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U.S. IMPERIALISTS, GET OUT OF THE TAIWAN STRAITS!

The U.S. imperialists are now engaged in naked provocative acts in the Taiwan Straits, not only threatening the Chinese people but also jeopardizing the peace and security in the Far East and the world. This is their open challenge to the peace-loving people of the world.

In full support of the statement issued by Chou En-lai, Premier of the People's Republic of China, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 12 issued a statement. In its statement, the D.P.R.K. Government denounced the unlawful occupation of Taiwan by the U.S. imperialists and their reckless provocative acts in that area, and expressed firm support of the unanimous determination of the Chinese people to liberate their territory.

The entire Korean people support the statement issued by their Government and vehemently condemn the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are playing with fire in the Taiwan Straits area.

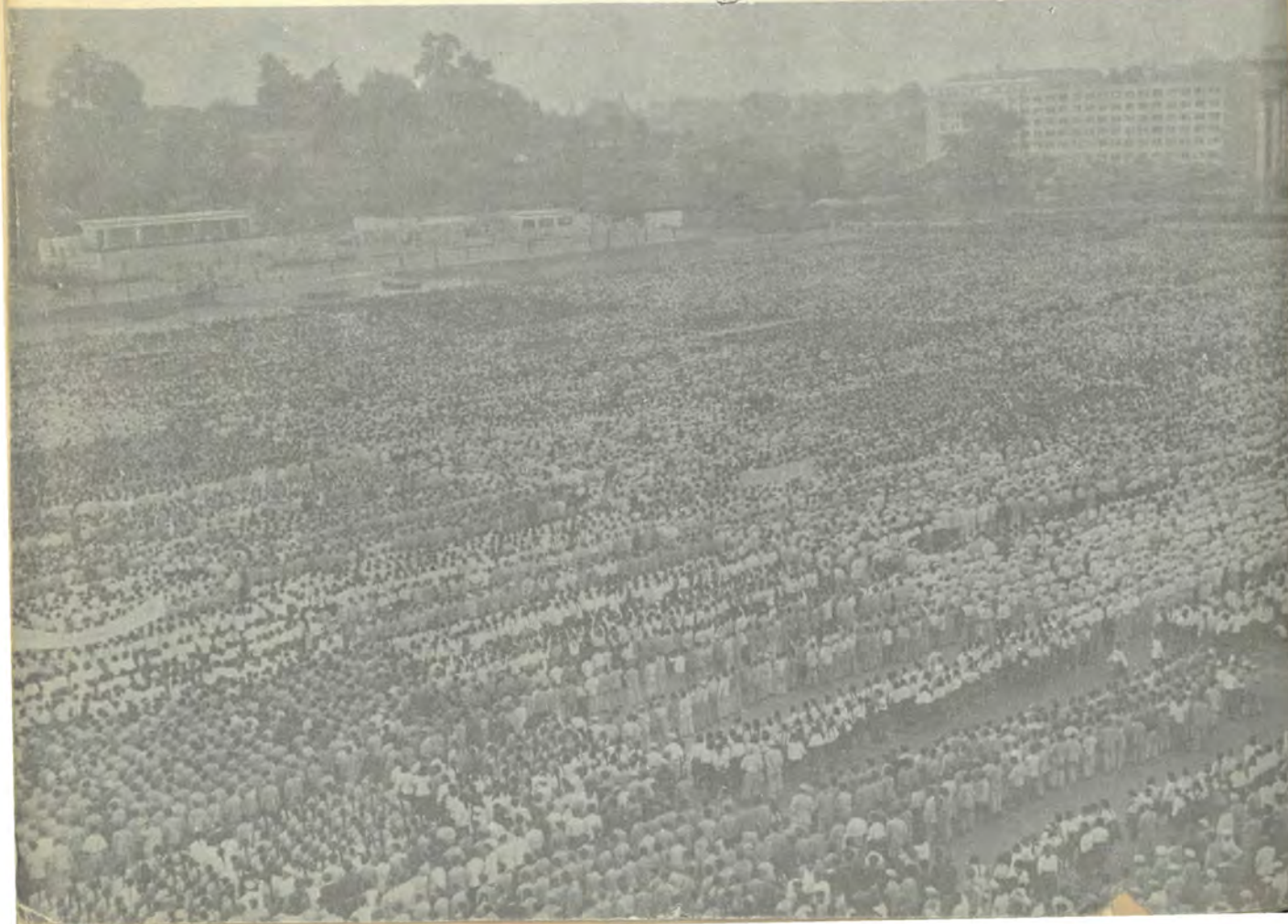
Citizens of Pyongyang called a meeting on September 13, and they resolutely condemned the schemes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to precipitate a war in the Taiwan Straits area and strongly demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from the area.

Full of hatred and indignation at the U.S. aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean and Chinese peoples, who disturb the peace and security of the world, the participants numbering 300,000 strongly expressed their resolve to march side by side with their brotherly Chinese people for the preservation of peace in Asia against the schemes of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a war.



U.S. imperialists, get out of the Taiwan Straits!

Pyongyang citizens gather to condemn U.S. provocation



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FRONT COVER: Good Harvest
BACK COVER: At the Ryunjong Pond, Mt. Keumgang

The Idea of Great October in the Life of Korean People

FORTY odd years have passed since the Great October Revolution which ushered in a new era in the history of mankind.

Ever since, the idea of the October has aroused the masses of working people all over the world to the great struggle for liberation and to the fight for the historic triumph of peace and socialism. Since the October Revolution, great revolutionary changes and social progress have taken place in the world.

Over 35 per cent of the world population are united in the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. The might of socialism has grown in all spheres of politics, economy and science, and the forces of socialism decisively prevail over the forces of imperialism.

The great banner of the October beaconing to victory the Korean people who were in grim circumstances opened up the road to liberation.

Inspired by the idea of the October, in 1919 the Korean people rose up in the nation-wide March 1 Uprising against the Japanese colonialists.

Following the March 1 Uprising, Korean people's struggle for national liberation against Japanese imperialism entered a new stage upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism. Moreover, the working class began to lead the struggle. Especially, in the thirties when the Japanese colonialists tightened their fascist oppression, the Korean people's national liberation struggle developed into an active armed struggle. Staunch Korean Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, took up arms to wage persistent armed struggle for the restoration of the fatherland.

Maintaining close relations with international revolutionary movement and close contacts with the revolutionary organizations at home and abroad, the staunch Korean Communists rallied around them the broad revolutionary forces based on the worker-peasant alliance and thereby firmly built a mass basis.

By leading the revolutionary struggle the staunch Korean Communists laid the ideological and organizational foundation for founding a new type of Marxist-Leninist Party in Korea, and established the brilliant tradition of the Korean people's revolutionary struggle.

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

With the liberation of their country by the great Soviet Army, the long-cherished desire of the Korean people came true. Korean people were provided with the possibilities for building a new life along the highway to freedom and happiness indicated by the October.

The Soviet Army stationed in North Korea rendering in every way disinterested assistance ensured the Korean people possibilities for developing their country along democratic lines.

The Korean people have the powerful Workers' Party of Korea which has inherited the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Guided by Marxism-Leninism in its activity, the Workers' Party of Korea has correctly organized and led the Korean people to victory after victory. Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people founded for the first time in their history their own power, and embarked upon the glorious path of creating a new history. Under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea, in the northern part of the country, democratic reforms were successfully carried out and a powerful democratic base was set up. The strengthening of the democratic base in the North, the guarantee for the peaceful unification of the country, accelerated the further advance of the people's democratic revolution.

The three-year long war provoked by the American imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique interrupted the peaceful construction of the Korean people bringing untold suffering to them.

The Korean people, however, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, went through the grim trial and won great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

The basic tasks the Workers' Party of Korea outlined in the post-war period were to rehabilitate and develop speedily the war-ruined national economy so as to recover within a short space of time the people's living which was so deteriorated. The Workers' Party of Korea laid down the line of ensuring priority growth of heavy industry with simultaneous advance of light industry and agriculture. This line proved absolutely correct. The heavy war wounds were healed in the

shortest time possible, and in 1957 industrial output value was 2.8 times that in the pre-war days.

The Workers' Party of Korea led agriculture from the scattered private economy to the socialist collective economy. As a result, an unprecedented upswing has marked our agriculture. Last year, despite severe drought, our peasants gathered 3,200,000 tons of grains. This year, too, a drought struck us, nevertheless grain harvest is expected to reach between 3,600,000 and 3,700,000 tons. Indeed, a bumper harvest!

Material and technical foundations of our national economy have been unprecedentedly strengthened, and the socialist relations of production have won completely both in our towns and countryside. This has opened up bright vistas for the development of the productive forces in our country.

The First Five-Year Plan, which marks a new stage in the building of socialism in the North, is successfully being carried out, and our national economy is rapidly striding ahead. In 1957, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan, industrial output value increased by 44 per cent compared with the previous year, and industrial output value in the first half of this year was 34 per cent greater than in the same period of last year.

The Korean people now turn out the latest type of machinery and equipment in their machine-building factories; they have built on their own a blast furnace and smelt ore and have built new light industry bases. Our working people have pledged themselves to fulfil the current Five-Year Plan 18 months ahead of schedule, and they are all the more strenuously engaged in the creative endeavour.

Big changes have taken place not only in the building of socialist economy. Great changes are also taking place in the consciousness of people. Every description of obsolete customs and habits is being done away with, and new socialist morals are being established. Cultural and sanitary conditions in towns and countryside are being further improved. In short, a great upsurge marks all fields of politics, economy and culture in our country, which makes a big leap forward with each passing day. And the nation is becoming more prosperous.

At every stage of the revolution, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ko-

rea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down the lines and policies most correctly reflecting the law-governed process of the social development, and organized and led the masses of people. This has enabled the Korean people to win great victories.

The activities of the Workers' Party of Korea, all in the interests of the people, have won it the wholehearted trust of the masses of people. The Party is deeply rooted among the masses of people, who, as their experiences have convinced them, trust the policy of the Party and follow, and entrust their destiny to, the Party. This is the source of the inexhaustible creative energy and high revolutionary spirit of the Korean people.

The entire Korean people are seething with revolutionary zeal and they are working wonders hour after hour. In the Hwanghai Iron Works, Korean workers reconstructed and built in a year a blast furnace and coke oven, which would have taken ten years in the days of the Japanese imperialists' rule.

Moreover, workers of the Hwanghai Iron Works have succeeded in employing ferrocoke in the production of pig iron. This is a great contribution to the development of ferrous-metallurgical industry not only in Korea but also in the world.

Another instance of great achievements.

Recently, our heroic working class laid in seventy odd days an 80 kilometres long broad gauge railway connecting Haijoo and Hasung. This was a miracle. It would have taken three to four years in the days of Japanese rule.

Now everywhere in the northern part of the country our working people, who have risen up for the implementation of the decisions of the June Plenum (1958) of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, are registering fresh achievements in their endeavour to bring about renovation.

In response to the call of the Party for building more than one factory in each county, now even the mountainous provinces of Ryanggang and Jagang smelt iron ore and turn out cement and fabrics.

In our rural villages where agricultural cooperativization has been completed, our peasants, too, are working wonders. In response to the call of the Workers' Party of Korea, this year our peasants planted cold-bed seedlings, an advanced method, on the fields comprising more than 50 per cent of

the entire paddy fields; removed a mountain to lay a railway; secured new paddy fields by building breakwaters; and built irrigation systems for dry fields.

Socialism is winning in our towns and countryside, and our friends abroad are astonished at our miraculous achievements.

"When we speak about the rehabilitation and construction in Korea which we have personally witnessed," one of the French journalists who visited Korea recently said, "we say among ourselves it is 'miracle.' This is a religious word and not suitable for describing the situation. But it is applicable to you, for every man and woman in Korea is working miracles in his daily life."

As a matter of fact, for the Korean people things inconceivable in the past are ordinary things today.

At this time when the socialist revolution is at high tide, the Korean people, proud of the achievements they have scored, greeted the tenth anniversary of the founding of their glorious country—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—and they are marching ahead for the fulfilment of the historic task of socialist construction before scheduled time.

In his report made at the meeting in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Premier Kim Il Sung summed up and made a deep analysis of the achievements the Korean people have scored in the past period under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea in all fields of politics, economy and culture, and then set forth new prospects and militant tasks. Output of major industrial products will increase by leaps and bounds. In the next six or seven years, the output of electricity will increase to 20 billion kwh, coal 25 million tons, pig iron and granulated iron put together 4 million tons, steel 3-3.5 million tons, chemical fertilizers 1.5-2 million tons, cement 5 million tons, fabrics 500 million metres, sugar 100,000 tons, and fish catch 1,000,000 tons. Grain output will increase to over seven million tons in the near future. The Korean people are confident that they can carry out with credit these militant tasks.

The grand programmes serve to show that our national economy is advancing at a rapid tempo and that in the near future we shall have a powerful self-supporting industry furnished with latest technique. Carrying out these programmes will lead to the further

strengthening of the material-production foundation of socialism, bring about decisive advance in the industrialization and speed up the completion of socialist construction.

In this way, we can further consolidate the democratic base in the northern part of the country and promote the peaceful unification of the country, and then lay the material foundation for rehabilitating the ruined economy of South Korea and improving the deteriorated life of the South Korean people following the country's unification.

The idea of the October is triumphing in the life of the Korean people. The Korean people take pride in the fact that they have won brilliant victories by following the path the October blazed and they are confidently looking forward to a yet brighter future.

Through their experiences, the Korean people are convinced that the Workers' Party of

Korea which is guided by Marxism-Leninism in its activity will lead them to bigger successes.

The Korean people resolutely condemn the reckless attempt of the modern revisionists to undermine Marxism-Leninism, and defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism and always upholding the banner of proletarian internationalism they will unite themselves more firmly in the big community of socialism with the great Soviet Union as its centre.

Under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and enjoying the support and encouragement from the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, the Korean people will certainly accomplish with credit the historic tasks of building socialism in the northern part of the Republic and attaining the country's unification and independence.

SOUTH KOREAN ECONOMY GONE BANKRUPT

Under U.S. occupation, South Korean economy keeps on downgrade.

Recently, South Korean news agency *Sekye Tongshin* reported the statistics of the South Korean foreign trade over the past decade since the puppet government was formed. The figures, the news agency reported, were compiled by the South Korean "Ministry of Commerce and Industry."

During the past ten years goods worth 1,973,765,648 dollars were imported whereas only 196,956,023 dollars worth of goods were exported, or 10 per cent of the total import.

Noteworthy is the steady increase of imports every year in contrast with the shrinking exports.

The excess of imports over exports in 1951

was 10,540,000 dollars, but in 1957 it jumped to 394,860,000 dollars, or 38 times.

Export trade of South Korea in 1957 was barely 0.9 per cent of that in 1939, a pre-liberation year. According to the statistics released by the South Korean "Ministry of Financial Affairs," in the first six months of this year the unfavourable balance of trade was to such an extent that imports reached 22.5 times of exports.

These figures most eloquently show the true state of affairs in South Korea, where the national economy has gone bankrupt due to the colonial, plunderous policy of the U.S. imperialists and to the country-selling policy of the Syngman Rhee clique.

Grand VISTAS

OUR country has now come to a turning point in history. The Korean people marked the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea this year. Proudly summing up the great achievements attained during the past ten years under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea, the people of Korea are forging ahead towards a yet brighter future.

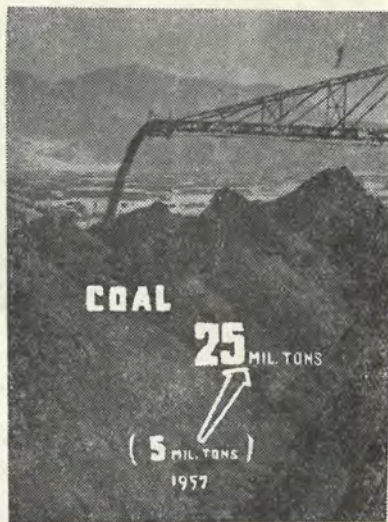
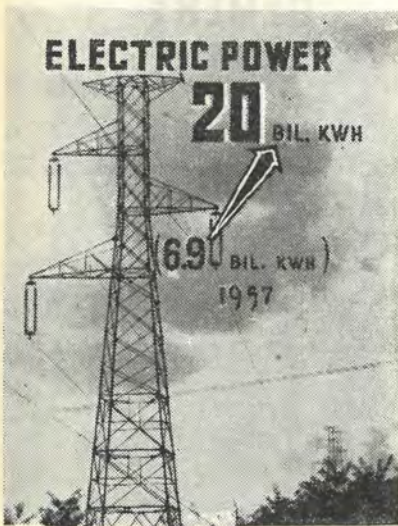
In presenting his report at the celebration meeting of the 10th anniversary of the Republic, Premier Kim Il Sung set forth the important tasks of completing socialist construction in our country ahead of time. Within the next six or seven years in our country electricity will grow to 20 billion kwh, coal to 25 million tons, pig iron and granulated iron to 4 million tons in total, steel to 3-3.5 million tons, chemical fertilizer to 1.5-2 million tons, cement 5 million tons, fabrics to 500 million metres, sugar to one hundred thousand tons, and fish catch to one million

tons. And in the near future grain output will reach seven million tons, of which four million tons will be paddy rice. As these tasks are fulfilled our socialist industrialization will make another remarkable advance. Then we will be able to boast of the nation's wealth and prosperity to the world. Not only will we be able to catch up with some of the advanced capitalist countries but outstrip them by far in per capita output of some major industrial goods. Per capita production of electricity will grow to over 2,000 kwh and fabrics to more than 50 metres.

To reach the goal the production of steel will grow more than 13 times within the next six to seven years compared with 1957, pig iron and granulated iron more than 12 times, coal five times, electricity about three times, and fabrics over 5 times.

Inspired by the grand vistas opened before the Korean people in their socialist construction, they are speeding forward on a winged

Annual industrial output in next 4-5 years and grain output to be reached in the near future



horse for the successful completion in the next 4-5 years of the vast program set forth by the Workers' Party. The decisive victory of socialist relations of production throughout the country makes it possible to carry out technical reform in every branch of the national economy, enabling us to consolidate further the material foundation of socialism.

Thanks to the correct economic policy of the Workers' Party on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture and to the creative labour struggle of our working people, now the bases of heavy industry equipped with up-to-date facilities and of light industry are firmly laid. Thus we have a solid foundation of self-supporting national economy, and have basically eliminated the colonial onesidedness in our national economy.

