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KOREA

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PREMIER KIM IL SUNG GIVES ON-THE-SPOT GUIDANCE

From the early part of May, Premier Kim Il Sung made a round of several provinces to give on-the-spot guidance. In North Hamkyung Province, the Premier inspected the Chungjin Spinning Mill and other factories, enterprises and farms.

Then the Premier toured Ryanggang Province, visiting the Kapsan Mine and other factories, enterprises and agricultural co-ops. While he was in the province, the Premier visited old battle fields where the Korean partisans had fought against the Japanese imperialist robbers.

In South Hwanghai Province, the Premier visited agricultural co-ops and guided them in the struggle against drought.



Above: Premier Kim Il Sung at the Mo-jung Agricultural Co-op, Woonheung County, Ryanggang Province
Middle: In the Kapsan Mine
Below: Visiting the Samjiyon Lake, an old battle field where the Premier himself leading Korean partisans fought against the Japanese colonialists in the thirties

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Korean Question Must be Settled Peacefully

JULY 27, 1953—this day marked the cessation of the war in Korea. Armistice in Korea signified a historic victory for the Korean people and the peace-loving people throughout the world.

Five years ago, people who value peace were greatly rejoiced at the news of signing the Korean Armistice Agreement at Panmunjom, and they warmly congratulated the Korean people on their victory.

But Washington was gloomy on the day of the Korean truce. According to U.P. correspondent D. Moore, there was neither mass demonstration, great joy, nor celebration meeting in streets. And he further commented that the Korean armistice did not mean such victory as that won by General Eisenhower and the allied forces in the European crusade. And then he added that some influential U.S. congressmen disapproved the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Commenting on the Korean armistice, Douglas MacArthur said that the U.S. had sustained a big defeat. U.S. magazine *Time* wrote to the effect that the Korean war meant the first defeat for the strongest country in the world.

The United States, which was boasting itself of being the "strongest" in the world, hurled into Korean front large armed forces including the armies of its satellites, and expended a huge sum of money for military purposes in Korea. Moreover, in the Korean war the American imperialists employed every description of brutal methods, unheard-of in the history of war.

But the American aggressors were forced to lay down their arms before the Korean people.

The defeat of the United States in the Korean war also meant a fatal blow to the aggressive "positions of strength" policy which it had pursued since World War II.

Aggressive circles in the United States dreamed of conquering the whole of Korea in order to make it her colony and a military base against the Soviet Union and China. But their wild dream was completely frustrated.

The severe three-year war was a harsh trial for the Korean people. The Korean people, closely united around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, went through with credit all the ordeals and won glorious victory.

During the war, the Korean people were once again convinced of the great vitality of their people's democratic system.

The victory won by the Korean people in the war against

the U.S. armed aggressors served to show the correctness of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea which is guided by Marxism-Leninism in its activity.

During the harsh war-time, the Workers' Party of Korea shouldered the destiny of the Korean people, called the entire people to the fight against the enemy and thereby ensured victory in the war.

The Korean people were firmly convinced that the Workers' Party of Korea was always leading them to victory. They, therefore, displayed unheard-of heroism and devotion both on the front and in the rear and defeated the enemy.

The victory of the Korean people also served to demonstrate the great vitality of proletarian internationalism.

Our brother countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the peace-loving people all over the world rendered the Korean people enormous material and moral assistance, and heartened the Korean people in the fight. Especially, the fraternal Chinese people sent volunteers composed of their best sons and daughters to help the Korean people with their very life's blood.

The Korean war demonstrated, as Comrade Kim Il Sung said, that a nation fighting in defence of its national freedom, independence and peace against imperialists' aggression always receives powerful support from the camp of peace, democracy and socialism as well as from the peace-loving forces all over the world and therefore it is bound to win victory.

The heroic struggle of the Korean people served to stimulate Asian and African peoples in their national liberation struggle against colonialism, and helped to accelerate the disintegration of imperialist colonial system in Asia and Africa.

With the armistice, the Korean people were provided with fresh possibilities for peaceful construction and the peaceful unification of the country. After the war in which they defended with their blood the freedom and independence, the Korean people rose up to reconstruct their war-devastated national economy, further consolidate their revolutionary democratic base and to build a socialist paradise in the northern part of the country.

The enemy predicted that Korea would never be able to recover from war-ruin. But they were wrong.

Displaying creative endeavour, the heroic Korean people completely healed the severe war-wounds in a brief space of time, and they are now successfully undertaking the grand project of building a socialist paradise.

The First Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, held in March this year, outlined the tasks of the First Five-Year Plan. The bright prospects of the First Five-Year Plan have evoked unprecedentedly high degree of political and labour enthusiasm among the Korean working people.

Our working men and women, who overfulfilled the assignments for 1957, first year of the First Five-Year Plan, have also scored splendid achievements this year. State and co-operative industries overfulfilled by 7 per cent the plans for the first quarter of the year in gross output value and topped by one per cent their targets for increased production.

Such success was made possible thanks to the patriotic devotion displayed by our working men and women. Convinced of the correctness of the economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, they strenuously worked to carry it through.

The achievements registered last year and the successful accomplishment of the tasks for the first quarter of this year—all this serves to fortify our conviction that we can successfully carry out the gigantic tasks set forth in the First Five-Year Plan.

With the successful progress of socialist construction in the northern part of the country, the material foundation for the country's peaceful unification is being further consolidated.

Socialist forces are rapidly growing in the northern part of the country, which holds out inspiring prospects of the peaceful unification of the country.

In the post-war period, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. have consistently worked and put forward a number of reasonable proposals for the conversion of Korean armistice into a durable peace and for the promotion of country's peaceful unification.

The sincere efforts and the principled stand of the Korean people for the peaceful adjustment of the Korean question were once again demonstrated at the Geneva Conference of April 1954.

At this Conference, the D.P.R.K. government delegation put forward the proposals

envisaging the holding of free all-Korea elections, withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and the guarantee of peaceful development of Korea by the countries concerned.

But the delegates of the United States and other countries following her lead turned down without due reason all our just proposals, and finally made it impossible for the conference to take any measures for the solution of the Korean question.

The Supreme People's Assembly called a session in October 1954 to hear and discuss on the work of the government delegation to the Geneva Conference. At the session, the Supreme People's Assembly proposed, with a view to discussing the question of country's peaceful unification, a joint conference of the representatives of political parties, social organizations and of the people of all strata in both parts of Korea, or a joint session of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly and the South Korean "National Assembly." At another session held in March 1955 the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly issued a statement, in which it denounced military agreements concluded between the United States and South Korea, demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, and proposed the reduction of armed forces of the North and South.

And, in his report made at the celebration meeting in Pyongyang on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Korea's liberation by the great Soviet Army (1955), Premier Kim Il Sung urged the people to strive for the reduction of armed forces of the North and South, convocation of a meeting of the representatives of governments of North and South, and the convening of a conference of the countries concerned for the solution of the Korean question. This proceeded from the fair stand to create certain internal and external conditions for the promotion of the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, held in April 1956, adopted a historic Declaration on the further promotion of country's peaceful unification.

Proceeding from the principles that the ultimate solution of the Korean question must be effected in accordance with the democratic will of the Korean people, the Declaration put forward a number of proposals such as the establishment of a unified government through nation-wide general elections, consolidation of

armistice, realization of democratic principles in the social and political life in South Korea, realization of mutual contacts and holding of negotiations between the North and South, and the strengthening of the national unity and solidarity against the American imperialists.

In this connection, the Declaration especially stressed that, for the peaceful unification of Korea, an end must be put to the U.S. interference which has caused artificial division of Korea and to the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea; all foreign troops must withdraw from Korea; and interference in Korea's domestic affairs from without must not be allowed.

This Declaration serves the Korean people as their guide to action and stimulates them to the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country.

The statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on February 5 this year and the joint statement of the Korean and Chinese governments of February 19 have opened a highway to the further relaxation of tension in the Far East and to the breaking of the deadlock in the solution of the Korean question.

In its statement, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, holding of all-Korea elections within a definite period following the withdrawal of foreign troops (the elections to be conducted under the supervision of a neutral nations organization), economic and cultural exchange between the two parts of Korea, and the reduction to the minimum of the armed forces of the North and South.

Korea and China not only declare in words their desires for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, but also demonstrate them in deeds.

As is widely known, the Korean and Chinese side took the initiative in taking measures for withdrawing the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea.

In the first stage withdrawal of the C.P.V.s, which started on March 15 and finished on April 25, 80,000 men and officers of six divisions pulled out of Korea.

It was for peace that the C.P.V.s came to the Korean front, and today it is also in the interests of peace that they are leaving Korea.

Withdrawal of the C.P.V.s from Korea has opened up a new phase in the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country.

Now that the C.P.V.s are pulling out of Korea, the United States must likewise withdraw without delay its armed forces from South Korea.

U.S. occupation of South Korea constitutes the greatest obstacle in the way of the peaceful solution of the Korean question. It also constitutes the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people and, at the same time, the major factor threatening peace in the Far East.

The American imperialists have, from the beginning, outrageously attacked the Korean Armistice Agreement. These days they have gone to the length of openly trying to wreck it.

The American side, in violation of the agreement on the repatriation of prisoners of war, forcibly detained over 48,000 Korean and Chinese prisoners of war; in June 1956, they instigated the Syngman Rhee clique to force the neutral nations observation teams to discontinue their duties in South Korea; on June 21, 1957, they unilaterally announced the abrogation of Paragraph 13-d of the Korean Armistice Agreement providing for the prohibition of illegal shipment of strategic weapons, and thus they are scheming to wreck the Armistice Agreement in its entirety.

Today, the American imperialists make no scruples of openly trying to convert South Korea into their atomic base.

South Korean news agency *Sekye Tongshin* reported from Seoul that the American aggressors transferred some of their "Honest John" rocket guns and 280 mm atomic guns, which they had shipped into South Korea for the U.S. army, to the puppet Syngman Rhee's army.

On March 27 this year, high military officials of the puppet Syngman Rhee's army announced that they were possessed of 8 inch guns capable of launching atomic war-heads. On May 1 this year, the aggressive U.S. army conducted manoeuvres with atomic guns in an area near the military demarcation line.

In South Korea, the U.S. army is stepping up preparation for another war. The American soldiers insult the South Korean people and perpetrate with impunity every description of savage acts.

Far from responding to the new initiative taken by the Korean-Chinese side for the peaceful unification of Korea, the American imperialists are frantically clamouring for war in their attempt to obliterate the possibilities for the peaceful solution of the Korean question. And, at the same time, they are doing everything in their power to prevent the Korean people from realizing their national aspirations.

The American imperialists have failed to put forward any proposals countering the proposals advanced by the Korean-Chinese side. They are interested only in aggravating tension in Korea.

On behalf of the governments of the countries on the United Nations Command side, the British government sent to us a memorandum on April 9, two months after the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued its statement on February 5 and the Government of the People's Republic of China issued its statement on February 7.

The memorandum which contains not a single word about the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, asked for an "clarification" on the supervision of elections which is made clear in the statement of the D.P.R.K. Government.

By employing such stratagem, the American imperialists, it is apparent, are attempting to divert the attention of the world public, and to find grounds for keeping their armed forces stationed in South Korea.

In its reply to the memorandum from the British government, the Government of the D.P.R.K. called the attention of the governments of the countries on the United Nations Command side to their unjust stratagem. And the D.P.R.K. Government asked the Government of the People's Republic of China to notify once again the governments of the countries on the United Nations Command side of its just stand.

On May 6, the Government of the People's Republic of China sent a Note to the governments of all countries on the United Nations Command side in reply to the afore-mentioned memorandum.

In their note, the Korean and Chinese Governments again asked the governments of the countries on the United Nations Command side when they were to pull their troops completely out of South Korea. And the two

governments stated in their note that should the governments of the countries on the United Nations Command side clearly decide to withdraw their troops from South Korea and put the decision into practice, the Korean and Chinese governments would propose a conference of the countries concerned for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The Korean people and the world public are keenly watching the provocative manoeuvres on the part of the American imperialists and are loudly demanding the early withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea.

Today when the C.P.V.s are pulling out of Korea, the governments of the United States and other countries with their troops in South Korea are put to serious tests before the world public.

Should the American imperialists continue to refuse to withdraw their armed forces from South Korea regardless of the unanimous demands of the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples all over the world, they themselves would reveal once again their true colour as the enemy of peace, and the world public would vehemently censure them.

No matter what desperate efforts they may make, the American imperialists cannot occupy South Korea indefinitely. U.S. occupa-

tion of South Korea must be ended at an early date.

Today, the forces of socialism and peace are prevailing over the forces of imperialism and war in the international arena and the imperialist aggressors can no longer stage provocative acts at will in any part of the world.

Under such international situation peoples are determined never to allow the foreign imperialists to make a mockery of their destiny.

Especially, the recent peaceable measures taken by the Soviet Union to discontinue unilaterally the tests of nuclear weapons helped the people to further fortify their conviction of the preservation of peace.

The Korean people, who enjoy the support of the powerful socialist camp and the peace-loving people throughout the world, cannot tolerate any adventurous scheme of the American imperialists in South Korea.

The Korean people are advancing along the highway to the peaceful unification of the country shown by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. And they are firmly resolved to attain the national cause by further strengthening, politically and economically, the revolutionary democratic base in the northern part of the country.

Against Modern Revisionism

The "Draft Programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia" adopted at the Seventh Congress of the League and the speeches made by the leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia at the Congress were criticized by the *Rodong Shinmoon* in an article of May 15, 1958.

Pointing out that modern revisionism finds vivid expression in the Draft Programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia adopted at the Seventh Congress of the League held recently and in the speeches of the leaders of the League at the Congress, the article said that the leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia fancy themselves uncommon "heroes" capable of turning against the accepted principles of Marxism-Leninism, coming out against the "Peace Manifesto" adopted by the Moscow meeting of representatives of 64 Communist and Workers'

Parties, the representatives of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia themselves included.

The so-called "creative" theory introduced by the leaders of the League of Yugoslav Communists has nothing new in it at all. It is merely a modern version, in essence, of the anti-Marxist theory advanced by the revisionists of the Second International, such as Bernstein, Kautsky and their ilk, which was criticized by Lenin and long ago went bankrupt, the article continued.

At present when socialism has already become a world system and the great Soviet Union, the first builder of socialism in the world, has already gone over to the building of communism, the revisionism manifested in the Draft Programme of the League of Yugoslav Communists refuses to face squarely these hard facts, taking a nihilistic stand to-

wards them, and goes so far as to disavow the principles of Marxism-Leninism, whose correctness life itself has confirmed, the paper went on.

The leaders of the League of Yugoslav Communists came forward with an attempt to slander and besmirch the Soviet Union and revise the Marxist-Leninist principles at a time when the imperialist reactionaries are running amuck in stepping up their anti-Communist campaign, its spearhead directed against the Soviet Union, out of hatred for the Soviet Union which plays the decisive leading role in the great commonwealth of the socialist countries—a world system now. They renounce the existence of law-governed process of socialist revolution and socialist construction common to all countries, and, proceeding from the anti-Marxist conception and standpoint of state monopoly capitalism, as was the case with all their revisionist predecessors, put forth the threadbare “theory” that socialism can be achieved “spontaneously” through the “growth” of capitalism.

The article takes the Yugoslav leaders to task particularly for their denial of the two camps which have now come into being as the outcome of the world-historic victory of socialism in the international arena, their play for the “aid” of the U.S. imperialists, the boss of the international imperialist reactionaries, and for their dirty act of eating U.S. imperialists’ toads by proclaiming their so-called “neutrality.”

Refuting the wrong views of the authors of the Draft Programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia on socialist revolution and criticizing particularly their attempt to obscure the class essence of the bourgeois state and deny the dictatorship of proletariat under the false accusation about “dogmatism” or “bureaucratism,” the article wrote as follows.

Our people have been building socialism and vigilantly defending their socialist gains from the encroachment of the enemy in the severe class struggle during the past 10 odd years, standing face to face with the U.S. imperialists. And how can anyone think that our people would agree with the views of the authors of the Draft Programme of the League of Yugoslav Communists who preach that bureaucratism is more dangerous than the spiteful resistance of the class enemies?

The most essential aspect of proletarian

dictatorship finds expression in the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist Party. Yet, the Yugoslav revisionists do not think Party leadership essential. They even have gone the whole length of maintaining that trade unions might prove a vehicle of socialist construction.

As for the dictatorship of the proletariat, the denial of Party leadership amounts to a rejection of the leading role of the working class and practically to a disavowal of the dictatorship of proletariat itself.

The Draft Programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia contains an absurd estimate of the present international situation and flagrant distortion of the causes of the cold war and international strain.

The fundamental essence of our era is, as everybody knows, transition from capitalism to socialism that is taking place on a world-wide scale, and the basic contradictions in the present-day social development are represented by those between the two camps of socialism and imperialism.

But the leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia deny the fact that there are now two camps in the world with different social and economic systems. They go at it from the wrong angle, referring to it as “existence of two military-political blocs,” alleging that the root causes of the present danger of war originate from this. They have gone further and made an absurd allegation that both the United States and the Soviet Union are pursuing respectively a policy of “positions of strength” for world hegemony.

What a deliberate fabrication, in absolute conflict with actual facts!

It is known to the world public that during the forty years since the great October Revolution, the world imperialist powers have acted as a combined force against the Soviet Union, the first socialist state; particularly since World War II the U.S. ruling circles have imposed cold war and arms drive upon it, their aims being world domination and the continued securing of enormous monopoly profits, and have been frantically attempting to curb by “force” the popular movement for national liberation and socialism. The imperialist powers bossed by the United States have thus chosen the road of whipping up aggressive military blocs and are engrossed in open war provocation, threats and intimidations, and subversive and sabotaging activities against the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies.

On the contrary, the Soviet Union, where there are no circles which are interested in war and aggression upon other nations, has rendered genuinely disinterested aid to many countries since liberating them from the fetters of fascism, protecting them from possible imperialist armed intervention and civil war; it also gave active encouragement and support to many other peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence. The Soviet Union is the bulwark of world peace and is leading undeviatingly the struggle of the world people for peace, democracy and socialism.

In spite of all these facts, the Draft Programme of the League of Yugoslav Communists puts it as if the root cause of today's international tension lies in the alleged existence of two military-political blocs, but not in the aggressive policy of the imperialist powers. It is obviously aimed at defending the war policy of the reactionary imperialist camp with the United States as its ringleader and slandering and smearing the positive peace policy of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. Thus the Draft Programme betrays the "Peace Manifesto" to which the representatives of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia themselves are one of the signatories.

Moreover, in openly renouncing the objectively inevitable struggle between the two existing camps by making the brazen declaration that they would remain outside all varieties of "blocs," the leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia are, in fact, obviously coming to their knees before the imperialists, who are seeking to do harm to the socialist states. How could a sober-minded Communist or particularly a Marxist-Leninist Party that wields state power dare proclaim its "neutrality" between the socialist and imperialist camps today when the world-historic transition from capitalism to socialism is taking place?

We saw clearly the true face of the counter-revolutionary Imre Nagy who sought neutrality of Hungary, and the consequences of his attempt are still fresh in our memory.

What seems particularly odd and strange to us is the allegation made in the Draft Programme that the present division of our country was wrought by the confrontation of the "two military-political blocs."

For the Korean people who have shed their own blood in the more than ten years' strug-

gle for the unification and independence of their country against the U.S. imperialists, this assertion of the leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia sounds too ridiculous.

Do they mean to say that it is because of the existence of the so-called two blocs that our country has not yet been unified and the Korean revolution has come to assume a prolonged and arduous nature? No, it is not so.

