoo, clasped the hands of a C.P.V. fighter Wang Cheng-yi, saying to him: "Although we are parting from each other today, you will forever be in our mind. Would you tell people in your home town that the sacrifice of the Chinese friends for peace in Korea and a happy life for us Koreans was not in vain?" "We will," he continued, "rally more closely around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and successfully build socialism and attain the country's peaceful unification."

As the train thundered across the Yalu bridge, the dying echoes of goodbye from this side of the river mingled with the shouts of welcome from the opposite side.

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## The Court System of Korea

KIM HA WOON

*Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, D.P.R.K.*

KOREAN people were long subject to the tyranny of Japanese imperialists. In order to perpetuate their colonial rule over Korea and intensify their colonial plundering, they brought untold pressure upon every patriotic movement of the Korean people for national liberation. They monopolized almost all the natural resources of Korea and drove the national industry into bankruptcy. They attempted even to blot out our language and stamp out our national culture. And their judicial system served them as the best tool in carrying out their heinous policies in Korea.

However, the Korean people, liberated by the great Soviet Army, regained the sovereignty. And they shattered the Japanese system of tyrannical rule and abolished their judicial system and the laws as well.

The Korean people, as the masters of the country, were confronted with a lofty task of

perfecting the independence based upon democratic principles and developing the country into a rich and powerful one.

For the realization of this task, a judicial system was required to strengthen the laws and state system — a judicial system which would put down the remnants of Japanese imperialism and the hirelings of international reaction, the obstacles in building the country and at the same time familiarize the popular masses with law and mould the people with the patriotic, labour-loving spirit into builders of the country.

The Workers' Party of Korea, the leading and guiding force of the Korean people, headed by our beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, has paid special attention to making our judicial organs genuinely democratic ones, true to the interests of the people.

The characteristics of our judicial system were made clear in the 20-point Political Pro



gramme set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung in March 1946, when he said:

"All the laws and judicial organizations and all the influences thereof which functioned in the days of Japanese imperialist rule shall be abolished. Instead, the people's judicial organs shall be elected on the basis of democratic principles. And every citizen shall be guaranteed equality before the law."

At the meeting of the activists of the political parties and social organizations held on June 14, 1947, under the auspices of the North Korea United Democratic National Front he spoke again on the democratic principles on which the court system was to be organized:

"All the laws enforced by the Japanese imperialists which aroused hatred and resentment among the people must be abolished. We must enact penal and civil laws and the law of criminal procedure along with other laws.

"In enacting laws, the starting point should be the democratic principles and the interest of the state and citizens. All the advanced and best experiences of foreign countries, especially of the democratic countries, should be introduced into the judicial system of our country.

"Legal procedure and its conduct, the organization of judicial organs and their activities must be based strictly upon democratic principles. And the judicial organs should function with the participation of people's assessors, while judges are to be elected and trials be public."

Following the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people endeavoured to establish a popular, democratic judicial system introducing creatively the precious experiences of the advanced Soviet Union and other fraternal democratic countries in harmony with historical traditions and national characteristic features.

The courts thus established in the northern part of the country became for the first time in the history of the Korean people an instrument for defending the people's interests and educating the people.

With the prosperity and development of the country, our judicial system has been further consolidated in a democratic way and is playing a positive role in the struggle for the country's peaceful unification.

The duties of the judicial organs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea spring

from the principles of the people's democratic state system and are to ensure democracy for people but practise dictatorship over the hirelings of imperialists, national traitors, landlords and comprador capitalists. Accordingly, the task of our court is to protect from every infringement the people's democratic state system established in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; political rights of citizens as prescribed by the law; rights to work, and till land; residence, personality, and property of citizens; rights of the government organizations, state enterprises, cooperative organizations, and social organizations, and their legal interests as well. And it is also its duty to see that all the organizations, institutions, public workers and citizens abide faithfully and strictly by the laws of the state.

Our court, as mentioned above, also acts as instrument not only of punishment but also of education while it administers law. Accordingly, in examining a criminal case, the object of the court is not only to impose a penalty on the accused, if found guilty, but to educate and reform the criminal so as to be made into a good citizen.

Through their procedure the courts educate the people to promote the spirit of loyalty to the state, observe strictly laws, protect the state property, faithfully fulfil state and social duties, and maintain the social order.

The foregoing tasks and duties of our court set forth the organizational principle of the popular, democratic judicial system in the Republic. The Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Law on Courts of Justice set down the principles of our judicial system as follows:

The first trial is conducted with the participation of the people's assessors whose rights shall be equal with judges.

In our judicial system, the first trial is confined to the sitting of the court to hear arguments presented by the litigants and the passing of judgement. The second trial and the appeals to higher court are limited to the review of the proceedings of the first trial to determine its propriety. Therefore the participation of assessors in the first trial is of special significance for ensuring the actual participation of the people in trials. The people's assessors elected from among workers, peasants and other working people, have daily



contacts with the popular masses. Consequently, they may well represent the people better than those engaged in judicial field professionally.

In the trial, assessors have equal rights with judges. The first trial court consists of a judge and two assessors, and a case is decided by these three. So the will of the assessors in the first trial plays a decisive role in examining the case.

The entire body of judges in our country, as provided for in the Constitution of the D.P.R.K., is elected. The justices and assessors for the Supreme Court are elected by the Supreme People's Assembly, and judges for the courts of provinces, cities and counties are elected by the people's assemblies of provinces, cities and counties respectively.

As the people's assemblies in our country are the people's power organized with those representatives elected by the people, the election of judges and assessors by the people's assemblies means, therefore, that they are elected by the people.

In our country no formal qualifications are required to assume the offices of judge and assessor as in the capitalist countries. As expressly provided for in the Constitution of the D.P.R.K., every citizen who has electoral right has the right to be elected as judge or assessor. All workers, peasants and other working people are provided with the opportunity to participate in the administration of the law, thereby being able to fulfil their duties as the masters of the country.

