

EA

NEW KOREA

EAST ASIATIC LIBRARY ✓

No. 9 (28)

1958





Today's Stalin Street

PYONGYANG, YESTERDAY AND TODAY

But the Youth Street looked like
this when the war ended



This is how Stalin Street looked
during the war when the U.S. im-
perialists destroyed it



The newly-built Youth Street



NEW KOREA

MONTHLY JOURNAL

Published by FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE
Pyongyang

September 1958

CONTENTS

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea—the Banner of Freedom and Happiness for the Korean People	3
Korean Question Must Be Settled by the Korean People Themselves	8
HONG JEUNG SHIK: Our Reasonable Proposals for the Peaceful Unification of the Country	10
KIM TAIK YUNG: The Constitution of the D.P.R.K.—A Constitution for the People	16
CHOI YUNG IL: Decisions of the June Plenum, C.C., Workers' Party of Korea and the Struggle for Carrying Out the Decisions	20
Grave Warning to Imperialists American and British Imperialists, Hands Off Lebanon and Jordan!	25
Ten Years under the Banner of the Republic	27
KIM DUK JOON: For Joyous Labour and a Happy Life	33
CHOI MYUNG HAK: For Unlimited Scientific Research	35
KIM CHUL KYOO: Pyongyang in Celebration of Tenth Birthday of the Republic	37
KIM SEUNG HYUNG: U.S. Criminal Act	42
LI YUN: In Panmunjom	44
Second Stage of C.P.V. Withdrawal Concluded	48
PAIK JONG JIN: An Awaited Letter	50
GALI EVA GALYA: Among Young Korean Friends	51
KIM RYUN: Who Pulls the Wires Behind Syngman Rhee?	52
Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Established	55
In the News	57
FRONT COVER: A group by Wun Yong Hak and Jo Chang Koo	
BACK COVER: Flower Vase decorated with silver thread by the Pyongyang Art Production Centre	
Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea — the Banner of Freedom and Happiness for the Korean People

ON September 9 the Korean people greet the tenth anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—their glorious fatherland—at a time when socialist upbuilding is leaping forward at an incredibly fast tempo and socialism is scoring decisive victory in all spheres of life in the northern half of the Republic.

On the occasion of the honoured national holiday the Korean people look back, with great national pride and confidence, upon the brilliant successes and the worthy life they have achieved in the past under the banner of the Republic.

The period since the August 15 liberation, particularly the decade that separates us from the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has been a period full of the most profound revolutionary changes in our country's history. It has been a period when our people, having become the master of their own fate, demonstrated their inexhaustible strength to the fullest extent at home and abroad, through their arduous but glorious struggle.

During the period our people have registered a great victory of historic importance under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, thus bringing about a radical change in our country's appearance.

In a matter of some ten years, the northern part of the Republic was turned into a socialist paradise, a paradise of freedom and happiness for the people, with its century-old backwardness in all domains of life and the remnants of the old, colonial and semi-feudal society eliminated.

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has represented a great gain in the history of the Korean people's revolutionary struggle, and meant the successful realization of the long-cherished hope of our nation.

As is known to all, the basic question in any revolution is that of state power.

In the dark days of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the patriots of Korea, particularly the staunch Communists of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, waged a long, sanguinary struggle against the Japanese imperialist colonial plunderers for the restoration of their fatherland and the establishment of a genuinely popular government. After liberation, the Workers' Party of Korea, which

inherited such patriotic tradition, mobilized the Korean people to the struggle for the upbuilding of a prosperous, democratic, independent state. It was under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea that this long-cherished, lofty national aspiration of the Korean people came true. It was brought to reality when the people's committee was established and particularly when the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded at the unanimous wish of the entire Korean people.

On that day, September 9, 1948, the most glorious page in the history of our country was recorded.

The Korean people, liberated by the great Soviet army and relying on the disinterested assistance and support rendered by it, established a genuine people's government on their own initiative, and thus embarked upon a road of creating new history. Under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and people's government, the Korean people carried out democratic reforms—among them the land reform, the century-old dream of the peasants, and the nationalization of major industries—thereby turning the northern part of the country into the powerful democratic base for the unification and independence of the country.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists, having occupied the southern part of our liberated country, have done, from the very first day of their occupation, all in their power to convert it into a colony and to keep our country artificially split. For this, the U.S. imperialists deliberately wrecked on two occasions the work of the Joint U.S.S.R.-U.S. Commission (in 1946 and 1947), whose task was to set up a united government in Korea on a democratic basis in accordance with the decision of the Moscow Conference of Three Foreign Ministers, and illegally used the flag of the U.N. in forcing the May 10 (1948) separate elections in South Korea upon the South Korean people at the point of the bayonet.

In the grave situation created in our country, the political parties and public organizations of North and South Korea, on the initiative of the Workers' Party of Korea, and proceeding from the standpoint of uniting all patriotic forces and preventing our country's split, decided to establish the highest body of people's power, the Supreme People's Assem-

bly which represents the entire Korean people, through general elections throughout North and South Korea, and form the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During the historic August 25, 1948 general elections, 99.97 per cent of the electorate went to the polls in the northern part of the Republic, and 77.52 per cent in South Korea, despite the brutal suppression and persecution by the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique. Thus, for the first time in the history of Korea the highest body of people's power—the Supreme People's Assembly—was elected and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded, according to the unanimous desire and will of the entire Korean people.

Epitomized in the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were the unanimous will and firm stand of the Korean people against the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea. In establishing the Republic, the Korean people aimed at developing the fate of their nation for themselves, which the development of Korea's revolution necessitated as an essential requirement.

For the Korean people, who had experienced the sorrows of an enslaved nation for almost half a century, the founding of the Republic meant the opening of a new life. In other words, it opened up magnificent vistas for them to create new history for the boundless prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made its debut in the international arena as an acknowledged independent state, becoming an honourable member of the great family of the socialist countries.

Thus, "our country, which had lost its colour on the world map for a long time, has come to be a bright spot again on the world map under the new flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." (Kim Il Sung)

The founding of the D.P.R.K. marked an epochal advance in the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people for the democratic development of a united independent Korea.

The Korean people find an advanced, consolidated and developed type of people's power in the D.P.R.K., which signifies the banner of freedom and independence and spells happiness for the Korean people.

Our state power, the historic revolutionary

gain of the Korean people, fulfils, in reality, the function of proletarian dictatorship, taking the form of a sovereign power of people's democratic dictatorship.

Our people's power, basing itself upon the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class, enforces dictatorship for the handful of reactionaries and democracy for the people. This fact attests most clearly to the popular and democratic character of our state power.

In guaranteeing democratic freedom and rights for the broad masses of the people, the people's power offers them ample opportunity for active participation in state affairs, and defends their interests to the full. This is why our state power is inseparably linked with the popular masses and enjoys their warm support and love.

During the past decade following the founding of the D.P.R.K. our people have achieved great successes in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life.

The people's democratic system which was established in the northern half of the country has been steadily consolidated and developed, and the political unity and solidarity of the people from all walks of life have been strengthened and developed as an invincible force on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance, the powerful political foundation of our state.

The great unity of the Party, Government and people represents the inexhaustible source of the unconquerable might of our people's democratic system, which fact has been fully borne out during the prewar peaceful construction period, in the trying time of the grim war and in the arduous struggle of the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

The severe war waged by the Korean people against the unjustifiable armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique demonstrated to the full the might of our people who had become the master of their own fate and the advantages of our people's democratic system.

In the arduous fight against the enemy the Korean people, encouraged by the powerful support and assistance given by the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the other socialist countries as well as all the peace-loving peoples the world over, displayed unequalled heroism and lofty patriotism which astounded the whole world. They defended, with their own blood, the

valuable revolutionary gains and the honour of their fatherland, thus making great contribution to peace and security in the East.

The Korean war has clearly shown that the united force of a people which fights for its own national freedom, independence and peace against the imperialist aggressors is invincible.

The three year long war had completely ruined our national economy and reduced our towns and villages to rubble. But this has now become a thing of the past.

In a period of 5 years since the armistice the appearance of our country has changed beyond recognition.

Our working people who see a bright tomorrow and happier life on the road indicated by the Party are working wonders in building socialism.

Our industry has developed into self-supporting industry in a brief space of time; it now has powerful heavy and light industrial bases. Industrial production is rising at an unprecedented tempo: in 1957, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan, the total industrial output value was 144 per cent of that in 1956. At present, the national economy of our country is entering the stage of technical reconstruction.

The rural areas of our country have undergone a change, a change from the once backward small-scale farming to the socialist type farming, with 98.6 per cent of the total peasant households embraced in the co-operatives. The consolidation of the technical and production basis of the rural economy has led to the basic solution of the food problem in the northern half of the Republic, and is making the countryside richer and more modernized.

The rapid upsurge registered in our national economy has brought about a steady increase in the real income of the people: already in 1956 it had surpassed the prewar level.

All this is the great fruit of the correct economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for ensuring the priority development of heavy industry and simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture on the basis of a most correct calculation of our country's actual conditions, and, at the same time, of the heroic struggle of the working people who are devoting all their talent and energy

to the implementation of this policy. It is this very combination of the correct leadership of the Party with the inexhaustible inventive faculty of the people that enables the people to work great wonders in socialist construction.

A radical change is now taking place not only in the material life but in the moral and cultural life of our people as well.

At present a cultural revolution is in rapid progress in our country, sweeping all spheres and reaching the depth of life.

The compulsory primary education system was introduced in 1956 in our country and preparations are successfully being made to enforce in the near future the system of 7-year compulsory schooling, which will be for the first time in either Asia or Africa.

Fresh successes are also achieved in the fields of science, technology, and the arts.

Socialism has transformed not only our society but also the personality of our people. Today, our working people are quite a new type of men—playing the leading part in the heroic events—educated and reared by the Party.

Our workers have completed the construction of the Heungnam Ammonium Nitrate Factory in a brief period of 2 years, whereas 3 years had been envisaged for it originally; the workers of the Hwanghai Iron Works have built and brought into operation a blast-furnace and a coke-oven with annual capacities of 250,000 tons of pig iron and of 300,000 tons of coke respectively, in a matter of one short year, on their own labour and with home-made equipment. The builders of the city of Pyongyang—the democratic capital—have come out with the determination to complete the construction of 20,000 flats, nearly 3 times the original house-building plan for 1958, far ahead of the scheduled time; our peasants are struggling for increased crop yields with their target for grain production in 1958 set at 3,950,000 tons, on the basis of a wide-scale introduction of advanced methods of farming. Such is the picture of what is going on in every part of the country.

All this shows that the socialist revolution is in full tide now in our country.

Unfailing is the creative power of our people who are masters of the state, and this creative power is flowing out in a big stream.

This can be explained only by the fact that

the people have the state power in their own hands.

The First Five-Year Plan is a great programme promising us a bright future.

The Five Years will see the total industrial output value increase more than 2.6 times. In 1961—the last year of the Plan—alone, the industrial production will increase more than that in the entire postwar three-year plan period. This means that our industrial production level will rise 5.7 times that in the pre-liberation 1944, and of the total industrial and agricultural output value industry will account for 70 per cent. Our country will then be transformed into an industrial-agricultural state with an up-to-date industrial foundation.

In 1961, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan, the total agricultural output value will double that of 1956: meat production will increase 6.7 times what it was in 1956 and the annual fish catch will reach 650,000 odd tons.

Besides, more than 500,000 modern flats which will be built in towns and villages during the Five-Year Plan period will practically solve the housing question for the people.

Such is the magnificent blue-print of our life under the banner of the Republic.

The creativeness and talent of our people, rallied firmly around the Party and government and guided by the wise leadership of the Party, give every reason for us to believe that the great targets of our socialist construction will be attained with honours.

The heroic feats performed by the Korean people in the past under the banner of the Republic has greatly enhanced the prestige of our country in the international arena, and won the confidence of the peace-loving peoples of the world.

Today, our Republic, a reliable member of the socialist camp led by the Soviet Union, defends the firm unity of this friendly alliance as the apple of the eye, and is making every effort for the preservation of peace in the East and the victory of the great cause of socialism.

The Korean people are firmly convinced, through their own practical experience, that only loyalty to proletarian internationalism and the strengthening of friendship and solidarity with the peoples of the socialist countries led by the Soviet Union are the reliable guarantees for smashing the war policy of

the imperialists and preserving and consolidating peace.

The peaceable foreign policy of the Republic has been enjoying the unanimous support and approval of all the peace-loving peoples of the whole world. In recent years, economic and cultural ties between the Korean people and the peoples of India, Indonesia, Burma, the United Arab Republic and a number of other Asian and African countries have been strengthened. There is no doubt that such relations of friendship and co-operation will be broadened, strengthened and developed still further in the future. More states and peoples will have relations with us.

Today, the Korean people are coming to realize more deeply, through their international and domestic life, the happiness and honour of being citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This is why our people tolerate no attempt of the enemies to encroach upon the people's power, their invaluable revolutionary gain, and regard the consolidation of this gain as a most honourable revolutionary duty.

Our country, divided at the time of liberation, has been split for 13 years now. South Korea still remains occupied by the U.S. imperialists.

Scheming for a permanent occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique are trampling down the elementary right of the South Korean people to freedom in a most cruel manner, intensifying their anti-popular, fascist terrorist rule. They have reduced South Korea to an abyss of hunger, poverty and non-rights. Recently, the U.S. imperialists have gone so far as to bring guided missiles into South Korea, turning it into an advanced base of shock force for jumping into another aggressive war.

Under the fascist terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique, the South Korean economy is on the verge of total bankruptcy and the living of the South Korean people is unspeakably wretched. The total industrial output of South Korea has now become less than half that in the late years of the Japanese imperialist rule. The last one year and three months alone saw 1,200 medium and small enterprises go bankrupt and close down.

The rural economy in South Korea, too, has been ravaged to the extreme. The total

grain output is now annually 40 per cent below that in the late years of the Japanese colonial rule. Thus, South Korea, known as a granary before liberation, has now become a zone of famine.

Today, there are over 3,800,000 unemployed and semi-unemployed workers in South Korea, roving helplessly about the streets and more than 3 million peasants who have run out of provisions and are perishing with hunger.

This is what the colonial enslavement and war policies of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique have meant for the South Korean people over the past 13 years.

This has caused a further deepening of social and class contradictions in South Korea and urged the South Korean people to a more resolute fight against the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique.

Only when U.S. imperialist aggressive forces are withdrawn from South Korea and our country unified peacefully, can the South Korean people be liberated once and for all from the dire situation they have been plunged into.

There is no justification whatsoever for the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops to stay in South Korea any longer.

The just struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country has the powerful support of the peoples of the socialist countries and all peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

Today our people are building a socialist paradise in the northern half of the Republic—the powerful material guarantee for further promoting the peaceful unification of the country.

At present, the Korean people, guided by the Workers' Party of Korea, are confidently advancing towards their ultimate goal, the heights of socialism, spurring on their winged horse. There is no force on earth that can block this splendid onward march of the Korean people.

Brilliant victory—this is the only reward which will crown the cause of the Korean people, who, upholding the glorious banner of the Republic and rallied firmly around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, are confidently marching forward for the peaceful unification of the country and socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic.

Korean Question Must be Settled by the Korean People Themselves

THAT the peaceful unification of Korea should be brought into reality in accordance with the Korean people's own will on a democratic basis is the unwavering principle we have unvaryingly been adhering to. Our fair and square claim which proceeds from this viewpoint was once again made clear to the whole world in the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of February 5 this year on the peaceful unification of Korea.

In that statement the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed:

that all foreign forces withdraw simultaneously from North and South Korea,

that within a definite period after the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops, all-Korea free elections be held,

that negotiations be held between the North and the South on questions pertaining to economic and cultural exchange and to the all-Korea elections,

and that the armies of North and South Korea be respectively reduced to the minimum in the near future.

This programme is the most reasonable and realistic one, not only giving truthful reflection to the national aspiration of the entire Korean people for the peaceful unification of their country, but also conforming completely to the interests of the peoples of all countries who are concerned for the consolidation of peace and the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue.

After these proposals were put forward, the Chinese People's Volunteers agreed, in keeping with the initiative taken by the Korean and Chinese Governments, to complete their withdrawal from Korea by the end of 1958. And already the second-stage withdrawal of the CPV units has been completed.

This initiative taken by the Korean-Chinese side has opened up a new phase in the promotion of the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and the further easing of tension in the Far East.

In the present situation, the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea is the prerequisite to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialist aggressive forces constitutes the major stumbling-block to the peaceful unification of Korea.

But for the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, Korea would have long been unified and the entire Korean people would no doubt have been enjoying a happy life as a single family.

The historical facts and events that have occurred during the last 10 odd years around the Korean question testify indisputably to the fact that from the first day of their occupation of South Korea the U.S. imperialists have had no interest at all in the peaceful unification of Korea, but have obstructed the peaceful settlement of the Korean question in every way.

Having deliberately wrecked the implementation of the decision of the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers Conference which provided for a fair solution of the Korean question, the U.S. imperialists brought the Korean question to the U.N. and made illegal use of the signboard of the U.N. to legalize their occupation of South Korea. The U.S. imperialists went so far as to make a silly attempt to extend their colonial domination beyond the bounds of South Korea to the northern half of the Republic. Thus they unleashed an armed aggression against the Korean people.

But the disgraceful end of all this attempt is now a fact widely known to the whole world.

This, at the same time, has proved that any "solution" imposed upon the Korean people from outside, overriding their will in deciding the destiny of Korea, will not help at all in the peaceful settlement of the Korean question but merely complicate matters.

No foreign interference in Korea's internal affairs should be allowed, the destiny of the

Korean people should be decided by the Korean people themselves, of their own free will. This is the only correct road to the peaceful unification of Korea.

Moreover, the Korean people are today fully determined to unify their divided fatherland by themselves. And they have ample material guarantees for its realization.

Though 13 years have elapsed since Korea's liberation from the Japanese imperialist yoke and more than 5 years have passed since the armistice was reached in Korea, our country still remains divided. That this is solely due to the colonial enslavement policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and the occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces, is all too clear to every unbiased man.

Flagrant intervention of the U.S. imperialists in the internal affairs of Korea could not be avoided under the circumstances in which South Korea is occupied by the U.S. army, the most aggressive of all armies. This has inevitably entailed most serious infringement, on the strength of the bayonet of the U.S. army, upon the political rights and freedom of the South Korean people. The present-day goings-on in South Korea bear full witness to this fact. The anti-popular ruling apparatus of Syngman Rhee could certainly not have continued to exist even a single moment without the patronage of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces that stand guard over it with fixed bayonet. The South Korean people, who are suffering from hunger and poverty and enjoy no right whatsoever, owe all their misfortune and distress to the U.S. army that occupies South Korea and lords it over the people.

Besides, the U.S. imperialists have been hindering any kind of economic and cultural exchange and contact between North and South Korea. They are furthering the artificial antagonism between the North and the South.

The U.S. imperialists are resorting to the above-mentioned tactics to preclude every condition which might be created at home for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question by the Korean people themselves.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists are doing all in their power to prevent the creation of any favourable condition for the settlement of the Korean question in the international arena, by stepping up war pre-

parations in South Korea in flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, purposely aggravating tensions in Korea and the Far East.

Of late, the U.S. bellicose elements have been coming out more and more openly in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement: they introduced a large amount of various new type weapons including 280 mm calibre atomic guns, Honest John rockets and others, and recently have gone so far as to set up a missile command and build a missile site in South Korea. This only serves to betray the underhanded intention of the U.S. imperialists to sap the possibility and favourable conditions for the solution of the Korean question, which have been created as the result of the initiative taken by the Korean-Chinese side. It also constitutes a most reckless challenge to the Korean people and the entire peace-loving peoples of the world, who want the Korean armistice to be turned into a lasting peace and the Korean question to be solved in a peaceful manner.

However, such provocative attempts of the U.S. imperialists can in no way frighten the Korean people and the entire peace-loving peoples, but will only tend to encourage them to come out more resolutely demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea.

The world public warmly received the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of February 5, and hailed the initiative taken by the Korean-Chinese side in withdrawing the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea, questioning sternly what justification there is for the continued stationing in South Korea of U.S. troops.

Following the announcement of the statement of the Government of the D.P.R.K. and the joint statement of the Korean and Chinese governments, governments of the fraternal countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union expressed, in their official statements, unanimous and complete support for the Korean-Chinese initiative.

The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty nations, which met in Moscow on May 24, welcomed the initiative taken by the Chinese People's Volunteers in withdrawing from Korea, which aims at promoting the peaceful unification of Korea, and resolutely demanded that the United States

should immediately follow suit by withdrawing its troops and should dismantle its military bases in South Korea.

