

FACTS ABOUT

KOREA

1961

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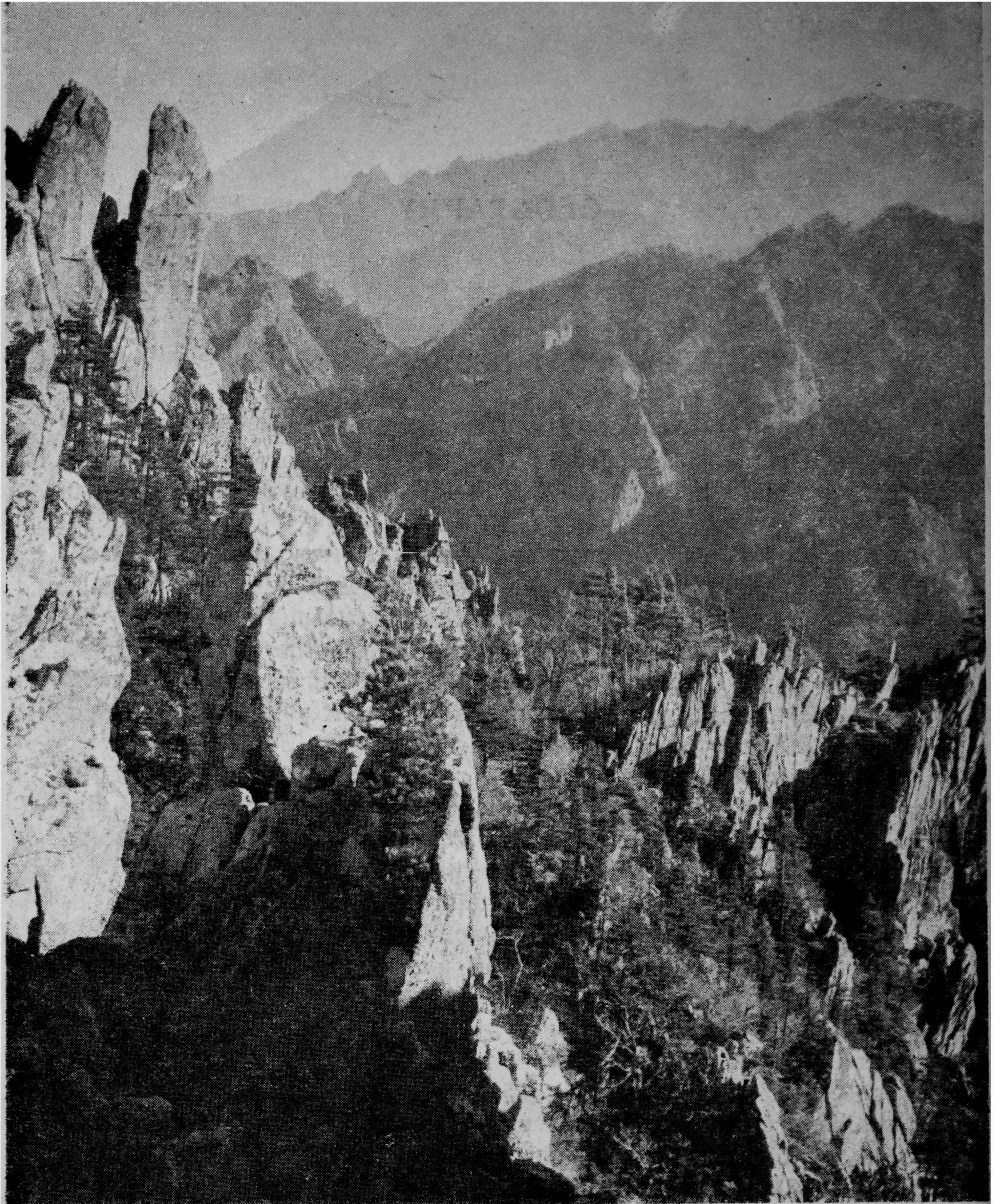
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GEOGRAPHY

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Geographical Location: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a peninsula located in the eastern part of the Asian Con-



A view of Manmoolsang (Rocks of Ten Thousand Figures) in Mt. Keumgang which is said to have 12,000 peaks

Most plain areas are to be found along the west and south coasts.

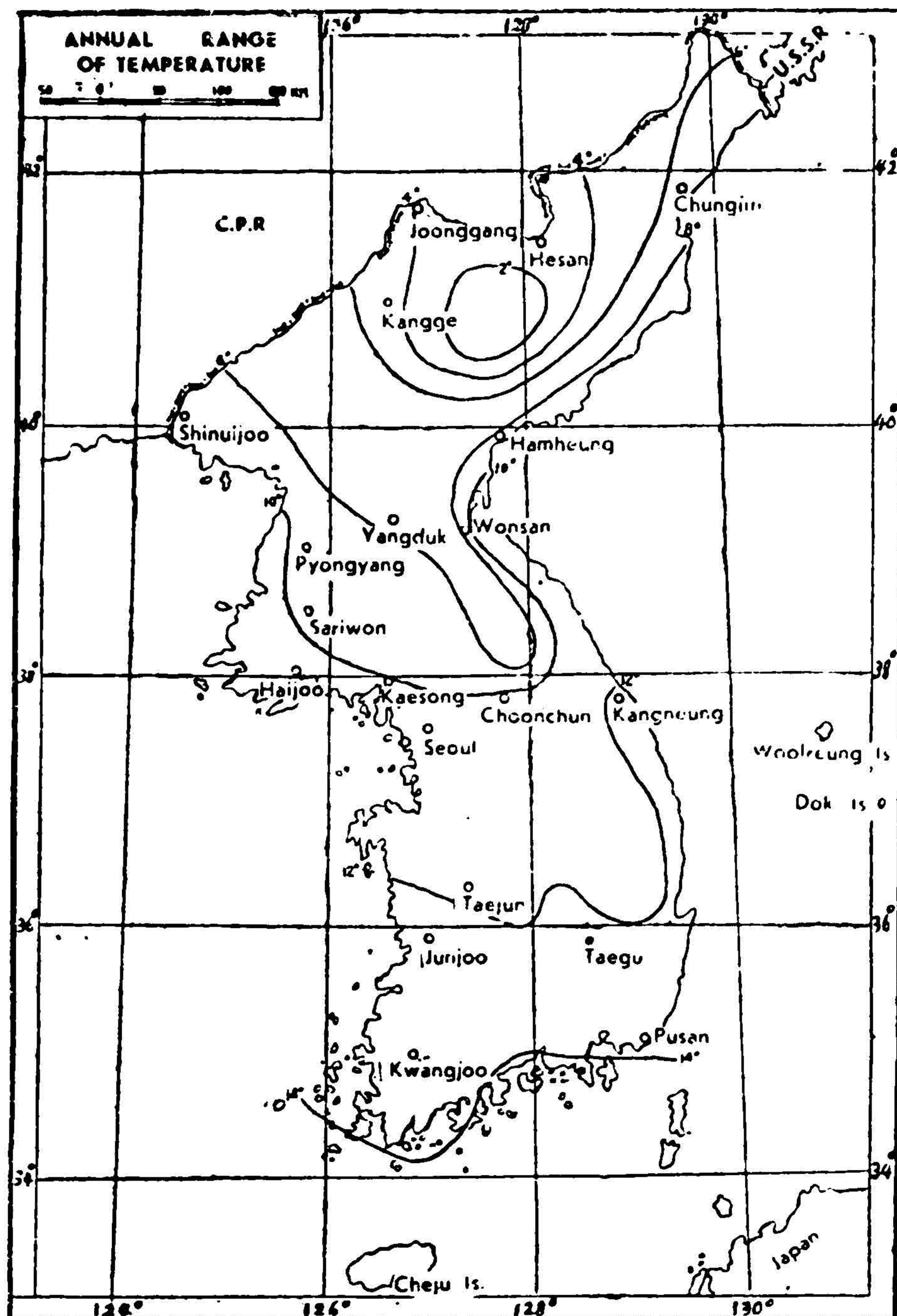
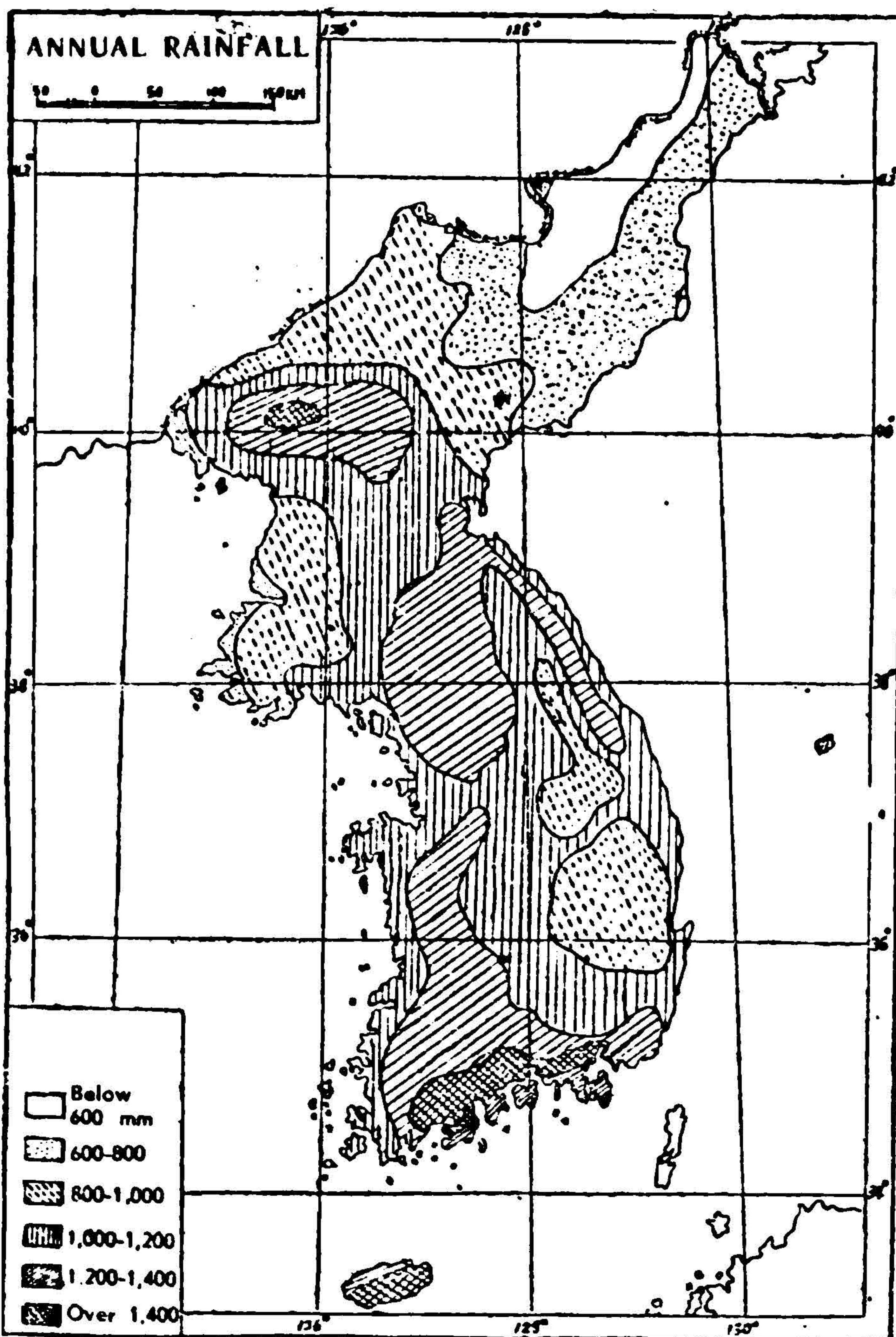
Moreover, there are some 700,000 jungbo of alkaline land in these coastal areas. Following the country's liberation, in the northern part of the Republic the alkaline land has been made suitable for farming, reed cultivation, or salt-field.

Seas: Korea is surrounded by seas on three sides--the East Sea, South Sea, and West Sea.

The east coast has few estuaries, indentations and islands. The greatest depth of the East Sea is over 3,000 metres in some places, and the tide rises only 50 centimetres on an average.

The west coast is a network of many indentations and large numbers of islands are to be found in the coastal waters. The sea is shallow with an average depth of 44 metres and a maximum difference is 10 metres between low and high tides.

The South Sea is intermediate between the East Sea and West Sea.



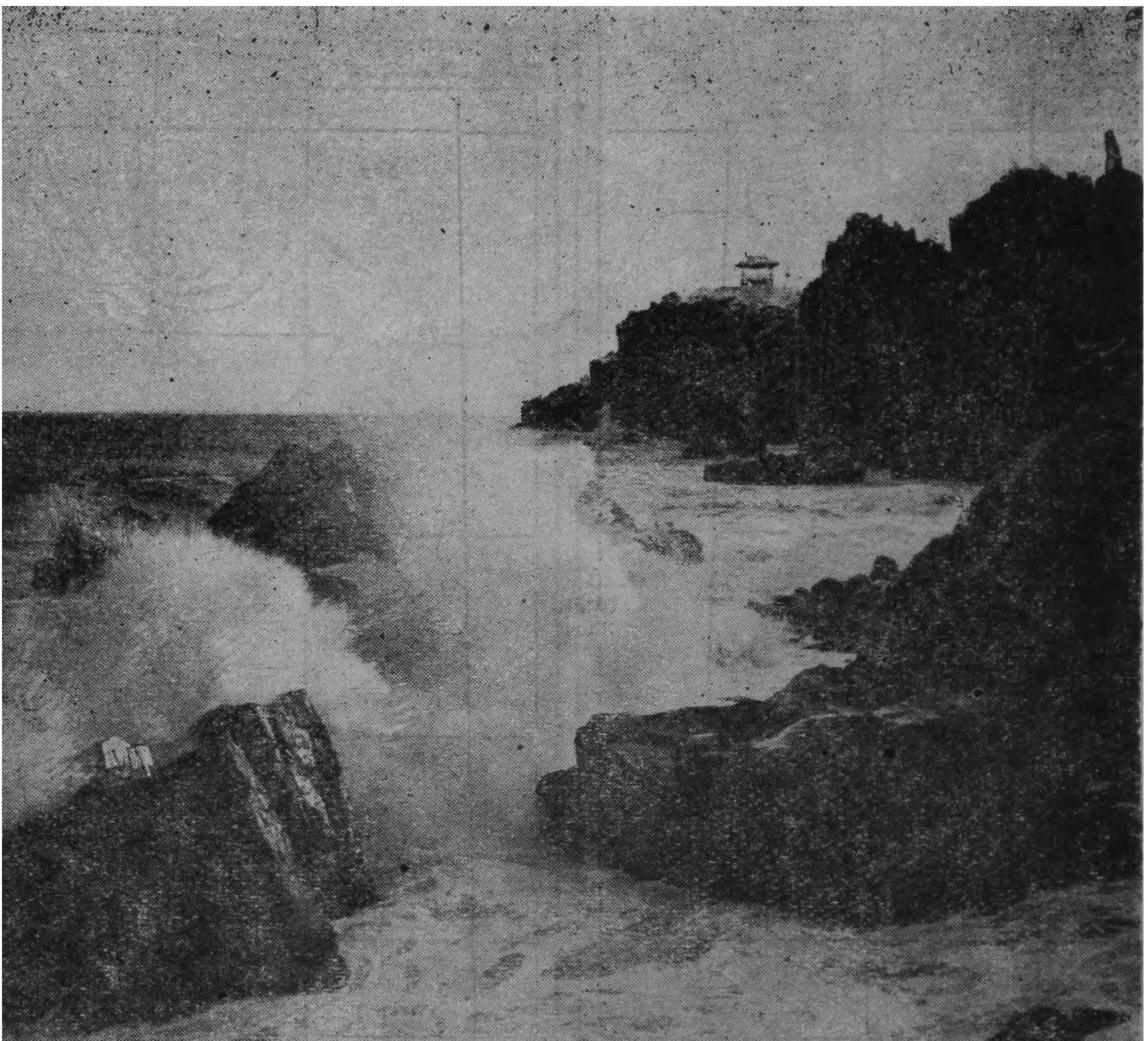
Climate: The seasonal changes are distinct. The climate is on the whole moderate but continental with great differences between summer and winter temperature. But the oceanic climate affects it to no small extent.

The annual average temperature stands at 4-15 C. and the annual rainfall 1,000 mm on an average.

Rivers: The rivers are generally shallow and narrow and short but they have numbers of tributaries and take winding courses. Among the main rivers are the Amrok (790 km), the Dooman (520 km), the Han (514 km), the Rakdong (525 km), and the Taidong (430 km).

There are only a few natural lakes in the country, Kwang-po and Chunji on Mt. Baikdoo being the main ones. However, there

Korea abounds in picturesque spots. Here we see a spot in the eastern part of Korea, known as one of eight scenic spots in the east coast. The Chongsuk-jung Pavilion is seen in the background



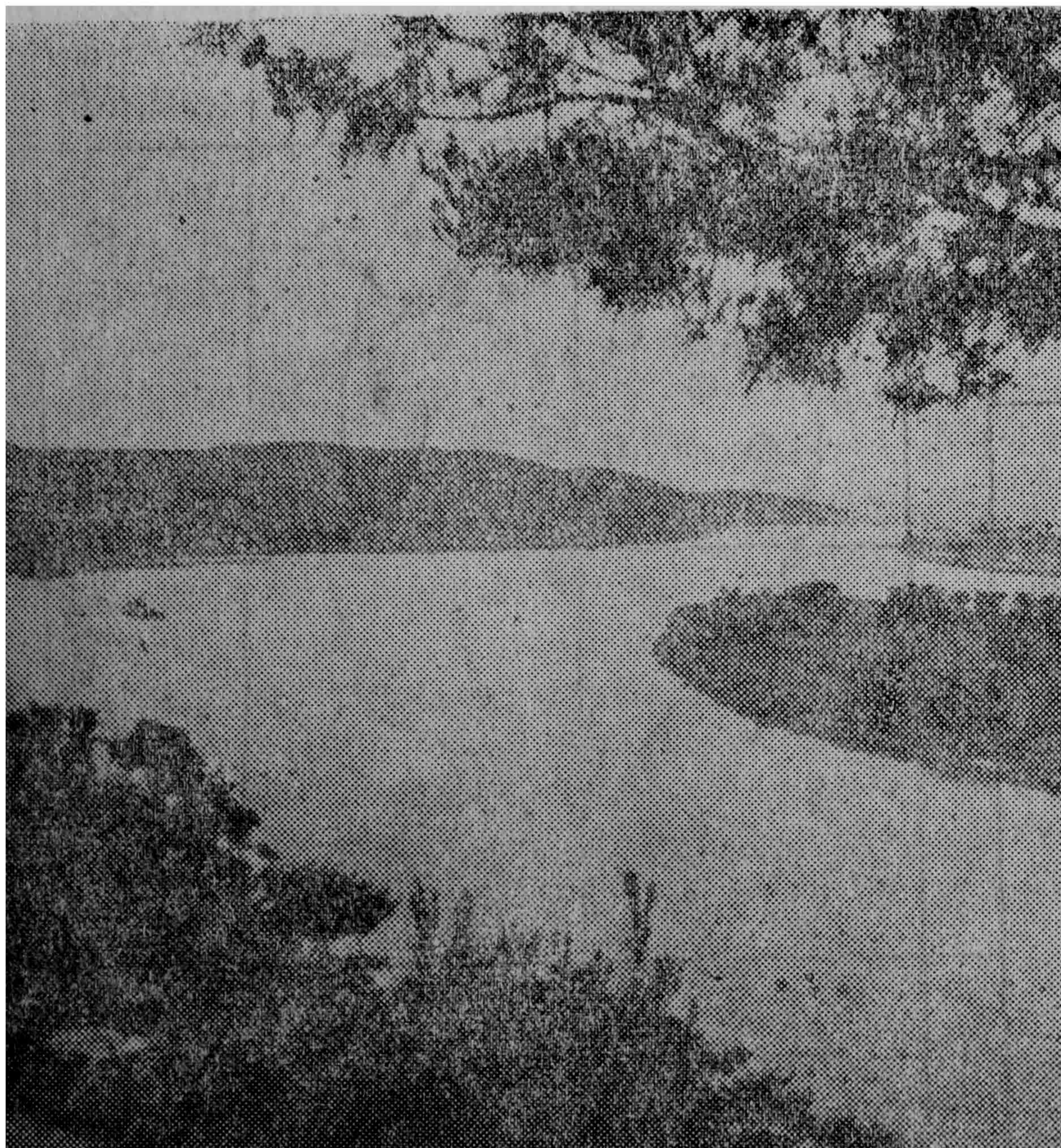
are many large artificial "lakes," reservoirs built for hydro-electric power generation and irrigation, and the number is increasing as a result of wide-scale construction of giant hydropower stations and irrigation projects.

The main artificial lakes are Soopoong and Jangjin lakes built for the purpose of power generation and the Yunpoong Reservoir built after the truce for irrigation purpose.

Mineral Resources: Korea abounds in natural resources. Almost all major mineral ores are mined in the country, and the country is often called a big specimen-room of minerals. So far more than 300 varieties of minerals have been found, of which some 200 are of economic value.

Coal deposits are estimated at about 7,900 million tons and rich deposits of high-quality iron ore are to be found in the various parts of the country. The Moosan Mine has 1,300 million tons of iron ore deposits.

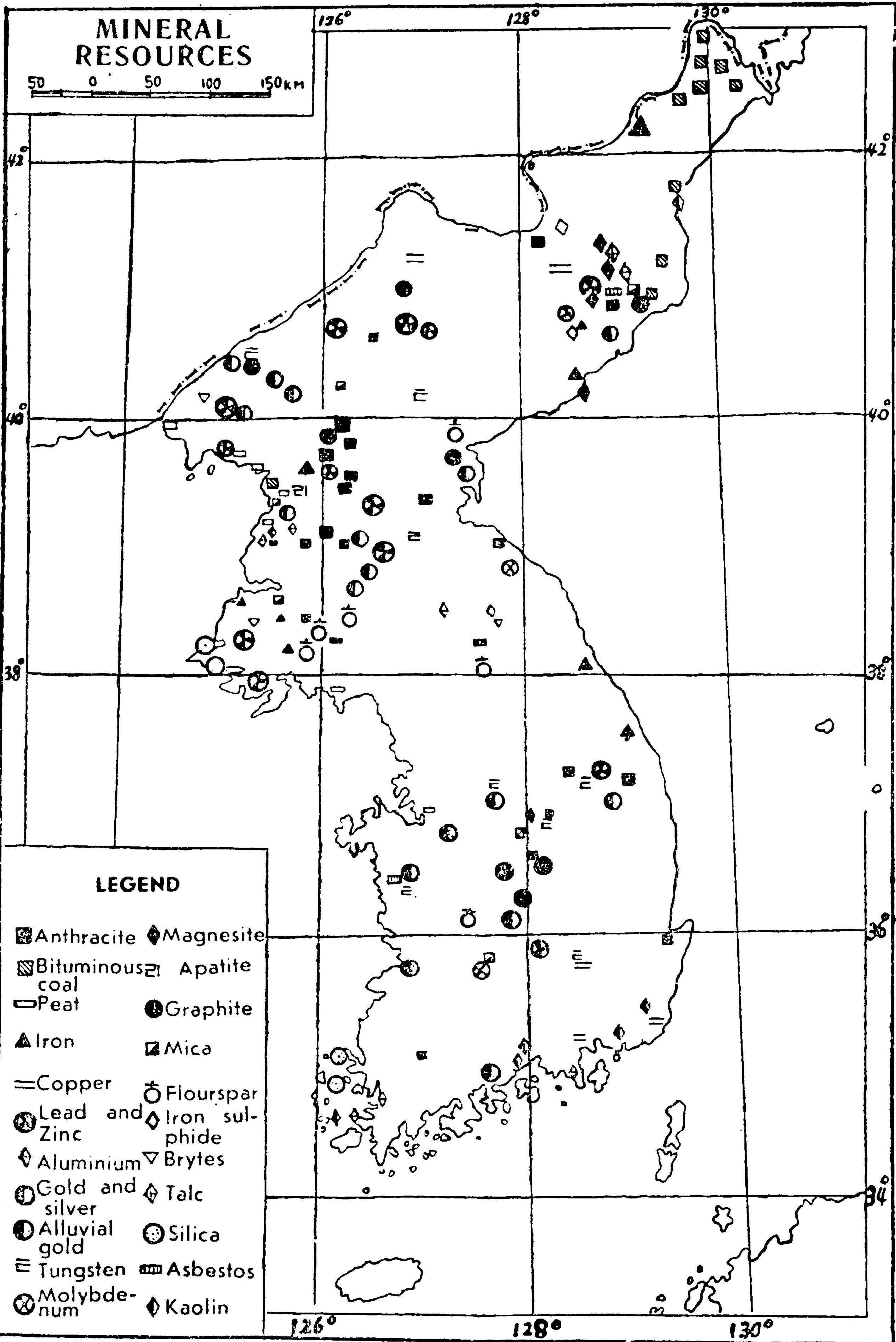
Metal needed for alloy such as tungsten, molybdenite, nickel,



A view of the
Taidong River

MINERAL RESOURCES

50 0 50 100 150 km



LEGEND

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| ▣ Anthracite | ◆ Magnesite |
| ▨ Bituminous coal | ⊠ Apatite |
| ▭ Peat | ● Graphite |
| ▲ Iron | ▣ Mica |
| ≡ Copper | ⊕ Fluorspar |
| ⊗ Lead and Zinc | ◇ Iron sulphide |
| ◆ Aluminium | ▽ Brytes |
| ⊙ Gold and silver | ◇ Talc |
| ● Alluvial gold | ⊙ Silica |
| ≡ Tungsten | ▨ Asbestos |
| ⊗ Molybdenum | ◆ Kaolin |

chrome and cobalt, and non-ferrous metal such as copper, lead and zinc besides gold and silver are abundant.

The country has rich deposits of graphite, magnesite (Korea leads the world in magnesite deposit.), kaoline, lime-stone, marble, silica, mica, asbestos, iron sulphide, talc and so on.

These rich mineral resources provide favourable conditions for building powerful metal-working, engineering, chemical, and building materials industries, the key branches for socialist industrialization.

Mild climate, favourable geographical conditions and surrounding seas provide possibilities of developing diversified agriculture, timber and fishing industries so as to supply light industry with abundant raw materials.

POPULATION

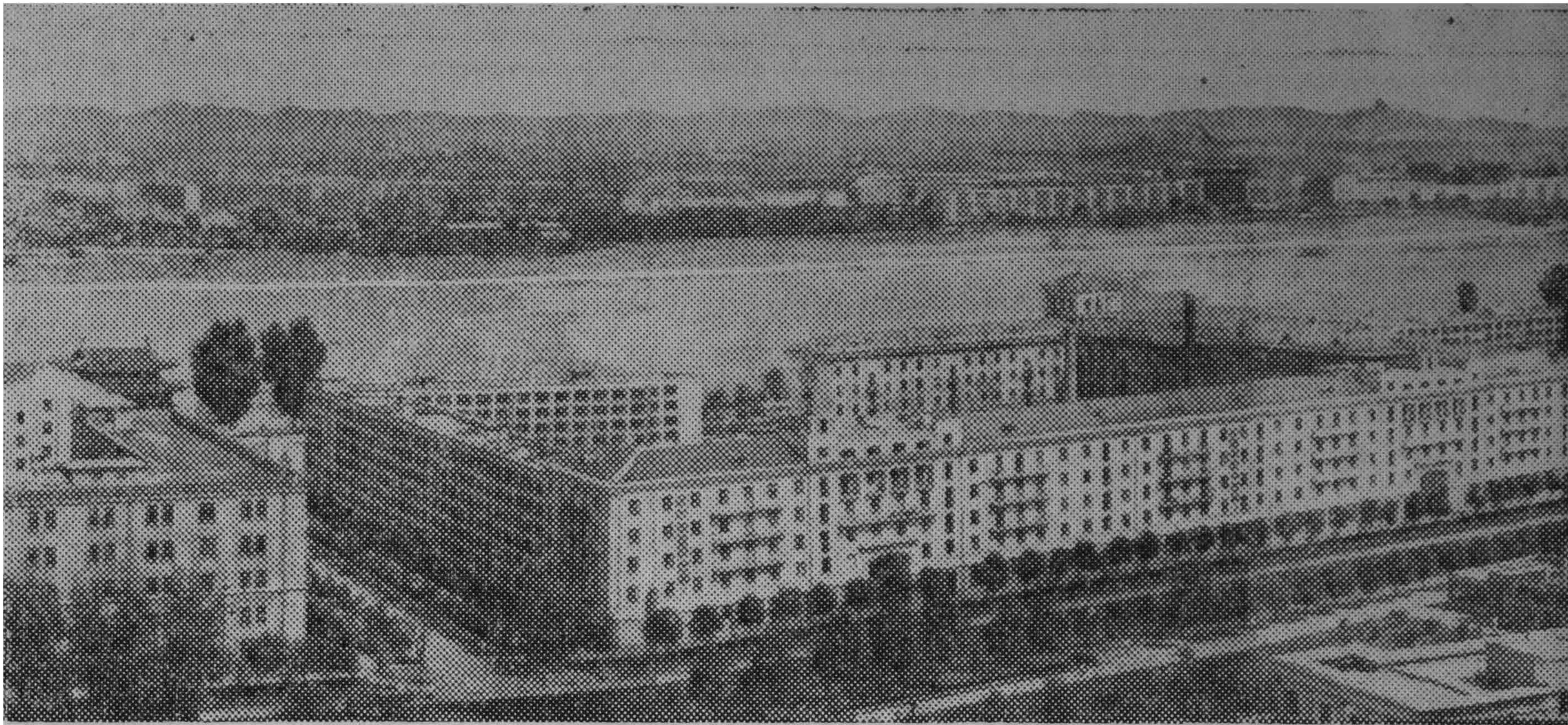
According to the 1942 census before liberation, Korea's population was recorded as over 26,360,000. Now it is estimated at over 30,000,000, though the figure is not available due to the division of the territory caused by the U.S. occupation of South Korea since liberation.

The Korean race is a homogeneous people with the same language. The Korean alphabet is a phonetic alphabet.

With the liberation of Korea on August 15, 1945, radical change has been brought to the class structure of the population in the northern part of the Republic in the course of carrying out democratic reforms and socialist construction under the wise guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Landlords and comprador capitalists were done away with, and a handful of national capitalists and rich farmers, who remained as an exploiting class, have been transformed into the working people of socialist type.

Today the basic class in the North is composed of the working class and toiling peasants. With the growth of its ranks in



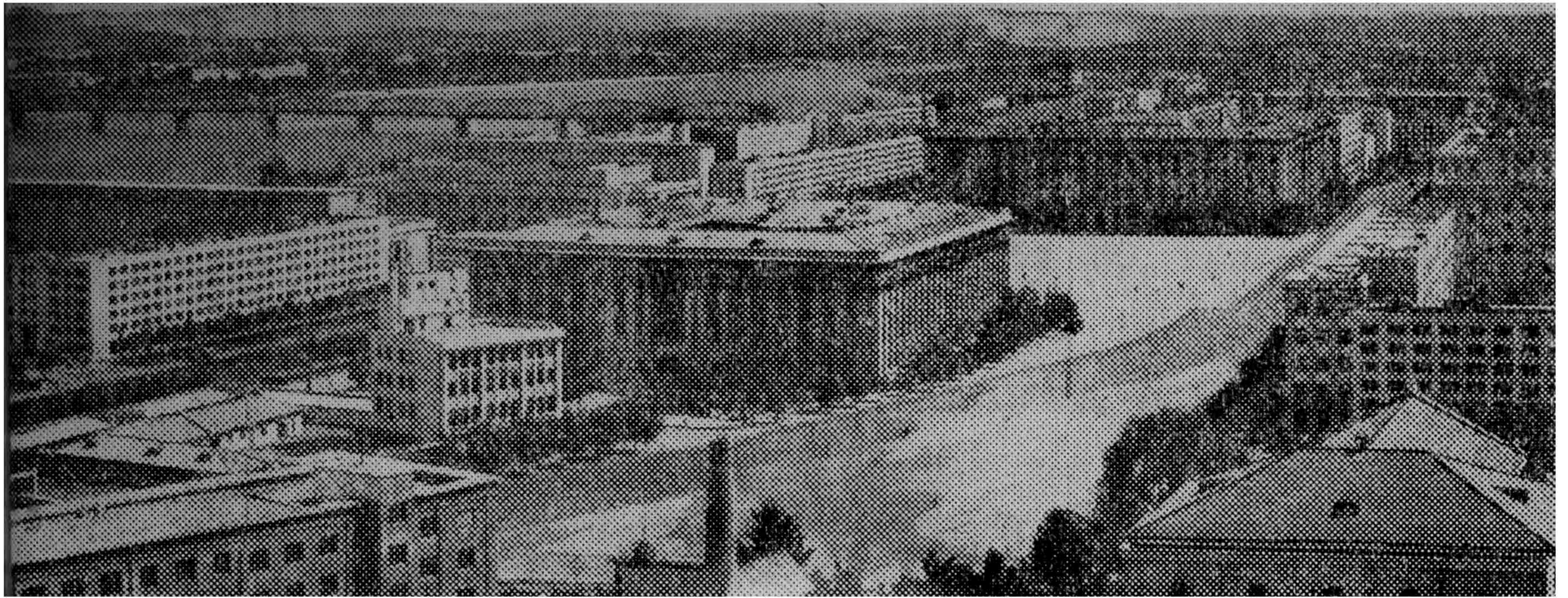
A view of today's Pyongyang

scope and strength the leading role of the working class in socialist construction is further growing. Exploitation of the working people by the capitalists was terminated long ago in the country. Our working class is now the genuine masters of the society freed from exploitation and oppression. The peasants, the most reliable ally of the working class, have become the socialist toiling peasants embraced in agricultural co-ops, free from exploitation and oppression.

The intellectuals also have been remodeled into the working people of socialist type who serve the working class and peasants. With the growth of new intellectuals from among workers and peasants, their number is increasing.

Petty bourgeoisie—handicraftsmen and peddlers—and medium and small traders and industrialists in urban districts also have become the working people of socialist type. They have been embraced in producers' co-ops on a voluntary principle.

New relations have been established between urban and rural districts in the course of socialist revolution. In carrying out the technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside, the guidance and assistance of the working class to the peasants are being further intensified. The further strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance and the enhancement of leading role of the working class



speed up the development of agriculture and the remodelling of the peasants' consciousness. The worker-peasant alliance constitutes the foundation of unity of the entire people and a decisive guarantee for the victory of revolution.

Changes in Proportion of Population

(In percentages)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Workers and office employees	18.7	26.0	29.7	40.9	52.0
Agricultural co-op members	—	—	—	40.0	44.4
Individual peasants	74.1	69.3	66.4	16.6	—
Handicraftsmen joining in co-ops	—	0.3	0.5	1.1	3.3
Individual handicraftsmen, enterprisers and tradesmen	5.0	2.6	1.9	0.9	—
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Thanks to the measures taken by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic the material and cultural conditions of the people keep improving. Better medical service is available to the people. As a result, in 1960 the average life span was 20 years longer than in the days of Japanese imperialism. And the population is increasing at the annual rate of 28 per thousand (The rate was 10.5 per thousand in pre-liberation days.).

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

In the northern part, administrative divisions are: provinces (or special cities), cities, counties (or districts), ri (or township and workers' settlements), and dong of cities.

The seats of provinces and cities are:

Pyongyang (City of Pyongyang)

Pyongyang (South Pyongan Province), Shinuijoo (North Pyongan Province), Kangge (Jagang Province), Hyesan (Ryanggang Province), Hamheung (South Hamkyung Province), Chungjin (North Hamkyung Province), Wonsan (Kangwon Province), Haijoo (South Hwanghai Province), Sariwon (North Hwanghai Province) and Kaesong (City of Kaesong).

Pyongyang is the capital of democratic Korea.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF KOREA

PRIMITIVE COMMUNAL SYSTEM

It is believed that a primitive matriarchal community prevailed long in the peninsula in remote times.

However, with the development of agriculture and use of bronze and iron tools, the matriarchal system began to give way to patriarchal community.

Around this time numerous clans and tribes, the Ye, Maik, Han and others, were formed in Korea, gradually changing into a class society.

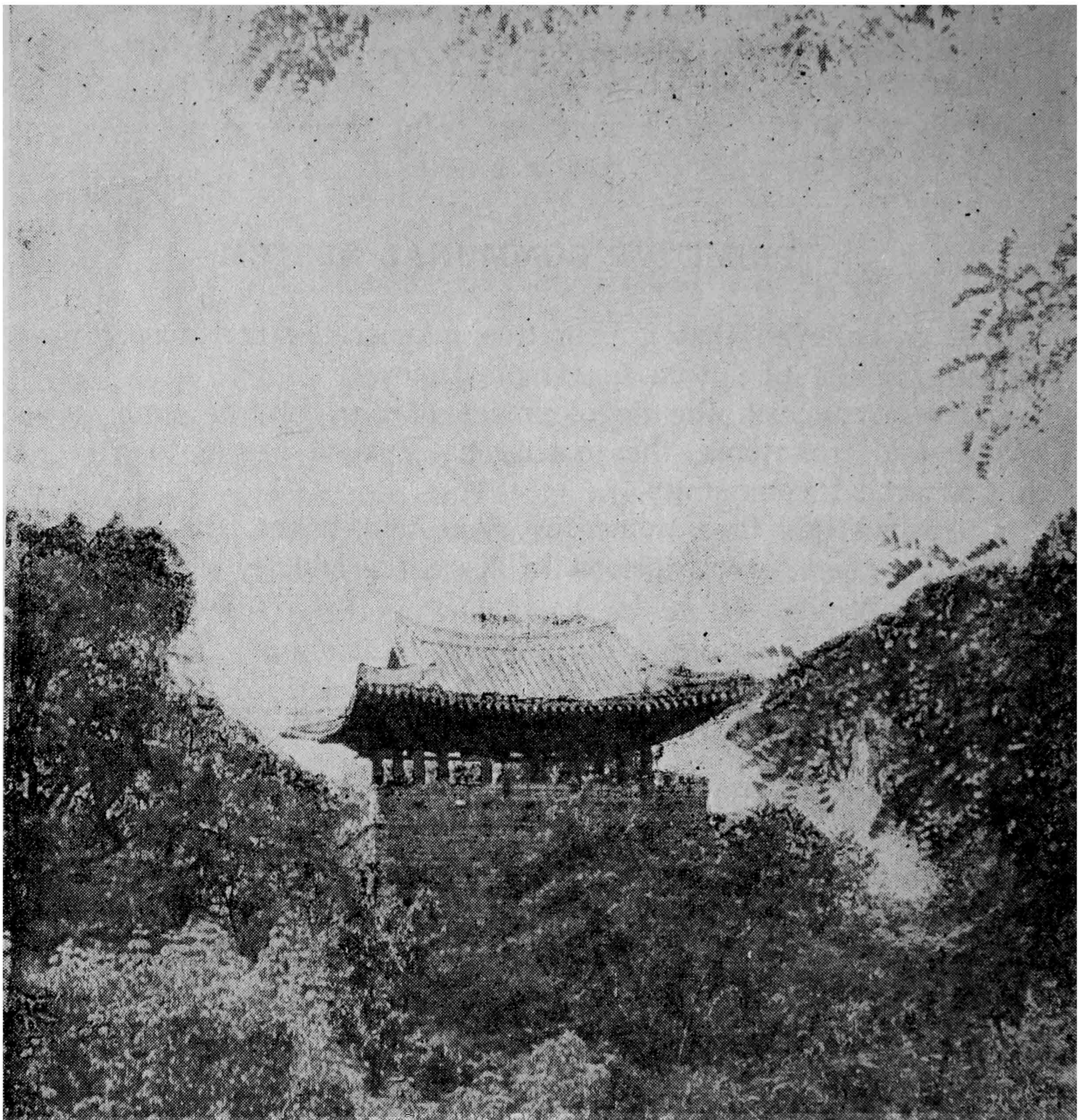
FORMATION OF SLAVE-OWNERS STATES

Around 400-500 B.C. the primitive community system collapsed to be replaced eventually with class societies. Old kingdoms of Ancient Korea, Pooyu, Jinkook, etc., appeared in this period. These kingdoms employed farming and stock-breeding and their culture began to progress. It is established that from about 400 B.C. iron was used. And economic and cultural intercourses with China were conducted.

FORMATION OF FEUDAL STATES

Around the 1st century, the slave system was replaced with feudalism.

A new kingdom Kokuryo came into being in the territory of Ancient Korea and Pooyu in the north, while Paikche and Silla



Several ancient architectures and relics were found in the excavated area, a part of the wall of the "Yuanjiao" in Wuxi, is said to be the site of the site of the "Yuanjiao" (Yuanjiao).

made their appearances in the southern part which had been under the rule of Jinkook.

In these newly formed kingdoms farming and stock-breeding made a rapid advance. It was also during this period that draught animals were used in farming and large reservoirs were built for irrigation purposes in Paikche and Silla where already rice cultivation was known.

The three kingdoms had their developed culture. Particularly the highly developed architecture and plastic arts enjoy a world-wide fame. The Kokuryo tombs and murals, and the bricks and tiles of the Paikche period are admired for the workmanship. Silla boasts of its science and art. The gold crown of a Silla king found in a tomb shows the high degree of skill and Silla's Chumsung-dai, an astronomical observatory built in the 7th century, is known as the first of its kind in the East.

Mural painting, portrait of the deceased who was entombed in Anak Tomb No. 3. It is presumed that the tomb was built in the middle part of the 4th century





The eleven-faced Avalokitesvara carved in relief in the Sukkul-am Cave (built in 751 A.D.) in Kyungjoo, the old capital of Silla.

KOREAN PENINSULA UNIFIED BY SILLA

In 668 A.D. Silla united the whole of Korea. This brought about the first unification of the quasi-Korean nation. Following its conquest of the other two kingdoms (Kokuryo and Paikche), Silla strengthened its feudal centralism and made a leaping advance in economy and culture. However, the power of Silla began to disintegrate as the aristocrats' landholdings became bigger and the peasants' revolts against merciless exploitation by the ruling circles became more vigorous.

Of the excellent cultural relics of Silla of this period, the Sukkoolam Cave with its magnificent sculpture and relief, and the buildings and pagodas of the Bolkooksa Temple are widely known throughout the world.

KORYU DYNASTY

Taking advantage of the peasants' revolts against the feudal ruling circles Wang Kun established the Koryu Kingdom in 918 A.D. and conquered Silla in 935 A.D., thus becoming the ruler of the whole Korea.

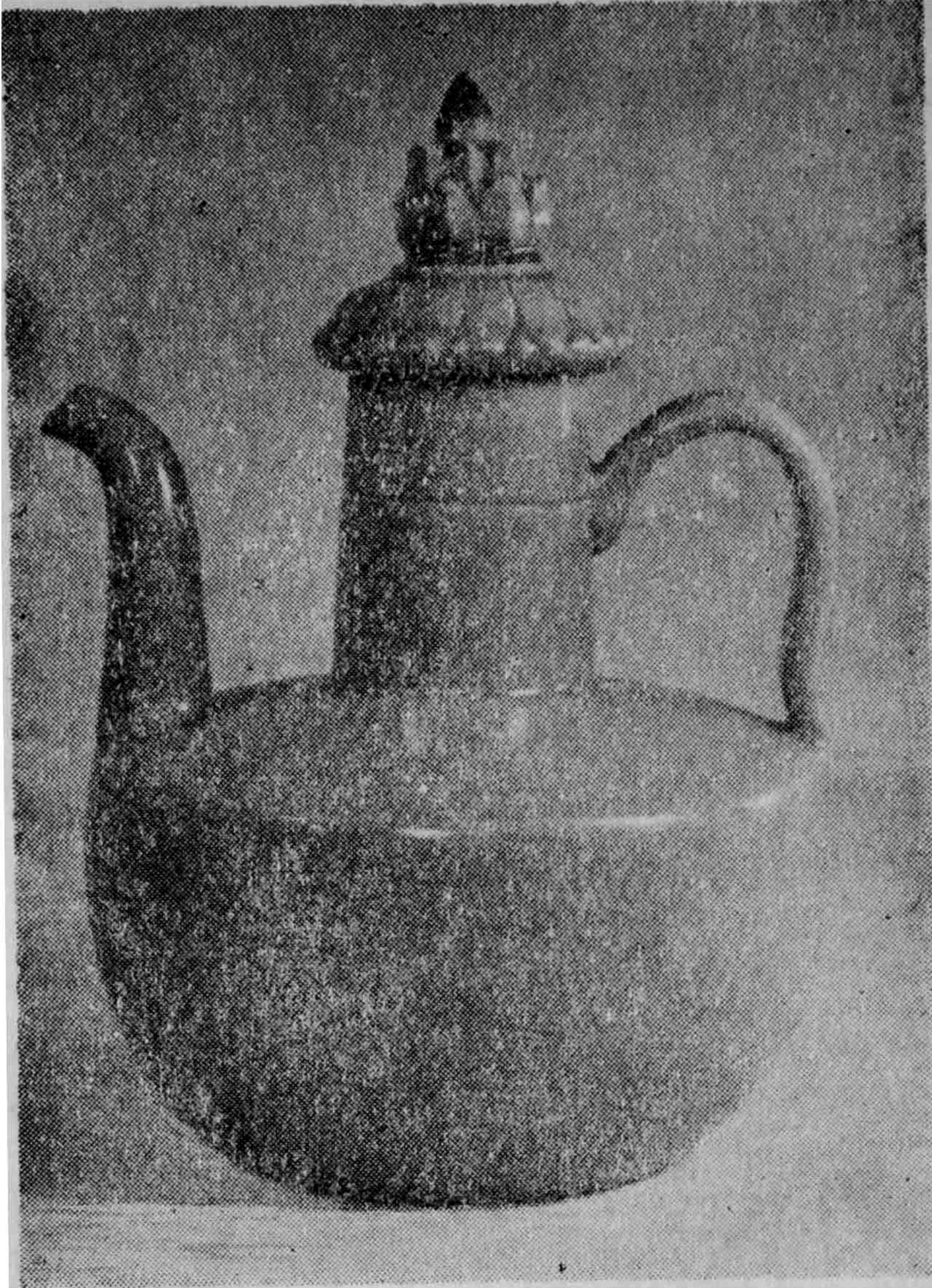
Koryu was also a centralized feudal kingdom with no fundamental difference from the United Silla Kingdom.

Koryu consolidated its ruling apparatus and expanded its territory up to the Amrok River.

Towards the end of the 10th century and the early 11th century the Kitans invaded Koryu, but the people of Koryu repulsed them successfully, safeguarding their country.

After the war, agricultural productive forces grew further, and home and foreign trades also made long strides.

From 1231 A.D. on, Koryu was attacked repeatedly by the



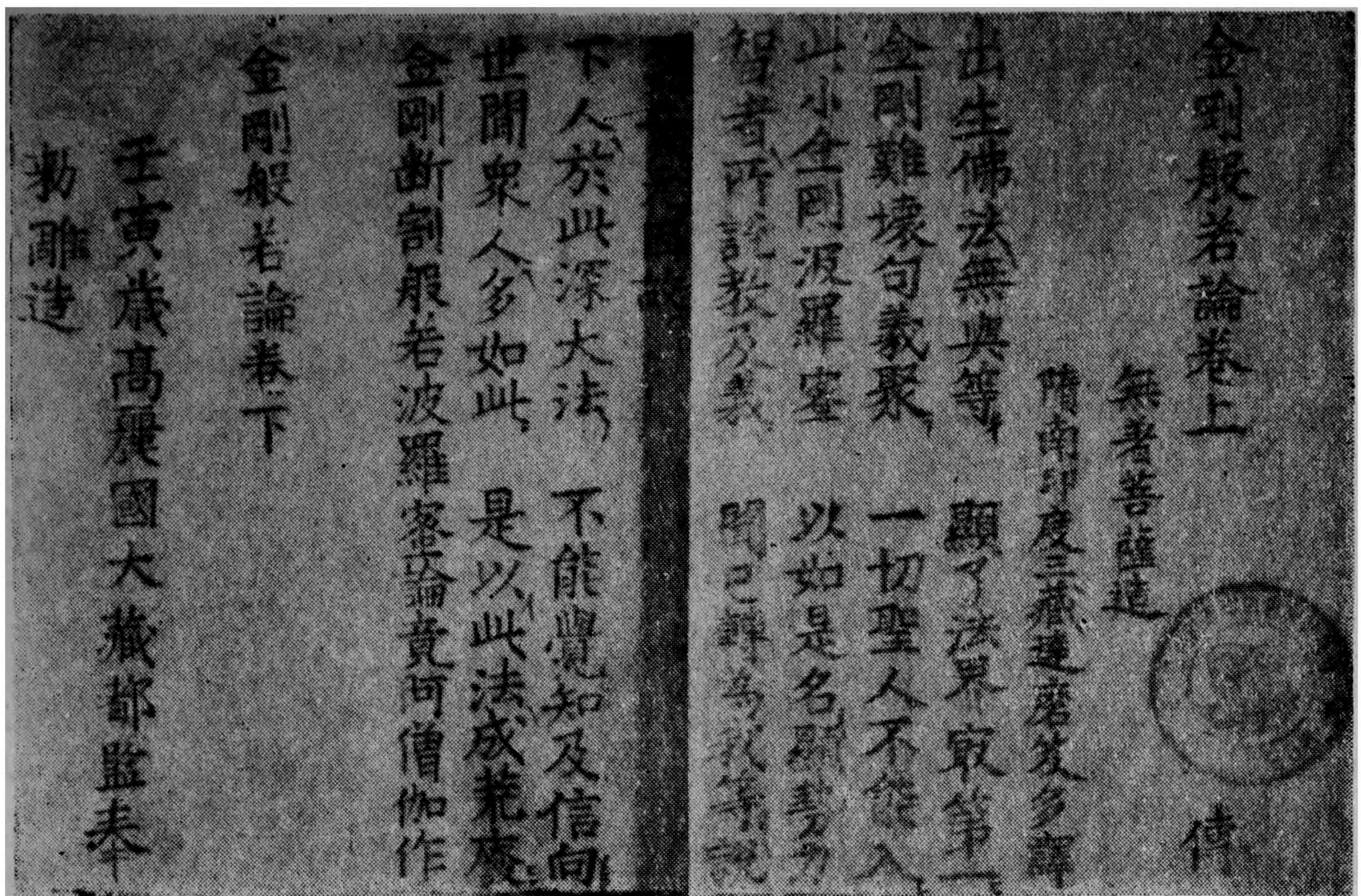
Celadon inlaid with lotus design of the Koryu period preserved in the State Central Historical Museum

Yuans, who subdued the ruling circles of Koryu in the end. The people, however, never gave up their heroic resistance against Yuans until they regained their sovereignty.

The Koryu people also frustrated every attempt of invasion by the Japanese pirates.

Due to the prolonged wars with foreign invaders, and the sharp class contradictions within the society, the Koryu Dynasty began to decline, and was overthrown by a newly-risen bureaucrat Li Sung Kye and his followers in 1392.

During the Koryu period science and culture, printing in particular, made a remarkable advance. The "Sangjung Ryemoon" or a code of the Koryu published in 1234 was printed by metal types. And the inlaid celadon enjoys world-wide fame for the harmony of colour, graceful shapes and various designs.



Adamant Prajna-paramita-Sutra (published in 1242), part of the complete collection of Buddhist Sutras (consisting of 6,805 volumes, compiled in 1236-1251 with 81,258 printing blocks), in the State Central Library

LI DYNASTY

The Li Dynasty, a feudal state with no fundamental difference from Koryu, strengthened in its early days the political system based on centralism.

Agriculture made marked development, and science and culture began to flourish in the reign of King Sejong (1419-1450).