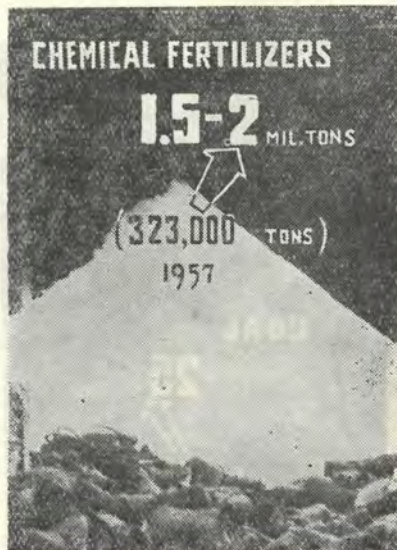
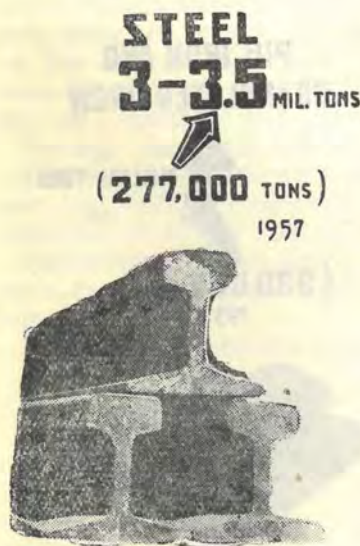
During the First Five-Year Plan, the self-supporting foundation of our national economy will be strengthened further while the industrial production will grow by leaps and bounds. This year our industry will produce 4.7 times of goods compared with ten years before: the production of electricity will grow to 8.6 billion kwh, coal to more than 6.7 million tons, pig iron and granulated iron to over 500,000 tons, steel to 410,000 tons, chemical fertilizer to over 450,000 tons, cement to 1.2 million tons. Machine-building industry, the most backward in our country before liberation, also made rapid advance

after the war. The output value of our machine-building and metal working industries in 1957 was 29 times that of 1946. Before the war we imported most of the necessary machinery, whereas we have now come to produce machine-tools, electric appliances, mining machines, construction machines, farm implements, ships, processing equipment for light industry and various types of spare parts at home. We built an up-to-date blast furnace and constructed large-scale hydropower stations by ourselves. Now in Shinuijoo, a large factory with the annual capacity of 30,000 tons of pulp, 20,000 tons of staple fibre and 60,000,000 metres of fabrics is being built with our own technique and equipment. This factory will also be equipped with dyeing facilities. Thus within the next two or three years the per capita production of fabrics will reach more than 30 metres.

Thanks to the completion of agricultural co-operativization which is one of the most complicated, difficult tasks in socialist revolution our agriculture will make another long stride in its production.

The grain output reached 3,200,000 tons last year, solving in the main the difficult grain problem. According to the preliminary estimates, it is expected grain harvest this year will reach 3.6-3.7 million tons, which will be an increase of 50 per cent compared with the pre-liberation year, 1944.

Such tremendous achievements in industry and agriculture, which were in ruins, attain-



ed in the short space of only five years convince us that the socialist industrialization in our country can be done in a short period.

We are correctly guided by the Workers' Party which always leads us to victory; we have accumulated precious experiences in the course of socialist construction; and our working people are making a big leap forward rendering collective labour exploits with patriotic devotion.

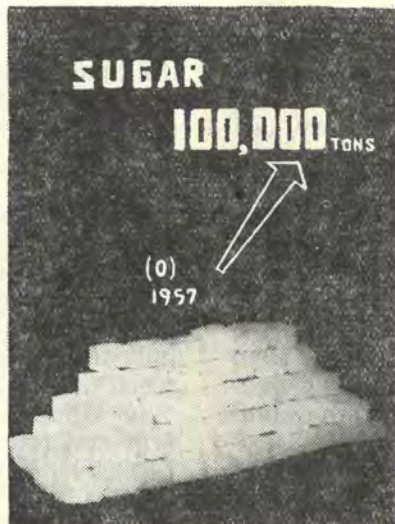
Our working people freed from every kind of exploitation, holding their fate in their own hands as true masters of the country and foreseeing their bright future, are making steady advance displaying their collective heroism in establishing new technical norms.

Thanks to their patriotic enthusiasm, new, vast potentials are being explored. In the course of the fulfilment of the decision of the June Plenum of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea a great change is taking place in our industry. The June Plenum called for the development of food processing and daily necessities industries on a nationwide scale and set forth a task to establish more than one county-run factory in every county. During two to three months since the Plenum hundreds of factories have been erected throughout the country, and some of them have already been put into operation. Next year local industry as a whole will produce additional daily necessities and other products worth over 100 billion won. Moreover, our working people are determined to

complete the First Five-Year Plan before the 15th anniversary of August 15 Liberation (1960).

It was at a time of such revolutionary upsurge that the Plenum of the C. C. of the Workers' Party of Korea held on September 26-27, 1958 set forth revolutionary tasks to further accelerate socialist construction and speed up our forward movement. The Plenum discussed the question of expanding irrigated acreage of paddies and non-paddy fields and accelerating the development of the metal industry, and adopted a letter of the Party Central Committee to the entire Party members calling upon them to speed up socialist construction in all the fields of the national economy.

For the purpose of greatly increasing the agricultural produce so as to meet the new requirements arising in socialist construction in our country, the Plenum set forth the tasks of introducing irrigation system to 700,000 jungbo of non-



The Fourth Session of the Second Supreme

The Fourth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. was held for two days from October 1 to 2 in Pyongyang.

The session was held at a time when the high tide of socialist construction is sweeping the nation.

To the Assembly Session submitted were the items on the enforcement of the universal compulsory middle school education system and the preparation for enforcing the compulsory technical education system which are of great historical significance in our cultural revolution.

Having heard and discussed the report made by Deputy Li Il Kyung, Minister of Education and Culture, the Session enacted the enforcement of the universal compulsory middle school education system from November 1 of this year and the preparation for enforcing the compulsory technical education system within the next 4 or 5 years.

Thus under the correct guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people were able to adopt the universal compulsory middle school education system in the northern part of the Republic for the first time in Asia ten odd years after liberation, only five years since the severe destruction the American imperialists inflicted on the Korean people.

For the first time in our long history, our

people are guaranteed by law the right and duty to receive a middle school education without exception. Indeed this is a great event in our country.

The Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, which was held in April 1956, laid the basic line for the universal compulsory middle school education system in the northern part of the Republic by 1961, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan period.

This historical line was put into shape later at the First Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in March 1958.

The entire Korean people, warmly supporting the task put forward by the Party, successfully carried it out. And the preparatory work for effecting the universal compulsory middle school education system was launched as a nation-wide movement. As a result, it was already completed by the 1958 new school year.

The report revealed that at the beginning of the 1958 school year on September 1, 1958, every one of the children who finished primary schools entered junior middle schools with the exception of children in ill-health or those who have special reasons. Besides, 32,412 children who graduated from the primary schools last year also entered the junior middle schools this year. Thus a greater number of pupils, more than the total number of this year's graduates, entered

paddy fields, and expanding the full-irrigated paddy fields by 330,000 jungbo and 220,000 jungbo of protected land.

In our country where farmland is limited and crops are subject to severe drought, the all-round introduction of irrigation system into non-paddy fields and non-irrigated paddy fields constitutes the fundamental technical revolution to increase agricultural produce. When this task was fulfilled in the near future, our country will be able to reap more than 7,000,000 tons of grain and our agricul-

ture will be placed on a new technical basis knowing no poor harvest.

The Plenum decided to increase the output of pig iron, granulated iron, steel, iron ore and electrolytic copper in the field of metal industry so as to surpass the output level to reach in 1961, the last year of the Five-Year Plan, by 1959 and proposed to build firm material and technical base during the First Five-Year Plan period so as to carry out the programmatic tasks set for the next 6-7 years within the period of 4-5 years.

People's Assembly of the D. P. R. K.

junior middle schools. As a matter of fact, "108.2" per cent of this year's graduates enrolled.

Today, there are more than 2,380,000 students studying in schools of all levels, 22 higher educational institutions and various technical schools included.

Such rapid progress of the people's education made it possible to adopt in this Session a law on enforcing the universal compulsory middle school education system from November 1, 1958 three years ahead of schedule—a valuable revolutionary gain achieved by the Korean people and a splendid victory of the people's educational policy of the Party.

The measures for preparing the enforcement of a compulsory technical education system decided at the Session, as many speakers emphasized unanimously, reflect the urgent demand for technical revolution needed in the development of our socialist industry which entered a new stage of development and of our agriculture which is now fully co-operativized.

Speaking in honour of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, beloved Premier of the Korean people, pointed out that one of the most urgent tasks at the present stage in socialist construction is the cultural revolution. Then he emphasized:

"For the socialist construction, especially

The working people in all fields of our national economy, upholding the decisions of the September Plenum of the Party Central Committee, are out to carry out the above-mentioned militant tasks.

Under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung the unlimited creativeness of our working people is the most dependable guarantee for the victorious realization of the vast programme for the completion of so-

for the technical reform of the national economy, what we are most in need of is a large number of specialists and technicians... We should launch a nation-wide movement to build one technical school in several *ri*."

Proceeding from this, the Assembly Session outlined a programme to train specialists in numbers with secondary school graduates by setting up technical institutions of all levels in cities, and towns, villages, workers' districts and fishing ports.

These epoch-making measures are of great significance for the promotion of our socialist construction and at the same time they represent a grand blue-print for educating our young people to be modern technicians.

Therefore, the Korean people, fully supporting the law adopted by the Session, are determined to make every effort to carry out this correct policy outlined by the Workers' Party of Korea—organizer and inspirer of every victory of the Korean people. And the entire working people, in particular, workers in the field of education are devoting all their energies to preparing for the enforcement of the compulsory technical education system.

The Session also approved the decrees adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly during the period from the Third Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly to the Fourth Session.

cialist construction ahead of time in our country.

With the materialization of this vast programme the material-productive foundation of socialism will be further strengthened; the completion of socialist construction in the North be accelerated, and our life will become more plentiful and cultural. Consequently the democratic base in the North will be consolidated further, and the country's peaceful unification be promoted.

Korean-Chinese Friendship Month

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided to make the month of October the Korean-Chinese Friendship Month to express the respect and love of the Korean people to the heroic Chinese People's Volunteers and the great Chinese people and to further consolidate and develop the long-standing friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and China.

The opening ceremony of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Month was held on September 30 at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang in celebration of the 9th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Pak Jung Ai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, delivered a speech, who was followed by Kuo Mo-jo, leader of the Chinese people's delegation.

Both speakers spoke of the deep friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples who are united by the great proletarian internationalist idea under the banner of all-conquering Marxism and Leninism.

At the meeting Kuo Mo-jo presented a congratulatory emblem in the name of the Chinese people's delegation to Kim Il, Vice-Premier of the D.P.R.K.

On the emblem was embroidered a poem praising the heroic deeds of the Korean people in the struggle against imperialism and their spirit of internationalism.

The inaugural meeting of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Society was held on October 3.

The main speech was delivered by Ha Ang Chun, Alternate Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Then Kuo Mo-jo spoke congratulating the founding of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Society.

Their speeches were followed by several other speakers. Pak Tuck Hwa, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, also spoke.

Suk Kil Yung who took the rostrum said that she owed her life to the men and officers of the Chinese People's Volunteers. The fighters of the C.P.V. rescued her out of

flames and gave their own blood to save her life during the war. She concluded by saying that she will devote all her energies to strengthen and develop the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of two countries.

She distinguished herself in aiding the C.P.Vs. during the Fatherland Liberation War.

At the meeting the Rules of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Society were unanimously adopted. And the Central Committee comprising 29 members was elected. Ha Ang Chun was elected Chairman, Hyun Pil Hoon and Suh Chul, Vice-Chairmen.

Kuo Mo-jo presented a congratulatory flag and gifts from the Chinese people to Ha Ang Chun, Chairman of the Society.

Recently the Korean people warmly welcomed the founding of the Chinese-Korean Friendship Society which was set up in Peking.

On the eve of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Month, colourful events were held throughout the country.



Friendship game with C.P.V. soldiers

Flourishing Education, Literature and Art in Our Country

HAN SUL YA

UNDER the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea our education, literature and art are pushing ahead at an unprecedented tempo.

Today every one in our country is engaged in pursuit of knowledge enjoying literature and art. And the educators, writers and artists are devoting all their creative energies to bring about artistic works suitable to the taste of our heroic people—the workers and peasants, the creators of a new life that love literature and appreciate art.

* * *

An enormous task to eliminate the remnants of Japanese colonial education and wipe out cultural backwardness of the people was put into motion after the liberation under the leadership of our people's power. By the end of 1948, our fight against the illiteracy was completed in the main. People who could not read or write before began to enjoy our language. But, things were not left there to rest. Adult schools and other educational work were stepped up to raise up further their level of knowledge and skill in line with socialist content. Consequently, compulsory primary education, the age-old cherished desire of Korean people, was to be effected in 1950, but was interrupted because of the war the U.S. imperialists unleashed.

However, as soon as the armistice was signed, preparations were started for the realization of a compulsory primary education system, which became law of the nation in 1956. Moreover, because of the combined efforts of the entire people, compulsory middle schooling came into effect on Nov. 1, 1958. Then in 1963-64 school year, compulsory technical education will be introduced. These graphically demonstrate the correctness of the educational policy pursued

by the Party and the Government of the Republic since liberation.

Even during the critical period of the war, our schools, never ceasing function, were reorganized to meet the war situation. Classes went on underground even where the firing line was only a short distance off. During the post-war Three-Year Plan period, the state appropriated more than 4,760,000,000 won in total for the reconstruction of educational and cultural establishments. Consequently, even before three years were out since the armistice more than 25,000 class-rooms were either restored or newly constructed while laboratories and other facilities were greatly expanded.

Thus during the Three-Year Plan period, special attention of the Party and Government to the question of educating young generation, and the people's enthusiasm made the nation's educational facilities surpass by far the pre-war level.

Even in the remote mountain districts a primary school was to be found within every radius of three kilometers, and the number of junior middle schools was increased to such an extent to find one junior middle school in every other ri (ri is the lowest administrative unit consisting of one or several villages—Ed.). Besides, some four hundred evening junior middle school courses were set in order to raise the cultural standard of the workers. Mention should be made here of the fact that about 800 junior middle school classes were actually built by the agricultural co-ops.

In the light of the growing importance of the technician training program as tempo of the postwar rehabilitation is quickened, some senior middle schools were reorganized into technical schools, and to train many junior technicians from among the senior middle school graduates, 18 higher technical schools were newly formed. The

existing technical schools reviewed the school distribution with a view to promoting a close link between theories and practice by bringing schools closer to the factories or enterprises of their specialized fields. Then evening technical schools and technical classes were organized in factories and enterprises, so that the workers could attain industrial skill while working. In addition, special schools were set up for the orphans of revolutionaries and for the blind, deaf and dumb. Then labour schools, various evening and correspondence schools came into being offering opportunities for the workers who had little systematic education in their youth under the Japanese rule to secure higher education or specialized training. A system was established whereby university and college students receive state stipends.

At present, tens of thousands of young people are being trained to become scientists and technicians in 22 institutions of higher learning in the northern part of the Republic. Already, more than 77,000 new specialists and technicians armed with socialist ideology have been trained under the people's power. And they are working in the spheres of politics, economy and culture. Indeed, they have become a material force in our revolution.

The Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea put stress on the task to introduce basic industrial skill to the general education, which raised the teaching standard and improved the school curricula, while strengthening its material basis. Moreover, the contacts between schools and factories, enterprises, agricultural and stock farms and agricultural co-ops became closer, and the public's interest in schools grew.

In schools of all levels the students and pupils were trained in the spirit of socialist patriotism while their morality strengthened.

The fundamental aim of our education and culture is to teach the heroic people in the spirit of socialist patriotism. Suffice it to say that it is very important for the people to love their socialist motherland, and protect their wealth and gains from the enemy's attack.

Socialist patriotism is inseparable from the spirit of labour. There is hardly any construction site where no students are to be seen. They come out to help the construction while they carry on their studies successfully. The students built a promenade 16 kilometres long by cutting off the rocks in Mt.

Taisung, and completed the three months' work of building embankment along the Taidong in one month.

The Youth Road of 4 kilometres was laid by the students. Need I to add that their splendid work is admired by all? From the toiling they may perspire, yet they always wear happy smiles as they are building their motherland. Since the armistice students of Kim Il Sung University and other colleges indeed contributed 1,330,000 man-days.

Thus, even the students work to build a yet happier land as soon as possible. Every foreign guest who visited Korea expressed his deep impression of these students working for building their own country.

Educated to have such a socialist attitude towards labour, the young people who finish junior or senior middle schools participate actively in the building of socialist economy in cities and rural areas.

Many youth and students have come out to open new coal mines or to build hydro-power stations scoring great successes.

Many youth and students who have gone to the rural areas are bringing about new changes in the countryside mastering the farming technique. The growing number of new intellectuals in rural areas together with many demobilized soldiers stand at the forefront to build new cultural rural villages with scientific knowledge.

8,744 veteran workers who had little chance to study subjected to back-breaking work under the rule of Japanese imperialism are now studying in the evening schools of colleges. All these come from the correct policy of the Party and Government which pay constant attention to the question of education.

That this year alone, more than 45,000 men took examinations for engineers and technicians testifies to the all-out technical development in our country. And this is attributable to the basic principle of our education which lays stress on the working people and their offspring.

There came out more than 480 Heroes from the Fatherland Liberation War. Among them are Kim Ki U, Jo Koon Shil, Li Soo Bok, Pak Jong Won who were only students yesterday. And there were also heroic boys who organized Anjoo Boy Partisans.

The working people and their sons and daughters regard it their sacred duty to de-

defend their motherland with all their might and build it more beautiful. And they know it is their noble duty to love their motherland, study their country's history, and preserve the precious cultural heritages left by their ancestors as national wealth so that they can be handed down to the coming generations. Thus, patriotism to love our socialist motherland is closely linked with proletarian internationalism—this is the fundamental aim of our education.