Every Korean, even a young child, will not agree to that.

That the Korean people are still undergoing untold national suffering due to the split of the fatherland is solely attributable to the U.S. imperialists who occupy South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have hampered the unification of our country in violation of international commitments and sought to perpetuate the division of Korea by setting up an anti-popular puppet government in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists went so far as to unleash an armed invasion against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which was founded in conformity with the will of the Korean people; after the crushing defeat they sustained in the war, they continued to stubbornly obstruct the peaceful unification of Korea. Even now, when the Chinese People's Volunteers are withdrawing from Korea in conformity with the joint statement of the Korean and Chinese Governments issued in February this year, the U.S. imperialists, who are without shame, are seeking to perpetuate their occupation of South Korea and desperately attempting to hinder the realization of the proposals for the peaceful unification advanced by our government.

The colonial despoliation policy of the American imperialists in South Korea stems from the avaricious desire of the U.S. monopolies, that look on our rich resources and promising market with their mouth watering and pursue the sinister design to transform Korea into a springboard for their aggression of Asia. This fact is as clear as day.

The Draft Programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia also looks forward to U.S. "aid" with great expectation, trying to persuade us of its fairness.

However, present-day life in South Korea tells us eloquently the story about what terrible consequences can be wrought by the so-called U.S. "aid." In South Korea, now a colony of U.S. imperialism, the national indus-

try has been ravaged beyond description; agriculture devastated to the worst degree; and the people have sunk into a living hell—all these “thanks to” the notorious U.S. “aid.”

Under the cloak of “aid,” Americans are in fact lording it over the South Korean people, maltreating them in every possible brutal way in all parts of South Korea.

Head of the world reactionaries and the heinous enemy of the people of the whole world, the U.S. imperialists are at the same time the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

In presenting the division of Korea as an outcome of the confrontation of two military-political blocs and gilding the so-called “aid” of the imperialists, the leaders of the Yugoslav League of Communists serve to justify the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and contort the meaning of the arduous and just struggle of the Korean people for the freedom and independence of their country as well as for a lasting peace in Asia.

At present, the international reactionary forces are hatching an evil scheme, first of all, to sow discord and dissension among the Parties and peoples of the countries of the socialist camp, hoping to swallow them up one by one. They are doing so because they know that the unity of the peoples of the mighty socialist camp and the firm solidarity of the Communist Parties constitute a decisive guarantee for the victory of the world people in their struggle for peace and socialism. Today when socialism has become a world system and the two camps are standing face to face, the banner of proletarian internationalism is of ever greater importance.

The stand a political working class party takes toward proletarian internationalism today is one of the decisive criteria in defining the true nature of the Party.

And in the Draft Programme of the Yugoslav League of Communists and the speeches of its leaders at its Congress, the internationalist unity of the countries of the socialist camp is described as if it were based on a relation between master and servant.

But so far as the Korean people are concerned, this kind of slanderous accusation of internationalism is nothing new at all, because the U.S. imperialists occupying the southern half of our country are harping on every day, through radio and the press, the same string as that of the leaders of the Yugoslav League of Communists.

The countries of the socialist camp form a great community, guided not only by their common interests and aims but also by the Leninist principles of complete national equality, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each others' internal affairs. It is a voluntary union of the peoples, serving not only the common interests of the socialist countries but the national interests of the people of each country as well. There is not, and cannot be, any such antagonistic contradiction in this community as the so-called relation between the master and the servant, which the leaders of the Yugoslav League of Communists allege.

Now it is clear that the Yugoslav leaders have sunk so deep into degradation that they find themselves on a par with the imperialist slanderers.

The experiences of the international workers' movement in the forty years since the great October Socialist Revolution and the lessons drawn from the international events in recent years are indicative of the immeasurable value of the unity of the brotherly Parties and peoples of various countries for the interests of the whole socialist camp and international workers' movement, and for the socialist construction of the people in each country as well. In Particular, the fidelity of the Soviet Union to the principles of proletarian internationalism is of decisive significance.

Through its own experiences the Workers' Party of Korea is profoundly aware of the immense significance of the strengthening of the unity of the socialist camp centering around the great Soviet Union for their national independence and socialist construction and against the aggression of the imperialists.

Like many people in the East and West, the Korean people were liberated by the Soviet Army. Since liberation, the Soviet people have rendered continuous material and moral aid to the Korean people.

How can the enormous aid given by the Soviet people to the Korean people be placed on a par with the relations of domination and subordination among the imperialist countries as described by the leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia?

All events taking place in Korea irrefutably repudiate the false accusation of internationalism by the Yugoslav Comrades.

The leaders of the Yugoslav League of Communists are resorting to unbridled demagoguery against the Soviet Union, describing its leading role in the international labour movement as "interference" and as giving instructions aimed at seizing some kind of "hegemony." Whether or not one adopts a correct attitude towards the Soviet Union is an important, publicly accepted yardstick in judging whether he is adhering to the Marxist-Leninist standpoint. By slandering and insulting the Soviet Union, the Yugoslav leaders are betraying all the more clearly their anti-Marxist-Leninist true colours.

The Soviet Union was the first socialist state in the world and is the most advanced country which has already built socialism and is now going over to communism. It is clear to everyone that the Soviet Union's today is all countries' tomorrow. Therefore, the experiences of the Soviet Union are of universal significance in the world communist movement. As the first socialist state, the Soviet Union has naturally become the publicly recognized centre of the socialist camp and in-

ternational labour movement because of its rich experiences, its historic role as liberator, its powerful political and economic might and its disinterested aid to the peoples of the socialist countries. It is for this reason that Comrade Kim Il Sung remarked in his speech at the Moscow Conference: "... The socialist camp should as a matter of course be united around the Soviet Union. It is not a newly raised question but a question the correctness of which has already been proved in the international labour movement and through past history and the life of the Parties and peoples of the countries of the socialist camp."

All the true Communists have always stood by the Soviet Union.

We have never seen in history any person who, while opposing the Soviet Union, became a true Communist.

Everyone who chose to oppose the Soviet Union always brought losses to revolution or found themselves betraying the interests of their people.

This is a lesson taught by history.

Fishing Industry in Korea

JOO HWANG SUP

Minister of Fishing Industry

SURROUNDED by seas on three sides, Korea with its long and indented coastline and many islands, is endowed with favorable natural and geographical conditions for the development of the fishing industry. Many natural bays and inlets are available for shipping, and big fishing grounds are to be found in the surrounding seas.

Especially, the East Sea (Sea of Japan) is adjacent to the fishing ground in the Soviet Maritime Region—one of the three biggest fishing ground in the world—and, as the cold current of Riman and the warm Korean current meet there, shoals of fish move along the Korean coast all the year round.

Marine animals and plants in our surrounding seas and in rivers and lakes number more than 650 kinds, of which some 120 are of

economic value—75 kinds of fish, 20 shell-fish, 15 varieties of sea weeds, and others.

Since the country's liberation from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule by the great Soviet Army, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. have paid keen attention to the development of the fishing industry, regarding it as one of the important aspects of the economic policy.

The Party and the Government, adopting a series of measures for the development of fishery, took steps for the swift reconstruction and expansion of fishing boats, piers and processing facilities which the Japanese imperialists had severely damaged when they fled from Korea. Consequently, colonial one-sidedness in fishery and the primitive methods in catching and processing fish were eliminated.

Moreover, a foundation for modernizing the fishing industry was laid. In the course of laying the foundation, state fisheries came into being and fishermen's co-operatives were formed on the voluntary basis. Besides, a programme for building fishing vessels was started; and the production of tackle and other necessary items needed in the fishing industry was stepped up. Moreover, cadres were trained for the fishing industry.

Since the country's liberation, our fishing industry has made big strides. Annual hauls increased year after year. The fish catch in 1947 was 39.1 per cent greater than in 1946, in 1948, 59.1 per cent, and in 1949, 67.9 per cent higher than in 1946.

But the war in Korea (June 1950 to July 1953) provoked by the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique wrought havoc with all the achievements our fishing industry had gained after liberation. Fishing villages and facilities were ruined. War damage suffered by the state fisheries and fishermen's co-ops amounted to 5.4 billion won. Only ruined fishing boats and empty beaches were left when the war ended.

In order to stabilize and improve the people's life which deteriorated during the war, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. took a number of measures to restore and develop rapidly the fishing industry. The Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, which was held shortly after the cease-fire, outlined a comprehensive programme for rapidly rehabilitating and expanding the fishing industry.

The programme called, first of all, for the rapid rehabilitation and expansion of the ship-building industry along with the production of fishing nets and tackle. Moreover, ports, landing facilities, processing facilities and ice storage were built or repaired on a large scale. And, at the same time, mechanization was introduced, while the work of scientific research institutes and the training of technical personnel was stepped up.

The investment made in the state fisheries alone during the post-war three-year plan period amounted to 3,100 million won. The state rendered financial aid to fishermen's co-ops so that they could heal the severe war-wounds and consolidate their organizational and economic foundation. The state compensated for war damage of hundreds of millions of won, and cancelled payment of loans given

by the state to the fishermen's co-ops while granting huge sums on long term payment. Furthermore, the state supplied at low prices more than 600 vessels, tens of thousands of cubic metres of lumber for ship-building and various kinds of fishing nets and tackle. And, at the same time, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. greatly encouraged the formation of agro-fishery co-operatives in the coastal areas to boost the incomes of agricultural co-ops, providing them with every conceivable condition. Today, we have several thousand motor vessels and sail-boats, large and small, and a large ship-building industry which can build ships of various sizes has grown up.

We also have a fish cannery with an annual packing capacity of four thousand tons. This cannery was built with the aid of the great Soviet people. Besides, there are many fish processing centres all furnished with up-to-date facilities.

And the fishermen's co-operatives have recovered from their war wounds and begun to make fresh development, and the number of agro-fishery co-operatives have continued to grow in the post-war period.

Inspired by the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic on the fishing industry and stimulated by their constant, deep consideration, the nation's fishermen and members of agro-fishery co-ops, overcoming every difficulty and hardship, worked persistently for the development of the fishing industry.

As a result, in the post-war period, annual fish hauls continued to increase. Compared with the year of 1953, fish catch in 1954 was 105 per cent greater, in 1955, 174.3 per cent, and in 1956, 238.8 per cent.

The 1956 figure was greater than the figure of 1949, the record catch year before the war. State fisheries exceeded the 1949 level by 43.1 per cent and co-op fisheries by 33.4 per cent.

In accordance with the line laid down at the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the April (1957) Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party made a scientific analysis of, and popularized, the experiences gained in the struggle for the development of the fishing industry and outlined concrete measures for its further development.

Guided by the sincere desire to improve further the material standards of the people, the Plenum set forth the task of increasing the annual fish catch to upwards of 600,000

tons during the First Five-Year Plan period (1957-1961).

Essential conditions for the implementation of these tasks lie, the Plenum stressed, in expanding fishing grounds, making the best use of the existing grounds and in employing various fishing methods. To this end, the Plenum set forth concrete measures for employing all available boats, big and small, and various kinds of nets and tackle, and for combining inshore fishing with pelagic fishing, big scale fisheries with medium and small fisheries, and shallow sea fishing with deep sea fishing. And fishing in the Yellow Sea was expected to make rapid development—annual catch there to exceed 100,000 tons within the next one or two years.

The Plenum also took a number of measures for the improvement and strengthening of marine products processing, and, especially, stressed the strengthening of refrigeration work so as to increase markedly the supply of fresh fish. Tasks of improving rapidly the quality of processed fish, expanding its variety and utilizing fish guts were outlined.

The Plenum also called for consolidating and developing fishermen's co-operatives and agro-fishery co-operatives organizationally and economically, for improving further the agro-scientific research work, for training technical personnel and for protecting and increasing resources of marine products, especially developing extensively fish breeding in shallow seas, marsh land, and in rivers and lakes.

Thanks to the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for the further development of the fishing industry, and especially the on-the-spot guidance given by Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and Government leaders, the fishing industry has made swift improvement.

In 1957, the fish catch of deep sea fisheries was 330.9 per cent greater than in 1956, while in pelagic fisheries, 146.7 per cent. Medium and small fisheries too made rapid expansion, and the catch of good quality fish in 1957 was 41.1 per cent greater than in 1956.

For the detection of shoals, fleets of vessels equipped with the latest installations are employed.

Consequently, last year we caught 160,000 tons more fish than in 1956—state fisheries exceeded the quotas by 27.5 per cent, and co-operative fisheries by 41 per cent. Total catch



Hauling in a net from a trawler on the East Sea

in 1957 was two times that in 1949, the year of highest catch in pre-war period. In 1957, the state fisheries accounted for 59.5 per cent of the total catch, the co-operative fisheries, 36.3 per cent, individual fishermen, 1.6 per cent, and others (side-line managed by state enterprises), 2.6 per cent.

Thus, the socialist economic sector has become dominant in our fishing industry.

Changes have also taken place in fish processing. Last year witnessed a sharp increase in the supply of frozen and fresh fish—40.1 per cent of the total fish caught for the year—whereas the supply of cured fish decreased considerably. In 1957, output of dry fish was about two times that in 1955. In 1956, cured fish made up 59 per cent of the total processed fish, but in 1957 it dropped to 37.6 per cent. The proportion of dry fish increased from 9.4 per cent to 18.9 per cent during this period. Besides, 116 new processed and trial products were added. They include various kinds of fat, pickled fish and seasonings.

Progress has also been made in the protection of marine resources and in the raising of fish and sea weeds. Many new breeding grounds have been set up. Last year, the sea weed raising area was doubled compared with previous year, while the breeding of oyster, abalone and other shell-fish was undertaken on a large scale.

Fish-breeding in lakes, reservoirs, rivers and paddy fields is also being undertaken on a wide scale. During the First Five-Year Plan period it is envisaged that the annual catch of fresh-water fish such as carp and rainbow trout will reach 50,000 tons.

Tremendous achievements have been attained in the training of technical personnel. Higher educational institute, fishery colleges and short training courses are turning out large numbers of technicians.

Especially, after the April Plenum of the Party Central Committee, ten new departments connected with the fishing industry opened or expanded in higher educational institutions. Many students are enrolled in the new departments.

Courses for passing on skill were opened in nine fisheries in the same period after the April Plenum, where some 1,000 are studying fishing technique.

Our scientists, in their fishery research work, do not keep themselves aloof from production activity. They visit production sites, actively work to introduce new advanced technique, to theorize the suggestions made by the masses and then popularize them.

The changes that have taken place in our fishing industry since the April Plenum of the Party Central Committee are clear evidence of the correctness of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K.

In support of the Law on the First Five-Year Plan (1957-1961) for the Development of the National Economy of the D.P.R.K., adopted at the Third Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., the entire workers in our fishing industry have risen up for the further development of the fishing industry.

The strengthening of deep sea and pelagic fishing, many-sided and combined management of medium and small fishing, further increase of fish catch and the improvement and strengthening of marine product processing—these are set forth in the Law. The task set forth in the Law is to catch annually 650,000 tons of fish by 1961. For the successful carrying out of this task, workers in our fishing industry are greatly extending deep sea and pelagic fishing. The trawling, which was introduced with the help of the fraternal Soviet experts, is rapidly gaining in scope in

deep sea fishing. In order to increase rapidly the catch of deep sea fish in the East Sea, measures were taken for remodelling fishing boats into small, but speedy ones so as to conform to the needs of fisheries in our country and for employing on a large scale trawling by improving seines into trawls.

In pelagic fishing, too, measures were taken to catch more fish such as mackerel, pike and cuttle-fish, and foundation is being laid for going out to high sea.

In catching marine animals, last year, purse seine-boat No. 28 belonging to the Suho Fishery, South Hamkyung Province, caught more than 1,000 cowfish with one purse seine between May and July. The examples set by Yoon Woo Chang, leader of a fishing team of purse seine-boat No. 28, are being popularized.

Last year, we scored considerable achievements and gained experiences in whaling, and it has been proved that we are provided with rich possibilities for developing whaling.

During the First Five-Year Plan period, most of our boats of medium and small fisheries will be provided with engines, and both on the West and East Seas drift-net fishing and expeditionary will be combined to increase the output of better quality fish.

More *anggangmang* nets will be employed on the West Sea and by the end of the First Five-Year Plan their number will increase about 2.5 times that used at present. And most of the boats will be provided with engines. Double-ship trawling, most practical on the West Sea, will be perfected technically. And breeding and raising of shell-fish and sea weeds in shallow sea and marsh land will be undertaken on an extensive scale.

Remarkable progress will also be made in fish processing, while the supply of frozen and fresh fish will continue to increase and the quality of processed fish will improve.

We shall turn to account the liver of had-dock which are caught in quantities in our country, and produce large quantities of cod-liver oil.

Looking forward to the brighter morrow and prospects, the entire workers in our fishing industry, led by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K., are working ever more strenuously for further progress in the fishing industry.



Members of the Daisung Agricultural Co-op in the suburbs of Pyongyang are resolved to increase grain output. They are now weeding in their paddy fields

3,950,000 TONS OF GRAIN

KIM JAI DUK

In response to the call of the Workers' Party of Korea, our peasants resolved to raise 650,000 more tons of grain than the State plan for this year, which would mean a harvest of 3,950,000 tons of grain.

3,950,000 tons of grain—it is the figure higher than the target to be attained by the end of 1961, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan. This means an increase of more than one million tons compared with that in 1949 when the northern part of Korea became for the first time self-sufficient in provisions overcoming the unfavourable natural-economic conditions. It also means an increase of 750,000 tons compared with last year. It goes without saying the plan is indeed a bold one in view of the conditions of our arable land, especially the limited acreage.

The peasants of our country have also set new targets in the cultivation of industrial crops, and fruit growing, sericulture, livestock breeding and other branches. Moreover, having mapped out a series of plans for modernizing the countryside, they are vigorously working to put the programme into practice.

What is their motive in drawing up such a huge plan, and where is the source of their confidence?

Reserves Explored

In consideration of the limitation of farm land in our country stress is laid on raising the land utility rate and per hectare yield by introducing intensive farming method.

Our peasants made, in accordance with the Party instruction, careful plans for sowing. To increase grain output, wide-scale introduction of cold-bed seedlings in rice cultivation and the further rise in land utility rate of dry fields had to be effected. In South Hwanghai Province it was planned to transplant cold-bed seedlings on all the paddy fields, which makes it possible to finish transplanting 30 to 40 days ahead of other seedlings. This method is for raising better crops and collecting high yields. And the advantages of cold-bed seedlings have been fully proved.

Last year cold-bed seedlings were transplanted on 20 per cent of the paddy fields, which brought an average yield of over one ton more per hectare. In fact, the cold-bed seedling method has come to be considered the best method for increased rice production.

However, to put the advantages of cold-bed seedlings into full effect considerable labour power and materials are needed. As the seeds are sown in the middle of March, special beds must be prepared, which requires much materials and labour. The month of March is still cold in Korea.

This year the peasants who were confronted with such difficulties have received much help from the working class again. A large quantity of lumber, paper and glass were given them to make the cold-bed frames. And the government helped the peasants by giving them 4.1 billion won of credit.

Such help inspired all the members of the agricultural co-ops to overfulfil their plan in making cold-beds ready by the end of April.

The cold-bed seedlings they raised were enough to cover 82 per cent of the total paddy fields of our country, instead of 50-70 per cent as they had planned at the beginning of the year.

While this was going on, for the increased grain output from the dry fields attention was also paid to the question of raising land utility rate. To this end mixed or between-row crops of maize, beans, and wheat and barley, etc. are being planted.

This year the land utility rate is to be stepped up to 150-200 per cent on the whole. Particularly, in the mountainous regions where farming land is comparatively limited, special efforts will be made to double or triple the land utility rate.

