

NEW
KOREA

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U.S. IMPERIALIST AGGRESSIVE FORCES, GO HOME!

Eight years have passed since the U.S. imperialists set the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique unleash a fratricidal war in Korea. On June 25 — Struggle Against the U.S. Imperialists Day — mass meetings were held in all parts of the Republic, and the people resolutely demanded the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea.

In Pyongyang, too, citizens assembled in a mass meeting to demand "Yanks, Go Home." Over 300,000 people from all social sections—workers, peasants, office employees, youth and students—took part in the meeting. They expressed burning indignation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. They shouted: "Korea belongs to the Koreans! U.S. imperialist aggressive forces—the Korean people's sworn enemy that stands in the way of the unification of our country—must get out of this land at once!" and "Long live the peaceful unification of the fatherland!" They expressed their resolute determination to make U.S. imperialist aggressive forces withdraw from our soil.



Top: Demonstration of 300,000 people in the Stalin Street

Middle: Working people demand resolutely the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops

Bottom: Demonstration of Shinuijoo citizens

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FRONT COVER: With Flowers for the Liberation Monument
Photo by Suh Jai Hwan

BACK COVER: Oil painting "Liberation Came to the Chungjin Prison" by Lim Baik (1953)

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Great Historic Changes

AUGUST 15, 1945—on this day the Korean people were liberated from the yoke of colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists by the great Soviet Army.

With the advent of liberation which brought them genuine freedom, the Korean people entered the path of creating new history for the independence, prosperity and happiness of their country.

It is for this reason that the Korean people observe August 15 as their happiest national holiday. It is also for this reason that on this day the entire Korean people extend once again gratitude to the Soviet people, to whom they owe their liberation and who give them aid, and renew their resolve to go forever hand in hand with the Soviet people.

As days and years go by, the Korean people feel more and more strongly the great historic significance of their liberation in the development of their country.

Today, greeting the thirteenth anniversary of the liberation, the heart of every Korean is filled with joy over the enormous success they have achieved in the harsh but glorious struggle for the country's unification and independence and for socialism after the liberation, with great prospects of the First Five-Year Plan and with the firm determination to overfulfil the Plan, as well as with the feeling of gratitude to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic which have led them to attain such success, and to closer friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other brother countries who have rendered them disinterested assistance.

The vitality and creative energy of the Korean people, seething with the force of a volcano since liberation, have completely put an end to things old and obsolete and given rise to a big leap forward and advance of our society.

In a country which had formerly been backward and, what is still worse, had been for nearly half a century under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, and under conditions in which the American imperialists have been occupying South Korea since liberation and pursuing an aggressive policy, it was not an easy task to build a new society. Difficulties cropped up one after the other.

But no difficulty or hardship could dampen the revolutionary spirit of the liberated Korean people who were building a new society.

Our people, who do not want to suffer again from every description of oppression, exploitation, starvation and poverty, made up their mind to build at an early date their

country into a country as mighty and prosperous as other countries. And they valiantly forged ahead to put into effect their resolve.

Referring to the revolutionary spirit surging among the masses of the people, in 1946, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The vitality and the creative energy of the masses of the people who had long been subjected to oppression have burst forth like an erupting volcano. And this great force has radically changed the looks of the Korean society in the past one year... Indeed, it would have taken scores or even hundreds of years in ordinary time to make such a rapid progress and bring about such great changes as were made last year." (Kim Il Sung's Selected Works, Vol. I, page 22, Korean edition, 1954)

Here are several instances of the changes which took place in 1946.

On February 8, 1946, in the northern part of the country, the North Korean Provisional People's Committee was founded as a weapon of revolution. And a series of historic reforms were enforced.

On March 5, 1946, the Law on Land Reform was promulgated. The Labour Law was promulgated on June 24. The system of agricultural tax-in-kind was instituted on June 27. The Law on Equality of Sex was promulgated on July 30, and the Law on the Nationalization of Key Industries, on August 10. In November, elections were held to elect deputies to the people's committees.

The national economy began to make planned development after 1947.

Enforcement of democratic reforms resulted in the establishment of a new social system, the people's democratic system, in the northern part of the country.

Great achievements were scored in the democratic reforms and in democratic construction, with the result that the national economy made rapid development, and the northern part of the country was being converted into a powerful democratic base, a guarantee for the country's unification.

In 1949, the gross industrial output increased four times that in 1946, and the northern part of the country, the area which once felt a shortage of provisions, was turned into the area with abundant provisions.

People called the five years of peaceful construction following the liberation the golden age of the 5,000 years of Korea's history.

The construction work which had been forging ahead was interrupted by the war the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique provoked. (1950-1953)

The war wrought havoc with the factories, mines, towns and villages which our people had built with the sweat of the brow, destroyed or burnt down household furniture and all valuables, thus literally reducing them to ashes.

Shortly after the cease-fire, we could not turn out building materials even for a house, an iron for assembling even a loom, nor could we produce a single ton of cement and chemical fertilizer. And we were short of provisions and clothes.

But there was no force whatever capable of dampening the strong fighting spirit of our people who had emerged victorious from the war and were led by the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Workers' Party of Korea called a plenum of its Central Committee on August 5-6, 1953, less than ten days after the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement on July 27. At the Plenum, the Party laid down the basic line of the post-war rehabilitation and construction of the national economy.

The basic tasks of the post-war three-year plan were to restore in the shortest possible period the deteriorated life of the people to the pre-war level, rapidly rehabilitate and strengthen the ruined productive forces, and thereby to build a self-supporting foundation for the future development of the national economy.

The Plenum stressed that, for the successful solution of these difficult tasks, the general line for economic construction—to ensure priority growth of heavy industry and, at the same time, to develop rapidly light industry and agriculture—must be carried through.

In response to the call of the Workers' Party of Korea: "All for the post-war rehabilitation and development of the national economy!" the Korean people went to construction sites.

Peoples of the Soviet Union, People's Republic of China and other socialist countries rendered the Korean people enormous moral and material aid.

Rebuilding and construction proceeded apace, thanks to the enhanced enthusiasm of the working people and to their patriotic endeavour.

The Three-Year Plan was fulfilled in 32 months, and the country took on a new look.

With the successful accomplishment of the Three-Year Plan, the war-ruined productive forces were restored, and the self-supporting foundation of the national economy was laid in the main.

In the field of industry, over 320 big and medium industrial establishments, furnished with latest equipment, were rebuilt, expanded or built anew.

The total output value in state and co-operative industries in 1956 was nearly double that of the pre-war year 1949.

As a result, we now have a heavy industry which turns out annually 300,000 tons of structural steel, 1,200,000 tons of cement, 700 million bricks, and more than 450,000 tons of chemical fertilizer. Our light industry now turns out annually over 100 million metres of textiles, nearly ten times as much as in the pre-war year.

During this period, great changes also took place in our agriculture. Grain output increased by 8 per cent over the peak harvest before the war.

Particularly, signal success was made in the socialist transformation of agriculture.

By the end of 1953, there were over 800 agricultural co-ops embracing 1.2 per cent of the entire peasant households, whereas by the end of 1956, last year of the Three-Year Plan, there were 15,825 agricultural co-ops embracing 80.9 per cent of the entire peasant households. Consequently, socialist relations of production came to hold a dominant position in the rural areas, too.

Rapid rehabilitation and progress in industrial and agricultural production led to the rapid stabilization and improvement of the people's life which deteriorated during the war.

In 1956, the national income was 2.1 times as great as in 1953; the average monetary wages of factory and office workers increased by 58 per cent; prices of non-rationed goods in state and co-operative trade were reduced by 52 per cent; and the real incomes of factory and office workers and peasants at the end of 1956 were higher than the pre-war level.

In 1956, per capita supply of commodity by state and co-operative trade was about 2.5 times as much as in 1953. Reconstruction and expansion of dwelling houses, educational, cultural and public health establishments went on rapidly.

With the successful carrying out of the Three-Year Plan, the productive forces which suffered severely during the war were recovered. Moreover, the Korean people built in the main a self-supporting foundation of the national economy, and came to enjoy a bountiful life.

Under such conditions, our people who were demanding the further advance of the country's economy and the improvement of their life, built a material and technical foundation, sufficient forces for realizing their demand.

In April 1956 when the people were in the thick of carrying out the Three-Year Plan, the Workers' Party of Korea, which pays constant attention to the demands of the masses of people, laid down the general line of the First Five-Year Plan (1957-1961) at its Third Congress.

The general line was materialized later at the First Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, and then adopted as the state law at the session of the Supreme People's Assembly in June 1958.

The basic tasks of the First Five-Year Plan are, as the Law provides, to further strengthen the socialist economic foundation in the northern part of the country and to solve in the main the problems of food, clothing and housing for the population. These tasks will be carried out by firmly adhering to the general line of the economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic—priority growth of heavy industry along with the development of light industry and agriculture.

Priority growth of heavy industry will be ensured along the line of building firmly the foundation for socialist industrialization and laying stress on the development of such industrial branches that are closely connected with the solution of the problems of food, clothing, and housing for the population—ferrous-metal, machine-building, chemical and building-materials industries.

By the end of the current Five-Year Plan, production in the ferrous-metal industry will increase more than 3.2 times that in 1956, coal output more than 2.5 times, or over 10 million tons, power generation more than 1.9 times, or 9.7 billion kwh, chemical fertilizers more than 3.2 times, or 630,000 tons, cement more than 3.3 times, or over two million tons, and output in the machine-building and metal working industries will increase more than 2.6 times.

Priority growth of heavy industry will ensure further progress and technical reconstruction of industry, agriculture, transport, communications and all other branches of the national economy. Consequently, during the current Five-Year Plan period, backwardness and colonial onesidedness in our national economy, legacy of the past days, will be eliminated completely, and our country will change into a developed industrial-agricultural country with a foundation of a modern and self-supporting industry.

By 1961, the production level of our industry will be 5.7 times as high as in the pre-liberation year 1944, 5.2 times as great as in the pre-war year 1949, and over 2.6 times that in 1956, while the proportion of industry in the total industrial and agricultural production will go up to 70 per cent from 46.2 per cent in 1949 and from 60 per cent in 1956.

In total output of coal, we are now ahead of Italy, and, during the current Five-Year Plan period, we will outstrip Italy in the per capita output of power, pig iron and others, while we will also overtake and surpass Japan in the per capita output of power, pig iron, coal and cement.

During the current Five-Year Plan period, the socialist transformation of private trade and industry, not to speak of agricultural co-operation, will be completed; exclusive dominance of socialist economic form will be ensured in all spheres of the national economy; and an end will be put to the cause of exploitation.

By 1961, the last year of the current Five-Year Plan, our agriculture will produce 3,760,000 tons of grains not only to meet fully the demand of the population for grains but to have a considerable surplus, and, at the same time, will supply to light industry cotton, flax, cocoon and many other raw materials, produce upwards of 200,000 tons of meat, or 6.7 times as much as in 1956, and turn out more than 150,000 tons of fruit.

By 1961, the fish catch will increase to 650,000 tons, and the per capita output of fish of our country will rank among the countries with the most highly developed fishing industries in the world.

Our advancing light industry will, by 1961, be turning out more than twenty metres of various textiles per capita, and gradually catch up with the level of rich countries, while the production of varied consumer

goods will be expanded and, particularly, the foodstuff processing industry will increase more than four times.

To solve the problem of housing for the population, many modern dwelling houses will be built during the current Five-Year Plan period—300,000 houses in towns and 200,000 in the countryside. The cultural revolution will be positively pushed ahead in towns and the countryside, and universal seven-year compulsory schooling will be enforced during the current Five-Year Plan period.

The First Five-Year Plan is a grand project holding out before our people radiant prospects of socialist construction and the improvement of people's life. The Koreans know well that it is not easy to carry through the grand project of the Five-Year Plan.

It is thirteen years now since the country's liberation, yet the American imperialists continue to occupy South Korea, which is the decisive barrier standing in the way of our advance.

In their thirteen years' rule over South Korea, the American imperialists and their lackeys, the Syngman Rhee clique, have ruined the economy and people's life in South Korea.

Let us compare, taking figures from the data released by the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, the per capita output of major industrial products in South Korea in 1956 with that in the North in the same year: electric power about one-twelfth, coal about one-sixth, cement one-thirtyfifth, fish catch one-third, and textiles, the output of which made up 85 per cent of the total output throughout the country in the pre-liberation days, no more than half of the output in the North. Especially, no pig iron and steel is produced in South Korea.

Agriculture in South Korea is also in a deplorable state. Even according to the official data released by the South Korean authorities, compared with the latter period of Japanese rule, arable land has been reduced by 310,000 jungbo, sown area by 600,000 jungbo and grain output by nearly 40 per cent.

As a result, now in South Korea, workers, peasants and other labouring people are in a living hell of unemployment, poverty, starvation and death.

The jobless people and part-time employees number more than 3,800,000 in South

Korea, and by the end of April this year over one-third of the entire peasant households were foodless.

To make situation still worse, the American imperialists, who are lording it over South Korea, are becoming more and more frenzied in their atrocities against the Korean people.

The American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique not only have converted South Korea into a land of misery. They have turned down the repeated proposals put forward by the Korean people for the peaceful solution of the Korean question and turned a deaf ear to the fair world public opinion, and, with their clamour for another war, keep the situation in South Korea tense.

In their attempt to undermine the grand socialist construction in the northern part of the country, the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique continue to dispatch spies, subversive elements and wreckers.

But the Korean people are firmly determined to attain the peaceful unification and ensure independence of their country by smashing all the schemes of the enemy and overcoming all the difficulties standing in the way of their advance and by speeding up socialist construction.

The Korean people won an historic victory in the three-year long Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion of the American imperialists and defended the independence and honour of their country.

Conditions in the post-war days were difficult. But our people overcame hardships and rebuilt war-devastated economy, further developed their national economy and improved their living which deteriorated during the war.

Our people, who were tested and tempered in such harsh struggle and grim trial, are conscious of their great might which is capable of surmounting any difficulty.

We have laid a firm material foundation for bringing about a fresh upsurge in our socialist construction. We have socialist industry and co-operative agriculture of socialist type.

Standing in the van of the Korean people is the powerful Workers' Party of Korea which, even in the most complicated conditions when the anti-Soviet and anti-Communist campaign waged by the world reactionaries was at its height and when internally the American imperialists and the

Syngman Rhee clique further intensified their subversive activity and when, within the Party, anti-Party factionists launched an offensive against the Party, did not vacillate but upheld the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, thereby further strengthening the unity and solidarity of the Party ranks and defended with credit the eastern outpost of socialism.

The Korean people hold in boundless affection the Workers' Party of Korea which always leads them to victory, and, closely rallied around it, are devoting all their energy and wisdom to the carrying out of the tasks it has set forth.

Indestructible unity of the Party and the people, firm confidence of the people in victory and in the bright morrow—these are, as Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, the source of our unbreakable might.

We enjoy positive support and assistance from the powerful socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. Economic co-operation with brother countries and the aid from these countries are further inspiring our people in their struggle.

Practical life convinces us that we can overfulfil the current Five-Year Plan as we did the Three-Year Plan.

In 1957, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan, our people carried into effect the decisions of the December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which called for increased production and practice of economy, thereby overfulfilling by 17 per cent the strained plan of industrial output, and increased the total industrial output value by 44 per cent over the previous year 1956.

This year, a fresh upswing has marked the labour endeavour of our working people.

In the early part of this year, activists' meetings took place in every field of the national economy. Participants in the meetings decided to explore and turn to account enormous reserves to increase production. Workers in state and co-operative industries resolved to turn out various products worth 15.2 billion won over and above the plan for the year. Workers in light industry resolved to produce, exclusively by making use of the economized materials, additional goods worth over five billion won, while office workers decided to save some one billion won.

Construction workers in Pyongyang resolv-

ed to build houses for 20,000 families this year, which means nearly three times as many as planned for the year—houses for 7,000 families.

At the meetings of active agricultural co-operative members, our peasants decided to harvest 3,950,000 tons of grains this year.

The targets which our working people have set themselves to attain this year are, in many branches of the national economy, close to the level to be attained by 1961.

Our working people are energetically putting into effect their resolve.

Production plan for the first quarter of this year in state and co-operative industries was topped by seven per cent, and the plan including the increased production assignments was also overfulfilled.

Our workers and technicians completed a year ahead of schedule the construction of the Heungnam Ammonium Nitrate Factory with a capacity of 136,000 tons.

In the Hwanghai Iron Works, workers have built on their own a blast furnace with a capacity of 250,000 tons and a coke oven with a capacity of 300,000 tons in the short space of time of less than a year.

In May alone, builders in Pyongyang constructed dwelling houses for 3,313 families.

In April this year, young construction workers in the field of railway transport resolved to undertake, by the labour power they had saved and without asking any labour power from the state, the laying of a broad gauge railway extending 80.5 kilometres between Haijoo and Hasung and complete it by May 1, 1959. They started the project on May 10 and completed it before August 15 this year. It took them only 75 days!

Our peasants, who overcame the severest drought in scores of years and gathered a record harvest of 3,200,000 tons of grains last year, introduced extensively cold bed seedlings in rice growing, humus-pct method of cotton planting and many other advanced farming methods, and successfully carried out rice

seedling transplantation by overcoming drought. Thus, they are working hard to bring about a bigger upsurge in agriculture.

Working people in our country have launched emulation campaigns for increased production in honour of the thirteenth anniversary of the country's liberation and the tenth anniversary of the founding of their country.

News about new suggestions and achievements are pouring in from all parts of the country.

A high tide of socialist revolution and socialist construction is sweeping the country.

In his speech made at the Third Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly, on June 11, 1958, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country are at high tide.

"Today our country is developing by leaps and bounds, and all the social aspects are rapidly changing in the direction of socialism. The Party's prestige has been further enhanced among the masses, and the masses have been rallied as firm as rock around the Party. The entire working people are going forward towards socialism on a winged horse in response to the call of the Party."

The high tide in our socialist construction serves to demonstrate that the current Five-Year Plan will no doubt be overfulfilled ahead of schedule.

The Korean people regard their struggle for fulfilling and overfulfilling the First Five-Year Plan as the struggle for promoting the peaceful unification of their country, their cherished desires, and as the struggle for defending and consolidating with credit the eastern outpost of the socialist camp.

Solidly united around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and strengthening the friendship and solidarity with the peoples of socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union, the Korean people are marching forward towards victory.

All Nation's Gratitude Towards Righteous Friends

THE Third Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in June this year adopted unanimously in the name of the entire Korean people a letter of thanks to the heroic officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the great Chinese people.

The Korean people throughout the country are eagerly signing this letter as an expression of their fraternal friendship and ardent love towards the officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the Chinese people.

The workers of the Hwang-hai Iron Works who are making big leaps forward in response to the appeal of the Workers' Party of Korea to carry out with credit the First Five-Year Plan—the majestic blue-print in socialist construction—expressed warm-hearted gratitude towards the brotherly Chinese friends.