Based on these successes achieved in the field of education during the past years under the people's power, the First Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Third Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly set down an important educational development programme under the First Five-Year Plan. By the end of this period, the number of students of junior and senior middle schools will grow double that of 1956, the number of junior and senior specialists 3 times, the number of students of higher technical schools 5 times, and thus the level of education will be raised while the basis of our cultural revolution be strengthened.

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New literature and art of liberated Korea having inherited brilliant national tradition of long standing have been tested and grown as the Party's literature and art in the course of class struggle.

Since liberation, Korean progressive writers and artists assembled in the northern part of the country have been enriching the literary and art world upholding the banner of socialist realism high and keeping pace with the realities.

Indeed, the life of our people who possess the right to labour and enjoy literature and art is brimmed with vitality and revolutionary romanticism. Hear the songs that a young operator who sings from the high tower of his crane with his hand on the handle! Who would say a maiden tractor-operator who dreams the prosperous future of the fatherland driving her tractor on the boundless co-op's field does not know poetry? Indeed, this is an era when labour itself is a poetry and beautiful romanticism.

The Third Congress of our Party set the task before the writers, artists and critics to "inherit and develop classics and noble tra-

dition of our country, carry out energetically an ideological struggle against bourgeois reactionary ideology in the field of literature and art, oppose naturalism in its every expression and art for art's sake by strictly adhering to the creative method of socialist realism, and strive to create superior works to meet the demand of the popular masses."

North Korean Federation of Literature and Art led by the Party, inheriting the glorious tradition of literature and art of the K.A.P. and upholding aloft the banner of socialist realism, launched a consistent struggle against every bourgeois idea—naturalism, formalism, etc.

The democratic reforms put into effect in the northern part of the Republic after liberation have brought about a radical change in our life, which served to be the key point of every literary and art work. Every work of literature and art during the peaceful construction period was devoted to depicting in its own form and manner love of construction and labour, happiness and pride of new life, revolutionary optimism and international friendship, and hatred of people against the enemy. Many memorable literary and art works were produced during this period portraying the birth and growth of a new person.

But another radical change was demanded of our literature and art to conform to the actual life as the entire people rose to fight in the Fatherland Liberation War against the American aggressors. Writers and artists had to search for their heroes among the soldiers, partisans and the people who were guarding the rear. Creative works were finished not in studies but in trenches. And the works thus produced not only inspired our soldiers and the people in the rear. But they are a source of inspiration even today.

The devilish U.S. air force burnt down even our theatres to ashes. Actors and actresses travelled the front and visited factories in the rear to give performance. Our film studios were also burnt by the enemy. But nothing could stop our patriotic cinema workers. Many films came off foretelling the fall of the enemy. The steel-like will and aspiration of the Korean people for peace forced the U.S. imperialists and their mercenaries to admit their defeat and sign the Armistice Agreement. With the termination of hostilities the "North Korean Federation of

Literature and Art" was reorganized into new three organizations: Union of Korean Writers, Union of Korean Artists, and Union of Korean Composers. It was done so to enlarge activities of writers and artists and to satisfy more effectively the people's demand for literature and art. This brought about fresh successes and made the creative work more vigorous.

The Second Congress of Writers, which was held to implement the decision taken by the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in the field of literature and art was a great event of historical importance for the development of our literature. Animated debates were done on the rostrum of the Congress. Aesthetic questions were dealt with while critical analysis of works were made. Vulgarization of socialist realism which was expressed in various forms of schematism was condemned. The Congress reaffirmed more confidently that the Leninist principles in literature should be observed and that socialist realism is the only correct creative method.

Since the Congress, creative activities of writers became more energetic. To be near to and know better the people's life many writers and artists went to factories or rural areas to stay for a long time. Many excellent short stories which depicted the heroic struggle and inner life of workers and peasants overcoming the miserable conditions and severe hardships in the post-war period, came out. There were over ten full-sized novels portraying the people's heroism or historical facts displayed during the war time. Many works of distinction appeared in the field of literature, fine arts, music, dance, drama and cinema. These works of socialist realism not only became the people's favorites but were introduced widely abroad in the post-war period contributing greatly to the socialist literature and art.

At the Sixth Youth and Students Festival held in Moscow which stirred up the youthful hearts and sounded loudly the song of peace and friendship, our young artists demonstrated our culture and art to the world. Our young artists were praised as the creators of "art of a most talented people." This is solely attributable to the correct literary and art policy of our Party which set the task of correctly inheriting national tradition

displaying individual gift to the full as well as to its constant guidance and help.

At the national art festival held annually, many excellent works of the people's creation are presented. And their number and quality keep going up year by year. These works embody the delicate national emotion representing fully the people's feeling. They are the fruits of flowering socialist labour and big achievements contributing to the treasure-house of our national art.

At present, there are more than 73 thousand art circles in the nation's factories, mines, enterprises and rural areas, embracing more than 1.6 million members. They are the creators of their beautiful life directly taking part in labour, and they are the ones who sing and dance the beauty of their life.

Indeed, they are an important source to draw a genuine people's literature and art. When did any ordinary peasants in our country ever write poems depicting their own life? Or when our factory workers wrote stories about their own productive activities? But this is a new era. We live in a socialist society. Everything has been changed and the wonders of the past are taken as everyday affairs.

One doesn't have to go far to find such example. Take the case of last year's festival. A variety show "No matter how many times it may change" brought out by the Ryongchun Agricultural Co-operative, "Basket Dance" by the Mannyun Mine, and a variety show "Flames" by the Bongoong Chemical Factory were all presented with success. These works served as good examples showing that the creative works are based on today's vigorous life.

Among the soldiers and students, too, our circles are very active in the field of drama, music, dance and literature.

Soldiers of the People's Army, heroic and brave in battles, write poems on and sing their fierce fights. They made musical instruments at the front in the rain of enemy bombs. With the instruments they made, they sang the downfall of the enemy, inspiring unparalleled bravery.

It must be pointed out many musicians, dancers and writers came from the ranks of soldiers during the war. They are the soldiers steeled at the front and gifted new-comers in the field of literature and art, who have shown their artistic talent in their everyday life.

Greater progress will be made by the nation's student art circles. At the festivals last year and the year before last such memorable dramas and operas were performed by Ranam Normal School, Kaesong Boys' Senior Middle School and Girls' Senior Middle School.

As seen above, our education, culture and art under the sagacious leadership of the Party have registered still greater successes enriching our national culture. And the people are resolved to make our national culture more beautiful and our land a land of beautiful culture.

* * *

Everyone without exception in our country is studying either in regular schools or other educational establishments set up in factories and countryside. No one is idle and everyone is working.

We are standing firmly on the fertile soil and the sky overhead is so clear. Only here we can possess true knowledge, create true

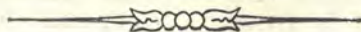
culture, turn out true literary and art works and carry out our activities correctly. The highest school for writers and artists is the reality, the masses and their life.

At present innumerable cultural and technical workers are being trained through work, learning or cultural activities in factories, cities or rural areas. And such circle members who work among the masses are a reliable force to carry out cultural revolution in our country.

We live, indeed, in the era when we can learn while working and work while studying and display creative talent fully.

There is nothing that is not engrained with sincere efforts and labour of our people. Everything, from a flower in the individual gardens or streets to a piece of brick of the high building, is the result of the creative labour of our people.

We are forging ahead on a winged horse towards socialist construction and a yet happier life. Indeed this is an epic of the time full of merry songs.



Technical Innovations in Agriculture

JUNG TAI HWANG

A technical revolution is sweeping our countryside. Technical innovation in agriculture was the call of the historic First Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea which was held in March 1958. The Conference in accordance with the decisions of the Third Congress of the Party (April 1956) stressed that the promotion of technical innovations was one of the most important tasks our socialist agriculture faced to register further development. Such call for technical innovations in agriculture was only logical in the light of our steadily growing national economy.

At present every branch of our national economy is advancing by leaps and bounds, and agriculture is no exception. Our industry, in particular, under the correct economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for priority development of heavy industry

accompanied by simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, is leaping forward at a rapid tempo, equipping itself with modern industrial technique. Consequently, the innovations are the order of the day for our agriculture. For, without them, our industry cannot accelerate its tempo of progress and agriculture itself will be greatly retarded in its development.

Such being the case, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic presented the question of technical innovations of our agriculture as one of the most important tasks the nation faced. Generally speaking, technical innovations of agriculture would mean, first of all, equipping the countryside with modern machinery and technology while applying all the accomplishments of modern science in farming. However, this general notion does not apply

in our country. The farm lands are rather small, and more than one third of the arable land is to be found on stiff slopes. The plots are generally small while many are ploughed on excessively undulated areas. Moreover, in our country the paddies take nearly 30 per cent of the total acreage of the cultivated land and rice occupies 45 to 50 per cent of the total grain output. Every year a long spell of dry weather sets in during the sowing and growing seasons; then there are usually floods in July and August, which can cause considerable damage to the crops and much loss of human labour.

Under such condition, the technical innovations of our agriculture should take the following points into consideration.

Firstly, irrigation systems are to be installed in non-paddy as well as paddy fields to eliminate the severe damage caused by the natural calamities of drought and floods. Then high yields will be ensured.

Secondly, crop cultivation and technical innovations should never fail to give consideration to the question of planting the best seeds and applying most suitable fertilizers to given localities in order to ensure higher yields and raise continuously land utility. Moreover, measures should be taken to increase fertilizer production.

Thirdly, the countryside must be equipped with up-to-date farm machines and implements, and advanced farming methods should be widely popularized.

In the past, both in the period of peaceful construction and in the difficult years of war, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have never failed to direct serious attention to an all-around development of our rural economy, its technical improvement included. Particularly, during the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction period the Party and Government paid great attention to our agriculture.

Between 1954 and June 1958, the state appropriated 5.5 billion won along with enormous amount of materials and labour for the development of agriculture. The gigantic Pyongnam irrigation projects were built, 629 reservoirs and 1,659 pumping stations were restored or newly built, river-dikes and coastal breakwaters with a total length of over 3,800 kilometres were erected, anti-erosion measures were taken over an area of some 9,200 jungbo while an area of more than 330,000 jungbo was put under affores-

tation. As a result, the irrigated acreage increased from 227,000 jungbo to 463,000, and the areas where soil protection measures were carried out increased from 88,000 jungbo to 351,000.

The Pyongnam irrigation projects brought 30,000 jungbo of paddies under irrigation, thereby ensuring an increased production of over 60,000 tons of grain.

This gigantic, arduous construction work cost 200 million won and 8,550,000 man-days. The projects have over 3,300 large and small structures—sluice-gate to draw in the water of the river Taidong, the Keumsung pumping-station to pump up the flow of the Chungchun, reservoirs, tunnels, etc. Only two years were needed to complete the vast projects, while the Japanese imperialists worked at it for more than 10 years with little success.

Besides the Pyongnam irrigation projects, many other irrigation system—large, medium and small—including the Seungho and Kangnam irrigation projects (both in South Pyongan Province) were built.

At present many large scale state- and co-op-run irrigation works are under construction. Among them are the Kiyang irrigation projects in South Pyongan Province and the Ujidon irrigation projects in North Hwanghai Province, which will water 30,000 and 20,000 jungbo of land respectively. Today already 91 per cent of the whole of the paddy fields are under irrigation.

And this year a revolutionary step was taken in our agriculture. It is the programme of introducing watering system in the dry fields. To facilitate this, 15,000 animal-powered pumps and a large number of motors were supplied to the countryside. Great innovations have already been brought about. Irrigation systems were built for dry fields of many agricultural co-ops—Wonsa Agricultural Co-op, Ongjin County, South Hwanghai Province, Sainal Agricultural Co-op, Shinchun County, South Hwanghai Province, Sangyang Agricultural Co-op, Soonan County in South Pyongan Province are some of the co-ops that have irrigation systems for dry fields.

At the Wonsa Agricultural Co-op, 100 jungbo of wheat fields were brought under irrigation, and they yielded 3.5 tons of wheat per jungbo. And it is expected the same fields will yield 2.5 tons of maize, an after-crop.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, held in September this year, took a decisive measure to overcome the drought that visits our countryside every year and to ensure bumper crops by building irrigation projects in over 700,000 jungbo of dry fields within the next two to three years. The entire people, not to speak of the peasants, supporting the measures taken by the Party, are showing patriotic heroism and inexhaustible creativeness for putting the measures into effect.

Much success has also been achieved in equipping our countryside with up-to-date technology and introducing widely advanced farming methods. Among them, the cold-bed seedling method in rice growing and the humus-pot method in cotton cultivation are two of the most outstanding. Being most suitable for Korea's natural, climatic conditions, their introduction has brought about a renovation in rice and cotton growing. The results have been most gratifying.

This year, the co-op members of our country determined to harvest 3,950,000 tons of grain, by introducing cold-bed seedlings on 50.3 per cent of the rice paddies. And this year's rice-transplanting was already done by May. For centuries, the middle and latter parts of June had been the time for rice-transplanting. It has moved up more than one month now. And the cold-bed seedling method raised sharply per jungbo rice production. The yield of rice per jungbo never exceeded 2 to 3 tons in old days, and if it reached 4 tons, it was frontpage news. Now, the cold-bed seedling method yields 5 to 6 tons per jungbo as a rule. Many agricultural co-ops harvested as much as 15 tons per jungbo.

Today every effort is being made for full introduction of this method in rice growing. Cotton cultivation by means of humus-pot proved the fallacy of the arguments that our country's climatic conditions prevent large scale cultivation of cotton, not to speak of high yield. Having passed through the trial stage in 1957, the humus-pot method was applied to over 70 per cent of cotton fields in 1958. And it is expected this method will yield more than 2 tons of cotton per jungbo on an average, this year. In some cases, it will reach 3.5 to 4 tons. In former times 400 to 500 kilogrammes were the highest figures.

In mechanizing the field work too, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Govern-

ment of the Republic took into consideration the peculiarities of our country's agriculture. At first, the animal-powered medium and small-scale mechanization was adopted on a wide scale, while large-scale mechanization including the use of such machinery as tractors is being expanded step by step. Furthermore, in consideration of the fact that there is a great deal of carriage work in the countryside, more emphasis is put on the transport work and other labour-consuming work than the actual field work.

Already in 1950, machine hire stations were set up in many localities, and even during the war their number grew and their machinery increased. Since the war they have rapidly expanded. Thus, in 1957 the network of the machine hire stations was 3.3 times bigger than that in 1953, the number of tractors grew more than 4.1 times, and the machine-worked area more than 8.9 times. Thus, the total area of the fields worked by the machines reached over 854,000 jungbo.

With the increase of tractors a great many trailers of various types were sent to farms. In recent years, as the problem of mechanizing agriculture has come to the fore, the network of machine hire stations has extended greatly. The number of up-to-date machines including tractors and others increased rapidly. Growing numbers of lorries were also made available.

In 1958, 21 machine hire stations are to be expanded, and during the First Five-Year Plan period, 1,500 tractors, 1,000 lorries, 300 bulldozers, 100 excavators, and various combines and trailers will be furnished to the countryside. And by the end of the second five-year plan the level of mechanization will be markedly raised. Our countryside will be equipped with up-to-date technology. With the exception of some specific counties, every county will have one machine hire station and 2 tractors will be allocated to every 100 jungbo of farm land.

In this way, the carriage work, the most painstaking of all in the rural area, will be completely replaced by animal-powered machines, and the over-all mechanization of our agriculture will be pushed ahead.

Our industry, as it has grown, has contributed greatly to the mechanization of our farms. Numbers of such up-to-date medium and small size farm machines and implements as animal-drawn ploughs, engine-powered threshers, animal-drawn seeders,

various sprayers, silage cutters, etc. were supplied to make the farm work easier.

Due to certain peculiarities in our agriculture, it cannot wholly rely on tractors or automobiles.

Animal power will be utilized to a great extent in mechanization. Consequently, while we produce accessories of tractors and automobiles and various types of trailers, excellent medium and small type animal-drawn farm implements will be made extensively. To this end, it is planned that the farm machine factory in Pyongyang will be expanded further and new farm machine factories are to be built in major areas.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have been paying great attention to the question of fertilizers to raise the fertility of the soil. To ensure this, production of fertilizers is constantly raised. Many chemical fertilizer factories including the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory have been built. Already in 1958, 322,000 odd tons of chemical fertilizers were turned out. And in 1961, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan, it is expected the production of nitrogenous, phosphatic and potash fertilizers will reach 630,000 tons. This will bring our country to the world level in the matter of application of fertilizer per unit of acreage, with 400 to 500 kilogrammes applied to one jungbo of paddy, 700 to 1,000 kilogrammes to one jungbo of orchard, 150 to 200 kilogrammes to that of dry fields.

In the meantime, steps are being taken to ward off the frost damages in such regions as North Hamkyung Province and Ryanggang Province where temperature is low, so that high crop yields would be ensured.

During the First Five-Year Plan period a study of the different types of soil in our country will be completed, which will make it possible to determine the most suitable fertilizers and seeds for every region. Then, many experimental farms will be set up in the agricultural co-ops and advanced farming methods will be made popular on a still wider scale.

Pushing forward the technical revolution in the countryside, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have been constantly directing attention to the work of the scientific research institutions so that they might be able to give much help to technical innovations in agriculture. To this end, an agricultural science research

institute has been set up under the Agricultural Ministry.

Meanwhile, the peasants are actively encouraged to come forward with new ideas, and every possible material and technical assistance is being given to them. Already, the peasants have invented over 100 new farm implements and machines. These new implements and machines are so made as to meet particular conditions of the given localities and have been contributing much to raising the crop yield and making work easier.

Alongside of this, the work of training cadres for our agriculture is being energetically carried out. Nearly 10,000 technicians and experts and innumerable skilled farmers have been trained and these cadres have been making immeasurable contributions to technical innovations. Great numbers of graduates from the junior and senior middle schools are now working in the rural areas. By the end of the First Five-Year Plan, it is envisaged, technical cadres educated at the agricultural college, higher agricultural institutes and various specialized agricultural schools will be placed not only in the state farms but also in every agricultural co-op. Each co-op will have 4 to 5 of them at least.

Suffice it to say that technical innovations taking place in our agriculture have brought about a great change in the agricultural output.

In 1957, the total area under crop was by 32 per cent greater than in 1946, and the grain output by more than 30 per cent greater than in 1944, which indicates that in the northern half of our country the food problem has basically been solved. At present, a diversified rural economy is being promoted in such fields as industrial crop cultivation, animal husbandry, sericulture, and fruit growing, etc.