The Fourth Congress of the Women's International Democratic Federation, held in June, the First World Trade Union Conference of Young Workers, held in July, and the World Congress for Disarmament and International Co-operation attended by over 2,200 delegates from more than 70 countries, were unanimous in calling the U.S. imperialists to task for their atomic war preparations in South Korea, and in demanding the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The initiative taken by the Korean-Chinese side has also met with warm welcome on the part of social organizations and public figures in many countries, who called for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

Even in the United States the great significance of the step taken by Korea and China is appreciated, and there is the growing opinion among the public that the United States cannot refuse to withdraw its troops from South Korea.

Pressed hard by the seething world opinion, the U.S. side sought to keep up appearances and find a way out from their awkward position, by giving an utterly ridiculous

answer to the statements of the Korean and Chinese governments which called for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

In the reply note to those statements, the U.S. side did not even mention the question of the withdrawal of U.S. troops, but was impudent enough to ask for "clarification" with regard to the free elections, specified clearly in the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea leaving no room for questioning, and alleged that the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea would not be of any help to the easing of tension either in Korea or in the Far East.

The only way out for the U.S. imperialists, who are now quite at a loss about what to put forward before the world public in justification of continued stationing of their forces in South Korea, lies in withdrawing their army from our soil.

Nothing can excuse the American imperialists for their refusal to withdraw their troops from South Korea.

The withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea is the most urgent task in the settlement of the Korean question.

Only after the withdrawal of U.S. forces can all questions involved in the peaceful unification of Korea be solved.

Our Reasonable Proposals for the Peaceful Unification of the Country

HONG JEUNG SHIK

THIRTEEN years have passed since Korea was liberated from the Japanese imperialist yoke. Nevertheless, our country still remains split into two parts—the North and the South—owing to the occupation of the southern half of the country by the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean people, a single nation with an ancient history living in the one and same land for ages, are undergoing untold suffering because of the artificial division of their country, which obstructs their over-all political, economic and cultural development.

It is the supreme task, the dictates of the

nation, for the Korean people to put an end to the split and achieve the peaceful unification of the country. The Korean people have since liberation been consistently waging an unflagging struggle for the carrying out of this task.

After liberation the Workers' Party of Korea set up the revolutionary democratic base in the northern half and has since consistently consolidated it, which serves as the mighty material guarantee for the peaceful unification of the country. This accounts for the fact that the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country is

closely connected with the struggle for the consolidation and development in every way of the revolutionary democratic base in the northern half of the Republic.

In putting forward, on many occasions, the most reasonable and realistic proposals for the unification, we have always proceeded from the principle that the Korean question must be settled by the Korean people themselves on a democratic basis. And we have made sincere efforts for the realization of those proposals.

When the decision of the Moscow Conference of Three Foreign Ministers (held in December 1945) envisaging a fair solution of the Korean question was blocked from being carried into effect by the deliberate wrecking campaigns of the United States, and when the intrigue for the "separate elections and separate government" was becoming more and more naked in South Korea under the signboard of the U.N., the Workers' Party of Korea put forward a struggle programme for overcoming the acute crisis which threatened our country with the danger of territorial division and national split, and called the entire people to the implementation of the programme.

The programme advanced by the Workers' Party with a view to promoting the peaceful unification of the country proposed that all foreign troops be withdrawn from our country and nation-wide elections held to the supreme legislative organ without interference from outside on the basis of universal and equal suffrage and direct and secret ballot, which would lead to the establishment of a united, democratic central government.

The Workers' Party of Korea summoned the people to the struggle for smashing the "separate elections and separate government" intrigue hatched by the U.S. imperialists. To do so was a prerequisite to the realization of the proposals set forth in the programme.

In this connection, the Workers' Party decided upon the calling of a joint conference of representatives of the political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea which were against the "separate elections and separate government" and strove for the unification of the fatherland, with a view to further strengthening the unity of the broad democratic, patriotic forces throughout Korea and to securing their united action.

The Joint Conference of Representatives of the Political Parties and Social Organiza-

tions of North and South Korea, held in Pyongyang in April 1948, voiced a determination to boycott the country-selling May 10 separate elections in South Korea (1948) and struggle for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and set up a united, independent state by the Korean people themselves. In spite of the unanimous opposition of the North and South Korean people, the puppet Syngman Rhee regime was forged by the U.S. imperialists on the strength of the bayonet.

The Korean people delivered a decisive blow to the policy of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique for splitting our country, by holding general elections throughout North and South Korea and setting up a supreme state body for the whole of Korea.

During the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly held in August 1948, 99.97 per cent of the entire electorate went to the polls in the northern half and 77.52 per cent exercised their right to vote in the southern half of the country. In South Korea, however, the elections were obliged to take the form of indirect elections because of the cruel terrorism and suppression by the U.S. imperialists and traitorous Syngman Rhee clique.

The historic triumph in the general elections carried out throughout North and South Korea demonstrated the unbending will of the Korean people who are striving for the unification, independence and democratization of the country and showed the great strength of the Korean people who are firmly rallied around the Workers' Party of Korea.

The victory in the general elections throughout the North and South led to the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, bringing about a new, epochal advance in the struggle of the Korean people for the unification and independence of the country. Thus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea became the banner of freedom and independence for the Korean people.

In such situation that practical possibility was created for rallying all the patriotic forces more closely and on a wider scale to the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country under the banner of the Republic, the Workers' Party of Korea set out promoting the formation of the united democratic fatherland front, which would embrace all the patriotic political parties and social organizations in North and South Korea.

The inaugural meeting of the United Democratic Fatherland Front held in Pyongyang in June 1949 with a participation of 72 political parties and social organizations from North and South Korea adopted the programme of action of the United Democratic Fatherland Front and the "Declaration on the Peaceful Unification of the Country."

It was proposed in the "Declaration" that general elections be held and the united government set up by the Korean people themselves, after U.S. forces and the "U.N. commission on Korea" withdrew from our country and thus political freedom was fully ensured throughout North and South Korea. This was a concrete proposal for the peaceful unification of the country.

Upon the announcement of the declaration, all the Korean people in the North and South came out in active support and welcome of it. The struggle for carrying it into effect became more and more powerful.

The U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique turned down all the reasonable proposals for the peaceful unification advanced by us, and pushed ahead more frenziedly with their intrigue for unleashing an aggressive war. This gave rise to a grave situation in our country. Faced with such situation, the Korean people took a new initiative to realize the peaceful unification.

The enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front held on June 7, 1950, discussed the existing home situation and adopted the "appeal for promoting the policy of the peaceful unification of the country," which proposed that a consultative meeting of North and South Korean representatives be called to discuss matters concerning general elections throughout North and South Korea, thereby accelerating the peaceful unification of the country.

But the Syngman Rhee clique did not respond even to this appeal, which fact only tended to reveal more clearly their anti-popular nature.

Following this, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted a decision on the promotion of the peaceful unification of the country on June 19, 1950. The decision proposed to achieve the peaceful unification of the country by means of merging the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean "National Assembly" into one.

As is clear to all now, in the prewar period the Workers' Party of Korea and the people's power, exposing and foiling all the traitorous manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique to split our country, did everything in their power, turning every possibility to account, for the peaceful unification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique, however, answered the Korean people's desire for the peaceful unification of the country by unleashing a war. Even during the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, the Korean people did not stop working for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, striving consistently to bring the Korean war to an end at the earliest possible date.

The Korean armistice, which meant a historic victory for the Korean people and all the forces of peace, opened up a new opportunity for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

In the postwar period, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic put forward proposals for converting the armistice into a durable peace and, on this basis, promoting the peaceful unification of the country.

After the armistice, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic made great efforts to convene the political conference stipulated in the Armistice Agreement, while striving, first of all, for the consolidation of the democratic base. However, the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique, who do not want the Korean question to be settled peacefully, hindered the convening of the political conference through their unilateral act of sabotage.

The Geneva Conference, held in April 1954, once again showed to the whole world our high-principled stand and sincere efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The proposals introduced by our delegation at the Geneva Conference, proceeding from the actual situation existing in North and South Korea, based themselves firmly on the unvarying principle that the Korean question must be settled by the Korean people themselves without interference from outside, on the basis of democracy. Our proposals, which had the support and approval of the Soviet and Chinese delegations, raised such problems as the holding of general elections throughout North and South Korea,

which aimed at the establishment of a united government at the free will of the Korean people, the withdrawal of foreign troops within a definite date, an international guarantee for the peaceful development of Korea by the states concerned, etc. Besides, the delegation of the Government of the Republic brought forward a number of other proposals concerning the question of ensuring peace in Korea.

But U.S. delegates rejected our reasonable proposals and stuck to their foolish and absurd attempt to extend their colonial rule to the northern half of our country, preventing the Geneva Conference from reaching a decision which would promote the solution of the Korean question.

We, however, through this international conference, which afforded first such opportunity for us to take part in the discussion of the Korean question, exposed completely to the peoples of the whole world the aggressive, true colours of the U.S. imperialists and isolated still further the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique from the world public. On the other hand, our country's international prestige rose greatly.

The 8th session (October 1954) of the Supreme People's Assembly, which took up the work of the delegation of the Government of the Republic at the Geneva Conference, adopted an appeal calling for the convening either of a joint conference of representatives of the political parties and social organizations in North and South Korea or of a joint conference of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean "National Assembly," to discuss ways and means of solving the question of peaceful unification.

In its declaration, the 9th session of the Supreme People's Assembly, held in March 1955, condemning the war preparation policy of the U.S. imperialists and traitorous Syngman Rhee clique in South Korea, insisted upon the renunciation of all military treaties concluded between the United States and South Korea, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the reduction of the armed forces of North and South Korea to 100,000 respectively, the convocation of an international conference to discuss matters concerning the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, opening of contacts between North and South Korea including mutual dispatch of parliamentary delegations, and other measures.

At that time, the Chinese people, expressing active support for the struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the peaceful unification of the country, took steps to withdraw 19 divisions of the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea, thereby contributing to the cause of lessening tension in the Far East and promoting the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Later, the programme of the Workers' Party of Korea for the peaceful unification of the country was clarified once again in the report delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the celebration of the 10th anniversary (1955) of Korea's liberation. While calling for the creation of conditions which would facilitate rapprochement between North and South Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung suggested in his report the convening of a conference of countries concerned for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, with many Asian countries taking part in it, reduction of the North and South Korean armies to the minimum and convening of a conference of representatives of the North and South Korean governments.

This programme was a most reasonable and feasible one worked out on a correct calculation of the situation at home and abroad.

All the just proposals contained in it, however, failed to come to realization owing to the opposition on the part of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique who only talk loud about "march north and unite."

But the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country became more powerful as the situation took a favourable turn at home and abroad.

A declaration of historic significance, "For the peaceful unification of the country," was adopted at the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (April 1956). Basic principles and concrete measures for the peaceful unification of the country are clearly outlined in the declaration. The declaration made it clear again that the Korean question must ultimately be settled by the Korean people themselves in accordance with their own democratic will. To this end, the declaration emphasized, all foreign troops must pull out of Korea and the U.S. interference, which is the cause of the artificial split of Korea, and colonial domination of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists be brought to an end.

The declaration, at the same time, raised a number of practical questions such as consolidation of the Korean armistice, realization of democratic principles in all the social and political life in South Korea, mutual contacts and negotiations between the North and South Korean peoples, strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the whole nation in the fight against the U.S. imperialists, and so on.

The correctness of the proposals for the unification of the country mapped out at the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea lies in the fact that they are based upon a scientific analysis of the present-day international situation and the situation existing throughout North and South Korea.

Important in creating internal conditions essential for carrying into effect the proposals set forth in the declaration was to relieve the strain and remove the distrust existing between the North and South, and to pave the way for mutual contacts and negotiations. In this connection, the Workers' Party of Korea and Government of the Republic took a number of important initiatives. The Government of the Republic had reduced its military strength by 80,000 by the end of August 1956, which served as another indisputable proof before the world public of its sincere effort for facilitating the peaceful unification of the country. At the same time, the Government of the Republic declared solemnly that it would not resort to arms in the future just as it did not in the past against the South Korean authorities, so long as the latter did not unleash war against the northern half of the Republic.

Besides, sincere efforts have been made by the Government of the Republic to facilitate the opening of economic and cultural intercourse and businesslike contacts between the North and South. We can cite many examples in proof of this: a letter of the Minister of Communications which proposed to open normal communications and postal exchanges between North and South Korea, statements of Ministers of Internal Affairs and Fishing Industry which provided for the opening of the territorial waters of the northern half of our Republic for the South Korean fishermen, a statement of the Minister of Electric Power Industry expressing willingness to supply electricity, which the northern half of the Republic is abundantly favoured with, to the South Korean people who are suffering from

the shortage of electric power, a proposal of the Central Committee of the Korean Red-Cross Society to send aid goods for the flood victims in South Korea, a decision of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on offering grain gratis to the foodless peasants in South Korea, a message of the 12th session (November 1956) of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressing a desire to meet representatives of the South Korean "National Assembly" or individual persons at any place to discuss questions concerning the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the calling of North-South disarmament talks, conversion of the armistice into a lasting peace, and so forth, a statement of the Minister of Home and Foreign Trade (1957) suggesting to set up relations of trade and goods exchange between North and South Korea—all these are indicative of the sincerity of our Government.

The true, persistent efforts of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country were given still more vivid expression in the speech made by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the first session (September 1957) of the Second Supreme People's Assembly and in the report by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Enlarged Plenum (December 1957) of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which took up the work of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and Government of the Republic that attended the celebrations of the fortieth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the meetings of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries in Moscow.

Comrade Kim Il Sung once again emphasized that all foreign forces should be withdrawn from Korea and the military strength of the North and South Korean armies be cut to 100,000 or less respectively. Stressing the necessity of pulling down the artificial barriers between the North and the South, enabling the people to travel freely, ensuring normal exchange of letters and trading of all sorts of goods between the two parts of the country, Comrade Kim Il Sung suggested that if such could not be realized immediately, then definite places and routes should be designated, to begin with, in North and South Korea, so that goods could be exchanged. Pointing out the necessity of ensuring free activities of all political parties and social organizations in

South Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung declared that any of the political parties, social organizations or individual personages of South Korea would be provided with conditions for free activities in North Korea. He made it clear that our people will unite and join, in their struggle, with all political parties, public organizations, individual personages and all circles which oppose the U.S. imperialists and traitorous Syngman Rheeites and stand for the peaceful unification of the country.

The report of Comrade Kim Il Sung has shown once again the firm conviction of the Korean people that they can achieve the peaceful unification of the country for themselves, in the situation when, at home, the socialist forces are growing apace in the northern half of the Republic, while the crisis of the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists is more and more deepening in South Korea, and, in the international arena, the forces of peace and socialism have decisively the upper hand against forces of war and imperialism.

This firmly established belief of the Korean people in the peaceful unification of the country was reaffirmed in the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of February 5, 1958. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed the following measures:

Firstly, for easing tension in Korea and solving the Korean question peacefully, the U.S. forces and all other foreign troops including the Chinese People's Volunteers should be simultaneously withdrawn from North and South Korea.

Secondly, within a definite period after the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from North and South Korea, all-Korea free elections should be held. These elections may be conducted under the supervision of a neutral nations organization.

Thirdly, for the discussion of questions pertaining to economic and cultural exchange between the North and South and to all-Korea elections, negotiations should be carried out between the North and South on an equal footing.

Fourthly, the armies of North and South

Korea should be respectively reduced to the minimum in the near future.

This statement has not merely pointed to the only correct road to the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue, but also provided a practical chance for a further easing of tension in the Far East.

Following the announcement of the statement, the Chinese People's Volunteers decided to complete their withdrawal from Korea by the end of 1958, in line with the initiative taken by the Korean-Chinese side. The second stage of their withdrawal has already been completed.

But, as has always been the case with the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique, they again, instead of responding to the fair proposals put forward by us, are persisting in their attempt to obstruct by all means the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

They have recently gone so far as to set up the "guided missile command" and are trying more viciously to turn South Korea into a guided missile base, in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

For the Korean people, it is quite within the bounds of possibility that they smash to pieces the military adventure of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique and unify their fatherland peacefully.

Forces of socialism are rapidly gaining in strength and scope in the northern half of the Republic, the democratic base representing the most important guarantee for the peaceful unification of the country. The Korean people are leaping forward on a winged horse for the high hill of socialist paradise under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In South Korea the political and economic crisis of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique is becoming all the more acute: the machinery of their colonial rule is now shaken to its roots; anti-U.S. and anti-Syngman Rhee sentiments are constantly mounting among the South Korean people.

The Korean people have the unanimous support of the fraternal peoples of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the peace-loving peoples throughout the world in the just struggle for their national cause.

The Constitution of the D.P.R.K. — A Constitution for the People

KIM TAIK YUNG
Vice-Minister of Justice

TEN years ago, on September 8, 1948, the First Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. unanimously adopted the Constitution of the D.P.R.K., the fundamental laws of our country, at its first session held amidst boundless joy and warm support of the entire people.

This was an epoch-making event in our history, for the Korean people came to have their own Constitution for the first time in their long history.

The significance of its adoption lies not only in the fact that the Korean people had their own Constitution. More significant was it that it was thoroughly based on the popular democratic principle.

In the Constitution is reflected the centuries-old aspiration of our working people, the aspiration to build a society in which all the people can enjoy equal rights without exploitation or oppression, can be free and live happily together. Moreover, the brilliant achievements attained by the Korean people under the wise guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea in the northern part of the country were consolidated by law.

The Constitution of the D.P.R.K. is based first of all on the fact that all the power in our country belongs perfectly to the people. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a people's democratic state where proletarian dictatorship is functioning. And the government is a genuine people's power, the embodiment of the will of the popular masses.

Article 2 of the Constitution reads, "The state power of the D.P.R.K. belongs to the people. The people exercise the power through their representative organs—the Supreme People's Assembly and the local people's assemblies of all levels."

The people in our Republic choose their own representatives through the most demo-

cratic elections and send them to the Supreme People's Assembly and local people's assemblies, and through them perfectly exercise their power. Our election system is the most democratic one—a genuine universal election system with no restriction.

In the early days after liberation we deprived the pro-Japanese of the electoral franchise and eligibility for election. This step was quite right for strengthening our proletarian dictatorship. But now even such restriction have been removed. Every citizen of the Republic has both the electoral franchise and eligibility for election.

In our Republic all the state power belongs entirely to the people. It is enough to cite one fact to testify to this: Out of a total of 215 deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly 84 are from among workers and 68 from among working peasants; and out of 64,634 deputies to the local people's assemblies of all levels 4,543 are workers and 40,871 working peasants.

As mentioned above, our country is governed by the ordinary working people who have become masters of the country in deciding their own fate, unlike bourgeois countries where landlords and capitalists hold the state power.

The constitutions of bourgeois countries also refer to "by the people", but such words are deceptive and untrue.

Today 30 per cent of the seats of the U.S. senate are occupied by bankers and big industrialists, 21 per cent by big landowners, and others by political brokers and lawyers who are working for the benefit of the monopolists. And 34 per cent of the seats of House of Representatives are held by big industrialists and landowners, and the rest by political brokers and lawyers. In such state of

affairs, it is clear that the U.S. state power is not exercised by the people.

There is not a single representative of the workers or working peasants among the 531 members of the U.S. Congress. With this example alone we can easily understand how deceptive the essence of the so-called "democracy", "republicanism", and "for the people's welfare" is.

We know that the entire 233 representatives elected in the fourth "elections to the House of Representatives" in South Korea concocted on May 2 last are landlords, dependent capitalists, political brokers and reactionary officials, and 19 of them are former "Ministers" and 17 police. This fact well reveals the true nature of the deceptive propaganda that the state power is exercised by the people in South Korea.

Our Constitution stipulates that not only the political power but its material resources—major means of production—belong entirely to the people.

Article 5 of the Constitution of the D.P.R.K. stipulates that all the mines, mineral resources, forests, rivers and seas, major enterprises, banks, railway and air transport and communications shall be owned by the state.

The Korean people who took the power in their own hand after liberation have come to utilize the major factories and enterprises for the enhancement of the people's welfare and are developing the national economy in a planned manner by carrying out the land reform and nationalizing major industries.

Article 10 provides that with a view to utilizing rationally in the interests of the people all the domestic economic resources and all the potential resources, the state works out a unitary national economic plan and is striving accordingly for the restoration and development of the national economy and culture. Firmly relying on this principle and the superiority of the socialist planned economy we are developing our national economy in accordance with a unitary national economic plan with the state and cooperative ownership as its backbone.