Pak Jai Pil, a brigade leader of the smelting shop, said:

"I have spent 32 long years in this Iron Works going through thick and thin. The joy I experienced at the time of our nation's liberation, and the ensuing hopeful life! Then the self-sacrificing help that the Chinese People's Volunteers gave us Korean people!

"Eight years ago when our country was enveloped with the gun smoke, and our furnaces were mercilessly destroyed by the barbarous bombing of the U.S. imperialists, we pledged ourselves to annihilate the enemy and win the war.

"We won gloriously! Together with the Chinese friends, we defeated the enemy and made him kneel before us. And now our furnaces are emitting smoke high into the air indicating our increased production.



Workers of Pyongyang Construction Trust No. 6 signing their names to the letter to be sent to the C.P.V.s and the Chinese people

"I sign this letter with the pride of a victor and with the feeling of deep gratitude towards our fraternal Chinese people."

Pak Jung Keun, Hero of Labour, of the steel smelting shop signed the letter recalling the consistent efforts of the fraternal Chinese people for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. Emphasizing that the initiative of the Chinese People's Volunteers to withdraw from Korea will conduce greatly to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and to the maintenance of peace in the Far East, he said that the U.S. aggressive army has no ground whatsoever for remaining in South Korea.

The officers and men of the Korean People's Army, who fought shoulder to shoulder with the officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers to defeat their common enemy, signed the letter with immeasurable gratitude and the feeling of respect towards their comrades-in-arms.

The soldiers of Baik Hak Rim sub-unit of the Korean People's Army signed the letter with renewed determination to safeguard their

fatherland soaked with the blood of the righteous Chinese friends. After the signing, Woo Jon Chil, Hero of the D.P.R.K., said as follows: "I fought together with them against the Japanese imperialists in China, and again against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our common enemy, during the Fatherland Liberation War. I, especially, feel a deep affection for the Chinese brothers. Though the Chinese People's Volunteers are now withdrawing from Korea, we shall forever remain true brothers and the friendship cemented on the battle-field will retain forever its radiance.

"A fighter of the Party, I am determined to repay their kindness by firmly ensuring the implementation of the blue-print of huge socialist construction in our country."

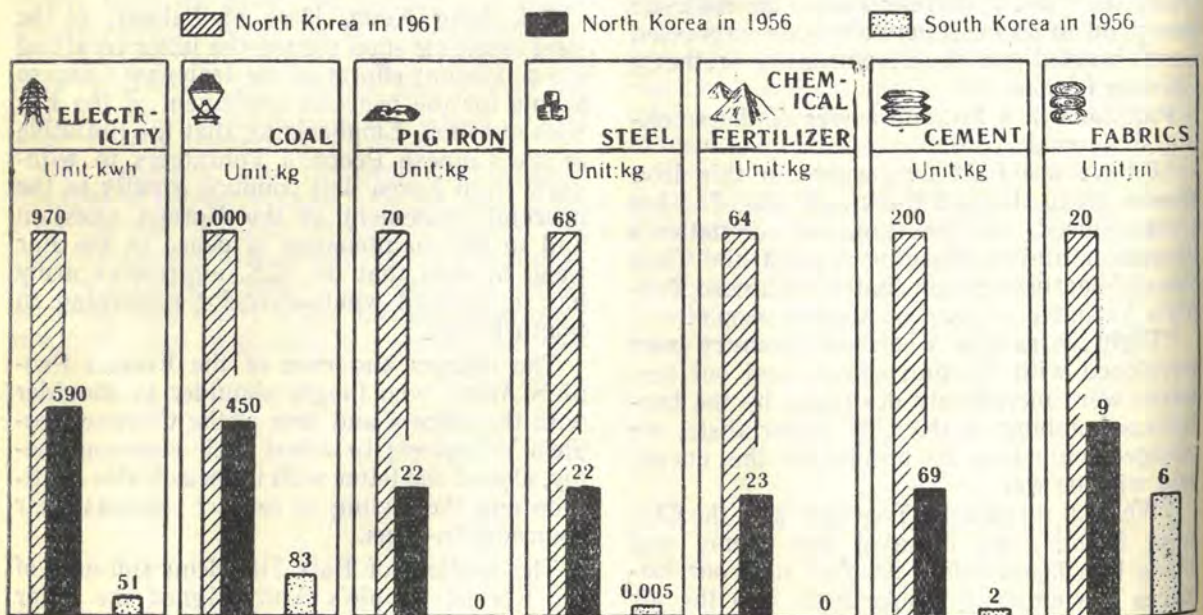
Kim Tai Bok, a corporal, referring to the unparalleled heroism and lofty proletarian internationalism of the officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers, said that he was filled with a feeling of gratitude and affection towards the withdrawing friends who helped the Korean people with blood.

The signing was conducted separately at each sub-unit.

The words "The benefits given by the righteous Chinese friends in constructing Pyongyang City will be remembered forever with the name of Pyongyang!" were posted at the construction site of multi-storied flats along the Stalin Street, where the workers of Pyongyang Construction Trust No. 6 were signing the letter.

Kim Won Joon, leader of brigade No. 1, who was the first to sign, said as follows recalling the assistance rendered by the officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the construction of Pyongyang City: "Everytime I recall those times when I built, together with the officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers, public buildings and the general government buildings in Pyongyang I feel a wave of gratitude towards the glorious fighters of internationalism. I learned construction technique through such fraternal assistance. As a brigade leader, I renew my determination to complete the con-

PER CAPITA OUTPUT OF THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES



struction work assigned to my brigade for this year and to repay the kindness of the officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers displayed in the course of constructing Pyongyang City."

In the rural villages, too, peasants held rallies for signing the letter to the heroic officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the Chinese people. Kim Bok Sil, a member of the Dangkol Agricultural Cooperative on the outskirts of Pyongyang City, expressed her emotion: "The heroic officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers who valued every tree and every blade of grass in Korea extended a helping hand to us peasants whenever they found time between the fierce battles of the Fatherland Liberation War and continued to do so in the postwar period, too."

"To repay their kindness, I am determined to overfulfil the increased grain output target of our cooperative set for the current year."

Kim In Bok, instructor of Public Health Department of Pyongyang City People's Committee, said he would never forget the Chinese People's Volunteers who took wounded

Koreans in the war to their hospital and gave them medical treatment. He added: "The great exploits displayed by the Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea will be retold forever by our posterity as an immortal epic."

Signing the letter to the heroic officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the great Chinese people, the Korean people pointed out that the initiative withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea left no ground for the U.S. army to remain in South Korea and they categorically demanded that the aggressive U.S. imperialist army should withdraw from South Korea at an early date.

The feeling of such gratitude of the Korean people expressed in the letter will go down in the glorious annals of the long-standing friendly relations between the Korean and Chinese peoples. And the friendly relations between us two peoples in the great community of the socialist camp will be further consolidated in the struggle for our common cause.

TWO WEAVERS AHEAD OF FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Numerous weavers of our country today are participating in the vigorous drive for increased production to reach the goal of "twenty metres per capita."

Hero of Labour Joo Byung Sun, weaver of the Pyongyang Textile Mill, who is in the van of this vigorous drive for increased production aimed at supplying the people with abundant cloth, fulfilled her Five-Year Plan assignment on July 11. As of the end of May Suh Jong Hye, weaver of the Nyungbyun Silk Mill, carried out the Five-Year Plan en-

trusted to her at 100.9 per cent.

Joo Byung Sun who operated 30 looms last year, now handles 35 looms and weaves cloth, thus raising labour productivity more than 380 per cent.

Joo Byung Sun is determined to weave during the Five-Year Plan period one million metres of textile more than the target assigned to her.

Weaver Suh Jong Hye who operated four looms last year weaves high quality silk in various patterns. She overfulfilled the target

assigned to her at 405 per cent. At the first day of this year she took charge of five looms. In the Five-Year Plan period her target is to weave 70,000 meters of silk material over and above her assignment while steadily exerting every effort to further raise her technique and skill.

In the emulation drive both Joo Byung Sun and Suh Jong Hye are trying to popularize their experiences among the other weavers and at the same time improve their own work.

Construction and Development in the North

INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION

ONE of the chief characteristics of the economic progress in the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, where the people have taken the power into their own hands and are led directly by the Workers' Party of Korea, is the rapid tempo of the growth of production; among others, industrial production has registered faster growth.

The rate of industrial growth during the period 1946-1956 can be seen from the following table:

	1956 (1946=100)	Annual rate of growth (in percentage)	
		1946-1949	1953-1956
Total Volume of Industrial Production	615	50	42
Of Which: State and Co-op Industry	833	62	43

During the period of peaceful construction, that is, before the Korean war, our industry was rapidly restored and made great strides. In 1949, the total output value of industry increased 3.4 times as compared with 1946, of which the state and co-operative industry increased 4.2 times.

The industrial construction in the northern half of the Republic which had been developing at such a fast tempo, however, was interrupted by the war which the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique, provoked.

During the three-year war (June 1950-July 1953), the U.S. imperialists wrought such havoc upon our industry as has no parallel in human history. They destroyed countless factories, enterprises and other production installations, the number of buildings ravaged running over 8,700. Among them, the damage

suffered by heavy industry was beyond description. The total industrial output value in 1951 dropped to 47 per cent of that in 1949.

In 1953, the production of electric power was 26 per cent of that in the prewar 1949; the fuel industry 11 per cent; the metallurgical industry 10 per cent; the chemical industry 22 per cent. The production installations for making pig iron, steel, chemical fertilizer, cement and other important items were completely destroyed.

Under these circumstances, there arose before the Korean people the pressing and serious task of rebuilding the national economy in the postwar period.

The sixth plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held soon after the armistice made a concrete analysis of the political and economic situation in our country at that time, and, on this basis, outlined the general line of the Party's economic policy and set forth the basic direction in the post-war reconstruction of industry and scientific methods for its realization.

The basic direction in the postwar reconstruction of industry follows: "The post-war reconstruction of industry should, without fail, proceed with the laying of foundations for future industrialization of our country, and we should extend enterprises of heavy industry and rebuild light industry before anything else with a view to stabilizing the people's living, starting with the elimination of the weak points in industry, observed in the course of the war, and of the colonial one-sidedness of our industry, an evil aftermath of the prolonged colonial rule of Japanese imperialism."

Thanks to the correct economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, the creative labour struggle of the entire people in the northern half of the Republic, and the economic and technical assistance from the peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, great progress has been made in all fields of

the national economy since the termination of the war.

In the period of the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy, the industrial production achieved an annual increase of 42 per cent, of which the state and co-operative industry registered an annual growth of 43 per cent.

In this way the industrial enterprises which had been seriously damaged during the war were rapidly restored and enlarged and a great number of new plants and factories erected. In 1955, the total output value of the state and co-operative industrial organizations was 2.3 times as much as that in 1953, 56 per cent above the prewar 1949 level, and exceeded by far the level of industrial production in the days of the Japanese colonial rule.

This means that during the ten years since liberation (1946-1955) the gross industrial production value grew 4.9 times, and so far as the state and co-operative industry is concerned, its growth was 6.6 times.

During the years 1946-1955 the total industrial output value increased at the following rate:

	1946	1949	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Total Industrial Output Value	100	337	157	178	216	326	485
Of which:							
State and Co-operative Industry	100	422	206	237	287	434	658

(At the invariable prices of 1948)

During the ten years since liberation the production of heavy and light industries registered a rapid tempo of development. Its rate is given below:

	1949 (1946=100)	1955 (1953=100)	1955 (1946=100)
Fuel Industry	300	590	199
Ore Mining Industry	400	141	430
Metallurgical Industry	390	1,000	420
Machine-Building and Metal-Working Industry	540	260	1,700
Chemical Industry	310	230	156
Timber and Wood-working In-			

dustry	173	210	290
Textile Industry	690	150	1,500
Fishing Industry	780	380	700
Food-Stuff Industry	240	191	290

As is shown above, the machine-building and metal-working industry has developed at the fastest tempo. Its total output value in 1949 was 5.4 times as much as in the pre-liberation 1944 (in North Korea), and that in 1955 was 3.3 times that in 1949.

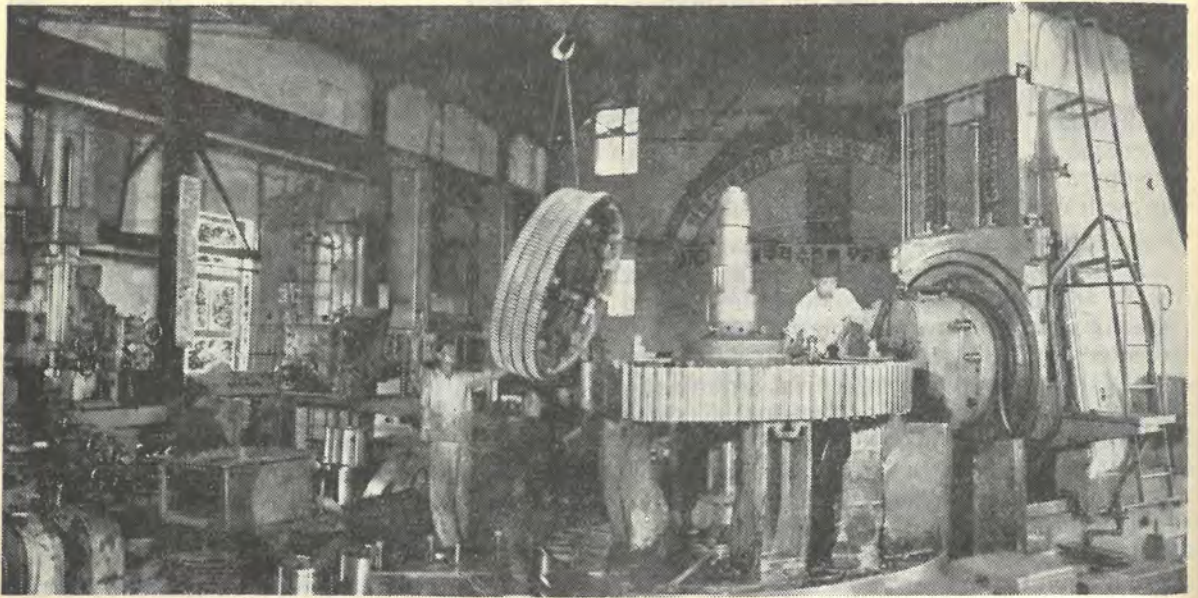
With the growth of industrial production, changes took place in the composition of the industry. The machine-building, metal-working, and textile industries, which had been the most backward departments of industry under the Japanese rule, have now greatly developed, their shares in the whole industrial production becoming notably weightier. Of the total industrial output value, the machine-building and metal-working industry accounted for 17.9 per cent in 1955, whereas it was 1.6 per cent in the pre-liberation 1944 and 8.1 per cent in 1949. The textile industry is also on the sharp up-grade, its share increasing from 6 per cent in 1944 to 11.4 per cent in 1949, and then to 17.2 per cent in 1955.

This signifies that in the northern half of the Republic industry has for the most part got rid of the colonial onesidedness, which was handed down by the rabid Japanese imperialist colonial rule. In the not too distant future, this onesidedness in industry will be completely eliminated.

The national economic plan for 1956, the last year of the postwar three-year plan (1954-1956), was also fulfilled successfully. The production targets set for the state and co-operative industry were overfulfilled by 11 per cent, of which the state-owned industry exceeded the assignment by 10 per cent and the co-operative industry by 26 per cent.

The year 1956 saw a further development in industry, the total output value of the state and co-operative industry increasing by 27 per cent over 1955.

The postwar Three-Year Plan was thus carried out with good success. The gross production value of the state and co-operative industry envisaged in the plan was achieved in two years and one month so far as the level of production was concerned, and in two years and eight months in respect of the total value.



Cutting gear wheel—at the Youth Shop of the Rakwon Machine-building Factory

During the Three-Year Plan period, over 240 large and medium industrial enterprises were completely or partly restored on an expansion basis, equipped with up-to-date installations, and more than 80 industrial enterprises of large and medium sizes newly built. Provincially-owned enterprises and producers' co-operatives have also made great progress.

During the Three-Year Plan period, 112 kilometres of forestry railway was laid to the primeval forests of Mt. Baikdoo; a large-scale geological survey was carried out with the result of the discovery of new mines in the areas of Kapsan and Tanchun; over 1,300 kilometers of power-transmission line was either restored or newly laid.

Such rapid rehabilitation, extension and new establishment of a powerful industry resulted in a remarkable increase in production. As of January 1, 1957, the capacity of producing important industrial products was several times as great as that of January 1, 1954: the production of electric power increased 3.4 times; the volume of gold, silver and copper ores dressed and treated increased by 52 per cent and the volume of lead and zinc was 2.4 times; the output of steel grew 13 times, rolled steel 3.2 times, alloys 3.7 times, carbide 12 times, bricks 2.6 times, wood-working by 49 per cent, papers 3.3 times, cotton fabrics 3 times, raw silk 2.2 times, rubber shoes by 45 per cent, canvas shoes 2.6 times. As com-

pared with January 1, 1955, the production of electrolytic lead was 2.8 times as much on January 1, 1957, raw copper 2 times, chemical fertilizer 4.8 times, and cement 143 per cent.

As a result, the total output value of industry in 1956 registered an increase of 2.8 times what it was in 1953 and 1.8 times that in the prewar 1949.

During the postwar Three-Year Plan, the economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for ensuring the priority growth of heavy industry while rapidly restoring and developing light industry was carried out.

In 1956, the production of the means of production increased 4 times and the production of consumers' goods 2.1 times each as compared with in 1953, and the production of the means of production grew 1.7 times and the production of consumers' goods 2.1 times as against 1949. The Three-Year Plan period saw a sharp rise in the tempo of the growth of the total output value of industry: the production of the means of production registered an annual growth tempo of 59 per cent on the average and the production of consumers' goods 28 per cent.

In 1956, the output of the ore mining industry grew by 41 per cent over that in the prewar 1949, the metallurgical industry by 46 per cent, the machine-building and metal-working industry 4 times, the building materials industry 3.6 times, the glass and

ceramics industry 5.7 times, the timber and wood-working industry by 77 per cent, the paper making industry 2.1 times, the textile industry 3 times, the food-stuff industry by 27 per cent, and the pharmaceutical industry 2.7 times.

During the Three-Year Plan our industry turned out direct-current generators, special high-tension transformers, lathes of new type, rock-drills, special steel, air compressors, gas-generators, animal-drawn sowers and other sorts of equipment. It also produces varied kinds of chemicals, high-quality silk textiles, rubber articles for technical use, medicines, musical instruments, canned meat and vegetables, and many other items for the people's daily use.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic paid much attention to the introduction of advanced techniques in carrying out the rehabilitation and construction of the national economy in the postwar period.

The entire industrial workers strengthened the system and order in production, cultivated technical skill and raised their technical level through passing-on technique or taking short courses. They displayed creative initiative in introducing 17,000 odd new designs into production to bring about technical improvement and the rationalization of the process of production. There were also great achievements in raising equipment utility rate, economizing raw and other materials, improving the quality of products and in lowering the production cost.