It is envisaged in the elective system of judges that the judges shall be responsible to their electors. It is the duty of judges to report their work to their electors, which will serve to make the judges more conscious of their responsibilities and will further strengthen the ties between judges and people. And the people are provided with the opportunity to supervise the work of judges whom they elected. All these will help to reflect the people's true will in administration of the nation's laws.

Judges are independent and subject only to the law in examining a case. In his deliberation he does not allow any interference from any organizations or individuals. The case is tried only in the light of the authority of the law.

The law in our country is an expression of the will of the people and that of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. Above all, its purpose is to defend the policy of the Party and Government. Accordingly, the strict observance of law by the judges would ultimately mean the enforcement of the policies of the Party and Government which embody the will of the people. So the conception of a judge's independence is based on

democratic principles which enable our courts to reflect the will of the people correctly. Therefore the unprincipled personal stand of judges has no place in our courts.

In our country, all cases are tried in public. To enable the working people to attend the court trials the dates of trials are announced in advance. By exposing crimes and offences of the accused, and meting out just punishment on the offenders in the presence of the public the courts carry out the educators' role for enhancing vigilance of the people and the workings of laws. The presence of the public gives judges an ever stronger sense of responsibility while the electors are provided with the opportunity to supervise directly the functions of judges.

Spies in the pay of the U.S. imperialists, national traitors and other enemies of the people are tried in an open court and the will of the people is reflected in the court's sentences under the strict observance of the law.

Thus the courts endeavour to realize the desire and will of the people, while the people are given ever greater confidence in the judicial system.

In our judicial system, the accused is fully guaranteed legal rights, specially his right to defence.

In a criminal case, the accused is guaranteed the right to defend himself. The accused can freely ask the court for witnesses and to interrogate other parties. Moreover, the accused, once he is indicted, has a right to counsel of his own or his family's choosing. And the counsel can at any time have an interview with the accused.

Our counsel system is a people's democratic one. Its basic duty is to provide the people with legal aid and render assistance to the courts in just deliberations. If the accused, for any reason, is unable to engage a counsel, the court appoints for the accused an official one as a matter of duty, thereby guaranteeing the accused the right to defence.

The trial in our country is conducted on the basis of evidence. Only when evidence is presented as a proof of criminal acts at the trial is the accused given the verdict of guilt. There is no need to force confession out of the accused. Such a well-worn device as torture in the capitalist countries cannot be found in our country.

As provided for in the Constitution of the D.P.R.K., our judicial system consists of the courts of provinces, cities and counties with the Supreme Court as the highest, which guides and supervises the judicial work of all other courts making a unified judicial system on the principle that all people are equal before the law.

The city, county and district courts are the elementary ones in our judicial system.



Every city, county or district has a local court, which enables the will of the local people to be reflected further correctly in our judicial system, and the cases to be tried in conformity with the local conditions.

The people's court conducts the first trial of the civil and criminal cases in its jurisdiction. Besides, the people's court regards it as one of the most important duties to give the people assistance on legal problems. The people consult the people's court to get help whenever they are confronted with legal questions, which testifies to the fact that our judicial system is the one elected by the people.

Every province has a provincial court.

It is supervised, as a lower court, by the Supreme Court. And it supervises, as a higher, the courts of cities and counties.

As provided for in Article 89 of the Constitution of the D.P.R.K., the Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ of the country. Since only the Supreme Court is responsible for supervising all the other courts in their activities, the judicial procedure is well conducted on a unified principle throughout the country.

The first trial is conducted by one presiding judge and two people's assessors, and the second trial and appeals to higher court by three judges.

At the first trial the court gives the accused sentence or decision on the basis of evidence presented. But the second trial examines the cases of appeal or protest on the basis of the lower court's records, and confirms the legality of the judgement by the lower courts or in some cases sends them back if any illegality is found.

As it is strictly prohibited in criminal cases to change the sentences of the first trial against the accused at the second trial, the accused can appeal to higher courts at his will.

Besides, the judicial organs in our country render "supplementary decision," on the basis of the facts presented to the court, to draw the attention of the various interested bodies to prevent reoccurrence of such offence. Thus they proceed with the explanatory work on the law, making the people well aware of the government decisions and orders.

Our judicial workers not only defend the people's power by means of inflicting punishment on the people's enemy but also educate the people in democratic ideas and in the patriotic labour-loving spirit, thereby participating actively in building the country and in running the state.

Today in the northern part of the country great success is being achieved in socialist construction. Keeping pace with the progress of socialist construction, our judicial system has come to display more vigorously its popular democratic character confidently safeguarding the precious achievements attained after liberation from every criminal infringement.

However, in South Korea, the judicial system has become a tool for oppressing the people and stifling democracy, in support of the aggressive U.S. imperialists' policy as well as the traitorous crimes of the Syngman Rhee clique.

The judicial system of the Syngman Rhee's regime which inherited the most barbarous judicial system left by the Japanese imperialists with added shameless features of the American method stands at the top in its reactionary character. Judges are appointed by the "President"; the preliminary investigations are conducted by torture and deception; and the counsel is left as a money-mad free profession. Under this judicial system not an iota of democracy nor of the people's will is to be found. The "trial" in South Korea merely legalizes the concocted "crime" or false "evidence". Even this "legal process" is often ignored by the police and gendarmes. Today in South Korea many innocent people are massacred by the U.S. army, the puppet civil and military police without a trial.

The entire Korean people are endeavouring for the peaceful unification of the country demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea. And the entire judicial workers in the northern part of the country, being fully aware of the fact that socialist construction in the northern part is a material guarantee for the country's peaceful unification, are making every effort for the consolidation of the democratic judicial system in our country.