It is foreseen by the end of the First Five-Year Plan, compared with 1956, the grain output will grow 1.3 times, cotton 12 times, flax 6.8 times, meat 6.7 times, fruits 3.7 times, and silk-worm cocoons 6 times as the plan calls for. However, we have every reason to expect that these figures will be surpassed.

In short, the food problem will be completely solved, considerable mechanization of our agriculture will be carried out, and our countryside will be turned into a more modern countryside.

A Target—50 Tons of Grain per Jungbo

THIS year the crop is generally abundant throughout Kangnam County, South Pyongan Province. Especially the Dooam Agricultural Co-op has an exceptionally fine crop.

There were a divergence of opinions on how much the per unit yield would be. Manager Choi Kyung Shik and Party chairman Song Ho Sung figured it would be 30 tons. But members of the field work team No. 5 estimated more. At last they reaped rice from a certain area of the paddy fields to get some knowledge of their harvest. And the figure they got was 40 tons per jungbo! So, it was proved that the manager and Party chairman were far off the mark.

An elderly peasant, holding an ear with 400 grains in his hand, said that they could not even dream of such crop in the past. Then Yoo Seung Rok, the leader of the co-op agro-technique circle, cut in to say:

"Now the figure of 40 tons is no longer high enough, Uncle! We are going to raise per jungbo harvest to 250 tons next year on the experimental plot."

* * *

The important task of producing more than 7 million tons of grain which Premier Kim Il Sung set forth in his report at the tenth anniversary meeting of the founding of the Republic greatly inspired the co-op members. Every co-op member expressed his determination to raise the per jungbo yield to 50 tons next year. Especially, aunt Li Choon Kyung of field work team No. 5 pledged that her team would raise the figure to 60 tons.

They are quite confident about it, too. They have come to know through this year's experience that high yield depends entirely upon the peasants themselves. They are no longer the peasants of the past. It was not so long ago when five tons harvest per jungbo was regarded as the utmost the land could yield. But they are now confidently talking about 50 tons.

Indeed our peasants, together with our working class, are leaping forward on a winged horse. Even the elderly members of the co-op urged early drawing-up of the plans to produce 50 tons per jungbo saying, "There's no need to hesitate. Let's decide and get started."

Thus the plans to produce 50 tons per jungbo next year on the entire paddy fields of 160 jungbo, 80 tons in 1961 and 100 tons within the next six years have been worked out.

In drawing up the plans the management board discussed the matter again and again with work team leaders and elderly peasants who have wide experience in farming, exploring every potential within reach. And a number of creative suggestions made by the members were accepted.

According to the plans 400 clusters of seedlings will be transplanted on every *pyung* (3.24 square metres) instead of 100 as so far done, keeping space with the neighbouring rows of both sides—the space on one side is to be 4.76 inches in width and the other 14.28 inches. And six days after transplanting the field is to be weeded, and then seedlings will be transplanted again on the wider space in a row. In doing this both ventilation and weeding are taken into consideration.

In carrying out the plans the questions of preparing compost and reclaiming land are most important. They are going to prepare leaf-mold to reclaim the poor land of 20 jungbo next spring. In addition, 100 tons of fertilizer will be provided, of which night soil is to be 40 tons, compost 20 tons, ashes made from plants and grass 20 tons, and turf 20 tons. Besides, they are going to erect a factory to ensure about 10 tons of potash manure.

Fertilizer will be put 20 centimetres under earth and dirt be put on them so as to enable the rice to get nutritious substance by stages without decay or being lodged. Now, the entire co-op members are preparing to make compost by every possible means.

Besides, they have worked out a plan to introduce the watering system on the entire non-paddy fields and apply over 50 tons of compost per jungbo. Their plan is to ensure 15 tons of grain per jungbo from
(Continued on page 25)



Li Choon Kyung (foreground, leader of work team No. 5.) and her team members gathered 55 tons of rice per jungbo

UNCURK Should Be Wound Up

IT is the custom of the U.S. imperialists to use the United Nations flag as a shield to cover up their scheme to undermine other nations' independence and interfere in their internal affairs.

The Charter of the United Nations has been stained on many occasions by the U.S. imperialists who attempt to use the organization for their shady purposes.

One has only to recall the way the U.S. imperialists are using the U.N. flag as a tool of their aggressive policy against Korea and as a shield for occupation of South Korea.

The U.S. government put pressure on the United Nations to adopt many unlawful "resolutions" on the Korean question. Many a folly has been staged by the U.S. imperialists in their attempt to arrest the growing demand of the Korean people for an early realization of the country's peaceful unification and to calm world public opinion. And United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) was their main instrument.

It is to be recalled that it was on October 7, 1950 when the U.S. government concocted the so-called UNCURK by invoking its voting machine. The U.S. imperialists and their satellites were then in the midst of their military campaign to invade the northern part of Korea. Like all the other "resolutions" on the Korean issue adopted at the United Nations the concoction of the UNCURK was absolutely unjust and unlawful. Its purpose was to help the U.S. imperialists and the mercenary armies occupy the entire territory of Korea, and to give the green light for the extension of the Korean war.

Such being the aim of the UNCURK, its existence is only an obstacle to an early solution of the Korean question. The entire Korean people, therefore, have been fighting against this infamous organization from its very inception. It goes without saying the UNCURK always dances to the American tune.

Today it is clear to everyone that the withdrawal of the U.S. Army from South Korea is a prerequisite for the peaceful solution of the Korean question. Nevertheless, the UNCURK, according to the Haptong Tongshin dispatch of August 28 from Seoul, revealing its utter indifference, declared in its "annual report" to the 13th Session of the United Nations Assembly that the U.S. Army will remain stationed in South Korea disregarding the proposals put forward by the Government of the D.P.R.K. on February 5 this year. The report is filled with such absurdity as saying that the U.S. occupation of South Korea should be perpetuated; the fascist, terrorist rule of Syngman Rhee established in South Korea be expanded to the North, and so on and so forth.

The UNCURK speaks of its "right to supervise" the "free elections throughout Korea" "in the name of U.N." But it failed to state whether the people of Korea had agreed or consented to this so-called supervision by the UNCURK.

Again it is proposing an open intervention in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

The entire Korean people know well that the U.S. government has in the UNCURK its partners such as Turkey, Australia, Thailand, the Philippines and others. These governments are in appearance "independent." But does any one think these governments can manage their own affairs without the arms of the U.S. government? And everyone knows that they were all dragged into the dirty war against the Korean people by the U.S. government.

Besides, the U.S. imperialists are using the UNCURK as a means of bolstering the Syngman Rhee clique, their lackeys in South Korea.

In reference to the "elections to the house of representatives" held in South Korea on May 2, the UNCURK is rather extravagant with words. In glaring terms it speaks of the "free atmosphere"!

Truth is truth, however.

The Progressive Party, an opposition party in South Korea, was outlawed just before the elections. And it was none other than the South Korean press itself that reported about how the "elections" were carried out under untold fascist suppression and terrorism. According to a South Korean report in the second electoral district of the Sudaimoon Ward in Seoul, the ballot-box was stuffed by the Syngman Rhee's Liberal Party.

Then, in Taegu, a member of the Democratic Party was thrown out forcibly. He was there to witness the counting of the votes in the third electoral district of the city. And in the third electoral district of Kwangju City, the armed police removed the Democratic Party members from the counting room.

Such was the "free atmosphere" the UNCURK spares no words in praising. Even Jo Kyung Kyoo, vice-chairman of the "National Assembly", a man from Syngman Rhee's own Liberal Party, lamented that "an atmosphere of law of jungle prevailed during the elections!" Chang Myun, Vice-President of the "Republic of Korea", denounced the "elections" saying, "the May 2nd elections were carried out in the most outrageous atmosphere under the most unfair conditions in history."

The South Korean economy has gone completely bankrupt. Some Western journalists called South Korea a land of death. But, so far as the UNCURK is concerned it fortifies its position with the see-no-evil, hear-no-evil and say-no-evil. So far as the UNCURK is concerned the life in South Korea is being "stabilized" and "improved!"

It is "ignorant" of the fact that today more than 80 per cent of the medium and small enterprises accounting for over 90 per cent of the entire factories and enterprises in South Korea have closed down or operate on reduced schedule due to the shortage of raw materials, power and funds.

The sown areas in South Korea have been reduced by 600,000 jungbo compared with

the days of the Japanese imperialists' rule. Its grain output shrank by 40 per cent. South Korea has been turned into a land of chronic famine, where an average of more than 5,000,000 suk of grain must be imported annually.

Even in North and South Cholla Provinces, once known as the granary of Korea, over 80 per cent of the entire peasant households ran out of provisions this spring. People in South Korea suffer from the cruel colonial policy of the U.S. imperialists and the merciless exploitation by the Syngman Rhee clique.

But the UNCURK does not hesitate to clothe these hard facts with such high-sounding phrases as: "Democracy is developing" and "economy is prospering!"

Such falsehood and deception is, however, not without aims.

The U.S. imperialists are attempting to legalize their permanent occupation of South Korea under the label of the UNCURK. To attain their dirty aim, they must by hook or crook wreck the peaceful unification of Korea which the entire Korean people so ardently desire. To serve the aggressive ruling circles of the U.S. the UNCURK concocted another "annual report" to be presented at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The Korean people who are endeavouring to realize the country's peaceful unification resolutely demand immediate dissolution of the infamous UNCURK. Korean people can no longer tolerate a situation in which the U.N flag is being falsely hoisted to cover up the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists. If it had not been for the U.S. occupation of South Korea, Korea would have been unified long ago and developing as an independent, democratic nation.

For the realization of the country's peaceful unification, the aggressive U.S. Army must get out of Korea immediately.

NAM BONG WUN

U.S. Imperialists, Stop Provocative Acts in Taiwan Straits!

MILITARY adventures by the American imperialists in the Taiwan Straits area against the Chinese people have aggravated tension in the Far East.

Turning a deaf ear to the repeated warnings by the Chinese people and all the peace-loving peoples, the bellicose elements in the United States have not stopped the hostile acts against the People's Republic of China. They continue to resort to frantic military intervention in China, threatening peace and security in this area.

The Korean people resolutely condemn the occupation of Taiwan—an integral part of the Chinese territory—by the U.S. imperialists and their reckless provocative acts in the Taiwan area. And wholeheartedly the people of Korea support the just stand of the Chinese people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 12 issued a statement in connection with the situation in the Taiwan Straits. Expressing its full support of the Premier Chou En-lai's statement of September 6 which stated once again most clearly the territorial sovereignty of the People's Republic of China over Taiwan, Penghu Islands and other offshore islands, the Korean Government statement noted:

"The Korean people who are bound with the Chinese people by kindred ties in the common struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggression can never be indifferent to the provocative adventure of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the Chinese people and their schemes to disturb peace in the Far East and the world.

"The Korean people will always march together with the Chinese people in the struggle for defending peace and security in Asia against the machinations of the U.S. imperialists to provoke war.

"Any provocative act against the Chinese people is a grave threat to the Korean people."

On September 7, Vice-Premier Kim Il made a statement in connection with Premier Chou En-lai's statement. The Vice-

Premier said that the new military adventures in the Taiwan Straits on the part of the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, had aroused strong hatred and indignation among the entire Korean people. Should the U.S. imperialist aggressors continue their acts of aggression disregarding the unanimous aspiration and warnings of the Chinese and the peace-loving peoples the world over, the Vice-Premier warned, they are only plunging headlong to their doom.

Citizens of Pyongyang held a mass meeting on September 13 to express their anger and indignation at the schemes of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a war in the Taiwan Straits. Workers, youth and students, government officials and functionaries of Party and social organizations and people from all strata—some 300,000 strong—attended the meeting. The meeting demonstrated once more the firm determination of the Korean people to fight even more resolutely for the territorial integrity and the preservation of peace against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy of the Korean and Chinese peoples.

Vice-Premier Hong Myung Hi who addressed the meeting said that the American imperialists staged new military and political provocations against the Chinese people in the Far East, instead of drawing lessons from the repeated fiascos they had suffered everywhere in the world.

"Durable peace in the Far East will not be secured," the Vice-Premier went on, "until the aggressive U.S. army withdraws from South Korea, Taiwan Straits area and from all other areas. The U.S. army must stop immediately its acts of aggression in Taiwan, Taiwan Straits area and in South Korea, and get out of these areas. This is the resolute demands of the Korean and Chinese peoples and, at the same time, the unanimous demands of world public opinion."

Representatives of the people of various strata took the floor at the meeting. With burning indignation, they condemned the U.S. imperialists who encroach on the inviol-

able rights of the Chinese people and jeopardize seriously the peace of Asia.

In the name of the Korean working class, Li Jung Oh, a worker of the Pyongyang Rubber Factory, expressed the proletarian internationalist solidarity with the Chinese people who had risen up against the schemes of the U.S. imperialists to unleash a war. And then he said: "The Korean and Chinese peoples neighbouring each other have been waging a common struggle against the imperialist aggression. Therefore a vital issue for the Chinese people is also a vital issue for the Korean people.

"Wherever the U.S. imperialists go, they bring misfortune and suffering to the people." And he shouted: "U.S. imperialists, stop immediately your provocative acts in the Taiwan Straits and withdraw your hands of aggression!"

Meanwhile, editorials and articles appearing in the Korean papers demanded a halt of the provocative acts on the part of the U.S. imperialists in the Taiwan Straits.

In its editorial entitled "Immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops—the key to eliminating tension in Taiwan Straits," the *Rodong Shinmoon* pointed out that the occupation of Taiwan by the aggressive U.S. troops had caused tension in the Taiwan Straits area. It went on to say:

"Elimination of the grave menace to peace in the Far East and the world created in the Taiwan Straits area will be possible only when the U.S. imperialists stop their provocative military acts in this area, withdraw their aggressive troops from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits area and stop their unwarranted interference in the domestic affairs of the Chinese people."

Exposing the true nature of the "ceasefire," which the U.S. aggressors make much noise about, the editorial wrote: "Talking about

'ceasefire' the U.S. imperialist aggressors attempt to keep for the time being the Chinese people from launching punitive operations on the Quemoy and Matsu islands so that the Chiang Kai-shek clique may gain a breathing-spell to regroup their forces so as to intensify their invasion on the Chinese mainland."

That the aggressive circles in the United States do not want to halt their hostile acts against the Chinese people, Korean papers comment, was most eloquently revealed when the United States prevented the 13th Session of the U.N. General Assembly from taking up the question of restoring the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in that international organization and when the U.S. government returned the second letter the Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers N. S. Khrushchov addressed to U.S. President Eisenhower.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors do not stop their hostile military acts against the Chinese people and do not withdraw their armed forces, the Chinese people will have no alternative but to drive out the troops of the hostile forces from their territory of Taiwan. The American invaders have built their advanced bases there to launch their aggression against the Chinese mainland.

Rodong Shinmoon warned the U.S. imperialists that should they unleash a war against the Chinese people they are only hastening their own doom. Then it quoted a passage from one of Premier Kim Il Sung's speeches: "The Korean people will always march side by side with the brotherly Chinese people in the struggle for durable peace and security in Asia against the war policy of the U.S. imperialists and will further strengthen the solidarity with the Chinese people."

KIM SEUNG HYUNG

(Continued from page 21)

50 jungbo of non-paddy fields, of which wheat will be 10 tons and maize 5 tons as after-crop.

The Youth League members have determined to produce 70 tons of wheat per jungbo on the experimental plots by introducing close-planting method. Having already made more than 100 tons of compost they are now busy preparing to sow wheat.

Every household of the co-op is to get nearly 7

tons of grain and 100,000 won in cash this year. And when their plans are materialized their income will be multiplied sevenfold.

"We must realize as soon as possible what Premier Kim Il Sung called for."

"Yes, we must fulfil the task the Party set forth. If we fail, it will be a disgrace to us."

Their surging spirit of patriotism makes them work miracles and speed up advance.

D.P.R.K. GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES ALGERIAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

Cairo

Your Excellency Ferhat Abbas

Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic

I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, warmly greet the formation of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic and have the honour of informing Your Excellency of the decision of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on recognizing the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic.

The formation of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic is a brilliant

victory won by the Algerian people in their long-drawn, arduous struggle against colonialism and for freedom and national independence and marks a new stage in the liberation struggle of the Algerian people.

The Korean people, who are fighting for the peaceful unification of their fatherland and against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists, fully support the just struggle of the Algerian people.

I am convinced that the friendship and the relations of co-operation between the Korean and Algerian peoples will be further strengthened and developed in the future in the common struggle against the foreign aggressors and for peace and national independence.

KIM IL SUNG

Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang

September 25, 1958

HAIL THE HISTORIC VICTORY OF THE ALGERIAN PEOPLE

Together with all peoples who love peace and freedom, the Korean people greeted with great joy the establishment of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria.

Warmly hailing the birth of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria, on September 25 Premier Kim Il Sung addressed a congratulatory telegram to the Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria. In the telegram, Premier Kim Il Sung notified that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had decided to recognize the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria.

Korean people's firm support of the Algerian people in their righteous struggle for national independence and freedom is explicitly manifested in Premier Kim Il Sung's congratulatory telegram.

Korean papers carried editorials hailing the historic victory of the Algerian people. Stressing the great international significance of the birth of the Provi-

sional Government of the Republic of Algeria, Korean papers wrote that this signified a brilliant victory for the peoples everywhere who have risen up in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Minjoo Chosun wrote in its editorial: "The birth of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria serves to demonstrate once again that the national liberation movement against colonialism is irresistible."

Like all the honest-minded people throughout the world, the Korean people consider the proclamation of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria a new milestone in the national liberation struggle in Algeria and an epoch-making event leading the national liberation struggle of the Algerian people to ultimate victory.

The Korean people will continue to support the Algerian people in their just struggle and most sincerely wish the new born Republic of Algeria every success.