In 1441, the udometre was made in Korea. And in 1443 the Korean alphabet, "Hoonmin Jungeum," was adopted, an epochal event in the history of our literature.

In 1592 Korea was invaded by the Japanese army as the first step in his long planned scheme to invade the Asian continent. However, the enemy was repulsed by our navy

under the command of Admiral Li Soon Shin and the patriotic-minded people's volunteers. And the aggressive scheme of the Japanese invaders was completely shattered. In co-operation with the army from Ming, the Korean people dealt a decisive blow to the enemy and drove them out of Korea. Especially the tortoise-boat built by Admiral Li Soon Shin, Heaven-shaken explosive (time bomb), "Flying vehicle" (a kind of aeroplane), and "Firing car" (chariot mounted with guns) made by the people contributed greatly to the victory in the war.

From the middle of the 17th century to the 18th manual labour and trade made headway and the volume of money in circulation showed a steady increase.

The new social and economic conditions gave rise to a new ideological trend, the Practical School, which advocated a search for truth in the realities. The idea of the Practical School was to introduce foreign culture, especially the Western natural science, into our country in conformity with the country's reality, treasuring the tradition of our own culture while avoiding the Confucian empty theory so as to develop the country into a strong and pro-

Oil painting "A Battle on the Sea Fought by
Admiral Li Soon Shin" by Jung Hyun Woong



sperous nation politically and economically by replacing the old with the new.

Removal of fetters which retarded social development, in particular solution of the land problem, abolishment of the difference in social status and elimination of exaction by the ruling class were the main ideological content of this school represented by Pak Ji Won, Jung Yak Yong and others.

Literature and art also made great progress in the Li Dynasty. Highly refined music and dances, the famous "Tale of Choon Hyang," "Tale of Shim Chung" and other popular works of art were produced. Especially the realistic literary works and paintings influenced by the Practical School, porcelain, lacquer ware inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and other handicraft works of the time enjoy world-wide fame.

In the 17th-18th centuries new economic element—commodity-money economy—developed. Around the 18th century the circulation of commodity and money increased; economic strength of the middle class was augmented; commercial capital combined with usury came to the fore. All this gave a stimulus to the growth of capitalist elements and contributed to disintegrate the economic basis of the feudal system based on the natural economy. However, the ruling circles aggravated social contradictions in their attempt to utilize these new factors for their feudal exploitation and to check their free development. This ignited the peasants' revolts against the feudal ruling class. The revolt of peasants in Pyongan Province (1811-1812) may be cited as an example.

INROADS OF FOREIGN CAPITALISM

Korea's social and political situation in which unrest had been prevailing due to the peasants' uprisings came to face a new crisis in the latter part of the 19th century, as foreign aggressive powers were penetrating into the country.

The patriotic-minded Korean people fought heroically against foreign aggressors. They sent the U.S. pirate ship General Sher-

man to the bottom of the Taidong River in 1866 and later repulsed a French fleet, and then a U.S. fleet. However, the incompetent rulers of the feudal Li Dynasty were forced to sign various unequal treaties with such capitalist powers as Japan, the United States, Britain and Germany and opened the door to the aggressors.

However, the inroad of foreign capitalism, especially of militarist-feudalistic Japanese capitalism, to Korea, nipped the newly-rising capitalist elements of the latter in the bud.

The flow of goods from capitalist countries and the subsequent unequal trade relations reduced Korea into a semi-feudal, semi-colonial country.

In 1884, the Kaihwa-pa, or an "enlightenment group" led by Kim Ok Kyun, whose intention was to replace the feudal society with a modern one, staged a coup d'etat and assumed the reins of power. But their rule lasted for a very short time in face of the conservatives' resistance.

In the meantime, the people continued their struggle against aggression of foreign capitalist powers and against the feudal rulers who submitted to alien invaders. In 1894 a big-scale peasants' uprising took place in Cholla Province.

The peasant army led by Jun Bong Joon seized the Junjoo Fortress and made preparations for their march to the capital. Soon the uprising swept the country and the peasants throughout the country rose in revolt which threw the feudal rulers into panic. Taking advantage of the confusion and with the aid from the U.S. and Britain, the Japanese army landed in Korea and suppressed the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal struggle of the peasants in a most cruel way.

JAPANESE IMPERIALISTS' OCCUPATION OF KOREA

After the Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895) and the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905), the Japanese imperialists converted Korea into a "protectorate."

The hatred of the Korean people toward Japanese imperialism

became further mounted, and it exploded into the patriotic volunteers struggle against the Japanese imperialists. From the end of 1890, especially since the Russian Revolution (1905-1907) which came as an inspiring stimulus to the Korean people, the struggle became more vigorous. In particular, the struggle led by Hong Bum Do and Cha Do Sun in Hamkyung Province was a great menace to the Japanese imperialists and their accomplices, the Korean landlords.

In this period, the patriotic enlightenment movement was launched, challenging the Japanese imperialists and feudal rulers. This movement paved the way for going over to modern civilization from feudalism and contributed to some extent to stimulating the anti-feudal, patriotic spirit of the people.

Despite the resistance of the whole nation, the Japanese imperialists, who had virtually occupied Korea since the Russo-Japanese war, backed by the U.S. and British imperialists and buying off the pro-Japanese feudal rulers of Korea such as the traitor Li Wan Yong, concocted the "Annexation Treaty" in August 1910.

Thus Korea was turned into a complete colony of Japan and the Korean people were subjected to the Japanese imperialists' tyrannical rule.

JAPANESE IMPERIALISTS' COLONIAL RULE

The period of the Japanese imperialists' rule in Korea (1910-1945) was that of merciless colonial plunder and unheard-of oppression and exploitation of the Korean people. They indulged in economic exploitation by combining colonialist and capitalist methods with feudal methods (especially in the countryside). The independent development of Korea's economy was barred and it was made an appendage of Japan's economy. Thus Korea's national industry was completely paralyzed.

Pursuing a colonial predatory policy, they enforced a military police rule. In fact they covered the whole country with the network of gendarmerie and police stations and prisons.

Due to the Japanese imperialists' colonial plundering and enslavement policy, the Korean working people were subjected to double or treble exploitation and cruel oppression by the Japanese imperialists and their henchmen, Korean landlords and comprador capitalists.

However, the Korean people never ceased to struggle for independence and freedom against oppression and exploitation.

MARCH FIRST POPULAR UPRISING

The Great October Socialist Revolution, which ushered in a new era in human history, gave a great impetus to our national liberation struggle.

Marxism-Leninism spread rapidly in our country and the revolutionary spirit of the popular masses against Japanese imperialism grew day by day.

Under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution,

Oil painting "March First Uprising" by Moon Hak Soo



the anti-Japanese movement of the popular masses showed an upward swing. In such circumstances the uprising took place on March 1, 1919, with demonstrations in Seoul as a start.

This anti-imperialist, anti-feudal popular uprising continued for several months with the participation of over two million people throughout the country. But the uprising was suppressed by arms of the Japanese imperialists. The failure of the uprising is to be explained by the fact that the bourgeois nationalists who held the leading position in the movement surrendered to the Japanese imperialists; the working class was still in infancy; and the working people were without a revolutionary party which could exercise a unified leadership.

Yet the uprising was of great significance in the history of the liberation struggle of the Korean people, as the nation-wide resistance movement against the Japanese imperialists.

With the March First Popular Uprising as a divide, the era of bourgeois nationalist movement ended and a new stage opened in the national liberation struggle led by the proletariat.

DEVELOPMENT OF WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' MOVEMENT

As capitalism developed in an abnormal way in our country,

to assume the character of a mass revolt. Beginning with the general strike in Wonsan in the early part of 1929, strikes and revolts broke out in succession: the strike at the Pusan Textile Mill, the strike and demonstration at the Pyongyang Rubber Factory, the revolt of the miners in the Shinheung Coal Mine, anti-Japanese demonstration of the peasants in Jungpyung County, South Hamkyung Province, and the peasants' revolt in Danchun County in 1930, and the strike of students in Kwangjoo in 1929 which was followed by nation-wide students' movement and so forth. Alongside the mass movement within the country, anti-Japanese insurrections with wide participation of the Korean peasants in northeast China took place in succession.

In the course of the struggle the worker-peasant alliance gained in strength and the Korean revolutionary forces led by the working class under the leadership of communists began to grow into a force sufficiently to wage a protracted arduous armed struggle against Japanese imperialism.

DEVELOPMENT OF ANTI-JAPANESE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT TO A NEW STAGE—BEGINNING OF ANTI-JAPANESE PARTISAN STRUGGLE

In the 30's the Korean national liberation movement came to have its leadership—the Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung—and took a correct strategy of struggle and tactics.

In view of the inevitable development of our national liberation struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung worked out the most scientific strategy and tactics by creatively applying the general principles of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of our country. He made it clear that the Korean Communists should strengthen their ideological and organizational unity and solidarity; they should impart a higher purposeful consciousness and organized character to the surging mass movement so as to convert it into a more positive, popular armed struggle.

At the same time Comrade Kim Il Sung advocated the neces-

sity of organizing a Marxist-Leninist Party of a new type; of forming a broad-scale united anti-Japanese national front on the basis of worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class so as to strengthen the mass base of our revolutionary movement; of linking our national liberation struggle closely with the international labour movement under the banner of proletarian internationalism.

In 1932, under the guidance of the Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the anti-Japanese people's partisan units consisting of progressive workers, peasants, youth and students were formed in Antu, Wangching, Yenchi, Hunchun, Hualung, etc. in east Manchuria to launch an armed struggle. Thus the national liberation movement of the Korean people entered a new, higher stage. The Korean people came to have a genuine people's armed force guided by Marxism-Leninism. The anti-Japanese partisans triumphantly fought for the country's independence and class liberation against the anti-revolutionary forces armed to the teeth. In the course of the struggle their ranks grew in number and strength.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PARTISAN BASES AND THE FORMATION OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY

In 1932, Comrade Kim Il Sung and his comrades-in-arms set up the partisan bases, the liberated areas, in various parts of east Manchuria.

In these areas, the organizations of the Communist Party and Communist Youth League and various kinds of anti-Japanese mass organizations were formed, and the revolutionary people's power was set up under the leadership of the Communists.

The revolutionary people's power carried out a series of democratic, social and economic reforms, such as the land reform on the principle of confiscating without compensation the land owned by the landlords and national traitors and distributing to the peasants with little or no land and enforcement of an 8-hour day.

With the partisan units growing in strength and scope, Com-

rade Kim Il Sung formed in 1934 the Korean People's Revolutionary Army as a unified military organization. The partisan units thus developed into a large combined army and inflicted great loss upon the Japanese imperialists by large-scale mobile operations, while further strengthening the partisan bases.

The panic-stricken Japanese imperialists, while launching large-scale offensives, attempted frantically to cut off the contact between the People's Revolutionary Army and the people and undermine the revolutionary forces from within.

However, the partisans permeated with ardent patriotism and the conviction in the triumph of the new, socialism-communism, and in the inevitable defeat of the old, imperialism, continued their heroic and indomitable resistance struggle, surmounting all difficulties and hardships.

Under the influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the worker-peasant movement at home showed upsurge.

FATHERLAND RESTORATION ASSOCIATION AND ITS 10-POINT PROGRAMME

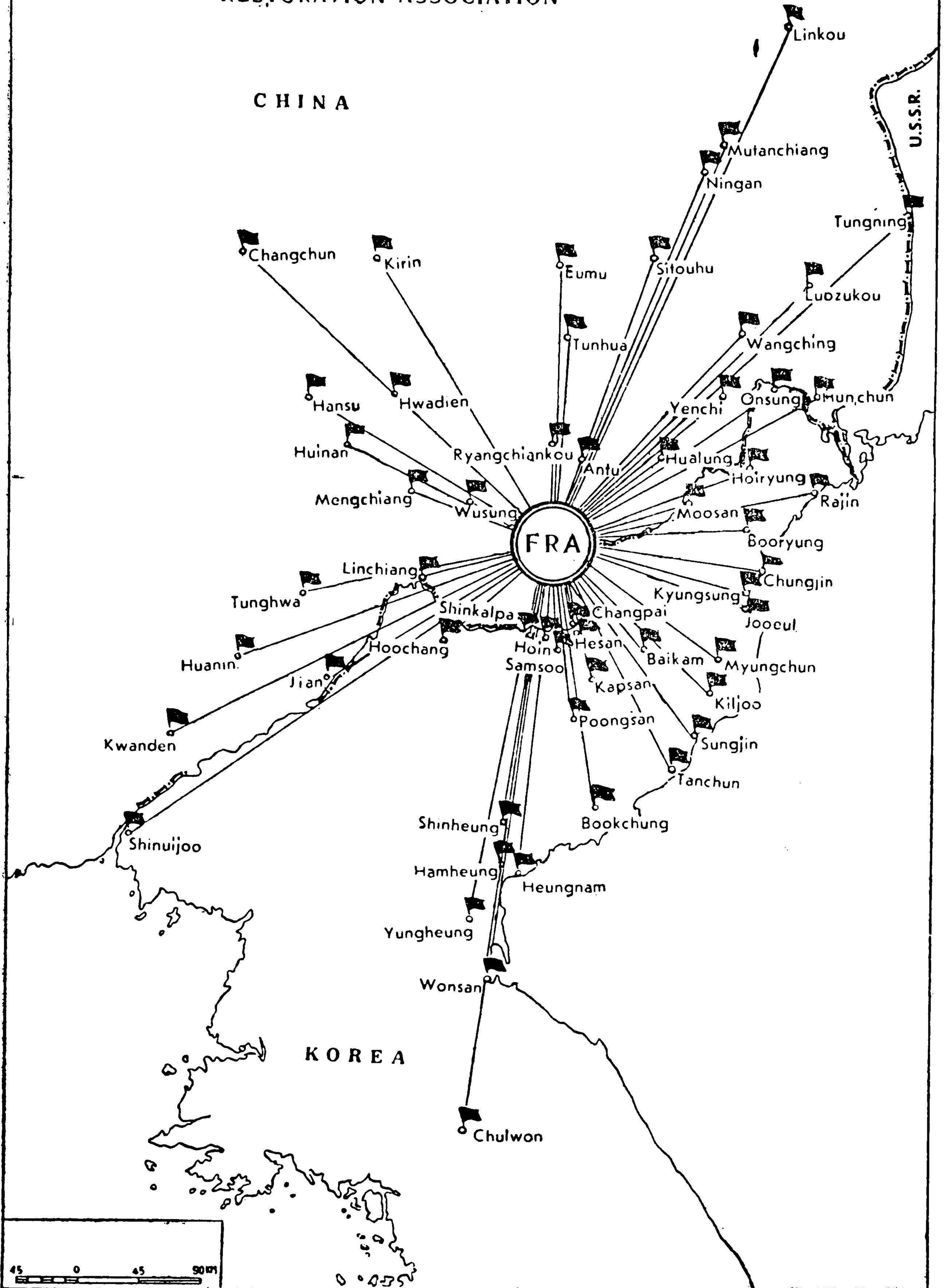
In accordance with the decision of the Communist International on forming an anti-fascist people's front around the middle of the 30's, the Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung organized in 1936 the Fatherland Restoration Association, a mass organization of the anti-Japanese united front.

This Association organized under the guidance of the Communists and comprising many anti-Japanese organizations and patriots of all strata at home and abroad, was the first national united front based on the worker-peasant alliance.

The 10-point programme of the Association worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung was the first revolutionary programme, an embodiment of creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the actual situation of Korea at that time.

The programme clearly elucidated the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal and democratic tasks, and the character of people's democracy of the Korean revolution, such as establishment of people's

ORGANIZATIONAL NETWORK OF THE FATHERLAND RESTORATION ASSOCIATION





Oil painting, "Torchlight of Bochunbo" by Merited Artiste
Jung Kwan Chul

power and reforms in social, economic and cultural fields. The programme reflected correctly the interests and requirements of all sections of the Korean people. It enjoyed, therefore, support of the working class, peasants and even some groups of national bourgeoisie. Thus the Fatherland Restoration Association came to embrace more than 200,000 members in a few months after its inauguration, and its organizational network spread throughout the northeast districts of China and in various parts of Korea.

The organizations of the Fatherland Restoration Association served to muster broad patriotic forces under the guidance of the working class.

TORCHLIGHT OF BOCHUNBO

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army, steeled in battles, delivered fatal blows to the Japanese forces which had attempted frequent large-scale "punitive" operations. For more effective guidance to the revolutionary movement in the homeland, partisan bases were set up in the Changpai district bordering on Korea to prepare for its march to the homeland.

On June 4, 1937, one unit of the People's Revolutionary Army led by Comrade Kim Il Sung attacked Bochunbo, an enemy's stronghold in the northern border region of Korea, dealing a telling blow to the enemy.

The victory in Bochunbo redoubled the conviction of the Korean people, who were under the cruel fascist rule and suppression by the Japanese imperialists, in their national independence and liberation.

FURTHER INTENSIFICATION OF ANTI-JAPANESE ARMED STRUGGLE

Having unleashed the Sino-Japanese war in 1937 the Japanese imperialists suppressed and exploited the Korean people in an even more cruel, fascist manner. People were arrested and massacred en masse and the Korean youth was forcibly dragged into the army. The Japanese imperialists even forbade the Korean people to speak their mother tongue, striving to extinguish every spark of the Korean national culture.

However, the anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, cherishing the honour of the nation and upholding the banner of freedom and independence, grew further in scale and strength. The Korean People's Revolutionary Army, holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, conducted large-scale mobile operations throughout north-east China in co-operation with the Chinese people's revolutionary forces. The Korean People's Revolutionary Army waged more than

3,900 operations from 1937 to 1939 alone, delivering heavy blows to the enemy.

After provoking the Pacific War, the Japanese imperialists reinforced their armed forces deployed along the Soviet borderline for the purpose of unleashing an aggressive war against the Soviet Union. At the same time, they assumed a full-scale offensive against the anti-Japanese partisans. To have initiative in coping with the approaching great revolution the Korean People's Revolutionary Army passed over to the tactics of small-scale surprise attacks and delivered successive blows to the enemy at every strategic point.

The protracted, indomitable anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army served as an inexhaustible source from which the Korean people drew their hope for freedom in the dark period.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle created the patriotic revolutionary spirit--boundless loyalty to the revolution, unlimited love



Units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army advanced into the homeland and billeted in Mt. Chung-bong. On tree trunks are written several militant slogans in Chinese ink

for the people, conviction of victory in the cause of Marxism-Leninism, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and unparalleled heroism surmounting all hardships and difficulties.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle developed into an invincible force because their revolutionary movement strictly abided by Marxism-Leninism, took deep root among the popular masses, relied firmly upon the growing international revolutionary forces and determinedly ensured the unity of ideology and action among the ranks.

Thus the struggle waged by the Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, beacon of the revolutionary movement in Korea, established for the first time in the history of our national liberation struggle the firm leadership of the working class, and laid the firm organizational and ideological foundation for the building of a Marxist-Leninist Party.

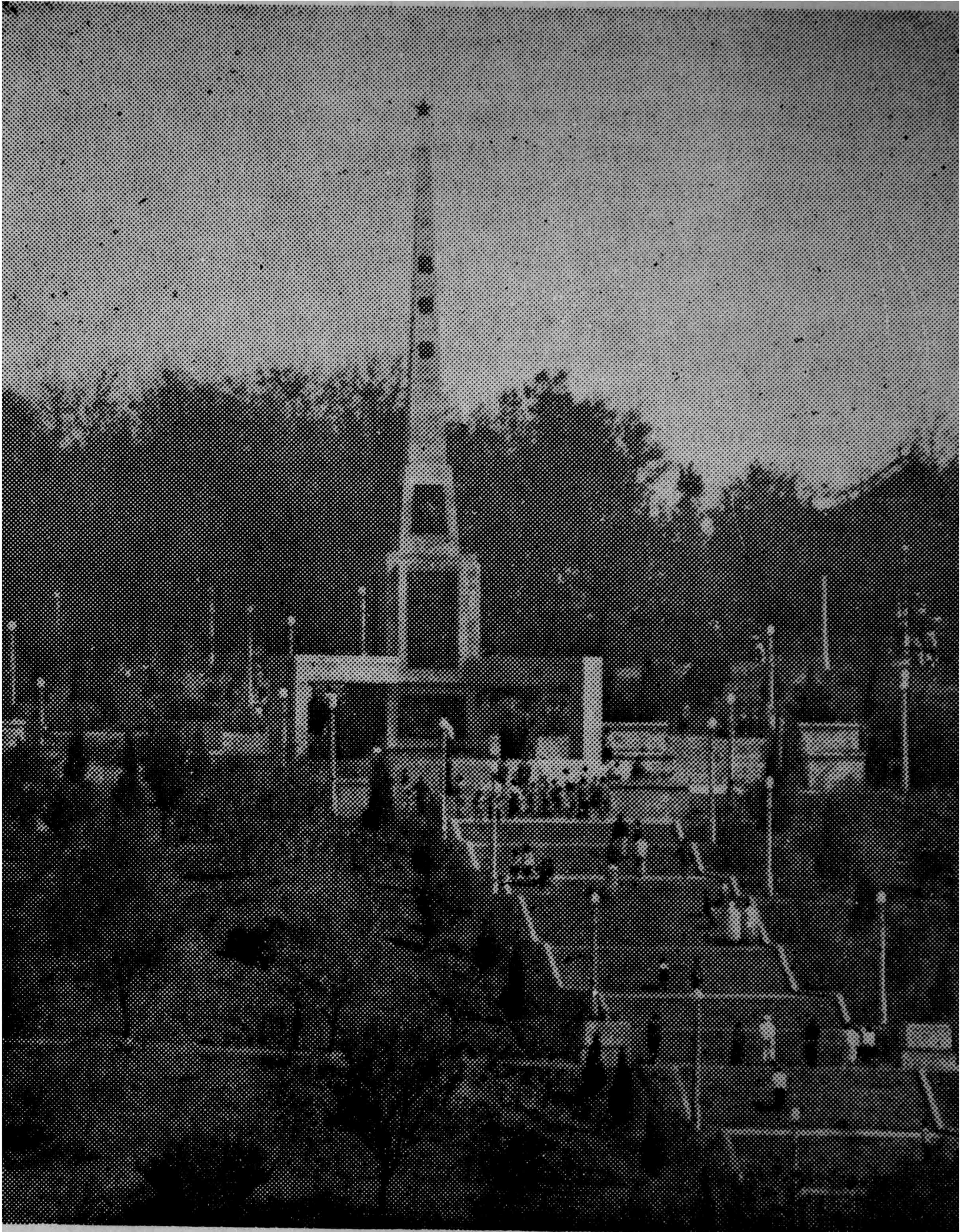
In addition, the great revolutionary achievements and experiences in the establishment of people's power, in the enforcement of democratic reforms, and in the activities of the Fatherland Restoration Association and the people's revolutionary army during 15 long years of partisan struggle, became a precious wherewithal to lead the Korean revolution to new victories.

Revolutionary achievements, revolutionary spirit, mass viewpoint and popular style of work established by the Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the 30's constitute the priceless revolutionary traditions of the Korean people and serve as a source of their confidence in victory.

LIBERATION OF KOREA BY THE SOVIET ARMY

When the great Soviet Union declared war upon Japan on August 9, 1945, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army participated in the war shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army. Only a few days after the proclamation of war by the Soviet Union, the Japanese imperialists suffered a staggering blow and surrendered unconditionally on August 15, 1945.

Thus the Korean people were liberated from the 36-year long colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.



The Liberation Monument in Pyongyang dedicated to the Soviet Army who liberated the Korean people from the yoke of Japanese imperialism on August 15, 1945

THE PATH TRAVERSED BY THE KOREAN PEOPLE AFTER LIBERATION

INTERNAL SITUATION AFTER LIBERATION

The liberation of Korea opened a new era in the history of the Korean people.

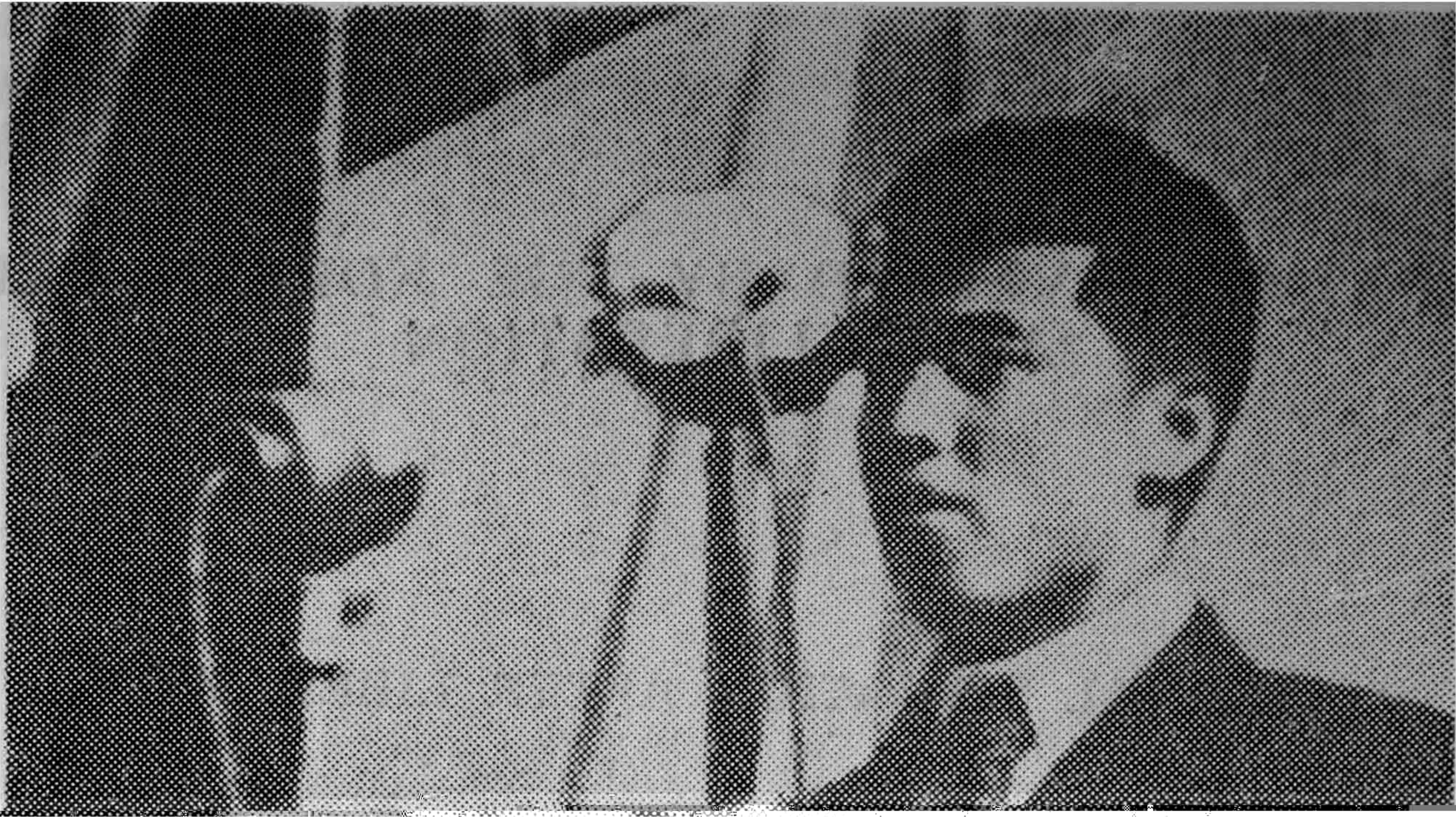
Amidst the joy and excitement of liberation, the entire Korean people, organizing the people's committees—the power organs of their own—throughout the country, started to build a sovereign, independent state.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and his comrades-in-arms returned home in triumph after crushing Japanese militarism together with the great Soviet Army. Their leading activities were a vital factor for the development of the Korean revolution.

Under the favourable conditions in North Korea where the Soviet Army—the true liberator and helper of the Korean people—was stationed, the Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung set about the work of organizing a Marxist-Leninist Party of a new type, and establishing a unified people's power throughout Korea by rallying the democratic forces with the working class as the core.

However, no sooner had the American imperialists, who did not fire a single shot for the liberation of Korea, landed in South Korea in September 1945 than they took over the Japanese ruling apparatus, and set up the "Military Government."

The U.S. imperialists dissolved the people's committees, suppressed democratic forces, mustering and using as political pillars all the reactionary forces—a handful of landlords, comprador capi-



He put forward the political and organizational lines for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party, on the organizational and ideological basis, which he worked out in the course of the anti-Japanese, national liberation struggle for 15 years.

He also defined the character of the Korean revolution as the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and elucidated the immediate tasks. Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking into account the peculiarities of the revolution which could not be carried out simultaneously in North and South Korea in view of the U.S. occupation of South Korea, proposed to establish a powerful democratic base in North Korea. At the same time he proposed that the Party be organized as a Marxist-Leninist Party of a new type embodying Leninist organizational principles and standards of Party life, and that its central organ be located in North Korea, the revolutionary democratic base, where the Soviet Army was stationed.

Factionists attempted to obstruct the work of founding the Party by every possible means for their dirty political end. Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, however, rallying the revolutionary workers and working masses and shattering every scheme of all hues of factionists to hinder the founding of the Party, formed in October 1945 the North Korean Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of Korea as the central organ of the Party.

In 1946 the Communist Party has developed into the Workers' Party of Korea, a mass Party, and led the Korean revolution to victory. Basing itself on the united front of all the democratic forces, immediately after the liberation it set forth the tasks of establishing the people's power, thoroughly liquidating the remnants of Japanese imperialism, carrying out democratic reforms, and rehabilitating and developing the economy. At the same time, the Party set forth the line for establishing a revolutionary democratic base serving as a lever for carrying out the revolution throughout Korea.

For this purpose, the Party, while consolidating the unity and solidarity of its ranks, waged a powerful struggle to further expand and strengthen the Party and rally the broader masses around it.

Under the guidance of the Party, the local people's committees were gradually put in proper shape. Trade union was organized in each factory and enterprise. And peasants' unions, youth leagues and women's unions were organized in all parts of the country. In this way, the people from all walks of life, firmly rallied around the Party, actively participated in building a sovereign, independent state along the road indicated by the Party.

DECISION OF MOSCOW THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE ON KOREAN QUESTION

The Moscow Three Foreign Ministers Conference held in December 1945 adopted the decision on the Korean question, one of the post-war problems.

Duly reflecting the Korean people's long cherished aspiration, the decision provided for establishing a democratic provisional government in order to develop Korea into a democratic, sovereign and independent state.

Therefore, the Korean people, unanimously expressing their full support, worked for the realization of the Moscow Conference decision.

However, the U.S. imperialists stubbornly set against the implementation of the decision in pursuit of their aggressive aims, split our country into the North and South by using the 38th parallel as an artificial barrier.

Such situation necessitated the putting into effect of the decision of the Three Foreign Ministers Conference, if only in North Korea.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRATIC BASE

To establish a democratic base, the Party set up, first of all, the North Korean Provisional People's Committee in February 1946 on the basis of the united front of democratic political parties and social organizations.

The North Korean Provisional People's Committee under the guidance of the Party thoroughly carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic reforms in a matter of a few months.

Under the land reform enforced on March 5, 1946, the land formerly owned by the Japanese imperialists and the Korean landlords was confiscated and distributed without compensation to tillers. Thus the cherished desire of the peasantry for land was realized and the feudal system of exploitation in North Korea was liquidated once and for all. And the material foundation of the landlords completely collapsed.

Under the Law on Nationalization of major industries, railways, transport, communications, banks, and other means of production promulgated on August 10, 1946, all factories, enterprises, railways, trade and cultural organs belonging to the Japanese imperialists and their running dogs were confiscated without compensation and became the property of the state.

As a result of the nationalization of major industries, the economic foundation of the Japanese imperialists and the pro-Japanese

Mass rally in celebration of the Land Reform in Pyongyang in
March 1946



was completely eliminated and the state-run economy, the socialist economic form, became the commanding force in the national economy.

Under the Labour Law promulgated on June 24, 1946, the workers and office-employees were completely liberated from the colonial exploitation, given an 8-hour day, equal pay for equal work, social insurance, etc.

On July 30, 1946 the Law on Equality of Sex was put into effect. Henceforth, women in North Korea, freed from the colonial and feudal suppression of long standing, were provided with the right and condition to participate in the state, political, economic and cultural activities on the equal terms with men.

At the same time democratic reforms were put into practice in the fields of education, culture, public health and jurisdiction.

The successful execution of such reforms dealt a decisive blow to the reactionary forces of landlords and pro-Japanese capitalists. An end was put to the feudal and colonial system in society and economy.

In North Korea the establishment of the people's power and the enforcement of various democratic reforms gave birth to the people's democracy based on the new economic foundation and class relations. A powerful democratic base serving as a lever for the unification of the country was established, and material conditions for socialist construction were created.

INTENSIFICATION OF U.S. AGGRESSIVE POLICY

Contrary to the successful progress of democratic construction in North Korea, the U.S. aggressive policy in South Korea became more open.

Under the name of "custodian properties," the U.S. imperialists plundered all properties which formerly belonged to the Japanese imperialists and held their grip on 90 per cent of the South Korean industry. They enforced a policy of destroying and dismantling the

South Korean industry. Then they flooded South Korea with U.S. surplus goods. In the field of agriculture, they kept the feudal landlord system intact and intensified the colonialist, feudal exploitation.

They consistently pursued a war policy: military establishments were built and expanded; the mercenary army was reinforced and equipped with U.S. made weapons.

The South Korean people waged a powerful fight against colonial policy of the U.S. and the building of military bases. To suppress the national salvation movement of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists established in South Korea a fascist, terror police system. Numerous people were arrested, imprisoned or slaughtered.

The U.S. imperialists, after deliberately wrecking the work of the Joint U.S.S.R.-U.S. Commission held in March 1946 in accordance with the decision of the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers Conference, did everything possible to split the Korean people by further intensifying the cruel suppression of the democratic forces, the Communist Party in particular.

FOUNDING OF THE NORTH KOREAN PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

Power organs at all levels in North Korea were consolidated through the elections held for the first time in our history at the end of 1946 and the beginning of 1947. The elections were conducted on democratic principles of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

The North Korean People's Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung as a developed people's democratic political power waged a tenacious struggle for fulfilling the revolutionary tasks throughout Korea, and at the same time set out to implement the tasks of a gradual transition to socialism, further extending and consolidating the gains of democratic reforms and planning the national economy.

SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

Under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea the North Korean people who seized power scored achievements in democratic construction and built up happy and free life. Inspired by this the South Korean people demanded that the democratic reforms enforced in North Korea be carried out in South Korea, too, and that the Joint U.S.S.R.-U.S. Commission be resumed while putting up a vigorous fight against the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists.

The general strike in September 1946 and the October people's uprising participated in by 2,280,000 people from early October to late November 1946, the struggle of students and teachers against the "Programme for Establishment of National University" in 1946 and the general strike on March 22, 1947—these were some of the outstanding examples of their fight.

ILLEGAL U.S. PRESENTATION OF THE KOREAN QUESTION TO THE U.N.

As the democratic base in North Korea was being strengthened and developed and the struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists grew further in scope and strength, the U.S. imperialists pursued openly their policy of dividing Korea and splitting the Korean nation.

The U.S. imperialists deliberately wrecked again the work of the Joint U.S.S.R.-U.S. Commission which was resumed in May 1947 by the sincere efforts of the Soviet Government and the strong demand of the Korean people. They brought illegally the Korean question to the U.N. General Assembly in October 1947 and fabricated the "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea."

The settlement of the Korean question does not come within the competence of the U.N. It must be solved in accordance with the will of the Korean people. But the U.S. imperialists schemed to at-

tain their aggressive aim by mobilizing their satellite countries in the U.N. in flagrant violation of the international agreement and the U.N. Charter.

Facing the fierce opposition of the entire Korean people against the "UNTCOK" the U.S. imperialists immediately forced the "U.N. Little Assembly" held in February 1948 to adopt the decision on establishing a separate government in South Korea by holding separate elections on May 10, 1948.

JOINT CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA IN 1948

As the aggressive ambition of the U.S. imperialists to divide Korea and convert South Korea into their colony and military base was completely exposed, democratic-minded personages, some of the middle-of-the-roaders and even some rightist parties came out against the U.S. imperialist aggressive policy.

In order to break national deadlock and unfold a national salvation struggle by rallying all patriotic forces opposing the country-selling May 10 separate elections, the Workers' Party of Korea proposed the convening of a joint conference of representatives of North and South Korean political parties and social organizations.

The joint conference was held in Pyongyang in April 1948 with the attendance of 56 North and South Korean political parties and social organizations. The entire attendants of the conference gave full support to the report made by Comrade Kim Il Sung proposing that the U.S.-engineered separate elections in South Korea be boycotted; a unified central government be founded on democratic principles. The conference made it clear that the Korean people would never recognize a government set up through such "elections" concocted by the U.S. imperialists, but boycott the country-selling separate "elections" and wage a struggle against them.

FABRICATION OF PUPPET GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH KOREA

In face of the struggle to boycott the separate elections waged by the people of all strata headed by the members of the Workers' Party of Korea in the north and south, the U.S. imperialists ran wild in fabricating the "elections."

To stage the "election farce" they mobilized their aggressive army, puppet police, and terrorist gangs to arrest, imprison, torture and massacre at random the people who expressed their opposition to the "elections." They forced to rig up the "elections" by means of threat, blackmail, fraud and deception. This was how the Syngman Rhee puppet government was set up.

With the fabrication of the puppet government, a tool of U.S. invasion of Korea and a reactionary power organ to serve the interests of the landlords, comprador capitalists and to suppress the working people, the situation in our country became more complicated.

FOUNDING OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

In view of the urgency of the situation, the Workers' Party of Korea, relying on the united patriotic forces of North and South Korea, took measures to hold general elections throughout the country to establish a state representing the will of the entire Korean people.

Thus, under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and with the active participation of the people of North and South Korea, all-Korea elections to the Supreme People's Assembly were held on August 25, 1948.

In the North 99.97 per cent of the entire electors took part in the elections and in the South 77.52 per cent in defiance of the cruel suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique. Its First Session opened in September 1948 in Pyongyang adopted the Constitution and proclaimed our country

the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This was followed by the formation of the Cabinet headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea which inherited the patriotic revolutionary traditions of the Korean people and embodied the unanimous aspirations of our nation for freedom and independence is a genuine people's state, established by the people for the first time in our history to serve the interests of the people.

"Thus our country, which had lost its colour on the world map for a long time, has again appeared in the international arena under the new flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a member of the mighty socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union." (Excerpts from Kim Il Sung's report made in honour of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.)

WITHDRAWAL OF THE SOVIET ARMY FROM KOREA

Reflecting the unanimous will of the entire Korean people the Government of the D.P.R.K. maintained that all foreign troops must withdraw from Korea and the Korean question be left to the Korean people themselves. This stand is the most reasonable for the country's peaceful unification and independence.

At the request of the First Session of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly for the simultaneous withdrawal of the Soviet and U.S. troops, the Soviet Government had withdrawn all its troops from North Korea by the end of 1948, opening the path towards an early solution of the Korean question.

The U.S. imperialists, however, have kept their armed forces stationed in South Korea on absurd pretexts and have been busy preparing for another war.

In view of the grave situation caused by the open war policy of the U.S. imperialists, the Workers' Party of Korea took again a series of measures to meet the situation.

The United Democratic Fatherland Front which was formed at the initiative of the Workers' Party of Korea in June 1949 with

an affiliation of 72 political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea issued a declaration on the country's peaceful unification demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and the establishment of a united government through all-Korea elections. And in June 1950, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly proposed to the South Korean authorities to hold negotiations for the promotion of the country's peaceful unification.

The entire Korean people ardently supported these proposals and worked for the realization of them.

However, the aggressive U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique answered these peaceful proposals with the war which they had long prepared for.

U.S. IMPERIALISTS PROVOKED WAR

On June 25, 1950, the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, launched a surprise attack against the North. It was a link in the chains of the war policy

The late Dulles, notorious war-monger and instigator of the Korean war, during his inspection of the 38th parallel



the U.S. had been pursuing since the end of the Second World War in its wild dream of world domination.

In unleashing the aggressive war in Korea the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rheeites aimed at destroying the people's democratic system established in the northern part of the Republic and turning our country into a permanent U.S. colony. Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists were reckless enough to scheme an invasion upon the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

FATHERLAND LIBERATION WAR

Due to the aggressive war ignited by the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique the peaceful construction in the northern part of the country was suspended and the people were drawn into the righteous Fatherland Liberation War against the enemy.

On June 26, 1950, Premier Kim Il Sung made a historic

In such situation, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic decided to make a temporary strategic retreat in order to prepare for another decisive blow to the enemy and turn the table of war.

The U.S. armed aggressors perpetrated unheard-of brutal atrocities against the people everywhere they temporarily occupied in the North. The enemy satisfied their lust for blood by mass slaughter of members of the Workers' Party of Korea and patriotic-minded people. In Shinchun County alone, South Hwanghai Province, more than 35,000 residents were slaughtered. People were burnt or buried alive. The U.S. army destroyed the people's government organs and restored the Japanese imperialist colonial ruling system. They looted the people's properties and wantonly destroyed and burnt towns and villages. They aided and abetted the liquidated landlords, comprador capitalists, and national traitors in organizing the terrorist organ "Chiandai" (security preservation corps) as a tool of their subversion, pillage and murder. The brutal atrocities of the enemy inflamed still further the rage and enmity of the Korean people.

In response to the Party's call, our patriotic young men and women volunteered in a stream for service in the People's Army, and in every district which was under enemy occupation partisan units were organized on a wide scale under the leadership of the underground Party organizations, inflicting severe blows upon the enemy.

The Korean people, rallied still more firmly around the Party and Government in the period of temporary strategic retreat, prepared for a new counter-attack.

The U.S. armed invasion of Korea evoked indignation and protest among the freedom-loving peoples the world over.

From the first day of the war the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and other socialist countries and the world peace-loving forces unfolded a world-wide movement against the U.S. armed invasion of Korea and raised the angry voice: "U.S. imperialists, hands off Korea!"

During the period of strategic retreat, the Party worked out

measures for preparing a new decisive blow to the enemy to turn the war situation in favor of our side. The fighting strength of the People's Army grew mightier, and conditions for going over to a decisive counter-offensive were created on the front. It was at such time that the Chinese People's Volunteers joined the Korean front, setting a new example of proletarian internationalist aid. The Chinese people sent their best sons and daughters to the Korean front under the banner of "Resist U.S. Aggression, Aid Korea, Protect the Home and Defend the Country," to aid the Korean people in their just struggle with their own blood. They volunteered to fight the aggressive U.S. imperialists who were out to conquer the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to make it a stepping stone for their invasion of China.

With a radical change in the balance of power, the situation turned decisively in favour of us. Under such condition, the Korean People's Army in closely co-ordinated operation with the Chinese People's Volunteers went over again to an overall offensive on all fronts.

The Korean and Chinese units drove the enemy forces to the south of the 38th parallel annihilating great numbers of the enemy in encirclement operations.

The people in the rear also fought valiantly under the guidance of the Workers' Party as the People's Army did on the front.

The U.S. imperialists under cover of the United Nations flag mobilized a large number of mercenaries from their 15 satellite countries as well as the puppet Syngman Rhee's Army. They resorted to the most barbarous destructive warfare in their attempt to subjugate the Korean people.

However, every offensive of the enemy was repulsed by the heroic Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers.

Seized with panic over their defeat on the front and under the pressure of world public opinion, the U.S. ruling circles could not but agree in July 1951 to the proposal made by Jacob Malik, the Soviet representative in the United Nations and come to the truce talks.

But the U.S. imperialists tried to gain at the truce talks what they could not gain on the battle fields. Whenever their crafty tac-



The Monument erected in commemoration of the Korean People's Armymen who fell in the Fatherland Liberation War against the American aggressors

tics were frustrated before the just and fair stand taken by the Korean-Chinese side, they resorted to all sorts of malicious means such as blackmail and delaying tactics.

While sabotaging the armistice talks, the U.S. imperialists reinforced their military strength and equipment, and in 1951, launched the so-called "summer offensive" and the "autumn offensive" in succession. The men and officers of the Korean People's Army, living up to the order of their Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung never to yield an inch of land to the enemy, held their positions to the last. The enemy suffered a fatal blow and their aggressive scheme was foiled.

To attain their aggressive aim the shameless U.S. aggressors kept launching big-scale offensives and went so far as to employ even chemical and bacteriological weapons in the Korean war.

However, in face of the firm stand of our side at the truce talks and the repeated blows inflicted by our pressing counter-attacks, the U.S. imperialist aggressors suffered a miserable defeat militarily, politically and morally. In the end, they had to sign the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953.

VICTORY IN THE FATHERLAND LIBERATION WAR

The just Fatherland Liberation War ended in a historic victory for the Korean people after three years and one month of bloodshed.

The loss of manpower the enemy suffered — killed, wounded or captured — reached 1,093,839, of which 397,543 were American soldiers. And a vast amount of military equipment was destroyed or captured by our army.

The U.S. imperialists spent 20 billion dollars and dumped 73 million tons of war materials in the Korean war. But they were driven back again to the south of the 38th parallel, the starting point of the aggressive war. It was the first defeat they had ever suffered in their history of aggression.

What factors made it possible for the Korean people to win such a glorious victory in the just Fatherland Liberation War? It can be explained by the fact that the Workers' Party of Korea

guided by all-conquering Marxism-Leninism stood in the van of the Korean people who rose in the war for freedom and independence of their country. The people's democratic system which is superior to the capitalist system, a stable rear, mass heroism displayed by the Korean People's Army in close co-operation with the Chinese People's Volunteers, the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic and other countries of the socialist camp and support of the world peace-loving forces—these were also the factors which made it possible for the Korean people to win such glorious victory.

The ceasefire in Korea not only meant a great historic victory for the Korean people who defended freedom and independence and the people's democracy from the invasion of the international reactionary forces headed by the United States and the Syngman Rhee clique, but also victory for the peace forces of the world.

Experiences in the Korean war revealed that no force on earth can subjugate the people who, relying firmly upon the socialist camp, have risen up for their freedom and independence. At the same time the Korean war brought to light the true colour of the aggressive U.S. imperialists and shattered to pieces the myth of their "might." In fact the Korean people set an example through the brilliant victory to the anti-colonial national liberation struggle.

FORTIFICATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC BASE IN THE POST-WAR TIME

With the end of the war, the Korean people again set out in peaceful construction.

The Sixth Plenum of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea held in August 1953, right after the truce, set forth the basic line with regard to the post-war reconstruction and development of the national economy. The Party called for priority growth of heavy industry along with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, showing clearly the line of socialist construction—what to start with and how to work on war debris. This was an example of the creative application of the general principles of

Marxism-Leninism to specific conditions of Korea. This basic line was necessary not only for the rapid rehabilitation and development of the national economy in the post-war period, but also for the speedy stabilization and enhancement of the people's living deteriorated by the war.

It was not an easy job to ensure priority development for heavy industry and simultaneous growth of light industry and agriculture on war ruins.

However, the Korean people had every condition to do the job; the correct policy and wise guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea; firm unity of the people around the Party and government; the unbending fighting spirit and boundless creativeness of the people; a definite heavy industrial base despite the war destruction; rich mineral resources; internationalist aid by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Taking into consideration the actual demand of the development of the national economy and the objective possibilities, the Workers' Party of Korea set down three stages for the post-war rehabilitation and development of the national economy.

In the first stage covering a span of six months or one year preparations and arrangement were to be made for the overall rehabilitation and construction of the devastated national economy.

In the second stage a three-year plan was to be carried out for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy, raising all economic branches to the pre-war level.

In the third stage a five-year plan was to be carried out for laying the foundations for industrialization to complete the first stage in the country's industrialization. Moreover, measures were taken for the socialist transformation in towns and the countryside including agricultural co-operation.

The Land Reform carried out in 1946 satisfied the peasants' centuries-old thirst for land. Yet it fell short of solving completely the question of peasants. On top of it, during the war the agricultural productivity was severely damaged and the peasants' living was deteriorated.

The situation required agricultural co-operation to develop rapidly agricultural productive forces and to improve the peasants'

living. Agricultural co-operation was also needed to ensure proportionate development of industry and agriculture. Particularly in the post-war period to ensure a balance with the big scale up-to-datedly equipped socialist industry, it was urgent to turn the small-commodity private farm economy into a large-scale socialist economy.

The Workers' Party of Korea worked to create prerequisites for agricultural co-operation.

The thorough execution of the Land Reform created class relations in favor of agricultural co-operation by restricting the conditions for rich peasants to grow. Furthermore, with the rapid development of socialist industry the material and technical foundations were built for turning out farm-implements and equipment as well as chemical fertilizer needed for big scale agricultural production.

Mention must be made of the farm-machine stations and the state agro-stock farms which had been in existence even before the war. These had showed the peasants the superiority of mechanization and large-scale production of agriculture. During the war the peasants realized the superiority of collective labour in farming. Moreover, the work of educating the peasants in class consciousness and explaining to them the superiority of the co-operative economy was pushed ahead persistently.

All these factors made the peasants realize gradually the need and superiority of agricultural co-operation, and the agricultural co-operation movement started right after the signing of the truce.

The agricultural co-operation was carried out on the basis of the voluntary principle, and the class policy of strengthening the alliance with the middle peasants relying on the poor peasants and transforming the rich peasants.

The co-operatives were classified into three forms.

The first form is the permanent mutual aid team. In this case work is done jointly. The second form is the semi-socialist one. Here the land is pooled for common economy and distribution is made according to the investment of land and the amount of work done. The third form is of a complete socialist type. Here all the land and major productive means are placed under common ownership and distribution is made in accordance with the amount of

work done. Productive means, except land, when transferred to co-operative ownership, were paid to the private owners.

The scale of co-operatives was determined in accordance with the policy of gradually developing small-scale co-ops into large-scale ones with due regard to the accumulation of experience and qualifications of managerial workers and the level of agro-technique.

The Workers' Party of Korea rendered active day-to-day guidance and enormous help to consolidate the co-operatives organizationally and economically.

Through the experiences gained in the organization and management of co-operative economy, the co-operative movement, which was started right after the truce on an experimental basis to make the peasants realize the advantages of co-operative organization of farming, enjoyed the full support of the poor peasants and the middle peasants. The agricultural co-operative movement entered the stage of mass development in the closing days of 1954.

The Workers' Party of Korea adopted measures for transforming the private trade and industry on socialist lines along with agricultural co-operation.

In the early days of transition to socialism, the Party started socialist transformation of handicraftsmen through co-operation. At the same time the Party took steps to transform gradually the capitalist trade and industry by peaceful means. This is to be explained by the fact that the capitalist businessmen and industrialists were inclined to oppose to a certain extent imperialism; they held a very negligible portion in the national economy against the preponderance of the socialist economic sector, particularly the state-owned industries in the early days of the transition period. Thus the Party, restricting or utilizing capitalist trade and industry, took steps for socialist transformation gradually through co-operatives as the conditions matured.

In its April 1955 thesis, in the light of the special condition created in the country, the territorial division caused by U.S. imperialism, the Party made it clear that the basic task of the Korean revolution, on the whole was to carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution, and, in the northern part of the

Republic, to build the foundations for socialism. It also set forth the concrete tasks for the country's peaceful unification and socialist upbuilding in the North.

The working people of the North, responding wholeheartedly to the Party line, fulfilled the Three-Year Plan for the post-war rehabilitation and development of the national economy (1954-1956) four months ahead of the set time. The agricultural co-operative movement entered the final stage of completion in 1956.

The following can be listed as distinct features: The movement was carried on at an amazingly fast speed; in the agricultural co-operative movement the third form, the highest form, held an absolute majority from the beginning; the change of relations of production preceded technical reform; rich peasants were transformed along socialist lines.

In 1956, the socialist transformation of private trade and industry too made steady progress.