# Reactionary Education in South Korea

KIM CHANG JOO

THE colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique in South Korea is also seen clearly in their educational policy.

They have been working desperately through education, on the one hand, to infuse a servile spirit into the South Korean people by spreading cosmopolitanism, an ideological tool of world imperialists, so as to make them serve faithfully the American imperialists, while attempting to bring back the Dark Age in South Korea, on the other.

They have been working frenziedly to stir the people with anti-Communism, and to turn schools into barracks or a fertile ground for racketeers.

## Militarization of Education

Since the Military Armistice Agreement which the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rheeites had no choice but to sign after the crushing defeat they suffered, they have resorted openly to an intensified military training programme for students. It was their well calculated plan to secure man-power from university, college and high school students for the Syngman Rhee's puppet army, the less expensive cannon fodder — only one twenty-fifth of the American army in cost, the U.S. imperialists claim — in line with the Eisenhower's criminal war policy, "Let Asians fight Asians".

Consequently special significance was placed on their military training programme of students in order to increase the puppet army's strength and equip it with new types of weapons under the labels of "universal conscription" and "organizing crack units".

And in April 1954 the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique put through the so-called "programme of military training" for further intensification of their military training of youth and students to "keep a pool of officers for the army". Under this programme the students, besides their daily military drill, are taught to handle rifles and artillery guns. And sometimes they are sent to army barracks to live an army life with regular army men.

Students were taken into army by conscription or as officer-candidates. And on November 7, 1956, Syngman Rhee and his clique abrogated the presidential decree on the deferment of military age students from draft. This was to fill their annual conscription number of 200,000 youth with the draft of students. Incidentally, their conscription goal for 1957 expanded to 246,834 men and 230,000 for 1958. Moreover, along with the introduction of nuclear weapons they felt the need of forming the so-called crack units with educated youth to handle the new weapons. Therefore, starting from April 1957 with the aid of terrorist police they set out to finish conscription of military age students by August of that year, which meant 57 per cent of the total number of students.

Their scheme, however, met with stubborn opposition on the part of the students, and things did not move as they had expected.

## "Anti-Communism Education"

The U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rheeites who once clamored about "separation of education and politics" have shown, after the truce, the true nature of their educational programme. Loudly they shouted "anti-Communism education" and "moral and ethical education" to force the people to accept the current social condition.

Attempts are being made to rationalize and justify their cry of "March North" with the programme of intensifying military training, anti-Soviet, anti-Communism educational policy to ignite an aggressive war was more than clearly evident in the so-called "programme of anti-Communism, democratic education" issued in April 1954, by Li Sun Keun, the then minister of education of the puppet regime, and in the "Outline of Anti-Communism Education" put forward in August of the same year by a Syngman Rhee's "special order."

Through "Outline of Anti-Communism Education" the Syngman Rhee clique sought the following:

First, to divert the students from truth, scientific development of social affairs by



branding Communism with "irrationality" and clothing U.S. colonial rule and the Syngman Rheeites' traitorous policy with "democracy".

Secondly, to hide their aggression and the ultimate defeat they suffered in the war.

Thirdly, to infuse the student with the "correctness" of militarization of schools and conscription of students while instigating another aggressive war.

Fourthly, by repeating time and again what John Dewey preached on "remaking human-beings" and "morals first" denying class struggle and revolution accompanied by malicious slander against socialism and people's democracy, they attempt to soothe the people into accepting the society created in South Korea by the enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists.

It is obvious that the anti-Communism educational policy is inseparable from the "moral and ethical education", the aim of which is to make scientific revolutionary theory and world outlook alien to students so as to leave them in darkness. This is the essence of their reactionary educational policy, an embodiment of cosmopolitanism the U.S. imperialists keep harping on.

In short, through the "moral and ethical education" the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique are trying to turn the South Korean people into their vassals. In other words, theirs is an enslavement educational policy.

### Blinding the People

After the Armistice the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique further extended their policy of darken-the-mind education to every field of culture. Thus, the entire field of education was polluted with their "anti-Communist education," "moral education," along with mythical religious doctrines and antiquity.

Noteworthy in this respect is the specific role played by American missionaries in disseminating the ideology of cosmopolitanism. The number of American missionaries in South Korea jumped from 30 in 1952 to over 300 at the end of 1954. Through their teaching of English and other subjects in mission schools and other schools, they preach the "leading role of the English-speaking peoples," "racist principles," and mythical religious writings.

To smooth the road to an easier dissemination of these ideas of cosmopolitanism, national nihilism is being advocated. And for this purpose, the school curriculum of "social life" was available which played the reactionary role of conveying the ideology of national nothingism.

The following is from a middle-school textbook entitled "History of Our Country":

"The warm climate and comparatively mountainous topography of the peninsula tended to make our people mild-tempered and narrow-minded. And the narrow-mindedness ultimately turned into timidity... irresolute-ness and stupidity." (p. 219 op. cit.)

Thus, those rogues in South Korea are even using the favourable natural and geographical conditions of our country in paralysing the minds of the younger generation lest they cultivate national pride and confidence.

In keeping with cosmopolitanism, Confucianism is being employed under the pretext that it is "national," in their programme of the darken-the-mind education. The puppet Syngman Rhee, dancing to the tune of the U.S. imperialist policy, says:

"Since Confucianism and Christianity are not incompatible with each other... we should not abolish the ideas of the Three Laws and Five Virtues of Confucianism if we are to avert national degeneration." (Taihan Educational Almanac)

In this way the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, under the cover of Confucianism, are busy with their scheme to implant the fatalistic ideologies of blind obedience in the minds of the youth and children of South Korea. Needless to say, this is, in the last analysis, closely connected with the cosmopolitan ideas that deny national pride and confidence in order to tame the people and make them subservient to the American "masters."