The reconstruction of industry during the postwar Three-Year-Plan did not mean a mere restoration of the level of the pre-liberation or pre-war days. It was carried out from the standpoint of the task of socialist industrialization in the northern half of the Republic.

In 1956 the gross industrial output (North Korea) doubled both the 1949 and the pre-liberation 1944 levels, and at the same time the colonial oneness in industry, an aftermath of the Japanese imperialist rule, was markedly eliminated.

Before liberation from the Japanese imperialist rule, Korea was a backward agrarian country. Under the yoke of Japanese imperialism, Korea's industry was an appendage to the Japanese economy in the full sense of the word. Production of industrial finished goods and particularly of tools was not worth men-

tioning. This meant that Korea had no economic or technical foundation for reproduction.

As a result, the Korean economy under the Japanese imperialist yoke did nothing more than supply agricultural produce and raw materials to the economy of Japan. And it had to look to Japan for the supply of industrial products, particularly of the bulk of machinery it needed and the greater part of daily necessities.

But as the result of the successful carrying out of the postwar Three-Year Plan, a basis is now laid in the northern half of the Republic for turning Korea from the once backward agrarian country into a self-supporting industrial and agricultural state.

The decisions of the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (April 1956) set forth the task that "during the First Five-Year Plan the colonial oneness in our industry should be radically eliminated by building more modernly-equipped factories and reconstructing the old ones, thereby promoting socialist industrialization in our country."

As the First Five-Year Plan has to be carried out chiefly on our own or relying on our country's inner resources and reserves, some strain was to be expected in the implementation of the national economic plan for 1957, the first year of the Five-Year Plan, with regard to materials, foreign currency and financial balance.

The December 1956 Plenum of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, defining the basic task of the 1957 national economic plan, called the entire working people to a struggle for maximum increased production and economization, and strengthened organizational leadership for the implementation of the task.

The entire working people of Korea, who had triumphantly summed up the results of the fulfilment of the postwar Three-Year Plan, displayed unparalleled creative power and patriotic enthusiasm in topping by 17 per cent the 1957 assignment and by 5 per cent the target including the increased production plan, set to the state and co-operative industrial organizations.

Thus, the state and co-operative industrial enterprises produced 15.4 billion more won worth of various means of production and items of everyday use than the state plan or

5.2 billion won worth more than the target including the increased production plan.

In 1957, the total output value of the state and co-operative industrial establishments was 144 per cent of that in the previous year. This year, all industrial departments which could not recover from the war damage during the postwar three-year plan exceeded the prewar level in their production. Thus, in comparison with 1949, the electric power industry achieved 116 per cent in its production, the fuel industry 103 per cent, the chemical industry 160 per cent, and so on.

The year 1957 marked a new stage in technical progress of our country. Industrial enterprises and scientific research institutions achieved great success in introducing advanced methods of production, mechanizing arduous, labour-consuming process of work, manufacturing new types of machines and implements and products on a trial basis, and carrying out experimental work of great importance.

In addition, high indices were attained in technique and economy and the equipment utility rate was further raised in 1957.

The successes in industrial construction and the high tempo in the growth of production, as is now clear from the above-mentioned, demonstrate the superiority of the people's democratic social system and the correctness of the economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic.

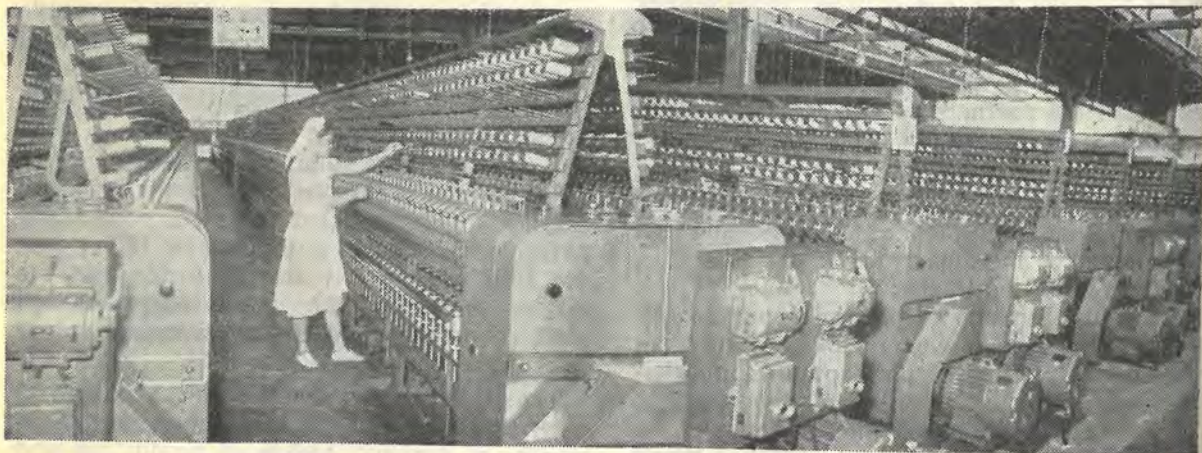
During the First Five-Year Plan, foundations for socialist industrialization will be laid in the northern half of the Republic; the co-operation of the rural economy will be com-

pleted, resulting in a sharp rise in the productive forces of agriculture. A large-scale technical reconstruction of the national economy including industry and agriculture will be carried out during the same period. This will mean the transformation of the northern half of our country, the once backward agrarian country, into a self-supporting industrial and agricultural state.

The First Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in March 1958 adopted the resolution on the First Five-Year Plan, a plan our country's history has never known before. This resolution opened up broad vistas before the entire Korean people.

The leading role of industry over the whole sphere of the national economy will be further enhanced during the First Five-Year Plan. It was accentuated that during the Five-Year Plan emphasis should be placed on the development of the ferrous-metal, machine-building, chemical, and cement and other building materials industries, and on the continuous expansion of fuel and power bases, while rapidly developing the textile, food-stuff and fishing industries. Thus, the production of the ferrous-metal industry will increase 3.2 times, of which pig iron will achieve 3.7 times increase, granulated iron 4.5 times, steel 3.5 times and rolled steel 3.7 times respectively.

The output of the chemical industry will grow 3.6 times, the cement industry over 2.9 times, the machine-building and metal-working industry more than 2.6 times, the fuel industry 2.5 times or more (of which the production of coal 2.4 times), and electric power over 9.7 billion kwh. The production of the textile industry will achieve a 2.7 times in-



Long-draft roving process at the Pyongyang Textile Mill

crease (by 1961 per capita output of fabrics will exceed 20 metres), the food-stuff industry, 3.8 times, and the fishing industry more than 2.2 times respectively.

Thus, by the end of the Five-Year Plan period, the total output value of industry will increase more than 2.6 times, of which the production of the means of production will be as much as 2.9 times and the production of consumer goods 2.2 times.

In 1961, the level of industrial production in the northern half of the Republic will be 5.7 times that in the pre-liberation 1944, and 5.2 times the prewar level.

Such triumphant fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan will not only promote socialist industrialization in the northern half of the Republic but also the building of a socialist paradise and the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

GROWING AGRICULTURE IN THE NORTH

AGRICULTURE in the northern part of the country, together with all the other branches of the national economy, has been continuously developing.

This owes first of all to the land reform which was carried out in March 1946 under the guidance of our Party and which made the peasants the masters of lands.

The land owned by the Japanese and Korean landlords, amounting to 1,000,325 jungbo, was confiscated, 981,390 jungbo of which was distributed without compensation to 724,522 peasant households with no or little land (70 per cent of the total peasant households).

The land reform stimulated greatly the peasants to increase production. Gross grain output in 1948 grew to 141 per cent compared with that in 1946. In the pre-war year 1949, milch cows increased by 25 per cent as against 1946; Korean cows by 67 per cent; hogs by three times; and sheep and goats by 84 per cent.

The peaceful construction of the Korean people, however, was interrupted by the war the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique provoked, and the people's creative labour achievements were severely damaged.

Agriculture suffered much damage, too. Owing to the enemy's indiscriminate bombing

on farmland as well as on irrigation and river-dyke facilities 370,000 jungbo of farm land was damaged; 90,000 jungbo went to waste; 250,000 head of Korean cows and 380,000 hogs were killed; and 90,000 fruit trees burnt.

Consequently grain output in 1953 decreased by 12 per cent compared with 1949, cotton and tobacco by 77 per cent, fruits by 28 per cent, and cocoon by 42 per cent.

The Workers' Party of Korea which paid special attention to agriculture and to the stabilization of the peasants' living even in the war time, took special measures after the truce for the rapid agricultural development and its socialist transformation.

In the post-war Three-Year Plan period, 9.2 per cent of the total investment in the national economy was allotted for agriculture, of which 4.2 billion won was invested in large-scale irrigation and river-dyke projects.

The Pyongnam, Seungho, Kangnam and other large-scale irrigation projects were built with state funds during the Three-Year Plan period, bringing another 87,000 jungbo of land under irrigation. The pumping capacity grew 2.9 times. Besides, the peasants themselves built medium and small-scale irrigation projects increasing the irrigated areas by 47,000 jungbo.

In 1956, 74 per cent of the total area of paddy fields were brought under irrigation. Moreover, thanks to the 1,500 kilometres of river-dyke project completed during the Three-Year Plan period, 160,000 jungbo of farm land was made free from flood.

Supply of chemical fertilizers to the countryside in 1956 grew 6.8 times that in 1953; the number of farm machine-hire stations 3.2 times; and tractors 4.1 times.

During the Three-Year Plan period the agricultural co-operation movement made a brisk headway, bringing about a radical change in agriculture. And in the period the already formed agricultural co-ops were strengthened organizationally and economically.

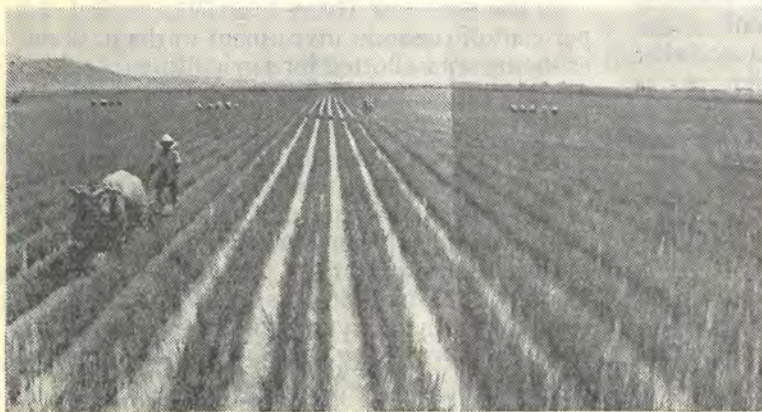
Proportion of peasant households embraced in agricultural co-ops and acreage of co-op farm land are as follows:

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Peasant households	1.2	31.8	49	80.9
(in percentage)				
Acreage	0.6	30.9	48.8	77.9
(in percentage)				

In the Three-year Plan period 118,000 jungbo of land was added to the total area sown to crops, and in 1956 it grew to 101.1 per cent as against 1949.

The grain output in 1956 increased by 24 per cent compared with 1953. It meant an 8 per cent increase over 1949: rice increased 20 per cent; vegetables 33 per cent; potatoes 28 per cent; tobacco 14 per cent; and maize doubled.

As of the end of 1956, the number of milch cows increased by 89 per cent as against 1953, hogs by 31 per cent, horses 2.4 times, sheep and goats 3.5 times. Compared with 1949, milch cow increased 126 per cent, horses 171



It's weeding time on paddy fields (at the August 15 Agricultural Co-op, Uijoo County, North Pyongan Province)

per cent, hogs 108 per cent, sheep and goats 6.9 times.

During the Three-Year Plan period, sericulture also showed a steady upsurge. The area of mulberry fields in 1956 grew to 183 per cent as against 1953 and the output of cocoon 128 per cent.

Thanks to the socialist transformation of agriculture and successful carrying out of the Post-war Three-Year National Economic Plan, a tremendous productive upsurge took place in every branch of agriculture in the North during the year 1957, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan.

This was due to the continuous, great assistance rendered by the Workers' Party of Korea and Government of the D.P.R.K., to the further development and consolidation of material and technical foundation of cooperative economy, to the superiority of co-operative economy, and to the patriotic zeal of co-op members.

Socialist transformation of agriculture in the North reached the final stage at the end of 1957. The total peasant households in co-ops leaped from 86 per cent in farming season of the same year to 95.6 per cent, and as of the end of March, 1958, to 98.6 per cent.

Thanks to the large-scale irrigation, river-dyke and water conservancy programmes another 24,000 hectares of land was brought under irrigation. As a result, the total acreage of irrigated areas grew from 227,000 jungbo in 1954 to 385,000 jungbo in 1957. Thus out of the total acreage paddy fields grew from 24.3 per cent to 26.3 per cent in the post-war days, and out of the total paddy fields irrigated fields expanded from 52 per cent to over 77 per cent. The sowing plan in 1957 was overfulfilled by 7 per cent in acreage, which meant more than 140,000 jungbo of increase compared with the previous year.

Wide-scale introduction of advanced agrotechnique and observation of the principle of cultivating right crop on right soil together with that of growing right crop in right season brought about a rapid growth in agricultural production. In rice cultivation, advanced farming method was applied to 57 per cent of the total paddy fields, of which 10.7 per cent was cultivated by cold-bed seedling method, which brought about technical revolution in rice cultivation.

Land utility was raised to 150 per cent by widely introducing between-row, mixed, or other cropping methods in dry field farming.

Mechanization in farm work was further extended in 1957. Farm machine-hire stations gave great help to the peasants by ploughing 850,000 jungbo of land, clearing and levelling land, sowing, between-row ploughing and weeding, etc., showing 75 per cent growth in their work compared with the previous year.

Supply of chemical fertilizers in 1957 amounted to 298,000 tons, or 80,000 tons more than in the previous year, home-made manure and compost showed a 13 per cent increase compared with the previous year.

Grain output in 1957 amounted to 3,200,000 tons despite a long drought which lasted for more than three months and damages caused

by flood and frost in some places. This figure meant an epochal grain yield, showing a 11.4 per cent increase above 1956, the year of the highest yield in the North, and a 32 per cent increase compared with the pre-liberation year 1944. Thus a solid foundation for supplying sufficient provisions was laid in the North.

The output of potatoes in 1957 grew to 127 per cent as against 1956 and vegetables 119 per cent. As for industrial crops, cotton increased by 29 per cent, flax 2.3 times, hemp by 50 per cent and tobacco by 13 per cent.

Remarkable success was achieved in fruit growing and silk-worm raising, too. The gross output of fruits in 1957 grew 2.7 times that in 1956 and cocoon by 40 per cent. Moreover, in response to the call of the Workers' Party of Korea to extend the acreage of orchards to more than 100,000 jungbo during the First Five-Year Plan period, the entire peasants cleared 40,000 jungbo of land suitable for fruit growing in 1957, and at the same time, they successfully carried out the work of growing sapplings. And in the same year another 6,500 jungbo was added to mulberry fields and 57,000,000 mulberry trees were planted.

As of the end of 1957, Korean cows had increased to 566,000 and hogs to 1,340,000. Thus the number of Korean cows grew 17 per cent more than the previous year while hogs 89 per cent. And animal products also showed a rapid growth: milk increased 2.7 times compared with the previous year; meat by 67 per cent; wool by 9 per cent.

Such a rapid increase of agricultural products raised considerably the income of the peasants and further improved their material and cultural living conditions.

During the Three-Year Plan period dwelling houses with 7,300,000 square metres of floor space were built in the countryside, and in 1957 alone the co-ops financed the building of houses to accomodate more than 30,000 families.

In 1957 the share of each co-op member increased by 8 per cent in grain, by 22 per cent in potatoes and by 44 per cent in cash compared with the previous year.

In the post-war days the government of the Republic loaned provisions, seeds and funds to the peasants and cancelled the payment of tax-in-kind and loaned grain extended during the war time—90,000 tons of grain and 1.4 billion won of loan. Besides, the rate of tax-in-kind was reduced; the system of pay-

ing fixed amount of tax-in-kind instituted; irrigation charge cut down; the purchasing prices of agricultural products raised; and the exchange rate between fertilizers and grain amended. All this increased considerably the real incomes of the peasants. Revision of tax-in-kind payment and reduction in tax-in-kind gave the peasants a profit of 200,000 tons of grain in 1957.

All the common funds of agricultural co-ops including reserve fund and social and cultural fund in 1957 grew more than twice those in 1956 and the average income per peasant household reached 1,742 kilogram in grain, 434 kilogram in potatoes and 13,700 won in cash. Besides, the co-op members received no small amount of income in kind and cash from various kinds of side-line work.

Numbers of agricultural co-ops achieved exceptional success in their productive activities, and accordingly the members of such co-ops got greater amount of grain and cash.

Today the peasants in the northern part of the country say, "Piles of rice make mountains, so great is our gratitude to the Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic."

Expressed in these words is the true feeling of the peasants as masters of the land after the land reform, who are now leading a hopeful life under cooperative economy and heading toward socialism.

Prospects for agriculture envisaged in the First Five-Year Plan are vast and bright. During this period our agriculture will make many-sided development by laying stress continuously on the increased grain output and rapidly developing the cultivation of industrial crops and live-stock breeding as well as sericulture, apiculture and fruit culture.

On the basis of the primary task imposed upon agriculture, grain output is to grow 1.3 times (3.76 million tons) during the Five-Year Plan, cotton about 6 times (30,000 tons), flax about 14 times (70,000 tons), meat 6.7 times (over 200,000 tons) fruits 3.7 times (over 150,000 tons), and cocoons 6 times (25,000 tons).

This vast prospect is now being pushed through to realization. The entire peasants in the North have made a resolve to raise grain output in 1958 to over 3,950,000 tons (the plan was originally 3,300,000 tons).

Along with an upsurge of agricultural production, 200,000 modern houses will be built in the countryside during the First Five-Year

Plan, and the real incomes of the peasants will grow more than 1.5 times.

During the Five-Year Plan period agricultural co-operativization in the North will be completed, and socialist achievement in the countryside will be further consolidated. Thus our countryside will be converted into one equipped with advanced technique—a paradise on the earth.

EDUCATION

IN the thirteen years since the Liberation, in the northern half of the Republic, the education and culture have made enormous progress.

The Japanese imperialists, during their 36 years of occupation of Korea, pursued a colonial enslavement educational policy along with the policy of complete destruction of national culture. They attempted to do away with our national customs and our mother tongue itself. Consequently, tens of thousands of our people were driven into illiteracy and the children of the working people were denied the opportunity to study. Vivid illustrations of the situation can be seen in the fact that before the Liberation there was not a single university in the northern part of Korea and that in 1942, among the 647 students of the Pyongyang West-gate Girls Middle School, there was only one single girl who came from a worker's family.

The great task facing Korean people when the country was liberated by the great Soviet Army in 1945, was to clear away the traces of the Japanese imperialist educational system and to lay a new foundation on democratic principles in order to elevate the cultural standard of the working masses.