The Namchun Agricultural Co-op, Kwaksan County, North Pyongan Province, has worked out a plan to raise the land utility rate three-

fold by introducing mixed and between-row crops of wheat, maize and beans.

Another important measure for the increased production is to build irrigation works to prevent drought and flood. For this purpose, this spring, more than 24,000 medium and small water channels and river-dyke works have been undertaken. And the large-scale Kiyang and Uhjidon irrigation works undertaken by the state are in full swing.

As a result, hundreds of thousands of hectares of rain-dependent paddy fields have been turned into irrigated ones, which will no doubt contribute greatly towards the increased grain output.

Irrigation systems are being built not only for paddy fields but for dry fields. This will enable the peasants to overcome drought which comes usually in the months of May and June, growing season of farm crops in our country. Therefore the fact that a vast area of dry fields has been irrigated will boost greatly grain output. Last year the irrigated fields showed an increase of one to one and a half more tons of grain per hectare compared with non-irrigated ones.

Another problem to be tackled in connection with the increased grain output is that of labour shortage. However, as the farmers raised the cold-bed seedlings and built irrigation works during the months of February and March, months when they have comparatively more leisure, they could make good a shortage of labour. Moreover, to relieve the peasants from additional work, the government made available to them 6,000 seeders, 7,300 various farm implements, 7,000 animal-drawn carts, hundreds of large-sized pumps and various types of excavators. Moreover, the workers, in honour of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, made a resolve to send 1,500 tractors and 1,000 trucks to the countryside. Thus the question of labour power is being solved.

Furthermore, the government saw to it that each agricultural co-op receives the best seeds, suitable to the climatic conditions of each locality, supplying them with more chemical fertilizers than last year. Especially the Heungnam Ammonium Nitrate Factory which was commissioned on April 20 is to produce 136,000 tons of ammonium nitrate fertilizer annually. Large quantities of insecticides have also been provided for the countryside.

Paying special attention to making life in the countryside yet easier, the government

worked out a wide circulation of goods in rural areas. And scores of thousands of specialists were dispatched to the countryside.

Thanks to such a deep concern of the state, the peasants have been able to lessen the lack of labour power and advanced farm methods were widely used.

To the Goal

It was in the beginning of April when the peasants in South Hwanghai Province, which has the best rice fields in the North, began to transplant rice seedlings, fifteen days earlier than last year. The peasants in Yunan County were the first to finish transplanting. This year they finished transplanting cold-bed seedlings by the middle of May, the time they used to start in the past—20 days earlier than last year. Members of the Kyedang Agricultural Co-op transplanted cold-bed seedlings on the entire paddy fields—more than 400 hectares—while it was only 30 per cent last year.

A close examination was made to see whether or not the seedlings can stand the cold of early spring.

Even a few seedlings were planted by a cold fountain to test before their transplantation. Frost fell on several occasions, but the seedlings did not die.

Healthy stalk like the pine-needles, about ten centimetres in length, are regarded as the best ones by the farmers. To raise such seedlings the co-op members have done everything. It was not easy to prepare over 12 hectares of cold-beds. Thousands of work hands were required to attach covers to the seedling beds and make straw mats to protect them. However, the co-op had made more than half of the beds last autumn and covers and straw mats were made during the winter. So they were able to begin sowing on March 5.

Every possible care was taken for raising best seedlings. They worked day and night, especially for one month before transplanting. And the transplantation was a success. They pledged themselves at the beginning of the year to raise some 6 tons per hectare. Now they say with confidence:

"The soil is fertile, the water is sufficient and seedlings are excellent. We can certainly harvest 12 tons per hectare."

The peasants in South Hamkyung Province also set about transplantation. Such early transplanting in the province is of special significance, because it is of utmost importance for the peasants there to protect the crops from calamities caused by early cold which sets in September and October every year. Indeed they had had bitter experiences on this score.

The peasants in the mountain areas where most of the land is dry fields are no less enthusiastic about increased production. They have dug water-ways with a view to irrigating dry fields, and compost is being prepared.

Members of the Samhwa Agricultural Co-op, Sungchun County, South Pyongan Province, have put 25-30 tons of compost per hectare instead of 10 tons envisaged in the state plan. And to acquire high yield, mixed and between-row crops were widely planted. And they enriched the fields with different soil.

They have finished sowing of maize one month earlier than usual. Dry field crops also are growing well.

It is not an easy task to overcome drought. The peasants, however, have already built irrigation systems for non-watered fields. Water is being pumped up to the high lands, and even buckets are used to water the fields. In fact, they are doing everything to overcome drought. And we are sure that they will win over drought and get deserving result in autumn. The countryside is seething with the hopeful peasants' joy.

Now that there is no fear of natural calamity, the peasants, looking over the water-ways they had made, say: "We're no longer worried about drought. We've enough water now for our crops!"

Extention of the areas to be transplanted with cold-bed seedlings, construction of irrigation system for dry fields and considerable rise in the land utility rate—all these tell of the patriotic zeal of the peasants who have risen up in response to the Party's call. In fact the Party and people are united as one. Socialist transformation has been making headway in the countryside and the patriotic zeal of our peasants ever heightened. 3.95 million tons of grain output! It is by no means a small figure, but the pledge of the peasants will be materialized this autumn without fail!

Fruit of Korean-Soviet Friendship

KIM JANG MIN

ON April 20, the Heungnam Ammonium Nitrate Factory—another fruit of the Korean-Soviet friendship—opened. This is a new factory, equipped with up-to-date facilities, built with part of the one billion ruble gift from the great Soviet people for our post-war reconstruction.

The opening of this factory which has an annual capacity of 136,000 tons of ammonium nitrate fertilizer, 1.7 times more effective than ammonium sulphate fertilizer, will contribute greatly to the socialist development of our agriculture. And it will serve greatly, as agricultural yields increase, the fulfilment of the task to solve basically during the First Five-Year Plan period the questions of food, housing and clothing for the people. Moreover, the completion of this factory signifies a further upsurge of our chemical industry.

It was two years ago when the construction work started on ruins where only few skeletons of war-damaged buildings stood.

To build the factory a group of designers were invited from the Soviet Union after the truce to draw up a building plan. And the plan designed had every feature of up-to-date ammonium nitrate factories.

But, there was no one in the Heungnam Industrial Construction Trust who knew anything about this kind of construction and could take over the work.

But under the direct guidance of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and encouraged by Premier Kim Il Sung who visited the building site, the patriotic zeal of the workers and technicians was heightened, and they devised every kind of work methods to tide over all the difficulties one by one.

Especially the decisions of the December (1956) Plenum of the C.C. of the Party aroused mass enthusiasm among the builders. Workers and technicians displayed a miraculous strength in the labour struggle.

For the building of the two granulation towers alone, 16 metres in diameter and 64

metres in height, required 20,000 tons of bricks, steel frames, cement and others.

The fraternal aid given by Antonov, Noskov and other Soviet experts who came to aid the construction helped greatly. They shared all their knowledge from the theoretical and technical questions to practical work methods with our workers and technicians. Inspired by them, the creative labour struggle of the workers is surging higher day after day.

Carpenter Choi Yong Deuk and concrete mixer Kim Sang Kyum invented a movable permanent frame. Construction team No. 2 to which the two activists belonged determined to build daily 80 centimetres of granulation tower. (The work norm of 80 centimetres was set in accordance with the experiences in the advanced countries.) During the first few days they could not go beyond 20 centimetres a day. They, however, were not disappointed. Every evening after the day's work and during the intervals between work they discussed how the work was to be done rapidly and well. What they agreed on was promptly tried out in their work.

Their collective wisdom and labour struggle were not in vain. The tempo of the tower building began to rise with every passing day. At last they stepped up the work norm to 80 centimetres and subsequently they registered a new record, 120 centimetres a day. The building of the granulation towers was completed 75 days ahead of schedule.

Another difficult task was to do 30,800 metres of stain-proof welding. There was only one worker who had any experience in the work. For one man alone to complete the welding, it would take about 15 years.

The Party committee of the Builders Group adopted a decision to train welders so as to make it possible to complete the work by the end of September 1957. To help our workers who had started the struggle, Zhizhenkov and other Soviet experts worked together with them. They showed personally the selected workers how to weld.

Thanks to the vigorous struggle of the workers for obtaining the skill and the sincere effort of the Soviet experts 22 skilled workers emerged in a short space of time.

They could weld only 15 metres at first, then 30 metres and at last 50 metres a day. They victoriously completed the work shortening the time by 45 days.

Lack of skilled workers was felt in other

branches, too. Water-work men, scaffolding builders, brick and tile layers and plasterers were also needed badly.

Under these conditions the young workers made full use of every opportunity to learn from the Soviet experts, and the Soviet friends shared their knowledge in every way with our workers, from reading the blueprints to work methods. Consequently, they laid 6,000 metres of pipes between shops and built 100 metres of chimney within only three months.

Premier Kim Il Sung said in his speech at the inauguration ceremony of the factory: "All the equipment, machines and materials are the gifts from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government has also sent us scores of experts to help the construction of this factory. Alexei Fyodorovich Volkov, head of the group, and other Soviet experts have taken part personally in the reconstruction work sharing sweets and bitters with our workers and done much for the advancement of our workers' technical level."

When the construction was in the final stage, the workers were confronted with another difficult job. They had to lay 900 metres of pipes. But to do that, 6,600 metres of ditches had to be dug and 100,000 cubic metres of earth removed. And all this had to be done in the dead of winter, 20 degree below zero.

The workers, however, effectively carried out the work. Especially for laying water-pipes, they employed the means of tunnelling in excavation. Despite the cold weather, 107 manholes were successfully made and the earth was removed in time.

Particularly the youth shock brigade comprised of 325 young men headed by Pak Ryu Joon gained good results in excavating the frozen earth and removing it.

Now every worker, technician or office worker who took part in the construction says, "I am now as good as if I'd graduated from an excellent civil engineering institute." In fact they have accumulated much experiences in the construction, which will enable them to do better work. They know well that they owe so much to the Soviet experts, and are grateful to them.

In fact the entire course of construction of the Heungnam Ammonium Nitrate Factory was a good example of the precious internationalist aid rendered by the Soviet people. It also demonstrated an immeasurable might

of the Korean working class, rallied round the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The historic First Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea put forward in its decision the task of putting out 630,000 tons of chemical fertilizers in 1961 to satisfy in the main the demands of our agriculture.

Now the workers and technicians are running an up-to-date factory, a fruit of the aid given by the Soviet people and heroic labour struggle of the Korean workers. And they are working vigorously to send more fertilizers to the peasants.

Might of the Korean Working Class

KIM SANG KUL

ON April 30, blast furnace No. 1 and a coke oven went into operation at the Hwanghai Iron Works, a metallurgical center in our country.

Like other industrial establishments, the Hwanghai Iron Works suffered severe damage by the American imperialists' brutal bombings during the Korean war.

In the post-war days, workers, technicians and office workers there have risen up in a body to implement the economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for priority growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.

In accordance with the decisions adopted by the Party which stated that the reconstruction work of the Hwanghai Iron Works should proceed in keeping pace with other branches of industry, the entire workers of the Hwanghai Iron Works undertook this construction by stages.

To meet the urgent need for rolled steel products in the early days of the post-war reconstruction, they reconstructed an open-hearth furnace shop and a crude steel rolling shop. And then they started to work on the mammoth blast furnace and coke oven which have recently gone into operation.

Everything was planned and done by the Korean workers themselves.

The newly commissioned blast furnace No. 1 has an annual capacity of 250,000 tons

of pig iron and the coke oven 300,000 tons of coke. These figures mean more than two times as much output from the same equipment compared with the past.

The building of this furnace and coke oven took no more than a year respectively, but this was by no means an easy undertaking.

Over ten thousand tons of steel frame had to be produced and assembled; a 28 kilometres long track had to be laid; and more than 600 machines and equipment had to be assembled. And complicated and difficult technical problems had to be coped with.

For the building of a blast furnace and coke oven in the Hwanghai Iron Works, the Party saw to it that many designers undertake the planning.

However, very few of the designers had ever drawn up plans for a blast furnace or coke oven. Most of them were fresh college graduates.

The designers had many difficulties.

In the early part of last year, Premier Kim Il Sung came to the factory on a visit and encouraged the designers.

"Though you may be inexperienced in drawing up plans for a blast furnace," the Premier said, "you can make them if you help each other and rely on collective wisdom."

Bearing the Premier's words in mind, designers worked for all they were worth. They held consultations regularly among themselves and with workers, and never failed to take into consideration the suggestions made by the workers.

Completed plans were submitted for group comment, and defects were amended and every good idea was introduced.

With their energetic endeavour and collective wisdom, the young designers succeeded in working out up-to-date plans for a blast furnace and coke oven.

They made it possible to increase the capacity of the blast furnace from 350 tons to 500 tons, while mechanization and automation introduced into the feeding of raw materials enabled the workers to reduce the number of man-days from over 1,200 to less than 300.

Furthermore, in drawing up their plans, designers continued their exploration of reserves in construction. As a result, it was made possible to render a profit of over 146,570,000 won to the state, save some 123,000 man-days in the building, and over 188,000 man-days in production.

Thanks to the endeavour of designers, by September last year all the necessary plans were completed. And our young designers grew into expert designers of metallurgical factories.

From around July last year, the zeal of construction workers rose still higher.

In March and April, for instance, they poured less than 1,000 cubic metres of concrete a month, whereas in September they poured 7,000 cubic metres of concrete.

Displaying a high degree of enthusiasm and scoring success in their work, construction workers decided to complete the building of the blast furnace before May Day, 1958, and greet the international holiday of working people with the achievements in socialist construction won by their creative endeavour.

But difficulties and hardships cropped up one after another. Reconstruction of a blower which suffered severely by the American bombings was the most difficult job.

Hero of Labour Kim Ki Mo, blower operators Joo Ki Nam, Kim Byun Hyok and other workers who had undertaken the difficult job worked hard, and their strenuous endeavour served to stimulate other workers.

They fastened the case of blower with rivets, repaired the shaft and manufactured by themselves the blower stand. With their tireless endeavour, they at last succeeded in restoring a blower, the heart of a blast furnace.

Assembling of large size steel frames for blast furnace and coke oven was a difficult undertaking which required precision, technique and skill.

Heroes of Labour Won Do Joong and Im Chang Ho and other workers who had undertaken the assembly-work invented a device for curving sheet steel and windlasses. With the help of these devices, they assembled some 6,000 tons of steel frames a month and, as a result, the project proceeded briskly.

Meanwhile, in support of the Party's call "Let us practice economy and increase production!" construction workers launched an extensive patriotic drive for economization.

Workers in charge of providing the construction project with equipment worked out a detailed plan for economization. They collected materials and equipment lying idle in the factory yard and, by making use of them, manufactured equipment and accessories of some 2,000 tons. They also reconstructed or manufactured on their own 440 machines

(2,455 tons) needed for the building of blast furnace and coke oven.

In laying bricks for blast furnace and coke oven, too, workers rendered distinguished labour service. Hong Do Kwan and other workers who had undertaken the brick laying for a coke oven pushed ahead with their work in the teeth of severe cold last winter. They laid 11,000 tons of fire-bricks in some two months. So many workers distinguished themselves in the construction of blast furnace and coke oven in response to the call of the Party. We cannot enumerate all of them.

Mention must also be made of the enormous help which the workers and technicians of our machine-building industry rendered.

When they had learned that a blast furnace and coke oven were to be built by the workers of the Hwanghai Iron Works, workers in the machine-building industry decided to produce major equipment needed for the blast furnace and coke oven.

Workers and technicians of the Bookjoong, Rakwon, Ryongsung and Ranam machine-building factories, Koosung Mining Machinery Factory and the Daian and Pyongyang electrical appliances factories manufactured and supplied quantities and great variety of machines and parts to the Hwanghai Iron Works.

This is proof of the rapid progress of our machine-building industry, the core of heavy industry, thanks to the correct guidance given by the Party, during the short space of time since the war. Now our machine-building industry can supply the machinery needed for heavy industry.

In his speech made at the ceremony marking the commissioning of blast furnace No. 1 and coke oven of the Hwanghai Iron Works, Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"You comrades have gained valuable experiences in the course of reconstructing the iron works. Our technical personnel can now draw up plans of latest iron works and our machine-building industry can turn out equipment necessary for such iron works. And our workers have acquired the skill of assembling the most intricate equipment."

The building of the blast furnace in the Hwanghai Iron Works testifies most eloquently to the fact that the guidance given by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea had been correct, the Party members and the Korean working class had been true to the Party, that the Korean working class

had displayed mass heroism, gained rich experiences, and improved their technique and skill.

A Korean poet, who had attended the commissioning of the blast furnace of the Hwanghai Iron Works, wrote:

Character of the Party member—

Conviction he can cope with anything.

Spirit of the Party member—

Confidence there is nothing beyond him.

Pride of the Party member—

Strong will power to execute his duty.

Life of the Party member

Faithfulness to the Party.

In the stream of seething molten iron

With their excited minds

Party members and workers

Hear the sound of the bell of victory

Rung by the Party Central Committee.

The workers and technicians who had taken part in the building of the Hwanghai Iron Works are convinced that the Korean working class, educated and brought up by the Party and tempered in ordeals, never yields to any difficulty and that nothing is beyond their power.

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During the current First Five-Year Plan period, in the Hwanghai Iron Works, another blast furnace and coke oven, as big as those ones which have recently gone into operation, will be built; thick plate, thin plate and crude steel shop will undergo technical reconstruction; and output and variety of products will increase.

In the near future, the Hwanghai Iron Works will grow into a big factory, turning out annually 400,000 tons of pig iron, 400,000 tons of steel ingot and 300,000 tons of rolled metal products.

Especially, the newly built blast furnace will employ iron coke in steel manufacture from the second half of this year, and it will mean technical renovation in the production of pig iron.

With the building of another coke oven, some 200,000 cubic metres of gas will be obtained. The gas, it is planned, will be supplied to the citizens of Pyongyang.

The Hwanghai Iron Works, a base of steel production in our country, is forging ahead to supply more iron and steel products to socialist construction in the country. Run by the Koreans themselves, the iron works is making a great contribution to the laying of the socialist foundation in our country.

Great Strength of the Korean Working Class

Alexei Fyodorovich VOLKOV,
Head of Soviet Technicians' Group

THE Heungnam Ammonium Nitrate Factory has been put into operation. It is two years now since construction work started on it.

The commissioning of the ammonium nitrate factory, which is of great significance for the Korean people's life and the development of the national economy, not only means a brilliant victory for the entire workers of the Heungnam industrial construction trust and the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory, but also for the Korean and Soviet peoples who are closely united under the banner of proletarian internationalism.

This, I believe, is why the entire builders of the ammonium nitrate factory and the Korean people greet us with their whole heart. At the same time we feel in their greetings to us the warm friendly affection entertained by the entire Korean people for the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union and for the Soviet people.

That the ammonium nitrate factory with its huge up-to-date installations could be completed in so short a time is wholly attributable to the patriotic fervour of the Korean workers and technicians, and particularly to the correct guidance of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the constant help rendered by the local Party organizations.

Shortage of skilled workers and materials and countless other difficulties were dealt with under the correct guidance and care of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In compliance with the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung to mobilize all for the construction of the ammonium nitrate factory, a nationwide movement was unfolded for promoting the work on the project. Even the People's Armymen, students and women took part in the patriotic labour struggle to help the construction of the workshop. Workers at factories and enterprises in all phases of the national economy came forward with the resolution to produce and supply building materials for the construction of the ammonium nitrate factory ahead of planned time.