### Nests of Racketeers

Schools in South Korea are anything but educational institutions. The schools are the haunts of racketeers. It is no exaggeration to say the schools in South Korea are a miniature of today's degenerated and pellmell society of South Korea. On the other hand, South Korean schools are being converted into profitable enterprises also because of the policy of the puppet regime of the Syngman



Rhee clique that limits their educational budget to the minimum.

The U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique keep blowing their trumpet about the "March North," and are appropriating enormous sums of military and police expenditure, while cutting educational appropriations under the repeated "retrenchment" or "super retrenchment" policy. And this provided them with an opportunity under the impressive name of "self-supporting educational programme," to impose the heavy burden of school expenditure, even in the case of state or public schools, upon the parents of the students and students themselves.

This led the students to bear heavy burdens of contributions, turning inevitably the schools into overt nests of racketeers as the underhanded way of entrance to schools — buying with money — was more widely and openly practised. The abolishment on November 7, 1956, of the "tentative act on the deferment of students from draft" made the privileged circles resort more than ever to money and power to secure exemptions from military service for their sons.

Consequently, schools in South Korea are swarmed with racketeers who spare no means to make money.

Bigger contributions are demanded by school authorities of students — students of middle schools and colleges, public and private. In 1957, the amount of contributions imposed upon a new university student was between 55,100 and 72,000 hwan, old students were made to "contribute" between 37,800 hwan and 48,700 hwan.

Tuition fees and admission fees in 1957 were between two and eight times as much as in 1956.

A pupil of primary school had to pay in 1956 400 hwan each month as parent-teacher association fees, whereas it soared to 1,200 hwan in the following year!

It goes without saying that most of the money thus collected is pocketed by educational racketeers leaving very little for running the schools.

This is not the only way, of course. Great sums of money are collected under various names, openly or otherwise. Large fees are to be collected from the "admission through back door." Those who failed entrance examination are admitted through the back door so

long as they can meet the bids of the racketeers. To be sure, they have worked out a quotation list.

*Seoul Shinmun*, a South Korean daily, reported on March 5, 1955 that 500,000 hwan was for the first rate colleges, and 300,000 and 200,000 for the second and the third rate respectively!

Such profiteering is a common practice in all schools, especially above the middle school level.

At the beginning of 1955 school year, the school racketeers made no less than some 20 billion hwan! It is no wonder then that in South Korea, a new school year is the most profitable time — the time to make a fortune at a stroke. And the back door of schools is left opened to invite in the sons and daughters of the privileged class and the rich so long as they come with a large bag of money. Again, the same *Seoul Shinmun* reported in March 1957, the month when entrance examinations take place in South Korea, that such racketeering was widely practised in schools of all levels in Seoul.

Many were admitted to middle schools and even to primary schools through the back door. The amount of bribe to primary school authorities and school inspectors is determined by the contents of confidential reports of applicant to be submitted on behalf of the applicants, while the school inspectors exert pressure upon school authorities to take in certain pupils. In collusion with each other, the privileged class and educational racketeers are openly conducting illegal admission of the sons and daughters of the rich to schools.

But the story is quite different if it comes to the sons and daughters of working people.

The gate to schools of higher level is tightly closed upon them as they are unable to pay huge contributions, even though they pass the entrance examinations. And their failure in making such contributions leads to their expulsion from school and cancellation of graduation.

According to a dispatch of the South Korean news agency Tongyang Tongshin on March 27, 1957, some 30 per cent of the applicants, who had passed the entrance examination of the "Seoul College" and "Tongkok College" were not admitted, while 21 per cent of such applicants were barred from entering



the "Choongang College." And the picture was little different with the "Koryu College" and "Yonse College."

Another South Korean news agency Haptong Tongshin reported on January 25, 1958 that in November 1957, only 69 per cent of the total students was registered for the second term in half of the colleges in South Korea.

Payment of huge sums of contributions at the beginning of each new term has led to a

sharp decrease in the number of the enrolled. Many students are either dismissed, suspended or ordered to stay away because they can not pay contributions.

The Haptong Tongshin news agency, pointing out that such state of affairs represented the impoverished life of the South Korean people, commented that the decrease in the number of students was also due to the conscription of poor students into the army by the Syngman Rhee clique.

## "YANKS, GO HOME!"

*The February 5 Statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the peaceful unification of the country and the joint statement of the Governments of the D.P.R.K. and the People's Republic of China are evoking an enthusiastic response among the entire Korean people who long for the immediate tearing down of the barriers between North and South Korea to realize the reunification of the country.*

*The Korean people are more than clearly aware of the fact through their experience that all the misery and sufferings of their fellow-countrymen in South Korea are due to the occupation of South Korea by the American armed forces.*

*Only the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea will enable the Korean people to achieve the peaceful unification of the country without any foreign interference. In every nook and corner of the northern part of the Republic, the people's voice demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists' armed forces from South Korea is ringing louder than ever before.*

(The editor)

### RIM SO HYANG

*Merited Artiste of the  
D.P.R.K.*

An artist feels true happiness only when he can exert all his zeal and energy in his profession and for the people who love and appreciate his art.

Therefore, I do not hesitate to say that I'm a happy person. I receive the warm affection of the people as a Merited Artiste of the D.P.R.K., and the era that I live in is one in which the Korean classi-

cal opera, the national art, to which I have been devoting all my energy from childhood, is flourishing under the correct guidance of the Party and the Government of the Republic.

Not infrequently as I stand on the stage amidst a storm of applause from the full house, my mind is filled with a mixed feeling of happiness and painful recollections of the past and my sadness over my friends in South Korea who cannot share our happiness.