Oil painting "Soldiers of Liberation Army"

by Kim Rin Kwon

*(At the State Art Exhibition in
honour of the tenth anniversary of
the D.P.R.K.)*



Members of the Chinese People's Delegation visiting Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and Government leaders

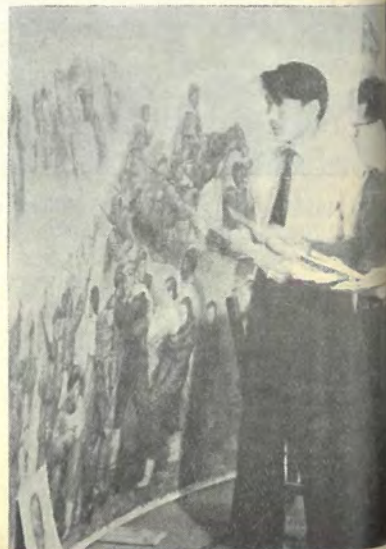
BONDS OF EVERLASTING FRIENDSHIP

The month of October this year was marked as the Korean-Chinese Friendship Month throughout the country. Many colourful events were held to strengthen further the friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples and to pay tribute to the immortal exploits of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

Party and Government leaders and the working people of Pyongyang warmly welcoming the Chinese People's Delegation at Pyongyang station



Korean painters drawing pictures of friendship between the Korean and Chinese in Pyongyang





→ Platform of the meeting held to celebrate the 9th anniversary of the People's Republic of China and to mark the inauguration of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Month in Pyongyang



Posters on the Chinese films. A Chinese Film Week was arranged during the Friendship Month



The monument to friendship between the peoples now being built



↑ Yang Chih-hua, Vice-Chairman of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation, meets Korean woman Suk Kil Yung who helped wholeheartedly the Chinese People's Volunteers

The photo exhibition held during the Friendship Month



FRIENDLY MATCHES

On September 21, friendly volley-ball matches between Korean and Soviet Azerbaijan teams took place in Pyongyang. The Soviet Azerbaijan men and women players met our teams of the "February 8."

More than 30,000 sports fans warmly welcomed the men and women players from the brother country.



Volley-ball match between the men's teams



*Women players of Korean ↑
and Soviet Azerbaijan teams
entering the stadium*



Just before the game

*Spectators →
applauding
fine play*



To Help Our Compatriots in South Korea

It has been more than a month since Cabinet Decision No. 96 of the D.P.R.K. was announced. The Cabinet Decision to aid the orphans and the unemployed in South Korea, who are suffering untold misery under the U.S. occupation is an expression of the lofty compatriotic love and sense of duty. The Decision offered to make a gift of 150,000 suk of rice, 5,000,000 metres of fabrics, 10,000 tons of seafood and 4,000,000 pairs of footwear. Besides, it proposed to take over the orphans who are roaming the streets of South Korea, and to grant every month stipends of 1,000 won each permanently to 3,000 university students who are in need of financial help. Since the announcement, the Government of the D.P.R.K. has been seeking the way to materialize its decision at an early date.

By the authorization of the Government of the Republic, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions dispatched a letter to the executive members of the "Taihan Federation of Trade Unions" in regard to the decision of our Government, proposing a meeting in the near future to work out details.

Copies of the letter were also mailed to the chairmen of the 9 trade unions and 22 its local federations. And the Minister of Education and Culture of the D.P.R.K. sent a letter to Son Chang Hwan, "Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare" in South Korea, in regard to the homeless wandering orphans in the southern half of the Republic. And a suggestion was made to call a meeting in Panmunjom with the officials of the "Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare", including representatives of the mothers of South Korea in the nearest future.

Also another letter was dispatched by our Minister of Education and Culture to Choi Jai Yoo, the "Education Minister" of South Korea, on the question of stipends for the university students who are in need of financial help. In order to carry out the decision with little delay the letter proposed a meeting. Furthermore, copies of the letter were sent to the presidents of Seoul University, Koryo University, Rihwa Women's University and others.

Pak Jung Ai, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, also wrote to Son Chang Hwan, "Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare", and to the officials of the "Taihan women's association". In her letter to Son Chang Hwan, she, referring to the letter of our Minister of Education and Culture, urged them to respond favourably in order to accelerate the realization of the earnest wishes of the Korean mothers in north and south. In her letter to the "Taihan women's association", she asked the "Taihan women's association" or some other women's organ-

izations to meet directly with our side in Panmunjom to discuss the details involved in handing over the wandering orphans of South Korea to us. Copies of the letter were sent to the representatives of five other women's organizations.

Communications were sent by Pak Yong Kook, Chairman of the C.C. of the Democratic Youth League of the D.P.R.K., to Choi Jai Yoo, "Minister of Education" of South Korea and chairman of the "Taihan students patriotic organization", Shin Heung Woo, representative of "Taihan Y.M.C.A.," Mary Park, general secretary of "Taihan Y.W.C.A.," and Shin Sung Kook, representative of students Christian Association. The communications proposed to hold talks on the question of providing South Korean students with stipends. Copies of the communication were sent to youth and students organizations in Seoul and in every province as well as those in universities. Supporting most ardently the decision of the Government of the Republic, as it represents the unanimous will of the people, the entire people in the northern part of the Republic are making every effort to deliver their fellow countrymen in South Korea from starvation, poverty and sufferings. Even the children are working to relieve the misery of their brothers and sisters in South Korea. They have decided to save their school supplies and pocket money besides raising domestic animals, cultivating sun-flowers and utilizing the waste. Children held meetings throughout the country and resolved to raise money to buy 12,500 articles of children's clothing, 13,700 pieces of underwear, 15,300 pairs of footwear and 109,000 articles of school supplies. Then in many cities and villages women held meetings to express their motherly love for the wandering orphans in the streets of South Korea. They are asking that these orphans be put under their care as they are fully prepared to give them homes and motherly affection.

Throughout the country meetings are being held in support of the Cabinet Decision.

Recently the workers of Pyongyang Textile Mill met together to express their wholehearted support of the Cabinet Decision. The nation's textile workers were firmly resolved to produce 500 million metres of fabrics a year within the next 6 or 7 years. The workers of the Pyongyang Textile Mill set up a goal to produce 507,350,000 metres of fabrics during the First Five-Year Plan. This is an increase of 167,350,000 metres of fabrics beyond the State assignment under the plan.

Speakers at this meeting, reviewing the heroic labour struggle of the workers of this factory in their efforts to restore the severely damaged plants during the war, stated that a firm foundation for light industry has been established in our country. Pointing

out further that the northern part of the Republic is forging ahead on a winged horse towards socialism, they spoke about the situation in South Korea where people suffer under the colonial rule of the American imperialists. The speakers stressed that people in the north would not sit idle while their fellow countrymen suffer in the south for they have enough material accumulation to help their fellow countrymen. A weaver, Li Kyong Soon, said:

"The modern factory that we built on the ruins of the war produces more than 230,000 metres of fabrics every day. We need only 22 days to turn out the 5 million metres of fabrics to be sent to South Korea. It is our hope that the fabrics we produce will reach the people in South Korea as early as possible..."

The Yoojung Agricultural Cooperative in Euipori in the county of Kaipoong, South Hwanghai Province, held a meeting recently. From here it is only a stone's throw to the land of South where people are suffering under the U.S. occupation. The co-op members discussed how to carry out the Cabinet Decision. They said they would not rest content with a bumper crop but would continue to endeavour to raise their output so as to reach soon the goal of 7 million tons of grain in the northern part of the Republic. Remembering the days they once suffered under the U.S. occupation, the members emphasized that the rice of 150,000 suk offered by the Government of the Republic should be delivered to their South Korean compatriots as soon as possible. Min Young Duk, a team leader, said:

"Since I came over to the Republic I have been enjoying a happy life such as I had never known before. This year I received more than 7 tons of grain and much cash. This is more than we need. I talked over with my wife and we decided to adopt two South Korean orphans. And we'll see to it they study in universities.

Women employees of the Hwanghai Iron Works also held a meeting. This Works set its target for 2,230,000 tons of pig iron during the First Five-Year Plan.

The participants expressed in one voice their wish to have 1,000 South Korean orphans under their care. The women workers said they were ready to build three three-storied dormitories, two three-storied schools besides a club-house which will have a movie hall, a library, a gymnasium and recreation halls. They will build a barber shop, public bath, a laundry, etc. In addition to a children's park covering 5,000 square metres they will also build a playground.

Li Kyong He spoke at the meeting which was held at the Songdo Political Economy Institute. Today she enjoys a peaceful life in the embrace of the Republic, but she herself was an orphan in South Korea. She said:

"...My father was arrested in 1947 by the Syngman Rhee police because he participated in workers' demonstrations demanding a job. Since then I could not see my father again. I was expelled from the primary school because I could not pay the tuition. Then I became a beggar roaming around the streets. I myself experienced what so many thousands of orphans are going through in South Korea today. The humanitarian proposals that our Government

made to take over and raise all the wandering orphans in South Korea must reach our brothers and sisters in South Korea..."

Mothers in Pyongyang city held their own meeting where a letter was adopted to be sent to the mothers in South Korea. Moreover, they expressed their determination to raise 100,000 orphans of South Korea. The mothers of Haibang-dong in the city of Chungjin said they were ready to receive 500 orphans.

Everywhere throughout the country people are offering rice and cloth material to South Korea while many are willing to rear the South Korean orphans. But the South Korean authorities have failed to respond to this fraternal and brotherly proposals so far.

On September 7th, on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the D.P.R.K., Chairman of the C.C. of the Korean Democratic Women's Union wrote again to the President of the "Taihan Women's Association" proposing that the Korean Democratic Women's Union would send its representative to Seoul to discuss the matter connected with receiving South Korean orphans. Copies of the letter were sent to women's organizations in South Korea.

Likewise, the Chairman of the C.C. of the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions wrote again to the "Taihan Federation of Trade Unions" proposing that Korean General Federation of Trade Unions is ready to dispatch representatives to Seoul to work out technicalities in connection with the delivery of the relief goods to the unemployed and orphans of South Korea. Copies of the letter were sent to various trade unions and labour organizations in South Korea.

Major General Kang Sang Ho, our Senior Delegate to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, proposed at its 89th meeting held on September 9 that the U.S. side facilitate the passage of our representatives in the demilitarized zone and across the demarcation line, so that they would be able to discuss the technical question involved in the realization of the Cabinet Decision No. 96. However, the U.S. side maintained brazenly that this question could not be discussed by the Commission until the proper political authorities of the U.S. side agree to our proposals.

The urgency of this question cannot be stressed too strongly. The people of north are most ardently hoping that their helping hand will reach the unemployed and orphans in South Korea as soon as possible. And the entire people of the world wish an early realization of these proposals. However, the American side has turned a deaf ear to our proposals and its puppet Syngman Rhee keeps mum. A South Korean navy man who came over to north in the middle of September condemned the Syngman Rheeites who do not accept such proposals made by our Government to aid the unemployed and orphans of South Korea. He said, "The situation is really serious. Only death is left for them. The sooner the relief goods reach them, the more lives will be saved..."

This is how matters stand. The urgency cannot be emphasised too much. That's why the people of the northern part of the Republic are most anxious to help their fellow countrymen in the South.

AN PA YUNG

To Finish Ahead of Schedule

THE September Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea called for increasing the annual output of pig iron and granulated iron to upward of 4 million tons in the next four to five years.

In response to this call, employees of the Kim Chaik Iron Works, one of the nation's ferrous metallurgical centres, held a general meeting some time ago. At the meeting resolutions were adopted to fulfil the current Five-Year Plan (1957-1961) by May 1, 1960. And the news spread all over the country through radio and press. The whole nation welcomed the news.

It would not be easy to accomplish the Five-Year Plan in three years and four months. There will be many complicated and difficult problems to be coped with in order to rationalize the process of work.

To this end, the workers and technicians set it as their prime tasks to raise the utility rate of equipment, to increase labour productivity, and to tap all the latent potentialities, while planning to expand some establishments. Displaying to the full their patriotic zeal and creative enthusiasm and exploring every hidden potentiality, they are working hard to supply greater quantities of pig iron to the other branches of the national economy. Since the beginning of this year they have been working to explore and turn to account all the reserves in order that they could fulfil the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. By the end of May this year, they built coke oven No. 2 with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons, and started production of coke. Now, they are rebuilding blast furnace No. 2 with an annual capacity of more than 250,000 tons.

Yoo Soon Duk, Kwon Suk Soon, Pak Shi Bong and other members of the work-team working on the steel shell of the blast furnace succeeded in reducing by one-fourth the time needed to install a cooling apparatus. Fire-brick layers also established a new record. Volume of the furnace is to be expanded so as to turn out 840 tons of pig iron daily. Its cooling apparatus will be made to ensure all-round cooling, instead of partial cooling,

which will help prolong the serviceable life of the furnace.

Next year it is planned to shorten the major repair work on blast furnace No. 1 by two months. Originally six months were planned. And the blast furnace will be equipped with all the technical facilities like blast furnace No. 2.

Moreover, air-blast heating stoves will also undergo a change to raise the temperature.

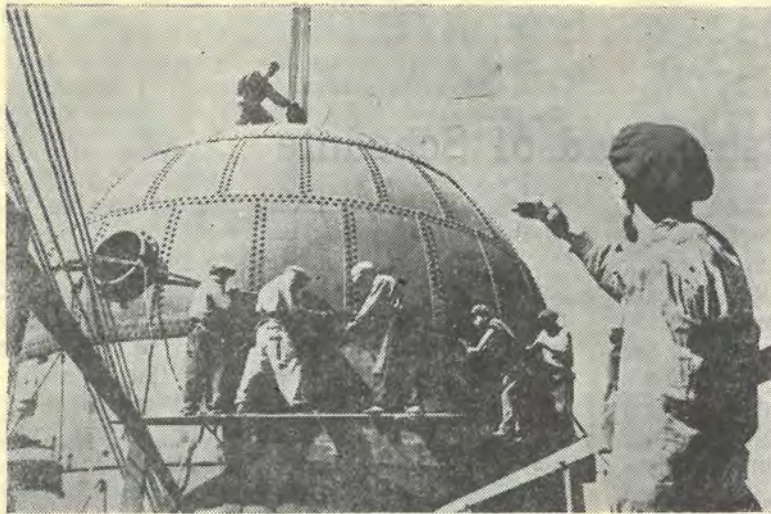
Thus, in 1959, it is expected, the Iron Works will turn out upwards of 540,000 tons of pig iron.

But the annual pig iron output will top the 700,000 tons mark in 1960. This will be possible by exploring fully all the latent potentialities, and using entirely ferro-coke. Not only that. Five small-sized blast furnaces will be erected.

By 1961 the Iron Works will manufacture great quantities of steel and steel pipes. Then it will turn out a great volume of pig iron, steel and structural steel. Stimulated by this bright prospect the entire employees of the Kim Chaik Iron Works are striding ahead to fulfil their tasks of the current First Five-Year Plan 20 months ahead of schedule.

The Iron Works suffered severe damage during the war time. But it healed its war scars in a short space of time. It was due to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic that always lead the workers, the masters of the state, to victories. Workers and technicians of the Kim Chaik Iron Works always stood at the front in carrying out the correct economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea in the post-war days for ensuring priority growth of heavy industry and simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

In a short space of time after the war, they reconstructed blast furnace No. 1, and coke oven No.1 with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons as well as many production establishments and started regular production in 1955. The Iron Works overfulfilled its post-war three-year plan (1954-1956) by 23.6 per cent in total output volume.



To complete the building of blast furnace No. 2 ahead of time

Never content with their success, workers have been doing wonders in their endeavour. Take the blast furnace for instance.

In the days of the Japanese imperialists' rule, the furnace turned out an average of 250 tons of pig iron daily, and 380 tons at highest, while its capacity was 500 tons. But last year the same blast furnace turned out an average of 740 tons daily and 1,049 tons at highest.

In 1944, the Japanese imperialists produced altogether 150,000 tons of pig iron from two large-sized and one small blast furnaces. But in 1957, 270,000 tons of pig iron were secured from one blast furnace.

Pig iron produced in the Kim Chaik Iron Works helped greatly in rebuilding factories, towns and rural villages serving to accelerate socialist construction.

Iron from the Kim Chaik Iron Works played a great part in building a blast furnace and coke oven in the Hwanghai Iron Works, another ferrous metallurgical center. And its role was indeed great in increasing the output of the machine-building industry 29 times in 1957 compared with 1946. Incidentally, the designing and building of the blast furnace and coke oven in the Hwanghai Iron Works were all done by the Korean designers, workers and technicians.

Many difficulties and hardships had to be coped with before the war-ruined blast furnace of the Kim Chaik Iron Works started production.

"If the Party calls would we hesitate to brave fire or flood?"

This was the voice of the entire employees of the Kim Chaik Iron Works. Hero of Labour Han Ki Chang and many labour renovators, workers and technicians dismantled machinery and installations worth several hundred million won in the rain of enemy bombs, evacuated them to places of safety and continued production.

In the post-war days, the workers and technicians worked day and night, while surmounting all the difficulties and hardships. Several hundred suggestions and devices which rendered a huge profit to the state

came from them, helping speed up reconstruction.

"We are the masters of this Iron Works," said the smelter Kim Heung Il. His words echo the voice of the entire workers here and their loyalty to the Party and the people's power.

Smelter Kim Heung Il has been working for more than twenty years in this Iron Works. In the past days of Japanese rule, like all other Korean workers, he was subjected to ill-treatment and humiliation by the Japanese imperialists. One day he was lashed by a Japanese foreman for having peeped into the furnace.

But, with the country's liberation, his status changed. He is now a highest grade skilled worker and labour renovator. He is also member of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, the highest organ of the state.

Workers of the Kim Chaik Iron Works, seething with revolutionary zeal, are working strenuously to complete their quotas in the current Five-Year Plan twenty months ahead of schedule. And they are leaping forward to carry out the tasks the Workers' Party of Korea called for, that is, to turn out in the next four to five years 4 million tons of pig iron and granulated iron and 3-3.5 million tons of steel annually.

SUH HONG RIN

Miserable Pictures of South Korea

On the Verge of Death

It is widely known that the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique pursuing their war policy force right and left South Korean youth into the puppet army. Life in the barracks of the Syngman Rhee's army is beyond description.

A South Korean newspaper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon* carried the following item recently.

"The other day there was a visitor to our office. The man, Kim Yong Wook, a soldier of 36 years, came with his two motherless children. The armyman asked the people in the office for help. This is the story:

"His wife died two years ago, and there was no one to look after his two boys. And he could not get a discharge from the army. So he had no choice but to take his sons to the army. There were many men who were in the same boat with him. So all the men helped to get something to eat for the poor children. Then he was transferred to duty on a certain hill. Of course, he took the children with him. The children lived on grass roots or tree bark that he gathered. 'But,' the soldier pleaded with us, 'in June last year I was ordered to go to a reserve unit, and ever since then I have not been able to find a way to look after my boys. So please help me to find some way to look after my sons.'"