The Korean people are provided by the Constitution with broad political rights and freedom. Chapter II of the Constitution provides that all citizens of the D.P.R.K., irrespective of sex, nationality, religious belief, profession, property status or education shall have equal rights in all spheres of government, political, economic, social and

cultural activities; and all the citizens of the D.P.R.K., who have reached the age of 18, with the exception of insane persons and those who are deprived of the electoral right by the decision of a court, have the right to elect and to be elected to organs of the state power without restriction; citizens of the D.P.R.K. have the right to equal pay for equal work in the state organs, co-operative organizations and in the privately-owned enterprises; they have the right to rest and to education as well as the right to material assistance in old age and in case of sickness or disability; and citizens of the D.P.R.K. have freedom of speech, the press, association, assembly, mass meetings and demonstration and other democratic rights as well as freedom of religious belief and of conducting religious services.

The fundamental right and freedom of the citizens ensured by the Constitution find expression in the growth of the might of our Republic and the happy life of every citizen.

Today in our Republic the individual ownership of fundamental means of production and tools has given way to the socialist ownership.

As a result, the working masses were freed from the landlords' and capitalists' oppression and exploitation, while unemployment, economic crisis, and poverty were eliminated. This enabled the people to enjoy completely the individual personal integrity.

The Constitution provides every citizen with practical conditions to enable him to participate widely in political, economic, social, and cultural life.

Our Constitution is not confined to guaranteeing the fundamental rights of citizens by law, but fully ensures even the necessary material means and methods for exercising these rights. This constitutes one of the characteristics of the people's democratic constitution.

Let's see how the rights and freedom of citizens provided for in the Constitution of the D.P.R.K. are actually ensured.

As for the right to rest, the Constitution stipulates in Article 16 as follows: "Citizens of the D.P.R.K. have the right to rest. The right to rest is ensured by the establishment of an eight-hour work day for workers and office employees and by the institution of paid vacation." Thus the right to rest is ensured by limiting work day by law for workers and office employees, instituting paid

vacation and widely providing them with rest homes, sanatoriums, clubs, etc. The eight-hour work day for workers and office employees—seven-hour work day in some branches—and two weeks of annual paid vacation are established. And numbers of rest homes and sanatoriums are provided for them in many scenic places.

The right to education is provided for in Article 18 of the Constitution. This right is ensured by putting into effect the universal and compulsory primary education and granting state stipends to the majority of students of technical and higher educational institutions. Our Government has been paying great concern to the people's education, and the compulsory primary education has been completely enforced in cities and villages throughout the country. Soon in our country the compulsory seven-year schooling system will be put into effect for the first time not only in our country but in Asia.

The rights and freedom of citizens can be and are being ensured only in such a country as ours where the state power completely belongs to the people.

The Constitution of the D.P.R.K. is a genuinely democratic and popular one.

Our Constitution is a great charter on the freedom and rights of the Korean people.

In drawing up our Constitution on the basis of the great idea of Marxism-Leninism, the Soviet experiences attained with its Constitution—the most democratic one in the world—were taken into account and creatively adapted in conformity with the actual situation of our country. We take pride in the fact that our Constitution was influenced by the most progressive, democratic Soviet Constitution.

As mentioned above, our Constitution is a new, socialist one which radically differs from the constitutions of the capitalist countries.

Constitutions of capitalist countries are of necessity not genuinely democratic, because the bourgeoisie are very much afraid that the working masses exercise their democratic rights and freedom. Some bourgeois constitutions openly reject the equality of citizens and democratic freedom, while some merely stipulate rights and freedom for form's sake. Needless to say that such rights and freedom are false, because the bourgeoisie made null and void freedom and rights, which they could not but grant under the strong pressure

of the working class and the working people, by attaching various kinds of conditions. Besides, the elementary democratic rights and freedom stipulated in the bourgeois constitutions are never meant to be exercised.

Bourgeois thinkers praise the U.S. Constitution as the most democratic one. This much talked about U.S. Constitution was drawn up in 1787 in secrecy lest the American people should know how it was done. And at first not a single word on the democratic freedom and rights of citizens could be found in the constitution. It was only after strong pressure from and vigorous struggle of progressive people that articles on the basic democratic rights and freedom were added.

It was in the latter part of 19th century after the Civil War, 100 years after the adoption of the so-called "democratic constitution," that the article on the abolishment of negro slavery and the giving of electoral franchise irrespective of colour was added to the U.S. constitution. However, like all the other elementary rights and freedom provided for in the constitution, this is also nothing but so many words on paper. Article 15, amended in 1870, reads, "The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of face, colour or previous condition of servitude." In spite of this, official reports tell us there are as many as 50 restrictions placed on elections in the United States, and almost all of them have to do with excluding the Negro from voting. In the State of Mississippi, the number of Negroes who managed to register for voting was only 8,000 out of a total 500,000 persons of voting age. The Negroes are excluded from many kinds of jobs; restriction is placed upon them in choosing residence; their wages are lower than the whites; and there is no provision in law against lynching Negroes.

Referring to the elementary democratic freedom of religion, beliefs and the press provided for in the U.S. Constitution, former President Truman extolled it to the skies.

And now that the Un-American Activities Committee is trying to obliterate completely elementary democratic freedom by fascist police methods, such praise is even more shameless.

The U.S. imperialists are not satisfied with establishing a terrorist police system in their

own country alone. They are making frantic efforts to blot out democracy wherever they go.

They unleashed a criminal war in Korea against the peace-loving Korean people, and are now committing unheard-of beast-like atrocities in South Korea.

Such is the import of the U.S. Constitution which they call "symbol of democracy", and the true face of the notorious American democracy.

Article 27 of the present constitution of Japan provides for the right to labour. However, this, too, proves to be mere propaganda in view of the fact that today there are millions of unemployed there. And the second paragraph, Article 22, states that the right of foreigners to choose the place to return ought to be honoured.

Yet today the Korean nationals in Japan who are so strongly demanding to return to their fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, are being detained by force, and the Japanese authorities are resorting to various kinds of violence against them in an attempt to make them give up their wish. Thus the bourgeoisie openly violate even their own constitution when it conflicts with their aggressive policy.

In the "Constitution of the ROK", the U.S. imperialists' faithful lackey Syngman Rhee's, also are found such words as "democracy", "national power" and "individual freedom and equality in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres". It is clear enough that in South Korea under the fascist Syngman Rhee's dictatorship these beautiful words are nothing but a means of deceiving the people. The bourgeoisie use such florid language in their constitution as "for the people", "for the benefit of all" and "for freedom and equality" to deceive the popular masses. But all these are, and can not but be otherwise than, hypocrisy to cover up the fact that the state power of capitalist countries completely belongs to the landlords and capitalists and that the capitalist governments are tools of bourgeois dictatorship for the benefit of the small number of propertied class.

The Korean people look up to their Constitution with great pride.

Ten years have elapsed since its enactment. During this period its great idea has inspired the Korean people to forge ahead with a new might and creative zeal toward the accom-

plishment of their cause of creating a new life. It constitutes a great source of strength and creation for the Korean people.

The lofty ideas embodied in the Constitution of the D.P.R.K. were an inspiration to the Korean people in the sacred struggle against the U.S. imperialist armed aggressors and Syngman Rheeites. Upholding the banner of the Constitution, the Korean people won great, historic victory in the war.

The Constitution of the D.P.R.K. has been a signal-fire of hope for the South Korean compatriots who are groaning under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

Inspired by the great achievements attained in the North, as stipulated in our Constitution, the South Korean people are now taking part in the sacred struggle for the cause of peaceful unification of the country against the U.S. imperialists in order that they too may live a free and happy life.

Today, greeting the 10th anniversary of the enactment of the Constitution, the Korean people look back with pride on the period from liberation to the present, during which such great changes have taken place in our political and economic life. And we believe firmly that all these have been achieved due to the correct policy and wise guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, beloved leader of the Korean people. At the same time the Korean people are well aware of the fact that all these achievements are closely connected with the selfless aid from the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies and the achievements attained by the entire peace-loving democratic camp. Therefore the Korean people, upholding the banner of proletarian internationalism, consistently strive for the further consolidation of friendship with the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and the entire progressive mankind, and persistently struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

Guided by the Workers' Party of Korea, the entire Korean people, taking pride in their Constitution, democratic social and state system established by themselves and the freedom and rights they attained, are striving earnestly for the peaceful unification of the country, the nation's greatest and most cherished aspiration, and socialist construction in the northern part of the country.

Decisions of the June Plenum, C.C., Workers' Party of Korea, and the Struggle for Carrying out the Decisions

IN the early part of June, a Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held. The Plenum, in accordance with the decisions of the historic First Conference of the Party, set forth the tasks of rapidly developing foodstuff processing industry and production of daily necessities as well as home and foreign trade.

The fact that the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea discussed these problems and laid down concrete ways and means of implementing these tasks at its plenum at a time when socialist revolution is at high tide and great changes are taking place in all spheres of politics, economy and culture in the northern part of the country is of great significance for further improving the material and cultural standards of the people.

Thanks to the correct economic policy and wise guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea which regards the promotion of people's welfare as the supreme principle governing its activity, masses of labouring people of our country are displaying mass heroism in their socialist construction and, in many fields of the national economy, they have brought the production level close to the level envisaged for 1961, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan.

By the end of March this year, 98.6 per cent of the entire peasant households had joined agricultural co-ops and 99.1 per cent of the arable land had been brought under co-operative farming.

This serves to show that the exclusive dominance of socialist economic form has been established not only in industry but also in agriculture in our country.

Taking full advantage of the superiority of new relations of production, our socialist farmers overcame the drought and are demonstrating their determination to realize their goal of harvesting over 3,950,000 tons of grain this year.

Thanks to the rapid advance of productive forces, and the consistent policy and deep concern of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the improvement of people's life, the material and cultural standards of the working people, whose living deteriorated during the war due to the loss of houses and other property, have speedily improved.

Owing to the constant consideration of the Workers' Party of Korea, in 1956, the last year of the post-war three-year plan, real incomes of the working people exceeded the pre-war level and continue to increase.

In 1957 alone, monetary wages of factory and office workers increased by 43 per cent, and an average ten per cent wage rise was effected in January 1958. The life of peasants is also rapidly improving.

All this has brought about a sharp growth in the actual requirements of the people and big change in the structure of their requirements.

In order to enjoy a more bountiful and cultural life, the people now demand more processed foodstuffs, delicious and nutritious, and a greater variety of handy articles of daily use.

In his speech "All for the Prosperity and Development of the Fatherland," Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"Naturally, the requirement of the people for better food, clothing and houses grows in keeping with the development of production and the improvement of the people's living. Therefore, the task of fully satisfying the constantly growing material and cultural requirement of the people... is a task requiring of us a prolonged struggle."

Proceeding from this, in the present condition when the national economy of our country has entered the stage of new advance and the people's life has improved substantially, the Workers' Party of Korea set it as the most matured task to again bring about

a radical change in the production of processed foodstuffs and daily necessities as well as in the socialist trade, which dominates almost completely the sphere of consumption and circulation in the country.

**
*

There had been no light industrial base worth mentioning in our country.

With their aim of turning Korea into a market for their commodity, the Japanese imperialist colonial rulers totally ruined even Korea's handicraft producing simple articles of daily use.

The establishments of light industry which our people had built after country's liberation suffered severe, all-round damage due to the war the American imperialist aggressors provoked.

It is, therefore, mainly in the post-war period that we have started to work for the building of bases of light industry in the northern part of the country.

In the light of such situation, since the armistice the Workers' Party of Korea has taken practical measures to eliminate the age old backwardness in the light industry and to build powerful light industry bases.

Today, our key industries, which have made rapid development, can supply to the light industry the machinery and equipment it needs. We have abundant raw materials for light industry, and we have built a technical foundation. Thus, we are provided with all the necessary conditions and potentialities for developing the light industry.

Consequently, large-scale textile mills such as the Pyongyang Textile Mill and the Chungjin Spinning Mill, foodstuff processing factories such as the Ryongsung Meat Processing Factory, the Shinpo Fish Cannery and the Pyongyang Corn-Starch Factory, and many factories for producing daily necessities such as the Pyongyang Daily Necessaries Factory and the Pyongyang Woodwork and Furniture Factory were newly built or reconstructed in the recent years.

And many province-run enterprises and producers' co-ops, too, have made no small contributions to meeting the requirements of the people.

As a result, strong bases of light industry have been built in the northern part of the country; and for the solution of the problem

of clothing for the population, an enormous task of producing and supplying upwards of 20 metres of various textiles per capita during the Five-Year Plan period (1957-1961) is now being carried out.

Our foodstuff processing industry and the production of daily necessities, however, still fall short of satisfying the rapidly growing demands of the population.

In view of such situation, the Party declared that in order to turn out greater quantities of processed foodstuffs and meet sufficiently the growing demands of the people, foodstuff processing should not be limited only to one certain ministry and a few enterprises, but must be undertaken everywhere it is possible and organized and carried out on an extensive scale as a nation-wide movement. This is, of course, by no means an easy task.

For the successful carrying out of this task, it is necessary to employ every means and method—large-scale industrial production, medium and small-scale production, and even primitive and mobile processing methods—and to enlist and fully turn to account local raw material resources and the reserves latent in the national economy.

The Party set forth the tasks of increasing the production of foodstuff processing industry upwards of fourfold during the First Five-Year Plan period, and of increasing, by 1961, the output of processed meat to 50,000 tons, processed marine products to 140,000 tons, processed fruits to 20,000 tons, processed vegetables to 150,000 tons and vegetable oil to more than 35,000 tons.

In meat processing, in order to carry through these tasks, stress must be laid on the production of refrigerated fat, and, by making use of meat, guts, head and feet, and blood, such processed goods as various kinds of sausages must be turned out in greater quantities; the processing of poultry, too, must be improved and dairy products industry must be developed and the output of milk and butter increased.

At present, we catch annually 500,000-600,000 tons of fish and many other marine products. We must supply them more effectively to the people, continue to raise the supply of fresh and refrigerated fish and, at the same time, must reduce decisively the proportion of pickled fish, expand the production of dried fish and other products, and produce process-



Various foodstuffs are applied to customers

ed marine products of local peculiarity by making use of various good quality fish and their by-products.

Decisive measures will be taken to improve the processing of corn, potatoes, vegetables.

Tasks for processing in large quantities fruits and for further expanding the production of cool drinks were also set forth.

To carry out the above-mentioned tasks, foodstuff processing factories of adequate scale will be built in the districts where raw materials are produced and in the consumption districts. Factories under construction will be completed within the year and more new processing facilities will be built.

Along with the foodstuff processing industry, production of daily necessities must also be strengthened and developed rapidly.

To steadily expand variety and ensure mass production is of great importance for strengthening and developing the production of daily necessities.

The June Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the tasks of turning out, during the First Five-Year Plan period, those items which are needed in quantities for the people's living as well as those which can be easily produced with our present equipment and technique, and, at the same time, turning out gradually new products in a planned way.

For the successful implementation of these tasks, it is necessary to organize and undertake extensively the production of daily necessities in province-run industries, producers' co-ops, agricultural co-ops and even

in individual households, not to speak of the Ministry of Light Industry.

In this way, the production of household furnishings, articles for cultural use, and recreational equipment will be increased considerably.

Special attention will be directed to the production of toys for children, while local products and handicraft works will be turned out in large quantities.

**

Trade in our country has made rapid progress thanks to the correct guidance of the Party.

In the post-war days, the Workers' Party of Korea has faithfully carried out the general line of economic policy—priority growth of heavy industry along with the development of light industry and agriculture—and, on this basis, has given correct guidance to the socialist trade enabling it to make systematic progress.

The year 1957 was a year of great significance in the development of trade in our country.

The December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in conformity with the basic line of economic construction laid down at the historic Third Congress of the Party, called for maximum increased production and economy, and, with a view to improving rapidly the people's life, paid special attention to the increased production of daily necessities and to the radical improvement and strengthening of the work in the sphere of trade. At its meeting called on January 24, 1957, the Presidium of the Party Central Committee adopted decisions concerning the improvement of commodity supply and the strengthening of purchase work, and laid down the line on improving and strengthening trade.

Stores which suffered severe ruin during the war were rapidly reconstructed, thanks to the correct guidance of the Party.

Many stores and restaurants were opened in the newly-laid out urban areas and in workers' settlements.

In almost every rural village there is

more than one store, which caters to the needs of working people.

By the end of 1957, the number of state and co-operative stores was 127 per cent greater compared with the end of 1953, shortly after the armistice.

With the upsurge in industrial and agricultural production, more and more foodstuffs and daily necessities are put on sale in stores and their quality is also improving.

Turnover in state and co-operative trade has increased rapidly. Turnover of retail goods in 1957 was 57 per cent higher than in the previous year in terms of comparable prices, or 87 per cent over the pre-war year 1949.

Here are figures showing the increase in the retail sales of major articles of daily use in the state and co-operative trade.

In 1957, turnover of cotton fabrics increased by 45 per cent compared with the previous year 1956; silk fabrics by 67 per cent; ready-made clothes 2.1 times; underwear 2.5 times; soap by 93 per cent; furnishings and articles for cultural use 3.5 times; vegetables by 68 per cent; marine products by 33 per cent; fruits 2.2 times; and meat 4.9 times.

Signal changes have also taken place in the structure of commodities supplied to the population.

Such rapid progress in state and co-operative trade has led to the further strengthening of the leading position of the socialist trade in home markets.

Our trade, however, still falls short of fully meeting the objective requirements of our economy which is making rapid progress and the requirements of the people. And the might and function of the socialist trade are not yet brought to the full play.

The June Plenum of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea stressed, as the first and foremost tasks for putting an end to such mistakes and bringing about a radical change in the sphere of trade, to improve the work of educating the workers engaged in trade in the spirit of socialist patriotism and to bring the substance and advantages of the socialist trade home to them. And the Plenum took concrete measures aimed

at bringing about a renovation in the sphere of trade.

The commodity supply system of state and co-operative trade will be reorganized more effectively in conformity with the nature of the socialist trade; supply of foodstuffs to cities and workers' settlements, public catering as well as the purchase of farm produce and the supply of industrial goods to the countryside will be further improved. Furthermore, service and cultural level in trade will be raised.

The struggle for strengthening socialist discipline, system and order in the field of trade must be waged positively; and incidental conditions needed for the all-round development of commodity circulation such as transportation of goods must be settled.

In order to attain all-round victory of the socialist trade, guidance work for rapidly achieving the socialist transformation of individual trade and industry will be further intensified; and the Party guidance in the domain of trade will be fundamentally improved.

The June Plenum, while laying down concrete line for rapidly developing the socialist trade, set forth a series of questions for improving foreign trade, the demand for which is rapidly increasing with the rapid pace of socialist construction in the country.

The June Plenum stressed that today, when the world socialist market is formed, our foreign trade can be strengthened by international specialization on the basis of broader economic relations and co-operation among



Many leather goods are made at the Pyongyang Daily Items Producing Factory

the countries of the socialist camp, and especially that our foreign trade plays an important role in implementing the foreign policy of our Republic which aims at strengthening the proletarian internationalist friendship and solidarity with the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and at co-existing peacefully with the countries of different social systems.

We have rich natural resources and unique traditions in the field of production and technique. And particularly in the postwar years big strides have been made in every branch of our national economy followed by the unprecedented enhancement of our international prestige. All of this provides us with ample possibilities for raising the volume of exports above the present level.

Proceeding from this, the June Plenum stressed that the workers engaged in foreign trade and working in all other economic organs must study thoroughly the structure of production in our country and the condition of foreign markets, organize and mobilize all popular forces for expanding resources for exports, and must systematically raise the quality of export goods.

**

Though it is short since the June Plenum, the decisions of the Plenum are being successfully carried out, thanks to the organizational and political work of the organizations of the Workers' Party and to the creative endeavour of the workers in state and economic organs and of the masses of working people. The Ministry of Light Industry has a plan to build and expand ten foodstuff processing factories. Construction work has started on five of the biggest of them, and they are to go into operation within the year.

Expansion of the Ryongsung Meat Processing Factory will soon be completed. Then, the Factory will be able to process 10,000 tons of meat, nearly two times as much as its present output.

In Hamheung, a meat processing factory with a floor space of 20,000 square metres is under construction, and a fruit processing factory in Ryongsung with a floor space of 17,000 square metres is going up.

In the processing of marine products, too, a number of achievements have been scored. The Samho Fishery has expanded the variety of processed marine products to 105.

Sawmills under the Ministry of Timber Industry are turning out over hundred kinds of articles for daily use by utilizing by-products.

The Wiyon Sawmill has employed over 170 family members and set up a work-shop for by-products. By making use of by-products which were formerly used for fire-wood, they are producing over sixty kinds of products including forty odd kinds of toys and stationery.

Enterprises under the Ministry of Coal Mining Industry has explored potentialities for turning out over forty kinds of products such as various kinds of toys, accordions, coat hangers, etc., worth 3,513,000 won, by making effective use of waste parts of props, and there are possibilities for turning out kitchen knives, shovels and other products worth 4,540,000 won by making use of scrap iron from engineering shops. Production of these has already started.

The Ministry of Chemical Industry has undertaken mass production of condiments, food coloring, acids, and other goods necessary for foodstuff processing, while the output of various kinds of antiseptics has increased.