It is heart-breaking to remember

the life of artists of our national theatre in the cruel days of the Japanese imperialist rule in Korea. We roamed from this village to that, often hungry, seeking a stage to give performances on. When the August 15 liberation came, I was farming in Posung, South Chulla Province.

Free at last, I thought: our fatherland will be restored and our national art will flourish.

I went to Seoul full of hope, to where many friends of mine, de-



spite cruel treatment and poverty, had kept to our national art.

Our enthusiasm knew no bounds when we organized the "Kook-keuksa" (National Drama Troupe) with Jo Sang Sun, Jung Nam Hi and O Tai Suk. We were to perform the classical opera "Choonhyangjun."

But an unforeseen calamity befell upon us just before opening: no theatre was to be had!

The "Boominkwan" (city hall), the biggest hall in Seoul, was occupied by the U.S. forces while most of the theatres in Seoul were forced to show the decadent American films.

No theatre was available for staging dramas or classical operas, because American monopoly capitalists held the "right" to show their films in these theatres and refused to let us use the theatre.

Very often we had to postpone or stop altogether our performances because we were unable to rent a theatre.

The joy of liberation was short-lived. As the days went by, American imperialists' and Syngman Rhee's suppression of the Korean people became more rampant. An artist's life was one of humiliation and poverty.

Every theatre in South Korea was used to house American "gangster" films and American burlesque shows. And we artists were put out on the street again. Some of our leading artists were frequently attacked by the terrorists of the reactionary groups during performance and sometimes fired at in broad daylight. No artist with patriotic consciousness could appear on the stage.

How I longed for the northern part of the Republic where artists could freely pursue their professions and our national art was brilliantly flowering!

Then at last, my long-cherished dream came true. During the last

war I came into the embrace of our Republic.

Deep solicitude of the Party and the Government for the artists along with a series of measures to develop the valuable traditions of the national art have been a great source of my strength.

The way our national art is being efflorescing and developing today in the northern part of the Republic is an ample proof that artists in the Republic are proudly exerting all their energies for artistic creation.

Today's classical opera is not what was yesterday. It has a large national instrument orchestra, fine stages, and presentations based on socialist realism. It is being developed truly into a national opera.

There is no doubt that if the talented artists of South Korea are able to participate freely in our creative work, the classical opera will be further developed by leaps and bounds.

But the aggressive U.S. armed forces in South Korea are preventing this.

As I hold my fatherland so dear and consider our national art very precious, I am fighting for the withdrawal of the American occupation army from South Korea and for the peaceful unification of the country.

Today there are many artists in South Korea I once was — in the same position wandering about the street with no theatres to perform in. All this is because of the presence of the American imperialists! Words do not express my indignation!

The U.S. imperialists must leave immediately South Korea.

Yanks, go home!

## LI JIN UP

*Plumber of Bongoong  
Chemical Factory*

When I was in Seoul, I witnessed with my own eyes the most cold-

blooded act of savagery committed by the U.S. imperialists' soldiers.

I saw a U.S. army truck run over a child and the horror-stricken mother shot down by the U.S. soldiers.

A woman with a four-year child was waiting for the street car at Samkakji in Ryongsan, Seoul. The child soon got away from its mother and went out to play on the tracks. Suddenly the mother saw a U.S. army truck tearing down the road. Frightened, the mother dashed towards her child. But the wheels of the U.S. army truck crushed the child. The U.S. soldiers did even not stop their truck, but shouted back at the heart-broken mother, "Barbarian!"

Soon two U.S. M.P.s appeared on the scene. By this time a big crowd had gathered. What did the M.P.s do? One of them took out his camera and with a grin started to take a picture of the crying mother! She rushed at him, snatched the camera from him and flung it to the ground.

Then, another M.P. drew his pistol and shot her. Even today the whole incident is vivid to me.

Whenever I think of such atrocities committed by the U.S. army in South Korea, my whole body burns with anger.

The U.S. forces must withdraw from South Korea so that our country may be unified by peaceful means and our South Korean fellow countrymen be freed from cruel treatment and humiliation inflicted by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique. And our fellow countrymen in South Korea must share the happiness we enjoy in the northern part of the Republic.

## LI BOK

*Former Soldier of 4th  
Company, 78th Regi-  
ment, 27th Division,  
ROK Army*

I had been a motor-operator by



trade in South Korea. I worked in the Dalsung Mine until I was pressganged into the ROK army. It was a tungsten mine belonging to the Daihan Tungsten Company. It employed many Americans and was virtually controlled by the Americans. The American boss used to ship away tungsten we workers had mined.

They erected barbed-wire fences all around the area of the mine and posted American sentries.

The cable railway connecting pits with dressing shops was also under guard of the U.S. soldiers.

The workers' dormitory was no better than a pigsty. The Americans occupying grand houses spent their days in revelry.

Often the Americans charged, without any ground, Korean workers with theft, and lashed them ruthlessly. Sometimes, Korean workers had to test the toughness of the leather lash. Of course, I was not an exception. Workers in the mine spent a miserable life — a life similar to that of Negro slaves.

They were subjected to racial discrimination and national humiliation. They also suffered from the worst living conditions.

Wages were meager, not enough even for a single person to support,

to say nothing of his family members.

My monthly income did not exceed half of the minimum cost of living. I had to pay 75 per cent of the income for room and board.

What was still worse, even such starvation wages were not paid regularly. In many cases, some 25 per cent of the pay was pocketed by overseers.

Such being the case, workers with 3-4 family members to support would sell to usurers their pay slips at 25 per cent discount before payday came round.

Seven out of ten workers in the Dalsung Mine were selling their pay slips. If a worker fell ill, he could not afford to buy medicine.

There was neither medical treatment centre nor labour protection facilities in the mine, and any worker who was absent from work was sacked.

In South Korea under the occupation of the American imperialists, the position of workers is miserable and helpless.