All these convinced us more clearly of the fact that the Workers' Party of Korea is

truly an excellent and true helmsman leading the Korean people to happiness, and so the entire Korean people, in their turn, come out displaying boundless activeness and devotion, supporting the policy and leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Since our coming to Korea in 1954 to assist the rehabilitation of the ammonium section of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory, we have personally seen, while working with them, the noble character of the industrious, talented and patient Korean workers, who devote all their energies to study.

Those Korean workers who worked with us were all patriots making every creative effort to make their country a prosperous and advanced one.

A few days ago, for an example, when the trial working of the machines started, all the Korean workers made a rush volunteering for the night shift, and so the management had to persuade, to be more exact, force them to go and take a rest. It was not the first case of the sort we encountered. When work began on the ammonium nitrate factory project, there were few workers or technicians who had any experience in building such up-to-date plant. But all Korean workers came forward with determination to complete the construction of this plant within the shortest space of time, and thus tided over all the snags appearing in their way, resulting in today's splendid fruits. At present, the workers and technicians of the ammonium nitrate factory are all out in a struggle to turn the plant's equipment to maximum account. I am sure that this struggle, too, will be carried out successfully, for there is the co-operation of Korean and Soviet technicians and workers.

We, personally taking part in the construction of the plant, have witnessed the great strength of the heroic Korean people who are forging ahead for socialist construction in their country under the correct guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea. We also witnessed the warm affection the Korean people have for the Soviet people. It will be remembered by us for ever, urging us to further consolidate the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea.

Another Feat for Mankind

THE KOREAN PEOPLE are greatly rejoicing over the launching of the third Soviet satellite, taking it as another grand feat for mankind. They are most warmly applauding the latest achievement of Soviet science.

Teachers and students of the Astronomy and Geophysics Department of Kim Il Sung University made an observation of the "star" at 8:37-8:44 p.m., May 16.

Comment made by Academician Choi Sam Yul, Vice-President of the D.P.R.K. Academy of Sciences, was carried by the nation's press. He said:

"I am greatly inspired by this historical event. In the light of the repeated failures by U.S. science after sending up satellites of only about 10 kg. in weight, the latest Soviet Sputnik, 1,327 kg. in weight, is a display of the might of the Soviet Union. I believe it will greatly affect the development of international affairs. We Korean scientists, greatly moved by the launching of the third Sputnik, offer our hearty congratulations to the Soviet scientists, technicians and workers who took part in the great work and the entire Soviet people, and at the same time, we made a resolve to more zealously study the advanced Soviet science."

Han In Suk, head of the Theoretical Physics Department of Kim Il Sung University, said that the Soviet Sputnik III will make a great contribution to the early solution of the unsettled questions in scientific research of the uppermost layers of the atmosphere and cosmic phenomena. And he was sure that we were one step nearer to seeing the mankind's long cherished dream come true—the dream of travel in space.

All the Korean papers frontpaged the TASS report on the third Soviet Sputnik and hailed the event in their editorials.

The *Rodong Shinmoon* said in its editorial: "We sing with pride the successful launching of the Soviet Sputnik not only as a strik-

ing revolution in science but as a great victory won by the vigorous socialist system over corrupt capitalism... The people of good-will the world over call the Soviet Sputnik the 'Star of Peace'. The rapid signals given out by the Soviet Sputnik III from the outer space is a stern warning to the U.S. aggressors, telling them how dangerous are their provocative acts of flying their bombers carrying hydrogen bombs in the direction of the Soviet frontier."

All the papers pointed out unanimously the fact that the peace and socialist forces headed by the great Soviet Union can successfully negate every kind of provocative schemes of the imperialist war adventurers, and the U.S. "positions of strength" policy is facing total bankruptcy.

The *Minjoo Chosun* said:

"The third Soviet Sputnik, 'Star of Peace', will shine all the brighter because of the historic Soviet Union decisions on ceasing unilaterally all kinds of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests. Even after the Soviet initiative the U.S. aggressors carried out nuclear tests on the Pacific Ocean, and the British ruling circles on Christmas Island. We peace-loving people resolutely condemn and oppose the frenzied schemes of the imperialist aggressors who attempt to use atomic energy, the most precious fruit mankind could attain, for mass murder of human beings."

The Korean people, together with all mankind on the globe, boundlessly rejoice over the gigantic earth satellite launched for the third time by the great Soviet Union, the country championing world peace.

The third Soviet Sputnik has showed once more to the whole world how far American science is behind the Soviet Union.

The Korean people who are firmly tied with the mighty socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union are convinced more than ever of ultimate victory in the future.

U.S. Imperialists, Hands Off Indonesia!

THE KOREAN PEOPLE are greatly concerned about the situation in Indonesia. In full support of the statements issued by the

Indonesian government and social organizations which appealed to the world to condemn the United States for its interference in the

internal affairs of Indonesia, the Korean people demand most strongly that the United States should stop immediately their dirty intervention.

On May 17, in connection with the open U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of the Indonesian Republic, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement.

The statement reads in part:

"Such outrageous intervention by the U.S. imperialists infringing upon the sovereignty of Indonesia not only constitutes a challenge to the Indonesian people but also a grave menace to peace in Asia.

"The Korean people are well aware, through their practical experiences, of what consequences such aggressive machination of the U.S. imperialists are liable to bring about. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people striving for peace and friendship among nations and consistently supporting the struggle of the people for national independence and freedom resolutely denounce the U.S. imperialists' criminal act of intervening in the internal affairs of Indonesia."

The Korean papers also printed many commentaries in support of the just struggle of the Indonesian people.

The *Rodong Shinmoon* said in its editorial: "The Korean people, from the very first act of the U.S. aggressors' intervention in Indonesia, have opposed and condemned it as not only an impermissible infringement on the Indonesian people's sovereignty but also a menace to peace in Asia and the world, giving positive support to the just struggle of the Indonesian people for the protection of their national independence and development. We firmly believe that if the Indonesian people rally all their patriotic forces to resist stubbornly the traitors within and the aggressive imperialist forces from without, they will surely win ultimate victory in the struggle for the protection of peace and national independence."

Pointing out that the armed intervention of the U.S. imperialists against Indonesia is a naked act of colonialist ambition, the papers have exposed the colonialists' schemes.

The imperialists employ various ways — appeasement, deception, threat, intimidation, and then armed intervention. Despite the shameful defeat they suffered in the Korean

War and in their armed intervention against Egypt, the imperialist aggressors have not given up their malicious scheme to resort to the armed intervention against Indonesia.

Editorials of the *Rodongja Shinmoon* (organ of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea), pointing out that the U.S. imperialists are attempting to overthrow the legitimate government of Indonesia in order to convert the country into a colony so that they can wantonly plunder and rule her people, said in part:

"The divide-and-rule policy of the U.S. imperialists, however, will no longer be tolerated like it was in the past, in any independent country in Asia and Africa including Indonesia. In face of the historical current which no force can stop, the imperialists have become wild with hate and hostility against the people who have come out in defence of their independence. The people of Asia cannot but condemn such provocation of the U.S. aggressors. As a matter of course, the U.S. imperialists are further isolated by their intervention in Indonesia. They are using Chang Kai-shek's insignia for the armed intervention in the Indonesian internal affairs and let Syngman Rhee blab about sending reinforcements to the Indonesian rebels. This fact eloquently tells of the fact that the U.S. imperialists have no one to rely on but those dregs of human society abandoned by their own people long ago.

"It is so clear that the intervention by the U.S. bellicose elements will come to nothing in the face of the awakened Asian people who have resolved not to be fooled again by the imperialists."

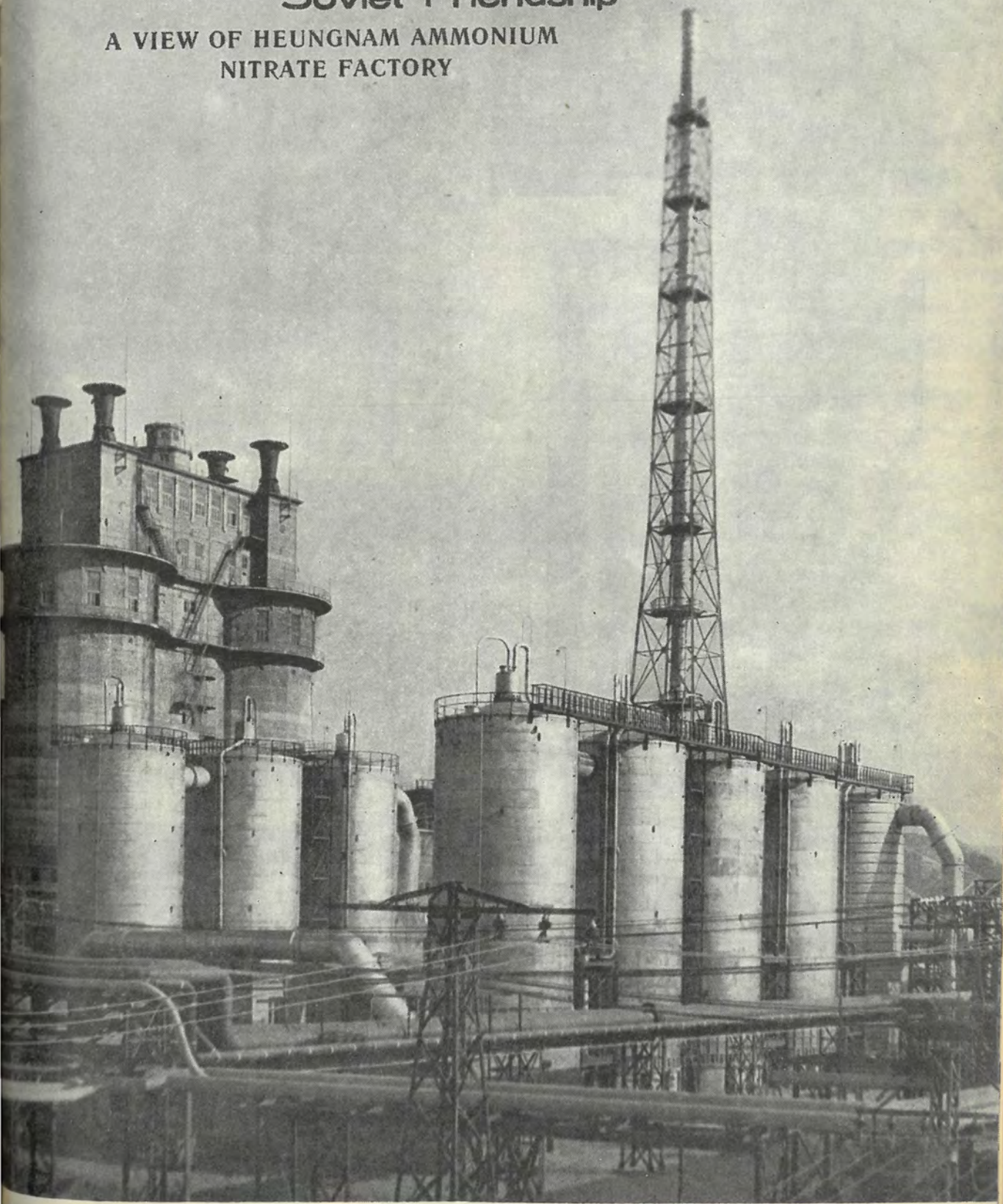
The *Minjoo Chosun* emphasized, "The U.S. imperialists' intervention in Indonesia must be stopped immediately, for the national interest of Indonesia and peace in southeast Asia are at stake.

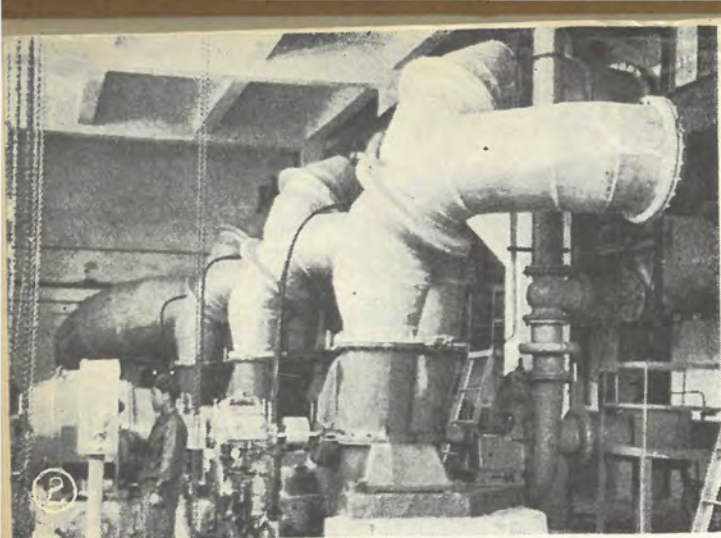
"For the materialization of the Bandung spirit and the decision of the Cairo Conference, the united Asian and African people cannot remain indifferent to the frenzied schemes of the U.S. imperialists against the Indonesian people."

If the imperialists, ignoring the unanimous desire of the peace-loving people, do not stop intervention in the internal affairs of Indonesia, only another shameful defeat is in store for them.

**Fruits of Korean-
Soviet Friendship**

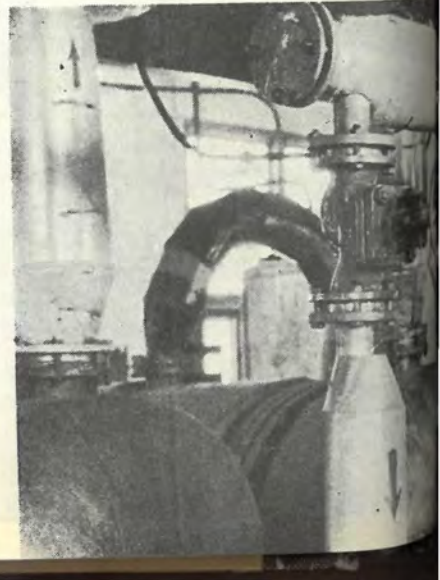
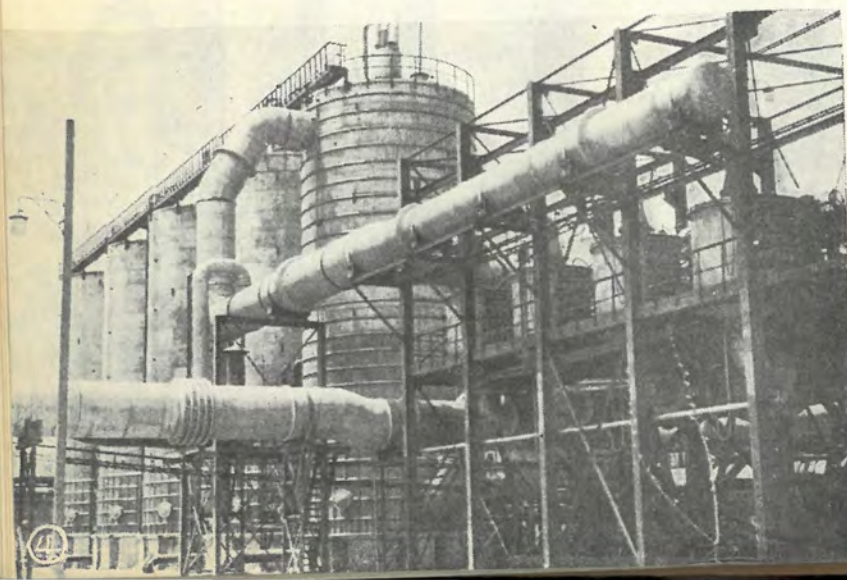
**A VIEW OF HEUNGNAM AMMONIUM
NITRATE FACTORY**

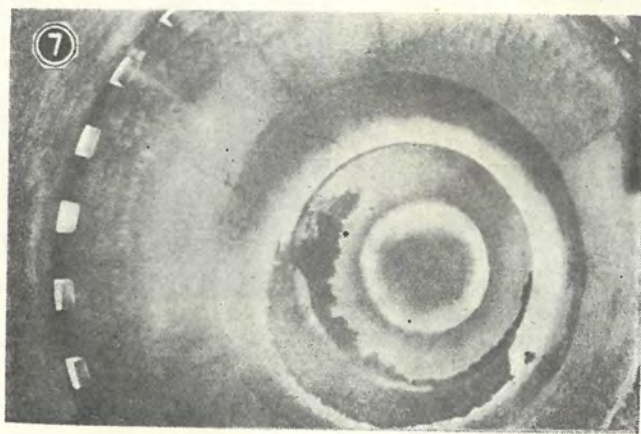
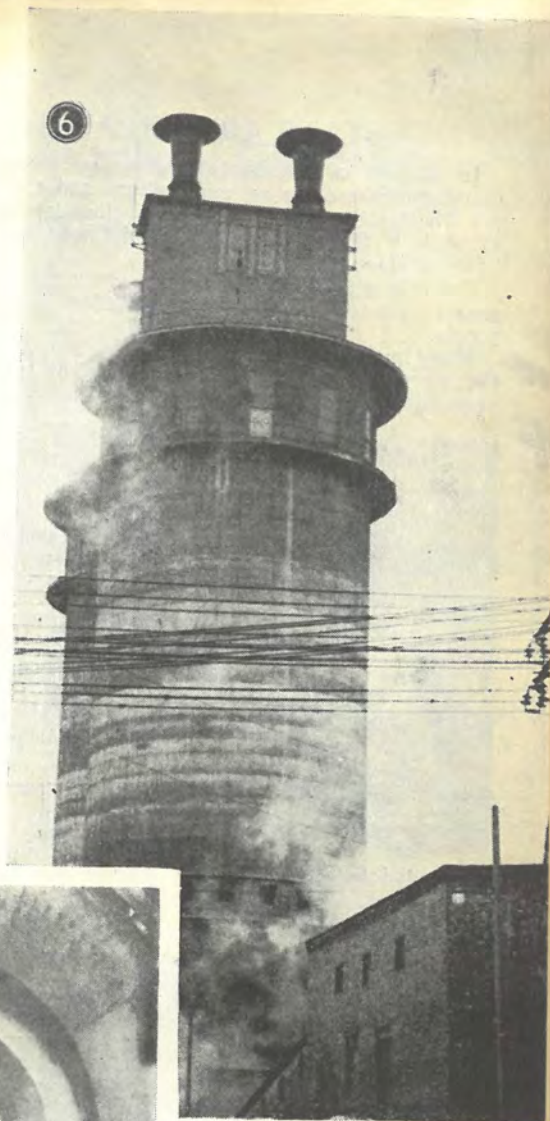




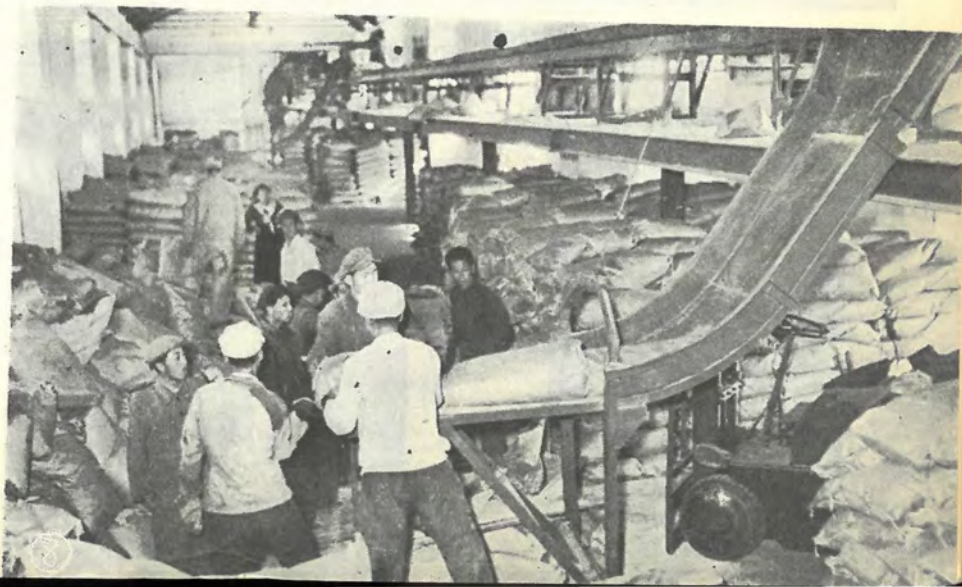
See "Fruit of Korean-Soviet Friendship" on

1. Soviet expert A. Volkov. He is pleased with the
2. Blowers of Heungnam Ammonium Nitrate Factory
3. Nitrous oxide is produced here
4. Absorption tower
5. Neutralization room of ammonium nitrate shop
6. A view of the granulation tower
7. An inside view of the granulation tower
8. Packing room





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acts



STATE ART THEATRE

In support of the Party's policy on inheriting and carrying forward the national culture and art, the State Art Theatre has staged numerous classical works such as "Tale of Shim Chung," "Tale of Choon Hyang" and "Tale of Heung Bo."