This is not an isolated case in South Korea. Many soldiers of the puppet South Korean army are wandering between life and death. And 4,200,000 people are jobless. What future awaits these people?

What is the Cause of the Tragedy?

U.S. monopoly capital is driving the South Korean economy into bankruptcy. Over eighty per cent of the few remaining factories and enterprises have either ceased operation or are operating part time due to the shortage of raw materials, power and funds.

Such being the situation, the workers' lot is getting worse and great numbers of workers and office employees have been thrown out of factories and offices.

Today, as mentioned already, there is an army of 4,200,000 unemployed in South Korea.

The situation of the jobless people is so appalling that even South Korean papers cannot hush it up.

Here are some of the reports that appeared in the South Korean papers.

A man by the name of Pak Doo Yong had been out of job for six months since the Zeil Business Company closed down. This had plunged him and his family into a desperate situation from which he could find no way out. So he and his wife and one of their children took an overdose of quinine to kill themselves. He left behind a note to his eldest son who was not at home when the three committed suicide. It reads: "We are helpless... Here is chloric quinine for you. Please take it and follow us." (*Tonga Ilbo*, 1958)

Another instance reported by the *Pusan Ilbo*.

The hungry children are crying for food, and their father, an unemployed man, is sick. This is the situation of Pak Dai Joo's family of Bumil-dong in Pusan. Unable to stand any longer the poverty-stricken life, Pak's wife decided to commit suicide. Saying she was going to get some refuse of bean curd she left the house. Out on the street she abandoned the baby she was carrying on her back and was about to plunge into the water from the Yongdo bridge when a passer-by stopped her. Her attempt to commit suicide failed but she was charged with abandoning her child.

Shameless Acts

The aggressive U.S. army is bringing untold suffering to the people in South Korea.

It is widely known to the world that the 20th century cannibals—the U.S. army men—are perpetrating every manner of criminal acts in South Korea—murder, arson, rape, hold-up, etc.

And the cases of Koreans being run over and killed by the cars of the reckless U.S. soldiers are too numerous to mention.

According to the *Pusan Ilbo*, a U.S. army private by the name of John Godman belonging to a company under the depot of the U.S. 1st Division, driving a truck in the direction of Haiwoondai from Pusan, ran over a Korean woman named Han Bok Nam and wounded her seriously. This, however, was just a start. Next he crashed into a cottage of Choi Man Jo. Then this American soldier turned his course and drove back to Pusan where he hit this time the building of the "Pakai Dental Hospital" in Daishindong. But he was still far from being satisfied. He ran into a cab and seriously injured the driver. Before he fled he still had to hit another building!

A U.S. jeep which was speeding along the road near 1st Street of Manri-dong, Sudaimoon District, Seoul, ran over a five-year-old Korean boy by the name of Jang Byuk Hak, second son of Jang Ki Sun residing on 1st Street of Manri-dong. The boy was killed instantly. South Korean paper *Chosun Ilbo* reported, and the culprit dashed on without even looking back.

A U.S. army soldier belonging to an engineer unit in Seoul under the U.S. 8th Army Headquarters, a South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon* reported, drove his car into Korean workers who were repairing road near a street car stop in Shinkil-dong, Yongdeungpo District, Seoul, and ran over and killed two Korean workers 54-year-old Kim Chi Joong and 47-year-old Kwon Tai Jung.

This is a glimpse of the bloody deeds of the U.S. soldiers. And the authorities of the U.S. occupation army think nothing of such criminal acts committed by the U.S. armymen.

It is, therefore, not accidental that cases of murder committed by American soldiers are increasing in South Korea.

The Native Place of Kim So Wol

KIM WOO CHUL

Namsan-ri in the county of Kwaksan, North Pyongan Province was the place where Kim So Wol or Kim Jong Shik, the Korean patriotic poet, was born.

In his poem, *The Road*, the poet sang of his native place:

*Kwaksan, Jungjoo
County,
Where trains run and
ships sail,
'Tis my native home!*

Some two miles away over a hill from Kwaksan station lies the village of Kwaksan and the West Sea is within striking distance from the top of its hills.

Now, on the sunny hillside overlooking the blue waters of the West Sea stands a monument to the memory of the poet.

Here surrounded by hills is his native village the poet cherished so dearly—his home which he could not forget even in his dreams.

Recently, this writer—an admirer of the late poet—visited Namsan-ri.

Of course, I am not a stranger to this village. On several occasions I visited this village before and after the erection of the poet's monument in the early spring of 1956. The mountain pass was familiar and the queer-shaped rocks and stones were, as usual, very impressive.

When I reached the top of the pass, a



Portrait of Kim So Wol

magnificent view spread out before my eyes. The bustling construction site, where dykes are being built to convert the saline lands of the West Sea into paddy fields! Had Kim So Wol lived to witness this, he would have again poured out his passion for this land of his. One of his lines read, *I long for a patch to hoe!* But his untimely death came when he was only thirty-three years old.

Today, there in his native village an agricultural co-op has been organized, and it is forging ahead under the First Five-Year Plan to make the village a

modern and prosperous one.

The eldest son of the late poet is a skilled carpenter at this co-op while his second son is working in the village fishery. And another son of his is in the People's Army, while the youngest one is studying in the Soviet Union.

Need I mention that they all are doing well?

There is a park overlooking the West Sea, where the poet was resting. Members of the village Democratic Youth League keep watch over his resting place with loving care.

Spring comes here with azaleas. The members of the co-op and the Democratic Youth League, who remember his words so well,

come and rest on the green carpet of the park.

Engraved on the monument are the concluding lines from his well-known poem *The Requiem*.

*Dear is your name!
The name I would call
Until I breathe my last.
Though a standing stone
I may become,
I'll keep calling —
That dearest name!*

Kim So Wol, who loved the land and his native place, is watching his home village from this hill. He had become a "standing stone" calling the dearest name—his motherland and home as he said in his poem.

No wonder then, he sang:

*You proclaim
No native home you have,
The homeland has forsaken you.
Oh, let me hear no more —
You wandering souls!
Course your mutable spirit
To your home!
The home of peace and rest.*

From Pyongji-dong, Suhsan Sub-county, Koosong County, where he spent his short life his remains came back in the early spring of 1956 to his native home to rest peacefully in the embrace of his people.

While I was sitting in the park looking at the epitaph, many of his lines came to my mind—*Golden Grass*, *Mountain Flowers*, *Azaleas*, *Koosong*, *Sakjoo County*, *The Distant Tomorrow*, and *The Cukoo*.

*Grass,
You are grass,
Golden grass*

*Flames are you
In the depths of a mountain,
Spreading around the grave of my
beloved*

*Hail to spring!
Thou new light.*

*Every twig of the willow,
Every blade in the mountain —
Spring comes to the golden grass
— from the Golden Grass*

*On the mountains
Flowers bloom—lovely flowers.
In autumn and spring, spring and
summer,
Flowers bloom—lovely flowers.*

*On the mountains
Flowers bloom, lovely flowers.
In the valleys too
Bloom lovely flowers.*

*On the mountains
Flowers bloom, lovely flowers.
Little birds chirp all day long
Where lovely flowers bloom.*

*On the mountains
Flowers fade, lovely flowers.
In autumn and spring, spring and
summer,
Lovely flowers fade.
— from Mountain Flowers*

*Should you leave me,
Saying you're weary of me,
No word would I speak.*

*Only with azaleas
From Yaksan, Pyongbook
Nyongbyon,
Would I carpet your way.*

*Tread on, my dearest—
With lovely petals
I will weave your way.*

*If you grow weary of me,
No tears would I shed
Though I may die.
— from Azaleas*

*I long for you,
I dream of home where you are.
Even birds fly back and forth
To their old nest.
— from Sakjoo, Koosong*

His lines are filled with love for his home and understanding of the people.

In the *Golden Grass* is reflected the life of peasants who set fire to the golden grass of the ridges and banks of the fields in early spring to get rid of noxious insects.

He praised in the *Mountain Flowers* an honest soul tilling the land in a remote village far from the crowded city.

Through *Azaleas* the poet expressed his sympathy with the women's position under

the double yoke of capitalism and feudalism. It was in Tokyo, Japan, where he wrote *Azaleas*, thinking of his wife who was waiting for his return. He was then working his way through school.

To him his native place was the fatherland itself. Kim So Wol loved with all his heart his native land and its working people yearning for the return of his lost country. And he swore loyalty to his fatherland.

Perhaps his devotion to and love of the land were most eloquently poured out in *The Marriage*, one of his best poems.

*The name shattered to pieces!
The name lost in the sky!
The name no longer answering to my
call!*

*The name I shall die calling!
The word I cherished in my heart,
Yet, I could not let her hear.
My beloved!
O, my beloved!*

Thus, the poet most passionately sang his love of the land. Particularly, he was greatly influenced by the upsurge of the national liberation movement after the March First Movement against the Japanese imperialists.

Though he did not look forward to a future which would usher in proletarian liberation he never yielded to the Japanese imperialists. His will was not to be bent and his burning love for the land was not to be changed as he sang:

*Though a standing stone
I may become,
I'll keep calling—
That dearest name!*

In his short life from 1903 to 1935 he left more than two hundred poems besides a short story, one or two essays, an essay on poetry and several translations of Chinese poems. Most of his works were published in the *Selected Poems of So Wol* and *Azaleas*, printed before the liberation. In 1955, the Publishing House of the Writers Association published *Selected Poems of Kim So Wol*. Also, his works were included in the Kim So Wol's section of *The Contemporary Korean Literature* recently published. But there are many unprinted works, many of which show his progressive thoughts.

The early 30's was the period when the national liberation movement was forging ahead with the anti-Japanese partisans led

by Marshal Kim Il Sung and the heart of every Korean was filled with fresh determination and confidence in victory. And Kim So Wol was no exception. His works gradually assumed a social nature. Besides such printed works as the *Fresh Morning*, *In the Field I Long For a Patch to Hoe*, he wrote many patriotic poems and sent them to Seoul hoping they would be printed. But the Japanese imperialists and the bourgeois reactionary writers saw to it they remain unpublished.

We are able to see the growth in his thinking of the poet in the *Fresh Morning*.

*The wilderness
Abandoned to its own—*

*Yet, I do not give it up
Because of its loneliness.*

*I think of the day
When gentle breezes and sweet raindrops
Will nourish this land again.*

*Indeed many changes will there be
In this land of ours,
Which we will beautify,
Which we will beautify.*

Many of his unpublished poems and translations of Chinese poems had been kept in his home, but were reduced to ashes by the savage enemy bombings during the Fatherland Liberation War.

Coming down from the hill, I called at Kim So Wol's old house. His eldest son Joon Ho was out working in the co-op. The poet's old mother welcomed me.

The late poet's wife died in January 1956. If she had been alive, we would know more of his life. When he died his sons were living with their grandmother in their native village, except his second son, Eun Ho who stayed with his parents in Banghyon, Koo-song County. So very little is known of his life.

Only part of So Wol's old house remains today. His outhouses were levelled by the enemy air raid during the war.

His mother took me into the room of the house.

She said it was here his son began to compose verses when he was twelve.

His essay "Young Sentry" written on April 15, 1915 (he was thirteen years old), was perhaps his first piece of literary writing, and it was published. I was deeply touched

by thinking that it was written in that very room where I was sitting. The beginning of the essay goes like this:

"Always I think of my native place—my home. I do not exist apart from my native place, nor does it from me. I am my native place and it is I. I cannot see my home without myself and I cannot recognize myself without my home. How much I yearn for and love my home? Perhaps no one will know my innermost heart except me..."

Thus his poetic mind took root in the love of home from his childhood. To him the home and country were one thing. And his grief for the lost was double. Such affectionate words as "beloved," "dearest" or "darling" in *The Requiem* or other poems were

the all expressions of love for his country.

His love for the country, humanism, and his longing for the native home, his interest in the people along with the vivid language he employed, certainly made a great contribution to the modern Korean literature.

In the poet's home, which he said he could not forget even in his dreams, I felt once more that I learnt the person of the late patriotic poet, Kim So Wol.

The earnest desire of the poet to see the wilderness beautified has been realized, for the sea was changed into fertile fields and the hill turned to orchards in this village, too.

I came through the mountain pass of Nam-san-ri resolved to visit here again when the azaleas tint the whole mountain.

PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY FOR UNIVERSAL COMPULSORY TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Ministry of Education and Culture is successfully pushing ahead the preparations for universal compulsory technical education.

Curricula and syllabi for the technical schools to be opened this year have been worked out.

Preparations are also under way for opening in South Pyongan Province an institute to train technical school teachers. Higher educational institutions and technical schools are to add special courses also to train teachers to meet the demands for technical school teachers.

Now everywhere in the country, people are working actively to put into practice universal compulsory technical education earlier than scheduled.

Take the members of the Hongkol Agricultural Co-operative, Daihan-ri, Eunpa County of North Hwanghai Province, for instance.

Some time ago, Premier Kim Il Sung visited this co-op. The co-op members, now upholding the instructions the Premier gave them, set up a preparatory committee for opening an agricultural school jointly with the people of nearby villages of Redo-ri and Onchai-ri. They have secured seven class rooms, and are now busy preparing everything necessary for the school.

The school will be provided with a laboratory, and experimental plot, paddy and non-paddy fields

—both some one hectare. Then it will have a special room for the study of the history of the national liberation struggle waged by the staunch Korean communists headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

People in other villages of the Eunpa County are also making preparations for opening agricultural schools in their villages.

Another instance. Members of the Sangyang Agricultural Co-op in Soonan County of South Pyongan Province opened a two-year course agricultural school on October 1, with the enrolment of some 150. The pupils will study 15 subjects in two years such as "sciences on soil and fertilizers," "agriculture and biology," "pomology" and "zootechny," etc.

These pupils have built to a certain degree foundation for their study while they were members of the technical circle. The co-op has undertaken the running of this school. The pupils are well aware of the urgent need of technical reform for further advance in the co-operative farming.

Everywhere in the country, preparations for universal compulsory technical education are proceeding briskly with active participation of the people.

State Fine Art Exhibition

MIN BYUNG JE

Many colourful events were held recently in honour of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K. The State Fine Art Exhibition, one of them, was held in Pyongyang from September 6 to October 20 and it attracted thousands of visitors. Some 500 works—over 50 Korean paintings, 130 oil paintings, 140 industrial arts, sculptures, graphics, stage designs—were on display.

The exhibits showed the achievements our fine arts based on socialist realism, attained during the past 10 odd years since liberation under the correct leadership of the Party.

"Chung Bong" (Green Peak) is a Korean painting done by Li Suk Ho. It brought back on the canvas one of the revolutionary bases of the anti-Japanese partisans led by Mar-

shal Kim Il Sung who beaconed the Korean people to a hopeful future in the dark days when the Korean people were suffering from the hands of the Japanese imperialists. In a deep forest of Mt. Baikdoo appeals were carved on trees calling on the people and youth to the national liberation movement. The painting was very impressive and his touching brush was most powerful, bringing out the characteristics of the traditional Korean paintings.

Besides, "Maize" by Kim Yong Joon, "Supporting the Front" by Jung Jong Yu, "Scene of Samil-po" by Cha Dai Do and many other Korean paintings made the visitors feel at home with the rich expressions of our cultural tradition. However, there was



Oil painting "Wedding Day"



Sculpture "By the Riverside"



Korean painting "Local People in Kosung Doing their Bit to Help Soldiers at the Front"

a new feature to be seen among them. A new style of socialist realism suitable to the Korean people's present-day living was added.

In oil paintings, too, the painters' sincere attitude to be among the people and to understand man's lofty idea and noble spirit was well reflected.

Particularly "Daughter of Fatherland" by O Taik Kyung, "Wedding Day" by Su Jung Hi, "March First" by Moon Hak Soo, "Soviet Army, Liberator of Korean People" by Kim Rin Kwon, "A River Scene" by Hwang Hun Yung, "Shift" by Bak Chang Joon represented vividly the inner world of a man creating a new style suitable to the Korean oil painting. "A River Scene" portraying a Korean village gave a lifelike touch. The picture almost made one "hear" from it the beautiful words of our forefathers: "Drawing is poetry."

In the field of graphic arts "Our Pride," and woodcuts by the veteran artist Bai Woon Sung, "Early Spring" and many water colours by Yoon Ryong Soo, posters by An Jung Soo, caricatures and cartoons by Bak Seung Hi, then many satirical graphics attracted the visitors' attention, too. Rapid progress was to be noted in representation and artistic value. Graphic arts played an important role in inspiring the people to hate the enemy, to build socialism and to unify Korea by peaceful means. And it was gratifying to see many artists were bending their energy to find and improve new styles and forms in the field of graphic arts.

The works of sculpture on display expressing most clearly today's people's life in its earnestness and seriousness made the visitors see their lofty inner world. "Massacre in Rakyun Mine" by Jo Won Suk, and

"After Losing the Land" by Han Yung Shik were such works.

Then there was the pastoral work "By the Riverside" by O Sung Sam. Many busts of renovators, social activists and children were also to be admired.

Scores of handicraft works were also on display and they were a favorite of the visitors.



A drawing "We Cannot Remain Indifferent!"



An embroidery "Peace"

Korean arts is endowed with centuries-old handicrafts—lacquers inlaid with mother-of-pearl, ceramics, folding screens, stone-works, mats with floral design, iron-works, embroideries, dolls and others.

Among them, the box mirror by Baik Yung Hwan, chest by Li Gyoo Sang and Jung Tai Yoon, candy box made of bone by Kwon Jin Sung, tray by Su Kook Mo, a flower-vase by Jung Do Kyun, a doll "Moonlit Night" by Kang Jung Im, "Peace," an embroidery work by Li Won In were extremely good.

The exhibition convinced the visitors that our artists will fully display their abilities and create radiant national arts so as to contribute to the world cultural treasure-house.

The Only Road

Recently, a month of Korean film festival took place in all parts of the country in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K.

The festival was an impressive demonstration of the progress the Korean film industry made during the past years since liberation, especially in the recent 2 or 3 years, under the correct literature and art policy of the Party.

The film "The Only Road" (produced this year by the State Film Studio) was one of the films which enjoyed wide popularity during the festival month. The theme of the film is the peaceful unification of our country—the earnest desire of the entire Korean people.