The animosity of the South Korean workers against the American imperialists had reached the extreme.

The South Korean workers, living in the worst possible condition, are

longing for the happy life which the people in the North are enjoying.

They unanimously desire the peaceful unification of their fatherland.

### Dangerous Act



Syngman Rhee

*Drawing by Won Kwang Soo*



## Answer to the Call of the Party

OUR coal miners have registered great results in the struggle for the materialization of the decisions of the December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. In 1957 they overfulfilled their yearly target by 12 per cent which was a 28 per cent increase over the output of 1956. Pit drilling also was successfully carried out scoring 112.2 per cent of the plan.

Attaching greater importance to the drilling of pits, our coal miners made a strenuous effort to carry through the Party's economic policy, unfolding a movement for high speed drilling.

On the basis of these successes the First Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea set a task of increasing coal output in 1961, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan, to 2.4 times that of 1956, and urged to "further popularize the high speed drilling method for increased coal output."

Kim Jik Hyun, Twice Hero of Labour and promoter of the movement for high speed drilling in our country, is now leading the ranks of miners in the struggle for the fulfilment of the honourable task.

### Dearer than Life

When he was in Pyongyang during the Party Conference I called on him at his hotel.

In appearance he was an ordinary-looking man of medium height and sturdy physique. But I felt him to be a man of will power though looked simple-hearted. Two gold medals with hammer and sickle were shining on his breast.



*Kim Jik Hyun, Hero of Labour, in search of a new drilling method*

"Under Japanese imperialist rule the colliery was a living hell, and miners were not treated as human beings. But today the colliery is no longer the underground dungeon, and the title of coal miner has become an honourable one the people love and respect. No wonder our coal miners work well." The 39-year-old coal miner started his story like this.

He has worked for 25 years in the Aoji Colliery.

He was born in a poor family. His father died when he was three years old and his mother when he was nine. Though he had three brothers, he could not depend upon them for support, for it was all they could do to support themselves as hired hands of rich farmers. So the nine-year-old orphan had to earn his living. He became a servant of a landlord, and had to work hard under cruel treatment.

Through such a hard life he grew into a tenacious boy, able to stand the wear and tear of the world. When he was 14 years old he got a job at the Aoji Colliery. He did everything, from sorting to loading coal. He was subjected to hard labour and merciless exploitation for over 10 years under Japanese management.

Poverty, maltreatment and hard labour were the workers' lot there. No safety devices were provided. So there were frequent accidents. Kim Jik Hyun witnessed many terrible scenes of disaster. His brother, Kim Rai Hyun, a prop-setter, was crushed to death when a pit came down. In July 1938, 43 workers were killed in a flooded pit.

As a lone orphan he came to know the sor-



rows of the homeless and oppressed and to have a hostile feeling against the exploiters.

He talked with indignation about the horrible spectacle of the accident:

"Not to speak of the dead men, their families left behind presented an appalling spectacle. Weeping wives cried for their husband to be given back to them, and children called in vain, 'Father, father!' But what could they do but to leave the place shedding bitter tears?" He continued.

"But since the country's liberation by the great Soviet Army our status has changed. The Workers' Party of Korea and the people's power have made us true revolutionary fighters. No wonder that the coal miners' patriotic enthusiasm has been further enhanced. We workers in the Aoji Colliery restored the pits badly damaged by the fleeing Japanese imperialists and began in July 1946 to mine coal."

As a mining worker, Kim Jik Hyun overfulfilled his quota by 120 per cent, and next year by 150 per cent. He was commended by Premier Kim Il Sung for his patriotic endeavor. This was the third great thing that had happened in his life — the first being the liberation of his country and the second, his admittance as a Party member.

He learned how to read and write after liberation. Under the special concern of the Party he graduated from the Central School for Training Industrial Cadres, and then the Central Party School. He has been devoting himself to the Party and revolution, leading the renovators' ranks. He has been member of the Central Committee of the Party since 1948. He said with deep emotion.

"Besides my blood parents I have another. That is the Party. The Party has brought me up as a son of the fatherland. So the name of Party member is dearer to me than my life."

### A Signal-fire

In 1952 Kim Jik Hyun overfulfilled his drilling quota by 335 per cent by introducing the plural blasting method, which was an innovation in coal mining. For this meritorious service he was awarded on February 13, 1953, the title of Hero of Labour. Since then he has been making even more strenuous efforts for the increased output of coal.

He attended the December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, which

urged the entire coal miners to give priority to drilling to bring about an innovation in coal mining.

On returning from the plenum he began to examine the conditions of the colliery. He decided that the old method could not meet the call of the Party.

In 1956 he had drilled 81 metres in a month in digging a diagonal pit. But that was far from 100 metres which had to be done. He could find no answer to this problem, though he pondered it day and night.

In the meantime the year was out and the hope-filled year 1957 dawned, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan.

"Is there anything impossible under the Party's guidance and aid? No, I don't think so." He thought to himself recalling the past hardship and difficulties in the period of restoring the colliery, during and after the war.

The colliery had been severely damaged by the enemy during the war, and stopped functioning temporarily. The entire workers and technicians guided and inspired by the Party overcame despite the rain of enemy bombs every difficulty — shortage of labour power, lack of machines and technique, etc. They reconstructed the colliery and ensured the war-time production. It was under such difficult circumstances that he initiated the multi-blasting method.

As he thought it over, he became more confident.

"Yes, I'll be able to find a way. I'm sure it's possible to drill 100 metres, even more than that."

At the beginning of the year he called on the Party chairman to discuss the matter with him.

Leaving the room after a talk, he said to the chairman, "I assure you, Comrade chairman, I will not fail."

"I wish you success, Comrade Kim. It is the most important task set by the Party before us coal miners," the Party chairman encouraged him.