The folk music and dances staged by the Theatre represent the excellent cultural tradition of the Korean people.

Many performances by the Theatre served to inspire the Korean people in their struggle for the country's peaceful unification and socialist construction.



Merited Artist Yoo Dai Bok playing on Haikuum, one of the Korean classical instruments



Playing on Kumoonko, national stringed instrument



Merited Artist Kim Kwan Bo, a singer



A scene from the "Tale of Choon Hyang"

Li Soon Hui as Shim Chung



Shin Woo Sun as Choon Hyang



Cha Ye Jin performing sword dance



Atrocities by Americans in Korea During the Past Five Years

LIM BYUNG HA

THE American imperialists aggressors have been flagrantly violating the Korean Armistice Agreement since its signing on July 27, 1953. They have perpetrated brutal atrocities against the innocent Korean people.

The Armistice violations committed by the American side are too numerous to name all. But, as of the end of April 1958 there were 600 cases of violating our territorial air by the American military planes, and more than 160 cases of provocative armed attacks in the demilitarized zone, of dispatching spies and of intruding illegally into the North across the military demarcation line. Furthermore, the American aggressors illegally shipped weapons into South Korea and obstructed the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) in the discharge of its duties.

Unlawful Acts against NNSC

September 9, 1953—The American side abducted Hyde Gevich, a Polish member of the NNSC inspection team in Kangryung.

October 1, 1953—Special agents dispatched by the American side did violence to the representatives of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission and to Indian forces in the district where POW camp under the custody of the Indian forces were located.

July 31, 1954—The American side organized "demonstrations" against the members of inspection teams of the NNSC in Inchun, Pusan, Kunsan and Seoul. On the same day, an inspection team operating in Pusan was repeatedly fired at and the lives of the inspection team members were threatened. Thus, the NNSC and its inspection teams were obstructed in the discharge of their duties.

August 1, 1954—The American side instigated the Syngman Rhee gang to attack the compound where the members of the NNSC inspection team were staying in Kunsan. The mob threw three bombs at the inspection team building.

August 5, 1955—The American side issued an outrageous, provocative statement de-

manding that the members of the NNSC stationed in South Korea should be withdrawn by August 13.

August 6, 1955—The American side again organized "demonstrations" in Seoul, Inchun, Pusan, Kangryung, Taegu and Kunsan threatening the members of the NNSC.

May 31, 1956—The American side unilaterally announced that NNSC inspection teams must be driven out of South Korea within a week.

June 21, 1957—At the 75th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, the American side announced its unilateral abrogation of Paragraph 13-d of the Korean Military Armistice Agreement which provides for the prohibition of introduction of weapons and military materials into Korea to reinforce military strength and of the agreement between the both sides on reporting the replacement of combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons and a munition which were destroyed, damaged, worn out or used up after the signing of the Armistice Agreement.

Illegal Shipment of Arms

Weapons the American side shipped illegally into South Korea during the period from November 1953 to July 1954 are 240 M-26 tanks, 23 155 mm guns, 241 105 mm guns, 759 rocket guns, 163 57 mm anti-tank guns, 169 81 mm mortars, 203 60 mm mortars, and quantities of various machine-guns, M-1 rifles and carbines.

During the period from June 1954 to February 1955, the American side illegally shipped into South Korea 17 war vessels. And thirty-four F-86 planes and twenty-one F-51 planes were illegally shipped into South Korea during the period from October 1954 to February 1955.

June 22, 1955—The United States transferred to the puppet Syngman Rhee's army five military jet planes and 27 war vessels, large and small, including two destroyers.

July 6, 1955—Syngman Rhee's navy received from the United States three L.S.T.'s and P.C.E.C.'s.

August 17, 1955—The United States presented the Syngman Rhee clique with ten jet planes.

July 1, 1957—Headquarters of the "United Nations Command" was moved to Seoul from Tokyo.

October 15, 1957—The United States moved its 1st Armoured Division to South Korea from Japan to be merged with the 24th Division naming the newly formed division the U.S. 1st Armoured Division. Together with the U.S. 7th Division, the U.S. 1st Armoured Division was reorganized into an atomic division.

December 1, 1957—In violation of Paragraph 13-d of the Korean Armistice Agreement, the American side illegally introduced into South Korea new type of military planes.

For six days from January 20, 1958, the American side conducted atomic manoeuvres in the district near the demilitarized zone, the "biggest manoeuvres since the Korean armistice."

January 29, 1958—The "UNC" shipped into South Korea 280 mm atomic guns capable of launching atomic war-heads and "Honest John" rockets.

February 8, 1958—A U.S. battalion of "Honest John" rockets moved to South Korea from Japan.

Illegal Air Intrusion

July 29, 1953—U.S. military planes intruded into the North across the military demarcation line in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

July 30, 1953—U.S. planes flew into the North across the military demarcation line on two occasions.

Altogether 302 U.S. military planes intruded into the North across the military demarcation line on 136 occasions, during the period since the signing of the truce to the end of 1953.

Intrusion of U.S. military planes into the North during the period from May 1, 1954 to June 14 numbers 41.

During six days from July 1, 1954, U.S. military planes intruded into the demilitarized zone and the area under our military control on four occasions.

During the period from April 21 to June 15, 1955, American military planes intruded into the North on 25 occasions.

During the period from October 6 to De-

ember 6, 1955, a total of twelve U.S. military planes flew into our side on eight occasions.

January 14, 1956—Four American jet planes intruded into the area of Yunan, South Hwanghai Province.

November 7, 1956—Two U.S. F-51 propeller driven planes flew over Kaesong across the military demarcation line.

December 5, 1956—A U.S. two-engine propeller driven plane and two jet planes again flew over Kaesong.

During the period from October 23 to December 21, 1957, U.S. military planes intruded into the area of our side on 17 occasions.

December 1, 1957—Two U.S. F-100 planes intruded into the area near Koohwari.

Armed Attacks

July 27, 1953—At 22:20, twenty minutes after the Armistice Agreement became effective, the American side fired three shots of machine-gun at Height 890.2 of our side.

July 28, 1953—The American side fired machine-guns at our side on eight occasions.

April 1, 1954—U.S. side fired artillery at the north-western part of Height 851 of our side.

February 15, 1954—Thirty armed agents of the American side who came aboard an armed ship attacked a salt farm in Hainamri, Yunan County, South Hwanghai Province.

April 3, 1954—Armed persons from the American side raided the area under our control in the demilitarized zone, three kilometres to the east of Panmunjom.

June 2, 1955—Ten special agents sent by the American C.I.C. raided the eastern coast.

From the signing of the armistice up to the end of June 1955 the American side fired at our side on eight occasions, and dispatched armed persons on twenty-one occasions.

September 20, 1956—Civil administration police of the American side suddenly opened fire at the civil administration police of our side.

October 7, 1956—U.S. cargo planes and submarines made their way into the area of our eastern coast to smuggle in spies.

October 29, 1956—Four armed vessels of the American side intruded into the waters near the Ryudo Island under our control.

April 27, 1957—Three armed vessels of the American side fired heavy machine-guns at a fishing boat of our side, and then abducted seven fishermen.

November 9, 1957—A fleet of over 40 vessels of the American side armed with machine-guns intruded into the sea near Hai-Keumgang (Sea Diamond).

Murder and Robbery

The brutal atrocities the soldiers of the aggressive U.S. army perpetrated against the South Korean people during the period from April 16, 1957, when they raided Pajoo, to March this year number 99. But these are only the cases reported in some of the South Korean press which gives doctored figures.

Here are some of the atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. soldiers.

Murder and Robbery of the Korean Population

April 13, 1957—A U.S. M.P. sergeant Wilson who was on board a military train shot three Koreans, killing two and wounding one. This took place in Euijungboo, Kyunggi Province.

April 16—A gang of 80 American M.P.'s unlawfully raided 305 houses of peaceful Korean inhabitants in Yungpoongri, Pajoo County, Kyunggi Province, took away their properties, and abducted more than 70 innocent villagers.

April 27—It happened at a Korean grocer shop in Koonai Sub-county, Pajoo County. Five American soldiers, refusing to pay for the beer they had drunk, beat the shop owner, Kang Tai Sung, over the head with empty bottles. It took the victim two months to recover.

June 28—At Moonsan railway station in Kyunggi Province, a U.S. M.P. shot a Korean railwayman wounding him severely because he refused to comply with his demand to start the train before the scheduled time.

July 26—An American soldier belonging to the U.S. 13th Field Artillery Battalion shot with a hunting gun 56-year-old Korean peasant named Kim Dong Hwan who was gathering firewood on mountain. This took place in Ryoolkok, Papyong Sub-county, Pajoo County of Kyunggi Province.

August 12—In Seoul, two American soldiers stopped a taxi-cab and robbed the driver Jo Nai Won of 13,000 hwan in cash. Then they vanished into the darkness of the night.

August 31—Two American soldiers shot two Korean men, Kim Hyong Tai and Choi Bong Hak, who were walking along pier No. 3 of Pusan harbour. The victims suffered heavy wounds.

September 20—American soldiers took away a cow from a 62-year-old Korean woman named Kim Soon Rye. The owner demanded them to return her cow. The Americans, however, unleashed a dog and let it bite the woman. Then the Americans detained her on the trumped-up charge of "breaking into" the American airfield. This occurred in the district near an American military airfield in Kunsan.

October 3—An American soldier belonging to the U.S. 24th Division shot and killed a Korean woman with a hunting gun. She was working in the field near the area where a U.S. army unit was stationed.

October 31—American imperialist soldiers, who were driving two trucks at full speed along the road, ran over a 39-year-old Korean named Li Yong Jong from Rimjin Sub-county of Pajoo County killing him instantly. This took place in Pajoo County, Kyunggi Province.

March 8, 1956—American corporal Gaily and three other soldiers belonging to the 6147th unit of the U.S. air force stationed in Kimpo, Kyunggi Province, beat with clubs a 63-year-old Korean peasant Li Kyung Pyo, who was on his way home from the field, breaking two ribs on the right side. The Americans charged the elderly Korean peasant with theft as he was carrying a piece of lumber in his hand which he had found on his way back home.

Atrocities against Women and Children

May 17, 1957—Pfc Thomas E. Mendau and one other soldier belonging to the headquarters company of the 3rd battalion, 17th regiment of the U.S. army stationed in Woonchunri, Yungbook Sub-county, Pochun County, Kyunggi Province, attempted to abuse two Korean women, Byun Keum Soon and Jang Yung Sook, who were passing outside the barbed wire fence. As the women resisted, the Americans kicked Byun Keum Soon over a precipice 120 metres high killing her instantly, and inflicted upon Jang Yung Sook serious injuries which took over a month to recover from.

July 7—An American soldier on guard over the U.S. oil pipe line in Inchun shot a three-year-old Korean child Kim Yung Ho who was playing on the pipe line. The culprit killed the child on the charge of gasoline theft.

August 10—At midnight corporal Mike

and one other soldier belonging to a supply battalion of the 3rd regiment of the U.S. army broke into the home of Song Soon Ok in Bookchungdong, Central Ward, Seoul, in an attempt to violate the women. But when the women resisted, they injured them and then destroyed all the furniture in the house before running away.

August 25—American soldiers shot and killed a Korean boy Jo Byung Kil who was swimming nearby with his friends. This happened in Ronhyon-dong, Inchun.

September 10—American soldiers stationed in Pusan fired at two Korean girls for no reason in the area near the U.S. army base. One of the girls Kim Ok Hi suffered a fatal wound by a bullet piercing through from shoulder to bosom.

September 15—In the vicinity of a U.S. military airfield in Kunsan, U.S. soldier by the name of Taylor and one other soldier attacked two Korean girls, 18-year-old Kim Jung Rye and 17-year-old Kang Keum Soon in their attempt to outrage them. Frightened, the girls ran away. Then the American soldiers fired at the girls, killing instantly Kim Jung Rye and seriously wounding Kang Keum Soon.

November 3—A U.S. army truck which was running at high speed through a village of Pajoo County, Kyunggi Province, struck a Korean civilian house by the roadside, killing a 4-year-old Korean child An Sung Ho, and severely wounding two adults, Hwang Heung Jai and Hwang Yung Hye.

February 25, 1958—Major Thomas G. James, Captain M.I. Kemp and a sergeant of the aircraft unit in Boopyong in the suburbs of Seoul under the Eighth U.S. Army, tortured a 13-year-old shoeshine boy named Kim Choon Il. The Americans beat the boy black and blue, stabbed him in the knees and arms, pulled out his toe-nails, daubed coal tar on his head, and nailed him up in a box. Then they carried him by helicopter to Euijungboo to murder him there. But their attempt was discovered in time.

March 4—In the district where the U.S. 7th Division stationed, American soldiers abducted seven Korean women who were passing by, forcibly put them on their truck and drove off. Three of the seven women, in their attempt to escape, jumped out of the running truck. One of them, 24-year-old Kim Keum Soon, was killed instantly and the other two were severely injured.

“National Assembly” Elections in South Korea

LI MOON SANG

THIS past May 2 was the day of elections in South Korea to the “National Assembly”—an instrument of the American imperialists for carrying out the aggressive policy and their tool for covering their aggressive aims.

As in all the previous elections, South Korean press reported that the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique carried out the recent elections to the “House of Representatives” with the help of bayonet, terrorism, fraudulence and trickery.

Election “returns” showed once again that, despite the fact that they resorted to every means of fascist terrorism and violence, the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique sustained serious defeat, and that they were not only isolated from the masses of the people in South Korea, but also within the ruling circle itself there exists serious discord.

The Syngman Rhee clique, faced with a grave political crisis, made desperate efforts to secure at least a two-thirds majority in the new “National Assembly.”

They wanted to obtain two-thirds of the seats in the “National Assembly” so that they could amend easily the present “Constitution” and that Syngman Rhee’s “Liberal Party” could remain in power even after the death of Syngman Rhee. They felt this necessary in order to keep serving faithfully the aggressive policy of the United States. And in the latter part of last year, the Syngman Rhee clique amended “House of Representatives Election Law” making it still worse.

The amended election law bars the working people from entering the political arena, curbing the activities of opposition parties and legalizing violence and fraudulence by Syngman Rhee and his cohorts.

The anti-popular and reactionary charac-

ter of the "House of Representatives Election Law" is evident.

First, by the fact it deprives millions of working people of their franchise. The "law" provides that only those who have reached the age of 21 have the right to vote. This provision disfranchises large numbers of young people in South Korea. Should all those who have reached the age of 18 be granted the right to vote, at least another one million or more could go to the polls. When we take this into account, it is not difficult to understand why they have raised the age of franchise to 21 in their "law." Their aim was to keep the young people, the most militant section of the population, outside the political arena.

Another provision of the "law" deprives millions of working people of their franchise. This is the provision on the length of residence.

To get one's name in the registration book he must have resided for over 60 days at the given address and he must not leave his address until the election day.

Thus, millions of jobless people, semi-unemployed and foodless peasants who are wandering about in search of a job and food are deprived of their right to vote.

Secondly, the "law" provides that only those who have reached the age of 25 have the right to be elected. These provisions exclude some 1,500,000 young people above 21 and under 25 from being elected. Every clause in the so-called law restricts the toiling masses from holding office.

To prevent the patriotic people from running for the "House of Representatives," the Syngman Rhee clique, applying the notorious "National Security Regulations," arrested and jailed large numbers of patriots, and deprived them of their right to vote and to be elected.

The "law" provides that anyone wishing to be a candidate must deposit 500,000 hwan with the "election committee." If he fails to do so, he will not be registered on the candidate list. And, it goes without saying that such heavy property restriction bars millions of South Korean workers and peasants and even the medium and small business men and industrialists who have gone bankrupt or are on the verge of bankruptcy from becoming candidates in the elections.

Thirdly, the "law" was drafted in such a way as to impose every restriction on the

rudimentary rights to election campaigning or reports commenting on elections, lest the true colour of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the tyranny of the Syngman Rhee clique be revealed.

If any reporter, journalist, editor or publisher writes or prints a report or comment on the violence and irregularities on the part of the Syngman Rhee clique, the "law" stipulates, he is subject to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three years or a fine of not more than 300,000 hwan.

Altogether, there are over 40 such provisions in this press gag.

However, these restrictions were not enough to silence the people's voice. The Syngman Rhee clique had to resort openly to violence to carry out their "elections." Despite their noisy clamour about "fair elections" or "free atmosphere", the recent elections were carried out in an anything but a free atmosphere. Democracy was out of the question, since there was not a single candidate from the working class. And the people were not allowed to express a word on the "elections." Only they were compelled to go to the polls where the "support" of the Syngman Rhee clique was forced upon them.

A South Korean news agency *Haptong Tongshin* reported on April 27 that the atmosphere was so tense that voters could not talk even to their neighbours about the candidates. So, this was the true picture of the "free atmosphere" in South Korea the Syngman Rhee clique raved so much about.

U.S. occupation forces and the puppet Syngman Rhee's army had staged from the beginning of the year repeated atomic manoeuvres. And on the eve of the "elections," an air raid drill was conducted throughout South Korea, while on May 1, one day before the "elections," they carried out "atomic weapon test firing." But their schemes fooled no one. Their reckless provocations—the firing of atomic weapons included—was intended to threaten the South Korean people on the eve of the "elections." Police terrorism further aggravated the tense atmosphere. As the "election day" drew nearer, police violence, arrests and jailings became more frequent. A state of emergency was proclaimed all over South Korea from May 1 to 4. (*Haptong Tongshin* of May 1)

On the election day, the polling places were swarming with Syngman Rhee's police, while prosecutors and judges were posted

by the voting booths where they arrested right and left voters who were not to their liking.

In voting district B, Wolsung, a Syngman Rhee's "Liberal Party" man was caught while he was casting a bagful of votes. Other voters were so enraged they started beating him. Then the police chief appeared on the scene and, swinging a revolver in the air, threatened to shoot the people. (*Haptong Tongshin* of May 2)

In Samchunpo, South Kyungsang Province, ruffians attacked the "electioneers" of opposition parties and destroyed a jeep belonging to an independent candidate. In Sachun County, South Kyungsang Province, Syngman Rhee's police attacked the "electioneers" of opposition parties and stabbed them with bamboo spears, inflicting serious injury upon them.

Such interferences in the "elections" were revealed by Syngman Rhee's "policemen" themselves.

Acting upon the "order of Minister of Internal Affairs" who instructed the police station in West Taejon not to hesitate to use any means so long as it meant the "Liberal Party" candidates being elected, the entire police force of West Taejon arrested, appeased or resorted to cruel violence against the men of opposition parties.