The film showing the tragic life of a family in South Korea indicated the only road for the Koreans is the road of peaceful unification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists and their henchman Syngman Rhee drove the people of South Korea into untold misery. Schools are converted into military barracks or the haunts of racketeers.

However, the more severe the oppression becomes the stiffer the people's resistance becomes.

The students of Han Sung University in Seoul march through the streets demonstrating against the U.S. imperialists, the Syngman Rhee's regime and the school authorities that are bent on establishing a fascist rule in the school and forcing the students into the army to use them as cannon-fodder in a fratricidal war.

Pak Man Sung, the university business manager happens to see the student demonstrations on his way to the house of Anderson—a member of the university board. He is taking some stuff dean Jo Kyung Rai is sending to bribe Anderson. Pak is surprised to find his son Gi Do in the demonstrations.

Gi Do is injured in the fight with policemen and his sweetheart Myung Hi helps him to escape. But he was found by Procurator Li, Anderson's agent.

Man Sung tries to dissuade his son from

joining demonstrations and so forth. But Gi Do never yields.

Pak Man Sung is honest and sober-minded. Vaguely, he comes to see why they are reduced to extreme poverty. He realizes only the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army and the Syngman Rhee traitor's tyrannical rule are responsible.

But he flatters Anderson who controls the university hoping that he'll let his son remain in the post-graduate course.

Colonel David, an intelligence officer of the U.S. army, calls Anderson to his office after the student demonstrations. Pointing to a Buddha with many hands David explains his "philosophy" to Anderson: "Do you see this image here? We—Americans—are the head of the image, while Syngman Rhee and others are its hands. Especially in Korea, the most forward anti-communist operational base, we need absolutely obedient slaves... Mr. Anderson, it is a great mistake on your part that the students of Hansung University participated in the demonstrations against the militarization of schools. They should not be allowed to indulge in their own thoughts."

A wholesale arrest is made of Hansung University's students. Sons of the rich bribe their way out from being pressed into the Syngman Rhee's army.

Pak Man Sung tries to keep his son from being arrested. So he decides to bribe Anderson's wife, Mary, who wants to have a precious diamond. To buy the diamond Man Sung mortgages his house to Jo Kyung Rai.

Gi Do, Myung Hi and other students expose in newspapers corruption of Hansung University authorities. The students demand freedom and sanctity of the school and issue appeals against war to the people.

Public opinion is aroused.

The frightened Anderson clique fabricates an embezzlement case. Through their reptile press they frame Pak Man Sung with

an embezzlement charge. Then Gi Do was made as if he were agitating the students to cover up his father's "crime."

Pak Man Sung is dragged by police to prison and Gi Do into the Syngman Rhee's army. Man Sung's wife is following them in despair. In the meantime her baby daughter Gi Ok looking for her mother, comes out on the street only to be run over by a U.S. MP motorcycle!

In one morning her husband and son were taken away and her daughter was killed. And to make matters worse, her house was confiscated. She almost loses her mind.

Choi Kwang Jin, Myung Hi's father, professor of laws in Hansung University and a middle of the roader, sees everything now. He at last decides to defend Pak Man Sung in the court.

Man Sung in prison comforts himself believing he was put into prison under a police plot and surely Anderson and the dean will make efforts to release him. But the cruel tortures, and particularly what Myung Hi told him about his wife and baby, then the "signed" confession—all these make him see the true reality.



Professor Choi sees through the underhand design on the part of Anderson and his company

Gi Do escapes from the humiliating life of the ROK army one stormy night and shelters himself in Myung Hi's house, where he met his emaciated mother.

Gi Do, following her mother's advice that he should leave Seoul, starts for the northern part of the Republic to seek truth.

The news of his son's departure for the North encourages Man Sung in his court battle.

In spite of Professor Choi's pleading for acquittal, the chief judge egged on by Anderson's clique sentences Man Sung to 15 years.

However, Pak Man Sung and his supporters never give in. Outside the court students and youth hold demonstrations shouting "We don't want to serve in the army!" and "We want freedom in schools," etc.

Myung Hi, Man Sung's wife and Choi Kwang Jin now join the demonstrations.

Man Sung in the prisoner-car sees all this through the wire window.

And he decides to struggle to the end for the only road to make the U.S. imperialists get out of Korea and unify the country by peaceful means. He shouts:

"Yes, that is the only road!"

The film "The Only Road", based on the novel written by Han Sul Ya, was directed by O Byung Cho, cameraman Pak Kyung Won, scenario by O Byung Cho. Pak

Man Sung was played by Jun Un Bong, his wife by Hong In Soon, Gi Do by Shim Jai Kun, Myung Hi by Song Yung Ai, Anderson



Pak Man Sung (centre) at last comes to see truth in jail



"I'll become good fighter, never fear, Myung Hi!" Ki Do bids farewell

by Rim Do Won, Jo Kyung Rai by Choi Ge Shik, and Procurator Li by Merited Actor Bai Yong.



Short Story

Division Commander and Soldier

PAK WOONG KUL

Over the blue water of the Nakdong—the gently flowing river of 700 ri—darkness began to cast its long stealthy shadows. The darkness silently spread its wings lest it disturb the quietly flowing clear water of this old river. Now and then, the silence was broken by the enemy shells which exploded in the middle of the river sending huge columns of water in the air. The enemy kept at their shelling fearing our units might make a crossing.

At the Commanding Post, which overlooked the Nakdong, the graying Division Commander was gazing at the enemy position across the river through his binocular. And the Chief of Staff, yet in his thirties, was standing by him. From time to time, they looked at their watches, but always they kept a close watch on the enemy position. The Commanding Post was very still—the quietness just before the storm. There is usually a

lull right before an offence. There still remained three hours before the signal shot was to be released by the hand of the Division Commander to open up the artillery barrage.

The plans were already drawn up; the artillerymen had completed setting up their targets and the first round of shells were all loaded. The men were sitting smoking away their tense hours. The infantrymen were at the river crossing points already, and the communication men were sitting by the wireless sets nervously playing with the dials to make sure everything was in order. Nothing must go wrong once the action started.

Seasoned soldier as he was—his record starts from the time of the Anti-Japanese Partisans—the Commanding Officer too always got extremely tense at a time like this, and many thoughts went through his

mind. While he was looking through his binocular he saw not only the enemy position but countless scenes of the past. His thoughts jumped from one place to other; from the infantrymen assembled near the river crossing points to the artillerymen, then to the engineer corps—who would be working on the crossing places. Victory could not be had, he thought, unless each and every man of the artillery, infantry, engineer, communication corps and even the medics carried out his duty precisely and all in perfect harmony. So, in these short hours of waiting, the Division Commander, not without apprehension, went over many things in his mind.

The binocular of the Division Commander was trained at the triangle height for a long time without moving. It was getting dark but still he could not see much activity on the height. Nevertheless, from the enemy's artillery position 105 mm guns were making much noise over the river like the continued rumble of drums. Through his binocular he spotted the points which were to become fire spitting volcanos as soon as the signal shots were released, and other fire points which were checked by the reconnaissance men, also, could be seen. While he was gazing at those points, he was hoping that our artillerymen would give the enemy a deadly blow.

"Comrade! Do you think our artillery can do the job?" Without taking off his binocular the Division Commander asked his Chief of Staff.

"The men have confidence, I think, Comrade No. 15!" When he answered him, he addressed him Comrade No. 15. The Chief of Staff always highly respected this elderly Commanding Officer of the former anti-Japanese partisan.

"Fine...But you'd better make sure once more, because this battle depends on whether or not the artillery delivers the stuff..." He knew very well that, because of the shape of this height and the well entrenched enemy gun positions, unless our artillerymen did an specially good job, our infantry would not be able to move one inch ahead.

The Chief of Staff picked up the phone and called the Artillery Regiment Commander. Suddenly, a thought flashed through the Division Commander's mind. Without waiting for the report of his Chief of Staff, the Commanding Officer removed his binocular from

his eyes and with a grave expression he stared far across the river. For he was thinking of Kim Yoon Shik who failed to return from his reconnaissance duty on that height. According to the story of the Assistant Squad Leader who accompanied Kim Yoon Shik, his right leg and left arm were wounded. After carrying him on his back for about two kilometres, the Assistant Squad Leader was forced to leave him behind.

When he left him in the deep valley on the left side of the height Yoon Shik insisted that he could not move another inch by himself. Yet, when two men were sent out immediately to look for him, they could not find any trace of him. "Yoon Shik would not be captured; he isn't a kind of guy to surrender easily to the enemy," thought the Commander. That was the way he wanted to believe. Surely he is lying somewhere on the height dead or alive. He might have crawled into the heart of forest or he may have died. If he is still alive...Or even if he is dead it is a heartbreaking thing to pour shells over the place where he was lying. The height would be turned into an active volcano shortly, then how could a valley remain outside the falling shells?

"Comrade No. 15, the artillerymen say they are confident." Walking towards the Division Commander, the Chief of Staff was relaying the report he received from the Artillery Regiment Commander. But the Commanding Officer seemed not to hear what his Chief of Staff was saying and ordered abruptly: "Tell them that they'll be responsible if shells are dropped even one metre from their aims."

Not knowing exactly what the C.O. meant, the Chief of Staff repeated: "They say they have confidence, Comrade No. 15!"

"I know that. But you relay my order, please!" The Chief of Staff did not dare ask what the order meant, so he relayed as he was told.

"What do you think about Yoon Shik, Comrade?" the Division Commander asked the Chief of Staff when he put down the receiver and turned around. Only then did he know what the Division Commander had meant.

"He was an excellent soldier!"

"No, I don't mean that. What do you think happened to him?"

"Nine to ten, he was captured. Don't you think so, Comrade No. 15?"

"Do you think he is the kind of fellow who could become a captive?"

The tone of his voice was reproachful, and the Chief of Staff kept silent, realizing he was rather hasty.

Again there was dead silence. Only the Chief of Staff looked at his watch several times. But the Division Commander could not shake off the thought of Yoon Shik. Even though Yoon Shik had worked under him for a short period as a communication man, he thought he knew him better than anyone else.

...Yoon Shik was one of the new recruits. He had joined the army before the Fatherland Liberation War began. Until then he had been in a steel factory as a smelter. He had a very strong build and possessed enormous strength. Once he lifted the Division Commander's jeep all by himself when it stuck in the mud. From that time on, he became known as the strong man in his unit. Yet he was a notorious milque toast and lacked patience. The mere sound of an airplane would frighten him easily. One time in the midst of a march they were spotted by some planes and had to lie flat on their faces. The planes were flying in a circle as if they were searching for the target. Suddenly, Yoon Shik jumped up and started running towards the forest. It was simply unbearable

for him. He just could not take it. He kept running without stopping despite the warnings of his friends.

When Yoon Shik was placed as communication man for the Division Commander, the Chief of Staff raised an objection recalling the incident. However, the Division Commander, insisting that it was important for one to appreciate a man, took him in. Through his long years of experience, the Division Commander had learned how to lead and train men. He knew, if he helped, this simple youth would become bold and brave and surely some day he would make an excellent soldier. Whenever he had spare time, the Division Commander would tell Yoon Shik the heroic battle stories of the anti-Japanese partisans. Sometimes he would purposely send Yoon Shik out for a special job at night. Yoon Shik never let him down. And Yoon Shik would listen spellbound to the stories of the partisans, with his big eyes wide open! The Division Commander could still see the face of Yoon Shik so clearly.

The unit was marching steadily to south. Everyday news of new heroes reached the Commanding Post. Orders were recommended by their superiors for those brave men and newspapers reported detailed stories of each case with the photos. They were the object



of much comment and praise.

It was at this time when Yoon Shik asked his superior, the Commanding Officer, to send him back to the front line duty. This pleased the Division Commander. Consequently, his wish was granted. He was sent to the Scout Unit. Later on, the Commanding Officer heard the news that Yoon Shik had gone out on scout duty behind the enemy line and returned safely. This news also pleased the C.O. very much. But, Yoon Shik failed to return this time. He was out on the reconnaissance duty in preparation for storming the triangle height. The battle was postponed until the following day because of the changes of the enemy position. Then the Division Commander personally sent out two strong men to the rear of the enemy line to bring back Yoon Shik. But they came back without him. Losing any of ten fingers would cause one the same pain. Yet the Division Commander's pain for missing Yoon Shik was somehow sharper.

* * *

Yoon Shik was out with the Assistant Squad Leader when he was wounded. The Assistant Squad Leader carried him on his back but when they reached a valley on the left side of the height Yoon Shik insisted that he should be left alone and the Assistant Squad Leader should return to our side. When the Company Commander gave them the assignment, he ordered them to return the same evening no matter what happened, for the attack would be made the following evening. Moreover, Yoon Shik, as well as all the other men in his unit knew what time meant for this attack. The enemy on the height, taking advantage of the favourable geographical conditions, were planning to give our side across the river a crippling blow. With everything they had, planes, artillery and reinforced arms and men, they were attempting to stop our unit, digging themselves in the height. As time ticked away, the enemy position became stronger and it became more difficult for our unit to move on. Moreover, every day our casualties were increasing. Yoon Shik knew that no one person—himself included—should hinder our strategy, nor could he be the cause of sacrifice of any of his comrades. The Assistant Squad Leader was quite determined, however.

"No, I won't do it."

The Assistant Squad Leader was wounded, too. A bullet had gone through his shoulder. He was a man of slight build and carrying a big man like Yoon Shik on his back was not easy. Furthermore, the severe bleeding from his shoulder made him weak, and he fell at almost every other step. Since his legs were alright, Yoon Shik thought the Assistant Squad Leader could make it until dawn if he traveled alone. But if they kept on as they were, Yoon Shik knew that both of them might get killed without accomplishing anything.

When they had reached the valley where there was less danger they began arguing. The Assistant Squad Leader insisted that they should try together, if they die, they should die together. But Yoon Shik grabbed hold of a small tree and would not budge an inch.

"Figure it out yourself, comrade! This way it will take ten days at least. We might be the cause of delayed action, or a failure altogether! Just think how many men would lose their lives because of our failure! But if the attack begins tomorrow night, it will be quite safe for me to stay here until then."

While listening to his comrade's appeal, the Assistant Squad Leader sat silent, his head buried into his sleeves. It wasn't the first time Yoon Shik had been right. He realized that there was no more time to lose and that there was no other way. Thus the Assistant Squad Leader left Yoon Shik. Before he left, he placed Yoon Shik behind a huge rock and covered him with tree branches. He gave him a hand-grenade, just in case.

After his comrade left him, Yoon Shik lay quietly on the grass. His aching body seemed to sink into the earth and the pains of his wounded arm and leg grew more agonizing. In order to smother his groans he bit his lips. He thought he would die, and now it was only a matter of time. The sound of various summer insects trilled out on the night air. Some sounded like a whistle and some like a flute. Now and then mournful call of the cuckoo joined them. All of a sudden, Yoon Shik felt lonely.

Yet when he thought of sending his comrade, the Assistant Squad Leader, ahead of him despite the Squad Leader's persistent stand, Yoon Shik felt proud as a People's Army man. He felt proud because he knew he had done the right thing. In this very pride he found happiness. He lay wishing his

comrade a safe return hoping there would be no sound of shooting until he had time to reach Headquarters. Then, he pictured his comrade reporting to the Division Commander on his return, turning in all the information they had gathered, telling him about Yoon Shik himself. Then his superior's face appeared before him—a tanned face covered with tiny wrinkles imprinted there during the numerous battles fought against the Japanese imperialists—the face of the Division Commander whom he admired so much! When he closed his eyes he could almost hear the voice of the man who was telling them the story of the heroes of the anti-Japanese partisans. His voice had a touch of fire when he told those stories as if he were back to his old partisan days. Yoon Shik remembered many of his battle stories of the anti-Japanese partisans, particularly, the story about the First Hospital of "Hisashikuo". It was the most impressive one. The faces of each hero seemed to come alive.

It was a summer night like this one. The sky was lit with a full moon and the summer insects were noisily singing like tonight when the Division Commander told us the story. Then we were enjoying a short rest after two days in our pursuit of the enemy who were fleeing to the South. In a bamboo forest we sat around with our Commanding Officer in the centre. The sound of the fleeing enemy's gun interrupted the story now and then.

"...The hospital was in name only. It was a cave under a rock. We had no doctor, no medicine and there weren't any instruments to speak of. But from time to time, we got hold of some medicine from the enemy. Usually we gathered herbs and the bark of trees and made our own medicines. Believe it or not, I'm telling you it was good medicine. You comrades would never think it was possible to get well under such condition. But we did. We believed treating our wounds in such condition was also a part of the revolutionary struggle. That's why we won in battles too. I still remember the time we received real medicine, some canned goods and even some underwear. General Kim Il Sung distributed those articles after he had led a successful campaign in Bocheonbo. The fact that the partisans gave hell to our enemy, the Japanese imperialists, had excited us beyond

words. All of us who were sick were genuinely sorry that we couldn't participate in the fighting. So we hated illness more than our enemy. Our General sent us messages with gifts. He said:

'Fight your sickness while we fight our enemy! Recovering your health is your duty for revolution and liberation of the fatherland. All the comrades in this unit wish you a rapid recovery...' Being encouraged by this message all of us sick ones did our utmost to get well again. I entered this hospital because of my frozen hands, but I recovered in a short time by using the medicine the General sent and joined the unit again. Most of the patients were suffering from severe frost-bite except myself. Shortly after our General Kim left with the units to the Mongkang region for strategic reasons, leaving behind necessary personnel including one who was to take care of the provisions for the hospital. The units moved around, fighting battles here and there. Luckily I was with the units as I was all right by then. It became more difficult to keep contact with the hospital as the units were on the move. At that time in the hospital there were four patients; the brave twenty-five years old 4th company commander, a young girl partisan Kim Keh Soon, the head of the Military Supplies who come from Kyongsang Province and another one whom we used to call an 'oldster'. I have forgotten all their names except Keh Soon's. Because we called each other by the nicknames... The Chief of Supplies and I were close friends.

"Unfortunately, those patients were suffering from very bad cases of frost-bite. You all know how nasty frost-bite can get. How anxious they were to join us and the fight again... Somehow the enemy smelt out the location of this hospital and some 200 of them attacked the hospital that winter. What damn bunch of cowards they were..."

The Division Commander paused here and his face was angry. For a long while he did not speak but just sat there. When Yoon Shik saw the tears welling in his eyes, Yoon Shik, too, felt his eyes becoming blurred.