Take a work-shop for articles of daily use in the Pyongyang Textile Mill for another instance.

It is now turning out in quantities various kinds of children's clothes and daily necessities by making use of odds and ends of textiles. It is envisaged that their annual output will reach more than 560,000 pieces worth 120 million won in the future.

Besides, foodstuff processing and production of daily necessities are developing rapidly in the factories of local industry and in fishermen's, producers' and agricultural co-ops.

The variety of processed foodstuffs and articles for daily use continues to increase and their quality has remarkably improved.

Workers in the sphere of trade and circulation are actively striving to improve their work; trading networks are being effectively reorganized; and stores are doing an ever livelier trade.

The policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for better, more cultural and bountiful life for the people under socialist system is successfully being carried out in practical life, and the people's life is growing happier with every passing day.

CHOI YUNG IL

GRAVE WARNING TO IMPERIALISTS

THE communique on the talks held from July 31 to August 3 between N. S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the C.P.S.U., Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the C.C. of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the People's Republic of China, evoked great interest of the peoples of all countries as well as of the Korean people.

The Korean people note with satisfaction that the leaders of the Soviet Union, the bulwark of world peace, and China conducted comprehensive discussions and reached complete agreement on urgent questions with regard to the present international developments, on the further strengthening of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the two countries and on their common struggle for the peaceful settlement of the international questions and maintenance of world peace during their talks which were held at a time when the alternative of "War or Peace" is forced upon humanity by the U.S.-British armed aggression against the countries in the Near and Middle East.

We are confident that the opinions exchanged between the leaders of the two countries on the present international issues and the complete agreement reached on taking measures for defence of peace and against aggression will serve as a most resolute warning to the bellicose imperialists who are playing with fire at the risk of bringing grave consequences upon mankind.

At the same time the communique inspired the Korean people and the peoples of all countries with conviction that the danger of another war can be averted and peace consolidated.

The Korean people, who are following with deepest concern the march of events in the Near and Middle East which is creating a major danger to peace of our time, are joining their voice with that of the peace-loving peoples of the world in demanding the withdrawal of the U.S.-British aggressive army from Lebanon and Jordan.

The Korean people support the communique, firmly believing that the proposals advanced in the communique on the immediate convening of the summit conference to discuss the Near and Middle East situation and the immediate withdrawal of the U.S.-British troops from Lebanon and Jordan are the only reasonable way to settle in a peaceful way the Near and Middle East question at the present juncture.

The Korean people are well aware from experience that, unless the U.S.-British aggressive troops are withdrawn from the Near and Middle East, peace in that region cannot be ensured. Everywhere the American troops set foot, war is raising its head, and independence and freedom of the people are being trampled upon. The aggressive U.S. army occupying the southern part of our country is causing the Korean people untold hardship and suffering, creating constant threat to peace in Korea and the Far East. Recently the American aggressive circles, while staging armed aggression against the Arab countries, are frenziedly intensifying preparations for an atomic war in South Korea. It is known to all that the American imperialists, in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement, have been introducing into South Korea various weapons of new types including atomic weapons and at last started to set up a guided missile base. It goes without saying that, unless their playing with fire in the Near and Middle East and their reckless adventurous gambling in South Korea are not curbed in time, it will affect peace to a great extent.

The Korean people demand the immediate withdrawal of the American troops from South Korea, and at the same time regard it as their lofty duty to join the common struggle of the peace-loving peoples of the whole world for the withdrawal of the U.S.-British troops from Lebanon and Jordan.

As is clearly stated in the communique, if the imperialist war-mongers are so reckless as to unleash a war despite the sincere effort of the peace-loving peoples, the people will

take resolute and practical measures to beat the aggressors.

Today the world peace forces headed by the Soviet Union and China are in possession of all the necessary moral and material means.

If the imperialists have the least faculty of reasoning in the face of reality, they will not dare any adventure at the risk of digging their own graves.

The Korean people also note with satisfaction, as was clearly confirmed in the communique, the successful development and expansion of relations of the all-round cooperation, brotherly friendship of mutual assistance between the Communist Parties, governments and the peoples of the Soviet Union and China. For no force is more important today in safeguarding a lasting world peace than the friendship and alliance of the two great powers, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

The fact that the leaders of the Soviet Union and China emphasised the unbreakable solidarity of the Parties of Marxism-Leninism and elucidated again their firm stand to develop an uncompromising struggle against the revisionists of Yugoslavia will make another great contribution to the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries, to the unity of the international communist movement and the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

The Korean people welcome and support the communique on the talks between the leaders of the Soviet Union and China, which is in perfect conformity with the declaration and peace manifesto of the conference of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries held in November last.

The outcome of the talks between the leaders of the two countries, no doubt, will have a great influence on international developments in the future.

NEW BOOKS

First Five-Year Plan for the Development of National Economy of the D.P.R.K.

This book contains the Law on the First Five-Year Plan and the speech made by Premier Kim Il Sung in connection with the Law.

The Five-Year Plan, the first in Korea, is forging ahead towards socialism.

The Law was adopted and promulgated on June 11, 1958 at the Third Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly. To give a clearer picture of how Korea's national economy has made rapid strides ahead since liberation and to acquaint readers with the vast prospects of its development, graphs covering major branches of the national economy are appended.

128 X 198 105 pages

Available in English, Russian, Chinese and Japanese

Great Prospects of the First Five-Year Plan in Korea (an album)

Pictures and graphs in this album illustrate the targets to be attained in every field of Korea's national economy during the First Five-Year Plan period.

Pictures covering every branch of the national economy of our country where a high tide of socialist construction is sweeping, show the enormous labour achievements of the Korean people in the five odd years since the war and the prospects of the First Five-Year Plan.

128 X 198 40 pages

Available in English and Russian

American and British Imperialists, Hands Off Lebanon and Jordan!

THE naked U.S.-British armed aggression against Lebanon and Jordan has evoked the wrath and indignation of the Korean people.

On July 17, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a statement protesting and resolutely denouncing the U.S.-British aggression against Lebanon and Jordan and fully supporting and encouraging the just struggle of the peoples of Lebanon, Jordan and other Arab countries to defend their national independence and sovereignty from the criminal aggression of the American imperialists.

On the same day, Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a cable to Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq expressing heartfelt congratulation on the founding of the Republic of Iraq and announcing recognition of the Republic of Iraq by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pointing out that the aggressive acts of the U.S. and British imperialists against Lebanon and Jordan are in flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of international law and create a grave threat to peace in Asia and Africa and the world, the statement of the D.P.R.K. warned as follows:

"The Korean people, who have experienced the cruel aggression of American imperialism and are fighting against the establishment of guided missile bases in South Korea, for the immediate withdrawal of the American troops from South Korea and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland, are demanding categorically the immediate termination of the U.S.-British armed intervention in Lebanon and Jordan, and immediate withdrawal of their troops...

"If the U.S.A. and Britain should not withdraw their troops from Lebanon and Jordan, and continue their aggressive acts, they will be burned by the fire they themselves kindled."

On July 18, a Pyongyang citizens' rally was held against the armed invasion of the

American and British imperialists and for the national liberation of the peoples of the Arab countries.

Over 300,000 people—the working people, youth and students, workers of political parties, social organizations and government bodies, and other citizens from all walks of life—took part in the meeting.

At the rally Vice-Premier Jung Il Ryong delivered a speech.

Emphasising that, today when the whole world still remembers vividly the shameful failure of the imperialists in their aggressive act against Egypt, the imperialists, still bent on colonial plunder, are out to launch another venture of robbery in the Arab East, the speaker declared that the American imperialists are ex-convicts of aggression and habitual criminals before the world and humanity.

Reviewing the criminal acts of the American imperialists who are occupying South Korea against the national aspirations of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country, and their recent attempt to convert it into their guided missile base, he emphasized:

"The entire aggressive acts of the imperialists against the Asian and African peoples championing the national independence of their own countries will inevitably result in complete failure as was the case in Korea, Egypt, Syria and Indonesia."

Vice-Premier Jung Il Ryong concluded his speech by saying that all the Korean people together with the rest of the peace-loving peoples of the world hope that the Arab people will achieve brilliant victory in their heroic struggle against the foreign armed interventionists and their lackeys, and extended them enthusiastic support and encouragement.

His speech was followed by representatives from all walks of life.

Resolutely denouncing the American and British imperialists in the name of the Korean working class filled with wrath and indignation, Kim Chang Suh, foreman of Pyongyang Textile Machine Factory, said:

"U.S.-British armed aggression against Lebanon and Jordan is criminal, military interference in the internal affairs of the Arab peoples, which cannot be justified under any pretext.

"The peoples of the Arab countries are by no means isolated in their struggle against the aggression of the imperialists.

"The invincible strength of the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union and the peace-loving forces of the entire world will smash any aggressive attempt."

Kim Kyu Tai, administrative chairman of Jang Sung Agricultural Cooperative in the East District of Pyongyang City, made a speech on behalf of the peasants. Pointing out the fact that the American and British imperialists have been exposed to the world as stranglers of the national liberation movement and perfidious enemy of world peace, he said that these imperialists are the sworn enemy of the Korean people as well as of all the Arab peoples fighting for freedom, happiness and national independence.

He was followed by Kim Jung Ja, student of Kim Il Sung University who spoke on behalf of young and students, and by Hyun Joon Keuk, Vice-editor-in-chief of the *Rodong Shinmoon*, as a representative of scientists and cultural workers.

All the speakers condemned the military aggression of the U.S. and British imperialists and emphasized that the Korean people, fighting for the immediate withdrawal of the American aggressive troops from South Korea and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland would support and encourage actively the struggle of the peoples of the Arab countries against the American and British imperialism.

Protests and resolutions were adopted at the meeting amidst the enthusiastic ovation of all present.

The resolution categorically demanded the immediate termination of the aggression by the U.S. and British imperialists and the withdrawal of their troops from Lebanon and Jordan without delay, maintaining that the peoples of the Arab countries must settle their fate on their own without any external interference.

The voice of the participants in the meeting rang out. "U.S. aggressive troops must withdraw from South Korea immediately!" "U.S. and British aggressive troops have no right

to stay in Lebanon and Jordan!" "Yankee imperialists, get out of Korea and the Near and Middle East without delay!"

All the papers of our country carried editorials and articles sharply denouncing the armed aggression of the U.S.A. and Great Britain against Lebanon and Jordan.

Papers stress that the imperialists, seeing the colonialist system in the Near and Middle East tottering from the very foundation since their complete defeat in Egypt and Syria, and accelerated by the people's uprising in Lebanon, especially by the victories attained by the national independence struggle in Iraq, cast aside their masks and jumped upon the Arab peoples like a pack of cornered savage wolves.

The *Rodong Shinmoon* wrote editorially: "The imperialists are sticking to their 'right' to exploit oil resources in the Near and Middle East, which bring them fabulous profits and are venturing robbery in broad daylight to preserve dominion of their colonies."

The leading article goes on to say that we cannot tolerate the fact that the remnants of colonialism is bringing misery to mankind even in our day and creating another threat to peace in the Near and Middle East as well as in the rest of the world:

"The result of the Korean war put an end to the time when the imperialists could impose their will upon the people in the East.

"For the first time in history we Korean people proved before the world through our heroic struggle that we need not fear the armies of the Western imperialists even though they resort to force.

"This truth was also confirmed when the brutal aggression of the British and French colonialists against Egypt resulted in miserable failure."

Today the aggressive military intervention of the U.S. and British imperialists against Lebanon and Jordan will only result in exposing their weakness to the world.

If the U.S. and British colonialists continue their aggressive acts against the Arab East in defiance of historical lessons, they will burn their fingers by the fire they themselves started.

Today the strength of world peace and socialism is great enough, materially and spiritually to deter and smash any outrageous attempts of the imperialists.



The reviewing stand



Ranks of socialist builders marching through the street lined with grand new buildings



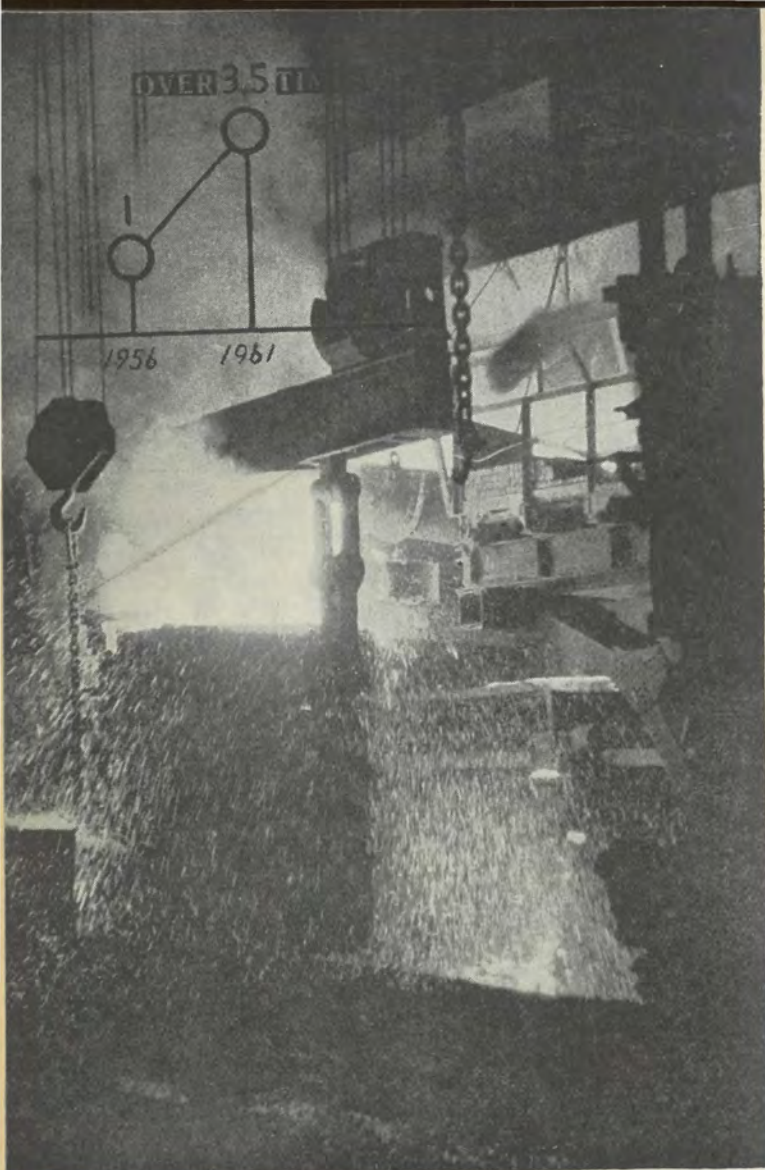
Citizens of Pyongyang laying wreaths at the foot of the Liberation Monument in memory of our liberator—Soviet soldiers

Artists dancing through the street



THE THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF AUGUST 15 LIBERATION CELEBRATED

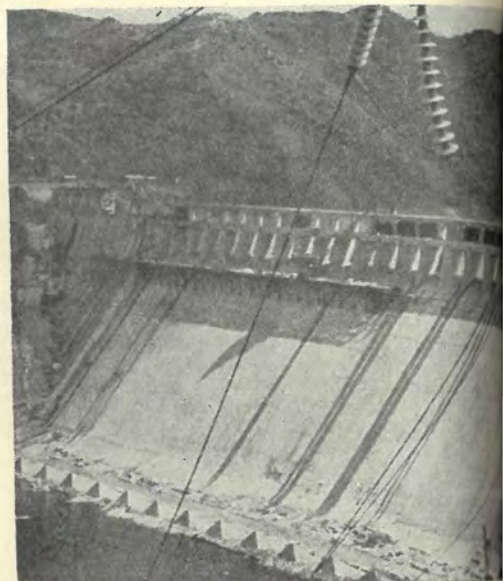
In the midst of the surging tide of socialist upbuilding, the Korean people celebrated the 13th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation, their national red-letter day marking their emancipation from the Japanese colonial yoke by the great Soviet army. On that day a traditional military parade was held in Kim Il Sung Square, Pyongyang, demonstrating the invincible might of the people's armed forces. It was followed by gigantic demonstrations of more than 300,000 exultant and enthusiastic citizens.



Steel

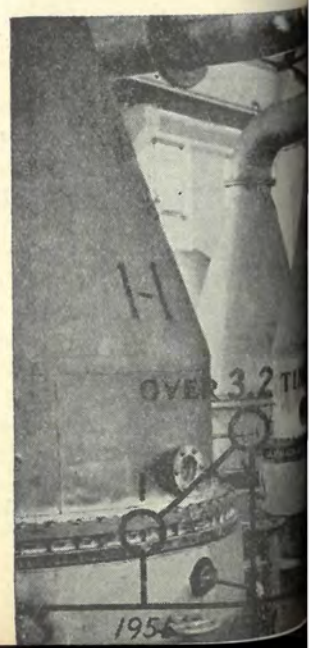
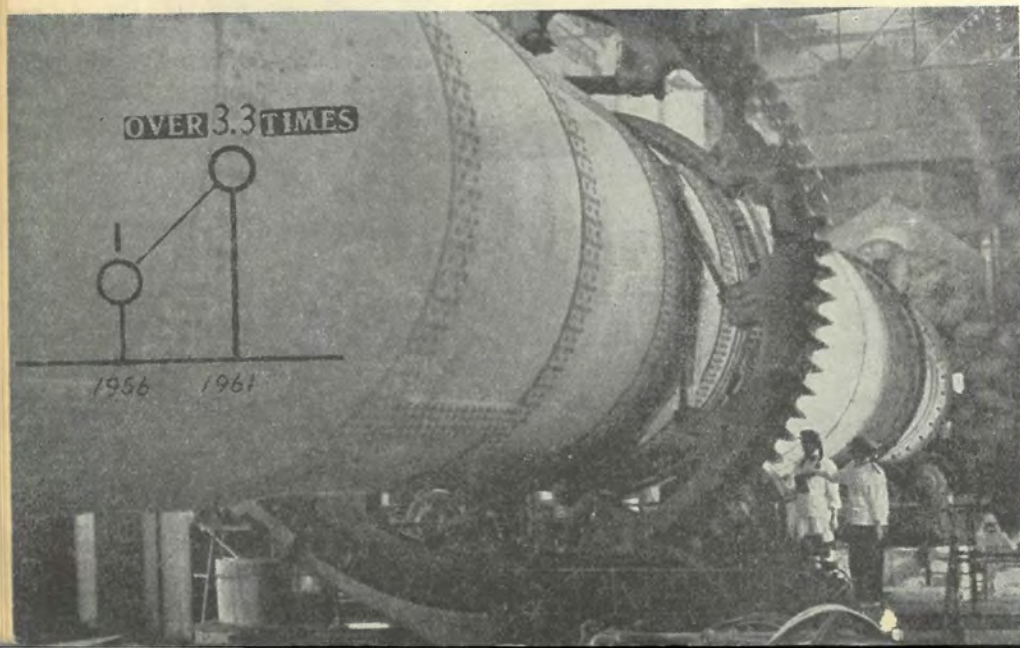
OUR INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY RE...

Thanks to the creative labour struggle by a winged horse, our industry is now...
As everybody knows, in the field of... barbarous acts of the U.S. imperialists... three-year plan for rehabilitation and... successfully fulfilled; and now our industry to attain the targets set in the First Five...



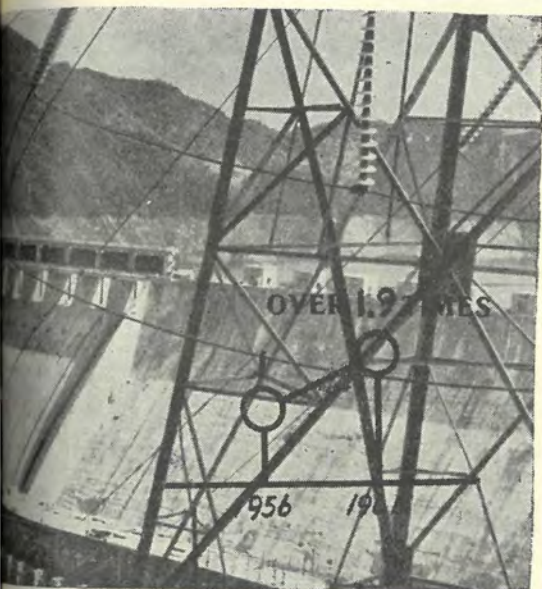
Power

Cement



CULTURE IN CELEBRATION OF THE FOUNDING OF THE REPUBLIC

the working people who are leaping forward at a fast tempo. Industry, which had been severely destroyed by the war, the targets set in the postwar reconstruction of the national economy have been achieved and workers are advancing by leaps and bounds under the Five-Year Plan.