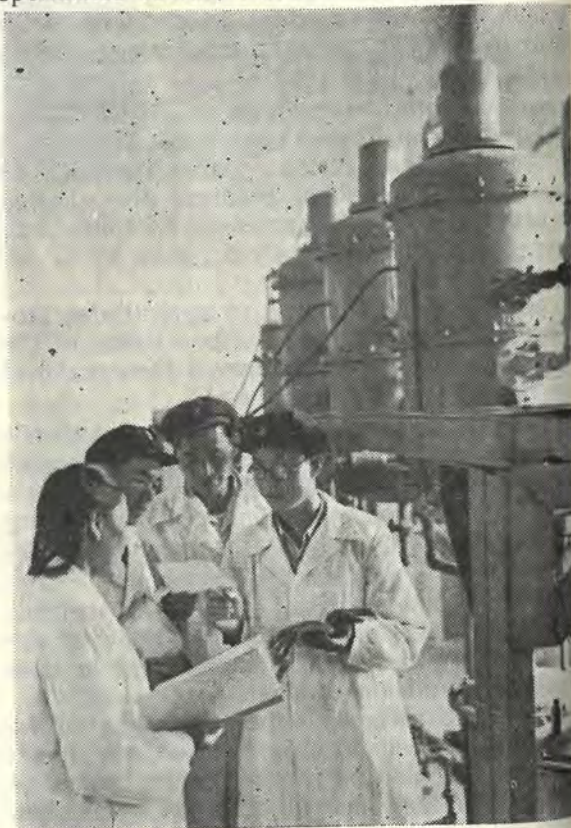
The 20-point program outlined by Comrade Kim Il Sung in March 1946, and the programme enunciated by the Workers' Party of Korea showed clearly the basic line of the new democratic educational principles. The basic aim of these programs on the new educational system was to do away with the remaining traces of the Japanese imperialist educational system, and guarantee the right for everyone to study regardless of his or her economic status, religion, or sex, thus training the cadres of the nation en masse in order to raise the cultural standards of the people at a rapid tempo. Consequently, practical steps were taken to materialize the spirit

of the programmes in establishing a people's educational system replacing the enslavement policy of the Japanese imperialists.

"Rules and Regulations on the North Korean School System," which was made public in July 1946, "Regulations on Adult Education and the Education in Work Place," announced in April 1947 and other decisions made by the People's Committee of North Korea were some of these measures.

Under the newly established educational system in the northern part of the Republic, not only school age children but those over school age or those who work in factories or enterprises, farms or fishing villages, according to their ability and wish, can study in the higher educational institutions of the Republic, enjoying every assistance and attention from the state.

Our country's educational system can be classified roughly as follows: primary, junior and senior middle school, specialized school, and institution of higher learning, correspondence course, trade school, adult educa-



Students of the Hamheung Polytechnical Institute in practice

tion, and education for pre-school age children. The general education requires 10 years: four years for primary school; three years each for junior and senior middle schools. Formerly primary school was five years but was changed to four years in July 1953, by a Cabinet decision.

Professional schools are divided into two categories. One is the technical school for training technicians and specialists and the other is teachers' training school for training primary school teachers, a course of study ranging from 3 to 4 years.

Secondary specialized schools were established in 1956 in order to meet the demands of the rapidly growing national economy for technical personnel. Two years are needed to finish the course.

Institutions of higher learning give four to five year courses for the undergraduates and three years for the postgraduates. And for students of specialized schools and the majority of the college students, state scholarship is provided.

The correspondence courses and trade schools play an important role in providing those youths who had little schooling with new opportunities to receive the regular school education and to improve their qualifications. The correspondence courses are included in the higher educational establishments and specialized and middle school courses. There are also night institutions of higher learning, and night specialized courses and the Working Youth Schools (night middle schools) under the work-place schooling system.

All the schools maintain a rigid graduation and school-year examination system. Such examinations are also available to those self-taught for due recognition. Mention must be made of the fact that since all the schools—day and night schools—maintain the state examination system, the graduates receive the same recognition.

The number of kindergartens and the literacy schools also increased markedly after the Liberation, thus the development of the people's educational programme scored a brilliant success.

In the year of 1949, compared with 1944, a pre-liberation year, the number of primary schools increased by 2.8 times and the number of pupils nearly doubled, the number of middle schools by 22 times and students by

24 times, and the number of specialized schools and their students increased by 15 times. Moreover, 15 institutes of higher learning were set up and nearly 18,000 students enrolled in them.

The adult education programme also made a big stride with the result that in 1949, illiteracy was eliminated in the main in the northern half of the Republic and a universal compulsory primary school education was planned to start in 1950.

In June, 1950, however, the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique started the barbarous armed aggression against the northern half of the Republic. During the three years of the Fatherland Liberation War, the American imperialists destroyed more than 90 per cent of the schools and fifteen higher educational institutions. The enemy bombings continued. Schools were moved to areas of safety and class rooms were built underground to maintain school regularly.

During the post-war three-year national economic plan period, the important tasks required of the educational field were to recover the pre-war standard in education, to improve it further in order to meet the demand for scientists, engineers and other trained personnel needed for the rapid progress of the economy, and to pave the way for universal compulsory primary school education.

While carrying out a vast plan of economic reconstruction, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. gave much attention to the restoration of educational establishments. In 1954, the Government appropriated an enormous sum of 5,500 million won for education, and in the national budget for the year of 1955 funds earmarked for the social and cultural field increased 21 per cent over the previous year.

During the period of Three-Year Plan after the war, 19,000 modern class rooms were built for various schools, and numerous colleges and university, dormitories, laboratories were built. Already at the end of 1956, the educational facilities had surpassed the pre-war level.

At last the nation's long cherished universal compulsory primary school education was materialized in 1956. Compared with the year of 1949, the pre-war year, schools and students of general and higher educational institutions show the figures at the end of 1956 as follows:

Schools	Schools	Students
Primary	98%	102%
Junior Middle	134%	125%
Senior Middle	197%	109%
Institutions of Higher Learning	114%	127%

By the end of 1956, there were two primary schools on an average in each ri, and 6.6 junior middle schools, 1.5 senior middle schools and specialized schools in each county or city.

During the thirteen years since the Liberation tremendous development has been achieved in the educational field of the Republic. As of the end of January, 1958, compared with 1944, towards the end of the Japanese imperialist occupation of Korea, the following increases were noted.

Schools	Number of schools	Number of students
Primary	2.9 times	1.5 times
Middle	4.2 times	7.4 times
Professional	21.5 times	39 times
Advanced Technical	18 schools	
Institutions of Higher Learning	20 schools	

At the beginning of the school year of 1957-1958 the total number of students enrolled in various schools of the Republic reached 2,200,000. Moreover, some 4,000 students were studying abroad in higher educational institutions of such countries as the Soviet Union, China and other fraternal countries.

During the post-liberation years, especially after the war, the Workers' Party of Korea paid much attention to the question of training technical personnel. In the field of general education, basic industrial technique courses were given while the technical and professional school system was revised.

Consequently, the number of technical personnel swelled rapidly. At the beginning of 1958 the number of industrial technicians is 5 to 6 times that of 1946, the year immediately following the Liberation, and 4 times that in the period right after the war. During the period of the First Five-Year Plan, it is expected that all the schools will be enlarged and their standards be raised. Furthermore, all the necessary preparations are being made

for the realization of the universal compulsory seven-year school education.

The number of junior middle schools will more than double during the period of the Five-Year Plan, and the senior middle schools will be increased 2.5 times. In 1961 the total number of students of institutions of higher learning including the correspondence and night course schools will exceed 44,000; those of advanced technical schools over 8,000; and those of middle-grade technical schools over 60,000. Moreover, during the Five-Year Plan period the number of university and college graduates will reach 32,000. And 71,000 will graduate from the middle-grade technical schools, and 10,000 from the advanced technical schools. Thus, under the Five-Year Plan, the national demand for technicians and specialists will be met to a considerable extent. And in the near future necessary conditions will be provided for satisfying substantially the demand for the technical personnel.

Under the correct guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea, the people's educational system, a great fortress in the cultural revolution, is fast developing.

PEOPLE'S LIFE IMPROVES STEADILY

THE Workers' Party of Korea, guided by its supreme principle—improvement of the people's well-being—has constantly paid serious attention since the first day of its founding to the solution of the problems of food, clothing and housing for the population.

There were, however, innumerable difficulties to surmount before solving these problems: colonial backwardness and one-sidedness in the national economy; the legacy of the systematic plunder practised by the Japanese colonialists for half a century; the artificial division of the country caused by the U.S. imperialists; and the severe damage the nation suffered during the war which was provoked by the American aggressors and the Syngman Rhee clique.

The northern part of the country suffered damage of some 420 billion won from the three years of severe war. More than 8,700 buildings of factories and enterprises were destroyed, 370,000 jungbo of farm land suffered severe damage, 90,000 jungbo of arable

land were ruined, 250,000 Korean cows and 380,000 hogs were slaughtered, and 90,000 fruit trees were burnt down. Moreover, 28 million square metres of dwelling houses, over 5,000 schools, more than 1,000 hospitals and clinics, over 260 theatres and cinemas, and several thousand cultural and welfare establishments were destroyed.

In the post-war period, the Workers' Party of Korea, taking into account such situation, formulated its economic policy for priority growth of heavy industry along with the development of light industry and agriculture in order to stabilize and improve swiftly and decisively the people's life deteriorated severely during the war. Rapid improvement of the people's life in the northern part of the country is characteristically manifested in the swift growth of national income. The national income in 1949 was 109 per cent higher than in 1946, and in 1956, 205 per cent. In 1956, it was 2.1 times as great as in 1953, or 46 per cent higher than in the pre-war year 1949. In 1957, another increase of 37 per cent compared with the previous year was registered. By 1961, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan, the national income will, it is expected, increase by 120 per cent compared with 1956, which will mean 560 per cent above 1946.

Such constant increase of national income contributing to the speeding-up of socialist extended reproduction constitutes the source for improvement in the material well-being of the population.

It must be pointed out that such rapid increase of the national income in the northern part of the country comes primarily from the growth of social labour productivity. More than 86 per cent of the increase made in industrial output during the period from 1946 to 1956 was due to the growth of labour productivity.

Parallel with the increase in the socialist production based on the growth of labour productivity, monetary and real wages of factory and office workers and real incomes of peasants have also rapidly grown. Monetary wages in December 1956 were 2.1 times as high as in December 1953, or 2.3 times greater than the average monthly wages in the pre-war year 1949.

Such an increase in monetary wages is due to the pay of additional wages and year-end bonus to factory and office workers in the post-war period, and especially due to the average 35 per cent wage rise which was en-

forced in November 1956. In 1957, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan, monetary wages were 43 per cent higher than in 1956. Again on January 1, 1958, wages of workers, technicians and office workers went up another 10 per cent on an average.

Furthermore, the Government of the Republic has increased on several occasions the ration of rice and supplementary food-stuffs for workers, technicians, office workers and for their families. Moreover, there was an increase in the free supply of goods for labour protection and necessary goods for work.

In 1957 alone, out of social insurance and social security allowances 17.6 billion *won* was allocated for factory and office workers to enjoy paid holidays in rest homes and sanatoria, and to receive education, culture and medical treatment. This means a 45 per cent increase compared with 1956. In 1957, 165,000 working people and students enjoyed their holidays in rest homes and sanatoria.

Real incomes of peasants have also grown considerably. With the socialist agricultural co-operation, labour productivity in agriculture has risen sharply. As a result, peasants' incomes in kind and cash have grown. Grain output in 1956, for instance, was 24 per cent higher than in 1953, or 8 per cent over 1949. Despite a severe drought, grain output in 1957 was 3.2 million tons, or 11.4 per cent higher than the output in the previous year, and it helped to solve in the main the food problem in the northern part of the country. The Government of the Republic also loaned grain, seed and funds to peasants, and exempted them from the delivery of 90,000 tons of tax-in-kind and loaned-grain in arrears incurred during the war and from the payment of the debt amounting to 1,400 million *won*.

The Party and Government reduced the amount of agricultural tax-in-kind, cut the utilization fee of irrigation facilities, raised the purchase prices of farm produce, showing much more consideration for peasants. Consequently, real incomes of peasants have increased markedly.

Thanks to the advantage of agricultural co-ops, co-op members' income in kind as well as cash income from sidelines such as stock breeding, fishing, etc. have further increased. In 1957, each co-op household received as its share 8 per cent more grain, 22 per cent more potatoes and 44 per cent more cash than in the previous year. The rapid increase of the incomes of workers, peasants and office work-

ers, reduction in state retail prices of consumer goods on several occasions in state and co-operative trade (during the post-war Three-Year Plan period alone state retail prices were cut on five occasions), and the increased allocation for social and cultural funds in state budget have led to a marked increase in the real wages of factory and office workers. By the end of 1956, their real wages exceeded the level of the pre-war year 1949.

Turnover of consumer goods in state and co-operative trade in 1956 was 2.8 times that in 1953, and two times as great as in 1949 (in terms of the price level in 1949). And in 1957 it was 57 per cent greater than in 1956 (in terms of comparable prices). Sale of consumer goods has also increased.

Here are figures showing the increase of consumer goods sale in 1956 compared with 1953: cotton fabrics 2.5 times, silk fabrics 8.1 times, underwear 4.3 times, hosiery 2.9 times, soy sauce 2.8 times, bean paste 3.3 times, vegetables 3.6 times, marine products 5.5 times, cigarettes 3.6 times, grain by 21 per cent, salt by 65 per cent, and footwear by 28 per cent. Other figures illustrating an increase in the sale of consumer goods in 1957 compared with 1956 follow: cotton fabrics by 45 per cent, silk fabrics by 67 per cent, woolen 2.3 times, ready-made clothes 2.1 times, underwear 2.5 times, hosiery by 68 per cent, footwear by 52 per cent, soap by 93 per cent, furniture and goods for cultural life 3.5 times, metal goods for daily use by 58 per cent, pottery and porcelain by 52 per cent, stationery by 46 per cent, cigarettes by 40 per cent, coal for household use by 59 per cent, grain by 16 per cent, edible oil 5 times, meat 4.9 times, marine products by 33 per cent, salt by 12 per cent, soy sauce by 35 per cent, bean paste by 22 per cent, seasonings by 90 per cent, vegetables by 68 per cent, fruits 2.2 times, and confectionery 2.9 times. Rapid and continued increase of the sale of consumer goods is evidence of the corresponding increase of the purchasing power of the population.

In production, growth of the output of consumer goods was firmly ensured, thereby promoting the well-being of the population. Output of consumer goods in state and co-operative industries in 1956 was 2.1 times as great as in 1949 and 1953 respectively, or 6 times that in 1946. The following table will show the increase of output of several important items of consumer goods.

Items	1956	1956	1956	1957
	1949=100	1953=100	1944=100	1956=100
Cotton				
fabrics	7.8 times	3.5 times	73 times	15 per cent
Silk				
fabrics	6 per cent	4 times	9 times	92 per cent
Hosiery	52 per cent	2.1 times	9.3 times	7 per cent
Rubber				
shoes	81 per cent	2.5 times	76 per cent	5 per cent

In the post-war period, solution of the housing problem in towns and the countryside was one of the most important tasks for the stabilization of people's life. The Government of the Republic earmarked huge sums of money for housing construction. By 1956, 13 million square metres of houses were built in towns and the countryside, of which 5,100,000 square metres were built with government funds. In 1957, the Government made an outlay of 4,060 million won for the construction of houses for factory and office workers, and 2,950 million won for the building of educational, cultural and public health establishments.

The June (1958) Plenum of the Party Central Committee set forth important measures for strengthening foodstuff processing industry and production of daily necessities.

Inspired by the measures, workers in the field of light industry are working hard and scoring enormous success.

Thanks to the consistent policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the stabilization and improvement of the living standards of the people, the life of the people which suffered severe deterioration during the war has been stabilized and is making rapid improvement.

Tasks outlined by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the First Five-Year Plan period are to increase the national income 2.2 times, real incomes of factory and office workers and peasants more than 1.5 times, retail turnover in state and co-operative trade over 2.2 times (in terms of comparable prices), and to build with government funds more than 10 million square metres of modern dwelling houses and 200,000 modern houses in the countryside.

These are the great tasks promising epoch-making changes in the life of the entire people in the northern part of the country, and these tasks are now being successfully carried out.



PREMIER KIM IL SUNG GIVING AN ON-THE-SPOT ENCOURAGEMENT TO YOUNG SOCIALIST BUILDERS WHO LEAP FORWARD BY A WINGED HORSE

Patriotic youth from the field of transport and the rural areas of South Hwanghai Province, who undertook the construction work on the Haijoo-Hasung railroad, are resolved to complete the projects before August 15 this year, more than 8 months ahead of the schedule. They are working wonders: 80.5 kilometres of narrow-gauge railway are rebuilt into a broad-gauge one within 75 days!

On June 19, Premier Kim Il Sung made inspection of the construction site and encouraged the wonder-working young socialist builders in their enthusiastic labour struggle.

Pointing out that this construction work was an epoch-making event with no parallel in the history of railway construction in our country, the Premier said that they were a symbolic model of our country's socialist builders who are now leaping forward by winged horse in their socialist construction.



Top: Premier Kim Il Sung giving an encouragement to the young socialist builders

Middle: Premier Kim Il Sung making an inspection of the Haijoo-Hasung railway projects

Bottom: Young railworkers doing their job

A WORKER

Comrade Jo Won Bong (28 years of age) had been a railway worker for a long time before he came to the Pyongyang Textile Machinery Plant in 1954 as a finisher in the machine-assembly shop. A born mechanic, he is one of the best finishers at the Plant.

Last year, he was honoured with a Premier Kim Il Sung Prize for the five children's sock-looms which he and his fellow workers made. Moreover, he came forward with many new ideas.



Comrade Jo Won Bong seen off to work by his wife and children



He is explaining his new designs to his brigade members

He is bent on designing improved parts of textile machines

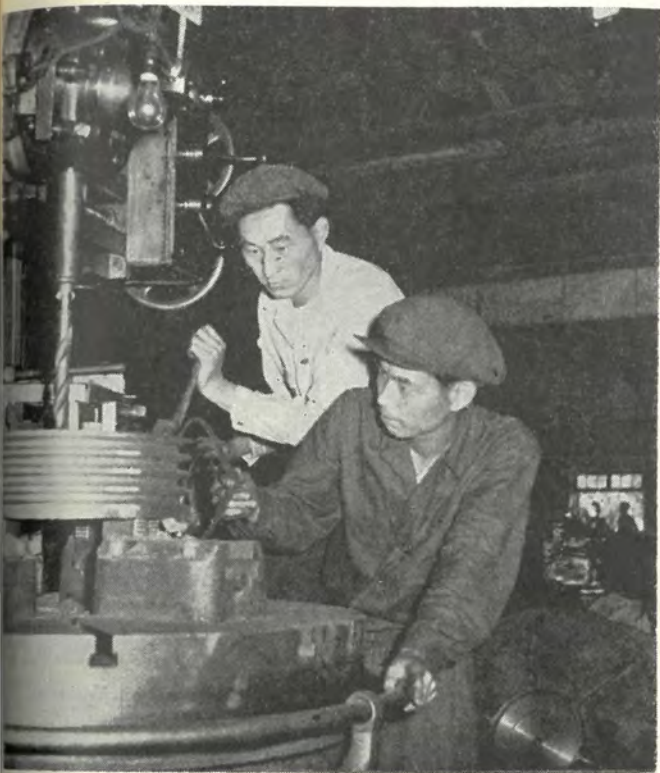


During a break, his brigade



R'S LIFE

At present he is putting all his mind and soul in assembling machines to be worth of the honour accorded him.