In many cases the police and terrorists concocted "election returns." In such cases, no voting was necessary. Li Ki Boong and eight other Syngman Rhee candidates were "elected" this way without voting. The Syngman Rhee clique knew very well these men would never be "re-elected" if the voters were allowed to make their choice. So they used this heinous means never before heard of in history.

It was discovered that in the "voting districts" in Sudai-moon (Seoul), Pusan and many other places the Syngman Rhee clique had recorded on the registration lists in advance large numbers of bogus "voters." It was found that a printing factory in Kimchun, North Kyungsang Province was missing 4,000 ballot forms. No wonder then in many places votes were cast in bunches. Such "votes" were cast in Wolsung County, North Kyungsang Province; Taegu; Kochang County, North Chulla Province, and in many other places.

As was expected, the "counting of the votes" was something to see!

When they saw their candidates were not

likely to be elected despite all their trickery and irregularities such as bogus voting and voting in bunches, the Syngman Rhee clique, in "counting the ballots," declared invalid the "votes" cast for the opposition parties or counted them as those cast in favour of their candidates.

In voting district B, Pusanjin, the counters who had been bribed by the Syngman Rhee clique were found counting the "votes" for opposition parties as the "votes" for the "Liberal Party." Some 200 policemen swarmed around the counting office. (*Haptong Tongshin* of May 3)

This happened in Chungju. A counter was found destroying the votes cast for opposition parties. In Pusan, the policemen who were riding a car as escorts of those who were to take the ballot-boxes from "voting districts" to the counting office forced the men to get off the car and let the Syngman Rhee men replace the ballot boxes with those they had prepared in advance.

In every voting district, the "Liberal" and "Democratic" parties competed with each other in such unfair practices as voting in bunches and replacing the ballots in the ballot-boxes with those they had prepared. In many polling places, the two opponent parties clashed. Sometimes the voting was interrupted or sometimes the counting had to be stopped. The people were enraged at the flagrant irregularities and savage acts employed by the Syngman Rhee clique in the "elections."

In voting district No. 1, Ankang, North Kyungsang Province, some four thousand indignant people attacked the followers of Syngman Rhee who were busy dumping votes in the ballot-boxes. Despite the police terror, their jeeps furnished with loud speakers were smashed.

Broad masses of the people in South Korea, out of contempt for the Syngman Rhee's fraudulent "elections," rejected the reactionary elections or cast invalid votes in defiance of police terrorism.

In the recent "elections," the South Korean news agency *Tongyang Tongshin* reported, 1,613,305 electors refused to go to the polls, and at the time of opening the ballot boxes, 896,743 tickets were found invalid. Voters deliberately cast invalid ballots.

This is evidence of how the masses of people in South Korea rejected the reactionary "elections" which the American imperialists

and Syngman Rhee carried out by means of violence and trickery. Moreover, it demonstrated most eloquently the heightened South Korean people's anti-American imperialist and anti-Syngman Rhee spirit.

Masses of the people in South Korea, South Korean news agencies reported, assumed a critical and defiant attitude toward the election farce staged by the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique. It made "no difference" to them who were elected, to the "House of Representatives" which can never represent their will.

In the South Korean "House of Representatives" which was devised by fascist violence, there is not a single representative of workers and peasants. Bayonets and trickery barred the labouring people from standing for elections. It is clear that the "House of Representatives" never represents the will of the people.

Despite the fact that they resorted to unheard-of violence and trickery of every description in the recent "elections," the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique sustained a severe defeat and a serious blow.

In fifteen "voting districts" out of sixteen in Seoul, candidates of Syngman Rhee faction, South Korean press reported, were all defeated. And in Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Junju, Taejon, Inchun, and in many other major districts, candidates of the Syngman Rhee's Party suffered a crushing defeat.

Especially, the defeat suffered by the Syngman Rhee clique in cities where national capitalists and business men make up large proportion of the population serves to show that they are entirely isolated from the broad strata of people, not to speak of the labouring masses.

When they failed to secure a two-thirds majority in the "National Assembly" through the recent "elections to the House of Representatives," the Syngman Rhee clique resorted to desperate manoeuvres in their attempt to get it.

To increase the number of their seats in the "National Assembly," *Haptong Tongshin* reported from Seoul, Syngman Rhee's "Liberal Party" had strenuously worked to win over the national assembly members without party affiliation. But, when it appeared things did not proceed as they wished, Syngman Rhee men of "Liberal Party" took another measure. They charged the "representatives" of the opposition parties and without party affiliation

with "violations of the election law," and forcibly cancelled their elections to gain a two-thirds majority.

Sekye Tongshin reported from Seoul that as of May 7, Syngman Rhee's "procurator's offices" had accused 56 candidates including 18 elected and 362 other persons of having "violated the election laws" and the houses of 159 were searched.

On May 7, the "Minister of Internal Affairs" of the puppet Syngman Rhee's government issued a statement declaring that every case of election law violations shall be severely punished, and then ordered the police to undertake a wholesale arrest of "representatives-elected."

The police department in Seoul arrested eight candidates of the opposition parties and without party affiliation.

Consequently, antagonism and conflict between the government and opposition parties became further acute. The "Liberal Party" formed the "Committee for Taking Action against the Election Law Violators" to give spurs to the drive for arrest. The "Democratic Party" set up the "Committee for Dealing with Matters after the Election" to cope with the "Liberal Party."

South Korean news agencies reported, citing the announcement released by the puppet Syngman Rhee's "Central Election Committee," that 126 seats out of the total 233 went to Syngman Rhee's "Liberal Party," 79 seats to the "Democratic Party," one seat to the "United Party" and the other 27 seats were taken by the men without party affiliation.

In the recent "elections" Syngman Rhee's "Liberal Party" lost 5 seats. In the previous "House" they held 131 seats.

Though "elections" are over, South Korean people continue to expose and condemn the irregularities perpetrated by the Syngman Rhee clique in the recent "elections."

According to *Haptong Tongshin* report, on May 8, several hundred people held a demonstration in Taegu, demanding that the elections be declared null and void. At no time has the South Korean people's anger been so high as today against the colonial terrorist rule of the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique who have turned South Korea into a land of ruin, unemployment, non-rights and starvation.

(Continued on page 47)

The Battle of the Fusung-hsien Fortress

SONG YUNG

FUSUNG-HSIEN is located in the deep mountains. To the east and northeast it borders on Antu-hsien across the Lushui river in Wufusiangtze, and to the southwest on Limkiang-hsien over the Laoling peak of Mt. Lungkang.

The region east and southeast of it is covered with thick forests stretching for some 100 ri (40 kilometers). Crossing the forests one arrives at the foot of Mt. Baikdoo.

Going southwards from Fusung-hsien across Laokangchangfengtsaosiangtze one comes to Changpai-hsien. By going north along the Erhtou Sungari he will reach Huatien-hsien.

To the west it abuts on Tsingyu-hsien across the Toutao Sungari.

On all sides Fusung-hsien is surrounded by high mountains. The whole region is mountainous and covered with thick forests. In the days of the puppet Manchurian government, Fusung-hsien had a population of 80,000 and comprised 7 administrative districts (chu). At present part of the area beyond Mt. Lungkang is incorporated into Limkiang-hsien. The area includes the village of Sinancha, famous at the time as a site of partisan struggle.

Fusung-hsien is inseparably connected with the revolutionary struggle of Marshal Kim Il Sung. It was here that Marshal Kim Il Sung finished primary school. His father Kim Hyung Jik died here, in the midst of the revolutionary struggle. When a student of Yukmoon middle school in Kirin, that is, when engaged in the revolutionary activities as a member of the Communist Youth League, Marshal Kim Il Sung frequented this area and carried out secret missions, educating and uniting the youth.

After 1935 when the armed partisan struggle was at high tide, with the main partisan forces moving from east Manchuria to areas around Mt. Changpai and the upper reaches of the Sungari and the Yalu, this region became the arena of the partisan struggle.

Thus, the name of Fusung-hsien, along with Changpai, Limkiang, Tsingyu, Antu and other hsiens, is closely linked with the anti-Japanese partisan struggle led by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

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After the Fatherland Restoration Association started its activity in 1935, the area in which partisan struggles took place was greatly expanded.

At that time, the partisan units under General Choi Hyun's command were operating in Antu-hsien and Holung-hsien, and those under General An Kil's command advanced to Tunhwa, Huatien and Emu areas.

In the meantime, Marshal Kim Il Sung developed a bold struggle to extend the district under the control of partisan units around Mt. Changpai and thus set up a strong partisan base there. For this he brought the headquarters' guard battalion, the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th regiments of the 6th division and the units called Wanshun, Wanchun, Chanshanhao, and Wenmingchun, to Maanshan and Yangmutingtze in Fusung-hsien.

The partisan units attacked in 1936 Mankiang of Fusung-hsien and wiped out the enemy's positions. On June 21, 1936, they attacked Sikang of Limkiang-hsien. All these battles showed the grandeur and scale of the operations of the anti-Japanese partisan units in those days.

Alarmed by the rapid upswing of the partisan struggle, the enemy reinforced their military strength in this area, desperately trying to strengthen their so-called "mopping up" operations against the partisans. In doing so, the enemy set up their operation centre at the fortress of Fusung. For the partisan units an attack on the Fusung fortress was of great importance for the defence of the Changpai base encouraging the broad masses of the people to come out against the Japanese imperialists.

Therefore, under the circumstances when the armed struggle was at high tide, the question of attacking and wiping out the Fusung fortress was raised as an important strategic task before the partisan units.

The plan of operations was this. First, the attacking forces were to seize the two batteries outside the fortress, which Korean partisans called Dongsan and Sungwoi batteries, and then divide into three parties. The first party, the main force, was to attack the Hsiaoanmen gate, an important strategic point of the fortress. The second party was to skirt the village outside the fortress and attack the Tananmen gate, and the third party, the east gate. One unit was to intercept the enemy's reinforcements and block their approach to the fortress. This force was also divided into three parties.

The first party was to check the enemy coming from Limkiang; the next would block the way of the enemy from Mengkiang around the hill on the other side of the Sungari; the last party's task was to intercept the enemy coming from Antu, near Peikang.

And what about the defence of the Fusung fortress? There were one battalion of the Japanese Kanto Army, one battalion of the puppet Manchurian Army, and armed police and self-defence forces in the fortress.

The fortress was protected by high stone walls, and there were 8 gates, large and small. Every gate was at the same time a battery. In front of the barracks and the police station inside the fortress, too, there were batteries. On the hill outside the fortress, which was a natural fort, there was a very strong battery—Dongsan battery. The enemy boasted that the Fusung fortress was "impregnable."

In those days every town and township of northeast China had such batteries. Particularly in 1936-1937, when large scale partisan struggles raged there, the enemy organized "collective villages" in the deep mountain areas, by bringing together the scattered hamlets. And they built sturdy walls and batteries around those villages.

On the early evening of August 17, 1936, the main force of partisan units regrouped itself at Toutaolaoling and awaited marching orders. All the partisan fighters, though belonging

to different battalions, were all close friends. Meeting after a long interval of separation they had many things to talk about. They sat in a circle telling and listening stories about how they had fought and won battles against the enemy, and how they missed each other.

Among them was Kim Myung Joo, a brave squad-leader of the 7th battalion, and the company-commander Lu of the 8th battalion. Upon meeting, they gave each other a good hug. After capering about like two school boys, they began to review old times:

"So, you did fight well, Yenchi Prison?"

"Why, of course, and better than you did, Mr. Jailer."

The two men again embraced and screamed with laughter. "Yenchi Prison" was the nickname of Kim Myung Joo, and "Jailer" of the company-commander Lu. At the time the partisan fighters were not called by their real names but by nicknames. Later, numbers were used to call them—No. 1, No. 5, No. 17, and so on. But at the same time nicknames were also used. Even those who had fought side by side for 4 or 5 years did not know, and did not want to know, each other's real name.

This was necessary from the standpoint of rigidly preserving military secrecy.

Generally a nickname was given according to one's physical features or his behaviour. A short man received a nickname of Suckling or Tom Thumb. Kang Wi Ryong, the leader of a light machine-gun squad, was nicknamed Big Bear, because he looked like a bear. The arms repairer Pak Il Hwan was a well-known hunter, so he got the nickname of Policeman



The remains of the Dongsan Battery where a fierce battle was fought



Hsiaoanmen Battery which the Korean People's Revolutionary Army's main forces occupied

Pak. Choi Dai Wun was dubbed Automobile, because in ambushing enemy cars he captured the car without difficulty by killing the driver with the first shot.

Li Dai Wun was called Peaked Yellow Hat because he had on one occasion gone reconnoitring wearing a peaked yellow hat.

There was one who had got a neck wound in a battle, and though it had healed, it injured his vocal chords, causing his throat to make piping sounds. This earned him the nickname of Whistle. A man who sounded the note of a bugle with his mouth was called Bugle. Kang Ryang Ok was nicknamed Raking Hoe after he had stormed a Japanese police station in broad day and captured 7 rifles brandishing a hoe. We could cite many such nicknames: Morning Star, Razor, and so on.

At the age of 19 Kim Myung Joo was thrown in the Yenchi Prison, for participating in the May 30 uprising. There were many fellow-revolutionaries in the prison. They planned big-scale prison-breaking and prepared weapons and other sorts of tools neces-

sary for carrying out the plan—saws, ropes, axes, etc. But the plans failed 8 times, owing to either the discovery of the hidden weapons and tools by the wardens or the emergence of turn-coats. Kim Myung Joo was among those who led the planning of jail-breaking.

They, however, drew up the plan for the ninth time and finally succeeded. It took five years for them to carry their plan into effect. It was the very Kim Myung Joo that led the fight in the jail-breaking, himself killing the warden with an ax. This is the widely-known jail-breaking revolt at the Yenchi Prison in 1934. Almost all the young revolutionaries who escaped from the prison joined the partisan units. After that time Kim Myung Joo was called Yenchi Prison.

The company-commander Lu was a jailor of the Yenchi Prison when Kim Myung Joo was imprisoned there. An ordinary Chinese, he was very poor, and it was to maintain his living that he had become a jailor. Of course, then he was neither a man of thought nor a progressive sympathizer with the revolutionary movement. But witnessing for the first time the patriotic fervour of young revolutionary fighters in the prison, he felt great curiosity about them.

When the third jail-breaking plan came to the knowledge of the authorities and ended in failure, the inmates were subjected to brutal maltreatment and torture. This made him sympathize with the revolutionaries as an ordinary human being, resulting in a gradual change in his ideological views. He began to ask himself: "The enemies of the poor are beyond doubt the Japanese imperialists and militarists. And what side do I, a poor man, stand on?"

It was just at that time that he struck up a friendship with Kim Myung Joo. This friendship developed into a comradeship, which led him to help the inmates in the sixth plan for breaking prison. He served as a link between them and revolutionaries outside, and secretly procured and brought tools for carrying out the plan to them. But the sixth plan, too, ended in failure. All the secrets leaked out. The jailor Lu ran away and joined the partisans. He displayed outstanding fervour in carrying out his duty in the unit. This earned him the confidence of Marshal Kim Il Sung, who made him a company-commander.

This accounts for the cordial comradeship between him and Kim Myung Joo.

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At last, came the order to prepare for battle!

The partisan fighters set out marching in high spirits to wipe out the enemy.

They picked their way through the dense forest, a short cut between Mankiang and Fusung. In silence they marched towards Fusung. Towards the daybreak, they arrived at the foot of the hill near Fusung fortress. Here, detailed orders were given out and liaison was established with the friendly troops on the other side.

Meanwhile, Marshal Kim Il Sung gave special instructions to the leaders of the 4th company of the 7th battalion and of the light machine-gun squad of the headquarters' guards.

"You should attack the Dongsan battery first, the most important target," he said. "If it is taken speedily, we can press upon the Hsiaonanmen gate. And unless the gate is seized, we cannot charge into the fortress. In brief, the occupation of Dongsan battery is the key to securing victory in the battle." The 4th company-commander replied hastily in stuttering phrases.

"Yes, Sir, I understand you Comrade Leader. Ten minutes will be enough to shatter the battery."

"Don't be so hasty. That is your greatest fault."

"All right, Comrade Leader, I pledge, on my honour, not to be hasty."

Marshal Kim Il Sung, then, turning to the light machine-gun squad leader, continued.

"Light machine-gun squad leader, you have to cover him effectively."

"Yes, Sir. Before, we usually delivered telling blows to the enemy only with matchlocks."

"That day is past. The battle we are going to launch is of great military and political significance. And you must know before anything else that our enemy is the Japanese Kanto Army with up-to-date equipment."

Again the 4th company-commander lost patience and stuttered out:

"The K...K...K...Kanto Army is not worth taking seriously. Can they be match for us?"

"Rashness is a cousin of failure."

"Yes, Sir. I will really not be hasty hereafter."

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The long-anticipated general attack began. Ear-splitting shots rang out on all sides. The enemy inside the fortress were ready for action. They put up a stout resistance, showing little sign of panic. The firing-power of the Dongsan battery, among others, was very strong.

But after 30 minutes of battle, the Dongsan battery was taken by the partisans who stormed it with cries of Manse (hurrah). The enemy soldiers at the battery surrendered.

In the meantime, other units of the 7th battalion occupied the battery outside the fortress. The stronger the patriotic spirit is, the mightier people become. Now, the neck of the enemy was seized by the partisan fighters in a twinkling.

The partisan fighters who had captured the Dongsan battery pressed hard upon the Hsiaonanmen gate. The gate was facing a wide creek, which prevented the attacking force from approaching the wall. Holding their bodies close to a sloping side of the creek, the partisan fighters delivered a volley-fire upon the Hsiaonanmen battery, which had a very strong breastwork reinforced with big stones and cement. The firing-power of the battery was unexpectedly great. The enemy had manned it with "picked" combatants, regarding it as an important position. Even grenades were of no effect on the battery.

To approach the gate, the assailants had to get out of the creek. But the enemy's firing was so fierce that they could not even raise their heads.

The battle went on for more than an hour in this way. Day began to dawn.

At this moment the heavy machine-gun started firing from the battery. The situation became more tough. Marshal Kim Il Sung came out of the commanding post down to where they were fighting in front of the Hsiaonanmen gate. It was now morning. But happily a dense fog hung over the whole place.

The leader of the headquarters' guard company offered his opinion to Marshal Kim Il Sung: "The distance between the houses inside the wall and those outside is very close. If we set fire to the houses outside, it will spread to the inside in a moment, causing

utter confusion among the enemy. And we can take advantage of the chance to launch a general attack and capture the fortress."

But Marshal Kim Il Sung turned down the idea.

"What will become of the people whose houses are set on fire?"

"Of course, some damages might be done to them, but naturally a small sacrifice is required for a great cause."

"What do you mean by a great cause? We are men of the People's Revolutionary Army that fights for the interests of the people."

These words were spoken with dignity.

All the troops were ordered to move back and wait for another order on the hill behind the Dongsan battery. It was planned to decoy the enemy troops out of the fortress up to the Dongsan hill and then strike.

The fog became thicker, making it impossible to see objects only a few feet away. When the sun rose, the wind would sweep the fog along like smoke, but the next moment it would settle down again.

Everything went as expected. Taking advantage of the fog, more than 200 Japanese "crack" combatants stormed the Dongsan battery. Marshal Kim Il Sung then ordered the partisans lying in ambush to open fire. Ordered to action, they were like so many angry lions. The wildest of all the lions was Kim Myung Joo, who fought in the forefront of the battle. He was not daunted even by death itself and always bore the brunt of danger in the most hard-fought battles.

Seven times he distinguished himself as an excellent fighter in the seven big battles he had taken part in, and seven times he was wounded. This brought about a change of his nickname from Yenchi Prison to Chilsung-dai (a rifle charged with 7 balls).