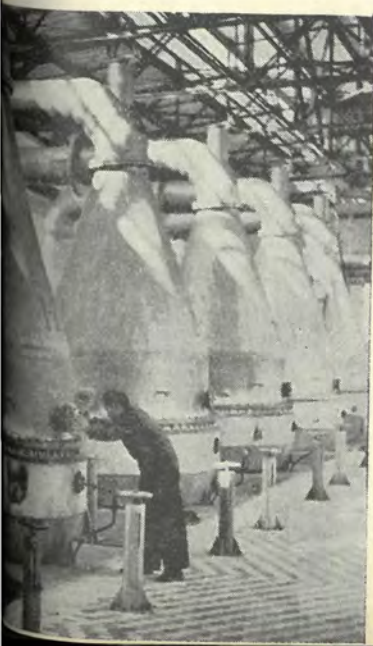


Production of chemical fertilizer



Textiles

Foodstuff



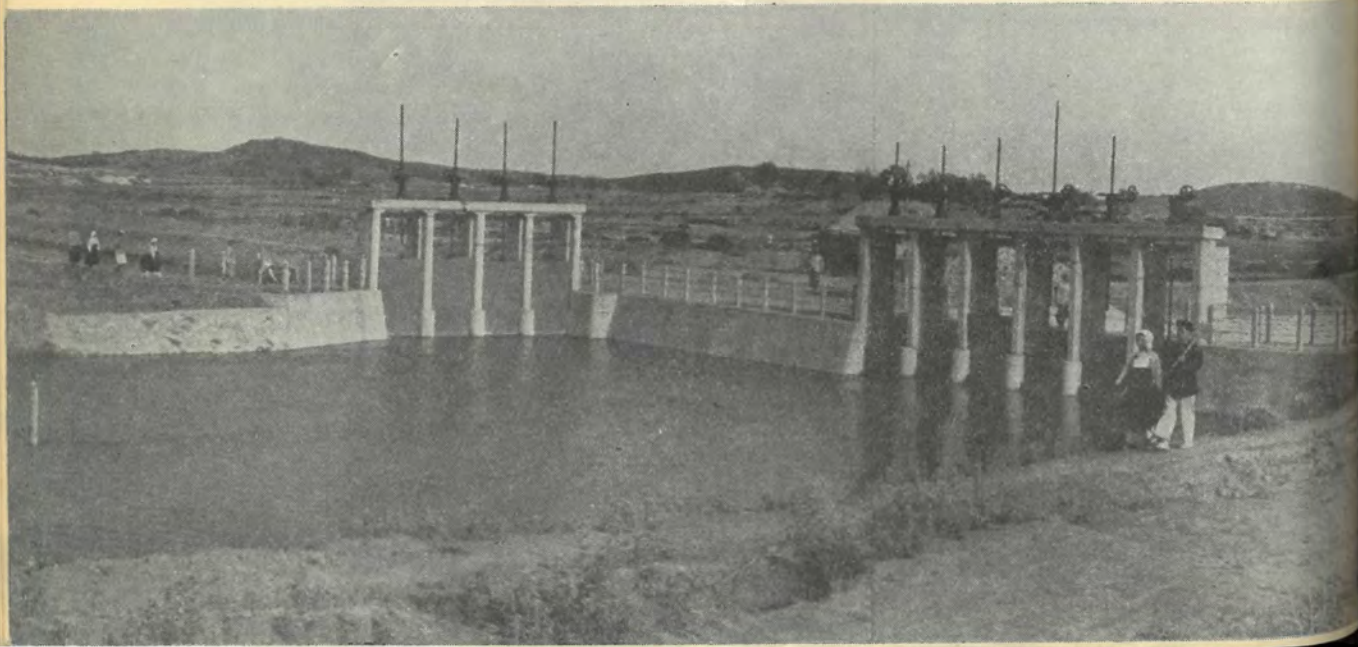
Yearly increasing grain output



Today over 98.6 per cent of the entire peasant-households are in the co-ops and work is being gradually mechanized.



The irrigation systems are being constructed extensively.



TEN YEARS UNDER THE BANNER OF THE REPUBLIC

FOR JOYOUS LABOUR AND A HAPPY LIFE

KIM DUK JOON, *Merited Miner*

I lived a down-trodden life for 40 years under the Japanese colonial plunderers; was exploited and oppressed. But today I have become a master of the land and, furthermore, have received the title of Merited Miner. When I look back on my humiliating life and think about today's happy life, I am so grateful to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic, and our beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung. And a thousand of memories coming back to me are filling me with overwhelming gratitude.

Twenty-six years ago, I started to work here in Samsin Coal Mine. Compelled by the Japanese imperialists, the miners worked 400 metres deep underground. And coal was dug 50 metres further down below and brought up on the backs of the miners. Miraculously I survived under these horrible conditions—explosion and collapse of the mines, disease and starvation. I saw little sunlight but I had my share of the beatings with clubs, iron bars, etc. I managed to eke out a miserable existence on coarse beans. Yet I somehow survived. Nevertheless, countless miners fell inside of the mine shaft, leaving their families to roam about the streets.

Our children went barefooted on cold and snowy winter days, for we simply could not provide them even with rubber shoes. Consequently, giving them school education was out of the question. Furthermore, when anyone was taken ill, whether a worker or his family member, he could not go near the hospital.



Merited Miner Kim Duk Joon

But the August 15 Liberation in 1945 by the great Soviet Army ended my life of a slavery and opened a new life for me. A new life of freedom and happiness! In the northern half of the Republic, under the guidance of our Party, I began to lead a life that is filled with hopes. It was a joy to work in our very own coal mine.

The joy of becoming a master of the country gave me new strength to work harder for the prosperity and development of the fatherland. Without missing even one working day I worked surpassing my quotas by 70 to 80 per cent. The higher the production rate soared, the more prosperous and comfortable my living became.

In the past, I had no schooling of any kind but, after liberation, under the Party's educational policy I have learned to read and write and furthermore, receive constant help to improve my standard of political theory.

My eldest son Chang Shik, and daughter Keum Sun started to school after liberation and my family's living condition improved daily under the people's regime. Then election day came. On August 25, 1948, the election of the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. was held. The workers in their holiday best went to the polls. After casting my vote for one of the workers' representatives I left the polling place feeling proud and happy. Everyone said our candidate is the best, for he himself has grown upon as a worker..."

Hardly two years had passed, however,

when the American imperialist aggressors invaded our land in June 1950, and attempted to destroy our happy life. During that period, numerous workers from our Samsin Coal Mine also stood at the front line and fought heroic battles to protect the fatherland and contributed much to our victory.

In the post-war period, whole-heartedly responding to the call of our Party and Government, "All for the post-war rehabilitation and construction of the national economy," we worked day and night to rebuild our coal mines which the enemy had destroyed.

During the short period of the post-war the props in the coal pits were concreted while new and progressive methods for drilling and hauling coal were introduced to make the work much easier.

In the vicinity of the coal mine where I work, already some 500 modern houses have been built. There are also schools for the workers' children, state-run stores, medical and cultural centres, etc. In the newly decorated club house, they show cinemas every evening. And beautiful music floats out through the loud speakers to the delight of those taking twilight strolls along the tree-lined streets.

Our life has grown richer each day in the warm embrace of the people's regime. In such happiness all work tirelessly.

In September 1955, on Miners' Day, the first such holiday to be instituted in our country, I received the honorary title of Merited Miner. Shortly afterwards, I was appointed safety worker.

At first I was not happy over this assignment, for I had worked more than 20 years as a miner. Moreover, I had just been given the title of Merited Miner of the Republic just a short time before. Now I was to leave production work.

But when I looked back over those days under the Japanese imperialist plunderers when no safety measures existed and miners met cruel deaths like slaves—exposed to the dangers of explosion, cave-ins and all kinds of accidents and sickness—I realized how important my job was. And the fact that our people's regime is so deeply concerned about the safety conditions of the workers mov-

ed me deeply. Then I began to feel proud of my new job.

Now, I am working in No. 6 shaft of this coal mine. It is my job to check gas leakage inside the pit, see that everything in the tunnel is in shipshape and every prop is in good order. It is also my duty to see that things are running according to regulations and check up on the health conditions of the workers so that they may be able to perform their task free from anxiety.

In April 1956, I attended the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. At that meeting I met numerous labour renovators from factories, enterprises and farms. During every rest period we met Premier Kim Il Sung, and we talked to him about our work and he gave us much helpful advice.

While I was listening to Comrade Premier, I felt a lump in my throat. For my reminiscence took me back 20 years ago when I carried up coal on my back from the cliff-like wall of the pit where there were no safety devices whatever. There were only the foremen who beat me saying that I was lazy.

Without our Party and Government, a person like me would never have known the joy and pride of being a master of the country.

In 1956, I was sent to Rumania for three months to rest. I always recall with pleasure those happy three months with Rumanian friends and other friends from the fraternal countries. When I remember my experiences there, I feel the pride of belonging to the people's power all over again.

Everyday of my ten years of life under the people's regime has been glorious and worthwhile.

A few days ago my friend Pak Kwang Oh, who recently became a Merited Miner, jokingly said to me looking at my gray hairs, "Comrade, better look out. You are getting to be an old man."

"Never," I said. "I will never get old."

The truth is, in this happy and worthwhile life, I feel younger and more energetic despite my gray hair.

We are leaping forward on a winged horse. In such glorious life, I want to work much more to repay my fatherland and people.

FOR UNLIMITED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

CHOI MYUNG HAK

Member of the D.P.R.K. Academy of Sciences

As a Korean scientist, I greet the tenth anniversary of our glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with a feeling of profound pride.

Like for all the Korean people, the past ten odd years under the people's regime have been days of new, healthy thinking and rapid progress for me and for my colleagues.

On my desk lies a newspaper. It reports the overthrow of the monarchy and promulgation of a republic in Iraq and abrogation by the newly born Iraqi Republic of the Baghdad Pact.

These events revealing the acute contradictions within the military blocs concocted by the American imperialists and the course of disintegration of these military blocs reminded me of a passage in the protocol of the Paris Agreements devised by the American imperialists.

It stated to the effect that member states of the Western Union should stockpile reserves of chemical materials that have a poisonous, paralyzing effect upon the human body, prevent growth, destroy the skin, etc.

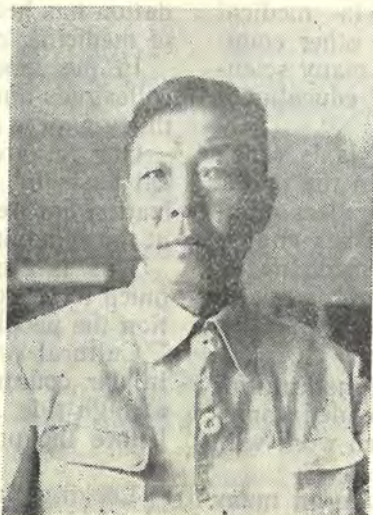
It was none other than the American imperialists who drafted the protocol, and it was also the American imperialists that devised the Baghdad Pact.

Scientists in the Western countries are forced by the war-maniacs to commit grave criminal acts against mankind. This is a deplorable situation, a tormenting thought to me.

Whenever the scientists in the Western countries come out, in defiance of danger, against the attempt of war-mongers, I shall extend them high respect and warm encouragement.

When Korea was under the rule of Japanese militarists, Korean scientists were forced to serve in the interest of pseudo-sciences.

The Japanese imperialists deprived me, a



Academician Choi Myung Hak

medical biologist, of the freedom of research, and never allowed me even to think my own way. They forced us to follow Weismann-Morganism, which constitutes the theoretical basis of reactionary ethnology.

With the day of their defeat in the war drawing nearer, the Japanese imperialists further intensified their brutal oppression of the conscientious Korean scientists. I was, therefore, obliged to discontinue my research work, and leave for a local town. I was then writing on a thesis on experimental genetics.

Everywhere in Korea the Japanese imperialists were playing the tyrant.

In the town I had settled in, too, the Japanese imperialists forced Korean doctors to make wrong diagnoses and pronounce weak-bodied and sick Korean youth "healthy" so that they could pressgang into their army as many Korean

youth as possible.

Korean doctors were also forced to make false diagnoses of epidemics so that the Japanese imperialists could expel from schools Korean students who cannot afford to pay school fees.

I could not, of course, follow the Japanese imperialists, nor could I shut my eye to the grave situation.

To resist reality at that time, my colleagues and I worked devotedly to give treatment to the masses of poor people.

The Japanese imperialists were driven out of Korea on August 15, 1945 by the great Soviet Army, and Korea was liberated.

After the liberation, we learned from the great Soviet people lofty standards of life—concern for mankind and the supreme respect for life.

In the days shortly after our liberation, Soviet medical scientists came to Korea to help us. My contacts with these Soviet medical scientists, particularly with Dr. Artunyan, professor of surgery, helped me to acquaint myself with the life of Soviet medical scientists and learn much from them.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which exercises its function in conformity with the will of the people has extended material and moral assistance to scientists in their research work. It has expended a huge sum of money for scientific research, has provided every condition for introducing the achievements in medical science in the Soviet Union and other countries of the world, and has built many scientific research institutions and educational establishments.

The state lays stress on prophylaxis which is raised as an urgent problem in the public health and, at the same time, renders enormous assistance to medical scientists engaged in the research on theoretical medicine.

I am now continuing my research work on experimental histo-genetics which I started in the days of the Japanese rule.

The state has built a research institute for me and my colleagues and provided conditions for conducting joint research work with experts.

I have been offered by the state on many occasions opportunity for establishing contacts with scientists in other countries.

Ten years are not long for the people engaged in scientific research work. But over this period our sciences, under the people's democratic power, have put an end to the long stagnation and are rapidly flowering and advancing.

Signal achievements have been scored in our medical science. Particularly noteworthy are the achievements registered in eliminating local diseases and in combating intestinal parasites.

Especially, neuro-surgical operation of cerebral distomiasis, combating pulmonic distomiasis by anti-epidemic method and experimental medical method, serumtherapy of pulmonic distomiasis, clinical, pathological and X-ray treatment of pulmonic distomi-

asis—these are of epoch-making significance in the development of public health in our country.

In the domain of pharmacy, investigation of and research on more than 300 species of herbs growing in our country have been carried out, and material and technical foundation has been laid for industrial production of medicine from the herbs.

In the sphere of theoretical medicine, my colleagues and I have written more than thirty papers and published several books.

Our research work constitutes a theoretical basis for studying the process of organization and regeneration of living organ and, at the same time, renders much help to clinics.

This is our initial success. We have yet much to be done to repay the deep consideration the people's power has directed to us.

Cultural revolution is now a matured task in our country where socialist revolution is at high tide. Accordingly, more tasks are set before the public health and medical workers.

Looking back on the twenty years before country's liberation when adversity kept me from serving fully the homeland and the people, I feel it all the more honourable to discharge the tasks the dear homeland has assigned to me.

Greeting the tenth anniversary of their power, the Korean people who are guided by the Workers' Party of Korea, a new type of Marxist-Leninist Party, are firmly resolved, as they did heretofore, to defend their homeland and to work for the prosperity of their country.

As a scientist I express my deepest gratitude to the Workers' Party of Korea and the people's power for the conditions they have provided for my research work in the interests of the people. And I am firmly determined to devote all my talent and energy to the prosperity and development of the country.

PYONGYANG IN CELEBRATION OF TENTH BIRTHDAY OF THE REPUBLIC

PYONGYANG—the democratic capital of our glorious fatherland, Democratic People's Republic of Korea—is rising up on a broader, more magnificent scale than ever seen before in the 1530 years of its existence, marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

Pyongyang is situated on the lower reaches of the Taidong river, favourable for both river and land transport as it flows through the heart of the western plains, one of the districts abounding in natural resources.

The city lies on the vast plains spreading out from either bank of the Taidong dotted with hillocks, Moranbong Hill being the highest among them.

Favoured with natural resources, mild climate and advantageous geological position, Pyongyang has been known from time immemorial as the good dwelling place. Today the many primitive remains that are found in and around Pyongyang testify to the historicity of this fact.

Pyongyang is first mentioned in the chronicle of Korea in A.D. 427—the year when Pyongyang became the capital of Kokuryo (B.C. 37-A.D. 668), the then most powerful state in the East with the high cultural standard. From then on Pyongyang prospered for two and a half centuries as a political, economic and cultural centre of Kokuryo, and was widely-known internationally.

After the fall of Kokuryo around the middle of the 7th century, Pyongyang was for a time under occupation of foreign aggressors, but the united strength of the people repulsed the enemy and continued the work of restoring and constructing the country.

During 1,000 years (from the early 10th century to the early 20th) under the Koryu and Li dynasties, Pyongyang, though it was not the capital then, still remained the second biggest city next to the capital. It developed economically and culturally, and served as a political and strategic point in defending the country against foreign invaders both from the north and south. Also Pyongyang was the

stronghold of repeated peasant's uprisings against the cruel feudal rule.

During the rabid colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, the working people of Pyongyang led by the working class waged a stubborn struggle against all reactionary forces of the Japanese imperialists, comprador capitalists and feudal landlords.

Particularly, Pyongyang of this period is linked with the name of our sagacious leader, Marshal Kim Il Sung, adding a most glorious page to its history. The anti-Japanese armed partisan ranks organized and strengthened with Marshal Kim Il Sung as the leader dealt a direct and fatal blow at the enemy by mobilizing all the forces of the Korean national liberation struggle, and greatly encouraged the Korean people to have hope and conviction in victory.

Pyongyang, an ancient capital with a long history and brilliant culture, is a city, built by the industrious labour of our forefathers and defended by them with blood.

The achievements attained by the people's labour in building this city and turning it into a comfortable dwelling place and the people's struggle to gloriously safeguard the city from any attack of the enemy have come down to us as proud traditions of the Korean people.

The liberation of Korea on August 15, 1945, by the great Soviet Army ushered in a new era in our history.

Since then Pyongyang, leaving behind the difficult period in its history, entered the highway of great development.

Thus Pyongyang has become the centre of all democratic reforms, the heart of Korean revolution, and the democratic capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—the first people's power in the history of Korea.

The Workers' Party of Korea, the leading and guiding force of the Korean people, and the Government of the Republic headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung are in Pyongyang and it was also here that the Party and the Government organized and guided the new and brilliant life of the people for their own future



A part of Pyongyang city under construction

and the prosperity of their posterity. Pyongyang is now the centre of political, economic and cultural life of the Korean people leading them towards brilliant future and victory.

Under the correct guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, the Korean people have waged a vigorous struggle with good results for the promotion of the peaceful unification and independence of the country, and for strengthening the democratic base in the northern part of the Republic, politically, economically and culturally.

But the three-year long severe war unleashed by the American imperialists occupying the southern part of our country interrupted our peaceful construction and reduced to debris Pyongyang which had been under magnificent reconstruction. During the war the enemy destroyed in Pyongyang alone 63,684 public buildings and houses, 99 educational institutions and theatres, 29 cultural establishments, 94 public health centres, 55 state-run factories.

The enemy also perpetrated in Pyongyang the most barbarous crimes—crimes unheard-of in the history of the most cruel wars mankind ever experienced—but the heroic Korean people did not succumb. In this just Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. armed aggressors, Pyongyang as the democratic capital and heroic city became the object of love and respect from the world peace-loving peoples, together with the name of the heroic Korean people.

Throughout the period of the Post-war Three-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Construction of the National Economy and the first stage of the First Five-Year Plan Pyongyang began to be rehabilitated splendidly with numbers of other towns, cities and rural villages in the country. The rehabilitation of Pyongyang in the post-war period did not mean a mere restoration to its former state. The builders, fully developing our excellent cultural traditions and introducing the best of modern science and civilization, have made the city rise up with new appearances.

Thanks to the arduous labour struggle of builders, office employees, students, service men and the entire citizens of Pyongyang and an investment of some 13.2 billion won made for construction for the post-war years from 1954-57, many public buildings and technical facilities were restored or built anew—dwelling houses with roughly 2,156,000 square metres of floor space, school buildings with 232,000 square metres of floor space, shops with 46,000 square metres of floor space, and hospitals with over 2,590 beds, theatres and cinema houses with over 8,700 seats, 370 odd kindergartens and nurseries, water and drainage works of 110,000 metres in total length, road building of over 20,000 metres. Five and six story buildings, most of which are apartment houses for the working people, are going up on both sides of the People's Army Street, Stalin Street, Mao Tse-tung Street, Youth Street and other main streets.

Many higher educational institutions and

secondary and technical schools including the Kim Il Sung University, Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute, Civil Engineering Institute were newly built or restored in the early part of the construction period of Pyongyang.

Government office buildings and scientific and cultural establishments are being built, and the citizens of the democratic capital living in a new era are enjoying a cultural life at the splendid theatres, cinema houses and many other amusement facilities.