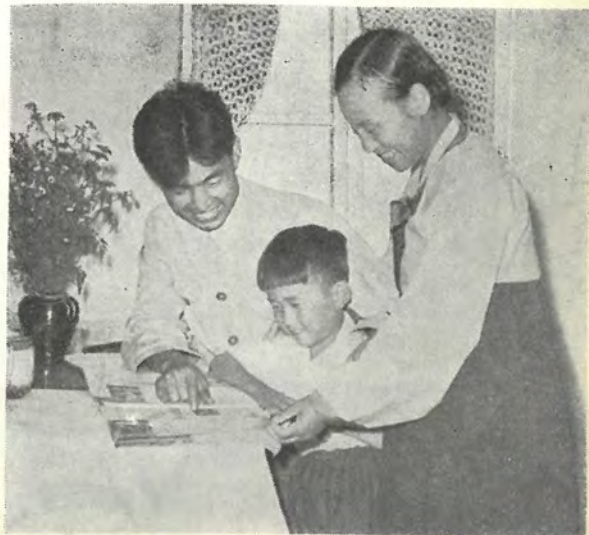
"Precision is the most important thing in metal-cutting work..."

...make merry over arm-wrestling



He assembles parts that he improved

Reading together is a fun!



NATION-WIDE HYGIENIC WORK

People in all parts of our Republic are now all out to effect the Cabinet decision which called for a nation-wide drive for better sanitation and for the complete elimination of distomiasis prevalent over some localities.



Students of Pyongyang Middle School No. 3 in fly-catch



Women's Union members of the No. 69 neighbourhood-unit of Kyung-rim-dong, Central Ward, Pyongyang, on the first "hygiene day"

Primary course students of Pyongyang Senior Secondary School No. 4 are out for beautifying the street



Foreigners' Impressions of Panmunjom

A few years ago Panmunjom was a place unknown to people of other countries and it could not be found on a map in the past. But Panmunjom has now become a famous place, a place inseparable from the preservation of peace in Korea and the Far East.

It is quite natural that our friends from abroad making a tour of our country always visit Panmunjom and express their sincere desire for peace.

In Panmunjom, there is the Truce Hall which is called "Peace Pavilion". It was here in this Hall that the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed. Foreigners visiting the Hall number into the hundreds every year. They are different races and nationalities; they speak different languages and have different customs; and they are of different political views and religious beliefs.

In the lobby of the hall where Korean truce talks took place, there is a visitors' book in which impressions and notes are written in twenty-two different languages.

Though written in different languages and in different styles, these impressions are about the same things: unanimous desire for peace, deep sympathy with the suffering and misfortunes of the Korean people caused by the military demarcation line which the American imperialists brought into being, and their support of the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful unification of the country.

A Soviet poetess Margarita Agashina wrote in her impressions:

"This beautiful Land of the Morning Calm — the land where the diligent and peaceful population inhabit, the land which always loves peace and desires freedom, the land which gives food to the people, happiness to children and flowers to girls. In the northern part of this land, brilliant achievements have been scored in labour endeavour and happy life is created. The achievements and the happy life must be enjoyed also by the South Korean people, in a unified country under the same roof."

Chinese volleyball players, while visiting Korea, wrote their impressions:

"Here at Panmunjom, we once again pay tribute to the heroic Korean people for the glorious struggle they waged in defending their homeland and safeguarding peace in the Far East and the world, and for their great labour exploits. We are convinced that the Korean people will win fresh success in their struggle for the peaceful unification of the country and for world peace."

Foreign guests visiting Panmunjom unanimously stress that the consolidation of peace in Korea is of great importance for the maintenance of world peace.

"World peace is closely related with the peace in Asia," wrote Akira Kazami, a Japanese political figure, in his impressions, "and peace in Asia is connected with the peaceful unification of Korea." "It is due to the existence of this very military demarcation line," he continued, "that Japan and Taiwan are in the deplorable state of military colonies of a foreign country. I sincerely wish, in the interest of peace and happiness of Japan, too, that the military demarcation line may be removed at an early date."

There is one thing in Panmunjom that strikes all foreigners as being strange—that is, although soldiers of the Korean People's Army are standing guard on the north side of the military demarcation line, not a single soldier of Syngman Rhee's Army is to be seen on the south side of the line. Only U.S. soldiers are standing guard there.

Foreigners are indignant at the fact that the Americans are lording it over South Korea, and denounce Washington's aggressive policy aimed at turning the temporary military demarcation line into the "frontier" of the United States.

Antung Suhanda, a delegate of the H.I.S. S.B.I. and the president of Indonesia's retired soldiers' organization, who visited Panmunjom in May last year, wrote his impressions in a visitors' book:

"I have witnessed that in the area under the jurisdiction of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea peasants are working in the field, but across the line in South Korea

farm land is lying idle, and that in the area under the control of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea soldiers of the Korean People's Army are standing guard, whereas in South Korea American soldiers are standing guard."

Hisao Ishino, Head of Organization Department of the Japan-Korea Association, wrote his impressions:

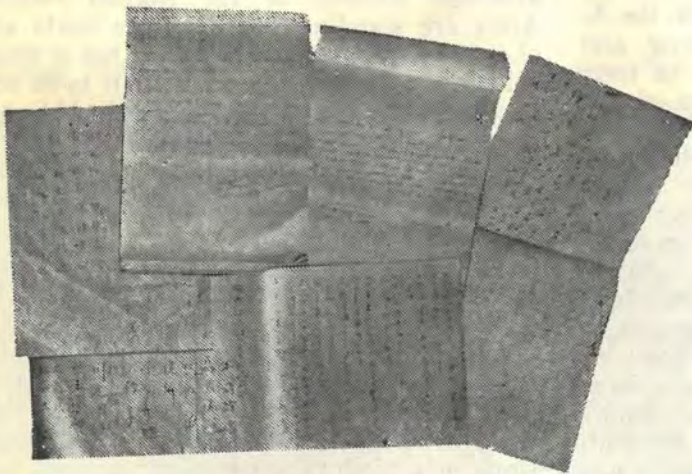
"World peace will not be secured unless the demarcation line here in Panmunjom is removed. Voices for peace are being raised throughout the world, and voices demanding the prohibition of the manufacture, tests, and employment of atomic and hydrogen bombs can be heard even in the United States.

"Why should the American soldiers have to undertake the painstaking duty of guarding on the other side of the demarcation line?"

"The U.S. monopoly capital not only forces this duty upon the honest-minded American citizens. It also sets the Korean people at loggerheads with each other, and attempts to plunge the peace-loving people in the world into the horrors of war.

"This demarcation line in Panmunjom," Mr. Hisao Ishino continued, "is a threat to the happy life of all people in the world.

"I hope the Korean people may attain at an early date the peaceful unification of their country, and I shout aloud from this hill top, 'American soldiers, go home immediately!'"



*From the pages of the "Impressions of Panmunjom"
written by foreign visitors*

Our friends from abroad urge that an end must be put to the U.S. Army occupation of South Korea so as to remove the root cause of the distress the Korean people are suffering due to the division of the territory.

An educator from Viet-Nam which, like Korea, has been artificially divided into two parts by the imperialists, wrote in a visitors' book:

"The root cause of tension in Korea today lies in the fact that the U.S. army occupies South Korea. The continued stationing of foreign troops in Korea will only lead to the aggravation of the division of Korean territory and will bring untold misfortune to the Korean nation."

An Indonesian student delegate who visited Panmunjom last year while he was on a visit to Korea wrote his impressions:

"My heart constricted with pain when I looked at the military demarcation line, the artificial barrier which ruthlessly cuts through the territory of picturesque Korea. We understand well what suffering this division of territory by the American imperialists brings upon the Korean people, because one-fifth of Indonesia's territory is still under foreign domination and the imperialists in the member states of Seato are scheming to split our country. We are confident that the joint struggle of the entire Korean people and the peace forces throughout the world will put an end to this artificial barrier and Korea will certainly be unified and free."

The righteous efforts of the Korean people to tear down the barrier dividing their country and all our practical and reasonable proposals for the country's peaceful unification enjoy sympathy and support of all fair-minded foreigners. The Korean people are well aware that the peaceful unification of Korea is closely connected with a lasting world peace.

The Korean people's ardent love of peace and their fatherland moved a Ceylonese writer, H.M.P. Mohideen, to say in his impressions:

"One can witness everywhere he goes in Korea, the indestructible land, flames of love burning in the hearts of people—love of the people, and love of justice

and peace. For the sake of this love, they gave up unhesitatingly their individual happiness, and laid down their most precious lives. Is there any love greater than this? This is the indestructible, eternal love which will be handed down to the succeeding generations."

Foreigners visiting Panmunjom, a place which is closely associated with the world peace, express their confidence that the ardent desire of the Korean people for peace and peaceful unification of their country will certainly be realized. Such conviction is expressed in their impressions.

A Mexican journalist from the American Continent wrote:

"This small but great country has won forever its freedom and national independence, and there is no force whatever capable of again enslaving it—this is the impression I have received in Korea... In other words, I have been impressed that the Korean people are filled with unbreakable resolve to defend their rights to liberty, unification and independence, and happiness and prosperity."

Members of the Peace Mission from Okayama Prefecture of Japan wrote:

"Panmunjom—the last place on our itinerary in Korea, where the mission of peace is warmly and sincerely welcome. The desire for peace of the 2,400 million the world over is centred on Panmunjom, and who can deny the desire?"

"Those who attempt to aggravate the artificial division and again kindle the flames of war in this land, and the sincere people who oppose these and are working to remove the demarcation line and attain peace and unification are in sharp conflict here in Panmunjom. Before long history will bring victory to the side of peace, and Korea will be unified peacefully as they (the Korean people—*Editor*) wish."

The conscience of the world is always on the side of the Korean people—this is what one feels keenly when he turns the pages of the foreigners' impressions of Panmunjom.

KIM SEUNG HYONG

Press Comments on International Issues

KOREAN papers are commenting on a series of new international developments.

All papers are unanimous in stressing in their editorials or articles that the growing might of the socialist camp is playing a decisive role today in directing and promoting the developments of international affairs.

The launching of the third Soviet Sputnik, the meeting of representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties of the Economic Mutual Assistance Council countries, and the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries demonstrated the ever growing might and invincible strength of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

An editorial of *Rodong Shinmoon* declared, "The Korean people welcome the declarations and communiques of the recent meetings of representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties of the Economic Mutual Assistance Council countries and of the Political Con-

sultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries, believing that the meetings were of positive significance also in the promotion of Korean people's peaceful unification of the country and in their cause for socialist construction."

Pointing out that the meeting of representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties of the Economic Mutual Assistance Council countries marked a new important turn in the strengthening of economic co-operation among the socialist countries and in the overall economic advance of the socialist camp, Korean papers emphasized, in particular, that the development of economic co-operation among fraternal countries is of great significance in bettering the Korean people's life.

Minjoo Chosun wrote editorially, "The great effects of economic co-operation between countries of the socialist camp and their mutual assistance, especially the disinterested assistance of the great Soviet Union, have

been clearly borne out in our country, too. The socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union, which rendered moral and material assistance to the Korean people in the periods of their peaceful construction and the just Fatherland Liberation War against the armed U.S. and British aggressors, are continuously rendering us even after the war huge economic and technical assistance for rebuilding our national economy. This assistance will help greatly the successful fulfilment of our First Five-Year Plan."

Papers exposed the true nature of the so-called "aid" given by the imperialist countries, noting South Korean case as the example.

Jokook Junsun, organ of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, pointed out, "The so-called 'aid' to South Korea given by the U.S. imperialists is a means to seize arteries of finance, control industries and agriculture and turn South Korea into their colony and military base so as to enslave the people in South Korea.

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Commenting on the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries, all papers in our country directed special attention to the parts of the declaration of the meeting which, welcoming the withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea to step up the peaceful unification of Korea, strongly demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea and the abolition of their military bases there.

The Korean people regard the declaration of the meeting of the Warsaw Treaty countries as a new important contribution to the universal peace and security. Commenting on the measures adopted at the meeting, the papers stressed that these measures testifying to the consistent efforts of the socialist countries for peace opened, first of all, a new road for lessening international tension in Europe.

In its editorial entitled "Indestructible Unity of the Socialist Camp—the Firm Guarantee for World Peace," *Rodong Shinmoon* wrote, "The new epoch-making measures of the Warsaw Treaty countries, together with the historical unilateral decision of the Soviet Union to stop tests of all kinds of atomic and hydrogen bombs, the Soviet proposal to call summit talks and the Poland's proposal on the establishment of atomic-free zone in Europe, strengthen still further the people's con-

fidence in victory of peace all over the world. It is clear to all that these measures have put the ruling circles of the Western Powers headed by the U.S. into a position where no longer can they refuse the repeated peaceful initiative of the socialist camp nor find any pretext to prolong the calling of the East-West summit talks—the urgent desire of the people throughout the world." The editorial continued, "The fact that the Warsaw Treaty countries proposed to further reduce their armed forces and conclude a non-aggression treaty with the NATO countries at a time when NATO had decided to arm the revanchist army of West Germany with atomic weapons and increase the armed forces of its member countries is another proof of the peaceful nature of the Warsaw Treaty."

Should the aggressive circles of the Western Powers interpret the repeated peaceful initiative of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union as a sign of weakness, it would be a grave miscalculation for them, never recoverable. Reminding that despite the fact that the Soviet Union stopped nuclear weapon tests unilaterally, the ruling circles of the U.S. and the U.K. were not only continuing nuclear weapons tests but also hydrogen-bomb-carrying U.S. planes made flights in the direction of the Soviet borders, Korean newspapers pointed out that the imperialist aggressive forces were intensifying arms drive and war provocations in their desperate attempt to save the already bankrupt "positions of strength" policy and halt the disintegration of imperialism.

Rodong Shinmoon declared that adventurism of the bellicose imperialist circles would only cause increasing anger among hundreds of millions of people and further accelerate the inevitable breakdown of imperialism. The paper concluded, "As seen in the repeated solemn warning contained in the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty countries that a war against the socialist countries would only bring the destruction of the aggressors, every means to safeguard world peace and prevent another war is at the disposal of the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union.

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All papers in our country have carried articles and comments supporting the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle of the Labanese people.

The nation's newspapers, exposing the naked intervention of the aggressive forces of the U.S. imperialists in Lebanon, said that these provocative activities not only aimed at forcing the country to accept the "Eisenhower Doctrine" so as to make it a bridgehead for their aggressive plans in the Near and Middle East, but also at aggravating tension and playing with fire for their new military adventure in this region of the world.

Rodong Shinmoon wrote in its editorial "We Support the Anti-imperialist and Anti-colonialist Struggle of the Lebanese People," "The intervention of the U.S. imperialists in Lebanon shows once again the viciousness and shamelessness of the ringleader of colonialism. The naked intervention and aggressive activities of the U.S. imperialists against independent countries in Asia invite the growing anger and hatred from all Asian people."

Papers in Korea expressed the Korean people's conviction that neither military threat nor machination of the U.S. imperialists would be able to bolster the bankrupt "Eisenhower Doctrine" in Lebanon and strip the Lebanese people of their national independence and freedom.

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"Struggle against modern revisionism is a noble duty of all communists" was the title of an editorial appeared on June 14 in *Rodong Shinmoon*.

At the beginning, the editorial pointed out that revisionism was a major danger to the international communist and workers' movement of today, saying that the programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia was a concentrated, typical expression of modern revisionism. The editorial declared, "To protect the purity of revolutionary Marxism-Leninism against revisionism is a noble duty of every communist."

The editorial condemned the attitude of the leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia who branded the principled, comradely criticism by the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties including the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as "an interference in their internal affairs" of "especially severe nature". The paper exposed the revisionist essence contained in the programme drafted by the group, saying, "It contains 'an assessment' of current international situation

and the Soviet foreign policy from the standpoint of disregarding the fundamental contradictions in the contemporary society, 'arguments of peaceful growth of capitalism into socialism' which denies socialist revolution, denial of the role of the Communist parties and socialist states, misrepresentation of the principle of proletarian internationalism, and arbitrary distortions and revisions of the development of Marxism-Leninism and a number of important practical problems arising in the international communist movement." "It is needless to say," continued the editorial, "this revisionist programme serves the interests of the imperialists who are doing their best to insult and undermine Marxism-Leninism."

The editorial pointed out that the Yugoslav revisionists are especially dangerous because they hold ruling positions in the governing party, they are misleading their people and doing harm to international revolutionary movement with their anti-Marxist domestic and foreign policies.

"Root out revisionism! This is an important lesson to be drawn by the international communist movement," declared the editorial.

In conclusion *Rodong Shinmoon*, pointing out the unshakable principle of the Workers' Party of Korea which has always been loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and fought shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal parties against the activities of the imperialists and opportunists through the difficult years of late when the enemy's provocative offensives against the socialist camp were intensified, wrote:

"In spite of attacks of all kinds from without, our Party has further consolidated both ideologically and organizationally its ranks rallied firmly around its Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and is carrying out successfully the revolution in Korea. Our Party and the Korean people who have known the great vitality of socialism through their actual life will protect the purity of Marxism-Leninism, wage a resolute struggle against even any minor expression of revisionism and its penetration into the Party, and champion and adhere to the unity and consolidation of the international communist and workers' movement with the Soviet Union as its head."

Bankruptcy and Downfall in the South

THE DETERIORATION OF INDUSTRY IN SOUTH KOREA

The U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea soon after August 15, 1945, proclaimed on September 25 the so-called Decree No. 2 of the Military Government, which provided that the ownership of all public and private properties without regard to form or content, which had been belonged to the Japanese after August 9, 1945 in the South below the 38th parallel, was to be transferred to the Military Government from September 25, 1945. Thus, from the first day of their landing in South Korea the U.S. imperialists seized all the formerly Japanese-owned properties which accounted for more than 90 per cent of the economy of South Korea.

"The U.S.-R.O.K. Agreement" and "The U.S.-R.O.K. Agreement on Economic Aid" were signed between the U.S. and Syngman Rhee clique in order to strengthen still further the systematic plundering of South Korea after the creation of the puppet Syngman Rhee Government.

"The U.S.-R.O.K. Agreement" signed in August 1948 provides that the ownership of properties and their accessories of all forms in South Korea which the U.S. government needs should be given to it at its request, while lands and buildings required by the U.S. occupationists should lend free of rent to them, the puppet government paying the costs of maintenance and supervising personnel of the buildings.