Out of the more than 200 "picked" soldiers

of the Japanese Kanto army that stormed the Dongsan battery, only 20 odd managed to escape, limping and hobbling along, the rest were killed in the fierce hand-to-hand fight. Following that, again a general attack was made. Having sustained heavy casualties, the enemy sought shelter at the battery, putting up only a feeble resistance.

After the victory of the battle, Marshal Kim Il Sung withdrew the whole unit, which advanced triumphantly in the direction of Sikang towards evening.

On that evening, after the partisan unit had moved away, enemy planes appeared, blindly dropping bombs.

In the battle, the enemy suffered more than 300 casualties, over 40 men were taken prisoners and plenty of weapons captured. But not a partisan was killed. There were only 7 to 8 wounded. The company-commander Lu was among them. He died later of the wound.

All the partisan fighters were grief-stricken over his death. Kim Myung Joo—Yenchi Prison—wept as if Lu were his own blood brother.

After the signal victory of the battle of the Fusung fortress, the invincibility of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was widely known, not only in Fusung-hsien but also all over northeast China. The news about the victory found its way into Korea across the Yalu and Tumen rivers, calling all the Korean people to a more unswerving revolutionary fight for the restoration of national independence.

This helped the Fatherland Restoration Association to strike roots deeper among the popular masses in those days.

(This real story is an excerpt from Song Yung's "Mt. Baikdoo Can Be Seen From Anywhere".)

Kangge Youth Hydro-Power Station

SUH HONG RIN

UPHOLDING the decisions of the First Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in March, 1958, the youth of our country called a national conference of young socialist builders. At this conference the youth decided to volunteer for the most difficult tasks in the building of the national economy. At this conference they proposed to undertake the construction work of a hydropower station in Kangge.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic in response to the patriotic zeal of the youth assigned the work of building the new hydropower station to them and named it the Youth Hydro-power Station.

It was in the middle of April when the first group of 600 enthusiasts arrived there, pledging themselves to give their youthful vigor, labour and talent for the prosperity and progress of the Fatherland.

*The Party is calling.
Deep waters or flaming fire
Can be no barriers.
Onward will we march,
Onward forward...*

Thus the enthusiastic song of the young workers shook the air. Though it was the month of April when they started their work, as the place is nearly 1,000 metres above the sea level, wet snow was falling. But eager young workers would not stop at anything. Bluffs were sliced off; the frozen earth was dug. Particularly, the work of putting in water pipes to draw up water from the river to the cement mixing ground on the side of the mountain was very difficult. The construction site was on the mountain side, slanted at 35 degree angle, and the more they dug, the harder the rocks got. The excavated dirt rolled down the mountain with the melting snow.

"Let's go after these rocks like we did the Yanks," shouted Ki Se Chul, head of the excavation brigade No. 13. And this set everyone to moving with renewed vigor. On the

first day they surpassed the day's quota by 112 per cent. Ki Se Chul who during the war gave a rough time to the enemy had worked as a lathe worker in the Automobile Accessories Factory in Dukchun after he was discharged from the army until he volunteered to come here. And from the very first day he asked the head engineer of the construction trust for a tough assignment.

But, of course, he was not the only one. Every young socialist builder asked for a difficult assignment. Each and every one of them pledged himself to acquire more than one technique and become a labour renovator. They are members of the Democratic Youth League, the reliable reserve of the Workers' Party of Korea. No one was under the illusion that the work would be easy, but no one had even the slightest doubt that he would be victorious in the arduous task.

From the very beginning the work was put on sharp emulation. The whole phase of the construction site changes by the hour. Within ten days preparatory work for building dams and opening up water channels progressed considerably, and the ground was dug to erect 50 houses. Dwelling houses to accommodate 30 families were completed, and two dormitories were almost finished. Furthermore, digging a ditch of 400 metres in length and two metres in width to lay the water



Young socialist builders, volunteers from all parts of the country, have come to undertake the construction of the Kangge Power Station

pipes for cement mixing ground which was expected to take 10 days was completed in three days.

To draw up water already one compressor was installed and some 700 metres of rails were laid. Such rapid progress in installation and preparatory work was possible because of the high labour efficiency of the young builders, who raised their efficiency by an average of 35 per cent every day. A keen emulation is going on at present between the dam construction brigade and the water channel brigade. Workers every day top their daily plans by more than 40 per cent. They are going forward along the road of victory step by step seeing the vast panorama of future.

When this hydro-power station is completed, its generating capacity will be 246,000 kva.

In 1936, the Japanese imperialists started the construction of a station here. Tens of thousands of workers every day worked on the project nearly ten years. But they had done only ten to fifteen per cent of the whole work when they suffered their downfall. While the project went on, indeed this place was a living hell soaked in blood and tears of the Korean workers. Suh Han Bok, the carpenter in the construction trust who had worked here from the very first day when the Japanese started their project here, and who has been working as a guard in the hydro-power construction site in the post-liberation years, had the following to say about the terrible past:

"Many a time I saw workers die from accident due to the insufficient labour protection. And I saw many die of hunger, sickness, and some were beaten to death by the Japanese foremen. But we kept up our spirits. We even called strikes.

"But today's picture is entirely different. Here, young socialist builders, trained and educated by the Workers' Party of Korea, have come forward with a great plan."

"They are a fine bunch of young people," is what the local people say. Here many more fine young people will gather and the Youth Hydro-power Station will be completed within five or six years. Before that, of course, the young builders will undertake a vast project here. From here to Langrim new railroads will be laid to cover the distance of 26 kilometres, and huge dams which will require some one million cubic metres of concrete will be built to block the flow of Jangjin River. When the dams are completed, the Jangjin, which flows from the Langrim mountains,

and its tributaries will form a huge man-made lake. The lake will hold 680 million cubic metres of water.

Along with the construction of dams a huge programme of water channels will proceed. A 40 kilometre man-made river will be opened from the lake through the Adeukryung Peak, the highest in the Langrim mountains. Thus the waters of Jangjin will flow upward from north to west through the Adeukryung Peak. The flow will pass through three generating stations before it pours into the Tongro River.

But the construction programme does not end here. Many buildings will be built: dwelling houses with a floor space of 40,000 square metres, dormitories of 14,00 square metres of floor space, schools, clubs, rest homes, hospitals, stores, public bath houses, nurseries, kindergartens, and many other cultural, public health and hygienic establishments.

To build the hydro-power station abundant knowledge and skill are needed in every field, in construction, machines, electricity and chemistry, etc. But the young socialist builders are ready to help each other and learn from each other. They are resolved firmly to overcome every difficulty and hardship.

After they had reviewed the results of the first ten days, Pak Won Sik, a former weaver of the Kaesong Textile Producers' Co-operative, wrote a letter to his former fellow workers, which read in part:

"...Let no one underestimate a weaver's hand. If one comes to work in a place like this, he will realize more than ever that young workers build happiness with their own hands. Truly and honestly we feel the joy of holding a drill and a hammer in the hand which used to handle the weaving machine. We have cozy dormitories, dining rooms and movie halls. I express once again my deep gratitude to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for their deep solicitude... The young builders gathered here are united in one heart and in one desire, helping and learning together. And surely we will become the victors in this vast project."

Before long there will be a huge lake at the foot of Yunha Mountain where centuries-old thick forest once slumbered and water will rush through the 100-ri tunnel of the Adeukryung Hills. Then the glory of the nation's youth who gave their hearts to the Party and came forward to build the Kangge Youth Hydro-Power Station will shine with eternal radiance.

For Better Sanitary Conditions

A HIGH TIDE of socialist revolution is now sweeping the country.

With the upsurge in socialist construction, people are working ever more briskly to make their life more pleasant.

In the northern part of Korea, the socialist economic sector has become dominant, bringing about great changes not only in the economic life but also in the ideological and cultural life of the people.

Now, in our country, a socialist transformation of people's ideology and socialist cultural revolution are proceeding at a rapid tempo.

In all spheres of the people's life, things old are dying, whereas things new, progressive, beautiful and modern are flowering day after day.

Such a thorough social reform inevitably requires our working people to create a new mode of life and new customs suitable to the builders of socialism. Therefore, creation of cultural life is a matter of urgency for the entire people in order to enjoy a still happier life.

To meet such immediate requirements of our revolution, the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the task of unfolding a nation-wide campaign for an all-round improvement in public health and hygiene. A nation-wide drive for radical improvement in public health and hygiene is now in full swing in our country.

Ministry of Public Health, Red Cross Society and other public health and hygienic bodies as well as various propaganda organs are engaged in an overall hygienic campaign. To popularize hygienic knowledge, courses are being held in many cities, towns and villages. And the entire people are responding with a mass movement for establishing model villages for sanitation. Now we are witnessing a comprehensive development in public health and hygiene.

Especially, students, youths and children, who are sensitive to the things new, are tak-

ing an active part in spreading public health and hygiene information to people in towns and villages. Many professional drama, dance and music groups, too, are joining in the sanitation campaign.

And the entire population is all out for better cultural and sanitary conditions starting with their everyday life. Sanitation work is now a routine to the population. Every year two months, in spring and in autumn, are designated as a sanitation month, and one day every month as a sanitation day.

Newly built houses and public recreational facilities are kept clean, while public bath houses and water-supply are undergoing repair.

The current campaign also aims at eliminating flies, mosquitoes, rodents and all other insanitary conditions.

In the nearest future, Pyongyang and other major cities will be free from noxious pestilence.

Wiping out distomiasis, an endemic rampant in some areas of our country, is a special task in the current sanitation campaign.

Local people in Yoduk and Hwaingchun counties, South Hamkyung Province, launched, as one of the measures for eliminating distomiasis, a mass campaign to correct insanitary wells and to wipe out shells, crabs and crawfish which carry distoma. They have gained already remarkable results.

In the countryside, wells for drinking water are being examined, and any insanitary ones are abandoned. Laying of the water-main is also under way. By November this year, every agricultural co-op will build or expand enough public bath houses, laundries and barber shops to meet the people's need in the countryside.

Also in the countryside stalls, compost piles and other unclean places will be remade on the whole.

Thanks to the concerted efforts of the whole population, our cities, towns and countryside are taking on more beautiful looks every day, and the people's life is getting happier.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

AN BYUNG NYUNG

THE usual quiet of an early summer noon was broken by the sound of prolonged ringing of the lunch bell. And the entire room of the City Planning Department began to buzz with talk and laughter, where a moment before everyone had been working with intensity, racing with the time. The architects and designers in their navy blue working jackets were busy putting away their drawing papers and designing tools. They poured out of the room to enjoy the rest hour.

Li Myung Sook remained in the room.

When a young girl with two braids of hair hanging down her back was leaving the room she asked:

"Aren't you going out for lunch, big sister?" Without waiting for an answer she dashed out, knowing how absorbed Myong Sook was at that moment.

Architect Li Myong Sook kept working on the huge map of the Pyongyang city planning. She was swiftly drawing short lines and making other necessary markings, as if her clever hand could produce and create without end.

Since Li Myong Sook had attended the Pyongyang City Construction Activists Meeting, in the middle of February, this year, three months of time had slipped by. During the last three months the construction workers, who are responsible for the building of our democratic capital city, had made enormous achievements in response to the call of the Korean Workers' Party. They succeeded in solving the problems of how to save funds, labour and material effectively in order to construct more buildings with given material and funds within the shortest possible time.

In the beginning of this year plans were drawn up for erecting buildings to house 7,000 families in Pyongyang this year. But under the direct leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the construction workers launched a movement for exploring new material and reserve, and came forward with many creative ideas for economization. Thus, they brought up the figure to 17,000. And it is

quite possible, too, to realize this new estimation. Moreover, the construction workers discovered additional material reserve for another buildings which could accommodate 3,000 families, bringing the total 20,000 or more.

Among this group of construction workers, Li Myong Sook is one of the women engineers working on the city planning job.

But these additional buildings are not residence but public buildings such as kindergartens, day nurseries, theatres, cinemas, small stores, etc. This requires much thought in deciding where to build certain buildings in order to give more convenience and promote people's cultural activities. Consequently, this new task laid a heavy responsibility on the shoulders of Li Myong Sook.

Now, one more building to take care of the City Theatre, and then her job will be completed.

But it wasn't an easy task at all. A few days ago, the manager of the theatre came to see her and insisted on having the theatre built in the heart of the city where already large scale construction is going on.

Li Myong Sook talked to him politely. She said:

"I will discuss this once more bearing your suggestion in mind. But in the future, East Pyongyang will become not any less crowded area with its huge buildings than the heart of the city. Therefore, we will need many theatres and many fine performers. And the actors and actresses of your theatre should give performances where people want them..." They talked for quite a while. The manager of the theatre withdrew his stubborn demand and left her after giving her repeated handshakes.

Li Myong Sook, remembering the talk with the manager of the City Theatre, decided to place the theatre right in the center of East Pyongyang, directly across the Taidong River from the Kim Il Sung Square which is located in the heart of the city, and to place around it several public utility establishments.

In this devastated heroic city many buildings and dwelling houses have already been constructed in the short time since the war. But her attention was always paid to those empty spaces, though she knew it was not possible to fill the empty places within the year.

On the blue-print of the Pyongyang City Plan, her red pencil markings where she had placed the buildings stood out clearly.

"This will do! It is ready for discussion, this afternoon..."

She stood up from her chair as she was thinking aloud.

This slim figured, medium height young woman is neatly dressed as always. And her clear complexion, her dark thoughtful eyes, small hands with slender fingers, all these give the impression of an alert and intelligent person. For a young woman of 27 years of age with a two-year old daughter she looks rather too young.

As she always does after a long hours of work, she turned her head a few times and started to put away her work.

Already thirty minutes of her lunch hour is gone. She started out to her home. Suddenly, she remembered that her mother had asked her to drop by her house at lunch hour today.

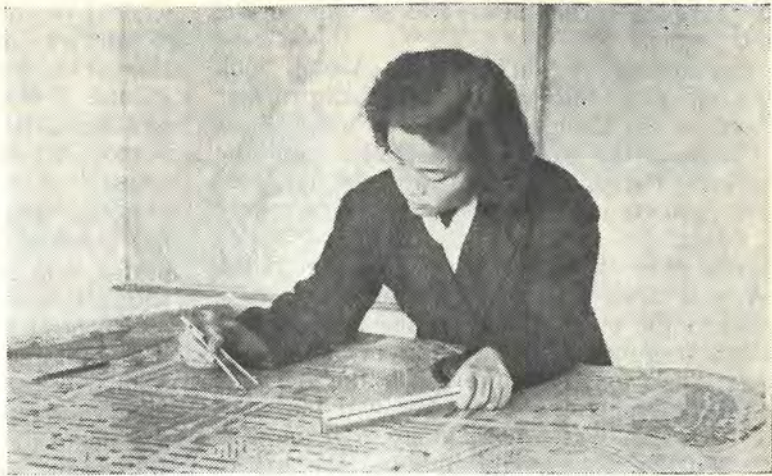
The bright sunlight made her squint, for she had been working long hours indoors. The fresh green leaves of the roadside trees swayed gently in the wind, shining like the scale of a fish.

Where the foundation work was going on just a few days ago, now stand prefabricated buildings giving a completely new look to the old, familiar streets.

Li Myong Sook was married two years ago to architect Kim Sun Bok, who is lecturing at the Civil-Engineering Institute.

After her brother Myong Wan joined the People's Army, her mother has been living with Myong Joo, Myong Sook's sister, who is a student of the Law Faculty of Kim Il Sung University.

Her mother was sitting at the front window busy with her sewing. When the daughter



Engineer Li Myong Sook studying the locations of new houses

stepped inside of the room, she looked up at her over her glasses.

"Why so late? It is almost time to be starting... But anyway try on these jugori (Korean blouses) first and see if they fit, then let us have lunch together." As she was talking to her daughter, she took out several new blouses from the chest drawer putting aside her sewing.

"Oh, my! So many new blouses, mother! But why? This is the organdie and another is pure linen but what is the name of this fabric, mother?"

"They call that 'ginsa', one of the finest summer silks which makes the best blouse when it is lined with the same. I figured, since you are going abroad, you will need a couple of extra ones at least."

This was the mother's gift to her daughter who is going to attend the Fifth International Conference of Architects in Moscow in July, as one of the representatives of Korean architects. A precious gift from mother, made with her own hands!

Myong Sook was deeply touched, and tears welled to her eyes. She knew, of course, her mother lived her whole life for the children. For them she sacrificed everything. More than that, she didn't want to see her children in envy of others. Mother's unceasing care and the warmth of her affection made Myong Sook want to cry.

"Here! Try this skirt on... Why are you standing there like that?..." To hide

her tears she turned around as she put on the new jugori.

The mother couldn't believe Myong Sook was her own. She felt a lump rising in her throat as she thought of it.

"Without the People's Republic and the Workers' Party, how could my own daughter have grown up to be as good as any woman..."

How often this thought comes to her mind, but it is always like a fresh breeze.

When the mother learned the news of her daughter going to Moscow, many memories came back to her mind which no one else could comprehend, not even her own daughter. At fifty, she was experiencing a grand excitement. No one could imagine the life of dire poverty the mother had gone through. Her life had been nothing but drudgery, chained down by the inferior status of women.

She thought to herself, "When I was at her age I became a widow and had to taste all the bitters of life. But with her, a useful, hopeful life lies ahead of her! She shouldn't go through what I've been through. She must never, never experience the misery that I did."

**

Story goes back many years ago.

It was evening of late autumn. Outside chilly rain was coming down and the wind shook the door. The man was dying. By him his young wife, pregnant, stood looking at his pale face sobbing silently. Two small daughters not knowing exactly what was happening kept crying with their mother. But as the darkness of twilight crept into the room, death came to claim his own, leaving her a widow. Her husband had died young of a sickness brought on by the hard life of tenant farmer. Now the young wife Li So Juh had to make a go of it with her two small daughters, aged two and four. And another baby was expected soon.

That winter the landlord took away the land from them because he figured that since the man had died the wife alone could not manage the farming. From then on the young widow who was only 27 years old became a day labourer. And she determined she would do anything to raise her children well. She did not even cry even once after her husband's funeral. Today, 20 years later, recalling the old days she said:

"Tears were for others. How could I weep

when I faced only darkness and the question of survival. I thought then we would die of starvation. So I gritted my teeth when I said to myself that I would raise those children, and well... But neighbours did not know this. Some even said I had a man somewhere because I didn't cry as a widow should do..."

By no means was it easy for her to raise her children under the cruel Japanese colonialist rule and in the old feudalistic society with all its evils. At the beginning she worked as farm hand and raised silk worms for the landlords. She carried heavy bundles of mulberry leaves on her head and walked miles and miles every night. There was not a moment for her to sit down and relax. From silkworms countless cocoons were collected but not once did she wear a silk dress. But she sent the eldest daughter to primary school. This again invited the neighbour's criticism. They asked what good it would do for a widow to send a child to school, and a girl at that. She never paid any attention to the neighbourhood gossip and sent the second daughter also to primary school.

But had the August 15 liberation not come, she could not have sent her children beyond primary school, no matter how hard she worked and how much she loved them. In the post-liberation years, under the people's power, she worked proudly as a worker in a chemical factory. And she sent two daughters and one son to higher educational institutions. Remembering the sad life she had the mother taught the children true loyalty and love towards the Workers' Party of Korea and the Fatherland. She exercised a certain degree of stern discipline with her children as she had to take the place of father also.

When the eldest daughter Myong Sook was a sophomore the Fatherland Liberation War started and she joined the army. At the front she became a member of the Workers' Party and finished the university after the truce. Her second daughter Myong Joo, studying at the university, and her son Myong Won, now in the army, are good Democratic Youth League members.