The moon was brighter than ever sending arrow-like beams through the towering bamboos. Yoon Shik's eyes met the Division Commander's. While the C.O. was talking Yoon Shik felt—he too would become such brave man some day.

"Then, what happened?" asked the Political Division Commander. After a dry cough the Division Commander continued.

"Somehow the 4th Company Commander escaped death but all the rest were killed. My

friend, the Supply head, jumped off a cliff shouting he wouldn't let them touch him. Others also died heroically. Comrade Kim Keh Soon ended her life in an excellent manner worthy of the revolutionary fighters."

Progress in Physical Culture and sports

Along with the upsurging socialist construction, rapid progress is also to be noted in physical culture and sports. The Workers' Party of Korea attaches great importance to the development of physical culture and sports as one of the important aspects of the cultural revolution.

The masses of people participate in physical culture and sports, and morning exercises and short-course running are most popular throughout the country. Everywhere, in towns or countryside, men and women, young and old, do exercises every morning. In cities, workers' settlements, and in villages, people take a short course of running every morning as a routine.

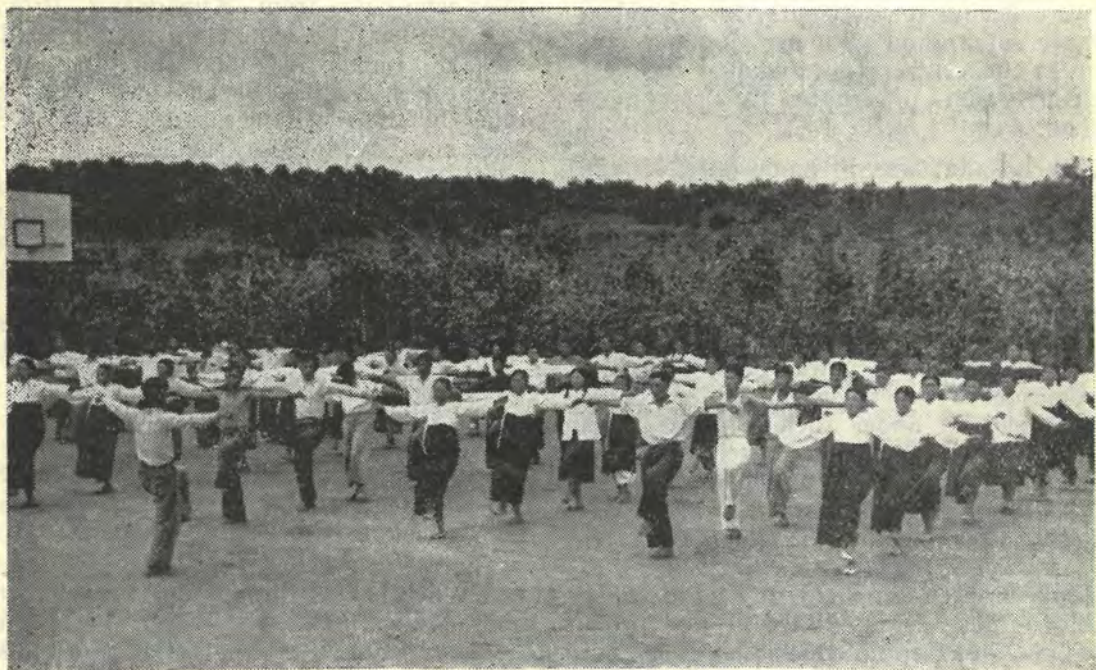
All factories, enterprises, offices, schools and agricultural co-operatives have either sports clubs or physical culture circles to or-

ganize sports and physical culture activities. They popularize sports, and arrange regularly athletic meets.

The rapid tempo of popularization of sports and physical culture can be seen also through many athletic meets held recently.

A 19-year-old girl Kim In Nyo from Shinke County of North Hwanghai Province who competed in the swinging, one of the traditional national game, at the sports festival held in honour of the 10th anniversary of the Republic, established a new Republic record. She is member of a physical culture circle in the Sadong Agricultural Co-operative.

Then this happened in the army. Soldiers were going through a physical test. A newly enlisted soldier, a timber worker by trade, showed his extraordinary jumping skill by negotiating a formidable obstacle. It was



Co-op members doing morning exercise, at the Sambong Agricultural Co-op



During a break, at the Kim Chaik Iron Works

learnt then that he had been an active physical culture circle member when he was a timber worker. Now he is training hard to become a high jumper.

A 66-year-old man is participating in a marathon race! Yes, a man of 66 years old running the whole course of marathon—26 miles 385 yards! He is Li Sang Moon who hails from Pankyo County of Kangwon Province. He competed in the elimination meet arranged in Kangwon Province to choose best runners for the National Sports Festival which was held in honour of the tenth anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He won the admiration of the spectators when he appeared in the stadium after running the entire course.

At the recent national swimming championship held in honour of the tenth anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our youngsters, all between 18 and 19 years old, established new national records in some 20 events.

Forty athletes set new records in 31 events at the national students sports meets held towards the close of August.

And during the recent national sports festival, opened on September 8 and lasted for a week, in honour of the tenth anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, new national records were established in 12 track and field events

and in more than 20 events of weight-lifting, cycling race and swinging.

These records are a living proof of how rapidly physical culture and sports in Korea are progressing.

Our athletes recently played friendly games with the athletes from foreign countries.

Our footballers, who met the Hungarian eleven of the "Penz Ugyor" at four friendly matches, won two, lost one and drew one.

Korean men and women table tennis players contested on three occasions against the Vietnamese teams. Two were in our favor and one in theirs.

Recently, our men and women volleyball players met in friendly matches the teams from the Soviet Azerbaijan Republic. Our "February 8" bowed to the visiting team in men's tournament, but our women of the "February 8" carried the day.

Now strenuous efforts are being made to raise our sports level to the international level at an early date.



Get ready for training, members of the Sainal Agricultural Co-op on the eve of peasants' athletic meet



NEW ORE DRESSING METHOD

The question of dressing low-quality mineral ore, a long standing puzzled question in mining industry, was solved by the research workers of the Mining Laboratory in the Engineering Research Institute, Academy of Sciences.

After much painstaking work at the Sungchun Mine where the experimental facilities were specially established for the purpose, they succeeded in devising a new method of dressing ore by heavy suspension. And this new, effective ore dressing method has been introduced first at the Sungchun Mine.

As a result, labour productivity in the Mine has grown more than 50 times compared with the time when the floating method was applied.

FIRST ELECTRIC FURNACE

An electric furnace is under construction for the first time in our country in the Kongsun Steel Plant.

In response to the call of the Workers' Party of Korea for new technique suitable to our technical, economic conditions and to our natural resources, workers and technicians of the metal industry turned their attention to the question of producing pig iron by utilizing the country's abundant electric power.

This furnace will consume no coke, indispensable for producing pig iron so far.

Under the guidance of a special technical committee composed of ferrous-metal industry experts, technicians and scientists, the work of building the furnace will be

finished in time to start operation in the early part of next year. It will have an annual capacity of one million tons.

FOURTH GIFT TO KOREAN CHILDREN IN JAPAN

Recently the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society, entrusted by the Korean Commission for Protecting the Korean Nationals Abroad, sent again to the Korean Nationals' Central Educational Society in Japan 100,000 pounds sterling or one hundred million yen in Japanese currency as an educational fund for the Korean children there.

So far the Korean Red Cross had sent over 320,000 pounds on three occasions to the Korean nationals in Japan to help them in the education of their children.

PAINTING SENT BY A JAPANESE ARTIST

Recently we received a painting "Korean Women Helping the Front" (3.6 m x 1.8 m) from Toshiko Akamatsu, a well-known woman painter and winner of the World Peace Prize.

She brought back on canvas what she had witnessed at the construction sites and at the War Memorial Museum when she was in Korea in September 1956, i.e., the Korean people's struggle for socialist construction, and especially the heroic struggle of the people in helping the front during the three-year long war against the U.S. imperialists.

It will be exhibited at a Japanese Art Exhibition to be held soon in Pyongyang.

WORK WHILE STUDYING

Teachers and students at all levels have risen up to serve the promotion of country's socialist construction by participating personally in working while studying.

The young teachers and students of the Civil Engineering Institute

have already drawn up 120 plans of towns and workers' settlements, and over 400 of villages in the countryside. Moreover they worked out more than 350 irrigation, river-dyke and pumping station projects while giving technical help to the builders at the construction sites. Besides, over 30 large and small creative proposals were made by them.

Based upon these achievements they have determined to draw up more plans to set up towns and workers' settlements numbering 170 and over 100,000 villages by August 15, 1960.

At present they are giving technical aid to the workers in building small-sized hydro-power stations with a capacity of 120 kw, which are now being widely built in the countryside.

SOONCHUN ASPIRIN FACTORY COMMISSIONED

An aspirin factory, built with the material and technical aid rendered by the Rumanian people, was put into operation on September 5 in Soonchun, South Pyongan Province.

With an annual capacity of producing 25 tons of aspirin and 35 tons of salicylic acid, the factory is equipped with up-to-date facilities. To build the factory the Rumanian people sent us 58 wagon loads of equipment and materials. Besides, many experts were dispatched to help the construction.

This new factory built with the precious gift of the fraternal Rumanian people is of great importance in the development of our pharmaceutical industry.

FIRST GRADUATES FROM THE STATE ACROBATIC SCHOOL

This September the State Acrobatic School turned out the first graduates, 37 in number.

Trained systematically for three years in both professional and gen-

eral subjects, they gave their first performance on September 13 at the State Acrobatic Theatre in Pyongyang.

They fully displayed their artistic skills and were warmly received. Especially the national acrobatics combined with the traditional peasant music and dance was highly appreciated.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW POWER STATION STARTED

To ensure the production of 20 billion kwh of electricity (2,000 kwh per capita) in our country within the next six to seven years the construction of a new hydro-power station was started by Korea and China jointly on the mid-stream of the Yalu (Jasung County, Jagang Province).

The construction to be completed in the first half of 1962 will have a generating capacity of 600,000 kw. One of the biggest jobs envisaged in the construction plan is the building of a big concrete dam, by which an artificial lake with catchment area of over 17,000 square kilometres will be formed.

The Korean builders have already started building dwelling houses to accommodate over 1,000 households, a dormitory with 4,000 square metres of floor space, and educational, cultural and social as well as catering establishments.

This power station will generate over twice as much electricity as the entire power stations in South Korea are now producing.

COTTON HARVEST 10 TIMES

An unprecedentedly abundant cotton harvest is expected this year. According to the preliminary estimates, the year's harvest will be over 60,000 tons, or more than 10 times that of last year.

Such a result is attributable to the introduction of humus-pot transplanting method, a technical

revolution in cotton cultivation and to the introduction of watering systems in non-paddy fields.

Songjung Agricultural Co-op No. 1, Koosung County, North Pyongan Province, for instance, has scored 11.2 tons of per jungbo harvest at the maximum, while in Ryonggang County, South Pyongan Province, per jungbo yield reached 2.5 tons on an average.

EXPANSION OF THROUGH-WIRE RADIO NETWORK

To positively realize the Party and Government's line to widely expand the through-wire radio network in urban and rural districts, an important link of the cultural revolution, our workers in the field of communications and machine-building have risen up for producing more appliances ahead of schedule.

Originally it was planned to produce 200,000 loud speakers by the end of 1961, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan, but they have made a resolve to turn out 1.3 million of them together with through-wire transmitters with the total capacity of over 1,000 kva by the 15th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation, that is, by August 15, 1960.

In order to make it possible for every household to have one loud speaker, the Cabinet of the Republic issued an order instructing the communication and machine-building workers to ensure the expansion work of through-wire radio network with enhanced patriotic zeal.

BUILDING OF SONGDO RESERVOIR

Recently another project of reservoir has started at Samsodong village near Kaesong. Now work is proceeding on eight pumping stations and twenty-three canals.

Machines are employed in excavating earth and removing rock-

bed as well as in building embankment.

When completed, this Songdo Reservoir will supply water to 4,500 jungbo of fields, free the peasants of nearby villages from natural calamities, and ensure high yields of crops. Moreover, a power station with a capacity of 700 kw will be built.

To build a reservoir for irrigating farm lands was a cherished dream of the peasants in the Kaesong districts. Who could ever dream of irrigating the fields in this area when it was under U.S. occupation! But their dream is now coming true under the profound solicitude of the Party and the Government.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

The Ensemble of the Chinese People's Volunteers gave its farewell performance on October 2 in the State Art Theatre in Pyongyang.

The Ensemble has stayed in Korea for eight years since the Chinese People's Volunteers came to the help of the Korean people under the banner of Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea. During the war-time, the Ensemble entertained the soldiers of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers.

In the post-war days, members of the Ensemble continued to entertain the Korean people who were engaged in post-war rehabilitation and building of their national economy.

Their repertoire for the farewell performance included those they had produced while in Korea. Besides song and dance, they staged the opera "Flower of Friendship."

Their performance received loud applause of the audiences, and contributed to further promoting the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

Goodwill VISIT

Representatives of the Japanese Trade Unions, Kazuyoshi Tobashi, ex-chairman of the Communication Trade Union of Japan, and Kiyoshi Ozawa, member of the Central Committee of the Japanese Architecture and Civil Engineering Trade Union in Tokyo, came to our country on September 2 to stay about two weeks.

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A Soviet exhibition on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was opened in Pyongyang in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. N.D. Sovolev, director of the exhibition, and one expert came to Korea on September 3 to help arrange the exhibition. Shortly 15 experts and technicians are due to arrive in our country.

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At the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, a delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society composed of 5 members, led by Sin Ko Song, director of the State Theatrical School, left Pyongyang for the Soviet Union on September 5. They stayed for two weeks there.

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Merited Artiste Li Dan left Pyongyang on September 5 for the Soviet Union. He is to attend the "Korean Film Week" to be opened in the U.S.S.R.

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On the invitation of the Central Council of the U.S.S.R. Trade U-

nions, a group of Trade Union members of our country left Pyongyang on September 9 to take a rest in the Soviet Union.

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A delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, headed by A. S. Biryukov, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Maritime Border Working People's Deputies, came to Korea on September 6 on a friendly visit.

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A Hungarian writer Berkes Andras came to Korea on September 5 for one month visit.

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E. K. Erasov and E. S. Aitbayev, the Soviet mass cultural workers, visited our country on September 11 and they stayed for one month.

* * *

G. V. Samsonov, Doctor of Chemistry of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, came to Korea on September 12 in accordance with the 1958 plan on scientific co-operation concluded between the Academies of Sciences of both countries. He stayed for one month in Korea.

* * *

A delegation comprising 3 members, led by Jung Won Tai, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Machine-building Workers' Trade Union, left Pyongyang on September 17 to participate in the Third International Congress of the Metal and Machine-building Workers' Trade Union to be held in Prague.

* * *

A delegation of the Central Organization of the All-Indonesian Trade Union visited our country on September 5 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and stayed for one month in Korea.

* * *

A Bulgarian writer Ivan Ruzh and an Albanian journalist Oassil Lali came to Korea on September 11 on a friendly visit in accordance with the cultural exchange plans for 1958. Both stayed about one month in Korea.

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A delegation consisted of three members, led by Jo Yung Chul, Vice-Minister of Public Health, left Pyongyang on September 24 for Czechoslovakia to attend the conference of public health ministers of the countries of the socialist camp.

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L. P. Deluyushin, Vice-Chief of the National Liberation Movement Section of the journal "Problems of Peace and Socialism," came to Korea on September 24 to stay one week.

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Yuri Konstanchnovich Pilonov, editorial board member and chief of theoretical propaganda section of the Soviet newspaper "Izvestia," arrived in Pyongyang on September 24. He stayed for three weeks in Korea.

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A group of the Hungarian Government Technical Delegation, headed by Zsofines Mihay, Vice-Minister of Metal and Machine Industries of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived in Pyongyang. They stayed for 10 days in Korea.

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D. K. Sveshnikov, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Arts, and N.G. Abdylakmanov, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Artists' Union of Azerbaijan, came to Korea on September 23 to stay about two months.

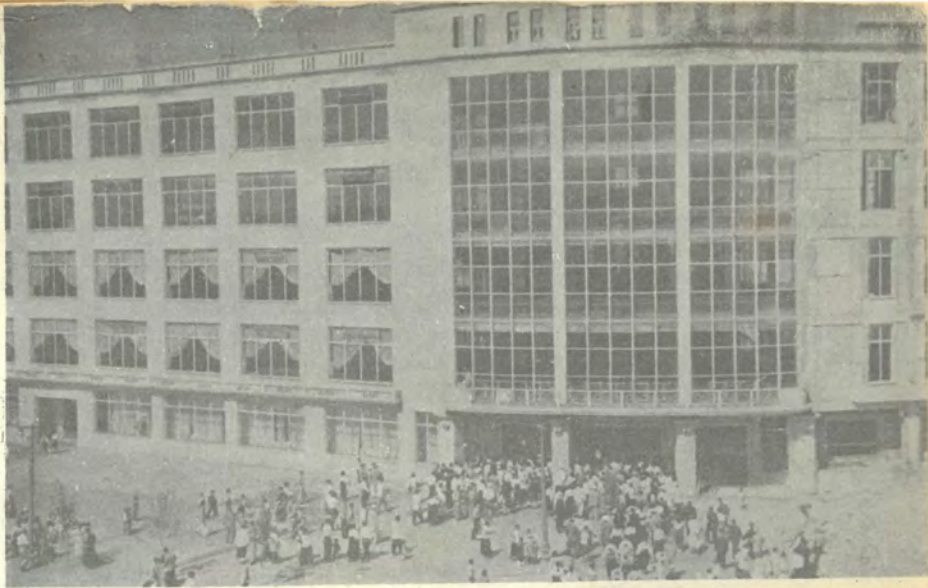
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Hörbert Grossmann, a painter of the German Democratic Republic, arrived in Pyongyang on September 21 to stay about two months.

IN THE SERVICE OF PEOPLE

From big department stores to travelling stores, all our home trade is in the service of the population

→
View of the newly built Pyongyang Department Store



Provincial Products Store in Pyongyang where the special products of all provinces are available to customers



One of the many industrial goods or foodstuffs booths set up in town



A travelling store and housewives

Large variety of commodities are also available to villagers, at a consumers' co-op shop