"The U.S.-R.O.K. Agreement on Economic Aid" has given the U.S. government the power of control over all branches of economy in South Korea including the disposition and distribution of resources, issue of bank notes, finance and credit, dealing in foreign exchange, import and export business, the forced requisition of domestic rice and the compulsory "supply" of American grains. Even

clerks of American companies working in South Korea enjoy privileges of diplomats.

In this way, having reorganized the economy of South Korea from its dependency upon Japanese imperialism to dependency upon American imperialism, the U.S. colonialist plunderers have pursued a policy which has systematically crippled and ruined the national economy of South Korea.

The following shows how rapidly industry deteriorated. Just before the liberation there were 9,322 factories and enterprises (most of them were small ones employing no more than 30 workers), but by the close of 1948, the number had shrunk to 5,249. In the corresponding period the number of workers in all branches of industry decreased from 300,520 to 125,047.

The shrinkage of industry in South Korea was still more accentuated during the period of the Korean War (from June 1950 to July 1953), when 43 per cent of the equipment of general industries and 70 per cent of power generating facilities in South Korea were destroyed by the U.S. imperialists, with the result that the total output in industries in July 1953 when the armistice was realized decreased to one-third of that in June 1950 just before the war.

The rapid breakdown of the national industry in South Korea gave the U.S. monopolies a good pretext for turning the South Korean economy into a position of dependency on American imperialism and consolidating further the colonialist exploiting system there under the name of "aid".

Following the Armistice, the U.S. imperialists forced the Syngman Rhee clique to enact the "Law on Introduction of Foreign Capital" which guaranteed compensation "by the state" for the loss suffered by the American investors and "Law on Foreign Investment" which aimed at ensuring the huge investment of American private capital. The U.S. imperialists also created "The U.S.-R.O.K. Mutual

Defence Treaty," "Arrangement on Economic Aid to R.O.K.," "The U.S.-R.O.K. Agreement on Purchase of U.S. Surplus Agricultural Produce" and so on.

"The U.S.-R.O.K. Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation" signed in November 1956 gives the U.S. capitalists unlimited freedom of investment as well as unrestricted right of movement, residence and research in South Korea.

This treaty recognizes de facto extraterritoriality of the American capitalists and obligates the Syngman Rhee clique to protect their privileges, properties and agencies so as to "legally" ensure increased investment of American capital.

The U.S. imperialists have also reorganized the industry and transportation in South Korea, making it dependent upon American technology by bringing in some of surplus outdated equipment in the name of "aid" from the U.S.A. or the other countries after the war. Thus, South Korea has lost all possibilities of applying and developing its own technology for the rational utilization of domestic natural resources. For instance, electricity in South Korea comes chiefly from thermal power stations using American oil and coal, though there are rich water resources to be developed for hydro-power electricity.

Transportation system including railway in South Korea has also been made dependent on American oil and coal.

Since the Armistice the industry in South Korea has become more dependent on foreign countries. Now it can meet only 20-30 per cent of the domestic demands for manufactured goods, while it totally depends on foreign countries for metal goods, machinery and chemical fertilizer.

In 1955, 100 per cent of equipment, more than 80 per cent of cement, 100 per cent of coal for locomotives, 46 per cent of other coal, over 95 per cent of cotton, 100 per cent of chemical fertilizer, iron, soda supplied in South Korea were imported from the U.S.A.

The growing dependency and deterioration of the national economy in South Korea is clearly shown in the fact that the total value of industrial production in 1954, the first year after the truce, dropped to two-thirds of the average value in the last period of the Japanese rule and to about a half in 1955.

During recent years the supply of foreign exchange and of the means of production, in particular, production equipment, relied almost completely upon the "aid" given by the U.S. monopolies for war preparations and plunder. It has prevented the post-war rebuilding of the economy in South Korea and sharpened its colonial oneness to a state of stagnation and dislocation. The ratio of 2:3 between industry and agriculture in South Korea in the latter years of the Japanese rule changed to 1:4 in 1955 and 1:6 in 1957.

The colonial oneness of industry in South Korea is also seen in its sectional composition. Some manufacturing industries which have opportunities of still continuing production are centered on such light industries chiefly serving military use as food industry and textile industry using American cotton, while heavy industry, in particular, the machine-building industry is in a state of bankruptcy.

The following list shows the sectional composition of manufacturing industries in South Korea.

Industry	1943 (in all Korea)	1948 (in South Korea)	1954 (in South Korea)
Metal	14	4	1
Machine-building	6	6	1
Chemicals	29	28	11
Textiles	17	41	26
Food	19	13	32
Miscellaneous Industries	15	8	29
Total	100	100	100

(According to the "Economic Year Book", 1955, published by the Bank of Korea in South Korea)

Metal and machine-building industries fail to produce such major goods as machine tools, pig iron, etc., but makes only aluminium utensils, nails, light bulbs, small tools and other miscellaneous metal goods.

The industry in South Korea as a whole is unable to recover its pre-war level of production, not to mention the pre-liberation level. Moreover, it is increasingly shrinking.

Only a few industries, manufacturing textiles and ready-made clothing for instance, have increased their output a bit, but even these industries are more and more unstable and are forced to curtail production on a big scale. (In 1956 the textile industry curtailed

its production by 20 per cent.) This was caused by the decrease of effective demands due to the impoverishment of the people after the war.

Contrary to the manufacturing industries, the output of the mining industry which has strategic significance for the American war-mongers has grown. The index of gold production rose to 203 (1949=100) in August 1951; copper to 387 in September 1952; and tungsten to 269 in July 1952. The output of tungsten was 7,741 tons in 1953 as against 1,019 tons in 1952.

Traitor Syngman Rhee in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists announced "Regulations on Disposition of State-owned Mines" in 1956. At the same time "U.S.-R.O.K. Joint Development Committee" was organized under the pretext of "rational management" of mines and "technical advance" to ensure the introduction of American monopoly capital and to put the mineral resources in South Korea under the U.S. colonial control.

Buying up tungsten and copper at lower prices, the U.S. imperialists have curbed the development of metal industry in South Korea. South Korea has been forced to export iron ore while importing iron and steel.

Contrary to the growth of mining production for export, the output of coal has been limited owing to the import of American coal. The supply of coal for three years from 1954 to 1956 was only 2,318,000 tons, of which 43.3 per cent was imported.

The overall deterioration of industry in

South Korea by the U.S. imperialists is shown in the small scale of enterprises. The shrinking of scale of factories was accelerated in the post-war period. At the end of October 1955 there were only seven factories which employed more than one thousand workers, while 92.1 per cent of all factories had less than 50 employees each—most of them had no more than 5 workers.

The following list shows the scale of factories in South Korea.

Year	Less than 50 employees (in percentage)	From 50 to 199 employees (in percentage)	200 employees or more (in percentage)
1948	87.4	10.4	2.2
October 1955	92.1	7.1	0.8

As to small-scale enterprises, such as handicraft, which form the majority of industries in South Korea, even the South Korean press pointed out: "We must admit that while agriculture in South Korea remains in a primitive form, the overwhelming part of its industry is of out-dated manufactory type"

The characteristic feature of the industry of South Korea is the general bankruptcy of middle and small enterprises. During the year 1956, 1,176 middle and small enterprises went bankrupt and in the first two months of 1957, 3,135 enterprises under the "Daihan Chamber of Commerce and Industry" stopped operation.

What caused such a bankruptcy?

Firstly, 62 per cent of them was due to the shortage of funds. Under the name of the "retrenchment policy" the U.S. imperialists laid stress on the loans to big enterprises of military significance while limiting to the minimum loans to middle and small enterprises producing consumer goods for the people.

Secondly, 20 per cent of the bankruptcy resulted from loss of markets. Domestic goods lost in the rivalry for markets with the American goods flowing in under the name of "aid".

Thirdly, the shortage of power was responsible for 18 per cent of bankruptcy. By February 1958, 82 per cent of all the enterprises in South Korea had stopped operation or were only partly operating.



A devastated factory in Seoul

The ruin and dependency of South Korean economy caused by the policies of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique have led to the worst poverty and starvation of the people in the South. Repression and exploitation are intensified against the working class in South Korea: the working day is 12 hours or longer, and in some cases reaches 17 hours. The intensification of labour is unprecedentedly high, while exploitation of women and juvenile workers is also very severe. Average wages of workers do not meet 50 per cent of the household expenses. To make matters worse, it is not unusual to protract the paying of wages for a few months or half a year.

Taxes are increasing thanks to sharply growing military expenses, various government charges and rocketing prices (prices rose thirtyfold in the period of 1950-1955), thus lowering the real wages of workers.

The overall bankruptcy of industry and agriculture along with mass discharge in South Korea is increasing the number of the unemployed day after day: now the number has reached 3,800,000.

The industry in South Korea has been drowned in a raging sea of ruin and bankruptcy—the sharp decrease of purchasing power and the serious shrinking of markets for home-manufactured goods due to the American “aid” have led to pseudo “surplus” of goods; the huge expansion of military expenditure resulting in a financial deficit has speeded up chronic inflation of currency.

BANKRUPTCY OF AGRICULTURE AND IMPOVERISHMENT OF THE PEASANTS IN SOUTH KOREA

Occupation of South Korea for over 13 years by the U.S. imperialists has turned South Korea, a granary, into a zone of famine.

The U.S. imperialists took over the dominant position held by the Japanese imperialists in the South Korean countryside, pursuing systematically the policy of working havoc on the rural economy in order to convert South Korea into a market for their surplus agricultural products.

The U.S. imperialists took over the greater part of the farm-land in South Korea formerly possessed by the Japanese imperialists, thus preserving the feudal relations of production in the South Korean countryside. Then they

carried out a deceptive “agrarian reform” based on “purchase and compensated distribution of land” in 1950, with the aim of paralysing the revolutionary spirit of the South Korean peasants, who were encouraged by the results of the democratic reforms enforced in the northern half of the Republic, and readjusting and consolidating the system of plunder of the South Korean peasants.

The predatory nature of this “reform” is evident by the condition of the South Korean peasants which remains as wretched as ever. Having palmed off 560,000 jungbo of barren land, which is so poor that it is impossible for the landlords to sell off individually, upon 1,650,000 peasant households under the cloak of “agrarian reform,” the Syngman Rhee clique exacted, according to figure they themselves have released, 16,869,280 suk of grain, without payment, from the peasants under the name of “redemption grain for the distributed land,” during the eight years since the “reform.”

The U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique have been wresting the bulk of the harvest from the peasants, on the excuse of “income tax on the land,” former land-tax, since the autumn of 1951. In doing so, they aimed at intensifying their pillage of cereals from the peasants, by changing the method of plunder from payment of taxes in cash to that in kind. Why they changed the method of plunder was clear. It had become disadvantageous for them to levy taxes in cash when the value of the currency had fallen so sharply owing to inflation.

The amount of grain taken away by the Syngman Rhee clique without payment, under the pretext of “redemption grain for the distributed land” and “income tax on the land,” reaches 58 to 70 per cent of gross output. In setting the “legal rate” for levying the “redemption grain for the distributed land” and the “income tax on the land” at 40 per cent of the average annual harvest, the Syngman Rhee clique based their calculation standard on the record harvest in the days of the Japanese imperialist rule. But the per unit crop yield in present-day South Korea is less than 70 per cent of that in the pre-liberation time. To add to this, there are the “irrigation fee,” the “pay in grain for the fertilizer loaned on trust,” the “loan of money on the security of rice” and so on, which means the biggest part of the harvest was taken away. According to the data released by the U.S. imperialists and

Syngman Rhee clique, of the total revenue of the puppet government, collected through taxation, the "income tax on the land" alone accounts for 30 to 50 per cent (The 1957 *Hanguok Almanac*). If the "redemption grain for the distributed land" and various other exactions are included, the total sum levied from the peasants by the Syngman Rhee clique is upwards of 80 per cent (The 1958 January issue of the South Korean magazine *Finance*).

The South Korean daily *Kyunghyang Shinmoon* reported on January 20, 1958 that despite the fact that more than 80 per cent of the total of the "redemption grain for the distributed land" was already levied and though the date of the delivery was already 3 years past, the Syngman Rhee clique transferred so far the ownership of only 27 per cent of the distributed land to the peasants. They have even gone so far as to take away the distributed land, on the ground that the peasants had failed to pay the "redemption grain" for it, and are "re-allocating" it.

This has recently further impoverished the poorer sections of the rural population in South Korea, while the process of land annexation by the landlords and rich peasants has been accelerated.

According to the figure published by the puppet Syngman Rhee government's "Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry," the number of peasant households that have less than a half jungbo of farm land increased from 32.77 per cent of the entire peasant households before the sham "agrarian reform" to 45 per cent in 1956 and those with less than one jungbo of land from 32.5 per cent to 34.48 per cent. This means that nearly 80 per cent of the peasant households are stuck to a small patch of land of less than a hectare each in South Korea.

The result of an investigation by the puppet government's "Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry" shows, the Seoul daily *Chosun Ilbo* reported, that during the year 1955-1956 the number of landlords and rich peasants increased with a big leap, that is, by 2,606 households, while 12,626 poor peasant households which had been tilling less than a half jungbo of land went bankrupt and ruined.

The U.S. imperialists have separated the South Korean agriculture from industry and dumped their "surplus" agricultural produce in South Korea against the will of the South Korean people.

During the past 12 odd years the United States forced the sale of 27 million suk of surplus grain on South Korea, at a price much higher than the world market price, from which it got enormous profits. At the same time, the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique, while giving full play to their practice of plunder of the peasants, have levied, at an incredibly low price, as "redemption grain," the last grain from the peasants, who are groaning under the heavy burden of exacting taxes and debts (According to the Monthly Report of the Hanguok Bank on the Result of the Investigation, of the total agricultural produce, the marketed portion accounted for only 28.7 per cent in 1956). According to the data published by the puppet Syngman Rhee's government, in 1956 the price of rice was 8,000 hwan per suk below production cost. And in 1957, according to the calculation done by the "Agricultural Guidance Institute" of the puppet government, the price of rice was 15,000 hwan per suk below production cost.

Such cruel plunder is making the South Korean peasants a slave to debt. The material collected by the "Agricultural Bank" under the puppet government shows that the indebted peasant households in South Korea account for 90 per cent of the entire peasant households (the 1958 January issue of the South Korean magazine *Finance*). The total debt of the South Korean peasants increased from 9 billion hwan in May 1953 to 20 billion hwan in 1954, and then to 70 billion hwan at the end of 1956. It had jumped up to 100 billion by the end of June 1957.

The material collected by the "Farmers Bank" tells us that of the total sum of the debt of the South Korean peasants the money officially loaned out to them by the "finance agencies" of the puppet government accounted for only 18.12 per cent, and the rest, that is, 81.88 per cent was borrowed from landlords, rich peasants, comprador capitalists and others who practise usury (the 1958 January issue of the *Finance* magazine).

The number of those peasant households which sell out their farm lands to pay off the debt and leave their farms is increasing year after year. In 1954, 100,000 peasant households left their farms, and in 1956 the peasants who had left their villages were 70 per cent of the unemployed in South Korea (January 8, 1956 *Chosun Ilbo*, Seoul).

In spite of such severe destruction of the

South Korean countryside, the Syngman Rhee clique allotted only 2 per cent of the budgeted revenue to the field of agriculture in 1957, whereas over 67 per cent was earmarked for the military and police appropriations. And even this 2 per cent was not fully made available.

According to the official figure, over 70 per cent of the total acreage of 1,198,600 odd jungbo of paddy fields was either rain-dependent or non-irrigated. In 1957, of the 9 billion hwan which was earmarked as loan to the peasants for farming, only 1.5 billion hwan had been paid out by the end of September last year, and even that only to landlords and rich peasants, so that they might use it as funds for usury. And of the budgeted "expenditure for land-improvement programme" only 17 per cent had been spent by the end of June, 1957.

Owing to the predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique the farm land is being continuously devastated in South Korea, with the result that the agricultural production is on the sharp decline. The U.S. imperialists have turned a vast tract of farm land, estimated at some 100,000 jungbo, into military bases, military roads, etc. They have not repaired the devastated reservoirs and irrigation facilities and river dikes for more than 10 years and deliberately hindered their restoration. Thus, the cultivated area in South Korea dropped from 2,220,000 odd jungbo in 1945 to 2,010,000 jungbo in 1955 (The South Korean news agency *Hapdong Tongshin* reported on December 7, 1956). It further went down to 1,960,000 jungbo in 1956. According to the South Korean magazine *Finance* of April 1956, there is more than 1,300,000 jungbo of reclaimable land in South Korea, 66 per cent of the total area under cultivation now, which, if reclaimed, would provide over 8,820,000 suk of grain for the population. But now this vast tract of land is used by American imperialist aggressors merely as hunting ground.

The U.S. imperialists forced upon the South Korean peasants the sale of American-made fertilizer, which is not suitable for the Korean soil, resulting in weakening the growth of plants.

According to the report of the South Korean news agency *Dongyang Tongshin*, on October 13, 1956, the application of American fertilizer caused the oxidation of the soil of 1,000,000 jungbo of farm land, bringing a loss

of 66.4 billion hwan upon the South Korean peasants. To add to this, the South Korean peasants annually suffer from floods which cause a great deal of damages to hundreds of thousands of jungbo of land.

The predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique has ruined the agricultural production in South Korea. The per *ban* (0.245 acre) yield of paddy decreased from an average of 1.7 suk in the days of the Japanese imperialist rule to 1.1-1.2 suk in 1956, and the production of rice went down by 30 per cent as compared with that towards the end of the Japanese imperialist domination of Korea. The total yield of summer grains in 1957 was no more than 5,200,000 suk, 55 per cent of the average annual yield during the years 1940-1944.

The shrinking of production is more and more conspicuous in industrial crops as against other crops. This has also resulted from the U.S. imperialist rule of South Korea.

Taking the average area annually sown to industrial crops in the period from 1940 to 1944 as 100, it was 40.3 per cent on an average during the years 1950-1955, and the proportion of the acreage sown to industrial crops to that sown to grain fell from 12.6 per cent to 6 per cent in the same period. The harvest of cotton decreased to 39.9 per cent during the same period (The 1955 issue of the *Yearly Report on the Statistics of Agriculture and Forestry* appearing in South Korea). The sharp decline in the production of industrial crops has also been brought about by the U.S. policy of forcible sale of surplus agricultural products. The U.S. imperialists have monopolized the sale of raw cotton in South Korea; over 95 per cent of raw cotton consumed in South Korea is brought from the United States.

There has also been a sharp decline in animal husbandry and sericulture in South Korea. According to the June (1956) issue of the *Monthly Report of the Industrial Bank* appearing in Seoul, during the years up to 1955 the number of cattle went down by 100,000 head. The *Sanup Kyungje Shinmoon* (Industrial Economic Daily) reported on January 1, 1957 that the number of peasant households engaged wholly in sericulture and animal husbandry accounts for only 0.005 per cent of the total peasant households in South Korea.

This sharp decline in agricultural production has inevitably resulted in further im-

poverishment of the living of the peasants. At present, a serious famine is sweeping the South Korean countryside, the South Korean press reported.