Based on the successes attained in the socialist transformation of the relations of production and the ever growing productive forces, in 1957 the First Five-Year Plan (1957-61), the main direction of which was drawn up at the Third Party Congress, started.

The December 1956 Plenum of the Party Central Committee, laying down the tasks for the first year of the Five-Year Plan, appealed to the entire working people for "maximum increased production and economization." Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and government leaders went among the masses, discussed with workers ways of exploring and mobilizing the latent reserves and inspired them to perform fresh labour exploits.

Correct policy of the Party and its brilliant leadership based on the revolutionary mass line, the unswerving spirit and patriotic devotion with which the people implement the Party policy, and the indestructible unity of the Party and people—these gave rise to fresh upswing in socialist construction in the course of implementing the decisions of the December Plenum of the Party Central Committee. The working people launched on a mass innovation movement, while shattering conservatism and passivism and creating new work norms. The productivity hit a new high. A great upsurge was ushered in the country's socialist construction. Thus

the Chullima (winged horse) movement started. The working people were dashing forward to a high peak of socialism.

GREAT UPSURGE IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION AND THE CHULLIMA MOVEMENT

The working people who, under the leadership of the Party, had initiated a big upsurge in socialist construction and the Chullima movement following the December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, took to heart the appeal the Party Central Committee addressed in September 1958 to all Party members and working people calling for continued advance and uninterrupted innovations and performed still greater

In August 1958, socialist relations of production have come to assume undivided sway in towns and the countryside in the course of unfolding the Chullima movement, and the root cause of exploitation and poverty has been eliminated once and for all.

Completely freed from the fetters of the old production relations, the productive forces have developed at a rapid pace.

The industry of our country developed at the average annual rate of a 42 per cent increase in the years from 1954 to 1960; and in the three years from 1957 to 1959 its average annual growth rate was 45 per cent.

In less than one year after the Workers' Party of Korea adopted the line of developing in a big way local industry side by side with the central industry, more than 1,000 factories of local industry sprang up like mushrooms after a rain.

The "drive for multiplying machine tools" aimed at getting more than one new machine tool from every machine tool in operation, resulted in turning out in 1959 more than 13,000 machine tools over and above the plan.

Building of irrigation systems was undertaken as a nationwide movement, and the result was that in less than one year 377,000 jungbo were added to the irrigated fields.

Grain output has increased rapidly. In 1960, 3,803,000 tons of grain, or 1.6 times as much as in the pre-liberation year of 1944, were harvested.

The Five-Year Plan was fulfilled two and a half years ahead of the set time in terms of gross industrial output value and by 1960, one year ahead, in all indices of the national economy. Thus the colonial one-sidedness has been completely abolished and the firm foundation of socialist industrialization laid to introduce mechanization in agriculture and effect overall technical reconstruction in all branches of the national economy.

Socialist production relations have constantly improved in keeping with the rapid increase of productive forces. Completion of agricultural co-operation was soon followed by the merger of agricultural co-operatives; and large-scale development of local industry necessitated the reorganization of management system of industry.



Statue of Chullima (winged horse) towering on the Mansoo-dai Hill, Pyongyang. It was erected in 1961

Reform of production relations gave impetus to further development of productive forces and greatly contributed to speeding up the technical revolution.

By toppling conservatism, passivism and mystery about technique, the working people of our country register miraculous achievements in technical progress; and the machines, equipment and parts that are needed at home are in the main produced at home.

Mechanization, automation and advanced technical processes have been quickly introduced.

As for the technical reform of agriculture, irrigation and electrification have been completed mainly and mechanization is proceeding extensively.

Manufacture of new type production implements, introduction of new methods of production, rapid improvement in the standard of technique and skill of the working people and effective use of production equipment—these are contributing factors of the speed-up of the technical revolution in our country.

In our country, universal compulsory middle school education was effected for the first time in the East and now preparations for compulsory technical education are at the final stage. A quarter of the population are studying at the schools of regular educational system. Especially, with the setting up of many new-type higher educational institutions where students study while working, education and production have become more closely combined.

Sciences and arts too are developing at a rapid rate, while great changes are taking place in man's mentality.

Marxism-Leninism has been firmly established as the guiding ideology of our people, and communist moral traits have rapidly been fostered among the working people.

Especially, the spirit of working and living in a communist way has been established and the working people are being transformed into a new type man—Communist—through the Chullima movement.

Under the slogans "One for all, all for one!" and "Work, study and live in a communist manner!" a movement for winning the title of a Chullima work-team has been unfolded for more than two years

since March 1959 in industry and agriculture, in the fields of construction, transport, trade, education, public health, science, literature and arts, physical culture. The movement is now expanding its scope even to the people's neighbourhood units.

By the end of June 1961 the number of those which took part in winning the title of the Chullima workteam, shop and factory reached more than 36,000 embracing over 580,000 persons, of which 2,712 workteams won the title of Chullima workteam, 39 workteams the title of twice Chullima workteam.

There were more than 200 Labour Heroes and over one million were decorated by the state by the end of June 1961.

The movement for winning the title of a Chullima work-team, a communist collective, is a movement to bring about an epochal innovation in production by boldly casting off conservatism, and the mystery about technique, passivism and all sorts of the obsolete, to foster new communist moral traits by decisively eliminating in the ideological and moral fields all the decadent survivals and backwardness bequeathed to us from the old society.

The members of the Chullima work-team always place the interests of their collective before their personal interests, and the motives governing their activities to help each other in their march forward are very noble patriotism and communist moral. They are heroes of our era, red fighters of the Party, who inheriting and developing the revolutionary traditions established by the anti-Japanese partisans in the 30's, carry with credit the political line of the Workers' Party of Korea into effect.

The Chullima work-team movement is an excellent school of communism of our era initiated by our working class. The great significance of the movement which has brought about tremendous changes in the work and life of the working people lies in that the movement, a powerful driving force for the rapid development of the national economy, signifies not only an excellent method of socialized economic management, but also an excellent method of remodelling the people into a man of a new type with communist outlook.

The great upsurge in socialist construction and the Chullima

movement in our country are a lawful phenomenon developed based on the fact that the decisive victory was won in the socialist revolution and foundation of a self-supporting national economy has been laid; a reflection of the unanimous desire of our working people for raising their backward and poverty-stricken fatherland to the ranks of the advanced countries as early as possible; an expression of the indomitable fighting spirit and great creative power of our working people who boundlessly trust and love the Party and who have rallied iron-like around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, advancing forward breaking through all difficulties.

Never before Korea has seen such an era of unprecedented prosperity, an era of the Chullima, in her history.

Despite the fact that our country passed through the three-year long war and the two rehabilitation periods, one before and one after the war, we have in a historically short space of time turned our backward colonial and agrarian country into a socialist industrial-agricultural one with a self-reliant economic foundation.

The revolutionary democratic base in the northern part of Korea, the material guarantee for the peaceful unification of the country, has been consolidated into a mighty strength, and there is no force on earth to break it.

The great achievements scored under the correct policy and wise guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and through the revolutionary ardour and labour endeavour of the working people came as a powerful inspiration to the South Korean people who are in the grip of the "worst conditions in our history of 4,000 years" as well as to the overseas Koreans who suffer utter lack of rights and national humiliation in the alien land.

Despite every kind of obstacle laid by the U.S. imperialists, the desire of Korean nationals in Japan to return home has been realized thanks to the sincere efforts of our Government. They are coming back to their prosperous fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, starting from the latter part of 1959. The repatriates from Japan are now leading a happy life, freed from all worries about daily life.

On the basis of these tremendous achievements, the people of North Korea are now working on the titanic Seven-Year Plan (1961-67), which will turn the country into an advanced socialist industrial one.

During the Seven-Year Plan period our country will make a decisive advance in the socialist industrialization, equip all branches of the national economy with up-to-date techniques and radically improve the material and cultural standards of the people.

The successful implementation of the Seven-Year Plan will mark a decisive turn in achieving the peaceful unification of the country and provide for a powerful wherewithal to rapidly re-

Welcome, welcome! You are home! The 26th repatriation group of Korean nationals from Japan arrived at Chungjin



habilitate the ruined South Korean economy and relieve the people from dire straits.

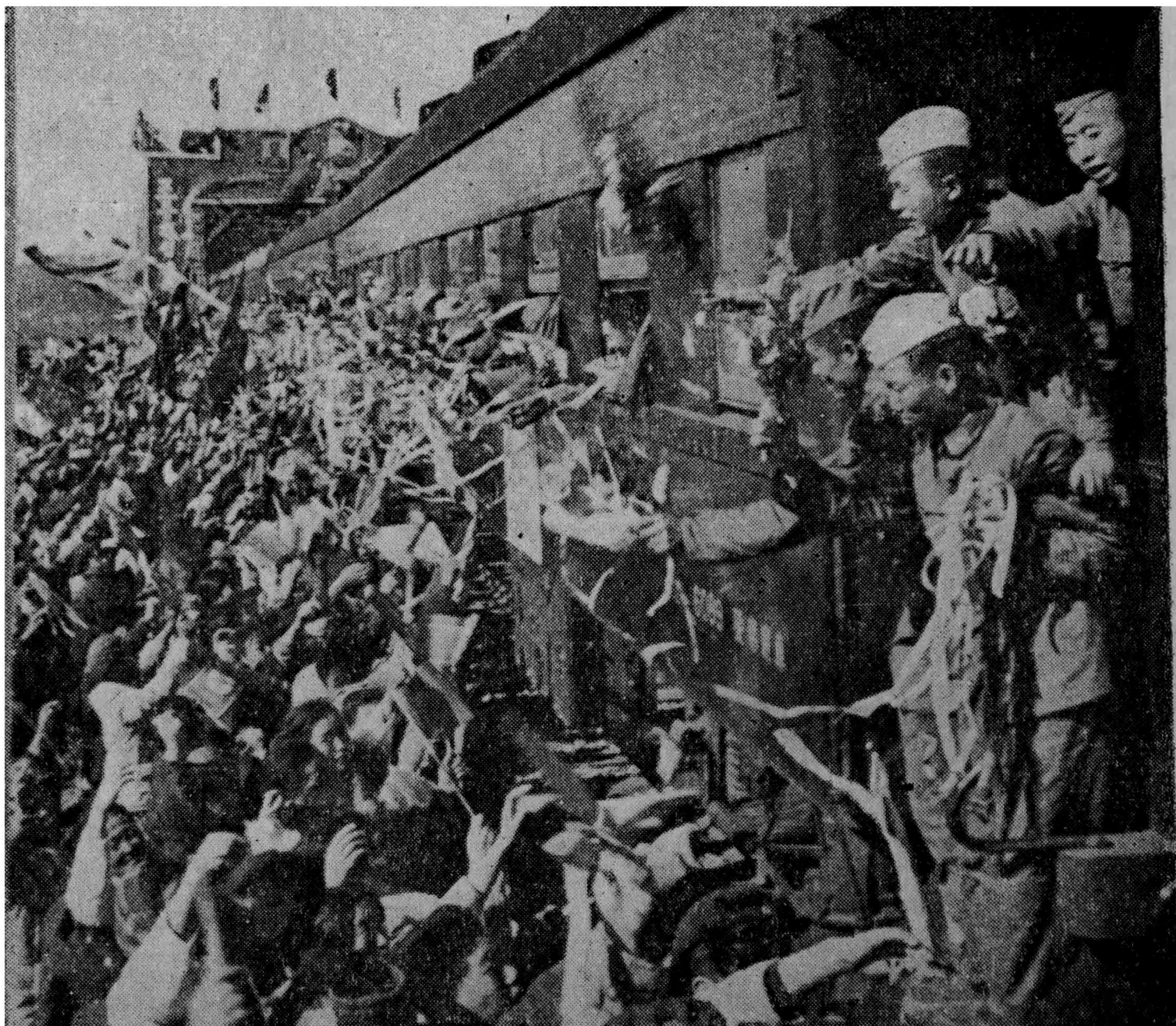
Encouraged by these brilliant prospects, the entire working people in the North who want to see the early realization of the country's unification are continuously marching forward on the Chullima.

D.P.R.K. GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE KOREAN QUESTION

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been making sincere efforts for the country's peaceful unification.

In the statement made on February 5, 1958, the Government of the Republic laid down practical measures for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. It called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, free elections throughout Korea, nego-

The Chinese People's Volunteers withdrawing from Korea
(1958)



tiations between the North and the South, reduction of the armies of North and South Korea to the minimum, etc.

On February 7, the Government of the Chinese People's Republic expressed in its statement full support to the initiative taken by our government. Then came the joint statement of the two governments on the 19th of the same month. In line with the statement the Chinese People's Volunteers effected by October 26, 1958, their withdrawal from North Korea.

Thus, the foreign troops which still remain in Korea are only the armed forces of the U.S. and its satellites. There is no pretext whatsoever for the U.S. to remain in South Korea. Yet the brazen U.S. imperialists still occupy South Korea and they are bent on aggravating tension in Korea.

VIOLATION OF THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT BY THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS

Before the ink on the armistice was dry, the U.S. imperialists and their placemen began to violate the Korean Armistice Agreement, refusing to draw historical lessons from their defeat in the war.

In August 1953, right after the armistice, Washington concluded the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" with the Syngman Rhee clique to "legalize" the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops. In 1956 the U.S. imperialists unilaterally prohibited the activities of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams in the territory of South Korea. In June 1957 they arbitrarily abrogated Paragraph 13-d of the Korean Armistice Agreement which forbids the shipment of combat weapons to Korea. Then they transferred the "United Nations Command" to Seoul. The 1st Cavalry Division and the 7th Division of the U.S. were reorganized into pentomic divisions in South Korea. This is not all. "Honest John" rockets, 280 mm atomic guns, and guided missiles — "Matador," "Nike-Hercules," "Hawk" — were brought in to convert South Korea into U.S. atomic base.

The U.S. imperialists increased the armed strength of South

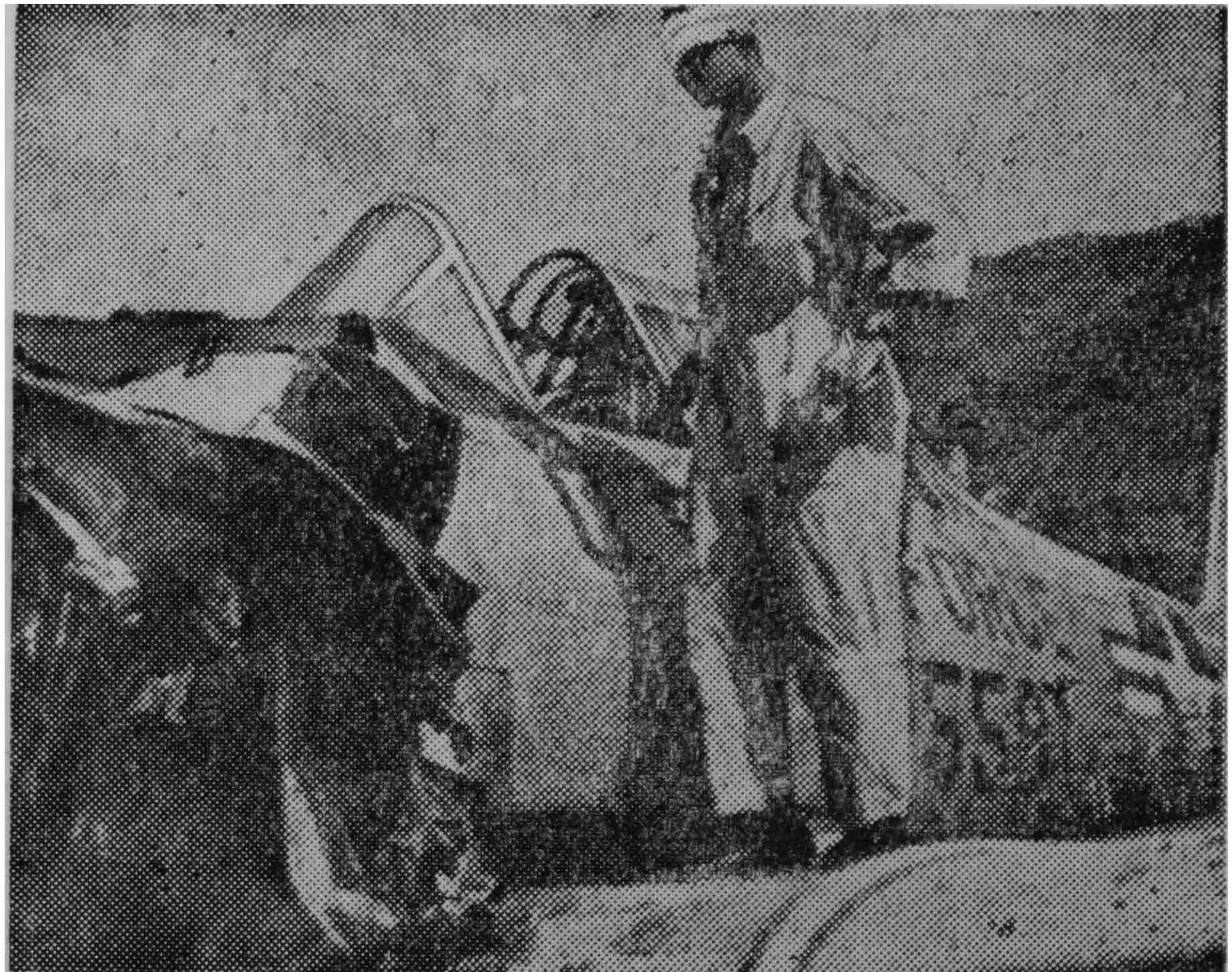
Korea to 31 divisions, reserve divisions included, from 16. The U.S. reequipped the South Korean army with new weapons, tightening its control over the South Korean forces.

The U.S. imperialists and their puppets keep howling about "abrogation of the Armistice Agreement," "unification by northward march." And they are fanning war hysteria, continuously provoking incidents along the Military Demarcation Line.

By February 1961, the cases of the U.S. violation of the Armistice formally presented to the meetings of the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom numbered 1,226.

In pursuing their war policy the U.S. imperialists and their puppets are working to set up the aggressive "North-East Asian Military Alliance" with Japan, South Korea and Taiwan as its core.

A U.S. military plane shot down with its pilot.
The plane was on a reconnaissance mission over
the area north of the Military Demarcation Line
(August 1955)



APRIL UPRISING AND THE TOTTERING U.S. COLONIAL RULE IN SOUTH KOREA

The U.S. colonial and militarization policy in South Korea has hampered the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The South Korean economy went bankrupt and the people suffered utter lack of rights and poverty.

The notorious traitor Syngman Rhee, the agent of U.S. colonialists, oppressed the people mercilessly at the bidding of their masters. In such situation the anti-U.S. and anti-Syngman Rhee sentiments were mounting with an increasing force among the South Korean people who were greatly inspired by the wonderful achievements made in socialist construction in North Korea and the reactionary puppet regime was driven into a tight corner.

In December 1958 Syngman Rhee, in his attempt to avert the crisis, enforced the draconic "New Security Law," and made strenuous efforts to prepare "victory in the Presidential elections."

The fascist terror rule by U.S. imperialism and its running dogs invited at last an eruption of the popular resentment and indignation pent up for 15 years. The fraudulent "Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections" of March 15, 1960 ignited a spark.

The signal of the popular uprising was the bloody mass demonstrations demanding new "elections" in Masan, port city in the southern part of South Korea. In Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and other cities throughout South Korea, workers, peasants, youths, students, men and women, young and old, rose up heroically in defiance of all sorts of suppression, demanding freedom, liberation, new politics and a new life.

Soon the uprising swept the whole area of South Korea. In April in almost all towns and cities in South Korea the people rose up in their struggle for the abolishment of the despotic rule of the Yankee imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique.

Through the heroic struggle the South Korean people at last kicked out Syngman Rhee, the notorious national traitor, and shook the U.S. imperialist colonial rule to its very root.



In April 1960 students and citizens of Seoul started big demonstrations in demand of a new life and a new government. Demonstrators drove the tanks they captured from the puppet army

Through their April uprising the South Korean people exhibited the revolutionary spirit of the Korean people. The people of South Korea came to know from their own experience that when they were united and fought the enemy, they could smash any stronghold of imperialism and that they could win victory only by their mass struggle.

For the South Korean people to win a complete victory of democracy the broader popular masses as well as workers and peasants should have participated in the uprising and the fight should have been developed into a thorough-going anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggle.

However, the recent struggle of the people in South Korea was not carried on to the last and the people stopped short of their goal.

The cunning U.S. imperialists put up in July 1960 a new puppet

Chang Myun to deceive and placate the South Korean people. Under such watchwords as the "building of welfare society," "extension of democracy," Chang Myun indulged in committing traitorous acts to bolster up the tottering U.S. colonial rule.

However, they actually did nothing to bring South Korea out of the economic slough. Only hardships of the people became unbearable and social evil reached its worst point.

The distrust and complaint of the South Korean people against the puppet regime reached a point of explosion. Moreover, the people came to realize the fact that so long as the U.S. imperialists remain in South Korea, no one in power, whoever he may be, could tide over the acute situation.

Greatly inspired by the realistic proposals on the peaceful unification set forth in the report of Premier Kim Il Sung on the fifteenth anniversary of the August 15 Liberation and the subsequent decisions adopted at the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. in November 1960, the South Korean people rose demanding the negotiation between the North and South and peaceful unification of the country by the Koreans themselves, raising their voices, "U.S. imperialists, get out of Korea!" The patriotic movement of the South Korean people, youth and students made rapid upswing.

A new popular uprising was in the offing. The U.S. imperialists saw that Chang's regime was incapable of dealing with the growing discontent of the masses. It was around this time that the fascist element in the puppet army staged a "military coup" on May 16, 1961, to set up the military fascist dictatorship and put South Korea under martial law.

But even this fascist military dictatorship cannot remedy the catastrophic situation of South Korea and save the people from the depth of distress. No force on earth can stop the struggle of the people for the peaceful unification.

FIRM GUARANTEE FOR PEACE IN KOREA AND THE FAR EAST

North Korea presents a striking contrast to South Korea

under U.S. occupation. And the results attained in the up-building of socialism in North Korea greatly inspire and encourage the South Korean people to the struggle for peaceful unification of the country against the U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

Matters became from bad to worse for the U.S. imperialists. Their desperate attempt to find a way out of their predicament aggravates the tension in Korea. As is known to everybody, the Korean people ardently love peace and wish to live in peace and harmony as one family in a reunited country. Proceeding from the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and made proposals for the country's peaceful unification along democratic lines by the Koreans themselves without any outside interference. However, the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea and their henchmen in South Korea spurned all our just proposals.

Right after the signing of the Korean armistice agreement which provided for the withdrawal of foreign troops and peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the U.S. imperialists concluded an aggressive military pact with their South Korean stooges.

The Chinese People's Volunteers long ago evacuated from North Korea on their own initiative. But the U.S. imperialists are retaining their aggressive forces in South Korea. Moreover, they are rearming their forces and increasing their strength. Likewise have the strength and armaments of the South Korean puppet troops been augmented.

Particularly since the recent South Korean "military coup," rulers of the "military regime," talking about the "build-up of military strength for war," are pursuing openly the militarization policy. South Korea is turned into a big army camp where arrest, imprisonment and slaughter are rampant.

Having cooked up the "Japan-U.S. Security Pact," U.S. imperialism is openly rearming the Japanese militarists and trying to bring them and the pro-American running dogs of South Korea together.

The Korean people cannot but heighten due vigilance against the current developments in South Korea and the war policy of the

U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people. The Korean people cannot pass over the U.S. imperialists' provocative intrigues.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed the Treaties of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on July 6, 1961, and with the Chinese People's Republic on July 11, 1961 respectively.

In these treaties, the contracting parties declared that they would continue to strive for ensuring peace in Asia and throughout the world and security of nations. It is provided that, in case either of the contracting parties is subjected to the armed attack by any country or coalition of countries and thus finds itself in the state of war, the other of the contracting parties will without delay provide military and other assistance with all means at its disposal.

It is also stipulated in the treaties that the contracting parties undertake to develop and strengthen the economic and cultural ties, render each other all possible assistance and carry out necessary co-operation in a spirit of friendship and co-operation in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

The contracting parties maintained that the unification of Korea must be carried out on a peaceful and democratic basis and that such settlement is in line with the national interests of the Korean people and the cause of maintaining peace in the Far East.

In particular, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly stated in connection with the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and the D.P.R.K. on July 6, that "once Korea is unified on a peaceful and democratic basis, all military and political treaties and agreements concluded by North and South Korea with other countries respectively before the country's unification shall become invalid."

The treaties aim at ensuring peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world, and further cementing the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Soviet peoples and between the Korean and Chinese peoples based on proletarian internationalism. By concluding the treaties, the Democratic People's Republic of

Korea has more firmly united with its two great neighbours—the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic—into an invincible alliance. This is a powerful demonstration of the great friendship and solidarity of the Korean, Soviet and Chinese peoples who are forging ahead toward the same goal with the same ideology.

The treaties manifesting the desire of the peoples of Korea, the Soviet Union, and the People's Republic of China for safeguarding peace are treaties for defending the security of the three nations and the gains of the revolution. The treaties are of entirely peaceful nature for frustrating the war provocation manoeuvres of the imperialists and preserving and consolidating peace in Korea and the Far East.

Moreover, they provide favourable conditions for the preservation of peace in Korea and the realization of the peaceful unification of the country.

The Treaties of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance concluded between Korea and the Soviet Union and between Korea and the Chinese People's Republic conform not only with the interests of our people but also with the interests of the Asian people who are fighting for peace, national independence and social progress. In the long run, they conform with the interests of the peoples of the world.

At the same time, the new treaties, powerful stronghold of peace, constitute a severe blow to the imperialist war forces. Particularly they serve grave warnings to the aggressive policy in Asia of U.S. imperialism which having occupied the southern part of our country and Taiwan, an integral part of China, is desperately trying to whip up war hysteria in this region, and rearm the Japanese militarists to put up as the "shock troops" in their aggression of Asia.

That is why, at present, peoples who are struggling for socialism and communism, for national independence, democracy and peace, wholeheartedly welcome and support this powerful guarantee of peace achieved between Korea and the Soviet Union, and between Korea and the Chinese People's Republic, whereas imperialists and their stooges are utterly frightened and confused.

The current situation, external and internal, is developing more favourably to the Korean people's struggle for building socialism in North Korea and the peaceful unification of the country.

Driven into a tight corner, U.S. imperialism is following more brazen-facedly its colonialist militarization policy in South Korea, but it cannot save its colonial rule that has gone bankrupt. Nor can they block the persistent advance of the Korean people toward the peaceful unification of the country.

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

BASIS OF FOREIGN POLICY

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea pursues a policy of strengthening the internationalist friendship and solidarity with the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other countries of the socialist camp.

Through their life and death struggle, the Korean people have experienced the immense might of proletarian internationalism.

The Korean people maintain sharp vigilance against every scheme of the imperialists to undermine the solidarity between the socialist countries and, smashing the imperialists' reactionary propaganda, regard the fidelity to internationalism as their sacred duty.

Adhering to the Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is exerting every effort to establish friendly relations with all countries which wish to maintain friendly relations.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea strives to establish friendly relations with all countries opposing colonialism and fighting for national independence and peace and to promote, on the basis of mutual benefit, economic and cultural relations with them.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea wants peace at all times, and opposes war.

Firmly adhering to its basic foreign policy for peace and friendship among nations, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is tirelessly striving for the further strengthening of the solidarity with the peace-loving peoples the world over and the maintenance of durable peace in the Far East and the world.

Exposing and smashing the colonial enslavement policy and military provocations of the U.S. imperialists, ringleader of the in-

ternational reactionaries who are still occupying South Korea, the Korean people have resolutely fought for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, thereby making contribution towards the preservation of peace in Asia and the world.

At the same time the Korean people are waging a resolute struggle for the world peace and against the policy of aggression and war of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists.

EXPANSION AND DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea enjoys a rising distinct position in the arena of world affairs.

As a member of the great socialist camp, the D.P.R.K. is strengthening friendship and solidarity with the brotherly countries on the principles of complete equality, mutual respect, mutual aid, and co-operation. It bases its political, economic and cultural relations with countries of different social systems on adherence to the principle of peaceful co-existence. And the relations are expanding and developing with days go by.

Our country has trade relations with many countries including Burma, India, Indonesia, the United Arab Republic, Iraq, Cuba, Yemen, Austria and Guinea. It has contacts with many countries in the cultural affairs.

It is taking part in international bodies of various kinds, thus strengthening and developing the international co-operation and friendship in all fields.

RELATIONS WITH ASIAN, AFRICAN AND LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully supports the five principles of peaceful co-existence and declaration of the Bandung Conference.

The Government of the Republic has resolutely condemned the aggressive schemes of the imperialists led by the U.S. against Algeria, Congo, Laos, Cuba and so on.

The Korean people extend strong support to the heroic Cuban people who are fighting for keeping their revolutionary gains and social advance.

We Koreans also back the Japanese people in their struggle for peace, democracy, national independence against the U.S. rule and revival of militarism. The Korean people stand with the Laotian and Congolese peoples in their struggle for defending their national independence, the peoples of the new independent countries including Ghana and Guinea struggling for their complete independence and development of self-reliant economy, and support the Algerian people in their just liberation war.

Relations between our country and Asian, African and Latin American countries are growing from year to year. There is frequent exchange of various delegates between Korea and these countries.

Particularly in 1961, the establishment of diplomatic relations with Guinea, Mali and other countries, the D.P.R.K. government delegations' visit to Cuba, Guinea, Ghana, Mali, Morocco, the United Arab Republic, Iraq, Brazil, etc., a government trade delegation's visit to Burma, Indonesia and India further developed friendly relations with these countries and contributed greatly to the strengthening of friendship and co-operation with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

PEACE MOVEMENT

The peace-loving Korean people have taken an active part in the world peace movement since their liberation.

The Korean people dispatched their delegates to various international meetings—the World Peace Congress, the Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students, the World Festival of Youth and Students, the Congress of

the Women's International Democratic Federation and the Congress of the International Organization of Journalists. Through the permanent bodies of these organizations, they have striven for the consolidation of peace, while strengthening the friendship and solidarity with the peace-loving peoples.

The Korean people have consistently strengthened the solidarity with the Asian and African peoples. Particularly, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference held in Cairo in 1957 and the Afro-Asian Writers' Conference held in Tashkent in 1958 served to further promote the mutual understanding, friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the peoples of the Asian and African countries.

More and more people from Asian and African countries and also from the Western countries visit Korea.

The Korean people are striving to strengthen the internationalist solidarity with the working class and the oppressed peoples in all countries, and resolutely fight against the enemy's fascist oppression of the labour movement and national liberation movement and against its persecution of peace fighters.

The Korean people resolutely oppose the aggressive war policy pursued by the imperialists with the U.S. imperialists as their ring-leader. Most strongly they denounce and fight against the revival of Japanese militarism and the aggressive military pact concluded between the U.S. and Japan, the main root cause of war in Asia.

Our people, together with the Asian people, will continue to wage a stubborn struggle for the withdrawal of the aggressive American forces from Asia and for lasting peace in Asia, while strengthening solidarity with the world peace-loving people and striving for the world peace.

Particularly the Korea-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance and the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, both concluded in July 1961 being defensive in nature provide measures against machinations of the aggressive imperialist circles which are threatening peace in the Far East and Asia. The treaties are the mighty guarantee for peace and security in this area.

STATE SYSTEM

THE CHARACTER OF STATE POWER

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a people's democratic state. It was founded, inheriting the patriotic revolutionary traditions of the Korean people and embodying the unanimous desire of the Korean nation for freedom and independence.

The Constitution adopted at the First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly in September 1948 was a legislative embodiment of the Korean people's great revolutionary gains achieved in the northern part of the Republic and is an inspiration to the people in South Korea in their struggle.

State power belongs to the people, and the people exercise their power through organs of state power.

Organs of state power at all levels from the ri people's assembly to the Supreme People's Assembly are elected by the free will of the people. Elections are conducted on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

All citizens of the D.P.R.K. who have reached the age of 18, irrespective of sex, nationality, social origin and status, religious belief, length of residence, property status or education, have the right to elect and to be elected.

Respective executive organs and government bodies of all levels, courts included, are formed by the people's assemblies by whom they are empowered and controlled.

All power organs and government bodies are organized and perform their function on the principle of democratic centralism.

The state and social life of the D.P.R.K. is guided by the Workers' Party of Korea—the leading and guiding force of the Korean people. All power organs of the D.P.R.K. execute the line and

policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and exercise the function of proletarian dictatorship relying on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and relying on its state apparatus and revolutionary forces of the working masses, directs socialist construction to the further strengthening of the democratic base in the northern part of the Republic, a material guarantee for the implementation of the supreme task confronting the Korean people—the peaceful unification of the country.

The economic system reflected in the Constitution of the D P

crees to carry out its functions. It is accountable in its work to the Supreme People's Assembly and is under its authority.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet is the highest executive organ of state power and the state administrative organ.

The Cabinet is organized by the Supreme People's Assembly and is composed of a Premier, Vice-Premiers, Ministers, and Chairmen of various Commissions.

The continuation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people, in premiership was decided by the unanimous recommendation of the entire deputies to the First Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly.

The Cabinet issues decisions and orders on the basis of the Constitution, laws and decrees, and directs and verifies their execution.

The Cabinet is subordinate to the Supreme People's Assembly and is responsible to the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly when the Supreme People's Assembly is not in session.

LOCAL POWER ORGANS

Local power organs are the people's assemblies of provinces, cities, counties (or districts), ri (or township and workers' settlement) organized in accordance with administrative divisions.

The local people's assemblies at all levels are composed of deputies directly elected by the people on a democratic electoral principle.

The provincial people's assemblies are elected for a term of four years and the people's assemblies of cities, counties (or districts) and ri (or township and workers' settlement) for a term of two years.

The elections to the people's assemblies of cities, counties (or districts) and ri (or township and workers' settlement) held on February 28, 1959 were the first elections after the decisive victory

of socialism in the northern part of the Republic. The elections were participated in by 99.99 per cent of the entire electors and 99.99 per cent of them cast their votes in favour of the candidates. This was an evident proof of the boundless trust of the people in the Party and the Government, who are rallied firmly around them, marching along the bright road of a new life towards socialism-communism.

The local people's assemblies of all levels adopt decisions to be carried out in their respective areas so long as they are not in contravention of laws and decrees and the decisions of the Cabinet and of organs of a higher level.

The local people's committees at all levels are the executive organs of the people's assemblies at corresponding levels and local administrative organs of the state.

The local people's committees at all levels elected by the people's assemblies at corresponding levels are responsible in their activities to the people's assemblies at corresponding levels and to the Cabinet and are subordinate to them.

COURTS AND PROCURATOR'S OFFICE

In the D.P.R.K. cases are tried by the Supreme Court, the people's courts of provinces, cities, counties (or districts), and special courts.

The judges of the courts are recommended at the corresponding power organs, and people's assessors are recommended at the general meetings of factory and office workers, of agricultural co-operative members, or of residents and elected at the power organs concerned. The right to recall a judge or people's assessor rests exclusively with his electors.

Procurator's organs are composed of the Supreme Procurator's Office, procurator's offices of provinces, cities and counties (or districts).

The head of procurator's office is the Procurator-General appointed by the Supreme People's Assembly, and procurators at all levels are appointed by the Procurator-General.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

All citizens of the D.P.R.K., irrespective of sex, nationality, religious belief, profession, property status or education, have equal rights in all domains of state life.

All citizens (including the servicemen of the Korean People's Army) who have reached the age of 18 have the right to elect and to be elected.

Citizens enjoy freedom of speech, the press, association, assembly and demonstration.

Citizens have freedom of religious belief and of conducting religious services.

Citizens are guaranteed inviolability of the person, of the homes and of the privacy of correspondence and have the right to submit petitions and make complaints to the organs of state power.

Citizens have the right to work, right to equal pay for equal work, right to rest and the right to education.

Citizens who are entitled to the benefit of social insurance have the right to medical service and maintenance in old age and in case of sickness, or disability.

Citizens have the freedom to engage in scientific and artistic pursuits, and copy-right and patent right of inventions are protected by law.

Women are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of state and social life.

The state protects especially mothers and children.

Marriage and family life are under the protection of the state, and the duties of parents toward the child born out of wedlock are the same as toward the child born in wedlock and no discrimination is given to child out of wedlock.

It is the duty of every citizen to abide by the Constitution and the law, defend the country and to pay taxes.

It is the duty of every citizen to work. Work is a matter of honour for himself and for the people's well-being.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA

The Workers' Party of Korea is an organized force standing in the van of the working masses of our country—the toiling peasantry and working intellectuals with the working class as the nucleus. It is the mass party representing the interests of the Korean nation and the entire working people of Korea.

Guided by the theory of Marxism-Leninism in its activities, the Workers' Party of Korea has inherited the revolutionary traditions of the Korean people who fought against the Japanese and other colonialists and for national independence and liberation.

The immediate aim of the Workers' Party of Korea is to carry out the tasks of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution on a nation-wide scale, and its ultimate aim is to build communist society.

To this end, the Workers' Party of Korea is working for the attainment of complete unification of the country by successfully building socialism in the northern part of our country and strengthening the democratic base politically and economically.

The Workers' Party of Korea is struggling for the consolidation of the internationalist solidarity with the peoples of the great Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as with the working people of all countries and for a lasting peace in Asia and the world.

The North Korean Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of Korea, which was formed on October 10, 1945, developed

into a mass party, the Workers' Party, on August 28, 1946. Today the Party has a membership of more than 1,000,000.

The Party, the leading and guiding force of the Korean people is directing the people towards the building of socialism in the North and the realization of the cause of the country's peaceful unification.

The Workers' Party of Korea has now entered upon a new stage in its development. It has become stronger and more tested than ever. Today it has grown into a powerful party capable of successfully carrying on the revolutionary tasks and of administering a stern rebuff to the enemy however strong he may be.

The entire Party members and the people rally steel-like around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung. As the ideological system has been firmly established throughout the Party all members are armed with the Party ideology; the work method and style of work of the Party Central Committee have been translated into reality.

The Party bodies and members not only have remade nature and society, but have trained millions of people in communist ideology.

The Workers' Party of Korea has ensured the unity of thought, will and action and it has been tempered and consolidated into the iron ranks. This was possible thanks to the fact that the Party has as its leading core the Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung who established and developed the revolutionary traditions through a long-drawn revolutionary struggle. And it was possible thanks to the correctness of the policies the Party put forward in each stage of revolution, to its wise leadership and to the strict observance of the Leninist principle of Party life based upon the democratic centralism and revolutionary discipline.

In this respect the following must be mentioned. It was in our era that the Party Central Committee, relying on the core of the working class, successfully carried out the historic tasks of putting an end to the remnants of sectarian elements which exerted harmful influence on the Korean labour movement. As a re-



Comrade Kim Il Sung presenting the report of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the Third Congress (1956)

sult, the unity and solidarity of the Party has been strengthened still further.

It was a great fruit achieved by inheriting and developing the revolutionary traditions of the Party and a great victory of the mass line of the Party.

The road the Party has traversed in the past 16 years following liberation is the very continuation and perfection of the struggle of the Korean Communists for setting up a genuine Marxist-Leninist Party in Korea, which started in the 30's.

The road traversed by the Workers' Party of Korea shows that even under the difficult condition at home and abroad, the Party, the vanguard of the Korean working class, firmly upheld Marxist-Leninist principles, overcame all the difficulties and trial with the persistent revolutionary sweep and triumphantly carried out the revolutionary tasks by rallying the working class and entire toiling masses still more closely around itself.

In its work for the organizational and ideological consolidation of the Party, the Workers' Party of Korea regards the democratic centralism, criticism and self-criticism, especially criticism from below and collective discussion, as the cardinal principles of organization and leadership.

The Party considers the work with people as its first and foremost important work.

The Chungsan-ri method set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung has caused epoch-making changes not only in the Party construction, but in all the fields of politics, economy and culture and in ideology. The method called for the reorganization of work system and method and the improvement of management of the socialist economy on new lines to fit in with the new situation in which socialist relations of production rule supreme.

The content of Chungsan-ri method, an embodiment of the revolutionary method and popular style in work established in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, is to follow the line of bringing leadership closer to lower bodies and to work well with the people so as to bring enthusiasm and initiative of the masses into full play.

The Workers' Party of Korea is waging a struggle against every shade of bourgeois ideologies while educating the Party members and working people in communist ideology. The Party makes it a rule to conduct the Communist education in close touch with the education of the people in the spirit of the revolutionary traditions which provide a living typicalness — an embodiment of communism. In ideological education the Party considers it most effective to inspire and influence people through positive examples. It is making every effort to rally firmer than ever the masses of various sections whose social status was affected in one way or another by the specific conditions of our country. Safeguarding the purity of Marxism-Leninism and establishing the national identity, the Party is out to protect and consolidate the gains attained in the struggle against doctrinairism, sectarianism, revisionism and right-wing opportunism.

Upholding the banner of proletarian internationalism the Party has waged the consistent struggle for the unbreakable unity and solidarity of the socialist camp.

In full support of the Statement and Appeal of the Moscow Meeting of Representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties held in November 1960, the Party has made strenuous efforts to put into practice the tasks detailed in the documents of the meeting.

An organization of the Workers' Party of Korea is formed on an administrative or industrial division, and the highest body of the Party is the Party Congress.

THE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FATHERLAND FRONT

The United Democratic Fatherland Front is a political organization of the united national front, embracing all the revolutionary forces of North and South Korea with the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class as its basis.

The most important task of this organization at present is to strengthen the united front under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, to liberate South Korea from the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, and to realize the peaceful unification and independence of the country.

This organization also works for the socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic and strives to safeguard world peace, particularly peace in Asia.

72 political parties and social organizations, including the Workers' Party of Korea, the North Korean Democratic Party, the Chundogyo Chungwoo Party, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Korean Democratic Youth League, and so forth, are embraced in this organization.

As the general trend was increasingly tending towards the country's unification, the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland was organized in May 1961. Its mission is to further promote the country's unification. The committee consists of representatives of the Workers' Party of Korea and other political parties and social organizations.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The main social organizations in our country are as follows:

General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea (under which there are 11 industrial trade unions), Korean Democratic Youth League, Korean Students' Committee, Korean Democratic Women's Union, Korean Peasants' Union, North Korean Christians' Federation, Korean Buddhists' Federation, General Federation of Literature and Arts of Korea, Korean Writers' Union, Korean Musicians' Union, Korean Artists' Union, Korean Drama Workers' Union, Korean Film Workers' Union, Korean Dancers' Union, Korean Camera-men's Union, Korean Association of Diffusion of Scientific Knowledge, Korean Architects' Union, Korean Journalists' Union, Korean Society for Historical Science, Korean Esperanto Society, Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Korean National Peace Committee, Korean Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee, Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, Korean-Chinese Friendship Society, Korean-Mongolian Friendship Society, Korean-Indian Friendship Society, Korean-Indonesian Friendship Society, Korean-French Friendship Society.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

GENERAL

Before Liberation

The Japanese imperialists who ruled Korea for 36 years as their colony kept Korea in the state of a backward agrarian country, completely subjugating her economy to that of Japan. To the Japanese imperialists Korea was a source of food and raw materials and at the same time a market for their commodities.

The Japanese imperialists built factories and plants only to serve their purpose of plundering Korea's raw materials and turning out semi-finished goods. They also built munitions industries with a view to invading the Asian mainland. Most of machines, equipment and light industrial goods needed in Korea were brought in from Japan. Moreover, the Japanese imperialists saw to it that national capital did not increase, that the technical level remained in a backward state and that few Korean technicians were trained.

There was neither rhyme nor reason in the way industries were distributed. The Japanese imperialists built most of major factories and enterprises along the east and west coasts for the convenience of transporting to Japan raw materials and semi-finished goods from Korea. Light industry was concentrated in South Korea, a cereal producing area, and heavy industry in North Korea.

Lack of balance existed not only between industry and agriculture, but between various branches of agriculture itself, the backbone of the colonial Korean economy, due to the Japanese policy of plundering rice from Korea, for instance between crop farming and animal husbandry, between grain production and industrial crop production.

Owing to the feudal landownership which lasted until the day of the country's liberation, the scale of farming was very small and the level of agricultural production and technique was very low.

Such being the case, until liberation Korean economy was of a backward agrarian, colonial type, and characterised by its extreme onesidedness and deformity.

National Economy in the Period of Peaceful Construction after Liberation

After the country's liberation from the yoke of Japanese imperialism on August 15, 1945, the Korean people set about building and developing a self-supporting national economy.

However, the industrial establishments in Korea, in addition to the legacy of severe colonial onesidedness and deformity, had suffered severe damage by the Japanese imperialists at the time of their surrender in World War II.

There was a shortage of technical cadres, raw materials and equipment. Lack of experience in management was felt. What was still worse, owing to the colonial policy of the U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea, economic relations between the North and South were blocked. This fact made it all the more difficult for us to build a self-reliant national economy.

However, in North Korea where the people are in power, all these difficulties were overcome and political and economic foundations created for developing the national economy in a planned way. With the nationalization of major industries, the state-run industry, which accounted for 72.4 per cent of the entire North Korean industry, became the commanding force in the national economy.

filled their two one-year national economic plans for 1947 and 1948. And the first year's assignments under the two-year national economic plan for 1949-1950 were successfully carried out.

The gross industrial output in 1949, the year before the outbreak of war, grew 3.4-fold that in 1946, the year immediately following liberation. The output of the means of production increased 3.8-fold and that of consumer goods 2.9-fold. Particularly with the establishment of the machine-building industry, which did not exist in the pre-liberation days, and the expansion of textile industry, colonial onesidedness was eliminated to a considerable extent.

In agriculture, too, in 1948, 2,668,000 tons of grain were harvested. As a result, North Korea which had formerly been short of food became a land with a surplus.

Along with the rehabilitation and development of the national economy, the socialist economic sector was expanded steadily.

Already in 1949, the socialist sector of economy in the sphere of industry represented 90.7 per cent of the total. Thanks to the establishment of state agro-stock farms, farm machine-hire stations, and to the systematic guidance given to the rural economy, the socialist sector began to grow in the countryside. Moreover, the socialist sector accounted for 56.5 per cent of the total amount of retail commodity circulation.

War-time Economy

When the Korean war was started by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, all branches of the national economy were put on a war-time footing. Many new industrial enterprises were established and many local industries and producers' co-operatives were expanded to turn out more daily necessities.

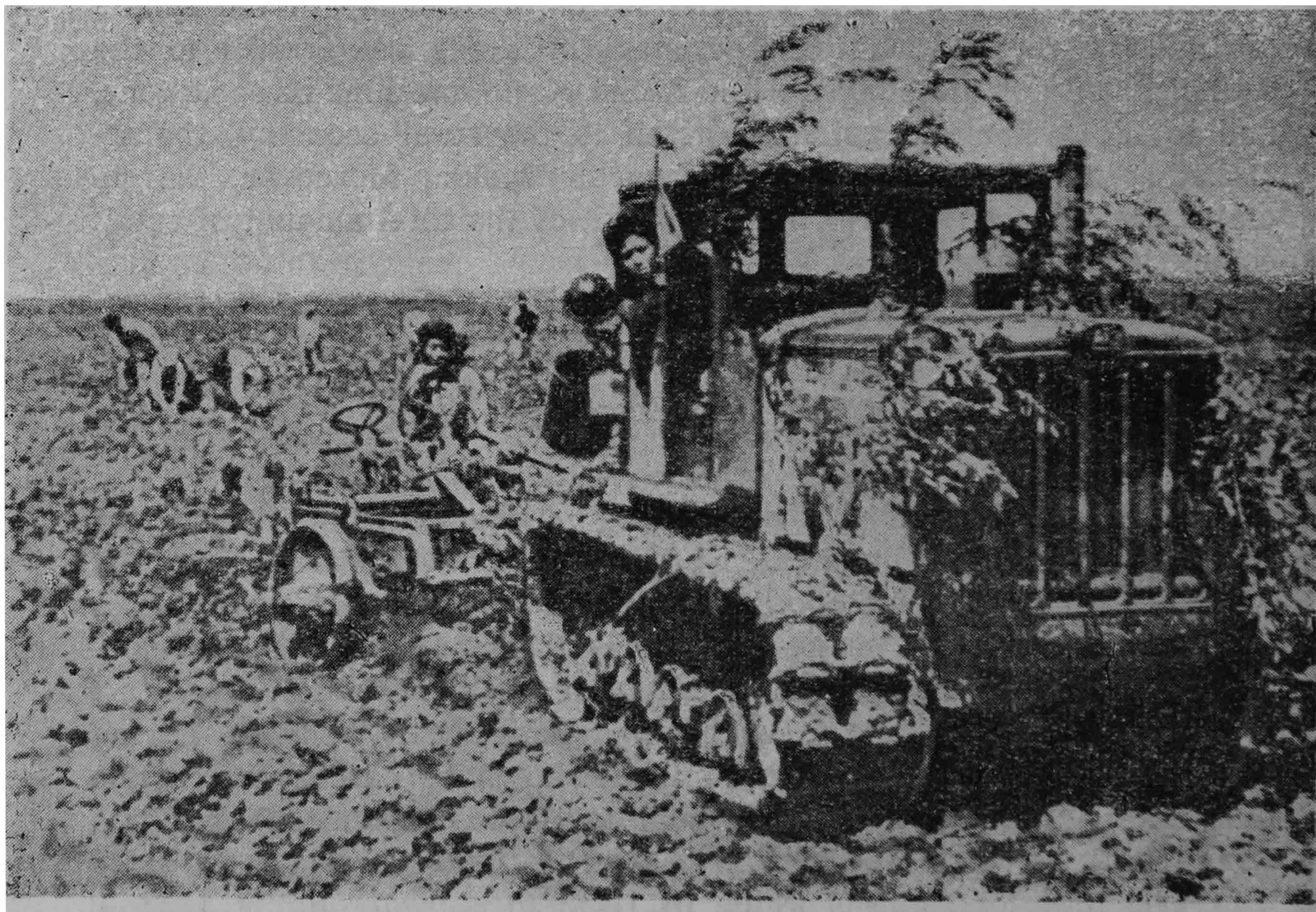
The industrial output, which was temporarily reduced during the period of 1950-51 due to the enemy's barbarous destruction and the evacuation of industrial facilities, began to rise again from 1952.

The industrial output value in 1953 increased roughly 1.4-fold

that in 1951. Also grain farming was successfully carried out to meet the war-time needs thanks to the huge material and technical assistance pooled on a nation-wide scale. As a result, despite the damage done by the enemy's indiscriminate bombing and all difficulties, the yield of rice in 1953 increased by 31.4 per cent over 1951.

Of particular importance in the development of agriculture in the wartime was the growth of the socialist economic sector. Not only the state agro-stock farms and farm machine-hire stations increased and were strengthened to make them play a vanguard role in the socialist transformation of agriculture, but also forms of collective labour such as "labour-exchange teams" and "ox-share teams" spread far and wide among the peasants, giving birth to the new bud of the agricultural co-operation.