The children, as the mother wished, studied well and got excellent marks, never putting their mother to shame because of their behaviour.

Myong Sook, who had been working in the city planning since 1954, put out detailed designs. Particularly, her detailed plans that she drew up last year—a plan for construc-

tions in the neighbourhood of Kim Il Sung University—was highly acclaimed. She has displayed unusual talent and initiative in the complicated and difficult city planning.

Now she is on the staff that is to draw up the city general plan of Pyongyang which will be completed in 1959.

Everything that the mother made, jugori and skirt, Myong Sook liked. During their lunch each was in deep thought. Mother was thinking of the happy present that had freed her from the bitter old days and the daughter was thinking of the hope-filled future that

lies before her. But both mother and daughter felt grateful to the Party and the Government for ensuring equality of sex and a better life.

As Myong Sook left for the office she told her mother:

"Mother, I thank you with my whole heart. I am very proud of you. I have never seen anyone else so good as you."

Myong Sook is working proudly as a daughter of such mother in the beloved fatherland. Never will she go through what her mother has been through. And it shall not happen.

(Continued from page 35)

In the recent "elections" the masses of the South Korean people exhibited, notwithstanding untold oppression, their deep hatred of the Syngman Rhee clique, the traitors. And, at the same time, the "elections" served to show clearly that the days of the Syngman Rhee clique are numbered. The Syngman Rhee's rule, which is barely maintained by the threat of American bayonets and police terrorism, is shaken to its foundation.

The grand socialist construction in the northern part of the country and the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the country's peaceful unification have greatly stimulated the people in South Korea. And they are fully convinced that, unless they put an end to the U.S. occupation of South Korea and to the Syngman Rhee's fascist rule, they will not be able to free themselves from the miserable conditions and attain peaceful unification of the country.

Especially, the D.P.R.K. Government statement of February 5 and the initiative taken by the Chinese Government for withdrawing the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea have stimulated the firm confidence of the South Korean people in the country's peaceful unification and stimulated their fighting spirit.

The vigorous struggle of the South Korean

people for the country's peaceful unification against U.S. imperialists' occupation and the Syngman Rhee's rule is gaining scope and strength with each passing day. It is self-evident that the anti-popular South Korean "House of Representatives" which the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique have devised through their terrorist "elections" will, as all the previous "national assembly" did, serve to legalize the American imperialists' policy for subjugating and militarizing South Korea, for stepping up colonial oppression and exploitation of the South Korean people and for depriving the people totally of their rights.

The Korean people will never tolerate this, and the South Korean people can no longer endure their miserable conditions.

As long as the U.S. imperialists occupy South Korea, people's democratic rights and freedom cannot be found there. Nor genuine elections in which the people can represent their will are conceivable. And the people cannot free themselves from the misfortune and sufferings.

The aggressive U.S. army must leave South Korea without delay.

The Korean people are firmly determined to unify peacefully their country by themselves through all-Korea elections on the genuine democratic basis.

INDIAN PEOPLE'S DELEGATION IN KOREA



Members of the Indian People's Delegation upon their arrival in Pyongyang

An Indian people's delegation paid a good-will visit to our country from May 13 to 17 at the invitation of the Korean-Indian Cultural Association and Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The delegation headed by Brahm Perkash, member of parliament and former Head of the Delhi Province government, was composed of nine outstanding political and social leaders.

They were warmly welcomed at a public meeting marking the first anniversary of the Korean-Indian Cultural Association. At the meeting, another delegation member, Professor Y. R. Date, Chairman of the Nagpur Province Peace Committee and principal of the H.D.M. Research Institute, spoke.

Praising the amazingly rapid construction done in Korea in a short space of time after the truce he expressed his belief that Korea will be a great nation in the near future.

B. Perkash, head of the delegation, presented gifts to the Korean-Indian Cultural Association, and also delivered a speech. Pointing out that the new era which has come to Asia is the one which will witness the complete downfall of imperialism and colonialism, he stressed the significance of promoting friendship between the Indian and Korean people.

During their stay in Korea the Indian people's delegation paid visits to our major factories, enterprises, agricultural co-ops and cultural establishments.

On May 16, they visited the Kangsun Steel Plant, and talked with the workers there. The Indian delegation was moved deeply by the way in which the Korean workers had so rapidly rebuilt in a brief span of time the factory badly damaged in the war and are now producing steel on a large-scale need in building socialism.

And at the Korean-Soviet Friendship Agricultural Co-op in Kangsu County, South Pyongan Province, they saw how our agricultural co-ops are formed and operated. P.K. Sen, Dean of the Agricultural Department of the Calcutta University, said that the Korean agro-technique was of high level, adding that Korean peasants are very fortunate to receive such enormous economic and technical help from the state. And he

expressed his belief that the life of the Korean peasants will prosper more.

They also visited Kaesong, one of the old historic cities of our country, and Panmunjom where they saw the truce-hall, now used as a meeting hall, and the place where the Indian troops had been stationed. And the following is what they recorded in the guest book.

"We have come to believe that the Korean truce is greatly conducive to the maintenance and consolidation of peace not only in Korea but in the whole world. Especially, we were glad to see the photographs which showed how the members of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, the Indian representatives included, and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission worked, and are working, for peace. And we have come to feel even more strongly that Korea should be united in a peaceful way at the earliest possible date.

"It is our hope that to this end all the foreign troops including the U.S. Army will be withdrawn from South Korea without delay."

The Indian people's delegation held talks with the representatives of the Korean-Indian Cultural Association and the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and on May 17, a joint communique was signed.

The joint communique stressed that the two countries should co-operate more positively for the further development of friendship and economic and cultural interchange between the two countries. On the questions of common interest to the peoples of the two countries it said:

"Both sides unanimously agree that the Korean question must be solved in a peaceful way by the Koreans themselves without any foreign interference; the withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers constitutes an important step toward the realization of the country's peaceful unification and it is greatly conducive to the relaxation of international tension. They also stress that all the foreign troops, following the example of the Chinese People's Volunteers, should withdraw from South Korea.

"Highly appreciating the achievements attained by the Indian people in safeguarding peace and for their country's prosperity, the Korean side expresses full support to the Indian people's struggle for the liberation of Goa and the peaceful settlement of the Kashmir issue. Both sides also point out that the establishment of atomic bases in some Asian countries, intervention in other country's internal affairs and the intensification of military blocs tend to aggravate international tension, wiping out freedom and national independence of the Asian people and weakening the unity of the people in these parts."

The joint communique was signed, on behalf of the Korean side, by Han Sul Ya, Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, Chairman of the Korean-Indian Cultural Association and deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, and on behalf of the Indian side, by Brahm Perkash, head of the visiting Indian People's Delegation and a member of the Indian parliament.



In the
NEWS

140TH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTHDAY OF KARL MARX

The entire Korean people commemorated the 140th anniversary of birthday of Karl Marx on May 5.

The commemoration meeting held in Pyongyang was attended by the working people and personages of various political parties, government organs and social organizations.

Li Il Kyung, director of Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, was the main speaker.

KOREAN-SOVIET TALKS ON EXCHANGE OF COMMODITIES AND ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

In relation to the long-term plan to be drawn up for the development of the national economy of both Korea and the Soviet Union, talks between the government delegations of the two countries were held from May 4 to 15 in Moscow.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding. Based on full equality and mutual benefit, both sides reached an agreement on the matters concerning exchange of commodities and economic cooperation.

On May 15, a protocol was signed.

GERMAN PRINTING EXPERTS IN KOREA

A delegation of the printing experts of the German Democratic Republic came to Korea on May 14 to discuss the technical problems for constructing a printing combine which is to be built in our country during the First Five-Year Plan with the fraternal German people's help.

The delegation composed of five experts headed by Schutzen Reuter of the German Printing Designing Research Institute.

KOREAN GOODS GO TO INTERNATIONAL FAIR

On May 15, more than 5,000 items of 650 kinds of goods produced in Korea were sent to Leipzig to be displayed for the first time in the international fair which is to be held this autumn.

The goods included agricultural and marine products as well as handicraft and embroidery works. Also products of light and heavy industries are to be exhibited in Leipzig.

RADIO SETS PRODUCED

Workers of the Nampo Communication Appliances Factory made every effort to turn out radio sets. In April they succeeded in the trial production of four-tube radio sets.

A full-scale production has been started already, and soon they will be available to the toiling masses. The new radio is named "Liberation Monument."

DREDGING BOATS CONSTRUCTED

Dredging boats are being built in our country.

The boats are designed to suit the actual situation on the basis of technological achievements made by the advanced countries.

They will excavate 100 cubic meters of sand and gravel per hour at a depth of six meters of water with electric vacuum pumps. And the sand and gravel are sent automatically to a designated place through pipes. Everything needed in building the boats is produced in Korea.

Upon completion the boats will be used in digging the bed of the Taidong river and in constructing channels in the Botong river.

MARKED ADVANCE IN MANUFACTURING PIPES

The Pyongyang Combined Factory under the Ministry of Local Economic Administration has achieved success in manufacturing cast-iron pipes, over 200 mm in diameter and 4 metres in length, by applying iron mould instead of sand mould.

Thanks to the invention of iron mould, productivity was raised up to 250 per cent, rate of rejects considerably reduced, and as much as two-thirds to one-half labour power was saved.

The new pipes have proved to withstand over 35 kilograms of water pressure.

NEW CAUSTIC SODA SHOP

Recently a rebuilt and expanded caustic soda shop was put into operation at the Bongoong Chemical Factory, which will serve to meet the ever increasing demands for caustic soda.

The new shop, twice as big as the old one, has an annual capacity of 17,000 tons. Caustic soda produced here is to go mainly to the Chungjin Textile Mill to be used in the artificial fibre production.

NEW SLAG SHOP AT NAMPO REFINERY

A new slag shop was added on May 16 this year to the Nampo Refinery.

Built for the first time in our country with part of the one billion rouble gift from the great Soviet people, the shop with the most up-to-date facilities will extract rare metals from metal dross.

The new four-storey shop of more than 12,000 square metres of floor space, installed with over 50 up-to-date machines, is being run by only about 20 workers and technicians.

GAS-GENERATING SHOP UNDER CONSTRUCTION

The construction of a large-scale gas-generating shop is now under

way in the Kangsun Steel Plant. The builders have made a resolve to complete the work this year, which was originally scheduled to be finished by 1961, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan. The new gas shop, when completed, will be the main gas generating source in the factory; then all the existing small gas-generators will disappear. And it will aid greatly in providing the factory with facilities for producing 300,000 tons of rolled steel annually.

The shop will be automatized from the process of conveying coal to dumping ashes. Labour power also will be saved considerably, and particularly coal will be economized by about 20 per cent.

WASTE LAND RECLAIMED

In response to the call of the Party, some 500 young men and women from Kyungsoong County, North Hamkyung Province, are now out to clear the waste land in Kummoouk, a plateau 1,300 metres above sea level.

The work will be done by three stages. It is their plan to complete the first stage before August 15.

When it is completed, the land will yield more than 20,000 tons

of potatoes annually, and will become a vast grazing ground and apiculture base as well.

OYSTER-FARMING IN EAST SEA

To collect 5,800 tons of oysters this year, preparations are being made vigorously on the sea off Moonchun, Kangwon Province, a place well known for oyster.

For increased production of oysters, workers of the state fisheries and fishermen's co-ops replaced more than 50 per cent of the old oyster-farming facilities with up-to-date ones.

LAYING OF HAIJOO-HASUNG RAILWAY STARTED

On May 10 work was started on the projected Haijoo-Hasung railway. Young transport workers have come forward to do the job and young socialist builders from various districts of South Hwanghai Province are helping them.

The line will pass through the heart of South Hwanghai Province and will cover 63.2 kilometres. Twenty two bridges and over 850 metres of tunnels will be built. And seven modern stations including the

Haijoo Railway Station are to be built.

The new Haijoo-Hasung line will not only greatly contribute to meeting the passenger transport but also the freight including 600,000 tons of cement annually. It will also help greatly in the development of the fishing industry in the Yellow Sea.

OPERA "EUGEN ONEGIN" PERFORMED BY THE STATE CONSERVATORY STUDENTS

On May 4, the State Conservatory students, future musicians of our country, in celebration of the ninth birthday of their conservatory performed at the Moranbong Theatre the opera "Eugen Onegin" written by Pushkin and composed by Tchaikovsky. The performance was prepared by D.G. Badridze, R.S.F. S.R. People's Artist, who has been helping our young musicians at the conservatory for the development of music of our country and the performance was conducted by Kang Sang Woo.

CORRECTION: On page 17 of May issue (No. 5) "the 1,300,000 League members" in the 31st line on the first column should read "the over 1,700,000 League members."

FRIENDLY FOOTBALL MATCH

At the Moranbong Stadium Pyongyangites watched, on May 4, a goodwill game between the Ceylonese football team that visited our country and the February 8 football team of our country.

On that day, the two national flags were hoisted aloft and the stadium was beautifully decorated with the colourful flags to greet the Ceylonese friends who had come from afar. The stadium was packed to capacity, and an atmosphere of friendship prevailed.

Among the spectators were Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Nam Il, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Pak Keum Chul and Kim Chang Man,

Vice-Chairmen of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, and many other Party and government leaders and foreigners staying in Pyongyang.

The game was played amidst the applause of sports fans. It was a very tense game from start to finish.

Particularly, goalkeeper Hashim Deen, half back Ossen and inside left Somapala on many occasions won cheers from the spectators. The Ceylonese team made a good impression.

The match served to further promote the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

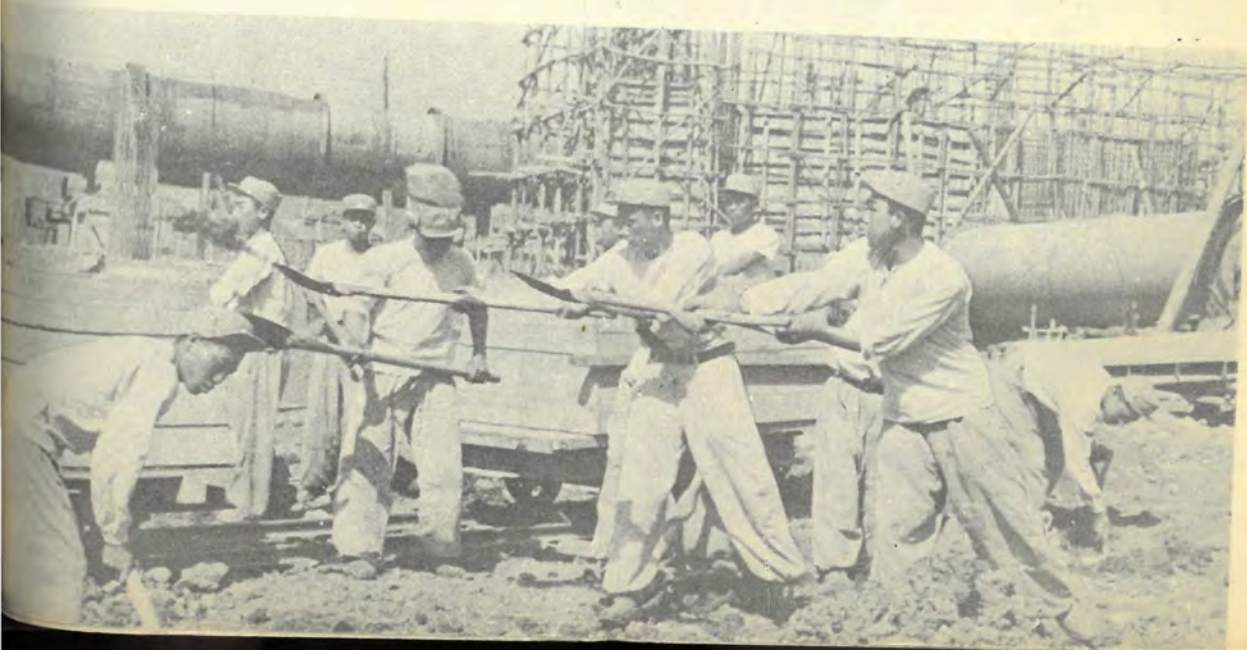
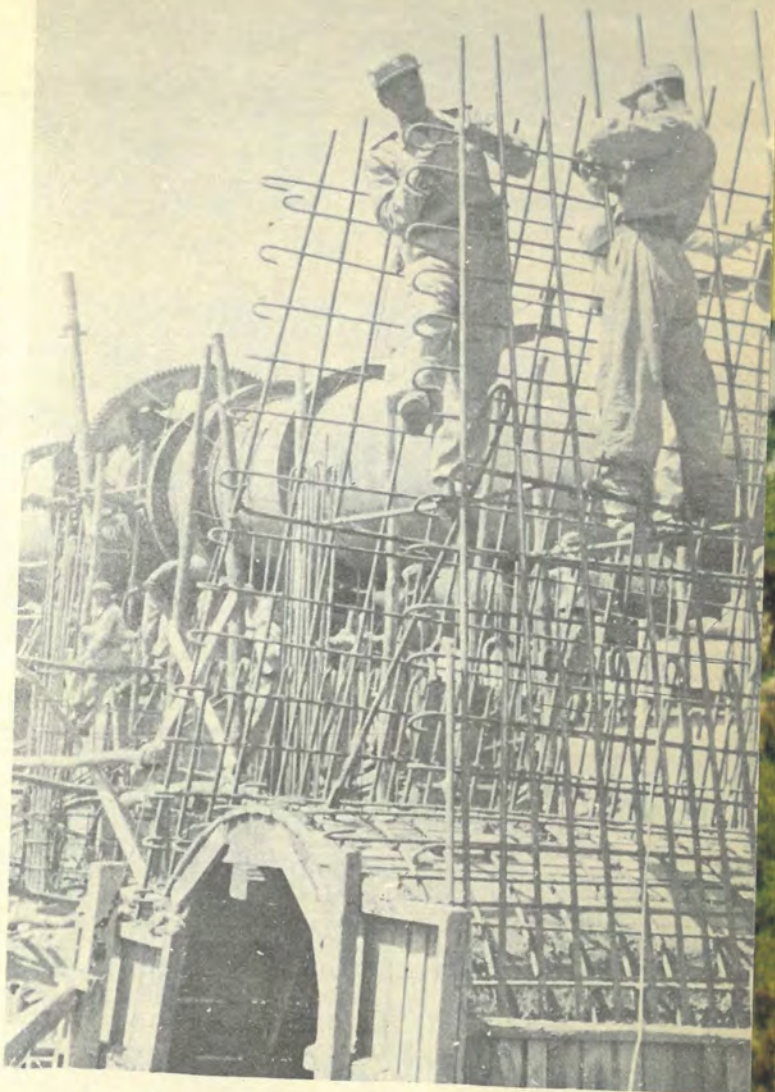
The game ended in a victory of February 8 team.

PEACE-LOVING ARMYMEN ON CONSTRUCTION SITES

Soldiers of the Korean People's Army have joined the workers in the struggle for overfulfilling the enormous tasks of the First Five-Year Plan. Soldiers under the command of Kang Bong Kyoo have come to the help of the builders who have decided to complete the construction of the Shinmadong Cement Factory fourteen months ahead of schedule. The project is undertaken with part of the one billion rouble aid from the Soviet people. The army men volunteer to undertake most difficult and arduous jobs on the construction site. Emulations have been going on between different companies, platoons and between individuals.

In excavating earth for groundwork, in making frames of reinforced parts and in carrying heavy things, the army men are exceeding by far their quotas.

Above: Armymen working on framework
Below: Levelling ground in the factory yard



狂者善名
 吾念人語難分
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 此句云身不在世
 小老遊山
 檀園