According to the material collected by "Ministry of Interior Affairs" of the puppet Syngman Rhee government, as of the beginning of March last year, known as the "hardest year in four thousand years," the foodless peasant households accounted for 16 per cent of the total peasant households in South Korea, or 340,316 households with a number of persons of 1,716,902 (the April 1957 issue of the South Korean magazine, *Finance*).

For all the bombastic announcement of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique in 1957 that the year's output of rice was 3 million suk more than in 1956, the "biggest bumper crop in twenty years" in South Korea making it "possible to export 100,000 suk of rice," the number of foodless peasants as early as the end of February this year had reached 3 million, according to sporadic data. Very contrary is the case in March this year. Almost all the peasant households ran out of food on the island of Cheju, 70 per cent of the peasant households were completely without food in South Kyungsang Province, and the same goes for North Kyungsang, South and North Cholla, Kangwon, Kyungki, and other provinces.

Having run amuck stepping up the expansion of armaments, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Syngman Rhee clique have taken no measures to save South Korea's rural economy from being ruined and peasants from starvation. More, they have the conscience to impose the heavy burden of food supply for their armies and their stupendous military expenditure upon the shoulders of the impoverished peasants of South Korea.

The bankruptcy of the rural economy and the impoverishment of the peasants in South Korea are solely attributable to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

COLONIAL MILITARIZATION POLICY OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS

From the very first day of their landing in South Korea, the blood thirsty American imperialists have been pursuing an aggressive

policy of colonizing the land in order to perpetuate their occupation. They have been attempting to convert South Korea into their military base, a spring-board for the invasion of the Asian mainland.

Immediately after the occupation of South Korea, the United States got busy erecting military bases and organizing the "national security forces"—the forerunner of the "ROK army," and source of cannon fodder for the American imperialists.

Furthermore, while the Joint U.S.S.R.-U.S.A. Commission was being conducted for the purpose of solving the Korean question peacefully, the U.S. attempted to sabotage the talks with their vicious schemes. It was during this period that they enlarged the Kimpo Airfield to accommodate B-29 bombers and built huge airfields in Moseulpo in Cheju Island and other places. Moreover, facilities at such ports as Pohang, Inchon, Pusan, Jinhai, Yosu, etc. were greatly expanded for naval bases; new military roads were laid to the 38th parallel while the entire area along the 38th parallel was fortified and trenches dug. Thus, from the first day of their occupation of South Korea they made preparations for an armed attack against the northern half of the Republic. And on November 13, 1945, the United States set up the "national defense command" to intensify their war preparation by expanding the South Korean puppet army which was under the direct control of the U.S. Army.

Furthermore, the American imperialists concocted the satellite Syngman Rhee government on August 15, 1948, and on August 24 of the same year they concluded the "U.S.-R.O.K. Temporary Military Pact". And on January 26, 1950, the "U.S.-R.O.K. Military Aid Pact" was signed which was followed by the "U.S.-R.O.K. Military Advisory Pact", thus completely legalizing their control over the puppet army.

At last in June 1950, the American imperialists instigating the Syngman Rhee clique opened an armed attack against the northern half of the Republic, which lasted three long bloody years. The Korean War taught a bitter lesson to those daydreamers who are out to make other's territories military bases and enslave other peoples. The American aggressors lost some 1,090,000 men and their expenditure ran into billions.

Yet the American imperialists are forgetting this historical lesson, and even before the



The U.S. imperialists bar the passage connecting the North and South

ink was dry on the document of the Korean Military Armistice Agreement which they themselves signed, they concluded on August 8, 1953 the so-called "U.S.-ROK Mutual Aid Pact" with the Syngman Rhee clique to "legalize" their permanent occupation of South Korea.

Article 4 of the pact recognizes that by mutual agreement the United States of America has the right to station within the territories of the "Republic of Korea" and its vicinity her army, navy, and air forces. It goes on to say that Syngman Rhee's Republic of Korea recognizes such right of the United States and the U.S. accepts such right "given" to her. And Article 6 states that the "Pact" will be effective indefinitely.

The American imperialists prevented the convocation of the Political Conference which the Armistice Agreement called for, and from the outset they have been bent on breaking the truce agreement. On the question of the P.O.W. exchange, the U.S. side in breach of the agreement detained some 48,000 P.O.W.s forcibly, and moreover, they refused to return those peaceful inhabitants whom they had kidnapped from the northern half of the Republic.

And they continued to stage repeated provocations against the northern half of the Republic. According to data our side formally presented to the American side, since the signing of the Armistice Agreement up until the end of April this year, the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique

violated our territorial air 616 times, involving 1,281 military air-craft in total.

They violated the Armistice Agreement 166 times by crossing over the military demarcation line or by making armed attacks against our area in the demilitarized zone, by dispatching the espionage agents, or by firing at our side.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique have been scheming to hinder the work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission by organizing riots. They even threatened the lives of the members of the Commission. Finally, in June 1956, they expelled the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams from South Korea. The U.S. imperial-

ists expanded the Syngman Rhee's puppet army to 31 divisions including the 10 "reserve" divisions from the original 16 divisions that existed at the time of the truce agreement.

Moreover, they have heavily armed the ROK army with U.S. made weapons. Because of the expansion of the puppet army, more and more South Korean youths and students have been forcibly taken into the army. Last year alone some 246,000 South Korean youths and students were forced into the army.

According to the dispatch of Tongyang News Agency from Seoul, the Syngman Rhee clique announced that at the beginning of this year they planned to add another 90,000 to 230,000, their original figure for the year. This means they are all out now to rope 320,000 youths and students into their army. And the "Kyonghyang Shinmoon," a daily published in Seoul, reported that the defence ministry of the puppet government planned to take university graduates, qualified teachers and students into the army. They conducted from May 1 a supplement draft throughout South Korea. Already 40 per cent of the university graduates of this year have been drafted, and the Syngman Rhee clique are trying to force the rest of the university graduates and even new students of military age into the army. Moreover, they have been drafting all the qualified teachers from April 15 including those who were to serve in the army in 1950.

This is clear evidence of how viciously the Syngman Rhee clique is acting to supply can-

non fodder to satisfy the demand of the U.S. To equip and maintain this greatly expanded army, the Syngman Rhee clique is increasing the military expenditures every year, apart from military "aid" from the U.S. imperialists.

According to the statistics in the "1956 Economy Year Book" compiled by the "Bank of Korea" in South Korea, the ratio of the military expenditure in their annual budget was 26 per cent in 1949, 59.5 per cent in 1950, 56.6 per cent in 1951, 45.5 per cent in 1952, 64.2 per cent in 1953, 58 per cent in 1954, 55.5 per cent in 1955 and 1956 (from July 1, 1955 to December 31, 1956) and in 1957 it grew to 67 per cent. Their military spending increased, if we compare with the year 1949 as the base, to 553 in 1950; 1,463 in 1951; 3,958 in 1952; 14,168 in 1953; 26,264 in 1954; 31,361 in 1955 to 1956; and 61,400 in 1957.

Furthermore, the American aggressors keep expanding their military bases throughout South Korea. Air fields have been either expanded or newly built in Osan, Kimpo, Pyongtaik, Kunsan, Pusan, and Pohang. Large numbers of F-100 sabre jets, and a huge air corps with large-size air-craft which can carry A-bombs have been brought in. In the following places, they built new air bases for the puppet "Syngman Rhee's air force": Yangkoo, Rinje, Yangyang, Kangneung, Yongdeungpo, Chunchon, Hoingsung, Wonju, Incheon, Suwon, Ryujoo, Chongju, Andong, Taejon, Riri, Rajoo, Jinhai, Woolsan, Kimhai, Kyongjoo, Taegu, Cheju etc. And in the ports of Incheon, Kunsan, Mokpo, Jinhai, Pusan, Pohang, and Samchuk naval bases have been greatly expanded. Thus, flagrantly violating the Military Armistice Agreement, they expanded and reinforced their military bases, and increased the equipment and the strength of the armed forces. And finally, on June 21, 1957, the American imperialists unilaterally announced the abrogation of Article

13-d of the Military Armistice Agreement which forbids illegal introduction of combat weapons to Korea, with a view to nullifying the truce agreement as a whole.

And on July 1, 1957, the "U.N. Command"—the main source of aggression against Korea—was moved to Seoul. Furthermore, on October 15 of the same year, the U.S. First Armoured Division in Japan was transferred to South Korea to be amalgamated with the 24th Division to form an "atomic division," in addition to the U.S. 7th Division.

Moreover, the U.S. aggressors brought into South Korea "Honest John" rockets and the 280 mm atomic cannons. At the same time, they moved the "Honest John" Rocket Battalion to South Korea from Japan. Frequently provocative military manoeuvres with the new type weapons are being held to aggravate tension in Korea.

In the latter part of the month of January this year, the U.S. aggressors' army and part of the Syngman Rhee's puppet army jointly held the so-called "atomic manoeuvres". Then at the end of February the puppet army held "atomic manoeuvres". On May 1 "Honest John" rockets, 280 mm atomic guns and 8 inch howitzers were given a "test firing" and on May 7, the American imperialists' aggressive army and the puppet navy staged jointly the so-called "landing operations in an imaginary atomic war" in South Korea.

The American imperialists who brought atomic weapons into South Korea are taking one step further and planning to convert South Korea into a guided missile launching base.

On July 4, they set up the "Fourth Missile Command" in the vicinity of Chunchun near the demarcation line.

All these facts eloquently bespeak the fact that the U.S. army is changing South Korea into one of their forward bases for their military adventures.

Emulation Drive To Honour Nation's Tenth Birth-Day

THE TENTH BIRTH-DAY of our glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—falls on the 9th of September this year.

The Korean people are looking forward to this red-letter day amid high political tone and labour struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland and socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic.

Lively preparations are under way in all parts of the Republic. Particularly, increased production emulation launched by the patriotic initiative of the working people to mark this red-letter day is recording new successes with each passing day.

The working people of state and cooperative industries, who pledged themselves at the beginning of the year to respond to the Party's appeal to "practise economy and increase production" by turning out 15 billion won worth of items (in terms of total industrial output value) above the annual state plan, are now determined to continue to explore all the inner reserves and ensure more production and construction than their first increased production target without extra labour, materials and funds.

During the two months from March 20 to May 20 alone, many emulation drive rallies were held at each factory and enterprise to mark the tenth anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K., and the sum total of new increased production targets reached at the rallies brought additional increased production value of 5.93 billion won to their original increased production target. Moreover, they have explored 2.9 billion won worth of reserves for economization over and above that envisaged in their plan at the beginning of the year. And the workers of major factories and enterprises, which have a wealth of resources for exports and are in a position to obtain foreign currency, are determined to send the countryside for the mechanization of agriculture 1,154 tractors and 869 trucks with

the huge reserves they explored during the current increased production drive.

Such resolve of the workers in the northern part of the Republic has borne its first fruit. They overfulfilled the first-quarter plan of state and cooperative industries by 7 per cent (in terms of gross output value) and the plan including the increased production target by one per cent. This means 31 per cent higher, state-run industry being 27 per cent and cooperative-run industry 64 per cent, than the corresponding period of last year.

To amplify the successes in the emulation drive in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the D.P.R.K., the workers and technicians of each factory and enterprise are unfolding a broad collective innovation movement. This movement represents a popular socialist emulation drive to enhance the collective wisdom and ability of the labouring masses and to lead the entire workers to the level of advanced production innovators. The expansion of this movement enables each enterprise to greatly contribute to the speeding up of socialist construction by mobilizing every inner reserves to the greatest possible extent, raising the productivity of labour, cutting production cost and enhancing the technical and cultural level of the working people.

At present, a renovation and inventive rationalization movement is being widely encouraged in every department of the national economy in keeping with the intensive popularization of advanced technique and work methods achieved by production innovators. Workers of the metallurgical industry are systematically increasing the output of pig iron, steel and granulated iron while improving the quality by collectively developing the technical innovation movement for prolonging the serviceable life of blast furnaces, shortening the smelting hour and raising the operation rate of rolling machines.

The workers of the smelting and coke-oven shop of the Hwanghai Iron Works achieved

in the first month after commissioning an increase of 1,672 tons of pig iron and 4,808 tons of coke over their monthly targets respectively. This means that the co-efficient of utilization of blast furnaces is raised by far as against the pre-liberation days (before August 15, 1945), and the unit output volume of coke oven exceeded the pre-liberation level 2.5 times. Resolved to turn out 10,000 more tons of pig iron and 11,800 more tons of coke than the plan set at the beginning of the year they are now raising the production capacity of blast furnaces and coke ovens.

Also at the Hwanghai Iron Works the builders on the construction sites of thick plate shop with the annual capacity of 150,000 tons and thin plate shop with the annual capacity of 60,000 tons are pushing ahead with their work to complete each of the shops over one month ahead of schedule so that the latter may be commissioned before next May Day and the former before August 15 next year. The workers of the Chungjin Steel Works are prolonging the serviceable life of furnaces by 20-30 per cent, and the workers in the construction department of the Kim Chaik Iron Works are carrying through their resolve to complete the work of reconstructing blast furnace No. 2 by November this year, 7 months ahead of schedule.

In the coal industry, the movement for tunnelling more than 100 metre per month at high speed started early in 1957 by the initiative of Kim Jik Hyun, Twice Hero of Labour and driller of the Aoji Colliery, and the movements for securing reserve coal deposits, for increasing the hewing rate and for raising the capacity of coal shipping facilities are being widely encouraged.

In the Aoji Coal Mine, the miners are successfully fulfilling their additional increase production target to mark the tenth anniversary of the D.P.R.K. Their new target is to economize a total of over 40,000,000 won in addition to their original plan at the beginning of the year, to produce another 100,000 tons of coal above the state plan and to ensure 3,380 metres of tunnelling. Many high speed tunnelling brigades are achieving more than 140 metres per month, and recently the Shin Yung Keun brigade of the Kocham Coal Mine succeeded in tunnelling 215 metres. Many coal mines fulfilled their targets ahead of the time set for the first half of the year. As of May 23, the Ranam Coal Mine overfulfilled its first half year target for tunnelling

by 94 per cent and produced another 990 tons of coal above their plan.

In the machine-building industry, experience-exchange-meetings and technical competition meetings are being organized to popularize the experiences gained by the innovators in high speed cutting method, efficient utilization of 480 minutes movement and no-casting-reject movement, thereby establishing new norms of work.

In the field of cement production, the struggle for prolonging the operation time of kilns is being intensified and the workers of cement factories are going over from 100-day non-accident operation to 150-day non-accident operation. The workers and technicians of the Chunnai-ri Cement Factory are vigorously pushing ahead with their struggle to economize over 23 million won and to produce over 57,000 more tons of cement than the state plan within the year.

Great events are taking place on the construction site of the Shinmadong Cement Factory which is being furnished with up-to-date equipment thanks to the aid of the great Soviet Union. The factory is expected to produce 400,000 tons of cement annually. And the builders there are resolved to celebrate the tenth anniversary by pushing ahead with their plan to complete the work 14 months ahead of schedule so that the operation of the factory can be started before next May Day.

Fresh innovations are being introduced in the field of the ore mining industry, too. The workers of the Hasung Iron Mine resolved to economize various materials including 110 tons of cement, save 30,920 man-days and to fulfil the current year's production target which is 212.5 per cent higher than last year. They overfulfilled their first half year target by 9 per cent. As of May 20, the Chunnam Lead Mine overfulfilled the first half year target by 7 per cent. Along with the growth of production, many mines are establishing new norms in raising the quality of ore. The workers of the Kapsan Mine are waging a struggle to raise the rate of extraction of ore to over 90 per cent.

In the chemical industry, too, increased production emulation is mounting ever higher.

The workers in the ammonium sulphate fertilizer shop of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory, who pledged to send additional 25,000 tons of ammonium sulphate fertilizer to the countryside, reduced production cost by 2.4 per cent by introducing widely separate ac-

counting system. And the workers of the Heungnam Ammonium Nitrate Factory entered into an increased production emulation no sooner than the factory started operation and won its first victory by overfulfilling the target set for May.

To satisfy the demand for timber which is needed in large quantities for the rehabilitation of our country, the workers of the Yopyong Forestry Centre, Ryanggang Province, are translating their resolve into reality by producing another 20,000 cubic metres more of timber than the state plan and reducing production cost by over 4.5 million won.

Besides, multi-spindle, multi-loom movement in the field of textile industry, combined brigade movement in the field of construction, perfect installation movement in the field of electricity, the movement for shortening the time of stoppage of freight cars and the method for prolonged running without readjusting the fire box in the field of railway transport, and other work of actively popularizing the advanced experiences and rationalization proposals are being unfolded vigorously.

The workers of the Pyongyang Textile Mill are scoring successes in carrying out their resolve to produce an aggregate of 1.22 billion won worth material or 330 million won more than the original plan set at the beginning of the year, without additional material, equipment and labour.

Particularly, in response to the resolutions "On improving and strengthening foodstuff processing industry and production of daily necessities," adopted by the Plenum of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea held in June last, the enthusiasm of the workers for increased production is surging higher than ever.

Adhering to the spirit of the resolutions of the June Plenum, the Ministry of Light Industry worked out measures to produce more than 30,000 items of food and daily necessities by the end of the First Five-Year Plan, to raise their quality and to reduce production cost.

The workers of all the food processing factories under the Ministry of Light Industry, who have put out over 100 new kinds of processed foodstuffs since the first day of this year, are waging a vigorous struggle to bring in a short time innovations in food processing industry. This struggle is also participated in by producers' cooperative members.

The workers of the Ryongsung Meat Packing Factory are resolved to expand the variety of processed food to 288 per cent and to increase production 3.8 times compared with the end of May last. To this end, establishments for productive purposes are being newly built. A four-storied fruit cannery with the floor space of 5,000 square metres equipped with up-to-date installations will be built before August 15 this year. To produce more canned goods and other various processed foodstuffs, mobile canneries are widely introduced and prepared to go to the places where resources are found abundantly.

Kaesong food processing producers' cooperative, introducing innovation in food processing, is preparing to produce 1,000 tons of pickled vegetables, enough to supply one-fifth of the Kaesong citizens at cheap prices within this year. At the same time, this cooperative is making brisk preparations to build processing shops with a view to producing 5,000 tons of pickle to meet the demand of the entire Kaesong citizens within next two or three years.

The Local Industrial Bureau under the Pyongyang City People's Committee held a meeting and adopted relevant measures to successfully carry out the resolutions of Plenum of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea on improving and strengthening foodstuff processing industry and production of daily necessities. At the meeting, the leading personnel of the local industrial factories in Pyongyang proposed to expand new items to 680 (including those of daily necessities and processed foodstuffs).

The workers and technicians of the Pyongyang Daily Necessities Factory, who worked out measures to expand to over 110 items of daily necessities, have already produced 84 items of trial goods.

In the field of trade and commodity circulation, too, emulation drives are in full swing to mark the tenth anniversary of the Republic with higher labour successes. Moreover, the workers in this field are exerting every effort to establish a firmer business system and method of work for the socialist trade.

The entire office employees in the northern part of the Republic have made up their mind to give the state a benefit of over 16 million won by curtailing expenditures and economizing stationeries and office supplies.