Peasants and camouflaged tractors kept working even in the wartime

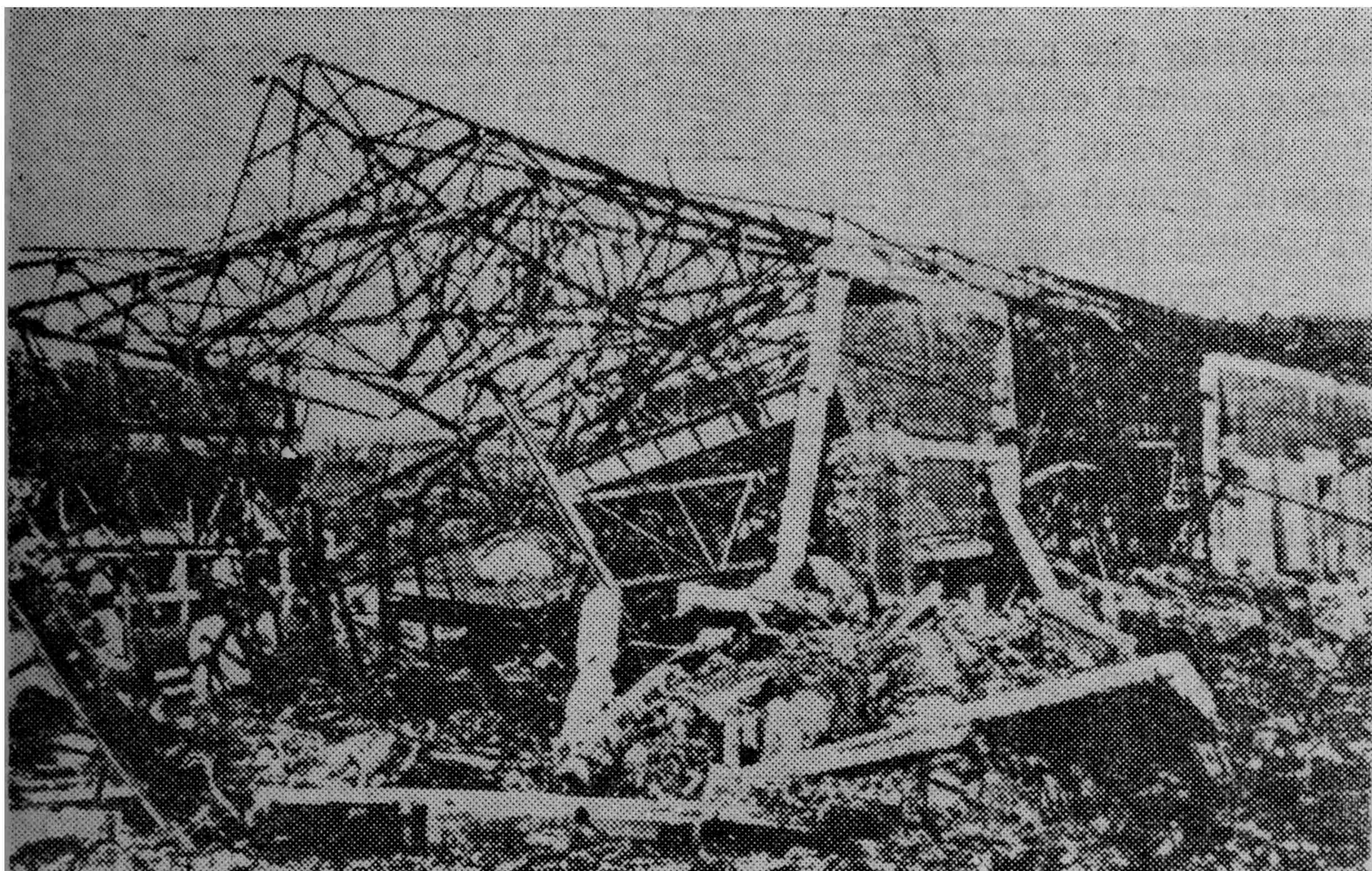


Mention should be made of the fact that our war-time economy, not limiting itself to securing the imminent wartime needs, made a series of preparatory work for the rehabilitation of the national economy in the post-war years. Large-scale machine-building factories and daily necessities producing factories were newly built; blue-prints for capital construction were drawn up; technicians, who would be required in great numbers in the post-war rehabilitation and construction, were trained.

Even under the circumstances of the severe war, our national economy scored great successes thanks to the correct policy and well-advised guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic.

However, during the three years of the severe war (particularly in the period of our temporary retreat in 1950), our national economy suffered greatly from the enemy's barbarous destruction

This is how the Bookjoong Machine-building
Factory looked in 1953, destroyed by the enemy
bombing



and unspeakable pillage which have no parallel in the annals of war history.

Some 8,700 buildings of factories and enterprises were destroyed in the North. The gross industrial output in 1953 reduced to 64 per cent of the 1949 level. 370,000 jungbo of farm land were damaged by the enemy's indiscriminate bombing, with the result that the grain output in 1953 dropped to 88 per cent that in 1949.

The northern part of the Republic was turned into heaps of debris: More than 600,000 houses with a total floor space of 28 million square meters, more than 5,000 schools, 1,000 hospitals and clinics, 260 theatres and cinemas, and thousands of cultural and welfare establishments were burned to the ground. Even according to incomplete data an estimate places the damage caused to the national economy at 4,200 million won (in new currency).

The Three-Year Plan for the Post-war Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy

With the conclusion of the armistice, our country set about rehabilitating the national economy along the basic line for the post-war economic construction put forth by the Workers' Party of Korea, the line of priority development of heavy industry with simultaneous growth of light industry and agriculture. Along this line, we started preparatory work after the war.

In working out a policy of the post-war economic reconstruction we took cognizance of several favourable conditions. First of all there was a certain heavy industry base in the North, besides the extremely abundant natural resources. We had also accumulated some experiences in building the economy. And a great number of cadres were trained.

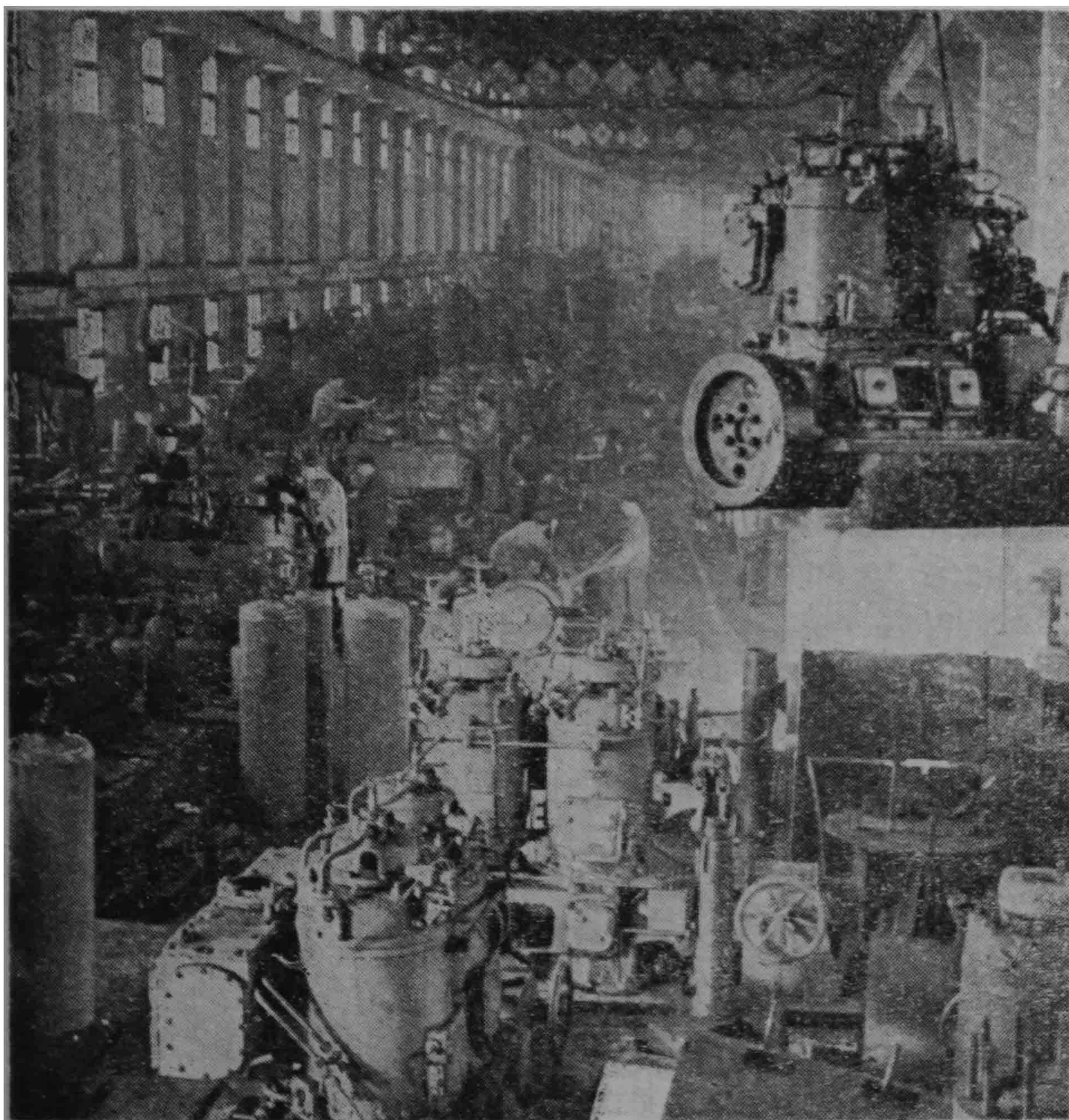
As the reconstruction work started in the northern part of the Republic, our fraternal countries gave us enormous assistance. The Soviet Union sent us 1,000 million rubles, People's China 800 million yuan (in new currency), and the other countries of the socialist camp also gave us huge material and technical assistance.

In 1954 the Three-Year Plan for the Post-war Rehabilitation

and Development of the National Economy (1954-56) was started on the basis of the successes achieved in the preparatory work.

The plan set as its main aim the attainment of the pre-war level in the industrial and agricultural output and the building of a solid economic foundation for improving the people's living deteriorated by the war. In giving priority to the development of heavy industry main direction was to develop coal, metal, electric, machine-building, chemical, building materials and other industries which have decisive significance in laying the self-supporting foundations of the national economy and which have direct bearing on the improvement of the people's living.

A view of today's Bookjoong Machine-building Factory. The factory rebuilt and enlarged in the Three-Year Plan period produces internal combustion engines and other various types of machines in large quantities





A view of Yunpoong Reservoir. In 1956 the Pyongnam Irrigation Project was completed to water over 40,000 jungbo of land

Firstly, in rebuilding heavy industry investment was concentrated on the branches directly connected with the improvement of the people's living. Secondly, to economize funds and to bring immediate return on investments stress was laid on reconstructing old enterprises and equipment, while measures were taken to equip these enterprises on up-to-date lines and build some new factories. In the course of the execution of the plan, the Party and the Government, surmounting every hardship and difficulty, improved their leadership of all branches of the national economy. Every effort was made to mobilize to the maximum the internal resources and utilize most effectively the economic and technical assistance rendered by the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries.

The entire working people permeated with patriotic ardour fulfilled the Three-Year Plan 4 months ahead of schedule through a mass drive for increased production. By the end of 1956 the gross industrial output value increased 2.8-fold that in 1953, or 1.8-fold that in the pre-war year of 1949. During the Three-Year Plan peri-

od, the output of the means of production grew 4-fold and that of consumer goods 2.1-fold. 320 large and medium industrial enterprises were restored or newly built. The colonial onesidedness in industry was eliminated to a large extent and many industrial branches not only came up to the pre-war level, but were also equipped with up-to-date technique.

In agriculture, too, the per jungbo yield of crops and the land utilization rate were raised thanks to the large-scale irrigation and river harnessing projects undertaken during this period, including the Pyongnam Irrigation System which put 40,000 jungbo (one jungbo is about one hectare) of land under irrigation. The expansion of farm machine-hire stations, supply of modern farm machines and large quantities of chemical fertilizers, and the extensive introduction of advanced farming methods—all this was an important factor in raising the per jungbo yield. In 1956 the grain output surpassed by 8 per cent the pre-war peak year level. The co-operative movement started after the truce enjoyed full support of the peasants and 80.9 per cent of the total peasant households joined the co-operatives by the end of 1956.

Parallel with the all-round upswing in the production in all branches of the national economy, the people's living standard rapidly improved. Socialist relations of production triumphed in towns and the countryside and the self-supporting foundation for further developing the national economy was built in the main.

The First Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy

The Korean people, on the basis of the brilliant achievements attained during the Three-Year Plan, undertook the First Five-Year Plan in 1957, which was outlined at the Third Congress (April 1956) of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The basic tasks set forth in the plan were to consolidate further the foundation of socialist economy and to solve basically the problem of meeting the needs of the population in food, clothing and housing. The vast plan envisaged the conversion of our country into an industrial-agricultural one with a self-sup-

porting economic foundation. In the course of carrying out the plan in the first year, the entire working people gave full play to their labour enthusiasm and creativeness in response to the call of the December 1956 Plenum of the Party Central Committee for increasing production and practising economy to the maximum. A great turn was made in the labour struggle of the working people. Our working people made a leaping forward on the Chullima (winged horse) in socialist up-building. With great upswing in socialist construction, far-reaching changes took place in the relations of production. As a result, in August 1958 the socialist economic sector held unchallenged sway in all branches of the economy.

Growth of Socialist Sector in the National Economy

(In percentages)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1958
Gross industrial output value	72	91	96	98	100
Gross agricultural output value	—	3	8	74	100
Gross retail sales	4	57	68	87	100

With the completion of agricultural co-operation, the last footings for medium and small traders and industrialists, who were relying on the small commodity economy in the countryside, collapsed and their socialist transformation was concluded almost simultaneously with that of agriculture.

In this way, all sources of exploitation and poverty in towns and the countryside were liquidated once and for all, and qualitative changes took place in the country's historical development.

Thus the productive forces now freed completely from the fetters of the old relations of production made rapid progress.

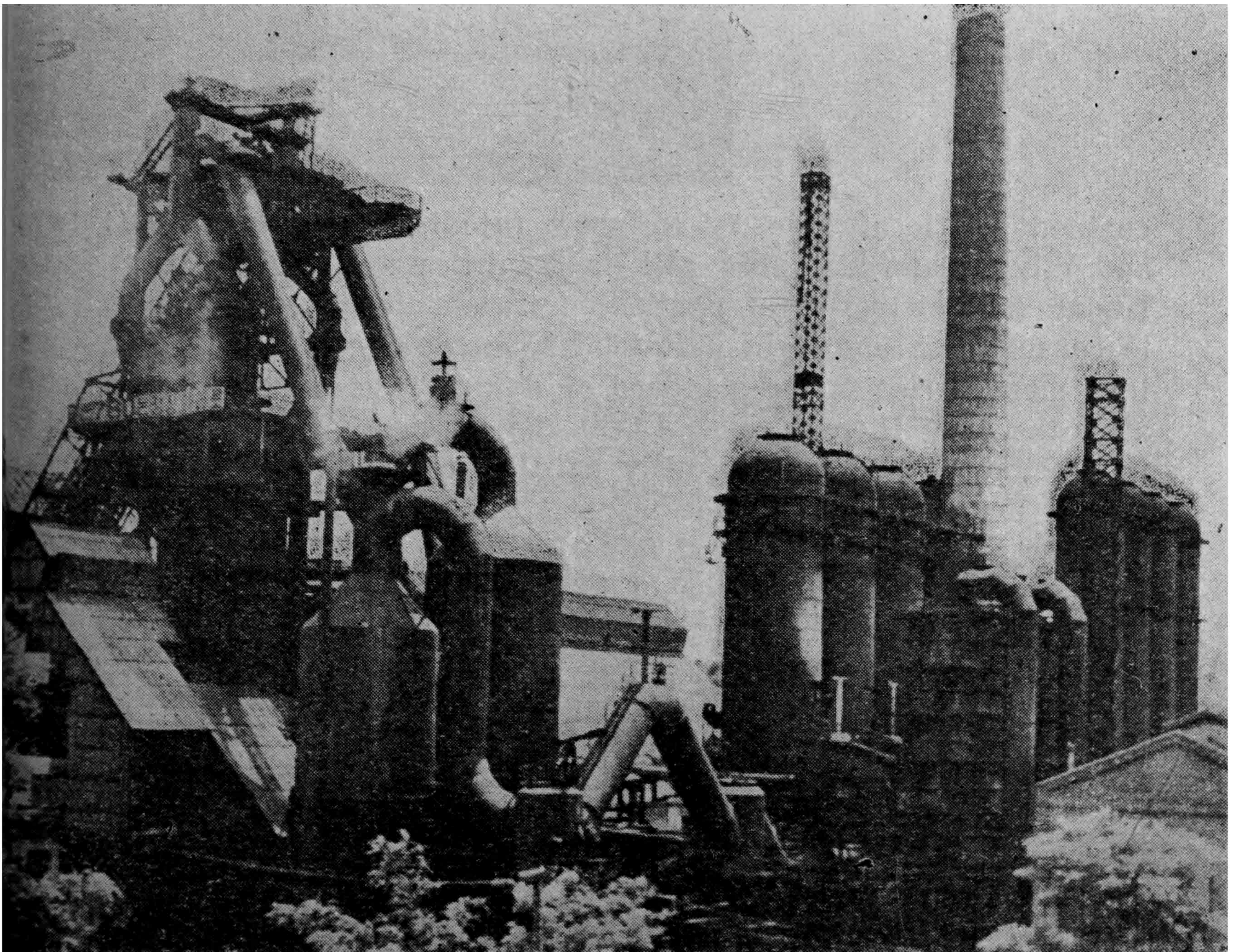
The "Red Letter" of the Party Central Committee addressed to the entire Party membership in September 1958 called upon the working people to sweep aside conservatism and negativism, to think and act

boldly. The letter gave an impetus to the labour enthusiasm and creativeness of the entire working people in all fronts of the country's socialist construction.

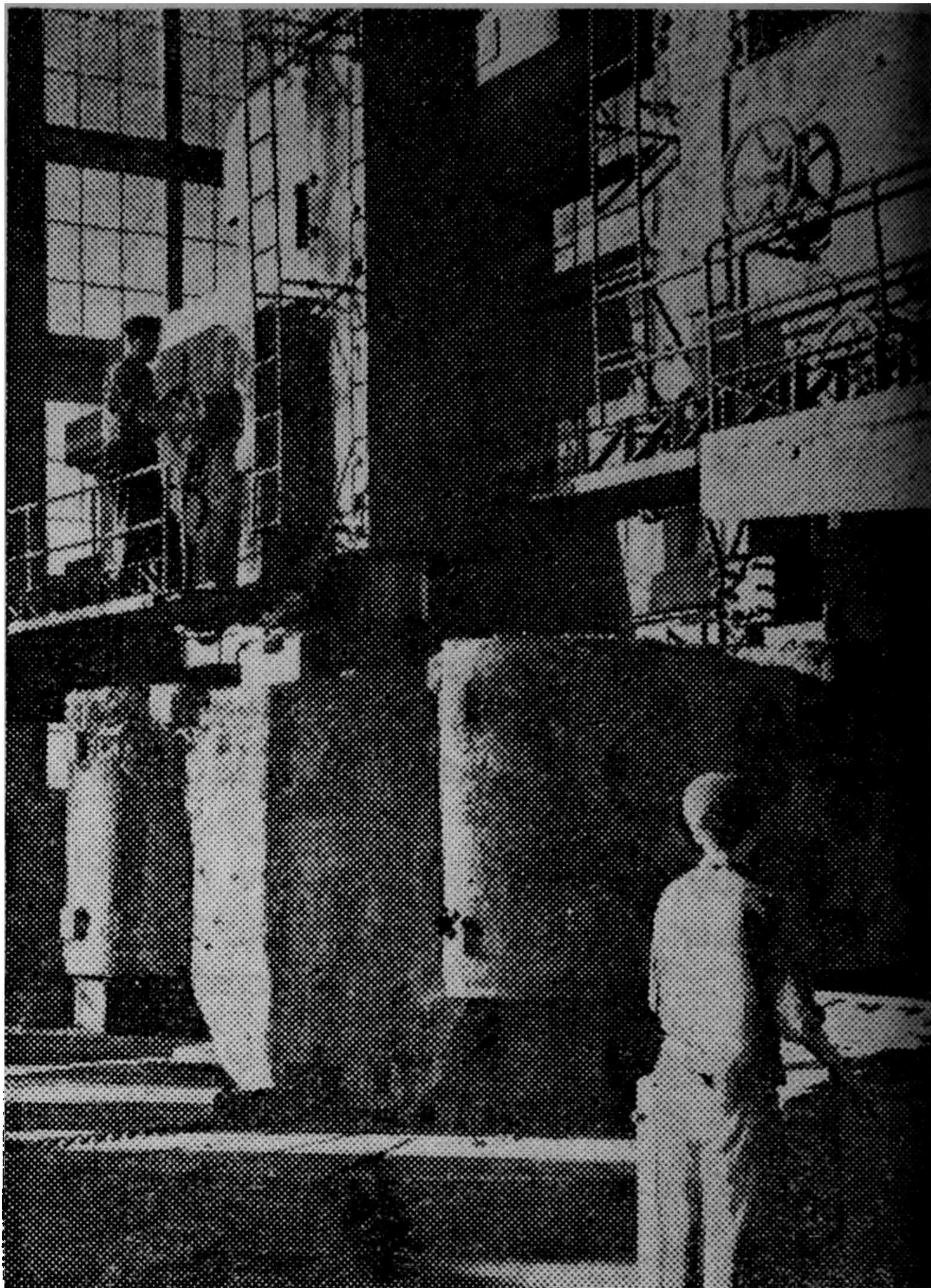
The entire workers who had risen in response to the call of the Party raised labour productivity 2-3 times by widely introducing mechanization and automation and pushing ahead with the technical reconstruction in all branches of the national economy. They shattered the myth in relation to technology, and produced for the first time in our country many heavy machines such as tractors, lorries, bulldozers and excavators.

To expand and consolidate the light industrial base speedily, the June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea adopted the line of expanding small- and medium-scale local factories along with large-scale central factories. This

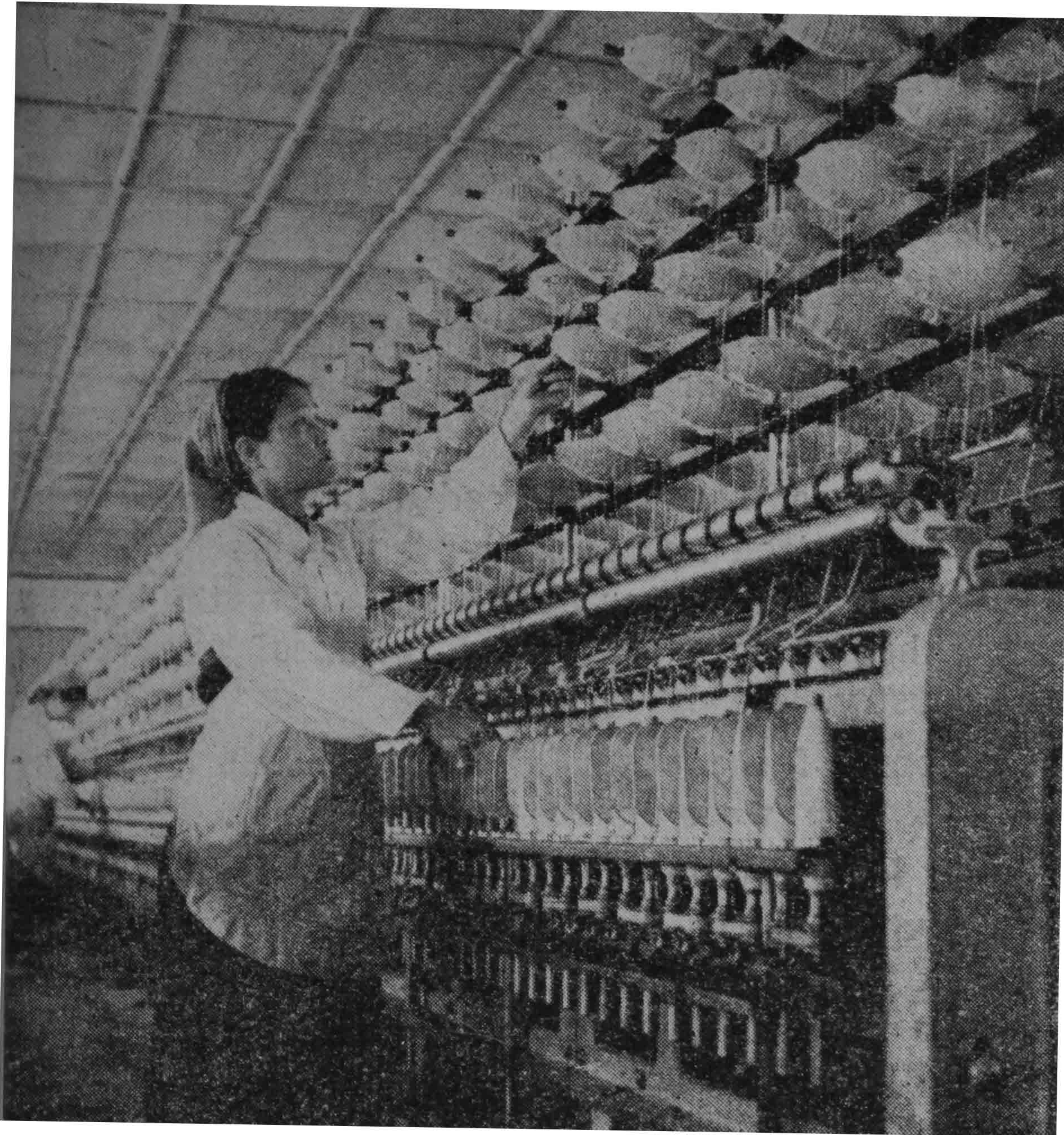
Blast Furnace No. 1 of the Hwanghai Iron Works. In less than a year the furnace was rebuilt by the Korean workers with their own technique and home-made equipment



A nation-wide "Machine-tool Multiplying Movement" was in full swing in 1959. The workers of the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory turned out an eight-metre turning lathe on their own from designing to the last nail



enabled the local industry to grow rapidly, by utilizing vast raw and other materials lying idle in localities and by drawing extra labour (housewives) into production. Production was brought closer to consumption and light industrial base rapidly expanded, resulting in a marked rise in the standard of living. Thus in less than a year after the June Plenum, over 1,000 city or county-run factories came into being. With the previously existing enterprises under the control of the provincial authorities and the industrial producers' co-operatives, the number of local factories in each city and county averages over 10. The expansion of local industry has greatly helped to increase the output of consumer goods. As no state investment was required for this, greater amount of funds were released to make additional investment in heavy industry for speeding up the country's industrialization.



Numerous local factories came into being
after the truce. Photo: Charyungwan
Spinning Mill

In view of the rapidly expanding economy and the acceleration of technical reconstruction, we had to secure in a possible short

The rapid increase in the number of machine-tools and the expansion of metal-working industry and other branches of heavy industry made it possible for factories of central and local industries to produce machinery. And material and technical conditions were created for specialization and co-operation in turning out machines. Thus the problem of meeting the needs of every branch of the national economy for machinery and equipment was solved in the main.

It was on this experience that we succeeded in designing and producing on our own large-sized and special purpose machine-tools including a 3,000-ton press and 38- and 47-shaft automatic boring machines. This greatly helped to improve the technical foundation of machine-building industry.

Also with the support of the powerful heavy industry, irrigation works and electrification were in the main completed in our countryside and over-all mechanization is now under way.

Thanks to the execution of the basic line of combining priority growth of heavy industry with the development of light industry and agriculture, the basic line for economic construction in the postwar period, the productive forces have been rapidly developed and the Five-Year Plan was fulfilled in two and a half years in terms of gross industrial output value. (The plan was fulfilled in all indices in four years.)

Thus the colonial onesidedness and technical backwardness have been abolished and the firm foundations for industrialization laid.

“Our people who in the past lagged far behind in the technical civilization and were oppressed and trodden underfoot by others because of their poverty and lack of power, now turn out modern machines and equipment by their own hands and have become great masters of technique capable of building large-scale factories and enterprises.” (Excerpts from Kim Il Sung’s report made at the meeting to honour the 15th anniversary of August 15 Liberation.)

A self-supporting base of heavy industry with powerful machine-building industry as the core has been laid and the base of light industry also established. Industry has become the command-

ing force in the whole national economy and the share of industry in the gross industrial and agricultural output value rapidly increased.

Here is the corresponding table:

Proportion of Industrial and Agricultural Output

(In percentages)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Gross industrial and agricultural output value	100	100	100	100	100
Of which:					
Industry	28	47	42	60	71
Agriculture	72	53	58	40	29

Thus in the Five-Year Plan period, our country has been turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural country with a self-supporting economic foundation.

The tremendous achievements registered in economic construction have resulted in a marked rise in the people's living standards. The problem of meeting the needs of the population in food, clothing and housing has basically been solved for the first time in our country.

The First Five-Year Plan was completed in two and one-half years ahead of schedule in terms of the gross industrial output value, thus paving the way for a new stage of development. The Workers' Party of Korea decided to make 1960 a year of adjustment to consolidate the already attained successes and to prepare for the successful implementation of new tasks.

The tasks for 1960—to bridge gulf between different branches of the national economy which was created by rapid economic progress and to further improve the people's living—were successfully carried out, with the result that strain in some branches was removed and weak points reinforced. Thus, the gains scored in the course of the execution of the Five-Year Plan were further expanded and a powerful foundation was laid for a new big leap.



Premier Kim Il Sung chatting with Jin Eung Won, Hero of Labour and leader of Twice Chullima Work-team, who initiated the "Chullima Work-team Movement" (at the Kangsun Steel Works)

Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy (1961-67)

On the basis of the tremendous successes achieved in socialist revolution and socialist construction, we have set about implement

ing the Seven-Year Plan which will mark a decisive turn in our socialist construction.

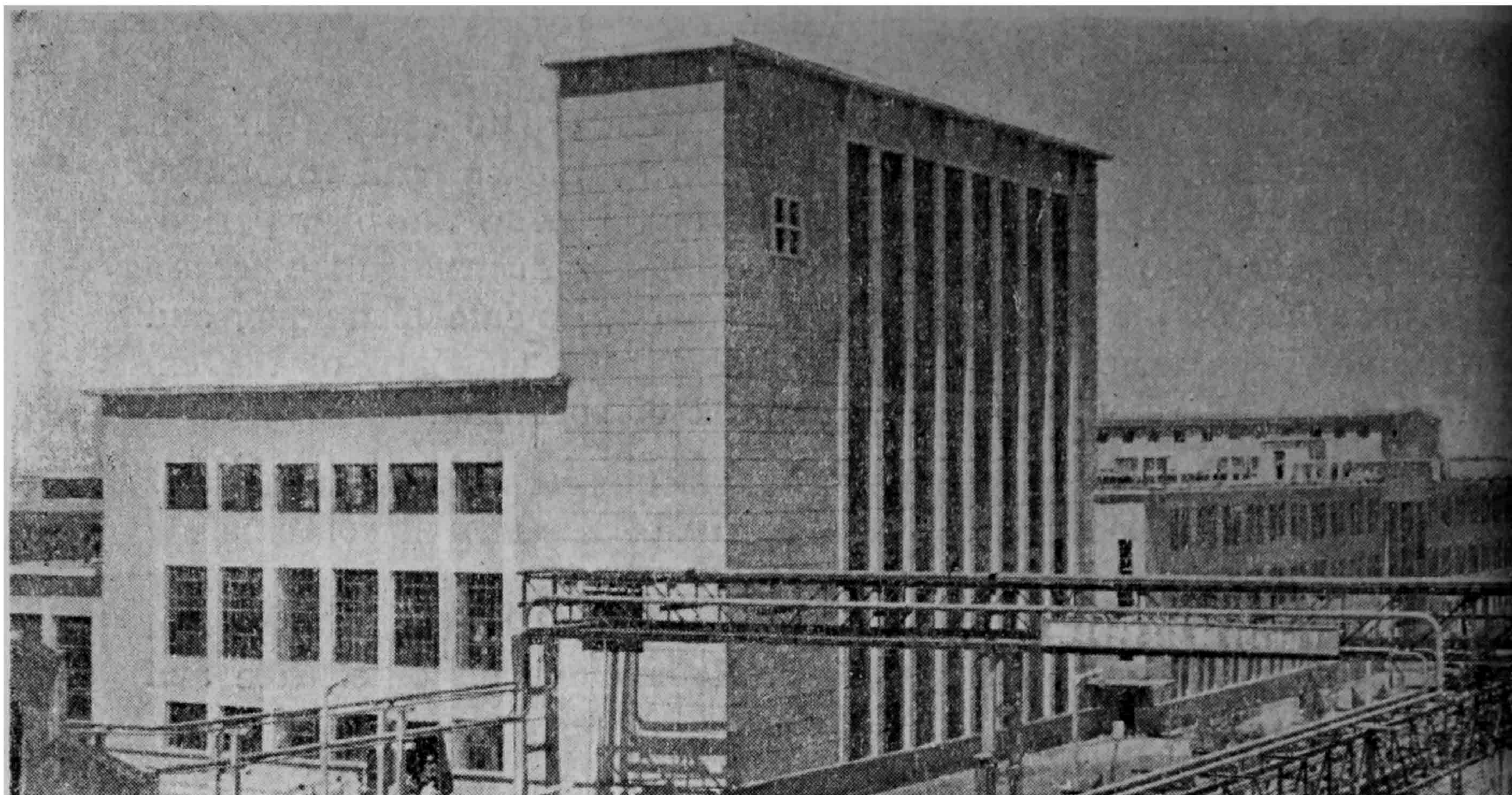
The basic tasks of the Seven-Year Plan are to carry out an overall technical reconstruction as well as the cultural revolution and radically improve the people's living. During the plan period, the Korean people will effect the socialist industrialization, equip all branches of the national economy with up-to-date technique, and decisively enhance the material and cultural standard of the entire people, thereby scaling a high peak of socialism.

With a view to successfully implementing the historic tasks of the Seven-Year Plan the Workers' Party of Korea will continuously adhere to the line of giving priority to the development of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture and of ensuring overall development of science and culture.

During the Seven-Year Plan period, our industry will put its structure of production in more perfect order and reinforce its technical foundation. Thus in our country there will be established a self-reliant system of industry, developed in a many-sided way, equipped with up-to-date technique and provided with solid raw material bases. The base of heavy industry already firmly created will constantly be readjusted and expanded and equipped with new techniques. At the same time, large-scale enterprises will be newly erected for the production of machinery and equipment as well as of raw and other materials to meet the increasing requirements of every branch of the national economy.

During this period the engineering industry will develop rapidly. Chemical industry will advance with giant strides and fuel, power, iron and steel manufacturing industries will make speedy progress. In this way our heavy industry will contribute more substantially to developing light industry and agriculture.

In the sphere of light industry, a range of products will be expanded on a wide scale and their quality be improved decisively. It will soon catch up with advanced countries.

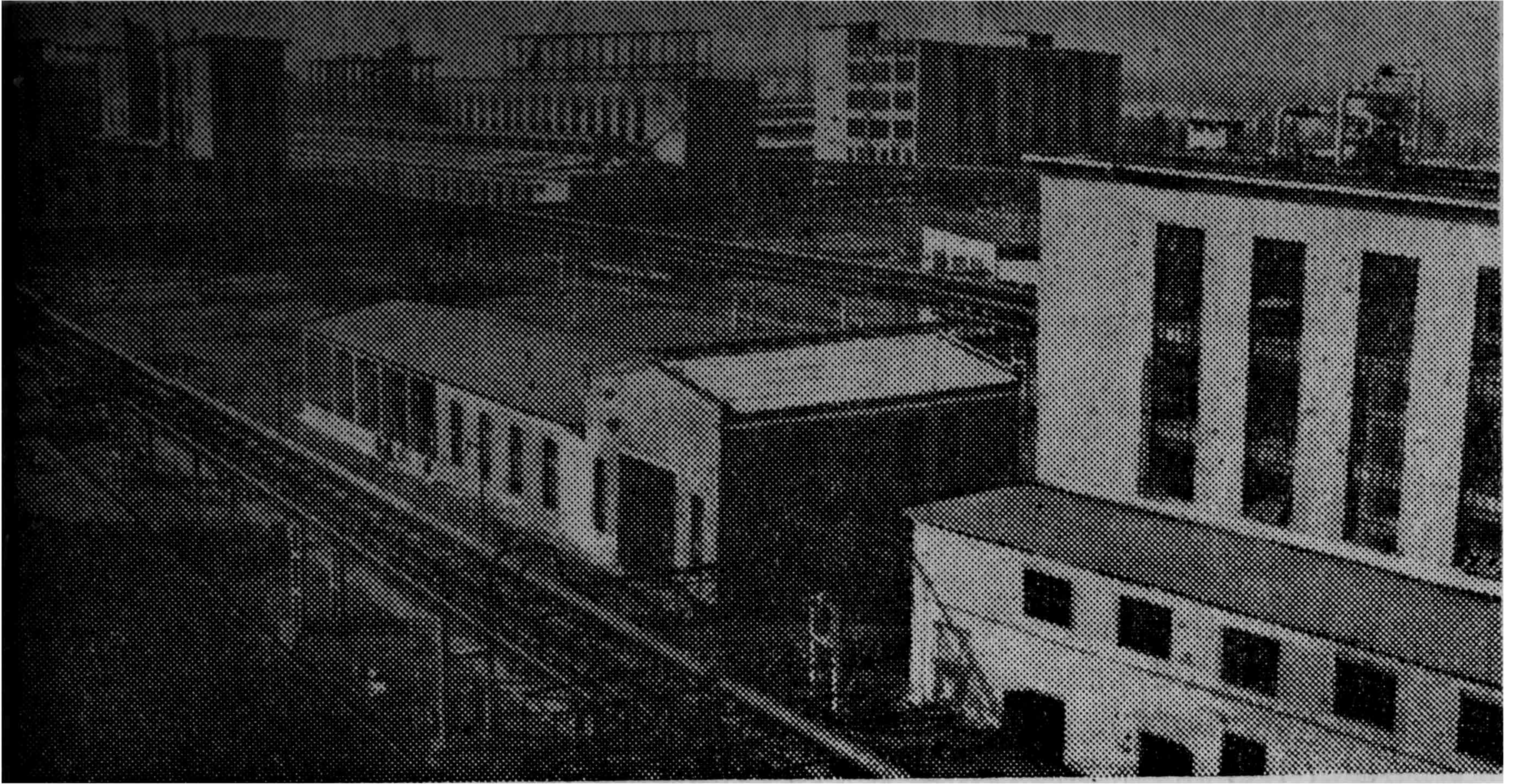


The spinning shop of the vinalon factory

During the Seven-Year Plan period, in agriculture technical reorganization will be carried on, mechanization effected, and a further increase brought about in output. Then the economic potential of the country will be further strengthened. In 1967, the last year of the Seven-Year Plan, the total output of industry will grow about 3.2 times as against 1960. The industrial output in the single year of 1967 will be greater than produced in the whole years of the past Five-Year Plan.

The overall technical innovation, maximum increased production and economization are the basic means to carry out these huge tasks.

The Seven-Year Plan is a plan of overall technical revolution for our country.



A part of the vinalon factory. This factory was built in May 1961, the first year of the Seven-Year Plan

In accordance with the decision of the Enlarged August 1960 Plenum of the Party Central Committee which called for the overall technical innovation in all spheres of the national economy, the mechanization of agriculture has been going on full steam ahead. Also in progress is an extensive technical reconstruction of local industry and other branches of the national economy.

Big central industrial enterprises are equipped with up-to-date technique. Efforts are being made to complete comprehensive mechanization and go over to automation.

In this connection, the movement for winning the title of Chullima work-team or Chullima workshop, a socialist emulation of the highest form, constitutes a motive power to rapidly consolidate the ranks of the working people for the swift development of the na-

tional economy and to push ahead with the overall technical innovation.

The Seven-Year Plan is a magnificent programme of socialist construction in our country. When this plan is fulfilled, our country will be turned into an advanced socialist industrial one, our towns and rural villages will be more beautifully constructed and the material and cultural life of our people will become far more bountiful.

INDUSTRY

In the post-war years, our industry presented a picture of unprecedented progress. This progress was reflected in an increase of output. This means that a firm foundation of socialist industrialization has been laid. Now it is developing on a sound foundation.

Here is a table which illustrates an increase of industrial output.

Rate of Growth in Industrial Output Value of State and Co-operative Industries

(In percentages)

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Overfulfilment of the plan in gross output value of state and co-operative industries	110	106	111	117	117	103	103
Growth over the previous year	151	152	127	144	140	153	116

As a consequence the gross industrial output value as of 1960 surpassed by 15 per cent that in 1961 envisaged under the Five-Year Plan.

Growth of Gross Industrial Output Value

(In percentages)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	<u>1960</u> <u>1944</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>1956</u>
Gross industrial output value	100	337	216	615	2,100	7.6-fold	6.4-fold	3.5-fold

Our country produces in one year 1.5 times as much manufactured goods as were produced during the post-war Three-Year Plan period and in only 40 days as much as were produced in 1944, the closing year of Japanese domination.

As a result of the priority growth of heavy industry with speedy progress of light industry, in 1960 the production of the means of production increased 23 times as against 1946 and 3.6 times as against 1956, and the corresponding figures for consumer goods were 20 times and 3.3 times.

Shares of Output of the Two Main Groups of Industry

(In percentages)

	1944 (Pre-liberation)	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Gross industrial output value	100	100	100	100	100	100
Of which:						
Means of production	70	52	59	38	54	55
Consumer goods	30	48	41	62	46	45

The colonial oneness and deformity in industry were completely eliminated in the seven years after the war, and as the base of heavy and light industries consolidated, the structure of industry underwent radical changes.

Here is the corresponding table:

(In percentages)

	1944 (Before liberation)	1949 (Pre-war)	1960
Fuel industry	3.8	4.1	1.3
Mining industry	15.7	8.1	4.0
Metallurgical industry	13.3	11.0	6.8
Machine-building and metal-working industry	1.6	8.1	21.3
Chemical industry	10.1	9.5	5.4
Timber and wood- working industry	20.0	6.4	2.9
Textile industry	6.0	11.4	16.8
Stationery and daily necessaries industry	0.9	1.6	5.8
Food industry	7.8	19.4	14.4
Others	20.8	20.4	21.3
Total	100	100	100

This table shows that our deformed industry, once an appendix to Japanese industry supplying it with raw materials and semi-finished goods, has been put on a self-supporting heavy industry with its own machine-building industry.

Also a tremendous change took place in the distribution of the industrial productive forces. Not only were the already existing industrial centres expanded, but new ones built in Kangge, Hichun, Koosung, Dukchun, Hesan, and other districts.

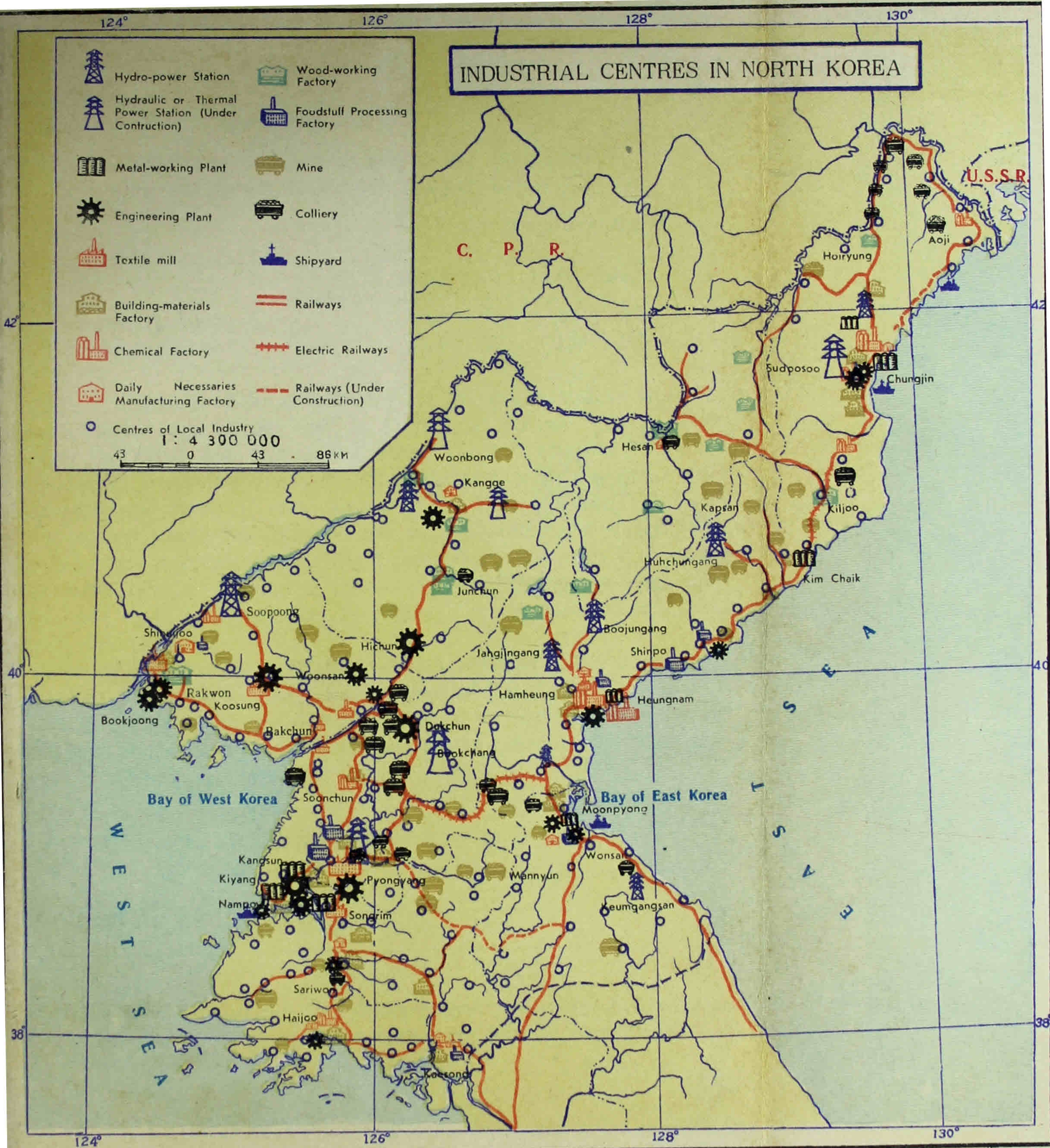
With the extensive growth of local industry, medium- and small-scale factories have sprung up throughout the country, and our country is covered with the network of power stations, factories, collieries and mines.

The output value of local industry in 1960 increased 9 times that in 1956 and its share in the gross industrial output value in-

INDUSTRIAL CENTRES IN NORTH KOREA

	Hydro-power Station		Wood-working Factory
	Hydraulic or Thermal Power Station (Under Construction)		Foodstuff Processing Factory
	Metal-working Plant		Mine
	Engineering Plant		Colliery
	Textile mill		Shipyard
	Building-materials Factory		Railways
	Chemical Factory		Electric Railways
	Daily Necessaries Manufacturing Factory		Railways (Under Construction)
	Centres of Local Industry		

Scale: 1 : 4 300 000
 43 0 43 86 km



creased markedly.

Here is the corresponding table:

Proportion of Central and Local Industries
in the Gross Industrial Output Value

(In percentages)

	1949	1953	1956	1960
Central industry	86	80	87	61
Local industry	14	20	13	39

The proportion of local industry in the gross output value of consumer goods was 39 per cent in 1959, and 56 per cent in 1960.

Our factories and enterprises were further brought closer to raw material producing and consuming district, with the result that all-round development of local economy has been ensured.

In recent years, an end was put to the technical backwardness inherited from Japanese imperialism, and many factories and enterprises were rebuilt on a new technical basis. Mechanization, automation and up-to-date technical processes were introduced in all industrial branches.

During the Five-Year Plan, over 82,800 new ideas and inventions were widely introduced into industrial production.

With the enhancement of revolutionary enthusiasm of the working people and technical development, labour productivity has been sharply increased.

Growth of Labour Productivity in Industry

(In percentages)

	1946	1949	1956	1960
	100	252	386	539

The cost of production was reduced systematically. In the years between 1957 and 1960 it was reduced by 21 per cent.

Electricity: The power base has been expanded. In the preceding years there was a considerable progress in our power production.

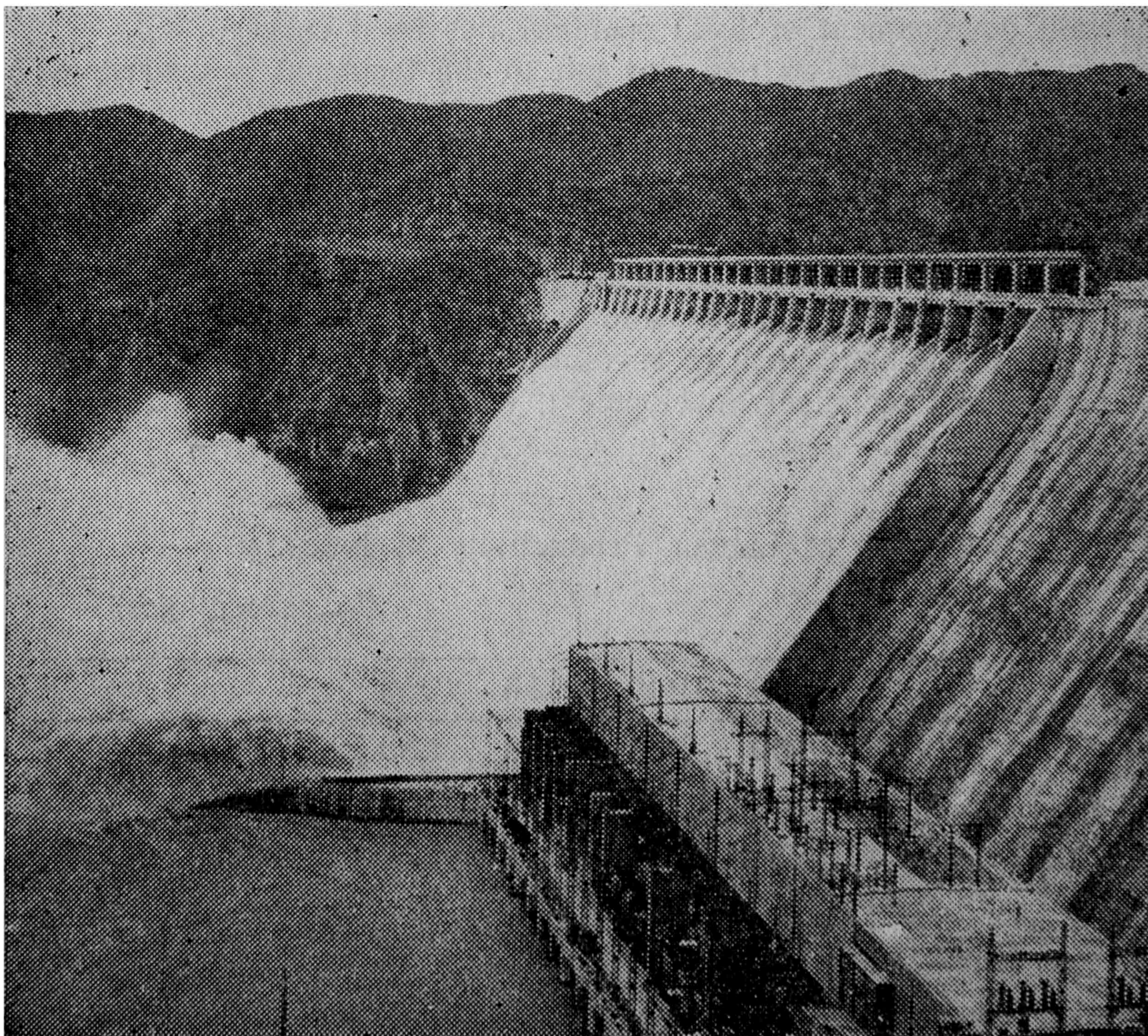
Growth of Output Value of Electric Power Industry
(In percentages)

1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
100	151	40	130	234

In 1960, the output of electric power was 9,139 million kwh, or 9 times as much as in 1953.

During the Five-Year Plan, along with the construction of large scale hydro-electric stations, a nation-wide movement was set

View of the dam at the Soopoong Hydro-power Station



afoot to build medium- and small-scale power stations for the electrification of the countryside, with the result that some 1,149 medium- and small-scale power stations were newly built by the end of 1959.