Many factories and enterprises built or restored in the city are playing a great role in developing the national economy. Large and small enterprises such as the Pyongyang Textile Mill, Pyongyang Silk Mill, a silk-reeling shop, meat processing factory, corn-starch factory, cigarette factory, rubber factory, clothing factory, and factories connected with industrial construction such as the textile machinery factory, electric appliances factory, block factory, brick yard, and the Sadong and Samshin Coal Mines are also vigorously pushing ahead with their production.

Particularly this year, the construction of dwelling houses for 20,000 households and other establishments started on the initiative of the builders of Pyongyang city is forging ahead briskly.

Since the October 1957 Plenum of the Workers' Party of Korea when it was proposed to bring an epochal innovation in capital construction by widely adopting the modern prefabrication method in construction on the basis of complete elimination of the traditionally backward, handicraft and conservative method, the construction work is forging ahead at an unprecedented speed. The builders of Pyongyang, under the direct guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung and the Party Central Committee, are using the prefabrication method on a wide scale, thereby bringing about an epochal innovation of building a flat for one household in 16 minutes.

Thanks to the correct economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, our country is now turning out various kinds of goods for use in construction and construction machinery.

Our country has trained not only many builders but also considerably enhanced their skill and technical level in the course of rehabilitating the democratic capital with the result that the material and technical foundation has been laid to reconstruct Pyongyang into a big city.

The entire Korean people who are unanimous in aspiring after the peaceful unification of the country are greatly encouraged, as they see Pyongyang, their democratic capital, rising up magnificently changing its face with each passing day.

To rebuild Pyongyang, a city with a long history, into a more grand and beautiful city, befitting the democratic capital of the heroic Korean people, is not only a task of political and economic importance, but also a worthwhile and glorious task assigned to us who are now living in a new era.

In order to solve basically the housing problem of Pyongyang citizens by the 15th anniversary (1960) of the August 15 Liberation, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea proposed to wage a nation-wide movement to build dwelling houses for 50,000 households, many cultural and recreation centres and other technical facilities such as a grand theatre, Workers' Place, Children's Palace, second Taidong bridge, Botong River pleasure ground, etc.

Encouraged by this proposal, youth and the entire working people are determined to contribute in the construction of Pyongyang



The National Art Theatre

city by economizing labour and materials at their work places.

And the Cabinet of the Republic adopted important decisions for the successful fulfilment of this task before the 15th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation by further enhancing the enthusiasm of the entire working people.

Let us picture the bright future of Pyongyang.

With 10 billion won invested for construction of Pyongyang from 1959 to 1960, the construction in the central part of Pyongyang and in the central part of East Pyongyang will be completed in the main, and two more construction sites of new districts (on the Botong plain and in Sangheung-Dong) will be set up on the outskirts of the city.

During the same period dwelling houses (light block construction 65 per cent and brick 35 per cent) for 50,000 households will be completed. Each residential district, it is envisaged, will be provided with schools, kindergartens, nurseries, shops, restaurants, public baths and other service establishments.

A grand theatre furnished with up-to-date equipment and accommodating 2,000 will be built near the intersection of the Stalin and the People's Army Streets after the style of our traditional, artistic architecture.

In 1961 a Workers' Palace, a tall building with a total floor space of some 40,000 square metres, will be built on the Namsan Hill, overlooking the Kim Il Sung Square.

A Youth Palace with 34,000 square metres of floor space will be completed by 1961 on the East Pyongyang Square facing the Workers' Palace across the Taidong. The Children's Palace with 20,000 square metres of floor space on the Jangdaizai Hill (in the central part of Pyongyang) and an acrobatic theatre with 2,000 seats at Mao Tse-tung Square will be completed by August 15, 1960.

On the Okryoo Cliff overlooking the Taidong river the Okryoojung Restaurant with a banquet-hall for 500, set in lovely garden and furnished with up-to-date equipment will be built by August 15, 1960. The building will be Korean style of architecture set against a beautiful landscape.

It is envisaged to build along the street from the Pyongyang Station, in the West Pyongyang District and in the central part of the city, three state department stores with the total floor space of 36,700 square metres,

Moranbong Stadium under the expansion plan to accommodate 30,000, a theatre with 1,000 seats, an open-door theatre with 10,000 seats, five cinema houses with 3,400 seats in total, two hotels accommodating 2,800 in total, a liberation struggle museum and a fine arts museum each having the floor space of 8,000 square metres, three combined government buildings with total floor space of 24,000 square metres, a combined printing house with the floor space of 60,000 square metres, as well as school buildings with total floor space of 200,000 square metres, kindergartens and nurseries with total floor space of 54,000 square metres, sanitary homes and public health institutions with total floor space of 82,000 square metres.

By August 15, 1960, a second ferro-concrete bridge of 27 metres in width and some 600 metres in length will be built across the Taidong river and in the same period the second and third bridges across the Botong River and a viaduct on Mt. Changkwang will be constructed.

1,200,000 square metres (71 km. in total length) of pavement in the city and 550,000 square metres (79 km. in total length) of roads in the suburbs will be completed in the main by the end of 1959.

Water and drainage works will be built extensively and electricity projects and telephone networks will be decisively improved and expanded.

A playing ground will be built on the Botong River and stone embankment and tree planting on the Taidong River bank will be completed. Also by April of 1960 1.6 million sapplings of weeping willows, poplars, ginkgo trees will be planted on the total acreage of 940 hectares of grass plots in the vicinity of the Moranbong Park and Mt. Daisung Pleasure-ground.

Before long, a thermo-power plant with the generating capacity of 100,000 kwh will be built, and trolley buses will run in the city. The plan for all these projects is expected to be completed by the end of next year.

To increase and expand the production of building parts necessary for the construction of Pyongyang city—bricks, granite, marble, cement, blocks and structural steel—factories producing these materials will be built anew or expanded.

For the greening of the city, Pyongyang Construction School will train experts

for city gardening beginning with the new school term of this year.

And for the purpose of training management personnel and technical workers needed for the construction of Pyongyang city, measures are taken to extensively launch a movement for training skilled workers at the construction sites, to organize the work of re-educating skilled workers and training new ones as well as management personnel by further expanding the network of building cadres training courses.

The construction of Pyongyang city is now being carried on as a nation-wide movement. And by the time the First Five-Year Plan is fulfilled, Pyongyang will become an even grander and more magnificent with little resemblance to the former city.

The Party and Government are directing constant concern toward making Pyongyang a city with every convenience and facility so that the people may lead a healthy, cultural and worthwhile life.

Pyongyang citizens owe much to the great assistance rendered by the peoples of the Soviet Union, China and the other brotherly countries for success attained in the construction of the city.

Besides sending to us much building material, the Soviet people dispatched experts to teach us construction technique and the Chinese people, too, sent to us much building material and many experts. Moreover the

Chinese People's Volunteers rendered us many hours of labour, thus helping us to recover more rapidly from the war wounds and lead a happy life.

And the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union, China and the other brotherly countries for our post-war rehabilitation and construction served as a mighty force enabling us to rebuild our city.

This month we mark the 10th birthday of the Republic as citizens of Pyongyang, a city where the working people enjoy labour, creation, progress and the hope for the future, an old historical city which presents a harmonious contrast with modern buildings.

Pyongyang is a city demonstrating the superiority of the people's democratic system under which the people, who have taken the power into their own hands, can decide their own fate, and can display their creativeness and wisdom to the full.

The people of Pyongyang, in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, cherish the honour of being citizens of the heroic city of Pyongyang with its long cultural traditions. They are now vigorously marching forward, under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, to fulfil ahead of time the First Five-Year Plan for socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic and for the peaceful unification of the country.

KIM CHUL KYOO



Promenade newly constructed along the Taidong river

U.S. Criminal Act

HAVING brought various new-type weapons into South Korea in flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice, the U.S. imperialists at last officially set up on July 4 the "Fourth Guided Missile Command" of the U.S. Army in the vicinity of Choonchun, south of the demarcation line and are busy building a guided missile base.

With regard to this situation, the Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on July 12, 1958 a statement denouncing resolutely the adventurist war policy pursued by the U.S. ruling circles in South Korea and strongly demanding the dismantling of the missile base, the removal of atomic and other new-type weapons and the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea.

On the same day, the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front called upon the entire Korean people to rise up in a nation-wide struggle against the criminal scheme of the U.S. bellicose elements to turn South Korea into a guided missile base.

The enlarged meeting of the National Committee of the Korean Peace Committee held on July 14 also pointed out that the military adventure in South Korea of the United States threatened not only the Korean people but also the entire people of all countries, and called on the peace champions of all nations to respond actively to the just struggle of the Korean people.

The provocative acts of the U.S. invaders evoke the anger of the Koreans and all peace-loving people, now that the Chinese People's Volunteers are withdrawing from North Korea in accordance with the initiative taken by the Korean and Chinese side for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

In all parts of our country meetings are being held in protest against the adventurist attempts of the U.S. imperialists. The resolute determination of the Korean people never again to allow the American imperialists to turn South Korea into their guided missile base is expressed at the meetings.

The gambling attempts of the U.S. aggressive circles to turn South Korea into their

guided missile base are shameless provocation towards the Koreans and all peace-loving people throughout the world, and vicious manoeuvres to prevent the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and to aggravate tension in Korea and the Far East.

And we must here draw attention to the fact that these provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists are perpetrated in parallel with their schemes to avoid the withdrawal of the American troops from South Korea.

These schemes of the American ruling circles reveal themselves in the two notes of April 9 and July 2 of the governments of the countries under the "United Nations Command" sent in reply to the Statement on February 5, 1958 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Statement on February 7, 1958 of the Chinese People's Republic.

In the first note they did not mention even a word on the withdrawal from South Korea of their troops which is the most urgent problem, and instead, requested "explanations" on the elections which are clearly outlined without leaving any doubt in the Statement of the D.P.R.K. In the second note, they repeated the contents of the reply contained in the first note and alleged that the first "key" to the solution of the Korean question was not the withdrawal of foreign troops but some other matter, in an attempt to mislead the public opinion of the world. But this primitive manoeuvre cannot hoodwink the public opinion.

Up to now the American ruling circles have been clamouring about the non-existing "menace from the North" in an attempt to use the presence of the Chinese People's Volunteers in North Korea as a pretext to justify the occupation of South Korea by the American aggressive troops.

No explanation is needed for the absurdity of this pretext of the American aggressive circles, when the peaceful mission of the Chinese People's Volunteers is put into consideration. But now, even this pretext cannot stand out.

With their backs to wall, the American aggressive circles even shamelessly claimed in the note of reply of July 2 that the withdrawal

of the U.S. aggressive troops from South Korea would not only render no contribution to the lessening of tension in the Far East but would increase the danger of a new "war" in Korea.

Is it thinkable that the withdrawal of such bellicose aggressive troops as the American who are sowing everywhere the seeds of war and trampling underfoot the freedom and independence of other nations, might lead to aggravation of tension or increase of the danger of war?

In reality, there can be no better guarantee for peace than the withdrawal of the American aggressive troops from South Korea. The withdrawal of the American troops from South Korea would eliminate the major source of tension in Korea and the Far East.

By refusing to withdraw their troops from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists expose their true nature as the deadly enemy of peace and the Korean people and isolate themselves from the people all over the world.

The American aggressive circles avoid even discussion on the withdrawal of troops, clinging to the unwarranted insistence that American troops should continue to occupy South Korea unconditionally. Far from withdrawing, they are intensifying still further their activities to perpetuate their military occupation of South Korea.

We clearly remember the announcement of John F. Dulles, Secretary of State of the U.S.A., at a press conference held after the issue of statements of the Korean and Chinese Governments, that the U.S.A. had no plan to reduce her armed forces in South Korea.

At the very moment when a step to withdraw the Chinese People's Volunteers from North Korea is taken, the aggressive troops of the U.S. imperialists are carrying out provocative military manoeuvres with various new type of weapons including guided missile in a vigorous preparation for war. Along with the continued violation of the Armistice Agreement on the side of the U.S.A., the brutal acts of the American aggressive troops against the people in South Korea are more and more intensified.

Provocative activities of the aggressive group in the U.S.A. to aggravate tension in Asia have recently increased. As is well known, the so-called "talks between Japan and R.O.K." whose aim is to bring about collaboration between the Syngman Rhee clique

and the Japanese reactionary circles is being held under the direct dictation of the U.S. imperialists for the creation of the aggressive "North-East Asia Alliance." Only recently the U.S. imperialists have perpetrated openly armed invasion in Lebanon. All these show that the American imperialists are doing their utmost to aggravate international tension in an attempt to maintain their tottering positions of colonial rule.

As seen from facts, the U.S. aggressive circles have never shown the least interest in the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and are out to prevent in every way the peaceful solution of the question, brazenly trampling down the national aspiration of the Korean people after the peaceful unification of the country.

Without the occupation of South Korea by the American troops, Korea would long have been united, with the people in the South enjoying a happy life under a people's democratic system like the people in the North, and taking part in building a new life of socialism.

The occupation of South Korea by the American troops is a major obstacle standing in the way of the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and a source of all sufferings and misfortunes of the people in South Korea.

No force on earth can stop the nationwide struggle of the Korean people against the setting up of a guided missile base in South Korea and for the withdrawal of the American armed forces. Should the U.S. imperialists attempt to intimidate the Korean people and break their aspiration after the peaceful unification of the fatherland by displaying atomic weapons or guided missile, they will meet with irreparable defeat.

Raymond Lavigne, leader of a French Journalists' Delegation which visited our country and attended the rally of Pyongyang citizens on June 25 in demand of the immediate withdrawal of the American troops, said:

"After I saw the rally and demonstration of Pyongyang citizens today demanding the immediate withdrawal of the American troops, I have felt once more the mighty strength of the Korean people. United as one, they defended their fatherland by defeating the U.S. aggressive army which had boasted of being the "mightiest" in the world, and are achieving miraculous successes in the building of a happy paradise of socialism after the Armistice... I believe that before this great strength of the Korean people, the U.S. im-

perialists will have to get out of Korea and the Korean people will surely realize their highest aspiration—the peaceful unification of the fatherland.”

The U.S. imperialists would be unable to squat in South Korea forever, however hard they may try, because the internal and international situation of Korea is developing more and more in favour of the peaceful unification of Korea.

Even the American newspaper *Washington Post and Times Herald* recently said in an

uneasy tone that if the American troops continue to stay in South Korea when China withdraws her volunteers from North Korea, the U.S.A. will be denounced as a criminal.

The Korean and all other people throughout the world are following the acts of the U.S. aggressive circles with keen attention.

The American aggressive troops have no more any excuse for refusing to withdraw from South Korea.

KIM SEUNG HYUNG

In Panmunjom

PANMUNJOM is a snug village, looking down on the military demarcation line.

Hills and fields, once scorched and pitted during the war by the American napalms and other bombs, are green again. After the truce, pines and fruit trees were planted, and they are all growing and thriving.

Soldiers of the Korean People's Army who are here for sentry duty have built a dovecot on the roof of their rest-hut. Guests visiting Panmunjom are warmly welcomed by these doves raised by peace-loving People's Army men.

The Truce Hall, which is also called the "Peace Pagoda," stands beside the road looking out on Mt. Songak which rises imposingly against the sky.

This is the very place where five years ago, on July 27, 1953, the American aggressors were forced to lay down their arms and sign the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Panmunjom is, therefore, the symbol of the historic victory of the Korean people who shattered the myth about the United States being so "mighty". Moreover, it is a reliable outpost of peace which serves to demonstrate that the time when the imperialists could scare the Asian peoples with their arms and conquer them at will has gone, never to return.

Ray Choudhury, who headed the Indian Journalists' Delegation to Korea, wrote his impressions in a visitors' book:

"...It was here in Panmunjom that the decision of great moment which saved the world from a new war was taken, at the time when the fate of mankind was at stake... the indestructible heart of peace—this is Panmunjom in Korea."

It is not fortuitous that today honest-minded people throughout the world cherish the name of Panmun-

jom as well as the name of heroic Korea and turn their eyes to Panmunjom. It is because Panmunjom showed mankind that talks and negotiations can solve the most strained international disputes, and further strengthened the conviction of the honest-minded people all over the world that the united forces of the people can curb war and prevail over any aggressive forces.

There is probably no other place than Panmunjom where one can witness so well the striking contrast of two realities. Two different forces, one—peace, progress and socialism, the other—war, reaction and imperialism—are standing face to face across a line in Panmunjom.

In his article "My Impressions of Korea," Ceylonese journalist Silba wrote: "The difference between the two diametrically different social systems in the two parts of Korea is revealed in more striking contrast here within an area of several square metres, Panmunjom, than in any other place of the country."

What does the history of Panmunjom in the five years following the Korean armistice show us?

**
*

Five years have already passed since the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed at Panmunjom. Yet, the armistice has not been turned into a durable peace; Korea still remains divided into two parts; and the Korean people are suffering misfortune due to territorial division and national split.

The American imperialist aggressors, the ring-leader of world reactionaries and the villainous enemy of the mankind, and their cat's paw, the Syngman Rhee clique, who are busily engaged in the preparation for another war against our Republic, are playing with fire in South Korea—attempting

to wreck the Armistice Agreement, reinforcing armed forces, speeding up the project of building atomic base, and conducting large-scale atomic "offensive" manoeuvres in the area near the military demarcation line for their "march north."

Five years ago, the crushing defeat the American aggressors sustained in Korea, the consistent effort of the Korean and Chinese people to settle the Korean question peacefully, and the mounting pressure exerted by the peace-loving forces all over the world who support the effort of the Korean and Chinese people compelled the American aggressors to sign the Armistice Agreement. But the American imperialists did not abandon their aggressive aim against Korea. Take the following as an example:

A few days prior to the signing of the Armistice Agreement, our side built the "Peace Pagoda" with an area of 963 square metres to be used for the truce hall, and hung a wood-carving of Picasso's peace dove on the eaves at the entrance.

The American delegates, however, stubbornly objected to the peace dove, saying it was the "symbol of Communism."

Peace doves which the soldiers of the Korean people's Army have raised are flying in flocks in the azure sky over Panmunjom. They fly freely back and forth across the demarcation line. When they fly over to the South, American M.P.s standing guard there drive them away.

Here are several instances revealing how busily the American imperialist aggressors are working to provoke another war in Korea.

The Korean Armistice Agreement went into force, at 22:00 of July 27, 1953. The American side, however, violated the Armistice Agreement before the ink of their signature to the Agreement was dry. Their artillery fired seven shots on the area north of the demarcation line twenty minutes after the Armistice Agreement went into force.

On August 8, 1953, ten days after the signing of the Armistice Agreement, the United States signed, in conspiracy with the Syngman Rhee clique, the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Pact" the aim of which is to allow the U.S. army to occupy South Korea indefinitely.

Moreover, soon afterwards, the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique signed the so-called "ROK-US Agreement on Military and Economic Aid" in their scheme to provoke another war in Korea. Ever since, they have undertaken the reinforcement of Syngman Rhee's army and armaments expansion.

Now it is not any secret that the strength of Syngman Rhee's army has increased to thirty-one divisions with 720,000 men from sixteen divisions at the

time of Korean armistice, and it is equipped with the weapons which have been unlawfully shipped into South Korea from the United States.

The American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, who disregard the Korean Armistice Agreement and constantly violate its important provisions, have been perpetrating criminal acts since the signing of the Armistice Agreement.

The cases of violating the Korean Armistice Agreement by the American side are astonishingly numerous. Cases of violation which our side had officially raised and protested against at the meetings in Panmunjom numbered 789 by the end of May this year.

There were cases of U.S. military planes illegally intruding several hundred kilometres deep into the North across the military demarcation line and defiantly firing at our aircraft.

Take a case of intrusion which occurred recently for an example.

On March 6, U.S. military jet planes unlawfully intruded into our territorial air, and while they were conducting provocative acts one of them was shot down by our anti-aircraft gunners who took self-protecting measures.

The American side admitted the case of violation by its military planes at the meeting of the Military Armistice Commission. Our side gave, from the point of humanism, medical treatment to the pilot of the shot-down plane, a U.S. air force captain, and handed him over immediately to the American side at Panmunjom.

Besides, the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, frequently violating the Armistice Agreement, dispatched armed vessels and armed special agents to the areas along the western and eastern coasts of the northern part of the country and to the islands off our coast. These armed vessels and special agents perpetrate every description of atrocities against our peaceful inhabitants—attack, murder, abduction and plunder.

The above-mentioned are some of the numerous cases of grave criminal acts perpetrated by the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique who are engaged in preparation for another war in Korea wrecking the Armistice Agreement.

Last year, the U.S. aggressive circles moved the headquarters of the "United Nations Command" to South Korea, and announced unilateral abrogation of the important provision of the Korean Armistice Agreement which prohibits the introduction into Korea from outside of any combat weapons for reinforcement. Thus, they have created a grave situation.

As the Soviet Government warned in its statement issued in connection with the scheme of the United

States to wreck the Korean Armistice Agreement, if the Korean-Chinese side, a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement, introduces new types of weapons including atomic weapons into North Korea and starts equipping its army with these weapons in the same way as the United States was doing unilaterally, it is easy to picture what consequences such situation would bring about.