Walking homeward, he thought again of his discussion with the Party chairman:

"For ensuring over 100 metres of drilling by the work teams which have so far drilled an average of 30-40 metres monthly it is necessary to enhance the efficiency of blasting to more than twice that of the past and heighten its frequency. Above all, enthusiasm must



be roused among team members. For this purpose the work teams must be reorganized into a combined one. Drilling, blasting, loading and prop-setting must be rationalized by means of parallel cyclic method along with the multi-blasting method. And wages must be paid in accordance with the amount of work done."

Next day he told the team members of his plan. Some of them just stared at him. One man, however, came out in support of him, saying:

"You are right. We should have done it already. We have never failed to respond to the call of the Party." Jang Kil Hwan's words inspired the others, and they also agreed with him.

After further discussion they launched movement for high speed drilling.

The entire colliery became animated. The Party organization and management rendered positive aid to the work team.

But Ryoo Cheuk Won, an anti-revolutionary renegade, and his followers who had smuggled themselves into the Ministry of Coal Industry interfered in various ways with the movement in an attempt to undermine the Party policy with regard to coal industry. They condemned Kim Jik Hyun saying, "It's a mere dream," or "It doesn't cover the expenses." And they attempted to hinder the movement, opposing the initiative of front-rank workers.

Some backward workers also came out to undermine and oppose the movement saying, "There is a limit to bragging!" Thus many obstacles were thrown in the way of the movement.

The coal miners, however, knew well the correctness of the economic policy of the Party, and rose up for the carrying out of the task, dealing a blow to the anti-revolutionary renegades and waverers. But incessant effort was required for ensuring high speed drilling.

There were 14 members of the work team including the team leader Jang Kil Hwan. They were united as one to raise the frequency of blast from the former 2-3 to 4-4.4 times a day, and reduced the time of loading debris and setting props from 300-340 minutes to 160.

Thus they drilled an average of 5 metres daily, and maximum 8.1 metres. They drilled

101.8 metres in 18 days, and 139.2 metres in a month establishing a new record in the work.

Thanks to the help rendered by the Party and management the high-speed drilling method was popularized in the colliery. Soon the patriotic movement extended over the whole country. More than 80 work teams have so far joined the movement, and they are now drilling an average of 150-200 metres at high speed.

"In our colliery, by the end of last year the number of high-speed drilling work teams had grown to 15, and 88 per cent of the total drilling work has now been done by them. At the end of the year over 500,000 tons of coal were ready to be mined, which was unthinkable before.

"The brigade to which I belong fulfilled by the end of April 1957 the yearly quota, and the 1958 plan by last October. Changes have taken place in the workers' living conditions, too. The monetary wages of the employees increased 87 per cent over 1956." He said with a proud smile like that only those who have honourably carried out the important task set by the Party can smile.

This advanced method played a decisive role in solving the problem of drilling prior to mining. In fact it has brought a drastic change to our coal industry.

On February 21 the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. conferred on Kim Jik Hyun the title of Twice Hero of Labour for his meritorious services.

"My success in introducing the high-speed drilling method is due in part to my colleagues who have enthusiastically helped to popularize it. When I go back to our colliery I will continue to strive for the further improvement of the method.

"I have drafted a plan to reorganize all the work teams into combined teams working on four places and drill 150 metres per month. We will finish tunnelling of Hwoiam pit by May Day and Ryongyun by August 15."

Kim Jik Hyun who is always faithful to the Party is fully determined to fulfil the assignment set forth in the First Five-Year Plan seven months ahead of schedule.

His pledge is not an exception. All miners in the Aoji Colliery are putting their energies into the overfulfilment of their production task, thus expanding our fuel bases.

SUH HONG RIN





## TUNNELLING GOES AHEAD

In order to beat their targets of coal mining, which are higher than last year's, miners in the Junchun Colliery have formed new tunnelling teams. Each of the teams now tunnels 500 metres a month.

In February, the teams tunnelled an average of 16.63 metres every day, while the speed of tunnelling in March was faster than in the previous month.

With the tunnelling going ahead of mining, it has been made possible for the colliers to fulfil their production plan for the year which is 70 per cent higher than last year's, and, at the same time, to carry out the task they themselves set for the production of 10,000 additional tons of coal.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS BEGIN

In accordance with the Cabinet decision, from April 1st, state farms and stock farms, experimental farms and observatories which are located in areas suitable for meteorological observations started their work. They are also studying meteorological phenomena affecting farming.

Measures were taken to improve the elementary meteorological observation in towns and county seats, and to carry out on a broad scale elementary meteorological observations in state farms and stock farms, experimental farms, machine-hire stations and agricultural co-operatives.

The strengthening of hydrologic and marine meteorological observations is also envisaged.

All these measures are for making the most of natural conditions in developing the national economy

and for preventing natural calamities.

## CONVEYOR-BELT FOR COAL TRANSPORT

Recent prospecting work in pit No. 5 of the Kokonwon Colliery proved that there was a layer of high-caloried coal, 8 to 14 metres thick, lying deep underground.

It is planned to tap the layer from the fourth quarter of this year, and now conveyor-belts are being installed in the pit. First stage of the project for installing conveyor-belts to a point 1,100 metres beneath the surface was scheduled to be completed by the end of the year. But the workers have resolved to complete it by the coming May Day. They also pledged themselves to complete the second stage, extending the belt down to the layer, eight months ahead of schedule.

The project is proceeding apace, and it is expected that 300,000 tons of high-caloried coal will be mined annually from the fourth quarter of this year.

## 9TH ANNIVERSARY OF KOREAN-SOVIET AGREEMENT ON ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL CO-OPERATION MARKED

The 9th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Agreement on Economic and Cultural Cooperation was marked in all cities, towns and industrial enterprises in Korea.