At present the Woonbong Hydro-power Station with a capacity of 400,000 kva, the Kangge Hydro-power Station with a capacity of 246,000 kva, and the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station with a capacity of 400,000 kw are under construction. Work will be undertaken from 1962 on a thermal power station with a capacity of one million kw in Bookchang.

By 1967, the output of electricity will reach 17,000 million kwh.

Fuel: Our fuel industry, too, made a great progress.

Growth of Fuel Industry

(In percentages)

Output Value of Metallurgical and Ore Mining Industries

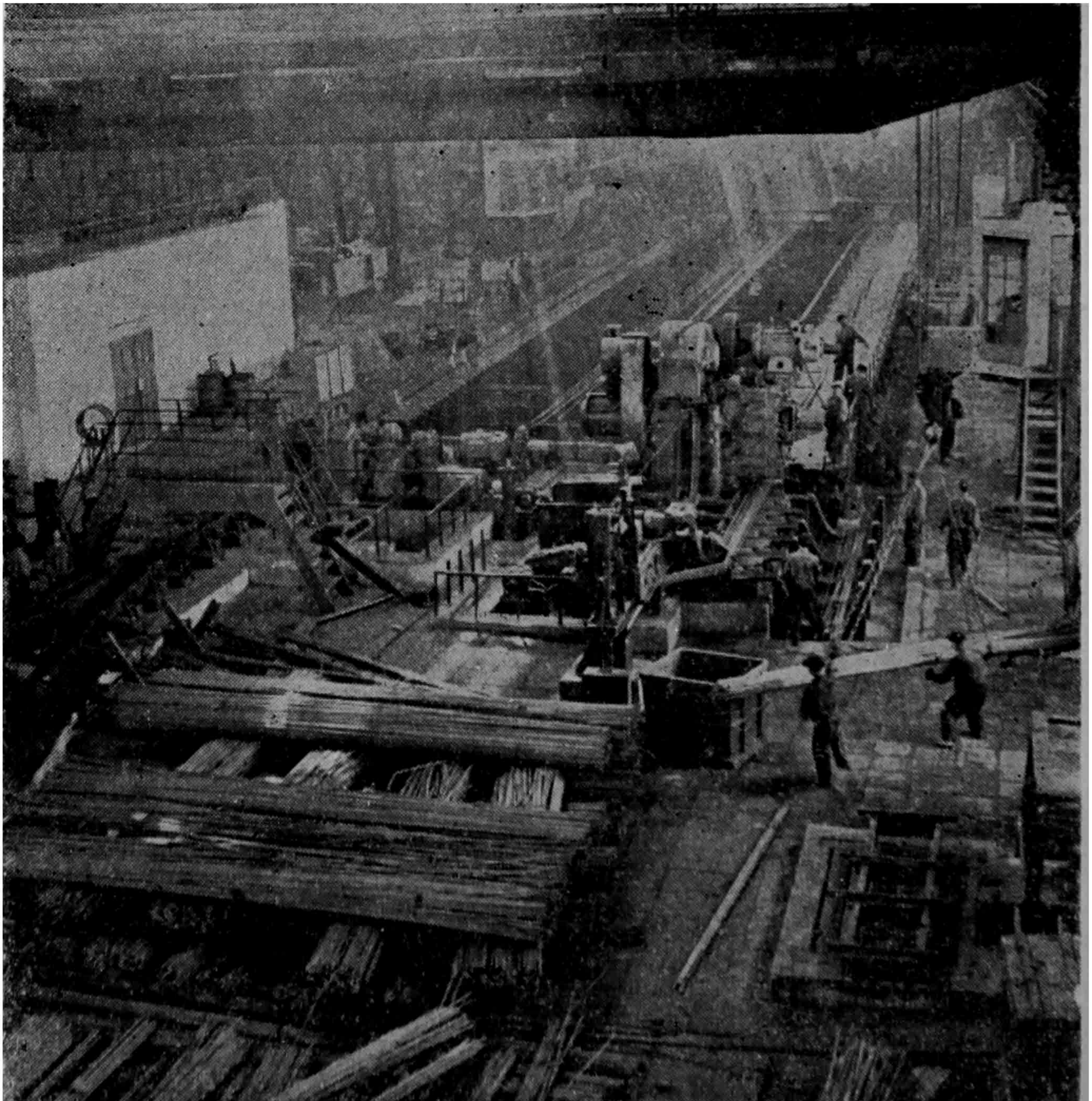
(In percentages)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Ore mining industry	100	398	301	561	14 times
Metallurgical industry	100	388	41	567	17 times

During the post-war period, a new method of using ferro-coke in smelting iron ore was introduced. This was an innovation in the metallurgical industry. As a result, in 1960 the per furnace output of pig iron and steel increased more than 2.6 times and 3 times respectively compared with the days of Japanese rule.

Blast furnace No. 1 and coke oven of the Hwanghai Iron Works,

The automated rolling shop of the Sungjin Steel Works



which were destroyed completely by the U.S. imperialists during the war, were rebuilt in less than one year with our own design, technique and materials. The new rolling shop of the Sungjin Steel Works and the new converter shop of the Kim Chaik Iron Works were built. As a result, the output of iron and steel increased sharply and the serious disproportion between different branches of the ferrous metal industry was remedied.

Output of Ferrous Metal Industry

(In thousand tons)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	Changes in ratio between different branches	
						1944	1960
Pig and granulated iron	3	166	—	231	853	100	100
Steel	5	144	4	190	641	31	75
Rolled steel	10	116	4	133	474	22	56

In the Five-Year Plan period foundations were laid for refining on our own all the non-ferrous metal ores produced in our country. At the same time we could turn out various alloy and rare metals.

In line with the rapid growth of ferrous and non-ferrous metal industries, iron ore and non-ferrous metal bases were rapidly reconstructed or expanded. Geological survey and prospecting made a big stride to develop the rich underground resources of our country.

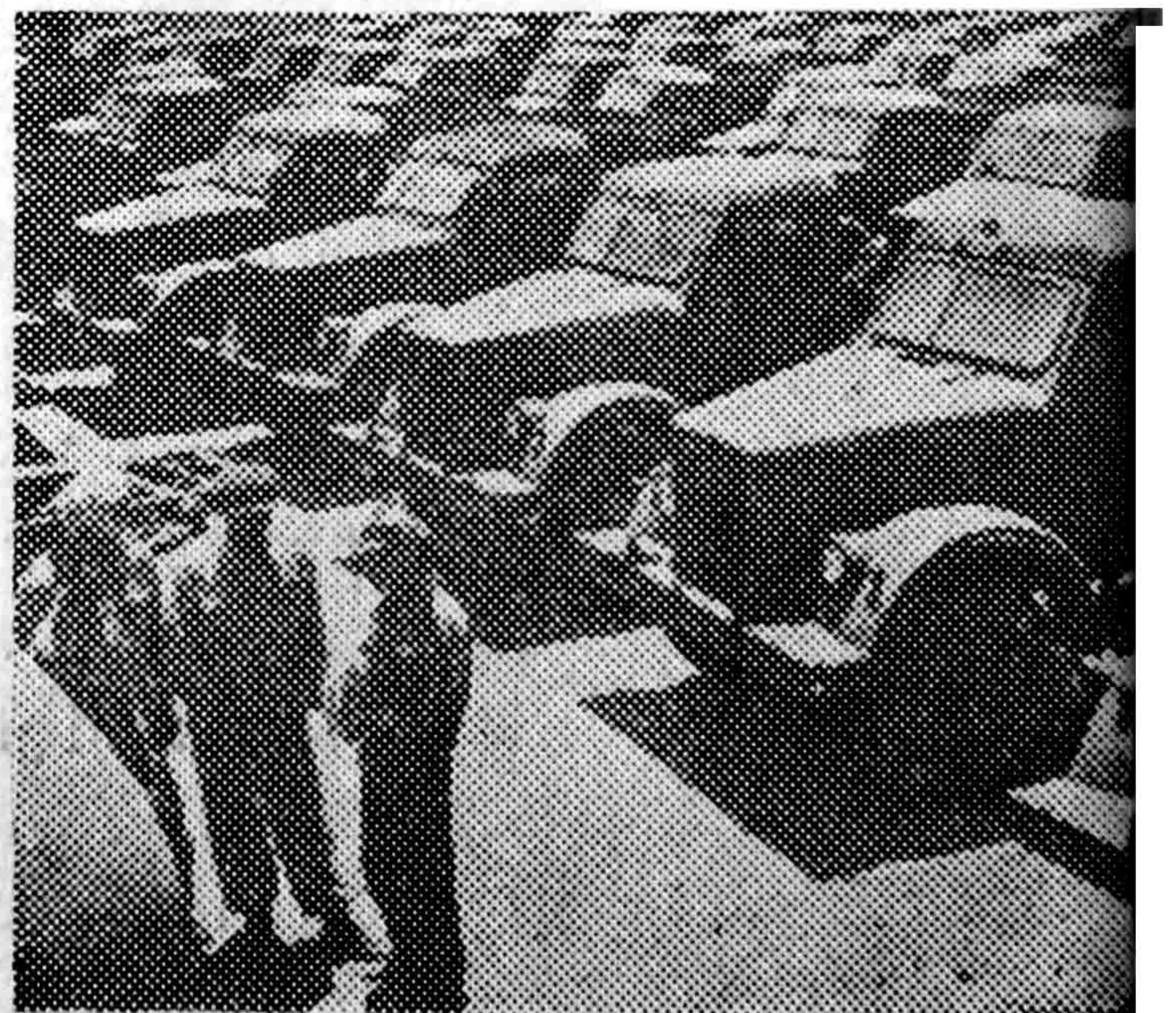
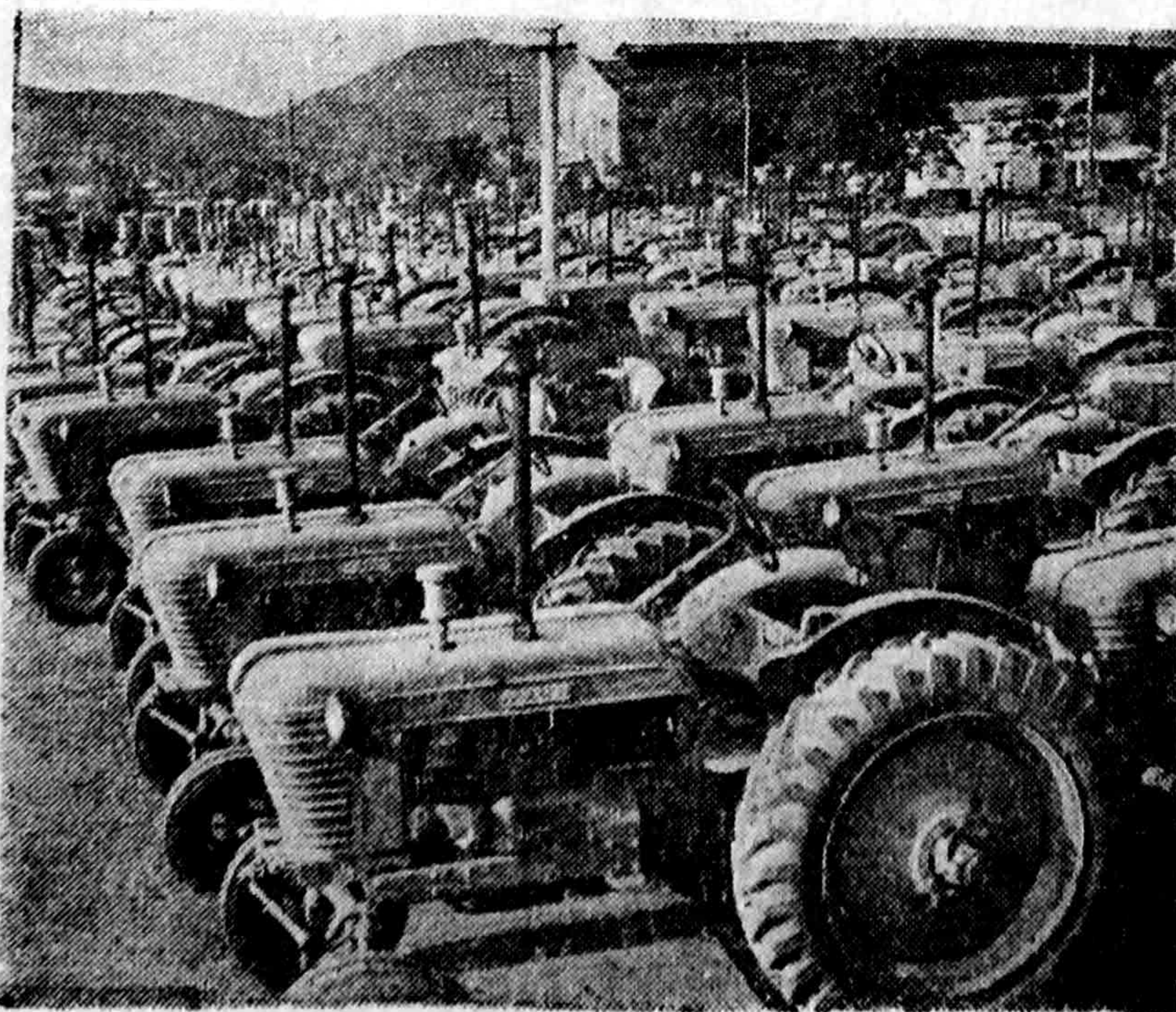
Blast furnace No. 2 of the Hwanghai Iron Works with a capacity of 250,000 tons will be reconstructed in 1961. In the Seven-Year Plan period our metallurgical industry will advance with giant strides: in 1967 the output of pig iron and granulated iron will reach 2.3 million tons and that of steel 2.3 million tons.

Machine-building Industry: The building of machine-building industry strong enough to ensure even the technical reconstruction



Lathes of SU-50 type made at the Hichun Machine-tool Factory

Chullima-28 tractors are ready to be shipped out (at the Kiyang Tractor Factory)



Victory-58 lorries in the compound of the Dukchun Automobile Factory

Generators being assembled at the Daian Electric Appliances Factory



Various gauges and metres are turned out in the gauge shop of the Pyongyang Electric Appliances Factory



of agriculture is one of the greatest successes achieved by the Korean people after liberation.

Here is the corresponding table:

Growth of Output of Machine-building and Metal-working Industries

(In percentages)

1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
100	535	663	21 times	99 times

Both in the post-war rehabilitation period of the Three-Year Plan and the period of the First Five-Year Plan designed to build foundations for industrialization many factories were newly built, rebuilt or expanded. Among them were: Bookjoong, Rakwon and Ryongsung Machine-building Factories, Daian and Pyongyang Electric Appliances Factories; Hichun and Koosung Machine-tool Factories, Pyongyang Precision Instrument Factory, Wonsan Tool Factory, Koosung Mining Machine Factory, Dukchun Automobile Plant, Kiyang and Kangge Tractor Factories; medium- and small-scale local machine-building factories. The number of machine-building factories was more than 300 at the end of 1960.

Today our machine-building industry produces various kinds of precision machines, lorries, tractors, excavators, big generators, hydraulic turbines, large-scale rolling machines, and electric locomotives, 6-metre hobbing machines and large-size boats including a 3,000-ton ship, the production of which was not envisaged by the Five-Year Plan. More, the country's heavy industry can equip the generating, metallurgical, mining, and chemical industries with up-to-date facilities.

At the Kangsun Steel Works an electric furnace shop with a yearly capacity of 200,000 tons and a steel rod rolling shop with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons were built. Then the Vinyl Chloride Plant with an annual capacity of 6,000 tons came into being. These factories were built with our own techniques and equipment. Our machine-building industry also turned out irrigation facilities enough to water hundreds of thousands of jungbo of land.

The vinalon factory was built with our own techniques, machines and equipment. The factory claims to be biggest in the world.

Output of Major Machines

(In percentages)

	1946	1949	1954	1956	1960
Metal-cutting machine tools	—	—	100	673	19 times
Electric motors	—	100	—	13.2 times	61 times
Transformers	—	100	85	338	365
Farm machines and implements	100	20 times	89 times	329 times	3,219 times
Tractors	—	—	—	(1959 = 100)	29 times
Lorries	—	—	—	(1959 = 100)	28 times

In the Seven-Year Plan period the machine-building industry, not relaxing its rapid pace of development, will create the industry for producing automatic apparatus and other new branches to ensure the all-round technical innovation.

Chemical Industry: In the post-war years, the chemical industry showed an increase of production of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals and created synthetic fibre and resin producing bases.

Growth of Chemical Industrial Output

(In percentages)

1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
100	310	67	288	13 times

During the Five-Year Plan the Heungnam Ammonium Nitrate Factory with a yearly production capacity of 136,000 tons and superphosphate of lime shops of the Nampo Smeltery and Heungnam Fertilizer Factory were newly set up. The Bongoong Vinyl Chloride Factory with an annual capacity of 6,000 tons was built in less than six months. A dye-stuff factory with a yearly capacity of 900 tons went into operation.

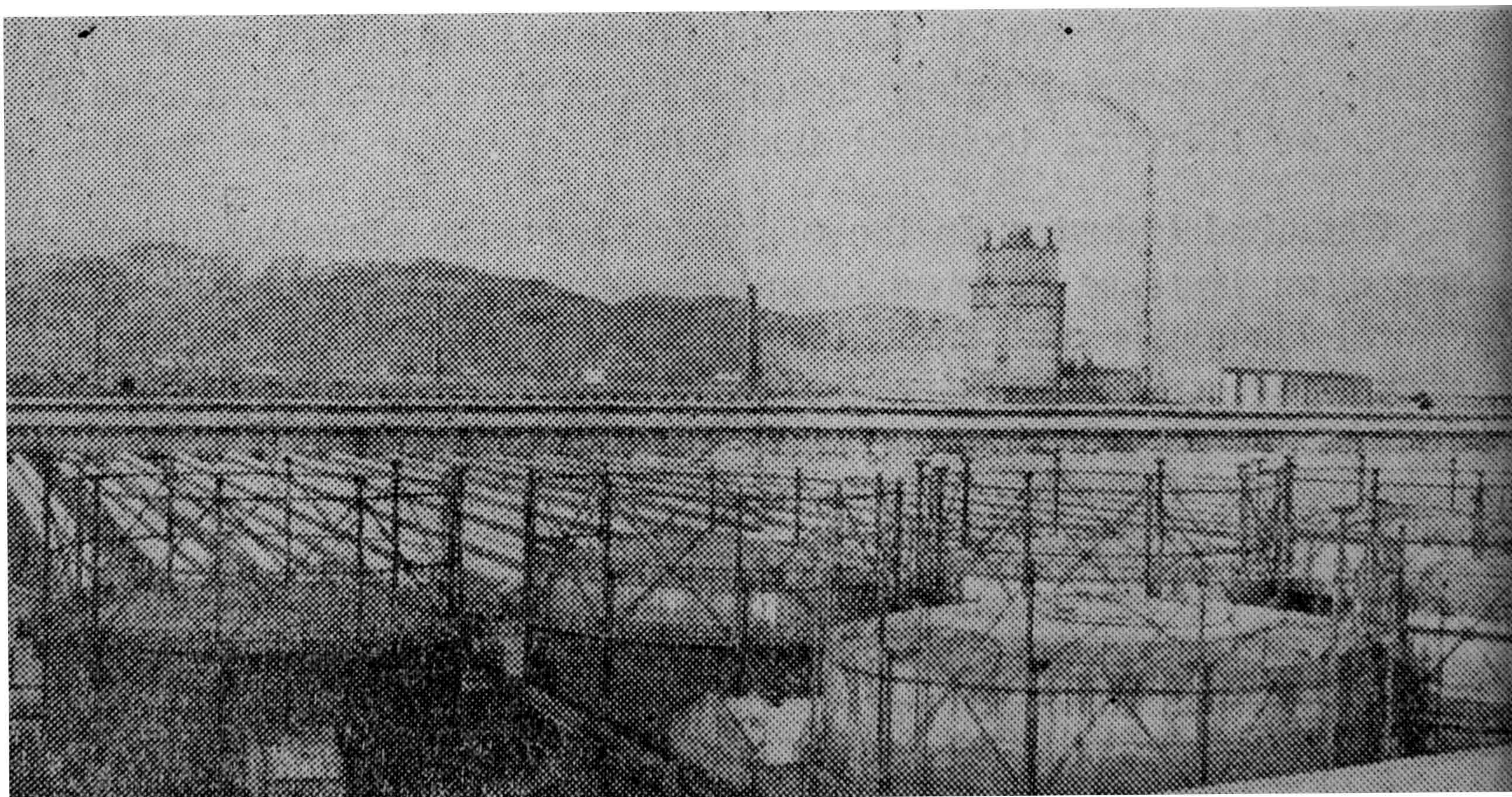
The first stage construction of the Bongoong February 8 Vinalon Factory was completed, whose capacity stands at 10,000 tons. In 1963 its output will reach 30,000 tons annually.

The output of chemical fertilizers in 1960 amounted to 561,000 tons and caustic soda to 25,000 tons, or 2.9-fold and 4-fold the 1956 figures respectively.

One of the central tasks outlined in the Seven-Year Plan is to rapidly develop the chemical industry for the application of chemistry in the national economy.

By August 15, 1961, three months after the completion of the vinalon factory, the Chungjin Chemical Fibre Factory will be expanded to possess an annual capacity of 25,000 tons, while in Shinuijoo

A view of the Heungnam Chemical Fertilizer Factory, a centre of
our chemical industry

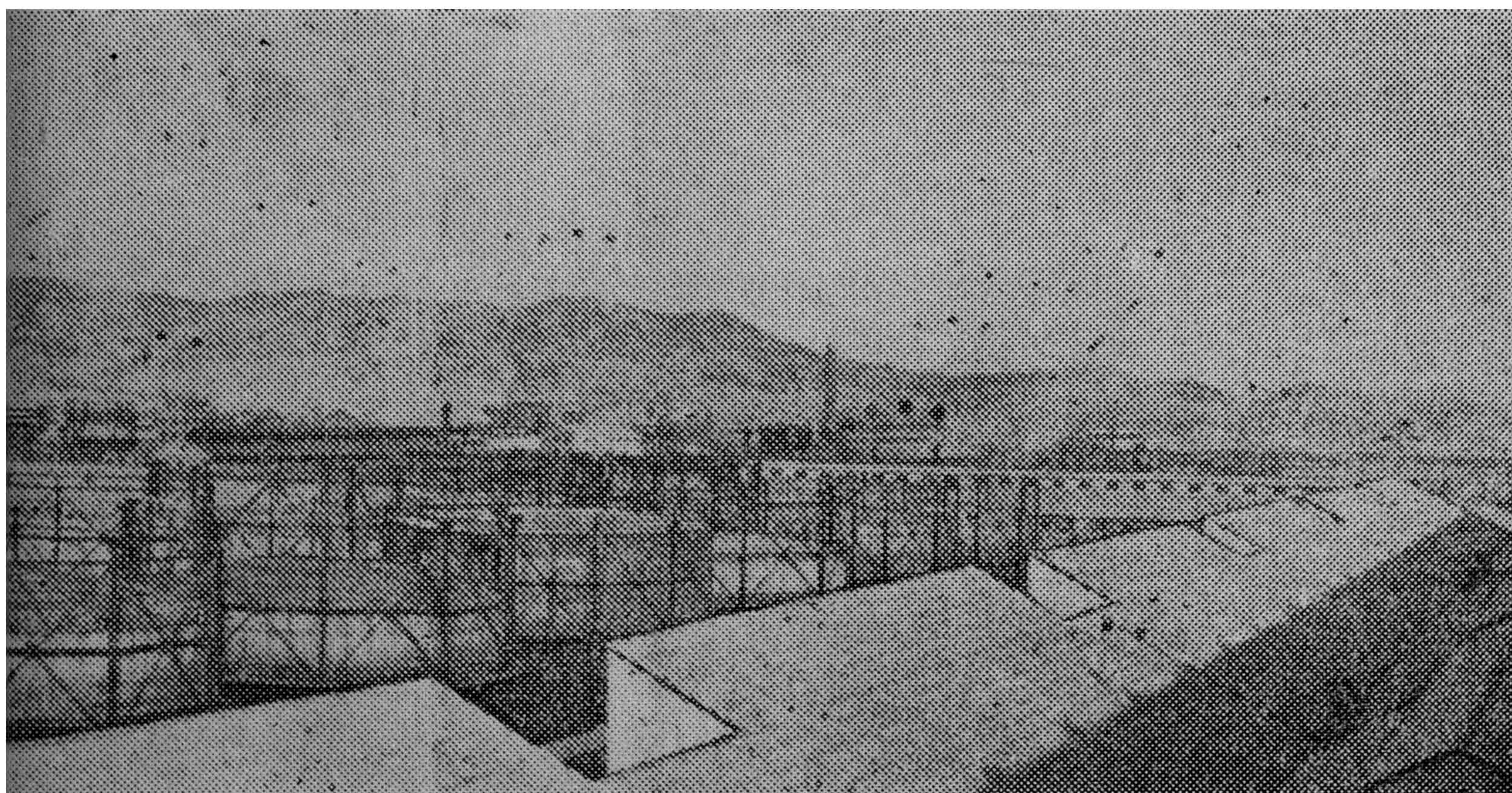


the first stage work on the new chemical fibre factory will be finished. The latter then will have an annual capacity of 10,000 tons. In the near future its yearly production capacity will be 20,000 tons.

On the basis of the existing chemical factories including the vinalon factory the chemical industry base in the Hamheung region will speedily develop various new branches of the chemical industry. In the future a vichlon factory with a yearly production capacity of 10,000 tons will be constructed and a factory producing ammonium by gasification of coal will be set up.

Along with the rapid growth of caustic soda, sodium carbonate and other chemical products, large quantities of synthetic rubber, dye-stuffs and paints will be produced in the Hamheung region.

During the Seven-Year Plan a synthetic resin factory for polyvinyl chloride and uric acid, and a big chemical factory for synthetic uric acid and other chemical fertilizers will be newly constructed in the Pakchun region, and an oil refinery which will handle one million tons of crude oil a year in the first stage and a big chemical industrial base producing various kinds of chemical products by carbonization of coal will spring up in the Aoji region.



In 1967 the output of chemical fertilizers will reach 1.7 million tons. The output of various agricultural chemicals including weed-killers will increase rapidly. By the end of the Seven-Year Plan 94,000 tons of synthetic and artificial fibres and 68,000 tons of synthetic resin will be turned out yearly. Plastic industry will make a big stride forward and new chemical industrial branches will be created.

Thus Korea will be a country with an advanced chemical industry.

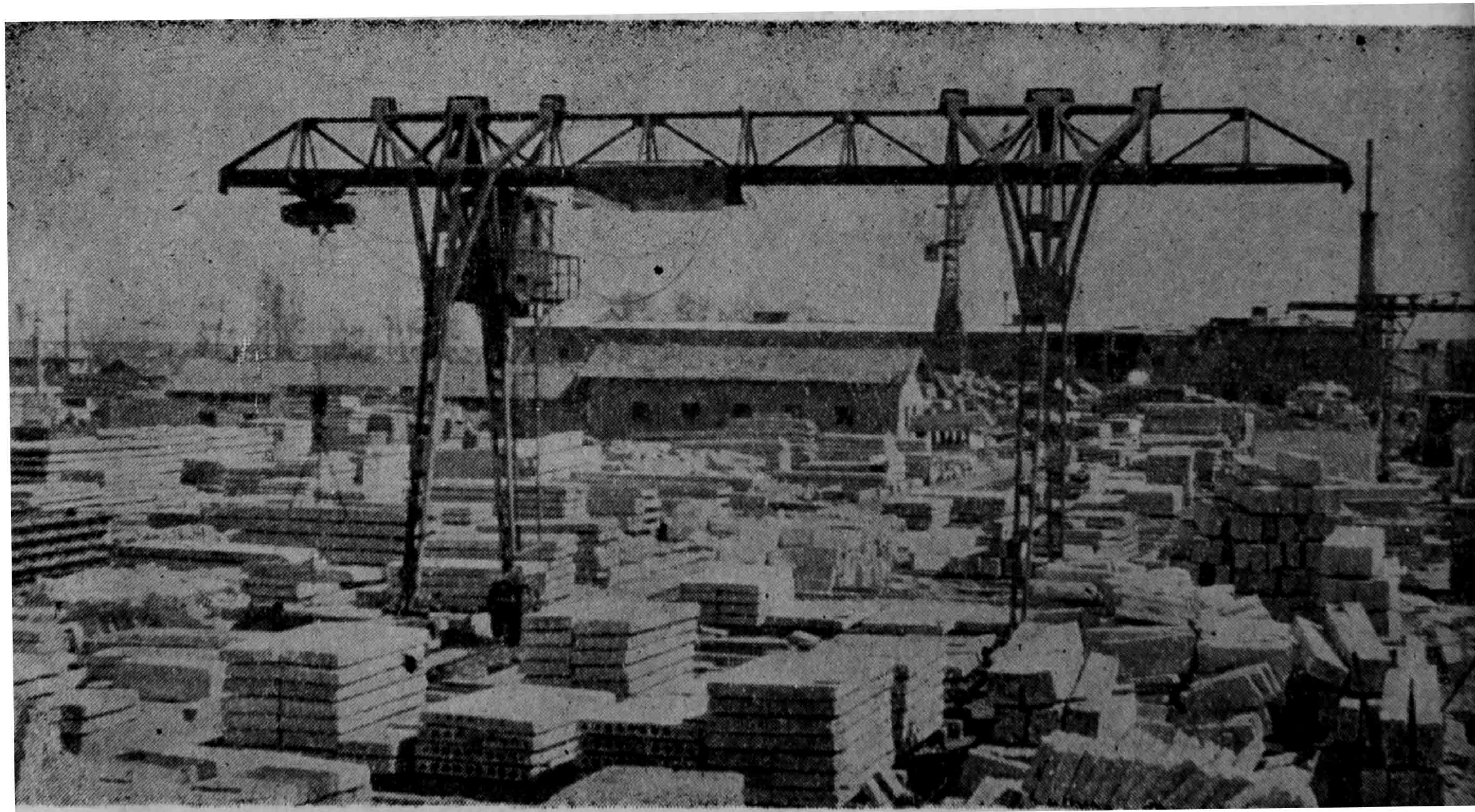
Building-materials Industry: The building-materials industry has made a big step forward.

Growth of Output Value of Building-materials Industry

(In percentages)

1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
100	871	316	31 times	149 times

At the Mirim Block Yard



In 1960 the cement output stood at 2,285,000 tons, 86 times that of 1953. The production of construction parts, prefab blocks in particular, were made on a large scale.

By the end of 1967 the cement output will be 4.3 million tons. In the Seven-Year Plan period bigger and lighter prefab construction parts will be produced to bring new innovations in construction.

Light Industry: Until the country's liberation, light industry was in the backward state. After liberation it began to progress by leaps and bounds.

The following table will show the development of light industry in the period following the country's liberation:

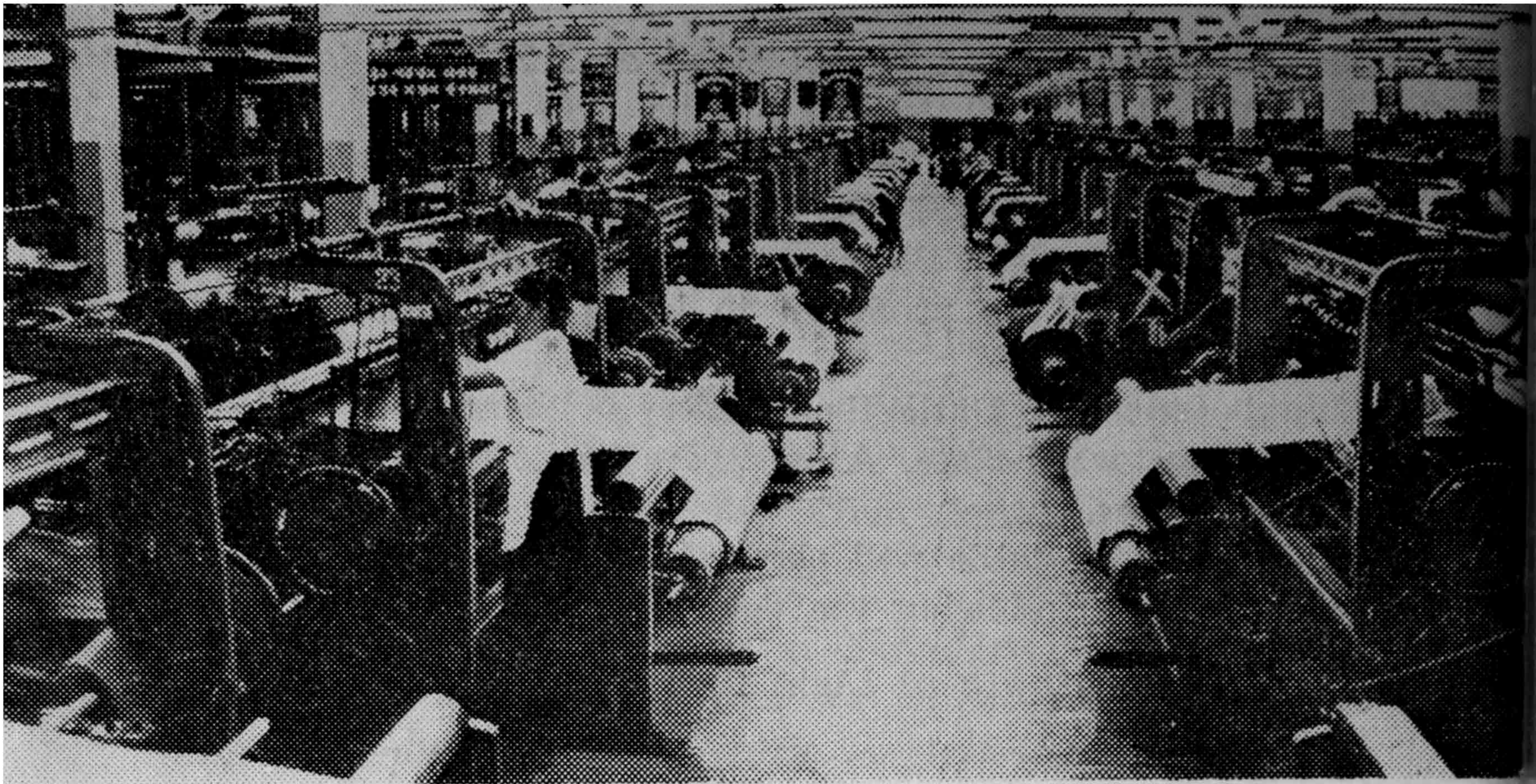
Growth of Light Industrial Output

(In percentages)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Textile	100	685	10 times	21 times	72 times
Food	100	238	149	301	13 times
Stationery and sundry goods	100	616	556	22 times	150 times
Rubber	100	29 times	12 times	33 times	101 times
Leather and shoe- making	100	20 times	29 times	64 times	155 times
Glass and ceramics	100	166	255	944	51 times
Paper	100	228	60	486	20 times

Light industry now takes only 22 days to produce as much as was produced in one year under Japanese imperialists' rule.

Scores of large light industrial factories equipped with up-to-date facilities such as the Pyongyang Textile Mill with 100,000 spindles, Ryongsung Meat Packing Plant, Kiljoo Pulp Factory, Pyongyang Ceramic Factory, and some two thousand local factories, medium and small, are working today.



The weaving shop of the Pyongyang Textile Mill

As regards the growth of light industrial goods, the figures are given in the following:

Growth of Light Industrial Goods

	1960 compared with 1956
Fabrics	2.5 times
Underwear	7.5 times
Stationery	2.4 times
Shoes	133 per cent
Furniture	2.6 times
Processed vegetables	42 times
Confectionery	16 times
Soft drinks	44 times

It is expected that the Sariwon Textile Mill with 60,000 spindles, the Hoiryung Sugar Manufacturing Factory with a yearly capacity of 10,000 tons, the Hesun Kraft Paper Mill with an annual

capacity of 20,000 tons and other modern factories will be put into commission. The proportion of automation of the existing central industrial factories will be raised, while all local factories will be mechanized basically in the coming one to two years. Our powerful heavy industry will supply light industry with necessary ma-

Growth of Fish Catch

(In percentages)

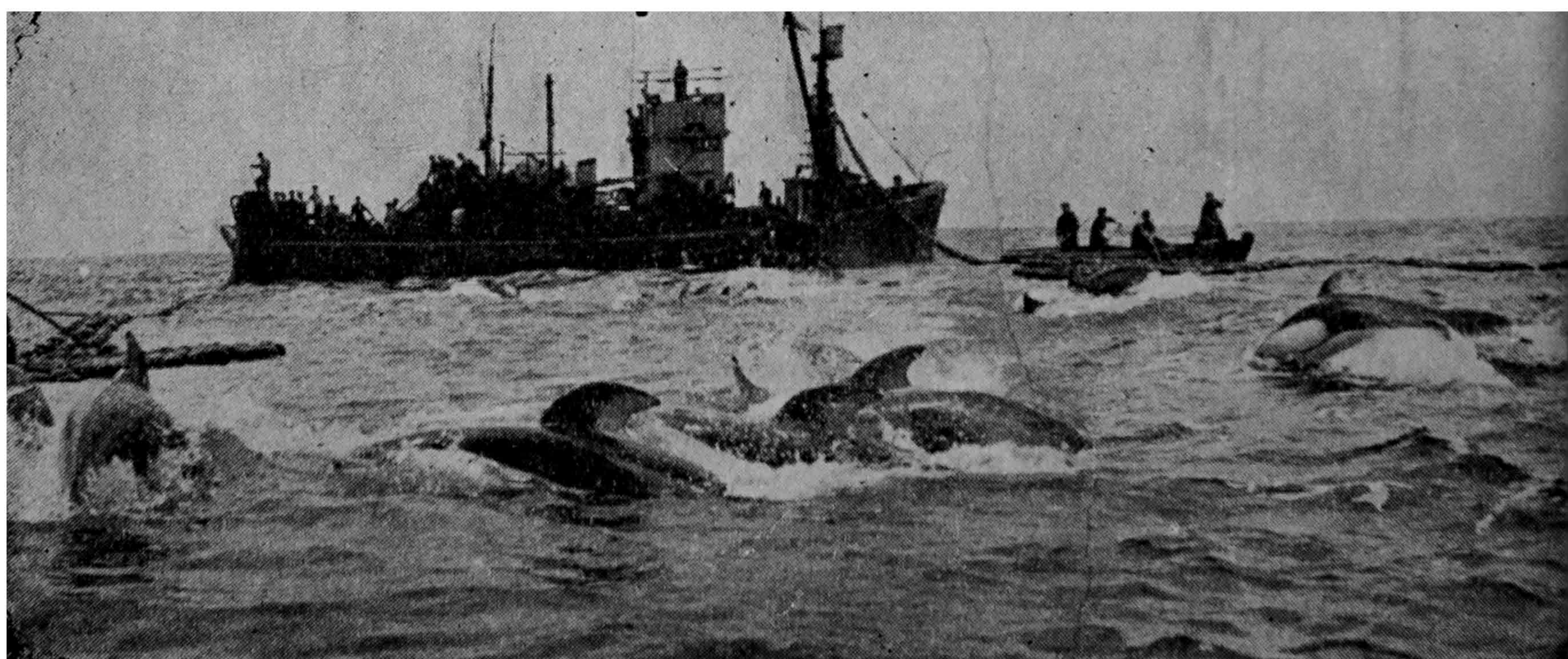
1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
100	779	187	720	19 times

In 1960 the fish catch was 3.8 times as against 1953. In 1960 the number of various kinds of motor vessels including whaleboats grew five times over the pre-liberation year of 1944 and fish breeding and sea farming bases have been established. And facilities for processing marine products have been expanded and refrigerating facilities increased.

In the coming few years all the sail boats will be motorized and many more motor boats, large and medium ships, be built. Mechanization will be widely introduced into fishing and processing marine products. By 1967 the output of marine products will total 1.2 million tons.

Timber Industry: The timber and wood-working industries have grown systematically.

Catch of dolphins on the East Sea



Growth of Output Value of Timber and Wood-working Industries
(In percentages)

1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
100	173	137	307	566

For four years until the fall of 1960 a total of 500,000 jungbo of land was afforested. As a result, no more bare mountains. Through the nation-wide movement to create 500,000 jungbo of forests of economic value which started from the spring of 1960, already 60,000 jungbo was planted with trees of economic value last year.

AGRICULTURE

Today the entire peasants are embraced in the socialist agricultural co-operatives and agricultural productive forces are freed from the fetters of the outdated relations of production. With stress on grain output agriculture is making ailround development -- industrial crop cultivation, animal husbandry, sericulture, fruit growing, and fresh-water fisheries.

Growth of Total Output Value of Agriculture
(In percentages)

1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
100	151	115	160	224

A great success was also registered in the technical reconstruction of agriculture. Agronomists and livestock experts number over 10,000.

Agricultural Co-operatives: Agricultural co-operation which started in 1953 after the truce was completed in August 1958. With their organizational and economic base further consoli-



Mechanized sowing (at the Jitan Agricultural Co-op, North Hwanghai Province)

dated, agricultural co-operatives were merged into one according to the division of ri (the lowest administrative unit) in November 1958, thus enabling them display fully the superiority of a big scale economy.

How did the agricultural co-operation of peasant farms develop in so a short space of time?

Here are the figures:

Agricultural Co-operation

(In percentages)

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Number of agricultural co-ops	806	10,098	12,132	15,825	16,032	3,843
Proportion of co-op households to the total peasant households	1.2	31.8	49.0	80.9	95.6	100
Proportion of the area of co-op arable land to the total arable land	0.6	30.9	48.6	77.9	93.7	100

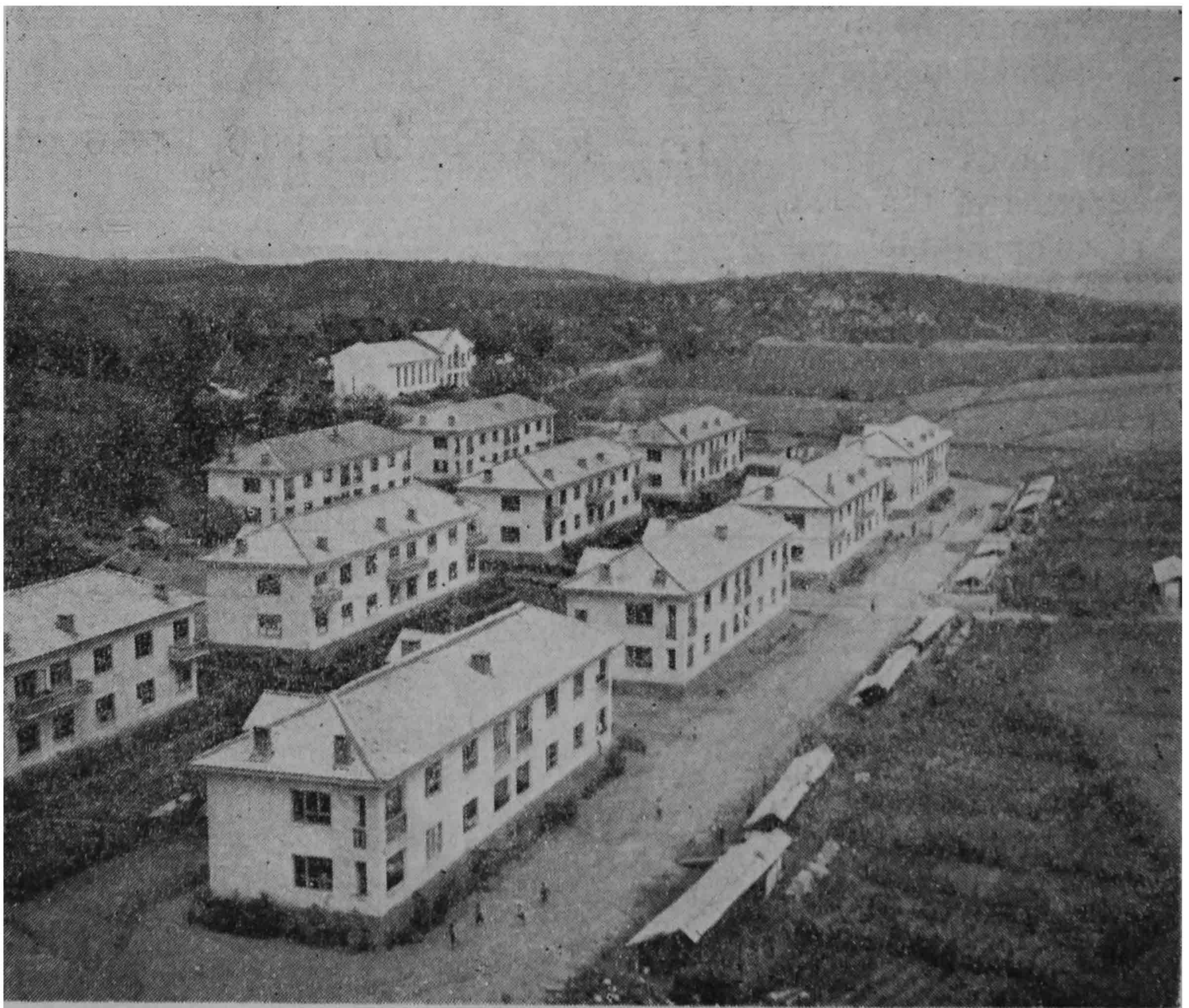
Change in Size of Co-ops

	At the end of 1957	November 1958
Average number of peasant households embraced in a co-op	80	About 300
Average acreage of arable land cultivated by a co-op (jungbo)	130	500

All land was brought under the common ownership of co-operatives by the standard rules of the agricultural co-operatives (provisional) adopted at the National Conference of Agricultural Co-operatives held in January 1959.

Agricultural co-ops control and manage not only agricultural production but also commodity circulation, credit, education and public health in the countryside. The managerial chairman holds the chairman of ri people's committee concurrently. In February 1959 the state reduced the tax-in-kind from 22.4 per cent to 8.4 per cent on an average and enforced a fixed amount of tax-in-kind while some mountain plots were exempted from the tax-in-kind. Thanks to these measures taken by the state the agricultural co-ops have been further consolidated economically. The further develop-

Modern dwelling houses in the village of the Wonhwa
Agricultural Co-op, South Pyongan Province



ment of collectivism and the thorough execution of socialist principle of distribution stimulated the production. Particularly significant is the introduction of the premium system in 1960. Besides the distribution of shares according to one's work units, when a work team overfulfils its assignment it receives the extra distribution as premium. This system serves to develop the collectivist idea among co-op members and raise their productive incentives.

With the strengthening of economic foundations of agriculture construction of productive establishments and welfare facilities is in full swing.

Major construction projects done by the agricultural co-ops between 1957 and 1960 are as follows:

Stockpens (square metres)	5,700,000
Warehouses, silkworm breeding rooms and other productive establishments (units)	Over 24,000
Modern houses (units)	66,000
Schools (square metres)	670,000
Clubs and democratic publicity halls (units)	3,000

In addition to the above, numerous shops, clinics, public bathing houses, kindergartens, and nurseries were built.

With the promotion of the technical and cultural revolutions, our countryside as a whole will put on a modern look within the coming 4 to 5 years.

State-run Agro-stock Farms: During the past years the state-run agro-stock farms also made very marked progress.

In the Five-Year Plan period, large-scale farms were set up in Woongki and Ryongyun Counties, while a great number of poultry farms came into being in the urban areas and in the vicinity of workers' settlements. In the same period the acreage of arable land of the state-run agro-stock farms grew 2.2 times.

The state-run agro-stock farms are playing a great part in in-

roducing the advanced farming methods in farming and supplying the working people of towns and workers' settlements with meat, milk, eggs, vegetables and fruits.

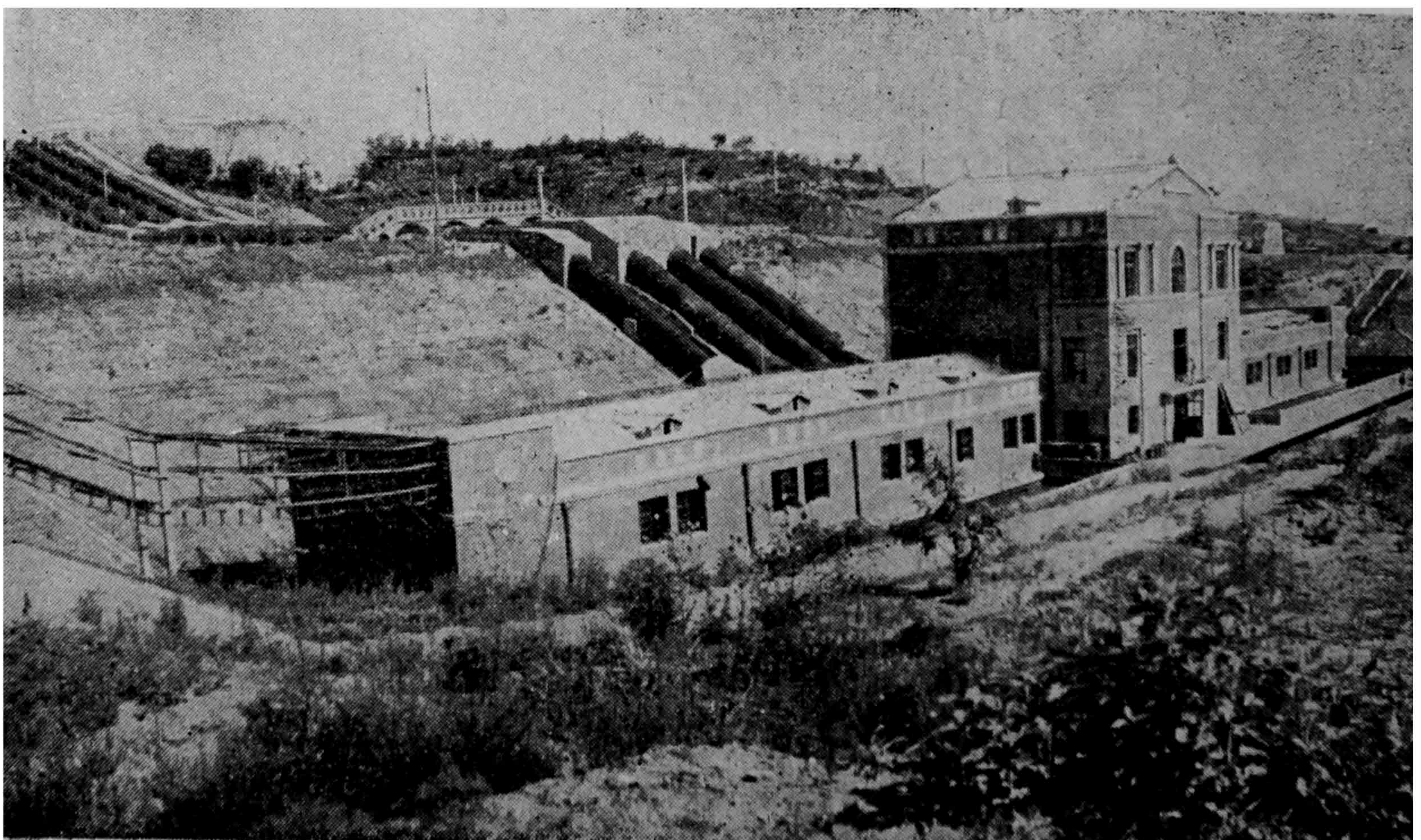
Technical Revolution in the Countryside: The main tasks of the technical revolution in the countryside are irrigation, electrification and mechanization.

Irrigation and electrification have been completed in the main. And mechanization is now going on full steam ahead.









Irrigation: In the light of the fact that rice-growing occupies the most important place in agricultural production and that there are floods in summer after a long drought in spring, irrigation is the first and foremost task of the rural technical revolution.

After the armistice, large-scale irrigation works including the Pyongnam Irrigation Project which put 40,000 jungbo under irrigation were built.