While the American imperialists are playing with fire, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is consistently working to eliminate the menace of peace, ease tension in Korea and in the Far East and to promote peaceful unification of the country.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on February 5 this year. In its statement, the D.P.R.K. Government proposed measures for turning the Korean armistice into a lasting peace and for realizing the peaceful unification of Korea—withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, holding of free nation-wide elections, conducting of negotiations and effecting economic and cultural exchanges between the two parts of Korea, and the reduction of the armed forces of North and South Korea to the minimum.

The Government of the People's Republic of China gave full support to the statement of the D.P.R.K. government.

The Korean and Chinese governments took the initiative in withdrawing the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea. The Chinese People's Volunteers decided to pull out of Korea completely by the end of this year.

Moreover, it is common knowledge that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward on several occasions after the armistice most reasonable and practical measures for the peaceful solution of the Korean question and, with a view to promoting the peaceful solution of the Korean question, has continuously explored every possibility and taken concrete measures.

Panmunjom has been an arena on which a resolute struggle has been waged for the strict observance of the Armistice Agreement, the prerequisite to the peaceful unification of the country, and an arena on which consistent struggle has been waged to pave the way for free contacts and travel of population between the North and South, the ardent desires of the entire Korean people.

At a meeting in Panmunjom in November 1954, with a view to ensuring the Korean people with non-military purposes freedom of travel between North and South Korea, our side proposed to the American side that the both sides to the Military Armistice Commission grant, in accordance with the Armistice

Agreement, special permission to cross the demilitarized zone and the military demarcation line.

As is clearly pointed out in the Armistice Agreement, the military demarcation line and the demilitarized zone should not and cannot be permanent barriers keeping a territorial division and national split in Korea.

The demarcation line is not of political nature, nor is it a frontier. But it is of a temporary character.

Nevertheless, bellicose American generals regard the military demarcation line in Korea, 8,000 miles away from the United States, as the "defence line" of the United States, and have rejected without due reason the proposals of our side.

It is not fortuitous that a Japanese correspondent who once paid a visit to Panmunjom said sarcastically:

"The 'iron curtain' which the United States is noisily talking about does not exist in the North, but the United States has set it up even in Panmunjom."

At the meeting in Panmunjom on October 11 last year, our side proposed to the American side that both sides grant, in accordance with the Armistice Agreement, those who, with the purpose of conducting trade and exchanging goods, wish to travel to a definite place under the military control of the other side special permission to travel through the passage in the demilitarized zone. This time, too, the American side turned down unconditionally our proposal.

A South Korean journalist who came to Panmunjom on that day had to admit: "As long as the American 'MPs' are in Panmunjom, there will be no free travel of population between the North and South."

The American occupiers dispatch their military police and special agents even to Panmunjom under joint control of both sides; outrageously prevent South Korean journalists from freely talking with the journalists of our side; deprive the South Korean journalists of freedom of speech and seal their mouths.

During the recess of a meeting in Panmunjom, the only place where journalists of North and South Korea meet, several South Korean journalists enjoyed a movie and played billiards with North Korean journalists.

The American MPs confiscated the certificates and passports of the South Korean journalists.

Another instance. It happened on February 18 this year when a secretaries' meeting took place. I found two Koreans standing near a U.S. army guard box, one was a bus driver who had carried the American soldiers and the other was a cleaner. I was very glad, as if I had met my fellow countrymen from a foreign land, so I went to them. I offered them a smoke and was about to exchange a few words when three American MPs came and hustled them into a grey-

coloured tent. They might have been pressed by the American MPs to answer why they had talked with me or might have been thrashed. This thought made my heart ache.

The American imperialist aggressors, who showered several million tons of bombs on the Korean soil to reduce everything to ashes, are lording it over South Korea, and, even in Panmunjom, they are keeping South Korean people from exchanging a few words with their brothers in the North. This is a deplorable situation.

The enemy of peace can no more divide into two the homogeneous people of Korea than one can divide into two the clear sky of Korea. Here is evidence of this.

Even in the post-war days, several hundred men and officers of the puppet Syngman Rhee's army and many South Korean people, and recently even a South Korean policeman, cast off their ever worsening accursed life under the fascist tyranny of the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, and crossed the military demarcation line over to the North in search of warm embrace of the northern part of the country.

Among them were workers employed by the puppet Syngman Rhee's army units. They broke the strict guard line of the U.S. MPs in Panmunjom and bravely came over to the North.

Here is one instance.

On May 21, 1955, a man belonging to the "101st Labour Division" of the puppet Syngman Rhee's army named Li Do Won escaped the land of starvation, oppression, non-rights and darkness and came over to the North. He realized his cherished desire to come to the North, taking advantage of the chance on the day when he had come to Panmunjom to clean the U.S. army billet.

South Korean people long for the northern part of the country which stands like a beacon in the dark, and no one can break their desire.

**

In Panmunjom, one can have a view of Mt. Samkak in Seoul.

The clear water of the Sachun River ceaselessly flows southwards along the military demarcation line. Warbling in flocks, water-birds fly to the South and then back to the North, and clouds drift to and fro. Herons and deer cross freely the demarcation line.

But people are not allowed to move freely across the demarcation line.

The Korean people have been living separated from each other for thirteen years, separated by this small river.

They have been unable for thirteen years to exchange letters with their dear parents, brothers and wives and children on the other side of the river, not to speak of meeting them.

Even persons living in different countries thousands and scores of thousands of *ri* away from each other establish contact and relations and make travel to the other's country. But the situation in Korea is painful and deplorable. Members of the same family, relatives and friends living in the same country cannot visit each other due to the territorial division.

In the northern part of the country, we have rich natural resources, produce in abundance electric power, coal, metals, fertilizers, building materials, food and other things, all necessary for construction and people's life, enough to share with the South Korean people. But these are not available to the South Korean people who are suffering from starvation and poverty.

In the northern part of the country where grand socialist construction is in progress manpower is most valuable, whereas in South Korea some 3,800,000 are unemployed or semi-unemployed.

In Pajoo lying not far from Panmunjom and elsewhere in South Korea where the human butchers, the American imperialists, are going on the rampage, our parents, brothers and sisters and children are dying at the hands of the brutal American aggressors.

In this way, the occupation of South Korea by the American imperialists constitutes the root cause of the national misfortune of the Korean people.

It is for this reason that the Korean people strongly demand the prompt withdrawal from South Korea of the aggressive U.S. army which has turned South Korea into a guided missile base, stands in the way of the peaceful unification of Korea and is openly scheming to provoke another war in Korea.

We want the peaceful unification of our country and, together with the honest-minded peace-loving people all over the world, want peace. And we are confident that our desire will certainly be realized.

LI YUN

Second Stage of C.P.V. Withdrawal Concluded

The second stage withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers who are returning home after honourably carrying out their sacred duty of "resisting American aggression and aiding Korea" has been concluded.

The Korean people bade farewell to these close friends, with whom they had shared the sweets and bitters and gone through the most crucial trials, with a deep respect and affection.

On June 26, just before their withdrawal, Premier Kim Il Sung gave a farewell banquet for the men and officers of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

At the banquet Premier Kim Il Sung, on behalf of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and the entire Korean people, extended profound gratitude and paid tribute to the men and officers of the Chinese People's Volunteers who were about to withdraw leaving behind immortal exploits displayed in the struggle for the freedom and independence of our people and for a lasting peace in the East.

The Premier said: "The exploits you have made will shine forever, as long as the beautiful land of our country exists, and the close friendship formed between you and our people will live eternally in the hearts of the Korean people."

General Hsieh Chen-hua, leader of the home-going C.P.V. delegation, said that they would always remember the Korean people, and that they would always cherish as invaluable the militant friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

On the same day, a citizens' farewell meeting was held in Pyongyang for the Volunteers who were about to withdraw under the second stage plan.

At the meeting Vice-Premier Jung Il Ryong made a farewell speech expressing regret and profound affection at the thought of parting.

Emphasizing the great significance the initiative withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers will have for the promotion of the

peaceful settlement of the Korean question and for the consolidation of peace in the Far East and the world, and appraising the exploits displayed by them in Korea, the Vice-Premier said: "Though you are leaving our country today, the friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples cemented with blood on the battlefield of repulsing the common enemy will last forever, and the solidarity and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries will be further strengthened and developed.

"At this moment when our most beloved comrades-in-arms are departing from this country leaving behind immortal exploits, the hearts of the entire Korean people are filled with gratitude, respect, fraternal love and trust towards the heroic men and officers of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the 600 million Chinese people who are rendering us sincere assistance."

On July 5, a North Pyongan Provincial citizens' meeting and on July 8, a South Pyongan Provincial citizens' meeting were held respectively for bidding farewell to the Chinese People's Volunteers.

On the other hand, central people's delegations called on the C.P.V. units at their posts.

On July 1, a central people's delegation headed by Vice-Premier Kim Il visited a C.P.V. unit. The Vice-Premier made a speech at the farewell meeting there, expressing feeling of brotherly friendship and delivered, in the name of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the Republic, a congratulatory flag to the C.P.V. unit. He also presented the men and officers of the unit with gifts from Premier Kim Il Sung.

Another central people's delegation headed by Pak Keum Chul, Vice-Chairman of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, paid farewell visits to the Volunteer units No. 353, No. 347 and No. 341 from July 11 to 12.



Citizens of Shinuijoo are seeing off the loyal friends the CPVs

Besides, many central people's delegations also called on the C.P.V. units to say good-bye.

On July 11 a farewell rally was held at their post of duty for the first group of the home-going Chinese People's Volunteers under the second stage plan. The people pinned flowers on each of the C.P.V. men and officers, and presented them with gifts of friendship, expressing regret at parting.

Mrs. Pak Kyung Shin presented a C.P.V. section leader, Merited Fighter, 3rd class, with a pair of doves and some of their eggs, saying she hoped the doves of peace would fly over the vast territory of China and tell the people there of the friendship of the Korean people for them.

The crowd sending off the men and officers of the Chinese People's Volunteers carried some of them on their shoulders on board the train, and waved them goodbye until the train became a distant blur.

The Volunteers who had left their post that morning received warm send-offs from the inhabitants along the railroad. The peasants in the paddy-fields stopped their work to wave goodbye, housewives ran out of their houses and children ran out from schools shouting "goodbye, and good luck!" repeatedly.

The first train carrying the withdrawing C.P.V. fighters under the second stage plan pulled into the Shinuijoo station amid a rain of flowers.

Kim Kil Hong, Chairman of the Shinuijoo City People's Committee, who spoke at the farewell meeting held at the square in front of the station, extended in the name of the entire citizens gratitude and paid tribute to the home-going C.P.V. fighters who have made brilliant exploits while in Korea under the banner of "resisting American aggression and aiding Korea", and wished them further great successes in their work when they returned home.

Then a congratulatory flag and gifts from the working people of Shinuijoo and a poem "Dedication", embroidered on silk and framed, from

writers and artists in Shinuijoo were delivered to the men and officers of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

The representative of the Chinese People's Volunteers, who spoke in answer, expressed in the name of the entire men and officers warm gratitude for the cordial send-off accorded them by the inhabitants of Shinuijoo lying on the bank of the Yalu—the river of friendship flowing between the borders of Korea and China, and said that they are returning home with countless beautiful Korean memories.

On the square photos and gifts were exchanged between the senders-off and the C.P.V. men and officers. Mrs. Baik Yong Keum presented a C.P.V. officer with her silver ring. And Choi Jung Shil, a student of the primary school attached to the Shinuijoo Normal School, presented the representative of the C.P.V. with a pair of doves reared by herself.

The train carrying our close friends crossed the Yalu amid cheers of farewell from the Shinuijoo citizens.

The hearts of the Korean people who are now sending off the fighters of peace—the Chinese People's Volunteers—are filled with firm determination to make the aggressive U.S. army withdraw from South Korea at the earliest date and achieve the peaceful unification of the country.

An Awaited Letter

Choi Chang Soon, a Sariwon Teachers' Training College student, is eagerly waiting for a letter from the man who saved her life, one of the Chinese People's Volunteers who returned to his homeland.

**

One day in the middle of March this year, the Sariwon Railway Station was in a bustle with the crowd which had come out to bid farewell to the returning CPVs.

Above the cheers and shouts, a youthful voice calling "Yao Chin-sheng, Yao Chin-sheng!" rang out.

"Who could it be calling my name here?"

Yao Chin-sheng, elbowed his way through the crowd in the direction where the voice was coming from.

"Uncle! It's me! Me!" As she spoke, her happy eyes sparkled with tears. Then she threw herself into the arms of Yao Chin-sheng who was rather puzzled.

"Uncle! Don't you know me? This is Chang Soon."

"Oh, Chang Soon! You have grown so!" He was the one getting excited now. He gave her a big hug.

It was six years ago when Chang Soon was in her first year in junior middle school. She visited the field hospital of the CPVs in her home village every day. She could take nothing but some hot water to these wounded soldiers. But carrying the pot of water she went to see them every day. She poured in hot water to our benefactors and sang and danced for them. Thus giving entertainment and comfort in her own little way, soon she became the darling of the wounded soldiers.

But something must have happened to her. Chang Soon didn't show up for a few days. "She has never missed a day so far, rain or shine," someone said. They worried about the little girl and in the end decided to send Yao Chin-sheng to find out what was wrong. To his surprise, Yao Chin-sheng, an army doctor, found her quite ill with typhoid fever when he went to her little hut. She was unconscious.

When the wounded CPVs heard the news, everyone was disturbed and worried. Then they decided to ask their superiors to aid her.

Again Yao Chin-Sheng was picked to help her. He attended faithfully the little patient. On the third night a sudden rain storm brought down the cliff and the landslide buried the hut. He and his little patient

were the only ones in the hut. Quickly he caught up the little girl in his arms and tried to dash out. But the front posts had fallen in already. Yao Chin-sheng, knowing there was no way out, stood against the rear post holding it up with his body.

Heavily pressing on his back, the post was bending forward inch by inch. Yao Chin-sheng was losing his strength.

Chang Soon whispered with difficulty in his ear: "Uncle, please put me down and try to make it by yourself! Please, uncle!"

Instead of putting her down he held her tighter and said to himself: "No matter what happens, I musn't fall. I must save this little Korean girl."

A little later, the neighbours in their frantic effort to find out what had happened removed the dirt and debris. There was Yao Chin-sheng holding the little girl. Everyone was deeply moved. Some were in tears.

He was almost unconscious. Yet he was holding his little patient in his arms.

In the autumn of the same year, Yao Chin-sheng left the village with his Division.

When Choi Chang Soon heard the news that the CPVs were leaving Korea, she felt a great emptiness in her heart. And she asked herself, "Is there any way for me to see Uncle Yao once more?" Clinging to the hope of meeting him again, she would call his name loudly every time she went to the railway station to see off a group of CPVs. Then one day the miracle happened. She met him at the Sariwon Station. But the time was running short. Soon the train would be pulling out. They had hardly exchanged a word when there was the signal for the train to start. The classmates of Chang Soon who had been watching the two told them, "Write the things that you cannot say to each other!" And the young men students carried Yao Chin-sheng on their shoulders to the train.

"Uncle, please write!" Chang Soon called to him once more.

Now she is awaiting a letter from the man that saved her life! This grateful and loving heart is not only Korean heart that is filled with warm gratitude. It is the feelings of the entire Korean people towards the six hundred million Chinese brothers and sisters who are bound together in friendship and unity with us, the entire Korean people.

PAIK JONG JIN

Among Young Korean Friends

GALIEVA GALYA

*Third Year Student of the History Department,
Kim Il Sung University*

No sooner had we, Soviet students, come to Korea than we became intimate family members of the Kim Il Sung University.

Firm friendship based on the community of purpose and tasks has been established between the Soviet youth and the youth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a friendship which we feel in our every day life.

In the early days, we experienced, of course, certain difficulties in learning the Korean language. But our Korean friends did everything to help us.

At the dormitory I share a room with Keum Choon and Soon Bok, both Korean girls who are studying in the History Department, and a Chinese girl student Shu-hua. Need I to say we are very close to each other? Three different languages can be heard in our room—Korean, Russian and Chinese.

Often we sing our national songs and talk on various subjects such as history, literature, arts, and customs. Our Korean friends willingly help us in the study of the Korean language.

The Soviet youth enjoy fine, militant traditions. And the students take an active part in construction and agricultural work.

Korean students wholeheartedly responded to the Party's call which asked them to take an active part in construction work. The entire students from our History Department came forward to go to the construction site.

While talking to Korean students, someone asked: "Are there any students who ever shirked labour?" Korean students were surprised at this question. It is inconceivable for them to try to evade labour. Every one of them is filled with zeal and ardent desire to make contributions to socialist construction in their country and they have such strong sense of responsibility.

Students welcoming most enthusiastically the call of the Workers' Party rose up to answer the call!

We students of the History Department worked with those of the Languages and Literary Department. Our fellow students are not only good at their studies but they do as well in physical labour. And they are really friends with each other.

Korean students are endowed with such noble character as love of labour, fortitude, perseverance and a keen sensibility.

There are many students who study well and, at the same time, work well. Among them are Jung Rip, Pak Cha Sup and Jang Won Bong, to name a few.

Freshmen and sophomore undertook the building of a park on Mt. Daisung, and they did a good job of it.

They laid in total 16 kilometres of roads in the pleasure-ground which is 6 kilometres longer than originally planned.

The heroic youth displayed unprecedented enthusiasm in this project. Everyday they overfulfilled their quota by 300 or 400 per cent.

Even during the break time, their zeal and high spirits never fagged. They danced and sang Korean, Chinese and Russian folk songs.

The Korean people know well how the Soviet youth are reclaiming virgin soil and working on construction sites.

We often go to the cinema and theatre with our friends. Korean students have a good knowledge of Soviet artists, writers and composers, and are much interested in them. They love the characters in Nikolai Ostrovsky's *How the Steel was Tempered* and Fadeyev's *Young Guards*.

Whatever subjects we may talk on, music, art, customs or others, we always sense the love Korean students cherish for their people and Party.

Who Pulls the Wires Behind Syngman Rhee?

THE PUPPET Syngman Rhee "government," contrived by the American imperialist financial oligarchy under the modern colonial system, is a typical puppet "government" selling the country to the foreign imperialists. It is the butt of ridicule and contempt of the people all over the world, as it faithfully implements the colonial policy worked out by the U.S. imperialists.

The great Lenin fully exposed the "fraud, which the imperialist powers have systematically been practising, in the guise of setting up politically independent state, to set up states completely dependent on them economically, financially and militarily."

This classical proposition advanced by Lenin assumes great significance in exposing the American imperialists who are pursuing their cunning and heinous colonial policy in South Korea at this time of the general crisis of capitalism.

The American imperialists, who are pursuing a colonial subjugation policy in South Korea, are attempting to hoodwink the people by arguing that the United States possesses no colony, an argument which was refuted long ago, and then proceeded to establish their puppet government in South Korea.

In establishing a colonial domination and military and political rule over South Korea, the American imperialists employed methods of suppression, murder and plunder worse than those employed by the old colonialists. And, at the same time, they resorted to a new type of covert colonial policy.

An American named Chester Bowles, a champion of the American imperialists' "new type of colonialism," said that granting of independence to colonies and minor powers helps the United States maintain her influence in these countries and, at the same time U.S. sponsored provincial governments will assume responsibility for all difficulties arising in these countries.

It is exactly along this line that the American imperialists devised their puppet regime in South Korea, and exercise colonial rule

and pursue their imperialist aggressive policy in South Korea.

After World War II, international developments were marked by total disintegration of colonial system and by the rapid mounting of national liberation movement. And in the northern part of Korea, the eastern outpost of the socialist camp, people's power came into existence and the superiority of the people's democratic system was demonstrated. Under these circumstances, the American imperialists abandoned international agreements which provided for establishing independent Korea, and found it not to their advantage to employ old methods of colonial rule in South Korea. So they decided to establish a "sovereign state" with its "government," "national assembly," "armed forces" and with "right to establish diplomatic relations"—a puppet government which would faithfully serve in the interests of dollars.

In contriving their puppet "government" in South Korea, the American imperialists resorted to every imaginable scheme to effect "left-right coalition" and rally the forces belonging to the right wing and middle-of-the-roads, in their attempt to increase the force for setting up their puppet government.

But the entire patriotic people in South Korea opposed the establishment of a separate government planned by the American imperialists, and all democratic parties and social organizations boycotted the separate elections.

All conscientious forces of the right wing in South Korea repudiated the intrigues of the American imperialists aimed at bringing into being a puppet separate government in South Korea, and attended the historic Joint Conference of North and South Korean Political Parties and Social Organizations held in Pyongyang in April 1948, to discuss measures for establishing a united independent government.