Lectures and photo exhibitions dealing with Korean-Soviet friendship as well as friendly gatherings were arranged. And the Korean people-addressed letters to the Soviet people.

To mark the anniversary, gatherings were arranged in cities, towns and in industrial establishments.

In Pyongyang, a gathering took place on the evening of March 17, with the working people in the city and representatives of the people from every walk of life attending.

Also present at the gathering were A. M. Puzanov, Soviet Ambassador

to Korea, staff members of the Soviet Embassy, representatives of diplomatic corps in Pyongyang and foreign technical personnel in Korea.

## VACATIONERS FLOCK TO SANATORIA AND REST HOMES

On March 15, eleven sanatoria and rest homes of our Republic received the first group of visitors this year, some 2,000 in all.

Four more sanatoria, including one in Sukwangsa with 200 beds for metal, steel and iron workers and another four rest homes, including one in Songdownon, Wonsan, with 500 beds and various recreational equipment, will open this year.

Some 20,000 more working folk than last year will spend their holidays in sanatoria and rest homes.

## EXCHANGING TRADE REPRESENTATIVES BETWEEN KOREA AND EGYPT

Memoranda on exchanging trade representatives between Korea and Egypt were exchanged in Peking on March 20.

Last December, at the negotiations between the representatives of the governments of Korea and Egypt where a trade agreement was signed, the Korean representative proposed to exchange trade representatives.

On the instructions of the Government of the Republic of Egypt, Mohammed Medharu Ei Taru, Egyptian trade counsellor in Peking, sent to Pang Tai Ryul, trade counsellor of the Korean Embassy in Peking, a memorandum which expressed the agreement of the Egyptian Government to the proposals for exchanging trade representatives between the two countries.

Pang Tai Ryul, on the instructions of the Korean Government, handed to the Egyptian trade counsellor in Peking a memorandum



acknowledging receipt of the memorandum of the Egyptian Government.

### **DYESTUFF FACTORY UNDER CONSTRUCTION**

A project for a dyestuff factory which will produce 900 tons of various kinds of dyestuff has been undertaken with the economic and technical assistance of the fraternal Hungarian people.

The site of the factory has been chosen in the yard of the Bongoong Chemical Factory.

Korean technicians and workers, together with the Hungarian experts, have completed survey work and measuring of underground water.

Preparation is now under way for full-scale construction. Temporary buildings and storehouses are being built, sidings and roads laid and prefabricated block yards have been marked out.

### **KOREAN PEOPLE'S DELEGATIONS VISIT C.P.V.S**

To convey the wholehearted gratitude and greetings of the Korean people to the Chinese People's Volunteers on the eve of their withdrawal from Korea Korean people's delegations visited the C.P.V.s who rendered immortal services in driving back U.S. aggression.

A people's delegation led by Han Sang Doo, alternate member of the Presidium of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, and composed of Minister of State Control Pak Moon Kyu, generals of the People's Army and representatives of the people from every walk of life visited the C.P.V. fighters at their posts on March 22. The delegation was

accompanied by artists of the State Art Theatre.

Another delegations led by Minister of Labour Kim Woong Ki and by Minister of Local Economic Administration Jung Sung Un also visited the C.P.V. units.

### **CONCRETE PRODUCTION INDUSTRIALIZED**

Concrete is demanded in large quantities now in Pyongyang for house building and pavement work. To industrialize the production of concrete, a mixing centre is to be set up on the bank of the Taidong River.

Big mixers with the capacity of turning out 1.5 cubic metres of concrete in one operation, conveyor-belts and automatic weighing instruments will be installed.

When completed, the centre will supply concrete every 20 minutes to each construction site in the city.

### **PRICES OF TINNED FRUIT AND EDIBLE OIL CUT**

Following the cuts in state retail prices of foodstuff in February — canned meat, meat pies, sausage and seasoning stuff — the Government recently again reduced the state retail prices of some processed fruit and edible oil.

Prices of apple jam were reduced by 41.2 per cent, pear jam 44.7 per cent, maize and peanut oil by 33.3 per cent respectively. The price cuts were effective from March 26 in Pyongyang, and in other localities it went into effect on April 1.

### **90TH ANNIVERSARY OF GORKY'S BIRTH OBSERVED**

On March 27, the workers, men of literature and art, and students in

Pyongyang held a gathering to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of Maxim Gorky, an outstanding Russian writer and the initiator of socialist realism in literature and art.

Writer Li Ki Yung made a report on the career and literary activity of Gorky.

At the gathering, People's Artist Hwang Chul recited a part of *Mother*, which was followed by the performance of the play *The Lower Depths*.

### **"ROK" ARMYMEN CROSS OVER TO THE NORTH**

The number of "ROK" army men who cross over to the North in opposition to the policy of the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique for another war, is growing.

On March 20, a meeting took place in Pyongyang to welcome the 16 "ROK" army men who had recently come over to the North.

Working people in Pyongyang, representatives of the people from every walk of life, leading personnel of all political parties and social organizations in the city and men and officers of the People's Army attended the meeting.

Jun Sang Bom, former 1st Lt. and leader of the 2nd Platoon, 8th Company, 3rd Battalion, 75th Regiment, 26th Division of the "ROK" army, and 15 other soldiers were warmly welcomed.

General Han Myong Wook of the Korean People's Army, in accordance with Decision No. 90 of the Military Council of the D.P.R.K. awarded prizes to Jun Sang Bom and five other soldiers who have crossed over to the North.



조선 민주주의 인민 공화국 정부와 중화 인민 공화국 정부의  
공 동 성 명



평화통일



Korean people give full support to the joint statement of the Korean and Chinese Governments and demand the immediate withdrawal of the aggressive U.S. army

"Yanks, Go Home!"

Painting by Li Choon Soo

Reprinted from Rodong Shinmoon