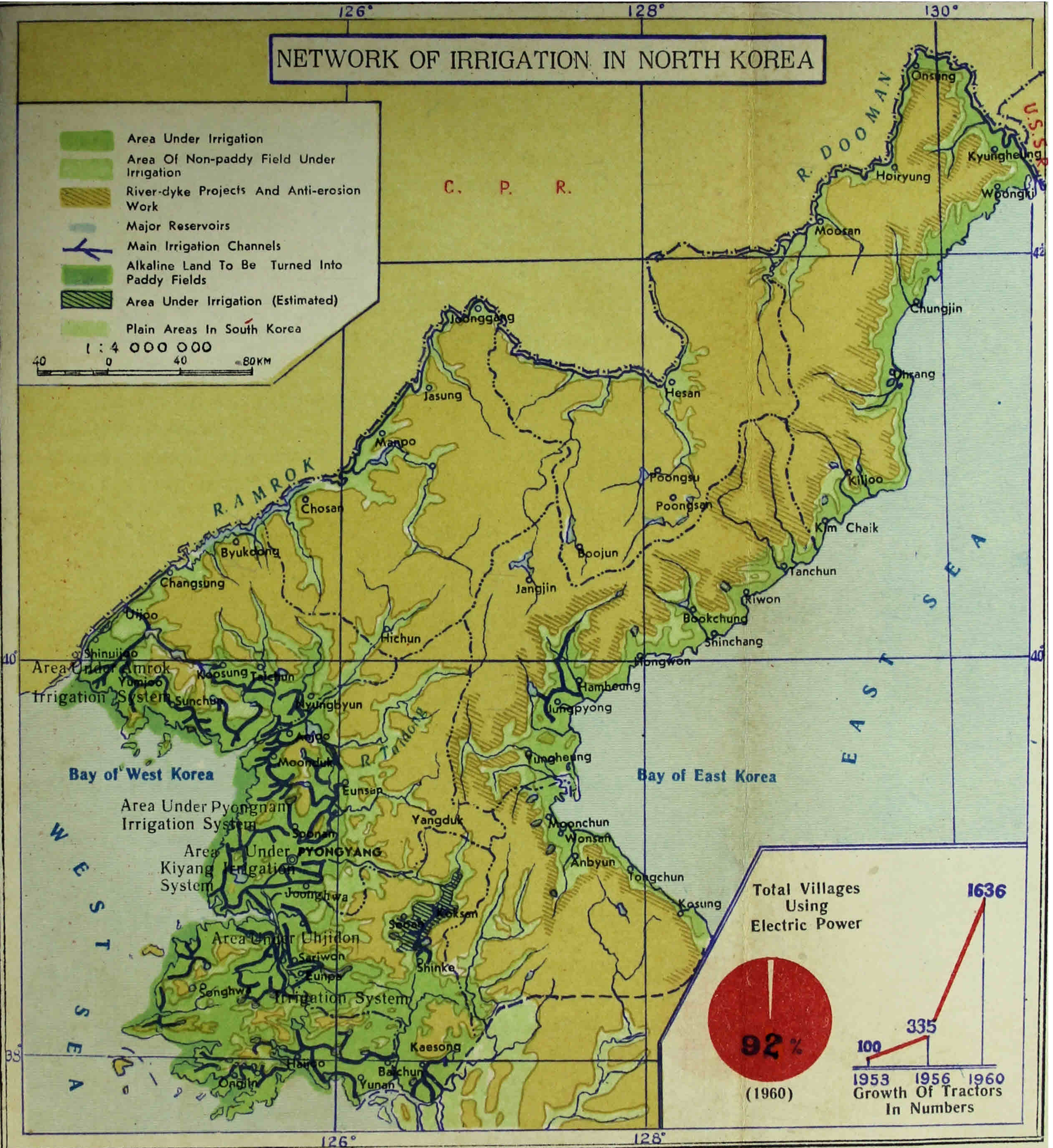
The second stage pumping station of the Kiyang Irrigation System



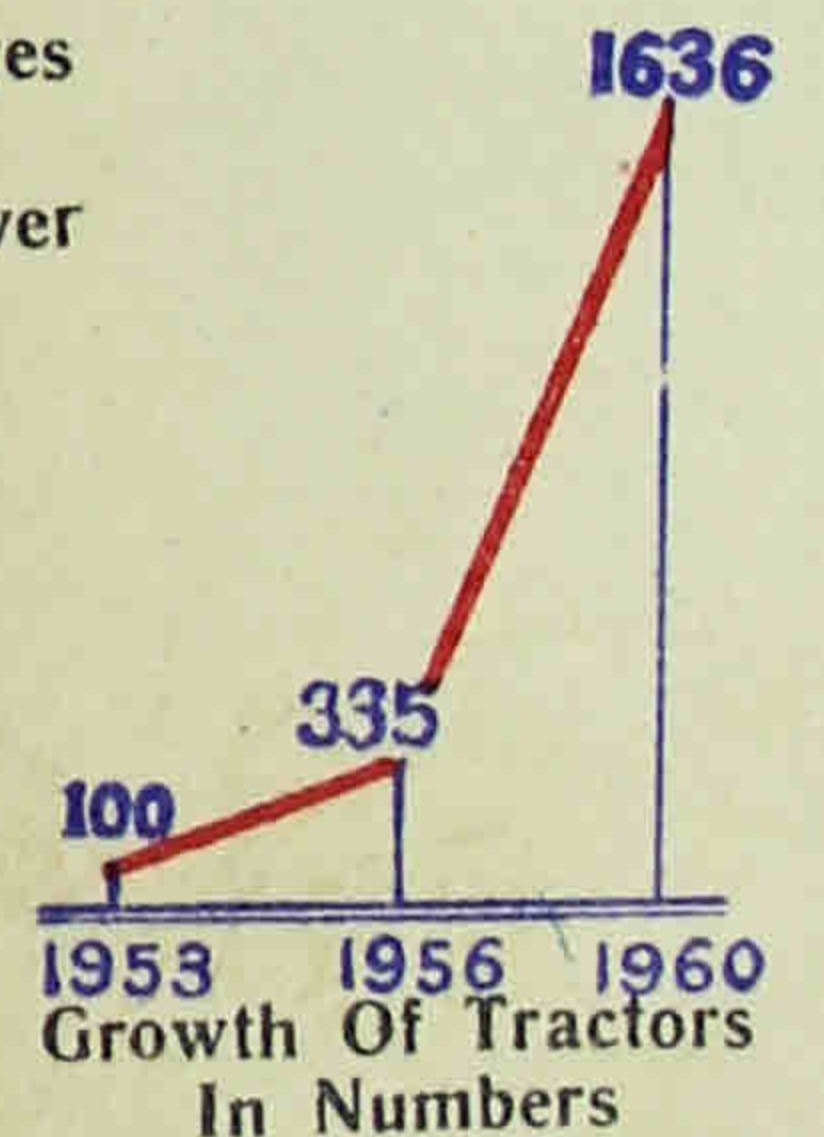
NETWORK OF IRRIGATION IN NORTH KOREA

-  Area Under Irrigation
-  Area Of Non-paddy Field Under Irrigation
-  River-dyke Projects And Anti-erosion Work
-  Major Reservoirs
-  Main Irrigation Channels
-  Alkaline Land To Be Turned Into Paddy Fields
-  Area Under Irrigation (Estimated)
-  Plain Areas In South Korea

1 : 4 000 000
 40 0 40 80KM



Total Villages Using Electric Power



Since September 1958 a nation-wide movement for establishing an irrigation system on the paddy and non-paddy fields was started. As a result, by June 1959, some 377,000 jungbo of land was brought under irrigation which is three times as much as the area irrigated in the 36 years of Japanese imperialist rule.

Growth of Irrigated Area

(In percentages)

1953	1956	1960	1960 against 1944
100	159	352	7 times

A good result was also achieved in anti-erosion and water conservancy programmes.

Between 1957 and 1960, some 126,000 jungbo of additional land was brought under the land protection measures. Today irrigated paddy-fields occupy 98 per cent of the entire paddy-fields and the peasants of our country know no crop failure.

Irrigation, anti-erosion and water conservancy work will be pushed ahead. During the Seven-Year Plan period, more than one million jungbo of land will be put under irrigation.

Electrification: Along with the giant hydropower stations, medium and small power stations were built throughout the country. As a result, electricity is now penetrating every rural village and the consumption of electricity in the countryside increased 2.2 times between 1957 and 1960.

Mechanization: Under the conditions in which irrigation and electrification have been completed on the whole and the countryside receives large quantities of tractors of various types, lorries and other motorized machines from heavy industry the overall mechanization of agriculture is now in full swing.

At the present stage the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture in our country represents the central factor in the successful solution of such problems as the final liberation of the peasants from arduous, labour-consuming field work, communist transformation of their ideologies, farm labour shortage, increase of labour supply for industrialization, further display of the advantages of

the large-scale socialist farming, rapid growth of agricultural production, proportionate development of industry and agriculture, and so forth.

As a result of the carrying out of comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, which is the task of prime importance for the over-all technical innovation in the country, the level of mechanization has been raised by a substantial margin.

Here is the corresponding table:

Growth of Mechanization

	1953	1956	1960
Farm machine stations (units)	15	48	89
Tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.) (units)	764	2,561	12,500
Tractor-drawn farm-tools (units)	—	7,400	49,000
Lorries (units)	—	—	839

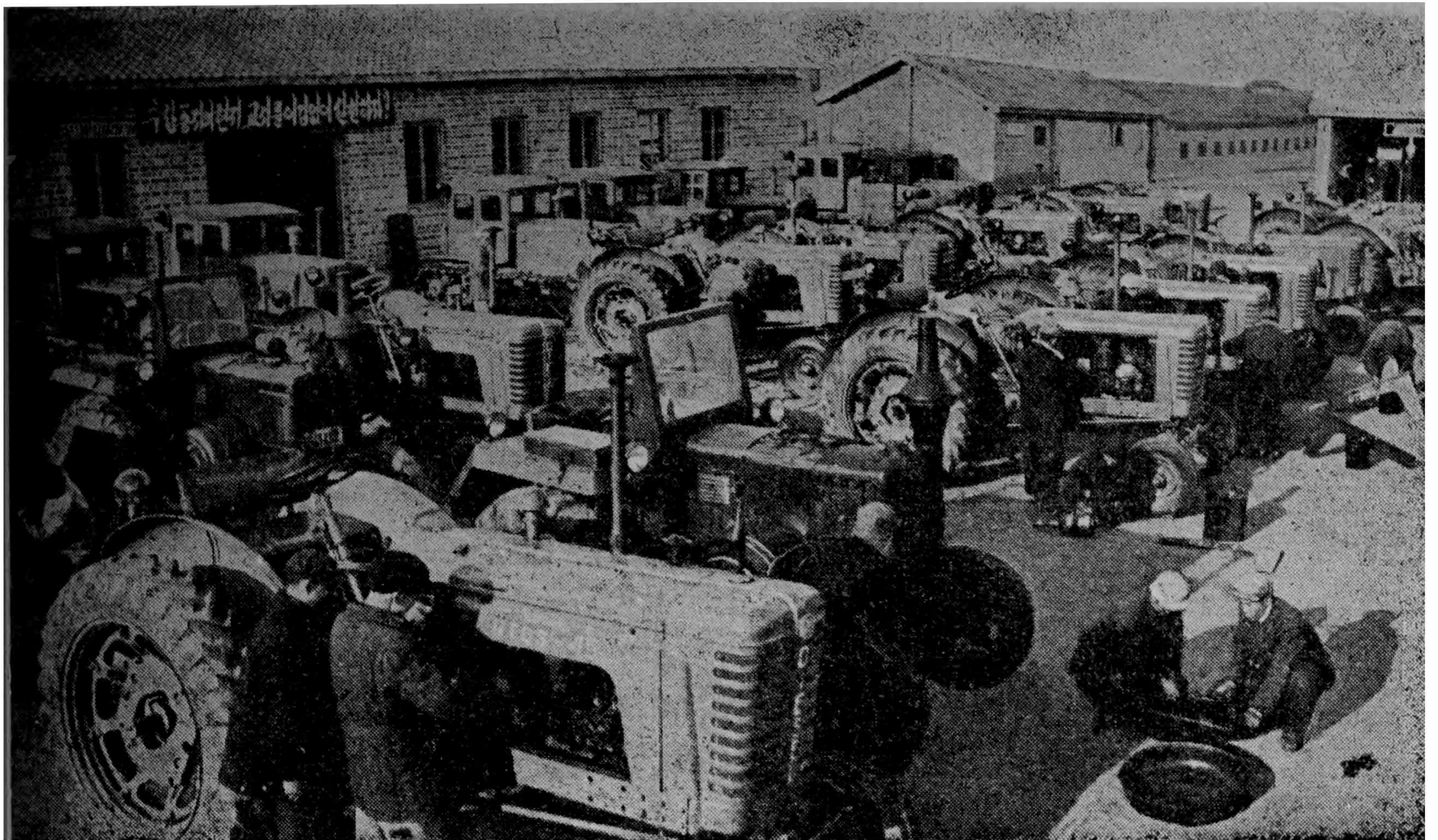
Between 1956 and 1960 the amount of work done by machines grew some 10 times.

As mechanization leaped ahead, the proportion of motor power used for traction in the countryside changed greatly.

Changes in the Proportion of Motor Power Used for Traction

	1956	1960
Motor-propelled power	20	55
Animal-driven power	80	45
Total	100	100

As the overall mechanization, combining large-size machines and medium- and small-size machines, is being introduced simultaneously both in plain and mountain areas, by 1967 the number of tractors (in terms of 15 h. p. units) will reach 80,000. And



Farm machine station in Onchun County, South Pyongan Province

the overall mechanization of agriculture will be completed, with the ever growing production of lorries, tractor-mount tools, threshers, fodder crushers and others.

Agricultural Produce: After liberation the sown area of our country expanded markedly.

Growth of Sown Area

(In thousand jungbo)

1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1960 in per cent to 1946
1,934	2,386	2,296	2,413	2,765	143

In 1960 103,000 jungbo of arable land was newly secured. Land utility rate has also been raised to a marked extent.



A good rice harvest is promised! (at the Korean-Vietnamese Friendship Agricultural Co-op, Moonduk County, South Pyongan Province)

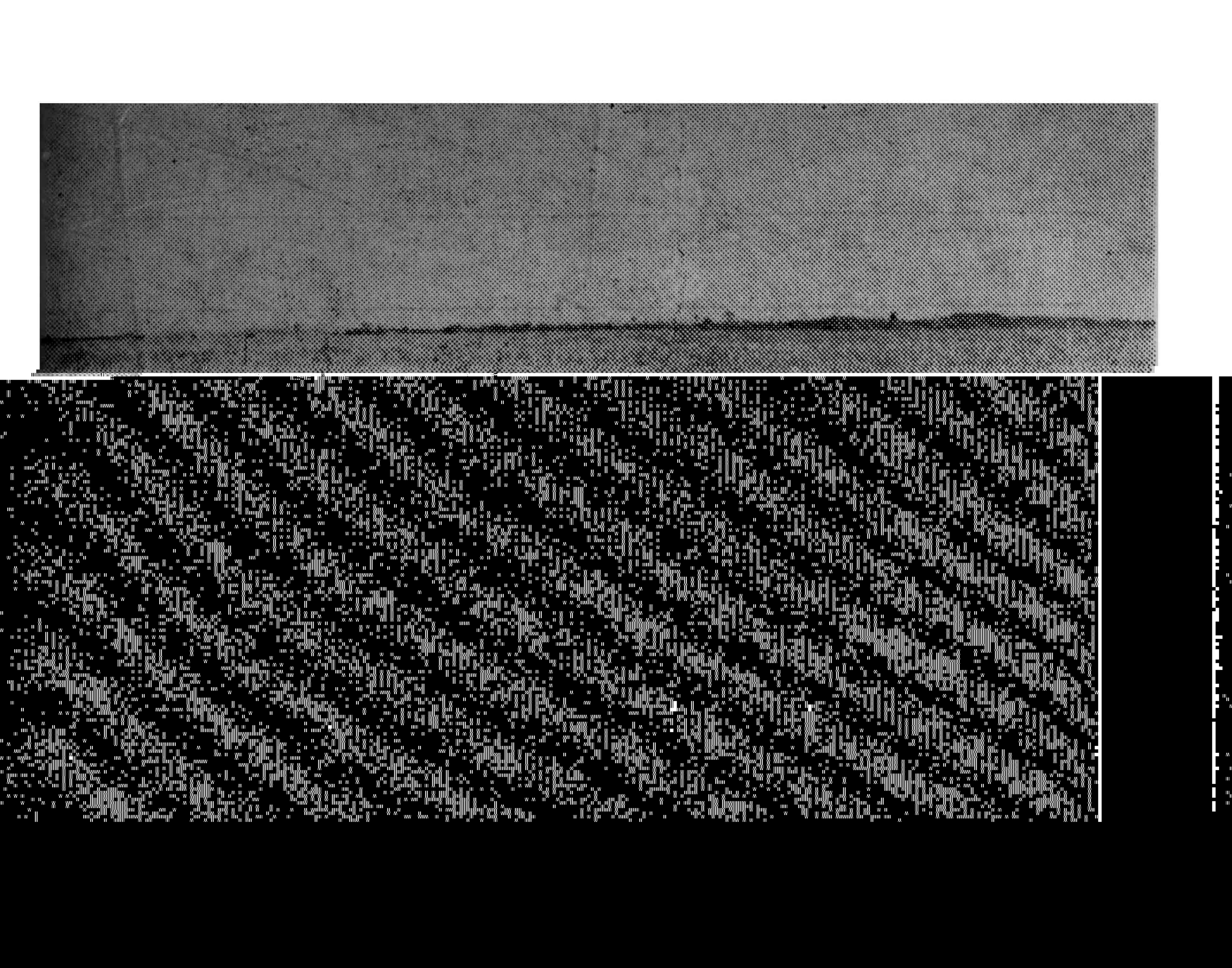
Growth of Land Utility Rate

(In percentages)

1953	127
1956	138
1960	174

In 1960 the amount of chemical fertilizers supplied to the countryside grew 1.5 times and agricultural chemicals 3 times compared with 1956.

With a view to improving oxidized land, in 1960 alone 156,000 tons of carbide ash and 4,000 tons of slaked lime were applied to the fields. Rice cold-bed seedlings, humus-pot cotton planting and



other advanced farming methods were widely introduced. Along with the specializations and many-sided economy the intensive farming methods--irrigation, deep ploughing, close planting, liberal fertilizing--have become the main factors in the increase of agricultural production.

Within the coming 10 years we will reclaim over one million mu of land. During the Seven-Year Plan period 400,000 mu of new arable land will be secured. And during this period two crop cultivation will be introduced on a wide scale.

Rice is the staple crop in our country. In recent years the area under rice has increased.

Between 1957 and 1960 the area under rice and wheat increased 1.2 times.

Growth of Grain Harvest

(In thousand tons)

1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1960 compared with 1944
1,898	2,654	2,327	2,873	3,803	1.6 times

There has been a substantial increase in the per hectare yield of major crops. In 1960 the per hectare yield of rice was 9 per cent above 1956 and 24 per cent in wheat.

Consolidating the achievements already attained, the entire people are waging a nation-wide struggle to produce one million tons more grain in 1961. By the end of the Seven-Year Plan the output of grain will reach 6.6 million tons.

Industrial Crops: Production of industrial and oil-bearing crops is considerably increasing, too. In 1960 the output of cotton was 138 per cent over the 1956 figure, flax 4.6 times and vegetables 2 times.

During the period of the Five-Year Plan cultivation of sugar-beets was started and sun-flower seeds, castor-beans and the like were planted on a wide scale.

Livestock Farming: During the period of the Five-Year Plan progress was made in joint and individual stock-breeding at the agricultural co-operatives, with remarkable increase of domestic animals and animal products.

Growth of Domestic Animals and Animal Products in 1960
(1956 = 100)

Cattle	1.4 times
Hogs	1.6 „
Sheep and goats	2.1 „
Fowls	2.0 „
Rabbits	18.0 „
Beehives	2.9 „
Honey	3.1 „
Meat	2.8 „

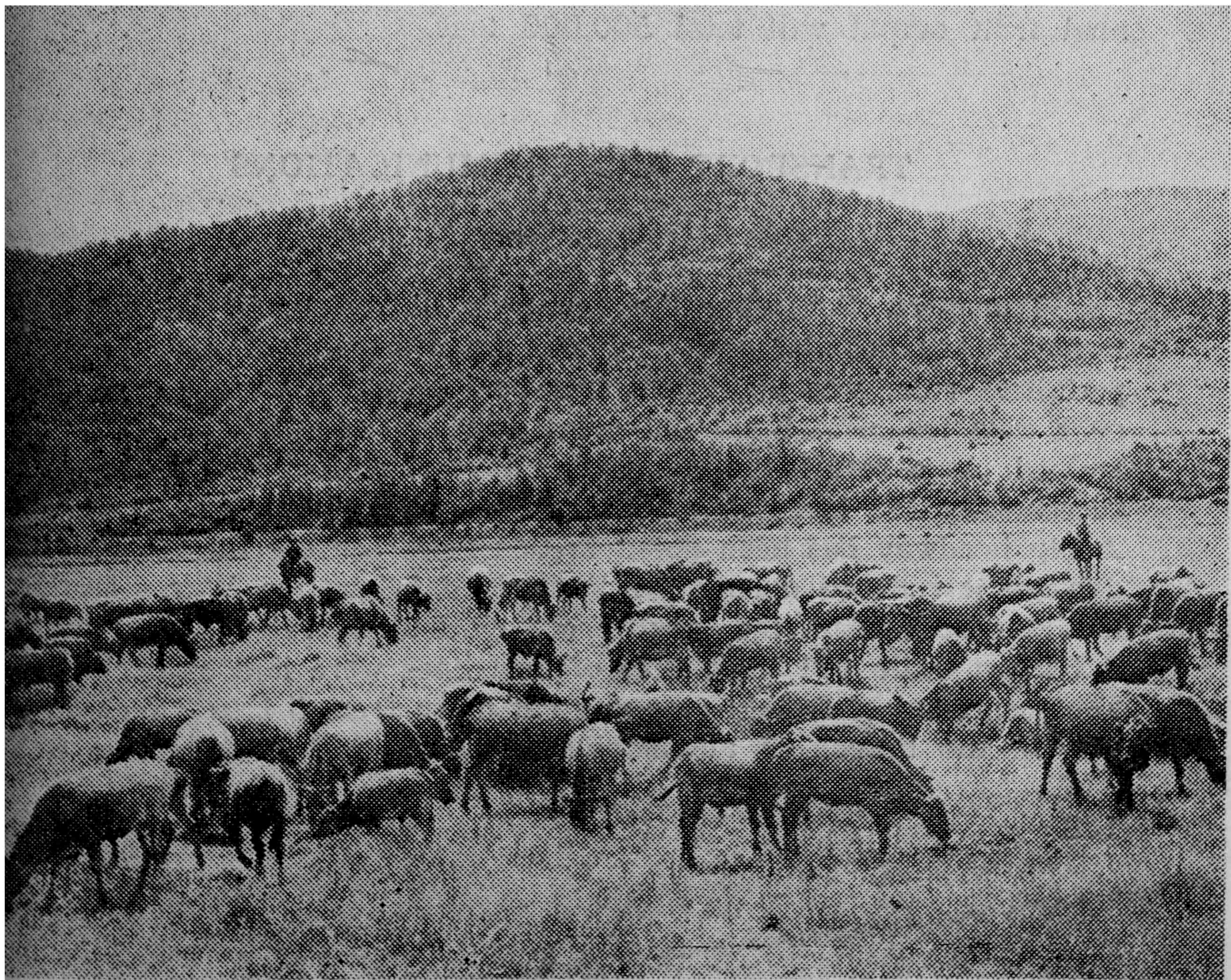
With the significant advance in mechanization of agriculture, an increasing number of Korean cows were liberated from field work and turned into milch cows. The number reached 33,000 by the end of 1960. The area sown to fodder crops by late-crop cultivation covered some 196,000 jungbo.

During the Seven-Year Plan period head of hogs will number 3,000,000 and cattle 1,000,000.

Sericulture: The raising of tussur and Eri silkworms together with mulberry silkworms has been practised on a large scale.

In the Five-Year Plan period the gross output of cocoons rose over 2 times and 60,000 jungbo of mulberry groves was added. The area under mulberry will reach 100,000 jungbo within the next 4 or 5 years.

Grazing of cattle at the Jangpyong Agricultural Co-op, Poongsan County, Ryanggang Province



Fruit Growing: Thanks to the nation-wide movement for 100,000 jungbo of orchards, the output of apples, grapes, pears, peaches, persimmons, chestnuts and others increased greatly in the past four years.

As regards the growth of fruit output, the figures are given in the following table:

(In percentages)

	1956	1960
Acreage of orchards	100	714
Total output of fruits	100	365
Per jungbo output of fruits	100	370

During the Seven-Year Plan mountain slopes will be reclaimed to expand the acreage of orchards to 300,000 jungbo and the annual fruit output will total 500,000 tons.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transport: Following the country's liberation, in the field of transport the colonial one-sidedness, the aftermath of Japanese imperialist rule, was abolished; transport facilities were re-equipped on a new technical basis and great number of technicians were trained. As a result, the country's transport system became to meet successfully the increasing requirements of the national economy. A big headway has been noted in this field, healing the severe war damage it suffered during the Fatherland Liberation War. During the Five-Year Plan, the length of electrified railway expanded 3.3 times while 191 kilometres of new lines were laid or expanded. The turnround of freight cars was cut down from 5.1 to 3.1 days.

In the branch of automobile transport, 256 bridges and 335

Kilometres of roads were newly constructed or expanded between 1957 and 1960. In 1960 the number of automobiles grew five times that in the pre-war year. In the water transport port facilities of Nampo, Heungnam and other places were rehabilitated and expanded to handle satisfactorily the growing volume of exports and imports.

Growth of Freight Turnover

(In percentages)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Railway	100	522	304	658	14 times
Automobile	100	386	716	14 times	62 times

Growth of Passenger Traffic Capacity

(In percentages)

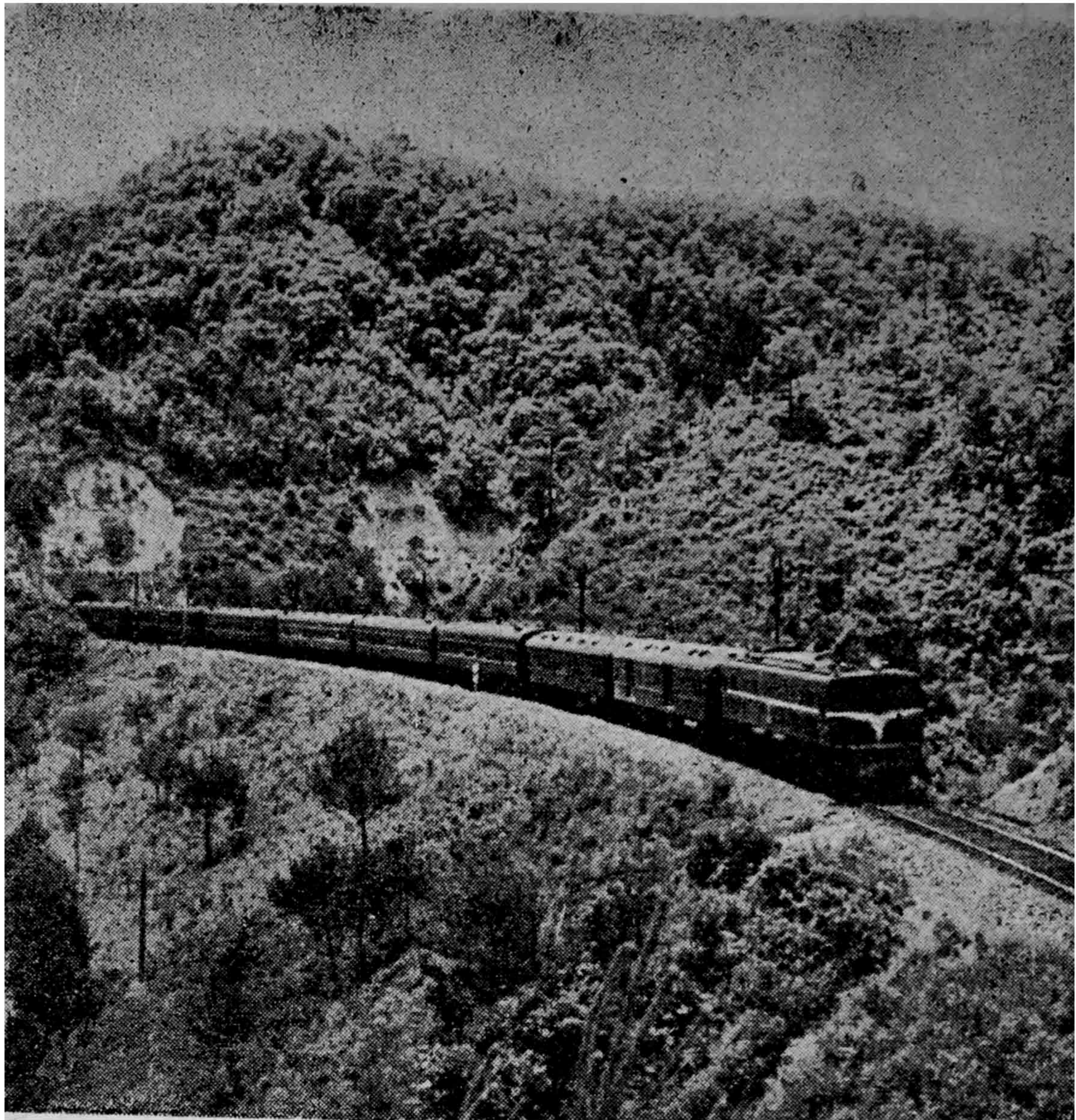
	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Railway	100	237	69	229	356
Automobile	—	100	25	358	12 times

Regular international air flights are maintained between Pyongyang and foreign capitals. Now TU-104 is regularly flying between Pyongyang and Moscow. There is also regular air service between Pyongyang and Peking.

During the Seven-Year Plan it is expected that the main railway lines will be electrified and new lines be built, and the water and automobile transport will be further developed. Along with this, loading and unloading operations and road repair work will be mechanized.

Communications: At the time of their surrender the Japanese imperialists destroyed many communication facilities. But following the liberation communication service was restored and rearranged with Pyongyang as the centre. But the three-year long Korean war worked havoc with the communication facilities.

However, with the cessation of hostilities the communication



The Kowon-Shinsungchun Electric Railway Line

system was restored rapidly. Now the network of communication lines is rationally distributed throughout the country with Pyongyang as the centre. Moreover the technical equipment has been considerably improved. Telephone service connects our country with Moscow, Peking and capitals of other brother countries, and telecommunication with Japan, India and Switzerland keeps growing.

Radio receiving network is expanding rapidly. There are many radio stations in the country, the Pyongyang Radio Broadcasting Station included. Besides, the wire-relay sets have been installed in cities, towns, rural villages, even remote mountainous areas.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Capital construction is of paramount importance in the overall development of the economy and promotion of material and cultural wellbeing of the people. Particularly in view of the severe war damage it was presented in a new light.

Big headway has been made in capital investment since the truce.

Increase of the Volume of Capital Investment

(In million won)

	1949	1954	1956	1960
Total amount of state investment in capital construction	89	330	351	567

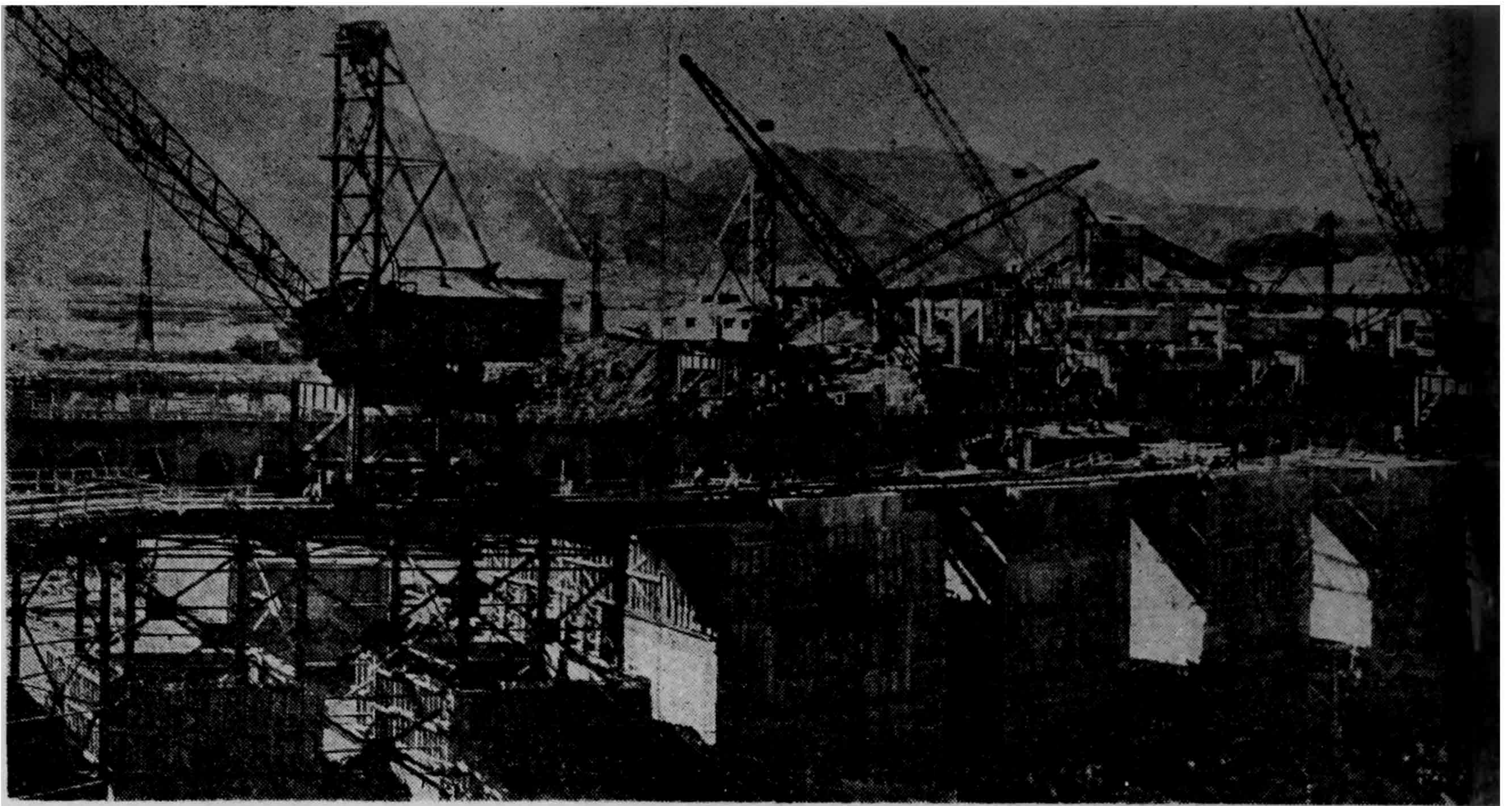
With an accent on the productive construction, building of dwelling houses and cultural and welfare establishments were carried out on an extensive scale with state and co-op funds in towns and villages.

Here is the corresponding table:

State Investment in Capital Construction Between 1957 and 1960

(In percentages)

Productive construction	72.2
Of which:	
Construction of industry	51.3
Non-productive construction	27.8
Of which:	
Housing construction	13.4



The dam of the Woonbong Power Station on the middle reaches of the Amrok River under construction

As regards the main projects constructed with state funds, we have the following to record for the period under the Five-Year Plan: 1,500 large- and small-scale factories and enterprises were newly built, restored or expanded; the new houses built in towns and rural villages totalled over 11,000,000 square metres of floor space; 1,870,000 square metres of school buildings and 460,000 square metres of cultural establishments and amenities were built.

During the Five-Year Plan period, standard designs, assembly-line method in construction, industrialization of the production of structural parts and mechanization of construction were widely adopted. In 1960, the scale of prefabrication in construction reached 43 per cent as a whole, 59.3 per cent in housing construction, and 21 per cent in industrial construction. At present the Mirim Block Yard and Hamheung Reinforced Block Yard and other structural parts producing factories turn out annually more than 1,280,000 cubic metres of construction parts.

Mechanization of construction has been markedly raised, too.

Here is the corresponding table:

(In percentages)

	1957	1960
Navvy work	41.5	53.0
Loading and unloading operations	16.7	47.2
Vertical conveyance	77.5	86.2
Concrete mixing	60.2	69.6
Mortar mixing	28.9	36.8

With the enhancement of the scale of prefabrication in construction and mechanization of building the speed of construction in 1959 went up approximately 4 times over the 1956 figure.

Great success has been registered in city construction.

Pyongyang and many other modern cities have sprung up on war ruins in a matter of few years, and hundreds of towns and workers' districts have been newly built. In the rural areas, too, new tile-roofed or modern houses are being built. The grass-roofed huts, the common sight in the countryside for centuries, are disappearing.

For the successful implementation of the Seven-Year Plan huge tasks arise before capital construction. During this period

At a housing construction site in Pyongyang



flats for 600,000 families will be built in urban areas and modern houses for 600,000 families in the rural areas. In view of these huge tasks our designers have designed new types of houses to be built without using iron, steel and lumber.

HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE

Home Trade: Along with the rapid development of industry and agriculture the commodity circulation has been growing every year since liberation. With the completion of socialist remodelling of private traders in August 1958, the country's trade has been drawn into the sole socialist trading system based on the single state retail price. There are two forms of trade in our country; state and co-operative-run trade. Then there is the peasants' market. Now the country is covered with a vast network of whole-sale distribution bases, shops and stores. Between 1957 and 1960 the number of state and co-op-run shops and stores doubled. Even in the remote areas shops are operating. Also the number of public catering establishments increased. During the Five-Year Plan period, the turnover of the state and co-op retail trade showed a steady increase.

Here is the corresponding table:

Growth of Retail Commodity Circulation

	(In percentages)			
	1949	1953	1956	1960
Turnover of retail commodity	100	64	119	3.2 times
Of which: state and co-op trade	100	83	2.1 times	6.4 times

In 1960 the volume of consumer goods sold through the state and co-op trade network increased as follows:

	1960 compared with 1959	1960 compared with 1956
	(In percentages)	
Fabrics	101	2.5 times
Underwear	112	4.9 „
Milk	169	—
Vegetables	133	5.2 „
Fruits	114	3.4 „
Marine products	106	1.9 „
Bread and candies	125	12 „
Furniture	110	5.7 „
Toilet articles	146	4.4 „
Leather shoes	143	5.2 „
Watches	2.2 times	—
Radios	118 per cent	—
Sewing machines	174 „	—
Bicycles	2.7 times	—

With the rapid increase of real wages and purchasing power of the working people, the composition of commodities changed markedly.

Changes in the Composition of Commodities

(In percentages)

	1953	1956	1960
Total	100	100	100
Of which:			
Food	54	40	32
Non-food	46	60	68

In the sphere of home trade distribution bases are expanded, material-technical equipment of the food supply such as refrigeration and storing facilities improved. At the same time the procurement work is bettered.

Foreign Trade: Our country's foreign trade with socialist countries has been developing on the basis of international specialization.

Our country has concluded trade agreements with Burma, India, Indonesia, the United Arab Republic, Cuba, Yemen, Guinea and other countries. The trading companies of our country have made contracts with trading companies of many capitalist countries including Japan, Britain, West Germany and Switzerland.

Following the liberation our foreign trade made rapid progress. It shrank temporarily during the wartime, but it began to recover rapidly after the war.

Rate of Increase of the Volume of Foreign Trade
(In percentages)

	1953	1956	1960
Total volume	100	192	440
Of which:			
Volume of exports	100	210	491
Volume of imports	100	176	396

The composition of exports and imports has been steadily improved. Along with the development of industry and agriculture, industrial products including SU-50 type of lathes and processed food occupy a greater portion of export. Special machinery and equipment, oil and fats, rubber and raw materials and semi-finished goods which are not produced in our country constitute part of import.

FINANCE AND BANKING

The state budget of our country represents a popular and peaceful character. Another specific feature in our state budget lies in its stability. The taxes burdened by the population keep shrinking, whereas most of the state revenue comes from the socialist economic sector. As far as the expenditure is concerned, greater part of funds are appropriated for the national economy and social and

cultural requirements to raise the people's material and cultural living standards.

Here are figures illustrating the growth of state revenue and expenditure of funds:

Growth of State Revenue and Its Source

(In percentages)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Total revenue	100	13	32	61	123
		times	times	times	times
Of which:					
From socialist economy	45.5	75.5	61.9	74.7	97.9
From taxes burdened by the population	54.5	24.5	19.7	8.8	2.1

Growth of State Expenditure and Its Composition

(In percentages)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Total expenditure	100	15	37	71	146
		times	times	times	times
Of which:					
National economy	17.7	42.3	48.4	74.3	69.2
Social and cultural requirements	22.1	19.2	11.3	12.7	24.5

As the country's finance became stable and money circulation was stabilized, the purchasing power of the population continued to rise.

On the basis of the rapidly growing economy, the firm financial foundation and great material reserves, the Cabinet of the Republic adopted in February 1959 a decision on currency exchange with a view to further consolidating the currency system and facilitating trade. The currency exchange was done at the rate of 100 to

1 without any limitation in the amount of exchange. It signified another victory in socialist construction, putting the financial and credit system on a more sound foundation.

The Korean Central Bank which issues bank notes, the Korean Construction Funds Bank, savings offices, post offices, agricultural co-op and fishing co-op credit organs are the main financial and credit organs of the country.


The State Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Finance handles the state insurance work.

PEOPLE'S LIVING

Food, Clothing and Housing: The execution of the Five-Year Plan designed to basically solve the problems of food, clothing and housing resulted in a substantial rise in people's living. An end was put to exploitation and poverty.

Here are some impressive figures which indicate the rising people's living standards. Grain output per head of the population increased from 287 kg. in 1956 to 380 kg. in 1960. The output of fabrics per capita increased from 0.14 metre in the pre-liberation days to 19 metres in 1960.

At the canned goods section of the Pyongyang Department Store



During the Five-Year Plan period per capita consumption of food and fabrics markedly increased.

Substantial improvement was made in housing conditions of the working people during the Five-Year Plan. New, cosy, modern houses have sprung up in our towns and countryside and the state has allotted flats to factory and office workers. In the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan great efforts will be exerted to the improvement of the well-being of the working people. In the second four years, too, greater attention will be continuously directed to this end. In six or seven years the entire people will come to enjoy the bountiful life.

National Income: The steady progress of production and construction has led to an increase of the number of workers. And the rapid enhancement of labour productivity has naturally led to a new rise in the national income.

Here is the corresponding table:

Growth of National Income

(In percentages)

1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1960 compared with 1956
100	209	145	319	683	2.1 times

By the end of 1960 the total number of the workers and office employees in all fields of the national economy showed an increase of 650,000 above the figure for 1956.

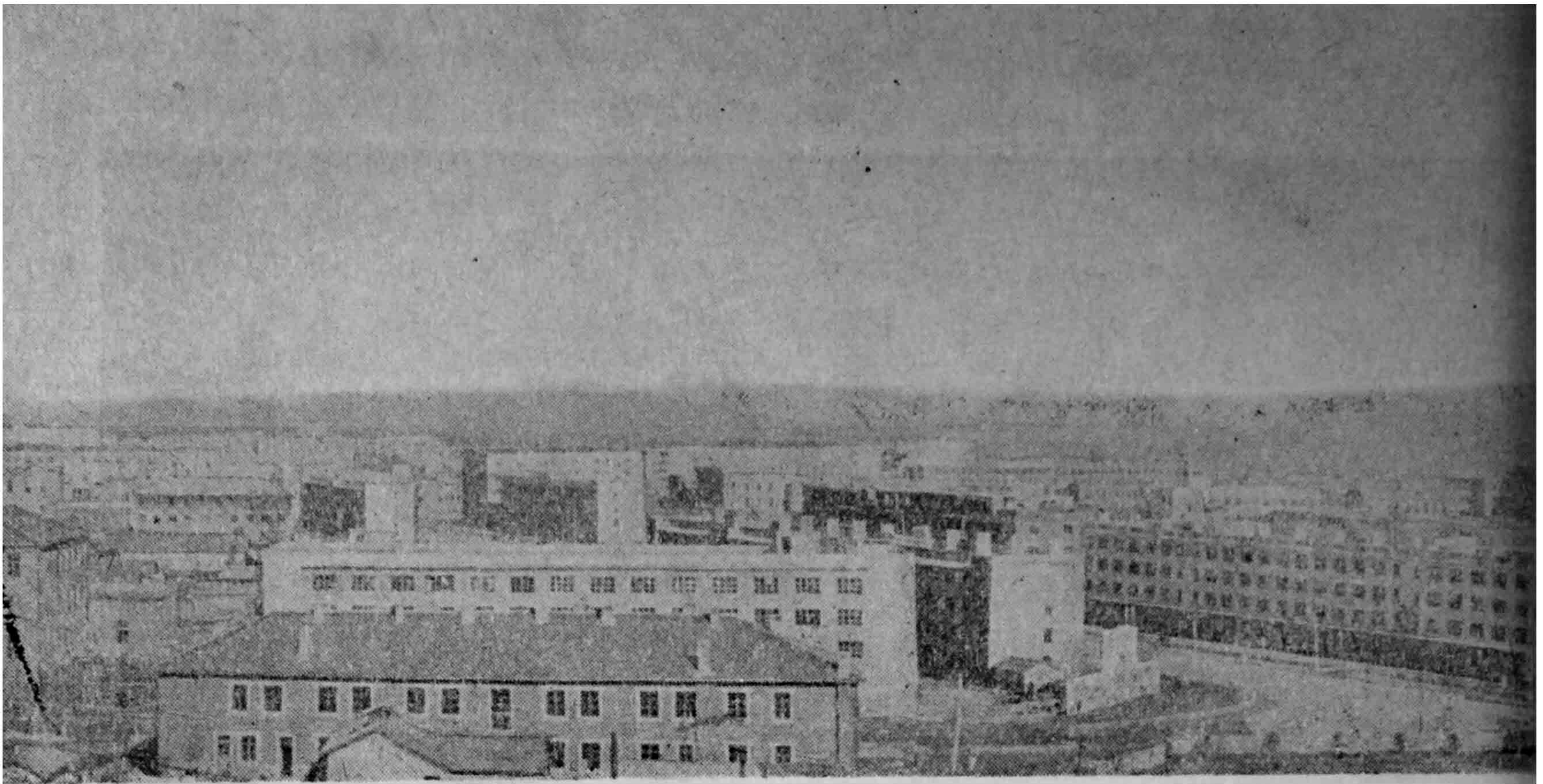
Especially, there has been the growing social activity of the working women.

In 1956 the share of working women in the total number of employees in the national economy was 20 per cent of the total and by the end of 1960 it went up to 33 per cent.

Prices: Thanks to the seven price cuts in retail commodities



On holiday



Today's Wonsan

of state and co-operative trade enforced in the postwar years, the price index continued to drop. As of the end of 1960, the retail price level showed a decrease of 7 per cent compared with 1956, and 49 per cent compared with 1953.

Wages: The post-war period witnessed four wage rises for workers and office employees.

Growth of Wages

(In percentages)

April 1954	25
November 1956	35
January 1958	10
January 1959	40

As of the end of 1960, monetary wages of the workers and office employees increased 3.9 times as against 1949, 3.7 times over 1953 and 2.3 times as against 1956.

Thanks to the growth in monetary wages and to the drop in prices as well as the sharp reduction in taxes, real incomes of the workers and office employees in 1960 increased more than two

times-compared with 1949. With the growth of expenditures for social and cultural services, free medical treatment and free education included, the material and cultural benefits which the workers and office employees receive from the state also increased.

During the Five-Year Plan period, expenditures for social and cultural measures totalled annually 300 million won on an average, or 3.1 times more than under the Three-Year Plan.

Special mention should be made of an increasing number of dependents of factory and office workers who are participating in productive, socially useful work. The number of persons in employment from a family increased from 1.2 in 1956 to 1.4 in 1960.

The increase of agricultural production, the reduction in the rate of tax-in-kind, enforcement of the system of a fixed amount of tax-in-kind, abolition of tax-in-kind on some crops cultivated in mountainous plots as well as on cotton and tobacco, lowering of irrigation fees, raise of the procurement prices of farm produce—all this naturally led to a new rise in the real incomes of the peasants in kind and cash.

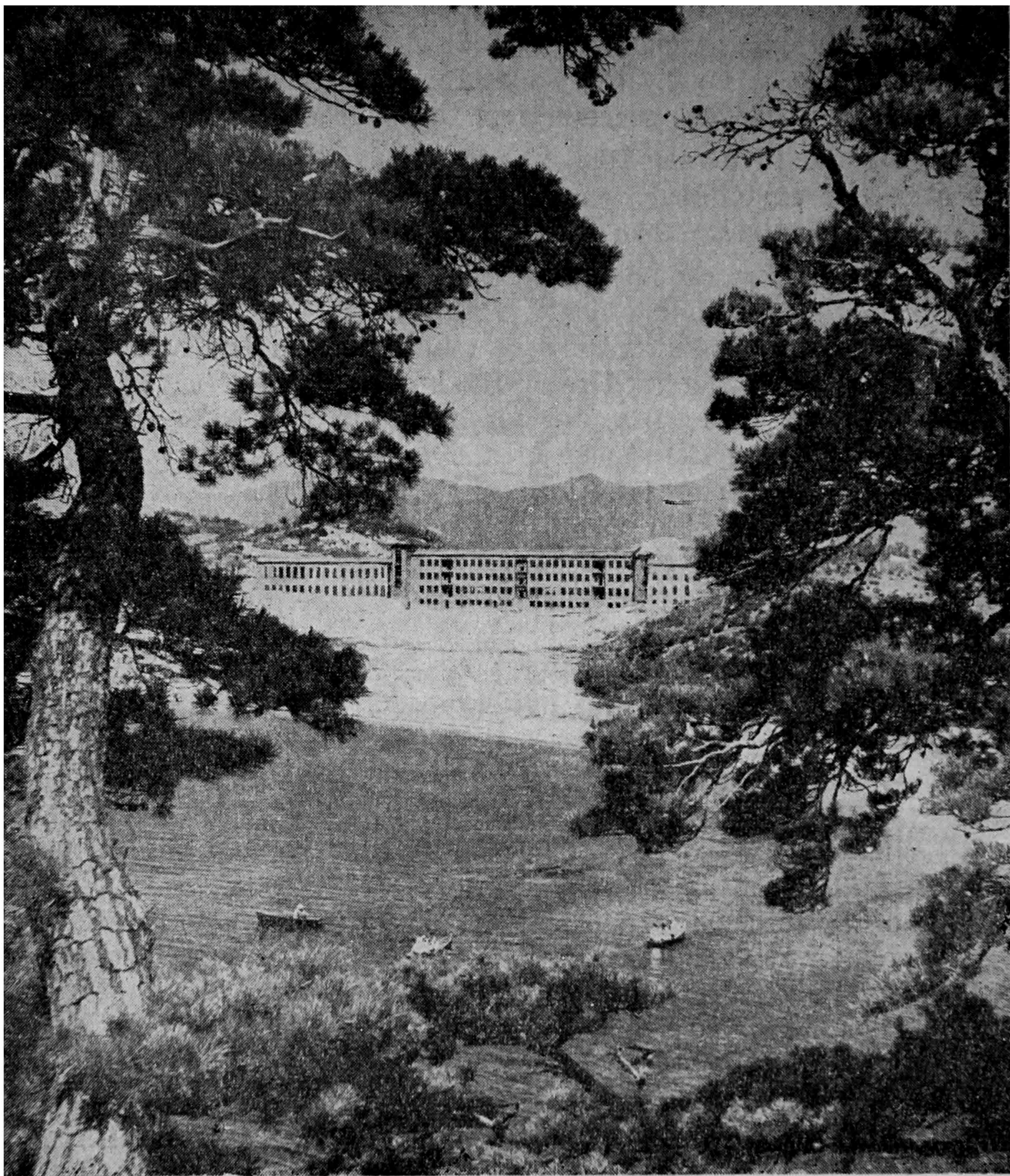
In 1960 alone, the agricultural co-operative members got benefits amounting to 220,000 tons of grain thanks to the radical decrease in the tax in farm produce and exemption from the tax-in-kind in some counties effected in the previous year. In addition the peasants enjoyed the benefit of over 100 million won in cash from the cancellation of bank loans, loans for farm machinery as well as grain loans.