The struggle of the South Korean people foiled the "election" farce staged by the American imperialists and the Syngman

Rhee clique. But the American imperialists asked the illegal "United Nations Commission on Korea," dominated by U.S. dollars, to meddle in, and with the help of their ground, naval and air forces as well as of police and terrorists and by employing every description of sanguinary methods, held elections in South Korea on May 10, 1948, elections ruinous to Korea.

On the basis of the fraudulent separate "elections," the American imperialists concocted their puppet "national assembly" and "government" headed by Syngman Rhee.

Who are the real masters of the puppet Syngman Rhee's government? They are none other than the avaricious, bellicose American billionnaires who are turning South Korea into a hotbed of war in the Far East and are pursuing colonial exploitation under the pretext of "cold war" and "communist menace."

The American imperialists have set up many puppet regimes in the world to serve their scheme of world domination. The puppet Syngman Rhee's regime is second to none in carrying out the U.S. aggressive policy and, therefore, it is subjected to condemnation by the world public. The Syngman Rhee's regime, which serves the interests of the enemy of the Korean people—pro-Japanese and pro-American elements, national traitors, comprador capitalists and landlords—is the heinous anti-popular regime which is maintained by the U.S. bayonet.

* * *

From its inception, the Syngman Rhee regime, under the manipulation of the American imperialists, has faithfully served the aggressive U.S. monopolies and their war policy.

The Syngman Rhee's "regime" has signed, upon the directives from the American imperialists, numerous "treaties" and "agreements" which are all ruinous to the country, and has unconditionally written into law everything demanded by the American imperialists.

"ROK-U.S. Agreement on Initial Financial and Property Settlement" was signed in September 1948, shortly after the Syngman Rhee government came into existence. The agreement granted the United States government full "right" to ask for the transfer of the ownership of any property and annexes in South Korea in which it is interested, regardless of financial status. Thus, the agreement

"legalized" the economic plunder and control which the American imperialists established during the period of their military government in South Korea.

With a view to converting South Korea into their military base and a ground for U.S. monopoly capital, the American imperialists forced the Syngman Rhee regime to sign the "ROK-U.S. Agreement on Economic Aid" in December 1948. As a result, finance and all resources in South Korea were placed at the disposal of the U.S. monopolies for their military aggression.

The victory of the great people's revolution in China and the decisive defeat of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, the henchmen of the American imperialists, made the American imperialists pursue even more stubbornly the policy for turning South Korea into an advanced base for their aggression in the Far East. And the American imperialists started enlisting on a large scale their cannon fodder in South Korea.

Since 1949, the Syngman Rhee clique have been clamouring still more frantically to "march north to unify the country," upon the order of the American imperialists.

With the aim of bringing into being the Pacific alliance, an aggressive military bloc schemed by the American imperialists in Asia, the Syngman Rhee clique made an illicit union with the Chiang Kai-shek clique in August 1949.

After the signing of the "ROK-U.S. Agreement on Mutual Defence and Aid" in January 1950, the Syngman Rhee clique accepted from the Pentagon instructions to attack the northern part of Korea.

In February 1950, Syngman Rhee and his subordinates were summoned to Tokyo by Douglas MacArthur. They discussed their war programme, and the Syngman Rhee clique bragged noisily: "It will take us only three days to occupy Pyongyang." Thus, the Syngman Rhee clique advocated the war programme of the American imperialists.

In June 1950, John Foster Dulles, then special adviser to the U.S. President, was sent to Korea to provoke war. He addressed a letter to Syngman Rhee, in which he said: "I attach great importance to the decisive role which your country can play in the great drama that is unfolding."

Upon these instructions, the traitor Syng-

man Rhee started armed invasion against the northern part of the country.

During the three-year war they provoked at the instance of the American imperialists, the Syngman Rhee clique pressganged South Korean youth into the puppet army as cannon fodder for the United States, and placed all economic resources at the disposal of the American imperialists.

The finance of the puppet Syngman Rhee government was subordinated entirely to the interest of the America's aggressive war; land, houses, and schools were commandeered without compensation; electricity, railway, and water mains were offered to the U.S. army free of charge; and South Korean bank notes were issued in the form of "loans" for the military expenses of the aggressive U.S. army.

The American imperialists, who sustained ignominious defeat in the Korean war and were compelled to sign the Korean Armistice Agreement, are still bent on aggravating international tension and are pursuing the policy of provoking another war in Korea. In August 1953, they forced their puppet Syngman Rhee regime to sign "the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" in their attempt to station their armed forces in South Korea indefinitely.

Faithfully implementing the policy of the U.S. imperialists for splitting Korea, the Syngman Rhee clique worked frantically to increase their armed forces, mercenaries serving the American aggressors.

In July 1954, puppet Syngman Rhee was summoned to the United States by his master. In the United States, he attended a session of U.S. Congress and pledged himself to be true to the American imperialists, saying: "I am a Korean legally and by birth, but an American spiritually." And dancing to the tune of American imperialists' propaganda for "anti-communist war," he declared that he would increase the puppet South Korean army to 1,500,000 strong.

The puppet South Korean army has increased, upon the directives of the aggressive circles in the United States, to thirty-one divisions from sixteen at the time of the Korean truce.

In the post-war days, the U.S. monopolies are working persistently to export their private capital to South Korea.

With a view to providing "conditions" for

the U.S. monopolies "for making investment" in South Korea, in 1954 the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique, under the manipulation of U.S. monopolies, struck out the provisions concerning "state-owned" and "public-owned" enterprises in their "Constitution", and in November 1956 signed the "ROK-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation", and thereby openly gave the U.S. monopolies the rights to control all economic arteries and make profits in South Korea.

The U.S. financial oligarchy has subjugated the puppet Syngman Rhee government to the control of military-state monopoly capitalism with the help of economic "aid" granted by the U.S. government.

Big U.S. monopolies, Rockefeller, Morgan and Mellon big business, which control the aggressive U.S. foreign policy, have made their way into South Korea for colonial plunder. To ensure these companies maximum profits the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique signed the "ROK-U.S. Agreement on Petroleum" and "ROK-U.S. Agreement on Tungsten." The Syngman Rhee clique have provided "secure" conditions for "foreign capital" and ensured their patron American imperialists freedom to make profits in South Korea.

The above-mentioned is a brief survey of the internal policy pursued by the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique, the henchmen of the American imperialists.

What then is the foreign policy of the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique?

The foreign policy of the puppet Syngman Rhee regime is to execute faithfully the "anti-Communism" line dictated by the U.S. monopolies, at the expense of all national interests.

Under the slogans of defending "free world" under the control of the American imperialists and of fighting "Communism," the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique refuse contacts and business-like relations with all socialist countries. Moreover, they take a hostile attitude toward neutral countries striving for independence, freedom and peace, branding them as being friendly to Communism. Thus, they are doing their best to help the American imperialists carry out their reactionary foreign policy.

Syngman Rhee's allies are only the scum of history—Chiang Kai-shek in Taiwan, Ngo Dinh Diem in South Viet-Nam and Lamon Magasaisai in the Philippines.

The South Korean army which the puppet Syngman Rhee regime is training will serve not only as U.S. cannon fodder, if a new war is provoked in Korea but also, it is obvious, deliver an attack on other countries, when order comes from the American imperialists.

This is manifested in the recent announcement of Syngman Rhee that he would dispatch South Korean troops to Indonesia to join the armed intervention by the American imperialists.

Following the dictates of the American imperialists, the Syngman Rhee clique oppose the country's peaceful unification, pursuing the policy of national split.

The Syngman Rhee clique have failed to give reply to the repeated proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the country's peaceful unification and proposals for holding negotiations for economic and cultural exchanges between the North and South. Moreover, they are resorting to every kind of mean act in order to block the way of the country's peaceful unification.

According to the regulations of the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique, economic and cultural exchanges between the North and South, negotiations between the two parts of the country, and the support of country's peaceful unification are violations of their national policy.

Meanwhile, the traitorous Syngman Rhee

clique, following the instructions of the American imperialists, continue to scheme to abrogate the Korean Armistice Agreement and have the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission withdrawn.

The Syngman Rhee clique are doing all they can to protect the American brutes who murder, abuse and plunder innocent Korean people, and faithfully serve the U.S. aggressors who have introduced atomic weapons into South Korea, set up guided missile bases, and transferred the headquarters of the "U.N. Command" to Seoul.

The puppet Syngman Rhee's government, which is maintained by the U.S. bayonet, is faced with serious political and economic crisis, and Syngman Rhee's regime is shaken to its foundation. This is inevitable today when the American imperialists' aggressive policy is going totally bankrupt and contradictions between the American imperialists and the South Korean people are becoming more acute.

Today, in South Korea, the working class, peasantry and the broad masses of working people, and even national bourgeoisie, have vigorously risen up in the struggle to put an end to military aggression, colonial subjugation and economic plunder by the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, and to realize the country's peaceful unification.

KIM RYUN

Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Established

On July 16, a Soviet-Korean Friendship Society was established on the initiative of labour innovators in factories and the countryside, prominent public figures, scholars and writers of the Soviet Union.

The main speech at the inaugural meeting was delivered by M. P. Tarasov, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. His speech was followed by people from different walks of life.

Li Shin Pal, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the U.S.S.R., also spoke in congratulation.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution on the setting-up of the Society.

A board of 76 members was elected, and at

the board's first meeting M. P. Tarasov was elected Chairman of the Society.

The Korean people warmly welcome the establishment of the new Society, which is of great significance for the broadening of long-standing friendly ties between the Korean and the Soviet peoples.

The fraternal friendship between our two peoples has become unbreakable through the common struggle for socialism and peace. The Korean people are fully aware, through their recent experiences fraught with hardships and trials, of the great vitality stemming from the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Soviet people. Particularly, relations between Korea and the Soviet Union entered a new

stage of development after the Korean people were liberated from the yoke of the Japanese rule by the heroic Soviet Army.

The agreement on the economic and cultural cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union concluded in March 1949 made a great contribution to the consolidation and development of cooperation between the two countries.

The might of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples was proved to the full in the period of the great Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and throughout the period of the post-war rehabilitation and in the course of socialist construction.

The Korean people never consider the achievements attained in socialist construction under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea without referring to the assistance of the Soviet people.

The modern industrial enterprises built or restored with the help of the great Soviet peo-

ple—Soopoong Power Plant, Heungnam Fertilizer Factory, Kim Chaik Iron Works, Nam-po Refinery, Pyongyang Textile Mill—are examples of the friendship of the two countries.

In the cultural field, too, relations are becoming closer each day. The Korean people, upholding the Party's call, "Learn from the Soviet!" are striving to learn the advanced science and culture of the Soviet Union. In this respect, the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society which was founded in January 1958 will make a great contribution as the Korean-Soviet Cultural Society, existed from November 1945 to January 1958, did. The active support of the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union has inspired the Korean people with confidence of victory in their struggle for the peaceful unification of the country.

The Korean people will always march forward as did in the past together with the Soviet people, learning from them the priceless experiences in socialist construction and advanced science and culture.

SOUTH KOREAN ARTISTS IN PLIGHT

With the serious decline of national culture in South Korea, writers and artists there are in miserable condition.

South Korean newspaper *Tonga Ilbo* reported that the extreme poverty of the people has resulted in the decrease in the number of spectators in theatres and cinemas, and the flooding of the country with American movies is ruining the film production and drama companies in South Korea.

Actors, actresses and other artists, the same paper reported, have lost their jobs, and are on the verge of starvation.

Drama and opera companies which had been having maintenance difficulties for some time have all gone bankrupt. The *Tonga Ilbo* reported, "actors and actresses sing and dance in U.S. army dance halls and public dance halls to earn their living."

Actresses and singers who have failed to find jobs in bars as waitresses often degenerate into prostitutes or commit suicide.

According to the recent report of a South Korean

news agency *Sekye Tongshin* from Seoul once popular dancer in South Korea Miss Hong lost her job and, to earn her living, found job in a bar as a dancer, and then degenerated into a prostitute. There is no hope for her, the same report says, "only death awaits her."

South Korean newspaper *Tonga Ilbo* carried an article about a painter named Li who, unable to endure insult and starvation, committed suicide, leaving a note asking that his paint brushes be buried with him. The living condition of writers is no better off.

According to a South Korean newspaper *Kyung-hyang Shinmoon*, the average monthly income of ordinary writers in South Korea is no more than 25 per cent that of lower ranking "government officials" who are not paid even minimum living wage. And the income of poets is still lower.

In its March issue this year, South Korean magazine *Jaijung* (Finance) deplored the condition of writers and artists in South Korea, writing that in South Korea, "the evil world," the starving men of culture can't fill their stomach, no matter how much air they might inhale.



TECHNICAL INNOVATION IN LEAD SMELTING

The workers and technicians of the Moonpyung Smeltery have attained a great success in raising the rate of lead extraction.

Last year, they succeeded in increasing the rate from 80.6 per cent to 90.4 per cent.

The smelting workers continued to work for multiplying their brilliant results.

The average extraction rate went up from 90.6 per cent in the first quarter of this year to 93.6 per cent in April and then to 96.3 per cent in May.

Thus the Moonpyung Smeltery not only exceeded the 1958 state technical index for lead extraction, set at 92.3 per cent, and topped the level envisaged for the end of the First Five-Year Plan by 2 to 3 per cent, but also jumped up to the level in the advanced industrial countries. (In the days of the Japanese imperialist rule the peak rate of lead extraction at this smeltery was 82 per cent.)

44,600 TAKE QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

State qualifying examinations for technicians took place last month. Examinations for agricultural technicians are to take place in November.

More than 44,600 took examinations this year—some 10,000 working youth and some 32,000 village youth. This means more than four times as many applicants as last year.

Such increase of applicants serves to show how hard the Korean labouring youth are engaged in the study of techniques, in response to the call of the Workers'

Party of Korea that the youth must acquire more than one expert knowledge and technical know-how.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION

In honour of the tenth anniversary of the Republic, National Exhibition on Technical Education opened in Pyongyang on July 28.

Seventeen halls are dedicated to each branch of technical education—metallurgical, power, machine-building, coal mining, chemical, etc. One is devoted to acquainting visitors with the general picture of the advance of technical education in our country. There are also various laboratories and reading rooms. A hall is dedicated to literary works of students and there is also a hall which puts on display wall papers and pictures.

Some 13,000 articles are on display—various kinds of laboratory instruments and visual aids which the students of technical schools have made to strengthen the relation between their study and production, and various kinds of devices made by students.

Especially attracting visitors are the models of production facilities for synthetic fibres and ammonium nitrate fertilizer and apparatus for experimenting on vinyl chloride, and "fixed frame for assembling wall panels" in the building of outer corridor houses, which was devised by Jun Man Ok, a student of the Pyongyang Higher Construction Technical School, and is employed in house building.

MORE MARINE PRODUCTS STORES IN INDUSTRIAL CENTERS

To ensure the prompt supply of fresh fish to the working people the Ministry of Fishing Industry has newly set up 63 more marine products stores run by the Ministry itself throughout the country, of which 11 in North Hamkyung Province, 9 in South Hamkyung Pro-

vince, 10 in South Pyongan Province and 12 in Pyongyang City. This measure was taken in accordance with the Cabinet Ordinance which set forth the task of reorganizing the marine products supply system.

Besides, 16 more stores and 20 wholesale centers have been established by the fishermen's co-ops under the Central Federation of Fishermen's Co-ops and agro-fishery co-ops in our country.

OVER 31,120 MEDIUM AND SMALL IRRIGATION FACILITIES COMPLETED

To harvest more than 3,950,000 tons of grains this year, the target they have set themselves, the peasants of our country undertook with their own funds the projects of medium and small irrigation facilities and river dikes.

By the end of June, our peasants built altogether over 31,120 irrigation facilities including 307 reservoirs and 830 pumping stations.

As a result, another 63,330 *jungbo* of land were brought under irrigation.

PYONGYANG-HAIJOO DIRECT TRAIN SERVICE OPENED

The building of broad-gauge railway between Haijoo and Hasung, 80 odd kilometres in total length, was completed on July 25, and on August 1, test-run was made on the newly laid line.

Planned originally to finish by next May 1, the construction took only 75 days to finish, nine months ahead of schedule, thanks to the patriotic labour struggle of our young socialist builders.

As a result direct train service has been opened between Pyongyang and Haijoo since August 10.

SOOPOONG-PYONGYANG TRANSMISSION LINE NO. 2 LAID

Construction work on the Soo-

poong-Pyongyang high-voltage long-distance transmission line and Pyongyang Transformer Substation No. 3 installed with up-to-date equipment, came to completion some time ago, and on June 29 the transmission line was switched on. This will greatly make for the further development of various branches of the national economy.

The 220,000 volt (the highest in our country) transmission line has a transmission capacity of 160,000 kwh. Pyongyang Transformer Substation No. 3, which was newly built for the purpose of receiving the electric power transmitted through this line, has a capacity of 200,000 kva.

The whole of the work, from designing to building, was done by Korean workers and engineers.

The builders of the transmission line and the transformer substation assembled 3,200 tons of steel structures and used 750 kilometres of electric lines and over 42,000 insulators. The transmission line stretches for 181 kilometres.

This transmission line, which took two and a half years to be completed, is equipped with up-to-date automatic protection devices to ward off the damage caused by nature and to prevent accidents and stoppage of electric current.

EXPLOITATION OF THE PYONGNAM YOUTH COAL-FIELD UNDERTAKEN

The work of exploiting the Pyongnam Youth Coal-field which is to produce more than 3.5 million tons of coal annually has been undertaken by young socialist builders.

The construction work in the coal-field will be completed in 1963. This year they will build Jikdong, Moojindai and Chunsung collieries. And within this year dwelling houses with 22,200 square metres of floor space, dormitories, 12-kilometre long railway, power trans-

mission lines, motor roads, telephone wire and cable will be laid.

For developing this coal-field numbers of young socialist builders come in succession from all parts of the country.

STUDENTS RETURNED HOME

Recently, over 890 Korean students have returned home from the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries where they had finished their study in research institutes, universities or specialized schools, enjoying special care of the fraternal Parties and Governments and the cordial love of the peoples.

They have already been allocated to scientific research institutions, educational establishments, production enterprises, and other departments of the national economy, according to their respective speciality.

With advanced science and technology which they acquired in the fraternal countries, those young men are now exerting themselves for the peaceful unification of the country and socialist upbuilding in the northern half of the Republic.

EXHIBITION OF CZECHOSLOVAK DIESEL ENGINES

An Exhibition of Czechoslovak Diesel engines had been open for a week from July 23 in Pyongyang.

The exhibition was arranged by the Czechoslovak Embassy in Korea. Sixtyfive kinds of Czechoslovak-made Diesel engines were put on display—Diesel aggregates, Diesel pumps for irrigation, fixed Diesel engines and Diesel engines for ships.

The engines on display were simple in structure, but excellent in efficiency. They were favourably commented upon by visitors and the exhibition helped much the Korean workers concerned.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH A WEST GERMAN FIRM

On July 28, representatives of the Korean Electric Appliances Export-Import Company and of Korean trading companies dealing with machinery, chemical products and foodstuffs, and Dr. Alfred Kroth, delegate of the Ferrostaar Company in Essen of West Germany, who was in Korea on his visit, signed a trade agreement.

According to the agreement, Korean export-import companies will export various kinds of non-ferrous metals and their products, alloys and their products, iron ore, corn, oil-bearing plants, oil-cakes, powder fish, foodstuffs and local products, while the Ferrostaar Company will supply machine tools, electric, mining and metallurgical equipment, various kinds of transport facilities, machines and equipment for textile and other light industries, iron and steel products and chemical products.

ITALIAN YOUTH DELEGATION ARRIVED

In the middle of July last an Italian socialist youth movement delegation headed by Emo Egoli, member of the C.C. of the Italian Socialist Party and the member of the Organizational Bureau of the same party, came to our country on a friendly visit.

Members of the delegation visited many construction sites in Pyongyang, Kaesong and other towns and rural villages where the First Five-Year Plan is being successfully carried out. They also visited our educational and cultural establishments as well as noted places and historic spots.

On July 22 they were received by Pak Keum Chul, Vice-Chairman of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea.



*A view of the building of the
Pyongyang Middle School No. 8*

**SEVEN-YEAR COMPULSO-
RY SCHOOLING WILL BE
INTRODUCED IN THE
NEAR FUTURE**

In the near future, seven-year compulsory schooling will be introduced in the northern half of the Republic. To this end more junior middle schools are built while the existing ones are expanded. In 1957, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan, the number of junior middle schools increased over 1.5 times that in 1956 and the first-form boys and girls increased by 89.7 per cent.



The second-form children of the junior course of Pyongyang Middle School No. 1 in class

Kim Hye Sung, a second-form boy of the junior course of Pyongyang Middle School No. 1, is taking a lesson in piano



→ Young pioneers of the school visiting the Pakyun waterfall