Builders of our democratic capital are determined to build modern houses for 20,000

households within the year by carrying through the Party directive on the going over to the prefabricated building method. As of May 31 housing construction for 17,881 working people's households started. Particularly, during the ten days from May 21 to 31 alone, housing construction was started for over 1,600 households, of which houses for 853 households have already been constructed.

Thanks to the burning enthusiasm for construction of the workers of the trusts under the Pyongyang Construction Bureau, Ministry of Construction and Building Materials Industry, reserves for building multi-storied modern houses to accommodate 1,500 families were recently explored. In this way, building workers of Pyongyang city came out to build modern houses for 14,300 households by the end of September, 3 months ahead of schedule. And they are resolved to take advantage of the 3 month's time thus gained and to start ahead of time construction of a grand opera house accommodating 2,000 (originally proposed to be built by the 15th Anniversary of the August 15 Liberation in 1960), an acrobatic theatre, an open-air theatre (accommodating 10,000), a grand Children's Palace, a reception hall for distinguished guests, and other buildings such as a briquette factory, schools, shops, institutes and hotels.

Miracles are taking place at every minute and hour on the construction site of Pyongyang city. Up until last year, it took 2 hours to assemble a modern multi-storied flat for one household, but now it takes only 16 minutes.

The construction of Pyongyang, our democratic capital, is also participated in by students who are rendering distinguished labour merits. The students of the Kim Il Sung University, who came out to turn the historic Mt. Daisung into a beautiful park, completed the

laying out of the roads of over 40 ri (10 ri is 4 km) long in a month by cutting through rock and filling in ravines. Also the students of the Songdo Political Economy Institute who are mobilized to turn the scenic Taidong River bank into a pleasant and cultural recreation ground for the working people fulfilled in one month their quota for 5 months while fighting against the rising current.

Enthusiasm of the patriotic peasants in the increased production drive to mark the tenth anniversary is also mounting with each passing day. The peasants who have basically completed the cooperativization of agriculture, while further consolidating their great community organizationally and economically, are waging a fierce struggle to achieve their increased production target of 3.95 million tons of grain as against the state plan of 3.3 million tons. As of May 31, they transplanted rice seedlings on 353,450 jungbo, which means an increase of 132,300 jungbo over the corresponding period of last year, overcoming with credit the prolonged drought. In this period, the peasants in each locality planted cotton on 57,400 jungbo, adopting positively the humus-pot transplanting method.

Also agricultural cooperatives in each locality ensured irrigation on the vast area of fields by establishing irrigation system on dry-fields.

In this way, the working people in the northern part of the Republic, more firmly rallied around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, are registering unprecedented labour successes in the increased production emulation movement in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

SUH HONG RIN

KOREAN-FRENCH FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY FOUNDED

The inaugural meeting of the Korean-French Friendship Society was held on June 20 at the State Art Theatre in Pyongyang.

The meeting was attended by a number of the working people in Pyongyang, workers of political parties, social organizations and government organs, workers in the field of science, culture, art and the press, and students of higher educational institutions.

Also present at the meeting were the members of the French journalists' delegation and Abdul Rahman Abukosse, Editor-in-Chief of *Al Batang* of the United Arab Republic, both on a visit to Korea.

The main speech was delivered by Hyun Pil Hoon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union.

Pointing out that the present inaugural meeting is of great significance for the development of relations between the Korean and French peoples, he said that all attendants of the meeting unanimously support the founding of the Korean-French Friendship Society.

The Korean people, he continued, pay high tribute to the glorious revolutionary tradition of the French people who held aloft the banner of the Paris Commune, and the *Internationale* written by Pottier, a French revolutionary fighter and poet, has now become our song, and at the same time, the song of the working masses of the whole world. He said that once Maurice Courant, a Frenchman, intended to introduce Korea to France by writing a book *Bibliographie Coréenne* (Paris, 1897), but such an endeavour made no further progress after Korea's occupation by the Japanese imperialists. For many years even after the country's liberation, the imperialists suppressed many happenings in Korea to be understood correctly by the French people.

However, today the friendly relations between the Korean and French peoples, he continued, have already resumed a normal course



Korean artists and men of culture get together with the French journalists after the inaugural meeting of the Korean-French Friendship Society

and the attendance of representative of the Workers' Party of Korea at the 14th Congress of the French Communist Party in 1956 and the visit to our country of the delegation of the French Communist Party at the beginning of 1958 are of important significance.

In order to promote mutual understanding between Korea and France, friendly relations should be further developed. He further noted that the principle of peaceful coexistence un-animously recognized by the honest-minded people of the world is a stimulus to such relations among peoples and the friendly relations between the Korean and French peoples should be based on this principle.

In conclusion he expressed his confidence that the Korean-French Friendship Society will greatly contribute not only to the work of strengthening the friendly relations between our two peoples, but will also be conducive to the cause of peace in Europe and Asia and to the consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and co-operation among peoples. For this reason, he said, the founding of the Korean-French Friendship Society will enjoy the welcome and support of all people of good-will in France.

His speech was followed by congratulatory speeches by public figures of all strata.

The first to speak was Dr. Ke Eung Sang, President of the Academy of Agronomy.

Making it clear that he supports the founding of the Korean-French Friendship Society as a man of science, he said that the loftiest duty of all scientists of our era is to make science serve not war, but peace, and that to this end Korean scientists should open up a way through the Korean-French Friendship Society to promote mutual understanding and contacts with advanced French scientists, assimilate their scientific achievements and acquaint the French colleagues with the great scientific successes achieved in our country after liberation.

Choi Seung Hi, People's Artiste, and Jung Kwan Chul, Merited Artist, each spoke in congratulations.

The Korean people, they said, are well aware that the French people are a glorious people with an excellent cultural tradition, who have made a great contribution to the struggle for freedom and human rights and the development and prosperity of human culture.

They both supported the founding of the Korean-French Friendship Society, saying that if our two peoples with such long-standing cultural traditions promote mutual visits and cultural exchange, it will greatly conduce to the development of culture of the two countries and to world peace.

Then Raymond Lavigne, leader of the French journalists' delegation, Claude Lanzmann and Armand Gatti, members of the delegation, spoke.

Raymond Lavigne expressed admiration for the Korean people who have reconstructed their country into such splendid one even though they had suffered for decades under the colonial rule and were again subjected to destruction, plunder and slaughter in the three-year long armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists only five years after the country's liberation. He added that he had come to know that such glorious forward march of the people would have been impossible without the encouragement and guidance of the great Workers' Party of Korea and the popular government headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung. Speaking on behalf of the French journalists' delegation, he said in a voice filled with deep emotion that they had come to love Korea sincerely, to feel a common mind and spirit with the Korean people, and that

they were on a visit to their dear brothers' home.

As soon as he returns to France, he said, he would set up the Franco-Korean Friendship Society. He wished the Korean-French Friendship Society great success in its work, and expressed the hope that Korea would be united at an early date and achieve successes in all fields of her national life.

Claude Ranzmann who spoke next told how deeply he had been impressed by what he witnessed during his 20 days' stay in Korea, and said he would convey all this to the French people with the help of figures and charts.

Emphasising that the French workers, peasants, students, artists and intellectuals who have now risen up in the decisive struggle against fascism are bound to win because they value their long-standing revolutionary tradition, he said that Korean and French peoples should be united for peace through friendly relations.

Lastly Armand Gatti said in his congratulatory speech that the Korean people always had fought unflinchingly against foreign invaders throughout their long history, and expressed admiration at the heroic struggle of the Korean people in the March 1 Uprising of 1919 and during the three-year long Fatherland Liberation War.

Today Korean people, he said, are a people who defied death in order to create a new society. Lastly he added that friendly relations between Korea and France should be further consolidated.

At the meeting congratulatory telegrams from various social organizations at home and from public figures in France were read out and the Rules of the Korean-French Friendship Society were unanimously adopted.

At the meeting a 23 member Council of the Society comprising Li Il Kyung, Han Sul Ya, Huh Jung Sook, Hyun Pil Hoon and others was elected, and the Council elected a seven member Standing Committee of the Society comprising Li Il Kyung, Han Sul Ya, Huh Jung Sook, Hyun Pil Hoon, Li Myun Sang, Ke Eung Sang, and Pak Yung Shin.

Hyun Pil Hoon was elected Chairman, Ke Eung Sang and Li Myun Sang Vice-Chairmen of the Society.

AN BYONG NYONG



HISTORIC SCENE OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE PARTISAN WARFARE

An historic scene of partisan warfare conducted by the Anti-Japanese Partisan units led by Marshal Kim Il Sung was recently found in the thick forest of Mt. Baikdoo.

The scene of the struggle waged for freedom and independence of the Korean people under the Japanese tyranny was found at the foot of the Chungbong Peak hidden in the thick forest of Mt. Baikdoo, about 8 kilometres away from the lumbering ground of the Bochun Timber Station. There are 22 trees, on which trunks were written revolutionary slogans, and also traces of camping and ploughing are to be seen.

Many visitors come to see the historic scene.

SECOND COKE OVEN OF KIM CHAIK IRON WORKS COM- MISSIONED

The severely war-damaged second Coke Oven in the Kim Chaik Iron Works which has an annual capacity of 300,000 tons was restored and put into commission on June 13.

Thanks to the creative endeavour of our workers and technicians the reconstruction of the coke oven more than 70 per cent of which were destroyed took only about a year, and parts of the oven were remodeled to raise production capacity.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN THE TECHNICAL RENOVATION

Workers of the smelting shop of the Moonpyung Refinery are devoting their energies to raise the extraction rate in order to fulfil their resolve for increased production. Recently their extraction rate has

reached 96.3 per cent, 2 per cent higher than envisaged in the end of the Five-Year Plan, thus attaining the level of advanced countries. The workers are now up in emulation drive for increased production.

A WEAVER FULFILLED HER FIVE-YEAR PLAN QUOTA

Seung Chang Sook, a weaver of the Pyongyang Silk Textile Mill, carried out her Five-Year Plan quota by May 13. Patriotic zeal to carry out the First Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule has brought such a brilliant result.

However, she is not going to rest on her achievement, but has set a new goal. She will weave 7,200 more metres of silk fabrics by the end of this year.

ASSEMBLY-LINE METHOD MARKED PROGRESS IN RE- BUILDING PYONGYANG

Upholding the call of the Workers' Party of Korea for a wide introduction of assembly-line method in construction, this year the builders in Pyongyang boldly adopted the assembly-line method in construction in their endeavour to rebuild rapidly the democratic capital into a more beautiful, more grand and more modern city.

Today in dwelling house construction only the assembly-line method is exclusively used in Pyongyang and the assembling rate in construction is 95 per cent.

HOUSES FOR 50,453 FA- MILIES

Builders in Pyongyang and in all parts of the country have achieved a huge success by unfolding a collective renovation drive in building dwelling houses this year.

From January to May 31 this year, work has been started to erect dwelling houses for 50,453 households (except the house building programmes of the agricultural co-operatives) in the country. Already

7,154 families were housed in new quarters. During the month of May alone, housing construction for 15,539 households were started. And 3,152 households have new homes now.

Such great success was possible because of the constant efforts of the nation's construction workers who, upholding the Party's call, have been working for raising the efficiency of assembly-line method and mechanization in building dwelling houses, and for quickening the tempo of high-speed assembly.

WORKERS' APARTMENT HOUSE TO ACCOMMODATE 618 FAMILIES COMPLETED

A multi-story apartment house for workers was brought to completion at the beginning of June. It was built by the Ministry of Light Industry by the pre-fabricated method and it stands near the Taidong River in the East Section of Pyongyang. The new building has a floor space of 20,000 square metres and will accommodate 618 families. Its frontage is 400 metres long. To suite the Korean way of life each apartment is provided with an under-floor-heated room besides a board-floor room. Each unit has hot-water supply system and heating arrangement. In the ground floor there are a grocery, restaurant, a Light Industry Ministry-run store and post office.

NUMBERS OF JUNIOR MID- DLE SCHOOL TEACHERS TRAINED

With a view to enforcing the compulsory seven-year schooling system during the First Five-Year Plan period, preparations are now well under way. During this school year (1957-1958), more than 7,400 teachers for junior middle schools are to be trained.

Ministry of Education and Culture has already trained 2,700 teachers. It is expected a sufficient number of teachers will come out by the end of August next year.

40 MORE CAMPING-GROUNDS OPENED

To provide the school children with more camping facilities, recently 40 more camping-grounds were newly opened in our country.

In selecting the camping sites special consideration was given to the conditions for the cultivation of children's feelings and emotions as well as for the promotion of their health. Scenic places were chosen where the children can enjoy sea-bathing and hiking and get easily meat and vegetables.

Following the opening of the old camps in the middle of July, the new ones began to receive children from the latter part of the month. And school children from all parts of the country are enjoying a joyous camp life.

It is expected this year more than 40 thousands of boys and girls are to spend their summer vacation in camping.

OVER 35,000 STUDENTS HELP SANITATION WORK

More than 35,000 teachers and students of medical institutes and colleges throughout the country took part in the national drive to improve sanitary conditions and exterminate Distoma. For about one month from the beginning of June they worked mainly in South Pyongan, South Hwanghai, Jagang, Kangwon Provinces and Kaesong City to help the population acquire more know-

ledge on sanitation and hygiene and to wipe out Distoma. Already, considerable success has been scored in exterminating the carriers of Distoma.

OUR FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION JOINED THE I.F.F.A.

The general meeting of the International Federation of Football Associations held in Stockholm at the beginning of June made the Football Association of the D.P.R.K. a full member of the international body. Seven athletic associations of our country—basketball, volleyball, table tennis, boxing, ice skating and shooting and football—are full members of the corresponding international organizations.

NEW ANCIENT TOMBS UNEARTHED

Recently ancient tombs were found in the Uhjidon (North Hwanghai Province) and Kiyang (South Pyongan Province) irrigation construction sites.

Bronze articles were uncovered in the ancient tombs. It is estimated that they were made about 2,000 years ago.

The recently discovered tomb in Yaksoo-ri, Kangsu County, where the Kiyang irrigation work is carried on has anterior and posterior chambers.

On the walls are portraits of man and woman, probably those of occupying the tombs, as well as the various colourful paintings showing customs and habits of the time.

These murals are akin to the contents of Anak Tomb No.3, which are believed to have been made 1,600 years ago and are valuable materials for comparative study.

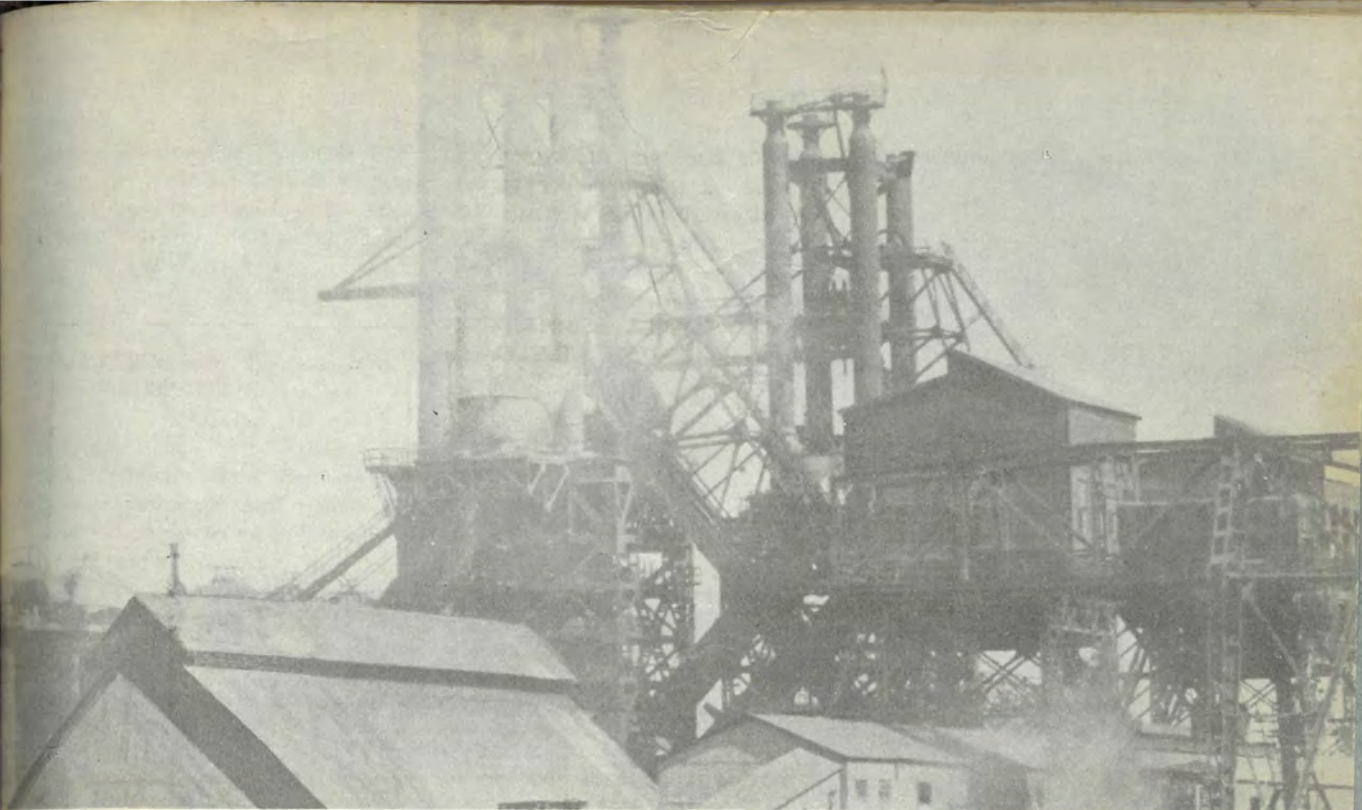
BODIES OF 800 VICTIMS OF U.S. ATROCITIES UNCAVED

Recently another incident of a wanton mass slaughter of innocent Korean people by the American imperialist aggressive forces during their temporary occupation of the northern part of our Republic during the Fatherland Liberation War was uncovered after seven years in the pit of the Rakyun Mine in Jangyun County, South Hwanghai Province. Early in June, over 800 bodies of inhabitants of neighbouring villages who were cold-bloodedly killed by the American imperialist bandits after serious tortures were discovered.

The people were deeply touched at the pitiable sight of many remains buried in the deep pit for more than seven years.

Such atrocities evoked people's hate for, and indignation against, the American imperialists.

On June 15, funeral ceremonies in memory of the victims were held in the mine where the bodies were found.



TODAY'S KIMCHAIK IRON WORKS

During the Fatherland Liberation War, U.S. air pirates showered tens of hundreds of bombs upon the Kimchaik Iron Works. They boasted then that the blast-furnace and coke-ovens of the Works would "never be able to fetch their breath again."

But the Korean people have restored them in the postwar period, and new wonders are performed at the Iron Works. Of late, Coke-oven No. 2 with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons has been put into operation.

Top: A view of the imposing blast-furnace of the Kimchaik Iron Works

Bottom: The newly commissioned Coke-oven No. 2