Thanks to upsurge in agricultural production and profound concern of the government the income of the peasants kept increasing.

The figures are given in the following table:

Growth of Income Per Agricultural Co-op Household

	Unit	1955	1956	1958	1960
Grain	kg.	1,250	1,616	1,826	2,100
Potatoes	„	193	357	501	540
Cash	won	56	95	203	300



A number of rest homes and sanatoria are to be found along the east coast. Photo: The Hongwon Rest Home under the Heavy Industrial Commission

Thus the average co-op members today enjoy a higher standard of living than the former middle or well-to-do middle peasants.

On the basis of the remarkable growth in production the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. envisage the total abolition of tax in farm produce and income taxes from the workers and office employees in the near future. This will radically increase the real income of the working people.

State Social Insurance: In case of leave on account of sickness, injury or nursing the sick among their family members, workers and office employees are entitled to receive the benefits in the shape of state social insurance. They are paid subsidies for maternity leave, birth and funeral, and old people receive pensions. Moreover, workers and office employees enjoy paid holidays and vacation at sanatoriums, rest homes and camping places at the state expenses. Free medical treatment is given to the workers and office employees. The network of sanatoria and rest homes has been enlarged.

Here are the figures:

Increase of Sanatoria and Rest Homes

(In percentages)

1953	1956	1960
100	220	947

Every year hundreds of thousands of workers and office employees spend their holidays at rest homes and sanatoria free of charge.

Social Security: Social security provides material aid, employment and admittance to the establishments under social insurance.

Entitled to receive social security are disabled men, aged people who are all alone, cripples, dependents of armymen, disabled ex-servicemen, bereft families of revolutionaries and patriotic martyrs and orphans. And schools for disabled ex-servicemen and sons and daughters of revolutionaries and patriotic martyrs, asylums for the aged and orphanages, elementary institute for bereft children, schools for the blind and the dumb are run by the state.

Even if one who is entitled to permanent social security takes

any job, he will continuously receive the subsidy in addition to his regular pay.

Protection of Mothers and Children: Working women are granted maternity leave, 35 days before and 42 days after confinement, and they can go to maternity home at the government expense.

For the working women and their children, a great number of creches and kindergartens are established in factories, enterprises and agricultural co-ops. Meals are provided for these children at the government expense.

Keeping pace with the increasing number of working women, daily nurseries and kindergartens have rapidly grown in numbers.

Growth of Nurseries and Kindergartens

	1949	1956	1960
Daily nurseries	12	224	7,626
Kindergartens	116	173	4,470

Public Health: In our public health work, stress is laid on prophylaxis and improvement of sanitary condition in work places and homes.

Increase of Doctors and Public Health Facilities

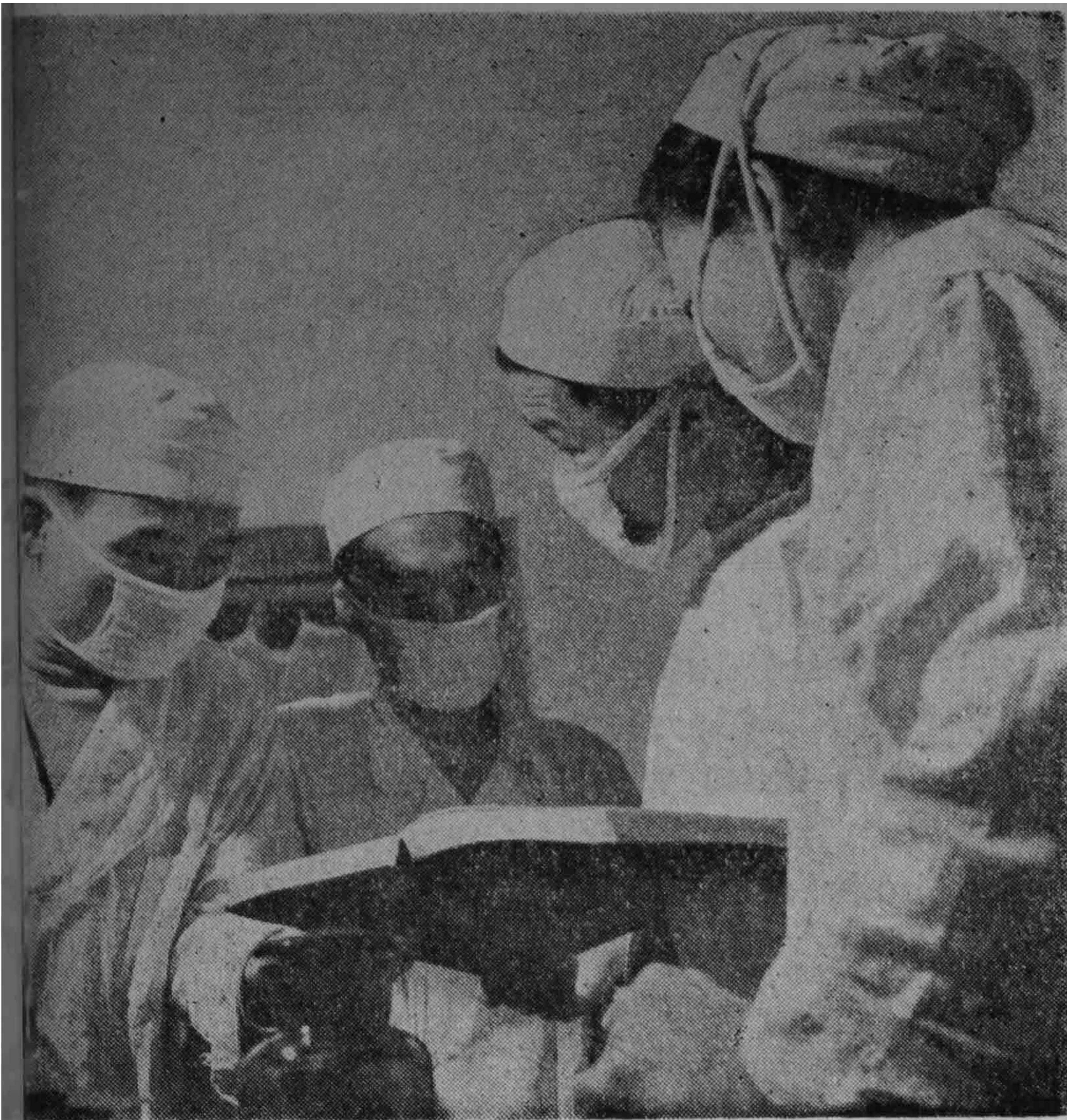
(In percentages)

	1946	1949	1956	1960
Doctors	100	2.1 times	5.6 times	12 times
Hospitals	100	2.1 ..	3.7 ..	5.3 ..
Beds	100	3.3 ..	9 ..	16 ..
Hospitals for outpatients	100	9.2 ..	14 ..	47 ..

Today there is no village without clinic.

It was in 1953 that the universal free medical treatment was put into practice.

For the prevention of epidemics, there is the Central Sanitation Station under the Ministry of Public Health. There are the Central Sanitation Guiding Committee as a social organization and



he staff members of the Surgery Department of the Hospital attached to the Heungnam Chemical Fertilizer Factory were awarded the title of twice Chullima Work-team for the deepest love towards human-being

State Sanitation Inspectors' Office. These organizations have their branches in every province, county and work place.

The production of medicine also increased sharply.

The following table shows the growth of pharmaceutical industry:

(In percentages)

1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
100	11 times	15 times	29 times	295 times

CULTURE

EDUCATION

After liberation the colonial education system of Japanese imperialism was completely wiped out, and a new democratic educational system instituted. Education based on the scientific contents and Marxism-Leninism made rapid progress. Right after liberation there were some 2,300,000 illiterates. But by 1949, the pre-war year, illiteracy was removed in the main. In 1949 the student body of primary school grew 1.7 times above the figure for 1944, the pre-liberation year, and junior and senior middle schools 24.6 times. The number of students of special secondary schools grew 3.9 times over 1946. Institutes of higher learning which were new for the country numbered 15 including Kim Il Sung University. And it was planned to enforce universal compulsory primary education in the 1950 school year, but it could not be realized due to the war provoked by the U.S. imperialists. Even during the difficult wartime, every effort was made to keep going classes from university down to primary school. Many were sent abroad for study to prepare for the post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economy.

Since the termination of the hostilities, education has made big strides. The compulsory primary education system came into effect in 1956. In 1958, three years earlier than scheduled, universal compulsory middle school education was enforced.

Preparations are being made for a compulsory nine-year education system including technical training which will come into effect in the Seven-Year Plan period.

In the 1960-61 school year the students of over 8,500 schools at all levels numbered 2,530,000.

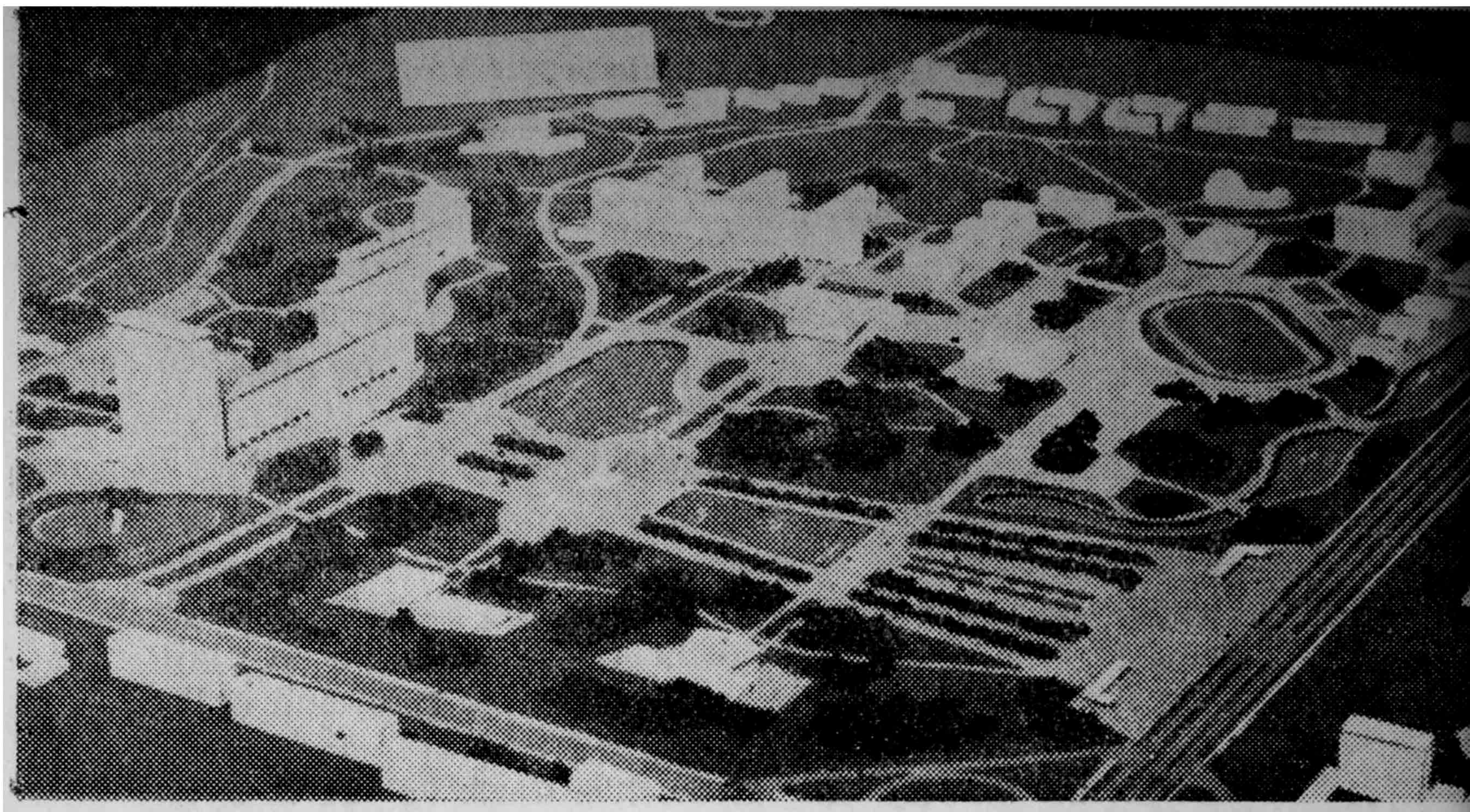
Increase of Students

	1946	1960
Total	1,290,000	2,530,000
Of which:		
Institutes of higher learning	3,000	97,000
Secondary and higher specialized schools	30,000	110,000
Technical schools	—	280,000

The state provides every material help to the students. Particularly, students of secondary special schools and institutes of higher learning receive regularly scholarship from the state and enjoy

A view of the main building of the Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute





A model of Kim Il Sung University to be enlarged. The university will have a 22-storeyed building and class rooms with the total floor space of 300,000 square metres

the benefits of fine dormitories. Every opportunity for education is provided for those students who come over to North Korea from South Korea or from Japan. A government decision was adopted to raise by 40 per cent on an average scholarship beginning with January 1, 1959, and to abolish from April 1959 tuition fees with the aim of creating more favourable conditions in their study and giving young people greater opportunities for higher education.

At present the raising of the general educational level of the working people poses as one of the most important questions in pushing ahead with the cultural revolution. Illiteracy has been wiped out, but their general education level must be raised to that of primary and junior middle school graduates or higher. To this end, already large numbers of the working people's schools and working people's middle schools were established with the enrolment of 840,000 as of the end of 1960. In the countryside, there are 4,100 working people's schools with an enrolment of some

500,000 and some 1,750 middle working people's schools with more than 83,000 students.

Training technical personnel and raising the workers' technical standard will play an important role in our cultural revolution.

During the past 15 years since liberation over 100,000 specialists and technicians have been turned out. If the all-round technical innovation is to be accelerated, by the end of 1967 over 460,000 technicians and specialists with secondary education and 176,000 engineers and specialists with higher education must be brought up.

In 1959, 15 institutes of higher learning came into being. Then 24 technical institutes and 11 communist institutes were opened in 1960 at big factories, enterprises, agro-stock farms to provide the workers and peasants with an opportunity to study without leaving the job. As of June 1961, there are 78 institutes of higher learning in the country. Over 70 per cent of the students enrolled at the higher educational establishments are taking special courses in natural sciences and engineering.

Today, the country's education line is to strengthen technical education and bring education closer to productive labour. Thus our factories, enterprises, agro-stock farms are becoming not only a base of production, but also a firm base for training technical personnel and national cadres.

Students are being trained to possess a wide range of knowledge, tested in theory and practice. An intensified struggle is on to remove formalism and dogmatism from the content of teaching and establish national identity. Moreover, they are being educated with communist ideology and revolutionary traditions. They are being trained and tempered into new intellectuals armed with Marxism-Leninism and the Party ideological system.

SCIENCE

The ranks of our scientists, armed with Marxism-Leninism and steeled in the arduous Fatherland Liberation War

and in the post-war reconstruction, are constantly growing. They are true people's scientists who serve the interests of the people and who devote all their zeal and knowledge to socialist construction.

Our scientists aim, first of all, at solving the urgent problem raised in the course of socialist construction, at developing the rich heritages of science of our country and at applying creatively the

Casting aside the mystery and conservative notions about science, the scientists of our country are going to factories and the countryside to do research work by linking their work with actual production. Moreover, they are aiding and encouraging the workers in every way to advance new ideas and inventions.

Our scientists maintain close contacts with various scientific organizations of the fraternal countries and joint research work is going on.

There are the following scientific institutions in the country:

The Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under which there are the following research institutes: Physics Research Institute, Mathematics Research Institute, Engineering Research Institute, Mechanization and Automation Research Institute, Central Metallurgical Research Institute, Central Fuel Research Institute, Biology Research Institute, Geology and Geography Research Institute, Economics and Law Research Institute, History Research Institute, Classics Research Institute, Linguistics and Literature Research Institute, Archeology and Ethnology Research Institute.

The Hamheung branch of the Academy of Sciences maintains: Chemistry Research Institute, Chemical Industry Research Institute, Central Analytical Bureau. Under the ministries are: Agro-Science Commission, Medical Science Research Institute, Central Electricity Research Institute, Central Research Institute of Light Industry Commission.

Altogether 26 scientific research institutes are set up in institutes of higher learning while two-year course was opened for producing doctors.

The Academy of Sciences also maintains the Commission for Compilation of Technical Terms and Astronomical Observatory.

Besides these scientific organizations, there are the Commission for Conferment of State Degree and Professorship under the Ministry of Higher Education and the Commission for Authorization of Technical Qualifications under the Cabinet. In Korea there are such degrees and professorships: Academician and Corresponding member of Academy, Doctor (Sc. D.), Master, Professor, and Associate Professor.

People's Prizes are awarded every year to those scientist and technical personnel who achieved outstanding successes.

PRESS AND RADIO

To meet the growing demand of the heightening political enthusiasm and ever rising living standard of the people, the country's press and radio are developing by leaps and bounds.

Increase of Publications (In percentages)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Newspapers	100	289	146	244	353
Magazines	100	12 times	645	41 times	94 times
Books	100	605	453	15 times	33 times
Textbooks	100	197	59	297	465

Classical books on Marxism-Leninism and Selected Works of Kim Il Sung and other Marxist-Leninist works on the Korean revolution as well as documents published by the Parties of the fraternal countries are being systematically published.

In line with the rapidly advancing economy, more books on natural science and engineering have been printed and a considerable rise has been noted in the number of books on social and political science and on literature and arts.

Increase of Titles of Books in 1960	(1953 = 100)
Social and political science	287
Natural science	411
Science and technology	571
Literature and arts	531

News Agency: Korean Central News Agency.

Newspapers: The main newspapers of the country are: Rodong Shinmoon (Organ of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea), Minjoo Chosun (Organ of the Presidium of the Supreme People's

Assembly and the Cabinet), Chokook Tongil (Organ of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland), Pyongyang Shinmoon, Rodongja (Worker) Shinmoon, Nongmin (Peasant) Shinmoon, Minjoo Chungnyun (Democratic Youth), Sonyun (Juvenile) Shinmoon, Moonhak Shinmoon (Literary Paper), Kisoolkyungje (Technology and Economy) Shinmoon. Every province has its local paper, while factories and enterprises publish their own papers.

Magazines: Theoretical magazines—Keunroja (working people), Problems of Peace and Socialism translated from “World Marxist Review.” Scientific and technological magazines—Technology and Science, Mechanization of Agriculture, Economic Knowledge, Historical Science, Korean Language, Korean Medicine, Engineering Industry, Chemical Industry, Food Industry, Fabrics and Daily Necessaries Industry and others. Popular magazines—Worker, Communist Education, Chullima, Youth Life, Korean Women, Hwalsal (Arrow) and others. Literary magazines—Korean Literature, Korean Arts, Korean Music, Korean Fine Arts, Korean Film, and others. Foreign languages magazines—New Korea (monthly in Russian and Chinese), Korea Today (monthly in English and Japanese), Korea (pictorial in Korean, Russian, Chinese, English, French and Japanese).

Publishing Houses: Korean Workers' Party Publishing House, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Educational Books and Textbooks Publishing House, University Textbooks Publishing House, State Publishing House, Publishing House of the General Federation of Literature and Arts of Korea, Democratic Youth Publishing House, Fine Arts Publishing House, Physical Culture and Sports Publishing House, Children's Books Publishing House, and publishing houses for heavy industry, light industry, agriculture, construction, transport books.

Radio: The Korean Central Radio Broadcasting Committee and several local broadcasting committees. In addition to the radio receiving network the wire-relay sets are installed in cities, towns, factories and agricultural co-ops. Broadcasting hours: from 0500 to 0200. Radio programmes in foreign languages: in Russian, Chinese, Japanese and English.

LITERATURE AND ARTS

Socialist realism is the only creative method of our literature and arts dedicated to the country's peaceful unification, to the victory of socialism and Communism, to peace and to the friendship and unity among nations. The writers and artists of our country serve the interests of the people and the state. They study profoundly the people and their life—the true source of their creation. To depict truly the people's life our writers and artists live with the workers and peasants at the factories and in the countryside.

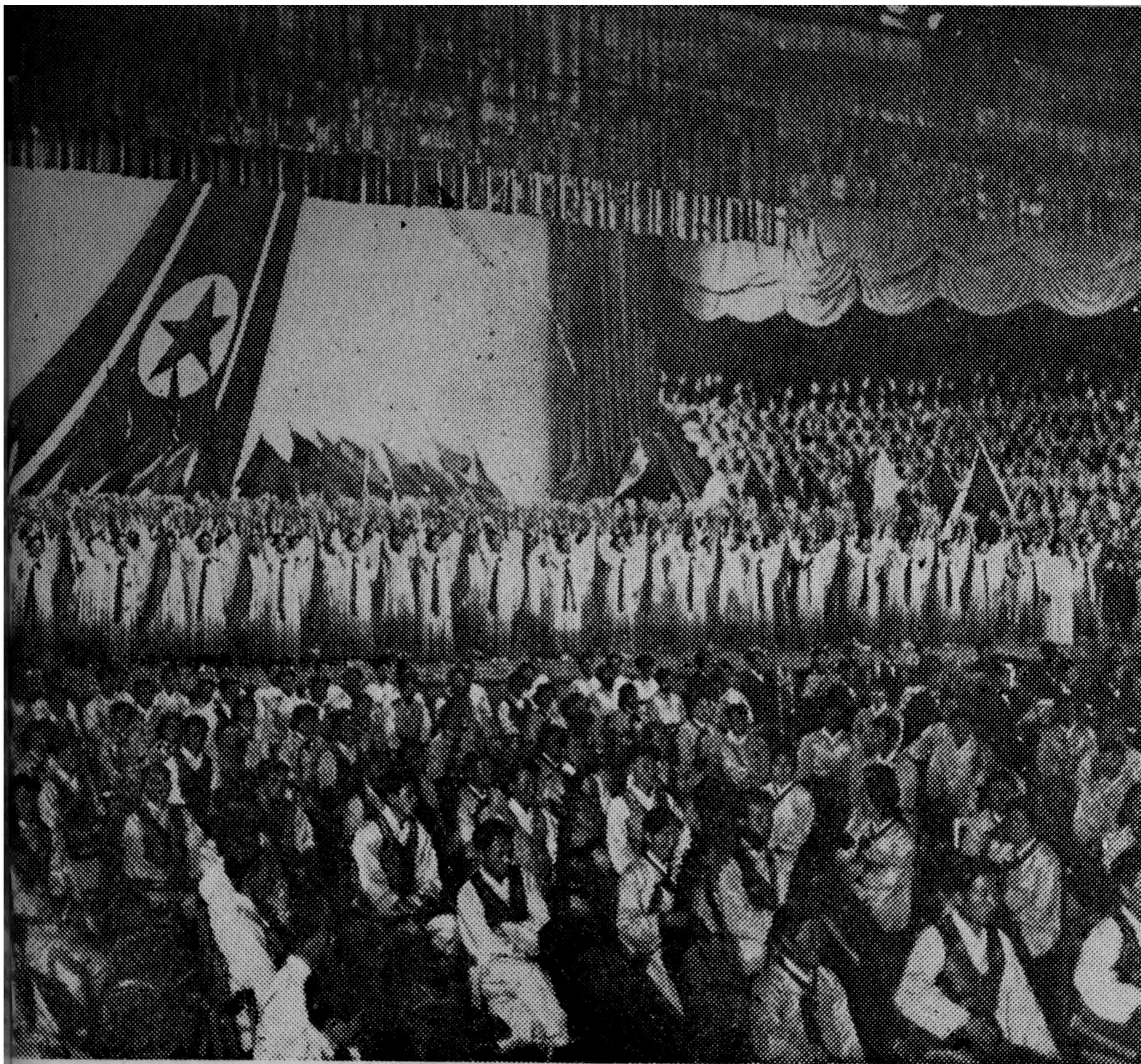
The great upsurge in the country's socialist construction has brought about a big leap not only in the political and economic fields, but also in the domains of literature and arts.

Today, the writers and artists are doing their utmost to reflect the spirit of our era and create models of communists in their works.

Our literature and arts depicting the lofty inner life of the anti-Japanese partisan revolutionaries in the 30's who thought and acted in a communist way, and of the Chullima riders, heroes of our times and red fighters of the Workers' Party of Korea, inspire our people to a more strenuous struggle for socialism-communism. For the further development of our national culture they are studying and learning classical Korean literature and arts, while introducing the best literature and arts of the advanced countries and the world classics.

The national cultural heritages which enjoy a long history and the literature and art of the Korean Association of Proletarian Literature and Arts (KAP), and, in particular, the traditions of revolutionary literature and art formed in the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 30's—all this is the precious main-spring in the development of our literature and arts.

At the same time, our writers and artists are resolutely fighting against national nihilism, cosmopolitanism, naturalism, formalism and all other expressions of reactionary literature and arts. They oppose vehemently the anti-popular, reactionary literature



The last scene from the music and dance epic
"Glorious Is Our Fatherland" performed by 3,000
artists. It was awarded the People's Prize

and arts in South Korea while rejecting embellishment, distortion, formalism or vulgarization of the reality.

Our literature and arts with a rich ideological and artistic content enjoy popularity at home and abroad.

Quite a few of our literary works, classic and modern, are translated into many foreign languages. Our art troupes travelled far and wide. Our artists held exhibitions in foreign countries and a great number of Korean films are shown in various countries. Many medals were won by Korean participants in the World Youth and Student Festivals.

Among the organizations of literature and arts are the General Federation of Literature and Arts of Korea and organizations under it.

Theatrical Organizations: National Art Theatre, State Drama Theatre, Actors' Theatre, State Art Theatre, Dance Theatre, State Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, State Chorus, Children's Art Theatre, Acrobatic Theatre, Pyongyang Municipal Art Theatre and its puppet show group. Besides these organizations, the Korean People's Army, and the Ministries of Home Affairs and Transport maintain their own art groups, and in provinces (or

The national instrumental orchestra





A scene from the "Dance with Bongsun" (phoenix-fan)

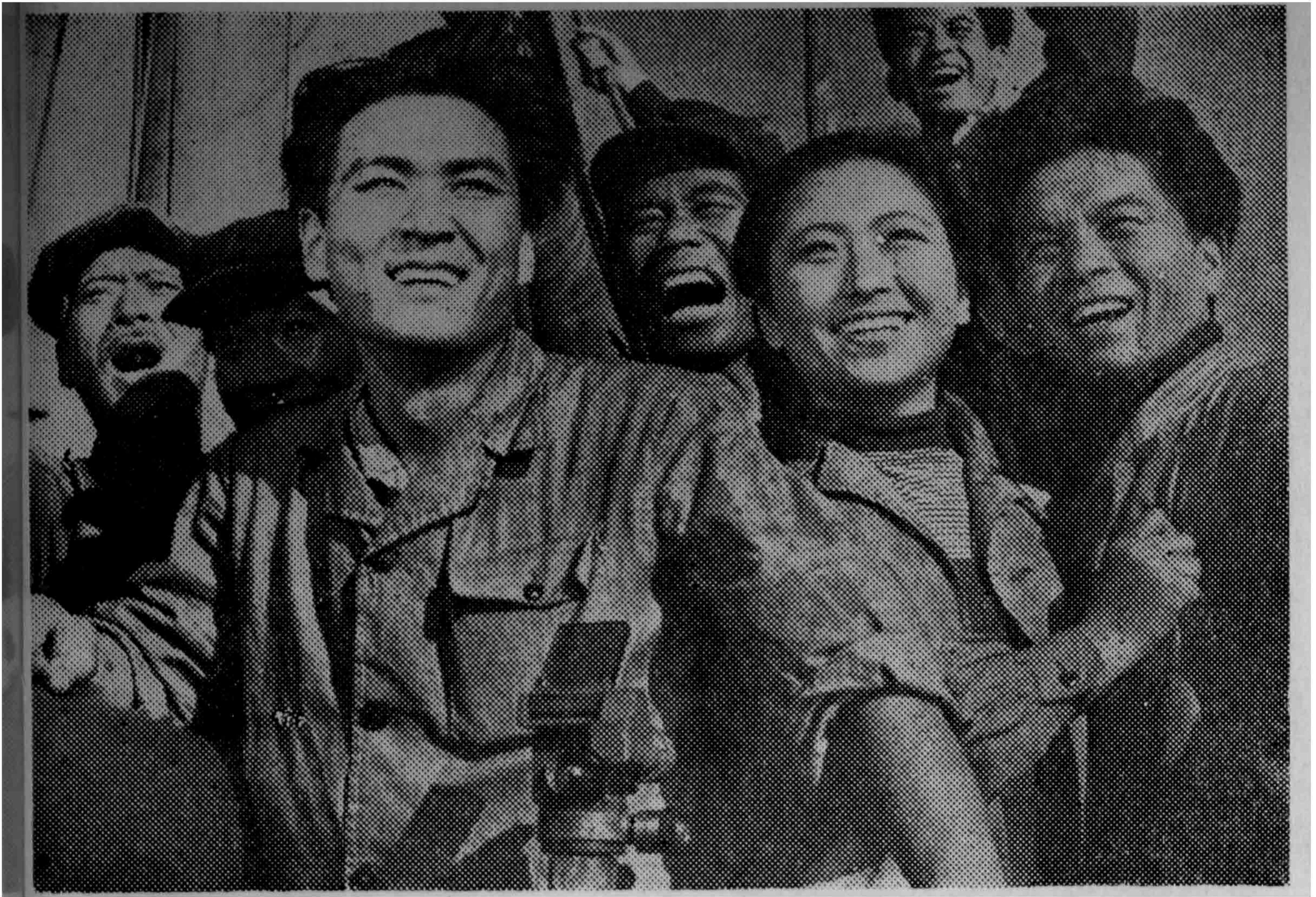


A scene from the drama, "Sunflower" describing the unyielding spirit of a woman partisan in the '30s

cities) there are also art theatres.

The Korean Feature Film Studio, Korean Documentary Film Studio and the Scenario Writing House are the main organizations of cinema.

There are also a theatrical supplies manufacturing centre, and art, handicraft and embroidery research institutes under the Light Industry Commission.



A still from the feature film, "Youths on the Seagull Boat." This film represents Chullima riders of our era

For training young musicians, dancers, actors there are the State Literary Institute, State Conservatory, Fine Arts Institute, State Drama and Film Institute, State Dancing School.

Writers and artists are well provided by the state. They are awarded, according to their merits, titles of People's Artist and Merited Artist. And every year outstanding literary and art works are given People's Prize.

FACILITIES FOR POPULAR CULTURE

Facilities for mass culture play an important role in the cultural revolution.

In factories, shops, offices, farms and in the town communities democratic publicity halls or clubs were built after liberation and the number is constantly growing. As of June 1961, the num-



A view of the newly built Pyongyang Grand Theatre with the total floor space of 30,000 square metres

ber of democratic publicity halls and clubs stood at over 13,000.

In these establishments the toiling masses cultivate communist ideology and moral traits, and study the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic. They serve to popularize technical knowhow and to raise the level of general knowledge of the toiling masses.

Also these establishments are the centre of the cultural activities of the working people. Activities of cultural circles are becoming more brisk. Since liberation the popular cultural activities have been developing by leaps and bounds.

Workers, peasants, students and army men use these facilities for their circle activities. There are literary, music, dance, drama, fine arts, film and embroidery and other circles.

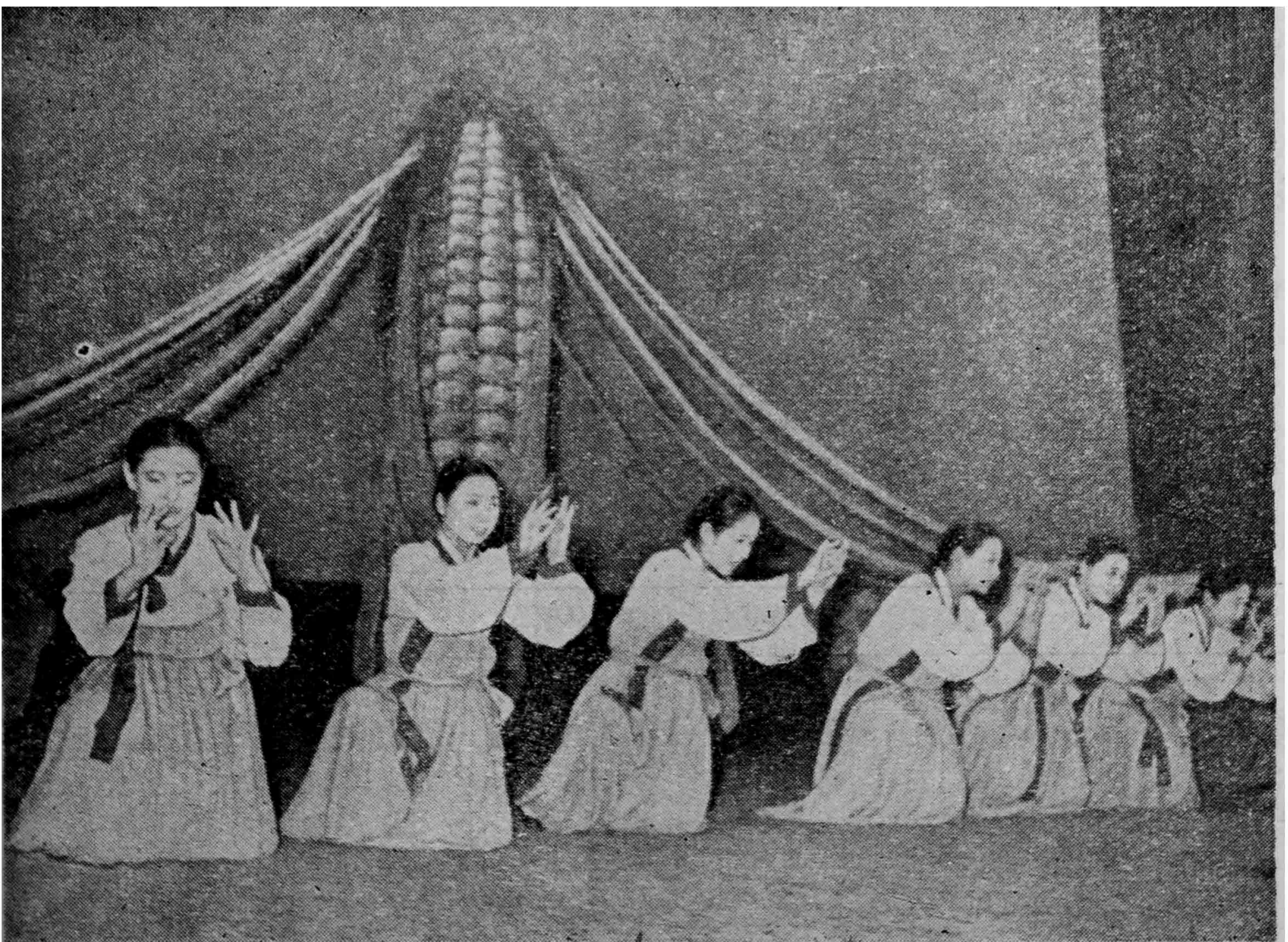
Growth of Circles and Their Members

	1949	1957	1960
Circles	7,000	73,000	62,800*
Members	96,000	1,058,000	1,252,000

* The number of these circles was reduced due to the amalgamation of agricultural co-ops.

Such very marked progress in the popular mass culture and arts is attributable to the consistent guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government and to constant and effective assistance from professional writers and artists.

The circle members of the Wooshi Agricultural Co-op performing the dance of their own production "Girls Weaving Fabrics." They were awarded special prize at the Art Contest of Agricultural Co-ops held in 1960



Theatres and Cinemas: Between 1957 and 1960, 137 theatres and cinema houses were built. Among them were the Pyongyang Grand Theatre, a majestic architecture in traditional style furnished with modern stage facilities, and the Youth Open-air Theatre with a seating capacity of 20,000. The State Feature Film Studio has been extended, with the result that the production of feature films increased 2.3 times over 1956.

Growth of Theatres and Cinemas

(In percentages)

	1946	1949	1956	1960
Theatres	100	550	650	750
Seats	100	554	630	1,621
Cinemas	100	136	306	496
Seats	100	136	206	375

Detachments of professional art organizations and over 400 mobile projector teams take their tour of mountainous areas, rural villages and enterprises where there are no regular theatres or cinemas.

Libraries and Museums: The State Central Library, Library of the Academy of Sciences, Kim Il Sung University Library are the main ones.

Besides, in every province, city and county or district there are libraries while factories and villages maintain their own libraries.

Increase of Libraries and Books

(In percentages)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Libraries	100	3 times	5 times	5.3 times	5.3 times
Books	100	3 times	4.8 times	32 times	57 times

There was only one museum when the country was liberated in 1945, but the number went up to 18 in 1960. The Korean Revolutionary Museum, the Central Historical Museum, Ethnographical Museum, Fine Arts Museum, and the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial are some of the main ones. Besides these, the Room for the Study of the History of the Workers' Party of Korea is to be found in factories, enterprises, schools, army barracks and town communities.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS

The entire people are encouraged to take part in sports and physical culture. The object is to train the working people and youth to be healthy socialist builders who have active and optimistic character.

Shin Keum Dan, who broke the world record in the women's 400 metres and 800 metres races, won the first place at the 1961 Znamensky Brothers Memorial Meet held in Moscow



All towns, villages, working places and schools throughout the country have their primary physical culture and sports organizations enrolling the broad masses, and the membership is growing with every passing year.

Increase of Primary Physical Culture and Sports Organizations

(In percentages)

	1955	1958	1960
Number of organizations	100	149	227
Membership	100	269	614

In the post-war years, some 4,500 stadiums and playgrounds of various sizes, including the Moranbong Stadium with a seating capacity of 70,000 in Pyongyang, over 10,000 volleyball and basketball courts were either restored or newly built. Besides the Physical Culture Institute, there are schools for physical culture and sports to train young people. The number of these schools increased from 66 in 1958 to 150 in 1960.

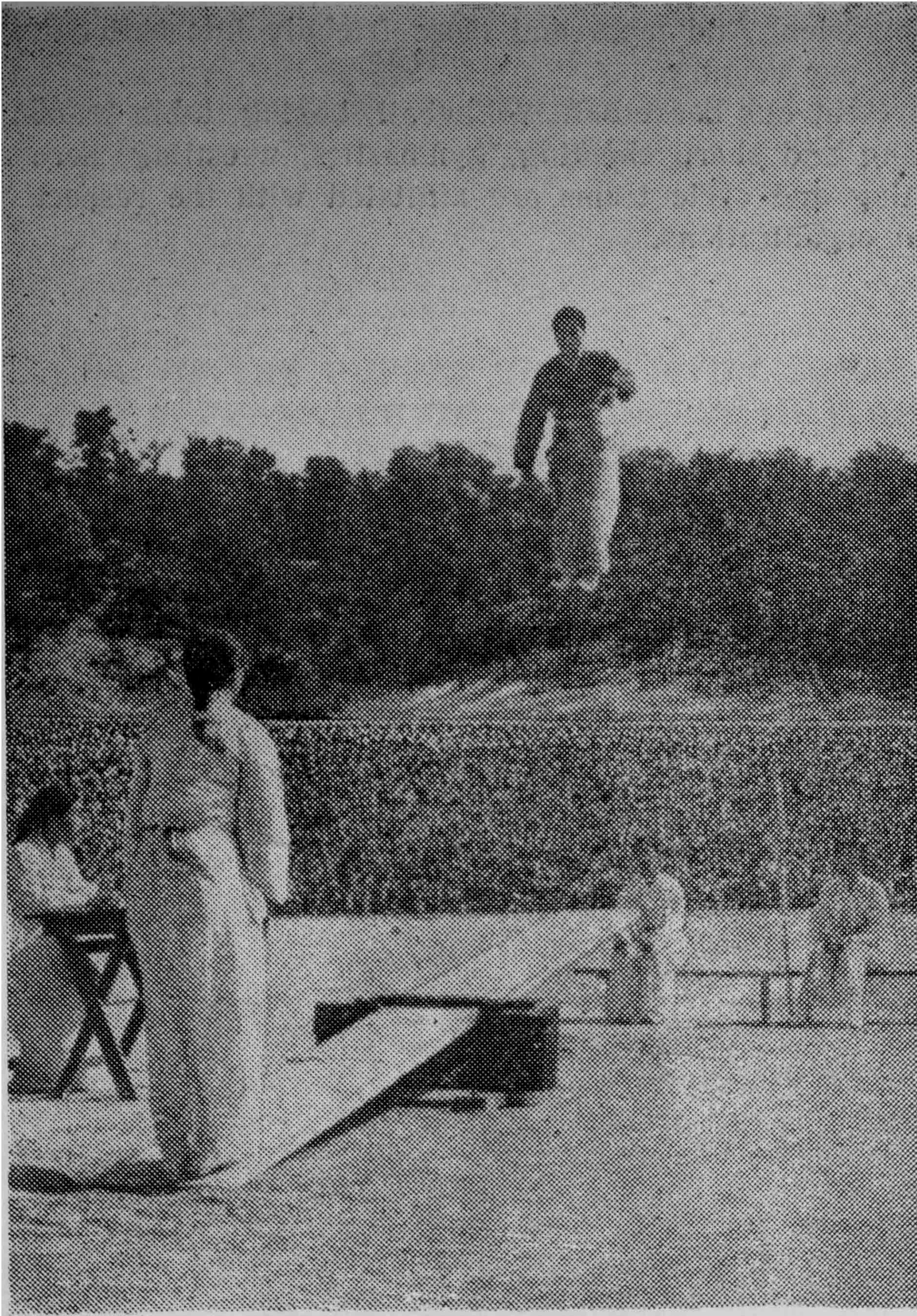
A physical culture institute and a central medical centre for sportsmen were opened for the promotion of physical culture.

Physical examinations are held regularly, and by the end of 1960, 667,496 young people exceeded the 1st, 2nd and juvenile standards.

The athletes are classified into Merited Athlete, Master of Sports, and Athletes of First and Second Classes. The number of Masters of Sports increased 11 times in 1960 as against the 1956 figure.

Mass physical culture and sports programme is becoming more active every year. Particularly, such Korean traditional games as wrestling and swinging are very popular.

Our sportsmen also achieved good results on the international arena. We maintain mutual contacts with sports organizations of



Seesawing is a favorite national game of our country

various countries. And more and more friendly international games are held in our country.

At present our basketball, volleyball, boxing, table tennis, football, skating and sharp shooting, gymnastics, wrestling, aeronautic, weight-lifting and cycle teams are affiliated with the respective international organizations.

PRESENT SITUATION IN SOUTH KOREA UNDER U.S. OCCUPATION

COLLAPSE OF THE PUPPET CHANG MYUN GOVERNMENT AND APPEARANCE OF THE FASCIST MILITARY DICTATORSHIP

Collapse of the Puppet Chang Myun Government: U.S. imperialists were panic-stricken when their colonial rule sustained a staggering blow in South Korea by the popular uprising of the patriotic-minded people in April 1960. As they rushed to put down the angry people who had risen in revolt against them for rights to existence, democracy, a new government and a new life, the U.S. imperialists hastily shifted the blame for misgovernment to Syngman Rhee, in an attempt to evade the responsibility for the disastrous consequences of their colonial rule in South Korea over 15 years.

Then, they busied themselves to create a false impression that things would be improved and misgovernment done away with when a new "parliament" and a new "government" were installed. They made thus every effort to prop up the decayed pillars of their colonial rule.

But things remained just the same as before. The people saw nothing in the "elections" of July 29, 1960, to the "House of Representatives" and the "House of Councillors" different from those held in the days of the Syngman Rhee government, of which fraud, terrorism and suppression were typical. And nothing changed with the composition of both "Houses," the Fifth "House of Representatives" and the First "House of Councillors" had no seat for representatives of the workers and peasants. (The "House of Council-

lors” was elected for the first time only after the fall of Syngman Rhee, because the Rhee clique had deliberately sabotaged its elections in total disregard of the provisions of the revised 1952 “Constitution,” which laid down a bicameral system, in their endeavour to maintain their own faction in power.) More than 80 per cent of the Lower House seats and over 60 per cent of the Upper House seats went to the landlords, capitalists, reactionary bureaucrats (high-ranking police, army officers and government officials.) The rest was occupied by those who were closely linked up with them—their political and ideological apologists such as reactionary lawyers, journalists, educationists, physicians, etc.

But it is very suggestive that with all their efforts for suppression and restrictive measures, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique were unable to check the advance of the “reformists” who favour the country’s unification without foreign interference and intercourses between North and South Korea.

Distribution of Parliamentary Seats Among Political Parties

(As of July 29, 1960)

	House of Re- presentatives	House of Councillors
Democratic Party	175	30
Independents	50	21
Social Masses Party	4	1
Hankook Social Party	1	1
United Party	1	—
Liberal Party	2	4
General Federation of Fellow Reformists	—	1
Total	233	58

True, there was seemingly a change in the composition of the “parliament”—transition of the majority of seats in both Houses from Syngman Rhee’s “Liberal Party” to Chang Myun’s Democratic

Party." But the social basis of the puppet "parliament" and its class character remained unchanged.

Chang Myun was installed in power with the new U.S. inspired "parliament" as its footing, revealing its true colours more clearly as a tool of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and as an exploiter and oppressor of the South Korean people.

In an effort to fortify the shaky foundation of their colonial rule, and to tighten their control of South Korea the Chang Myun clique, catering to the U.S. imperialists, framed up a 'ROK-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement' in February 1961 under the pretext of simplification of former "agreements."

The predatory and aggressive nature of this "agreement" comes to light when one casts even a cursory glance over its content. It was the worst of all the traitorous "agreements" ever concluded between the U.S. imperialists and the puppet government; the new "agreement" contained still more shackling and humiliating terms, giving the U.S. imperialists a free hand to take a firmer grip on the lever of control of all the political, economic and military affairs in South Korea. They pleaded that all this was necessary to clear the way for U.S. aid. What is more, it provided complete extraterritoriality even for U.S. merchants and their families. Besides, it reaffirmed the validity of all the existing aggressive ROK-U.S. military agreements including the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty," which stipulate the rights of the U.S. imperialists to permanent stationing of their troops and establishment of military bases all over South Korea, while binding the puppet government to place everything it could afford—men and materials—at the service of the U.S. imperialists to facilitate their aggressive aims.

The entire Korean people strongly protested against and denounced this aggressive "agreement" as a "country-selling deal," for it was designed to give greater opportunities for the aggressors to intensify their colonial rule over South Korea, rob it and exploit its people with increasing greed and build more military bases there. In spite of all this, the Chang Myun clique railroaded the "agreement" through the puppet "parliament" in February 1961.

In addition, they tried everything to invite the U.S.-patronized Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea. They did not scruple to

“welcome a Japanese M.P. group” last May, which was nothing but an advance agent of Japanese militarists who are obsessed by the delirious idea of “recapturing” Korea.

This traitorous acts of the Chang Myun clique evoked growing indignation among the popular masses of South Korea, who came out with a firmer resolution against dependence on foreign powers for settling their own affairs. Dismayed at matters taking an unwelcome turn, the Chang Myun clique hurried to check the march of events; they decided it was time to return to the methods of Syngman Rhee—fascist terrorism and despotism—with multiplied ferocity.

When the two notorious bills on the “temporary anti-communist special law” and the “law regulating assembly and demonstrations,” which were drawn up under the instruction of the U.S. imperialists, ran up against strong protest and rebuff from the South Korean people, the Chang Myun clique substituted a “revised national security law”—a retrogressive revision of the former “national security law”—for the abortive “temporary anti-communist special law,” and made desperate efforts to rush it, together with the bill on the “law regulating assembly and demonstration,” through the “parliament.”

Once the “revised national security law” is passed, it should be perfectly clear that all the patriotic activities of the South Korean people against the traitorous, criminal acts of the puppet group and their fight for negotiations and intercourse between the North and the South and for peaceful unification would be labelled as “offence against the state”; all the political parties and public organizations that are not to the liking of the U.S.-backed puppet clique would be subjected to cruel repression as “treasonous organizations,” their members, and sympathizers and those who are going to organize political parties and social organizations for patriotic activities liable to rigid retaliatory penalties including capital punishment. The authors of those outrageous laws even threaten people with heavy punishments in case they take part in the aforementioned activities or “support, encourage or sympathize with them.”

Not content with the draconic laws already in force, the U.S.

imperialists and the Chang Myun clique tried every way to enact the "law regulating assembly and demonstration," so they might handcuff and fetter the South Korean people completely.

For all their attempts to save the catastrophic situation the Chang Myun clique failed to prevent the economy from going bankrupt, and were unable to find a solution to the aggravating political and economic crisis in South Korea.

To save the disastrous South Korean situation and deliver the people from the dire plight is inconceivable without relying on the powerful democratic base built in the northern part of the Republic.

The South Korean people saw a programme of action for their future struggle for the unification of the country in the proposals set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung in his report made at the celebration meeting of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation, and in the proposals advanced, on the basis of Premier's proposals, by the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Unable to bear the stifling condition any longer, the South Korean people, encouraged by the enormous achievements accomplished in the northern part of the Republic and by the unification programme, came out with determination in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country without foreign interference and for economic and cultural exchanges between North and South Korea, under the slogans: "The only way to life lies in unification," "Yankees, go home!"

Workers, peasants, youth and students of South Korea unfolded a powerful anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggle in demand of the rights to existence, freedom and democracy in the forms of strike and demonstration.

The panic-stricken U.S. imperialists had to turn to the military fascist rule in their attempt to find a way out.

Appearance of the "Military Regime": The fascist elements in the South Korean puppet army staged on May 16, 1961 a military coup and established a military regime. Rulers of the "military regime" who seized all the governmental, legislative, judicial and administrative powers disbanded forcibly the "National Assembly"

“welcome a Japanese M.P. group” last May, which was nothing but an advance agent of Japanese militarists who are obsessed by the delirious idea of “recapturing” Korea.

This traitorous acts of the Chang Myun clique evoked growing indignation among the popular masses of South Korea, who came out with a firmer resolution against dependence on foreign powers for settling their own affairs. Dismayed at matters taking an unwelcome turn, the Chang Myun clique hurried to check the march of events; they decided it was time to return to the methods of Syngman Rhee—fascist terrorism and despotism—with multiplied ferocity.

When the two notorious bills on the “temporary anti-communist special law” and the “law regulating assembly and demonstrations,” which were drawn up under the instruction of the U.S. imperialists, ran up against strong protest and rebuff from the South Korean people, the Chang Myun clique substituted a “revised national security law”—a retrogressive revision of the former “national security law”—for the abortive “temporary anti-communist special law,” and made desperate efforts to rush it, together with the bill on the “law regulating assembly and demonstration,” through the “parliament.”

Once the “revised national security law” is passed, it should be perfectly clear that all the patriotic activities of the South Korean people against the traitorous, criminal acts of the puppet group and their fight for negotiations and intercourse between the North and the South and for peaceful unification would be labelled as “offence against the state”; all the political parties and public organizations that are not to the liking of the U.S.-backed puppet clique would be subjected to cruel repression as “treasonous organizations,” their members, and sympathizers and those who are going to organize political parties and social organizations for patriotic activities liable to rigid retaliatory penalties including capital punishment. The authors of those outrageous laws even threaten people with heavy punishments in case they take part in the aforementioned activities or “support, encourage or sympathize with them.”

Not content with the draconic laws already in force, the U.S.

Imperialists and the Chang Myun clique tried every way to enact the "law regulating assembly and demonstration," so they might handcuff and fetter the South Korean people completely.

For all their attempts to save the catastrophic situation the Chang Myun clique failed to prevent the economy from going bankrupt, and were unable to find a solution to the aggravating political and economic crisis in South Korea.

To save the disastrous South Korean situation and deliver the people from the dire plight is inconceivable without relying on the powerful democratic base built in the northern part of the Republic.

The South Korean people saw a programme of action for their future struggle for the unification of the country in the proposals set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung in his report made at the celebration meeting of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation, and in the proposals advanced, on the basis of Premier's proposals, by the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Unable to bear the stifling condition any longer, the South Korean people, encouraged by the enormous achievements accomplished in the northern part of the Republic and by the unification programme, came out with determination in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country without foreign interference and for economic and cultural exchanges between North and South Korea, under the slogans: "The only way to life lies in unification," "Yankees, go home!"

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and local "assemblies." Then they set the "Supreme Council for National Reconstruction" with high-ranking officers of the puppet army.

The "cabinet" members, all the provincial governors and mayors, all the local officials, even head of the major industrial enterprises and the lowest local officials were replaced with officers on the active list. All the courts are stuffed with military personnel. Thus they set up a thorough military dictatorship.

The "military regime" issues everyday "proclamation" and "law" one after another.

In the first month after the "military coup" more than 100 such "proclamations" and "laws" were issued, all fascist tyrannical laws.

Their "special law on the punishment of special cases" contains the worst content of the "Revised National Security Law" which the Chang Myun clique could not enact in face of the mounting opposition of the people. The "law" is even retroactive to three years and six months from the day of proclamation. More than that, it provides for meting out execution, life-time imprisonment or 10 or more years of imprisonment to all those who support, help and encourage political parties and social organizations, or their members. The "law" is designed to crush all patriotic, democratic political parties and social organizations and those who are in sympathy with them, not excluding those who do not cooperate with the military regime.

But this is not all.

The military dictators thought out a "National Reconstruction Emergency Law" to replace the "constitution." Under its strength all political parties and social organizations were disbanded leaving only what they call non-political relief organizations and religious organizations. Any form of trade union activities and even the

form of assembly, outdoor or indoor, is prohibited. If a group of people get together, they will be prosecuted on the charge of violating "decrees," and if 3 or 4 persons walk together they will be charged with an offense of "outdoor assembly or demonstration."

The press is subjected to a strict censorship. Under proclamation No. 6 hundreds of newspapers, news agencies and publishing houses were ordered close down because they were not "adequately equipped." Reporters are barred from working freely. They are put under a close surveillance of the police. For no reason they are arrested or thrown into jail.

The military dictators who have bound the limbs of the people are closely watching every move of the people, residence and even the clothing under the pretext of maintaining social order. If any one stands in front of his house after curfew they arrest him and put to military court.

Such is the picture of South Korea today. Having cast aside even the mask of democracy rulers of the "military regime" put South Korea under an emergency martial law to turn South Korea into a big prison for the people. Even according to the incomplete data resulting from the strict news black-out, the number of political and public figures, professors, newspapermen, teachers, citizens, and army men arrested and imprisoned in the first month following the military coup reached over 100,000.

While cruelly suppressing the people, rulers of the "military regime" are working to deceive the people of South Korea as if they would be able to achieve "national reconstruction."

Owing to the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and militarization policy of the past 16 years, the South Korean economy has hit the rock bottom. In such situation it is clear that it can not restore and develop the bankrupt South Korean economy. Nor can it solve the hard pressed livelihood of the people.

Utter lack of rights and the hard life that the South Korean people go through are the evil consequence of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule of the past 16 years.

In face of the struggle of the South Korean people for making the U.S. occupation army withdraw from South Korea and achieve the country's peaceful unification, the political and econo-

mic crisis becomes more acute to threaten a final collapse of the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea. And the people's indignation at the "military regime" keeps mounting.

Aggravation of Tension and Preparations for New War: The U.S. imperialists and their puppets have turned the whole of South Korea into a land of darkness soaked with blood. Then to "justify" their criminal acts with such bellicose slogan; the "build up of military strength for war", they are frenziedly preparing for another war. They are bent on aggravating tension, clamouring very noisily for "march north."

Rulers of the "military regime" are taking frantic measures for pressganging all the South Korean youth and middle-aged into the army under the pretext that "they have not yet completed military service." Those who have not completed military service are being discharged from all work places and every day a great multitude of young people are forcibly inducted into the army. The unemployed and vagrant orphans en masse are forced to work on the military construction.

After the military coup the U.S. imperialists have brought in illegally a combat unit from the U.S. to deploy along the Military Demarcation Line. On the West and East Seas the U.S. imperialists have staged a number of "operation exercises", while committing such absurd acts as driving out the ordinary people for conducting "anti-air-raid drill."

Then military dictators of the "military regime" have set up the "General Headquarters of National Movement for Reconstruction", a fascist authority-serving organization, to drive the entire people to carry out war preparations. The newly set up "Headquarters" is after the "National Federation of General Mobilization", which the Japanese imperialists once had set up to mobilize forcibly the Korean people for aggressive war. Under the slogans "reject the ideas of collaboration with communism and neutrality," "enforce austerity", etc., they are controlling the ideologies of the people and put down their resistance with bloody measures.

At the same time, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to

speedily bring closer the revived Japanese militarists and South Korean pro-American elements. More, they have turned South Korea into a bridgehead for aggression in the Far East and a hot-bed for another war, disturbing peace in the Far East and the world and creating a grave menace of war.

INTENSIFIED ECONOMIC ENCROACHMENT BY THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS

In recent years the U.S. imperialists have become more and more undisguised in their policy of military and economic aggression on South Korea.

Intensification of U.S. Control over South Korean Economy: The U.S. imperialists are using the "aid" as a tool for economic aggression in South Korea. They held their grip on the South Korean economy through "counterpart funds." In order to tighten their hold on the South Korean economy, the U.S. imperialists changed several times the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar and South Korean hwan. This has given the dollar an enormously advantageous position, with the result that the U.S. dominant position was ever more firmly established in the South Korean market. The following table shows the changes in the dollar-hwan exchange rate.

	Exchange rate (dollar : hwan)
1945 (right after the August 15 Liberation)	1:0.15
July 1953 (at the time of armistice)	1:60
August 15, 1955	1:500
February 23, 1960	1:650
January 1, 1961	1:1,000
February 1, 1961	1:1,300

In July 1960 the U.S. imperialists abolished the "system of ratifying" the puppet government's budget and interfered directly in drawing up and executing the budget, while further extending the source of the "counterpart fund" which constitutes part of the

puppet government's revenue and which can be used with the approval of the U.S. imperialists.

Formerly the "counterpart fund" was made up only of the sale of "aid goods," but, starting with 1961, various taxes such as "customs" and "goods taxes," levied by the puppet government on "aid goods," are included in it.

Thus, by intensifying their plunder of the popular masses through the hike of "aid goods" price resultant from the devaluation of the South Korean currency and by directly levying various taxes upon their sale, the U.S. imperialists have held their grip on the budget of the puppet government. Suffice it to mention that while in 1960 the "counterpart fund" accounted for 31 per cent of the revenue of the puppet government, in 1961 the percentage jumped up to 55, in spite of the fact that the "aid" for 1961 is not much greater than in the previous year.

Not only that, the U.S. imperialists, using the "aid" as a decoy, have imposed their surplus goods upon the South Korean people at fabulous prices, driving the South Korean economy into ruin.

Assortment of the "Aid" Goods

(In percentages)

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Equipment	41	37	34	29	17
Consumer goods	59	63	66	71	83

Of the negligible amount of equipment shipped to South Korea, the greater part is taken up by transport and communications equipment. At that, the U.S. imperialists have made it a practice in South Korea to sell their "aid" goods at prices 10 to 20 per cent higher than in the world market; they have now even stopped buying those goods from dependent capitalists of South Korea which they used to buy locally for U.S. and puppet armies.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists are now busy schem-

ing for a switch-over from "aid" to "loan" and penetration of private capital into South Korea. They are also attempting to introduce into South Korea Japanese monopoly capital which is under their thumb, in order to fetter South Korea more tightly to colonial bondage.

That South Korea is economically an appendix to U.S. imperialism is most eloquently proved by its foreign trade balance of payments. Here you will see for yourself how matters stand in this connection.

South Korean Exports and Imports

(In thousand dollars)

	Total volume of ex- ports	Total volume of im- ports	Excess of im- ports	Import in gene- ral trade		Foreign aid	
1957	22,202	442,174	20 times	68,148	15%	374,026	85%
1959	19,162	282,744	15 times	78,525	28%	204,219	72%

INTENSIFICATION OF THE EXPLOITATION OF THE PEOPLE THROUGH U.S. "AID"

During the last ten-odd years, the U.S. imperialists have dumped 3 billion dollars' worth of surplus goods in South Korea under cloak of "economic aid." Besides, they have saddled the South Korean people with heavy burdens of military expenses amounting to 4,280 million dollars. This intensification of exploitation is manifested, first of all, in the systematic reduction of the volume of "aid" as well as in the stepped-up plunder through various forms of taxes and the forced sale of the so-called "aid" goods.

Reduction of U.S. "aid" to the puppet government			Intensification of exploitation through taxes		
	In million dollars	Percentages		In 100 million hwan	Percentages
1956	325	100	1955	1,119	100
1959	216	66	1959	2,209	197
1960	180	55	1960	2,352	210

The U.S. imperialists intensified their exploitation of the South Korean people by means of forcible sale of "aid" goods, too. This is to be seen in the following table:

Increase in the Sales of "Aid Goods"
(In percentages)

Money paid by the people for the "aid goods"		
	In hundred million hwan	Percentages
1955	865	100
1957	1,698	196
1960	2,715	314

The continuous increase in the sales of the "aid" goods becomes very suggestive when seen against the background of systematic reduction in the volume of "aid" itself. The U.S. imperialists have been using the "aid" goods as a means of exploitation; money paid by the people for "aid" goods is nothing but a disguised form of tax, an instrument for shouldering the people with the heavy burdens of military expenditure.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists conditioned their "aid" upon tightening the so-called "free economy system," and made the

Chang Myun clique effect a big raise in the "government-monopoly charges and rates" such as railway fares, electricity rates, etc., since January 1, 1961.

According to preliminary estimates, the South Korean people are to be robbed of more than 100 billion hwan this year owing to the devaluation of the South Korean currency and the hike of various "government-monopoly charges."

ECONOMIC CATASTROPHE IN SOUTH KOREA

Owing to the aggressive policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists who hold sway over all economic activities in South Korea under the name of "aid," South Korea has been turned into a market for American surplus goods. Industry, agriculture, fishery are going headlong toward ruin. As a result, today the South Korean economy is in the most sorry plight since the country's liberation on August 15, 1945 from the Japanese rule.

INDUSTRY

The U.S. control of the South Korean economy led to total bankruptcy of industry. Industrial output has declined steadily and the deformity and dependency of industry reached its worst point.

Industrial Depression: The industrial depression is worse than before. Even comparatively large-scale enterprises, let alone medium and small ones faced with over-all bankruptcy, are in the grip of under-capacity operation.

The following table shows how manufacturing and mining enterprises fare:

Changes in Manufacturing and Mining Enterprises According to the Number of Employees

(In percentages)

	5-9	10-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	over 100	Total
October 1955	44.0	27.9	10.7	8.6	5.5	3.3	100
March 1959	53.0	24.4	8.5	6.7	4.3	3.1	100

With the fragmentation and bankruptcy of enterprises the business activities have become still more dull.

Those factories which either suspended or reduced operation were 57 per cent of the total in the latter part of 1958; but in 1960 the figure rose to 60 per cent, 80 per cent in some branches, 90 per cent in mining industry.

Number of Factories Suspended or Curtailed Operation in 1960

Industrial branches	Localities	Work conditions	Number of factories suspended or curtailed
Textile industry	Taegu	Suspension or reduction of operation	80
„	South Kyung-sang Province	„	70
Footwear industry	North Cholla Province	„	86
Milling industry	Throughout South Korea	Suspension	80
Basket-work industry	„	Suspension or reduction of operation	87
Mining industry	North Cholla Province	Suspension	94
„	North Kyung-sang Province	„	87

Various branches	North Cholla Province	Suspension	64
Rubber industry	North and South Kyung-sang Provinces	„	Nearly 100

In 1960 alone, some 1,200 factories closed down in Seoul and South Kyungsang Province.

Bankruptcy, suspension and curtailment of operation of medium- and small-scale enterprises in South Korea come from lack of funds, marketing difficulties, heavy taxes and shortage of power and raw materials.

A survey made in the latter half of 1958 of 5,251 factories which were in the condition of under-capacity operation revealed that 50.8 per cent of factories were compelled to reduce operation because of financial difficulties, 27.7 per cent dull market, 9.6 per cent heavy taxation, 1.8 per cent shortage of power and raw materials and 10.1 per cent other reasons.

At the bidding of the U.S. imperialists the puppet regime has recently cut appropriations for industry and raised the tax rates on industry. This inevitably led to the ever worsening of financial difficulties of the industrial enterprises. Between February 1960 and February 1961 the U.S. imperialists forced the puppet Seoul regime on three occasions to devalue the currency of South Korea. More, the puppet regime raised railway fees and other "government monopoly charges," resulting in a substantial rise in prices of imported raw materials, ultimately in production costs. All this further aggravated the industrial crisis.

The dumping of U.S. surplus goods and shrinking purchasing power of the population have driven South Korean goods out of the market. The inevitable outcome was a further decrease in industrial output.

Decrease of Industrial Output: The present level of indus-



This is a factory of South Korea

trial production in South Korea is two-thirds that in the days before the Japanese surrender. And it is only getting worse.

The industrial output in the first half of 1960 showed a decrease of 5.4 per cent compared with December 1959. The output of electricity in the second quarter of 1960 reduced by 174.58 million kwh as compared with the first quarter of 1960. Now less than one third of the minimum need of electricity is available in South Korea.

Chang Myun's advent to power worsened the situation: the output of industry in November 1960 showed a reduction of 4.9 per cent compared with that in August of the same year. The following table shows the reduction of output in major industrial branches in the period of November-December 1960.

(In percentages)

Industries Months	(In percentages)				
	Coal	Chemical	Cotton textile	Glass	Paper-manufacturing
November 1960	100	100	100	100	100
December 1960	92.1	87.4	96.4	92	85.6

The same trend kept up this year too. The following figures showing the diminishing trend of output of cotton yarn and goods well illustrate this.

(In percentages)

	Cotton yarn	Cotton fabrics
January 1961	100	100
February 1961	84	77

Following the "military coup" staged on May 16, 1961 the South Korean industry is at a standstill and almost all factories closed doors. The financial blockade and predatory acts of the military fascist elements have forced the economy to hit the lowest point. Even in the Western press there is growing recognition that nothing will save South Korea from its economic catastrophe.

The Ever-worsening Colonial One-sidedness of the South Korean Industry: The predatory aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism has further aggravated colonial one-sidedness in the South Korean industry. Now the South Korean industry has become an appendage to the U.S. economy.

Such worsening colonial one-sidedness finds expression in the structure of industry.

The share of machine-building industry in the total output of the South Korean industry accounts for only 5 per cent. At that, most of the machine-building factories are repair shops for the military needs. At the very best they can make only accessory parts and small tools, but not a single machine tool. All major

machinery and equipment are brought in from the U.S. and Japan.

The textile industry makes up 34 per cent of the total output of industry, the number of enterprises being 36.5 per cent of the total and that of employees 40.6 per cent.

The colonial imbalance can be seen in the structure of metal-working industry. Here are a few figures taken from the official data: in 1958 the output of iron ore was 261,025 tons, pig iron 2,670 and steel 19,531. It must be noted that steel is produced from scrap iron at the Inchon Factory of Daihan Heavy Industrial Co.

The one-sidedness of the South Korean industry is also to be found in its growing dependency on foreign raw materials and industrial products.

Import Allotment Quota
(In percentages)

	Machines and transport facilities	Consumer goods and raw materials
1955	13	87
1956	14	86
1957	11	89
1958	11	89

Now South Korea depends on the U.S. for all its major machinery and equipment and for 86 per cent of the total major consumer commodities.

Whereas South Korea imported some 50 per cent of the total consumer goods in 1941, the pre-liberation year, the figure went up to 77 per cent in 1953, and to 86 per cent in 1958.

The picture is similar with finance. The U.S. imperialists hold their grip on the South Korean finance. Suffice it to say that 54 per cent of financial source of the "Industrial Bank," the sole credit bank in South Korea for industrial funds, comes from the counterpart funds.

The dependency of the South Korean industry on the U.S. imperialists is strikingly manifested in the sphere of technique

too. The "technical aid" of the U.S. imperialists has brought the American standard of technique into the South Korean factories, thereby subordinating them to their technique. The so-called U.S. 'loan' for economic development" worsened still the situation.

AGRICULTURE

Feudal relations of exploitation still remain in agriculture which holds the absolutely leading position in the South Korean economy. Farming is being fragmentized and agricultural production is on the decrease.

Feudal Relations of Production: The "agrarian reform" introduced in October 1950 by the U.S. imperialists and their placemen Syngman Rhee clique was to blot out the demand of the South Korean peasants for land and protect the interests of landlords.

Here is the corresponding table:

(In thousand jungbo)

	Land owned by Japanese and Korean landlords (August 1945)	Land to be purchased under the "agrarian reform" (June 1949)	Land distributed with compensation under the "agrarian reform" (October 1950)
Total	1,447	—	over 560
Of which: land owned by Korean landlords	1,289	601	331

Of tenant land, over 880,000 jungbo of land with the exception of the land sold forcibly to the peasants before the "reform" was excluded from the distribution list and the landlords were allowed to maintain its lawful retention of most of the undistributed land under various pretexts.

More than 560,000 jungbo of land was "distributed" to

over 1,646,000 peasant households, i.e., 0.35 jungbo of land per household. But the hired farm-hands numbering 270,000 were excluded from the "distribution list" on the ground that they had no means of managing farming.

Those peasants who "received" land fares no better. Actually 60-80 per cent of the total harvest is taken away by the puppet government every year in the name of "redemption grain" and "taxes on acquisition of the land." Then there are many other means of exploitation: loan on the security of grain, various levies, irrigation fees, etc. All this speeds up the fragmentization of peasants, with the result that they are selling their "distributed" land.

According to the data released in August 1960 by the puppet authorities, the peasants sold back close on 230,000 jungbo of "distributed land." Besides, many "distributed" farm lands were taken away by the puppet government because the peasants failed to deliver "redemption grain." Thus the "distributed" land again passed into the hands of the landlords or rich peasants. The

landlords bleed the peasants white. They take away over 50 per cent of harvest as farm rent and peasants are forced to cultivate without remuneration the land of landlords for a definite period.

More grim is the lot of the hired farm-hands. In addition to farm work they are often compelled by the landlords to do various chores for the landlords.

But this is not all the peasants have to go through. There are loan sharks who prey upon the peasants. The following table shows the mounting debt incurred by the peasants.

	Total debt	Debt per peasant household
May 1953	9 billion hwan	4,036 hwan
November 1954	18 ..	8,971 ..
October 1956	88.5 ..	40,227 ..
October 1957	109 ..	49,089 ..
December 1958	120 ..	54,500 ..
December 1959	180 ..	80,700 ..

Of the total debts 60 per cent are debts in kind. It was due to acute shortage of food. The peasants also owe 70-80 per cent of their debt to loan sharks who collect interest at such high rate of between 150 and 200 per cent.

Then the dumping of U.S. surplus agricultural produce makes the hard pressed South Korean peasants' life still worse. Under the cloak of "aid" and "loans" for the last few years the U.S. imperialists annually sold to South Korea grain, cotton, tobacco and sugar worth some 100 million dollars. Such dumping of U.S. surplus agricultural produce impelled the South Korean peasants to sell their grain below the actual production costs.

Still worse, the South Korean peasants are forced to buy fertilizer from the U.S. at a price 1.6 times (through a distribution channel) or 3.5 times (in the market) higher than the world market price.

Changes in Fertilizer and Grain Prices
(In percentages)

	Price index of fertilizer (A)	Price index of Grain (B)	$\frac{A}{B}$
1955	100	100	100
1959	337.4	131.4	256.7

In 1933, under Japanese imperialist rule, the price of fertilizer accounted for 9.1 per cent of grain production cost, but today it represents one-fourth of the latter. It must be noted that the recent devaluation of the South Korean currency burdened the peasants with additional 15 billion hwan to pay for the U.S. fertilizers.

Feudal and semi-feudal relations of exploitation which prevail in the South Korean countryside and the colonial predatory policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists accelerated the fragmentization of the peasants accompanied by class differentiation. This is to be seen in the following table:

Peasant Households and Acreage of Land According to Size
(As of December 31, 1958)

Per peasant household acreage	Peasant households		Arable land	
	Number	Percentages	Total acreage (jungbo)	Percentages
Less than				
0.5 jungbo	936,721	42.2	335,353	16.6
0.5-1 jungbo	673,900	30.4	562,353	27.9
1-2 jungbo	463,323	20.9	740,940	36.7
2-3 jungbo	137,900	6.2	355,279	17.6
3 jungbo or more	6,479	0.3	23,979	1.2
Total	2,218,323	100	2,017,904	100

Today the acreage of arable land per household in South Korea averages 0.9 jungbo. And the average acreage of the

peasants with less than one jungbo is only 0.55 jungbo. Such state of affairs has brought about an inevitable impoverishment of middle peasants, reducing them to the status of poor peasants. Every year the number of peasants who quit the farm land keeps growing.

Shrinking of Agricultural Production: The feudal and semi-feudal relations of production in the countryside of South Korea and the predatory agricultural policy of the U.S. imperialists and their placemen retard the growth of the production forces.

Now the acreage of arable land in South Korea has been reduced by over 200,000 jungbo as compared with the closing days of Japanese domination.

The acreage of non-irrigated rice fields accounts for 620,000 jungbo, or some 50 per cent of the total. This means that grain production is largely determined by natural conditions.

In 1960 alone, some 450,000 jungbo were damaged by drought, while 420,000 jungbo of land was washed away by flood.

Another factor that affects seriously the South Korean agriculture is the U.S. surplus fertilizer: no less than 70 per cent of the total arable land suffers from oxidization caused by the U.S. fertilizers.

In such conditions, the land which calls for improvement stands at 65 per cent of the total.

More than that, farming technique is in a primitive state. The number of farming implements decreased even compared with the days under Japanese rule.

Here are some comparative figures:

(In percentages)

	Threshers	Pumping machines	Generators	Straw-rope machines	Straw-bag braiding machines
1940	100	100	100	100	100
1958	96.0	22.0	85.0	66.0	56.0

The same holds true of the live-stock farming. For instance, in 1941 there were 56 head of draught animals per 100 jungbo

of land, but the 1956 figure was 45 (calves included).

Every year tens of thousands of youth in the countryside are being pressganged into the puppet army. In addition, large numbers of peasants are compelled to work for the army. For that reason, there is an acute dearth of labour power in the rural areas.

All this naturally led to the shrinking of agricultural production.

In 1960 the grain output was down 7 million suk as compared with the days of the Japanese imperialist rule: rice shrank by 3.6 million suk compared with 1941 and by 658,000 suk compared with 1959.

The dumping of U.S. surplus cotton drove the production of cotton, one of the major agricultural products in South Korea, into utter ruin.

The following table gives an illustration of this fact:

Decrease of Cotton Output

	Volume of output (In thousand keun)	Rate
1936-1940	179,000	100
1955-1959	59,600	37
1959	41,000	23

* One keun is equivalent to 0.601 kg.

The same can be said of the per jungbo yield of grain. Here is the corresponding table:

	Unit: suk (One suk is 150 kg.)			
	Rice	Wheat and barley	Cereals	Beans
1940-1944	15.52*	8.20	4.32	3.98
1955-1959	13.89	6.29	2.86	3.93
Rate of decrease	10.5	23.3	33.8	1.3

*Rice is the average figure between 1936 and 1940.

Grain cultivation heavily outweighs all other agricultural produce in the structure of the South Korean agriculture: 98 per cent of the total peasant households engage in grain cultivation and only 1.4 per cent in other branches of agriculture.

The share held by industrial crops in the total agricultural output value in the days of the Japanese imperialist rule was 4.1 per cent, but in the period of 1957 and 1958 it went down to 1.5 and animal products decreased from 7.3 to 1.8 per cent.

Such is the general picture of the shrinking agriculture in South Korea.

In such conditions, it is apparent that the South Korean agriculture becomes altogether impossible to maintain even simple reproduction, let alone reproduction on an extended scale, unless the feudal relations of exploitation and cruel predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists and their cat's paws are abolished.

FISHING INDUSTRY

In U.S.-occupied South Korea the fishing industry, which holds an important position in the South Korean economy, faces complete bankruptcy and ruin.

Exploitation in Fishery: Fishing industry in South Korea is so remote from modern fishery and the fishermen and their families are suffering worse exploitation than in the days of the Japanese rule by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets.

Most of fish hauls are taken by the fishing boat owners in the name of "profit-sharing system," the ratio being "3:7" and "4:6." Then there are the brokers who grab the fish hauls at a price 20 per cent lower than the market price.

On top of this, the fishermen are burdened with various taxes and levies; "fishing tax," "ship tax," "fees for entering fishing grounds," "charges for entering and leaving the port," etc. The "fishery association" forces the fishermen to hand over their catch on consignment, for which the fishermen have to pay out the "consignment charges."

They are compelled to borrow from local money-lenders,

brokers, and merchants, paying interest at a rate of 10 to 20 per cent a month. By the end of 1958 the total amount of debts of the fishermen reached no less than 20 billion hwan.

The living of the fishermen is going from bad to worse. Here is the corresponding table:

Composition of Fishermen

(In percentages)

	Those who do solely fishing	Those who do fishing and some other work	Hired hands	Total
1953	28.2	48.2	23.6	100
1955	27.7	50.8	21.5	100
1958	22.8	47.2	30.0	100

Those who do solely fishing are engaged in inshore fishery with one to four small boats. Most of those who do fishing and some other work are poverty-stricken fishermen. They perform fishing and farming or some other profession on sideway. The majority of the South Korean fishermen or 77.2 per cent are fishermen who engage in small-scale fishing and hired-hands without means of production.

Bankruptcy of Fishing Industry: In 1959, compared with the days of the Japanese imperialist rule the marine output in South Korea dropped to around 40 per cent.

Here is the corresponding table:

Reduction of Marine Output

(In thousand tons)

	Fish hauls		Processing	
1938	838	100 per cent	185	100 per cent
1959	382	45.5 per cent	62	33.7 per cent

It goes without saying that the material and technical level of the South Korean fishing industry is very low.

Fishing Boats in 1959

(In percentages)

Tonnage	Motor boats	Sail boats	Total
Less than 5 tons	5.0	82.4	87.4
6 to 20 tons	6.6	3.8	10.4
21 to 50 tons	1.23	—	1.23
51 to 100 tons	0.94	—	0.94
101 to 400 tons	0.03	—	0.03

It is estimated that about 60 per cent of the fishing boats in use are overaged ones.

To make matters worse, due to U.S. occupation of South Korea and the U.S. national split policy the sea is severed into north and south. In addition, major South Korean fishing ports have been turned into the U.S. and puppet naval ports while famous fishing grounds are turned into their naval training grounds. All these have worked havoc with the South Korean fishery.

FINANCE AND BANKING

Finance and banking of the puppet government are made to serve U.S. imperialism as a tool of U.S. aggression in South Korea. The anti-popular nature of South Korean finance is growing worse. The following figures well illustrate this.

In its yearly general accounts alone, the puppet government earmarks more than 90 per cent of the expenditure for direct and indirect military and police expenses and for the upkeep of the fascist puppet regime. The condition is growing worse as years go by.

Growth of Military and Police Expenses

(In hundred million hwan)

	Total military and police expenses	Rate of growth
1949	3.5	100
1953	390	111 times
1957	1,383	394 ..
1958	1,591	454 ..
1959	1,787	510 ..
1960	1,900	543 ..
1961	2,153	615 ..

To maintain the expanding army, police and fascist ruling machinery, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique bleed the South Korean people white with numerous taxes and levies.

Increase of Taxes

(In hundred million hwan)

	Total amount of taxes	Rate of growth
1949	1.4	100
1953	210	145 times
1957	1,336	954 ..
1960	2,352	1,680 ..
1961	2,520*	1,800 ..

* Included in it is a sum of 70.2 billion hwan collected as taxes—"foreign exchange tax," "goods tax," "customs," and such. And now starting with 1961, the U.S. imperialists have decided to incorporate these items of revenues in the "counterpart fund," in an attempt to establish a clutching control over the budget of the puppet government.

The puppet clique, under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, have set out to exploiting the people with increasing cruelty, carrying out an over-all revision of the "taxation system" in 1961.

To profit by this "revised taxation" were, before anybody else, dependent capitalists and landlords, who now had to pay about 35 per cent less money than before as "direct taxes," whereas the "indirect taxes" levied upon the vast majority of the population increased nearly by 30 per cent.

The puppet government's budget, which shifts the burdens of expanding military expenditures on to the shoulders of the people, is marked by yearly snowballing deficits, as is clearly to be seen from the following figures.

Increase in the Budgetary Deficits

(In hundred million hwan)

	Deficits	1953 = 100
1953	239	100
1957	355	148
1958	681	285
1960	992	415
1961	1,628	681

With the increase in the budgetary deficits, the debts of the puppet government have been also snowballing year after year. Even according to the materials released after an "inspection of state policies" carried out by the puppet "parliament," the amount of the debts was upwards of 450 billion hwan in September 1959.

In order to fill up the vast military and police expenditures, the puppet government had introduced a policy of austerity—drastic curtailment of outlays and loans for industry and agriculture, intensification of exploitation through taxation, low price of rice, wage cuts, etc. For all these measures, the growth of military expenses inevitably brought about an overissue of bank-

notes, which caused an inflation. Here are some figures illustrating the aggravating inflation:

(In hundred million hwan)

	Note issue	Note circulation
1953	231	203
1955	624	935
1957	896	1,452
1960	1,400*	2,190

*This figure is of February 1961.

In spite of all this, rulers of the "military regime", after staging a "military coup", issued by the end of June as much as 21,100 million hwan of paper money at random in 45 days of their rule alone, in order to meet the increasing expenses for their military fascist terrorist rule.

IMPOVERISHMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S LIVING AND SOCIAL CHAOS

Impoverishment of People's Living: Since the April popular uprising in 1960, the living standards of the South Korean people have been aggravating from bad to worse.

The wages of the workers are enough for a semi-starvation diet. Suffice it to say that a Korean worker employed by U.S. army is paid no more than one thirty-fifth of the wages paid to an average American worker.

With the wretchedly poor amount of money hardly enough to meet a third of the minimum living cost, the workers are finding it more and more difficult to keep the pot boiling, their livelihood going down deeper without striking any bottom. Over and above this, they are overworked inhumanly. The wages of mining workers are given below to illustrate the misery of the South Korean workers.

	1955	1959	1959 in % of 1955
Average monthly living cost	25,650 hwan	46,601 hwan	181.7
Average monthly nominal wages	11,992 „	17,647 „	147.1
Ratio (per cent)	46.8	37.9	

As is clear from the table, during the years 1955-1959, the real wages of miners shrank by about 20 per cent. The condition has further aggravated in 1961; the living cost has hiked 30 per cent. To make matters worse, the payment of wages is usually delayed for six months, which forces workers to sell their wage-slips to usurers at about two-thirds of the face value. As a result, their real wages become still smaller.

To crown all this, there is no labour protection; murderous

The jobless are roaming about the street



overtime (up to 16 to 18 hours); permanent threat of unemployment and so forth. During 1960 alone, for instance, there were 7,496 labour accidents owing to the lack of safety measures. Workers amounting to 20.8 per cent of the total were thrown out of jobs during the 9 months from April to December 1960.

The living conditions of the peasantry, which accounts for 70 per cent of the total population, are aggravating with each passing day.

The consumption level of the South Korean peasantry has been falling off year after year. Statistics given below will help you to get an idea of the aggravating living standards of the toiling peasantry.

	Index of living cost per-household	Price index for con- sumer goods (in Seoul)	Consump- tion level
1956	100	100	100
1959	85.5	124.3	68.7

The figures will be further dwindling with the 1,600,000 peasant households in the poorest category farming less than one jungbo of land, which makes up 72 per cent of the total peasant households. Absolute majority of the peasant families are left foodless every year, with their crop harvests insufficient to meet even half of their food requirements.

The number of foodless peasant families increased still more rapidly after the seizing of power by Chang Myun. Already right after the harvest time in the fall of 1960 there were large numbers of foodless families in the countryside, and beginning with January this year the whole of South Korean villages was beset with mass starvation, the peasant households without food numbering upwards of 1,000,000.

And the village is not the only place where people are stricken with hunger. At present 400,000 fishing folks are on the verge of starvation, and 40 to 50 per cent of the primary school children suffer from lack of food. In towns swarming with jobless workers and

wandering peasants, foodless families are increasing from day to day.

In May 1961, there were 1,500,000 people languishing in starvation in Seoul, Taegu and Pusan, taken together.

In the hunger- and unemployment-ridden South Korea, the real incomes of the people are further dropping owing to sky-rocketing prices, heavy taxation by the puppet government, intensified plunder through various levies and taxes such as "goods taxes," and "indirect taxes," as well as the raise of the "government monopoly charges and rates."

Index of Prices

Before the war		After the war			
1947	1949	1953	1955	1957	June 1960
100	223	5,951	13,816	22,070	25,804
—	—	100	232	371	434

Since Chang Myun seized power the prices have kept hiking.

In South Korea flood victims leave their native land without any destination



On March 3, 1961 the prices were 25.1 per cent higher than the average price level of the latter half of 1960.

The raise of various charge (100-200 per cent on an average) —electric and traffic charges, and public service rates such as fees of barber's, bath houses—brought about an increase in the living cost.

Even a citizen of the average means cannot make both ends

Housing shortage is acute; little more than half the requirements are satisfied.

In spite of this, rulers of the "military regime" have gone the whole length of mobilizing army detachments and police to pull down the hovels of the poorest sections of the population, turning the occupants adrift into the streets. In doing so, they pleaded that they are concerned for the "beautification" of town.

They also announced that they needed the areas for "military purposes." The "military regime" authorities have decided to remove immediately 16,400 board hovels in the first stage.

People suffering from chronic diseases are increasing at an amazing pace. The number is as follows.

A part of slum in Seoul



Lepers	190,000
Distoma patients	6 million
Insane persons	120,000
Tuberculosis patients	2.1 million
V.D. patients	600,000

As of October 1960, there were 674 myun (sub-county) without medical service facilities, or 48 per cent of the total number of myun.

Social Disorder and Corruption: The aggravating livelihood of the popular masses goes side by side with growing social corruption, confusion and disorder.

Even after the ouster of Syngman Rhee and accession to power of Chang Myun things remained unchanged with the corruption and degeneration of the puppet ruling circles, which are the "hotbed of all social evils," "hotbed of all manners of scandals" and "target of all the hatred of the people." Corruption within the upper strata of the South Korean society is becoming all the more glaring. Suffice it to cite only one example. Chang Myun and his followers in the leadership of the "Democratic Party" received a sum of one million dollars as bribe from a Japanese concern as they struck up a deal on the sale of South Korean tungsten to Japan. Fraud and embezzlement practised by the brass hats of the puppet army in a few months after Chang Myun's seizing of power added up to as many as 2,080 and more cases, with a total of 3,500 million hwan of money involved.

Increasing lawlessness and social evils are characteristic of today's South Korea, a consequence of the puppet clique's undermining of social order and morals, and the spread of the "American way of life," which fosters hatred of man and demoralization. This is graphically proved by a rapid increase in criminal cases.

Increase in Criminal Cases in South Korea

	Number of persons arrested	Monthly average	Rate of increase
1946	98,341	8,195	100
1959	247,135	20,595	250

Increase in the criminal offenses became more marked after the advent to power of Chang Myun. The criminal offenses committed during the 5 months from May to September 1960 are as follows.

Murder	Burglary	Murder and injury by burglary	Rape	Larceny	Others	Total	Monthly average
131	553	99	66	25,773	107,108	133,730	26,746

Increase in the juvenile delinquency is striking, which is shown by the following figures.

Increase in Juvenile Delinquency

	Cases	Percentages
1955	6,447	100
1957	18,690	290
Sept. 1959 —Aug. 1960	26,400	409

South Korea is now turned into a land of darkness where the jungle law is in full force.

Atrocities of U.S. Imperialists: The atrocities of the U.S. imperialist armymen, the twentieth-century cannibals, add to the unrest and horror reigning over the South Korean society. Arrival in South Korea of U.S. troops 16 years ago marked the beginning

of a tragedy for its population; the land was soaked with the blood of innocent people killed by the U.S. army. In the pre-war year 1949 alone, over 109,000 people were murdered at the hands of the beasts in human guise from over the Pacific. On Cheju Island more than 70,000 persons, or a fourth of the total population, were killed in the years 1948-1950.

During their occupation of part of North Korea in the course of the Korean war, the U.S. murderers in uniform put to death over 15,000 persons in Pyongyang, more than 100,000 in Hwanghai Province, for instance. Wherever they set their foot, they perpetrated mass slaughter of peaceable inhabitants. In the county of Shinchun, Hwanghai Province, over 35,000, or a third of the total residents, were killed by U.S. soldiers, with 16,200-odd women, children and aged among them.

During the war numberless people were murdered by U.S. army men in South Korea, too. The port of Pusan, for example,

The atrocities committed by the U.S. Army during its temporary occupation of the North will make the Nazi murderers blush. These bodies were found in the Rakyun Mine, the victims of the U.S. barbarity during the Korean war





Not a day passes in South Korea without witnessing U.S. atrocities. The photo shows a Yankee who is "happy" in shooting an innocent Korean boy

was turned into a shambles where dozens of truckloads of innocent people tied up together with wire were thrown into the sea every day right after the outbreak of the Korean war in June 1950. In Kuchang, Hamyang and Sanchung counties of South Kyungsang Province, many a village saw its residents driven to a place and shot to death by Yankee soldiers. Their bodies were then sprinkled with gasoline and burnt.

The U.S. imperialists did not stop outrages and atrocities against the South Korean people even after the armistice.

Blood-thirsty U.S. beasts are swaggering about in South Korea to do anything they are pleased; they are completely free to kill men, rape women, attack people without any provocations, and rob the inhabitants of their belongings. In this connection, a booklet, "Appeal to the People of All the World" was published by the Democratic Lawyers' Association of Korea jointly with

other organizations, on the basis of the investigation conducted by those organizations, exposing the atrocities committed by the U.S. servicemen in South Korea. The materials contained in the Appeal were all taken from the South Korean press reports and from the Pacific "Stars and Stripes" of the period from the armistice to the end of 1960.

The booklet will give you an idea of the preposterous scale on which atrocities were committed by U.S. savages, who made no scruples, for example, of shooting a three-year-old child for the alleged reason of gasoline theft, of firing at peasants working in the fields, raping women of 60, and of killing a taxi driver in broad daylight to rob him of his vehicle.

These are only part of the barbarous acts perpetrated by U.S. armymen. The American soldiers enjoy unlimited extraterritoriality in South Korea which has hardly any parallel in history, this giving them a perfectly free hand to commit all sorts of appalling savageries against the South Korean people.

DECADENCE IN EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Education: In the field of education the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique have followed a reactionary policy of slavery education, spoiling the minds of the rising generation.

While laying waste school facilities, they have turned schools into a profiteering center, making it difficult for the children and youth of poor families to receive education. The following figures tell of the state of primary schools in South Korea.

	1954	1959	January 1960
Deficient number of class rooms	19,260	28,151	over 30,000
Deficient number of teachers	5,381	*	over 13,000

* Figure not available.

This notwithstanding, in 1959 the puppet clique allocated a niggardly sum of money for school building, barely enough to meet 12 per cent of the needs. In 1960, the allocation was still more beggarly, namely, 30 per cent less than in the previous year, and even this for the most part remained on papers.

The puppet government imposes heavy burdens of "education tax," a huge sum of "contribution" and miscellaneous exactions upon the parents who send their children to school. This prevents many a boy and girl from receiving education.

In 1960 the parents of the fresh pupils and students admitted to middle school and upwards were forced to pay a total of 15 billion hwan of "contribution" for the first school term of the year, a sum which was equivalent to 14 per cent of the total amount of the currency in circulation in South Korea as of February 15, 1960.

Increase in Tuition of a University Student for
One School Term
(Unit:hwan)

1956	1958	1960
3,000	6,000	15,000

Besides the "contribution," a student has to pay a fabulous amount of money under more than 100 kinds of various names—"parent-teacher association fees," "voluntary contribution," "tuition for extra lectures," "price of writing papers" etc. Under these names the parents of primary school children in 1959 were forced to pay 65 billion hwan all told.

This explains the low percentages of children's school attendance and of their going to schools of higher grade in South Korea. The number of children of school age having no opportunities for education is increasing year after year. The number of illiterates of 12 years old upwards throughout South Korea now stands at several millions.

Very little number of boys and girls enjoy the opportunity of going to schools of higher grade.

At the end of 1960, there were 30 times as many self-supporting students from poor families as 1954. Some 17,700 of them, having no other recourse, are forced to sell their blood to earn money, a figure 12.3 times greater than in 1956.

And what is the use of receiving education at such a stupendous cost, when they see no prospect of finding jobs upon graduation, and when increasing number of university graduates are left jobless?

College graduates find it more and more difficult to secure job: In 1956 30 per cent of the total college graduates were employed, and in 1960 about 20 per cent.

While restricting the opportunity of younger generation for education in this way, the U.S. imperialists and their minions are following a policy of obscurantism.

Under the slogan of "anti-communism" students are forced to receive the so-called "moral education" based upon the reactionary, pragmatic ideas of John Dewey and on the medieval, feudalistic "Confucian spirit" and "education in practice" which preaches the ideas of class compromise and slave labour.

At the same time, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique have curtailed the students' opportunity to study science and technology, lowering the level of teaching in the subjects of natural science and reducing the number of classrooms in the branches of natural science and engineering.

Culture: In order to paralyze the national and class consciousness of the South Korean people and make them colonial slaves, the U.S. imperialists have been following the line of spoiling the traditions of national culture and disseminating reactionary bourgeois ideologies in the field of culture. With a view to propagating all sorts of degenerated, decadent bourgeois ideas such as cosmopolitanism, racialism, pragmatism, existentialism, erotism and many other isms advocated by U.S. imperialism. And for the purpose of fanning the war hysteria, the U.S. imperialists instructed their servants to organize various reactionary organizations in literary, arts and scientific fields, which were

allegedly to be entrusted with the mission of facilitating the "study of classics in a modern way" or of contributing to "cultural exchange on an international scale." Then, the U.S. imperialists held their grip on the activities of those organizations under the ostentatious signboards of "fund aid," "exchange of cultural mission," and so forth, using the organizations as their levers in spoiling the spirit of the people.

Subjection of South Korean culture to the disgusting American culture is manifested graphically in the spread of "jazz," "American way of life" and avalanche of U.S. films into South Korea. At present owing to the influx of American films, which make up more than 80 per cent of the imported films, home-made films and other national arts are expelled from the stages of theatres and cinema houses.

A big part is played by the "United States Information Service," whose branches are set up in Seoul and other major towns, counties and sub-counties, in spreading American culture and way of life, poisoning the people's minds and undermining the national culture in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have been utilizing religion as an important ideological tool of aggression. South Korea now has innumerable cathedrals, churches, Buddhist temples and Confucian shrines, the number being far bigger than that of primary schools.

All of these things are instrumental for the U.S. imperialists to instill into the minds of the people the ideas of "U.S. worship" and "anti-communism." They are also used to spread national amorphism among the population.

The U.S. imperialists have taken away many treasures of art and culture from South Korea and destroyed a great number of cultural relics of Korea. In 1946, they robbed the Seoul University's library of a national treasure, the "Annals of the Li Dynasty," and over 8,000 other books. They also laid their dirty hands on our treasures of art and culture of national importance which had been kept in the Central Museum, the Duksoo Palace and in other places, the number running into more than

7,800 pieces. Among them are the gold crown of the Silla Dynasty and many other articles of excellent workmanship and design.

In 1955, the U.S. imperialists forced the puppet "parliament" to pass a "programme on exhibition abroad of art and cultural treasures," through which they were made free to take away 199 art pieces of national value to America.

At present 160-odd items of cultural relics of national importance, which need immediate repairs, are left to lie waste. For this the puppet authorities are trying to excuse themselves on the plea of insufficient budgetary funds.

The reactionary educational policy and the "American way of life" imposed by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique are meeting with strong rebuff and condemnation from the South Korean people.

The "new life enlightening movement" and the "national life enlightening movement" sponsored by South Korea's college students and high and middle schoolboys following the April popular uprising last year were a mass movement against the U.S. imperialists' policy of economic and cultural encroachment. This movement had full support of the entire South Korean people.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE FOR THE PEACEFUL UNIFICATION

Sixteen years have passed since Korea was liberated by the great Soviet Army from colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

But territorial division still continues and the nation still remains split due to the colonial enslavement and aggressive military policy of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea.

Such unnatural situation spells untold hardship and suffering to the Korean people, a homogeneous nation with a long history.

To achieve peaceful unification of the country at an early date so that the broken-up families can reunite and lead a happy life—this is the most ardent desire of the Korean people and the supreme task of the nation.

For the accomplishment of this supreme national task, the Workers' Party of Korea, the headquarters of the Korean revolution, from the first day of its founding, has waged a consistent struggle.

Proceeding from the situation created by the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their colonial policy after liberation, the Party laid down the line of establishing a revolutionary democratic base in North Korea serving as a lever for the peaceful unification of the country, and mobilized the people for the implementation of this line. Thus a firm revolutionary democratic base was established in North Korea and, relying on this base, our people have worked consistently for the peaceful unification of the country.

The Workers' Party of Korea gave full support to the Moscow Decision of Three Foreign Ministers on Korea of December 1945 which provided for establishment of an independent state and deve-

lopment of our country on democratic principles and persistently fought to put it into effect.

The U.S. imperialists, however, sabotaged the implementation of the Moscow Decision and set out to scheme for separate "elections" in South Korea. Under the circumstances, the Party organized and mobilized all the patriotic forces in North and South Korea to fight against the U.S. imperialists' sinister plan to rig up by force a puppet government, against their policy of perpetuating Korea's division.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was born of the nation-wide struggle of the people in both parts of the country for peaceful unification and against the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique to split the nation.

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in September 1948 was a demonstration to the whole world that the Korean people can decide for themselves their destiny without any outside interference. It provided the Korean people with greater opportunities for unfolding an energetic struggle for the country's peaceful unification, firmly taking the initiative in the solution of the Korean question.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been consistently making efforts for peaceful unification and the relaxation of tension aggravated by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, who were in a frenzy to prepare for an aggressive war against the northern part. However, the U.S. aggressors, in disregard of the earnest desire of the Korean people, unleashed the war in June 1950. And the Korean people who had taken power in their own hands defeated the enemy, relying on the revolutionary democratic base established in North Korea, and protected the freedom and independence of the country and the gains attained in the course of socialist construction.

In the post-war years, too, the Party and the Government, while strengthening the democratic base in every way, made strenuous efforts to remove the artificial barrier between North and South Korea, seizing every opportunity favourable for the achievement of peaceful unification.

The basic principles for the peaceful unification of the

country were reaffirmed in the Declaration "For the Peaceful Unification of the Country" adopted at the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in April 1956. The Declaration also

unification, democratic principles should be respected in the domain of all political activities in South Korea and the living of the popular masses be stabilized and improved.

Time has shown that the basic principles and concrete measures outlined in the Declaration of the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the country's peaceful unification are quite just and reasonable.

The Declaration serves as the programme of action which indicates the ways and means of struggle for the people in North and South Korea, making them firmly convinced that the peaceful unification could be realized if they were united in their struggle.

The Workers' Party of Korea consolidated in every way the democratic base in the northern part, the decisive guarantee for carrying out the programmatic task, and encouraged the struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. At the same time the Party has taken every measure to expedite the peaceful unification of the country.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strictly abided by provisions of the armistice agreement so as to turn the cease-fire into a lasting peace and put forward time and again proposals to reduce the armed forces of North and South Korea for the relaxation of tension. It reduced the numerical strength of its armed forces unilaterally.

The Government of the Republic proposed the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea so as to open up a new phase in the settlement of the Korean question and, in concurrence with the proposal, the Chinese People's Volunteers completely pulled out of North Korea by 1958.

Our Party and Government also spared no efforts to realize mutual contact and negotiations, political, economic and cultural relations, movement of the population and exchange of communication between the North and South.

It was on the basis of the powerful material strength of the democratic base in the northern part that the government put forward time and again proposals with compatriotic love to relieve the unemployed, foodless peasants, victims of the floods and orphans from dire straits.

But all these proposals advanced by our Party and Government met with the opposition of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, who are bent on maintaining the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea.

However, these proposals made the people in South Korea have a clear understanding of the just and reasonable unification programme, helping them to see the way forward in their fight for the country's unification. To them the achievements in the North are a beacon of hope.

The collapse of Syngman Rhee's puppet regime in April 1960 by the popular uprising of the South Korean people has graphically revealed the total bankruptcy of the U.S. colonial ruling system and political, economic and military policies and at the same time, signified a stern judgement of the people upon his notorious "march north" war policy.

However, the struggle of the South Korean people did not achieve its aim, because the uprising was not participated in by broader sections of workers and peasants and failed to develop into a thorough-going anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggle. Having framed up another puppet regime, the U.S. imperialists are desperate to make the people believe that the new regime would exercise "democracy."

PRACTICAL UNIFICATION PROGRAMME PUT FORWARD BY PREMIER KIM IL SUNG

In his speech made on August 14, 1960 at the meeting in honour of the 15th anniversary of the country's liberation, Premier Kim Il Sung, analysing in detail the prevailing situation in South Korea, exposed the deceptive nature of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. He put forward a militant programme that all the patriotic forces — workers, peasants, youth and students, intellectuals, enterprisers and merchants — should be united as one in waging a resolute anti-imperialist, anti-feudal struggle against the aggressive U.S. imperialists and feudal forces represented by landlords, compradors and reactionary bureaucrats, if the South Korean people were to enjoy genuine freedom and liberation and win

the final victory of democracy.

Remedy of the present critical situation in South Korea and peaceful unification of the country presuppose, Premier Kim Il Sung emphasized, that U.S. troops be pulled out of South Korea. Then he laid down a unification programme.

The new programme elucidated our invariable principles for the country's unification: peaceful unification of the country should be achieved by the Koreans themselves without any outside interference through free general elections throughout North and South Korea on a democratic basis following the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea. But if the South Korean authorities still could not agree to free North-South general elections, it was proposed in the new unification programme to work out at least transitional measures for settling in the first place the burning issues for the nation. As one of such measures, it was suggested, a Confederation of North and South Korea should be set up, by way of establishing a Supreme National Committee composed of representatives of governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea mainly to co-ordinate the economic and cultural development of North and South Korea as a unit, while retaining, for the time being, the present political systems in North and South Korea and maintaining the independent activities of the two governments.

The institution of the Confederation would make it possible to ensure North-South contacts and negotiations and eliminate distrust through mutual understanding and co-operation. Then free North-South general elections could be held to unify the country peacefully.

If the South Korean authorities found even the proposed Confederation unacceptable, it was proposed, a purely economic commission composed of representatives of business circles of North and South Korea should be set up to exchange goods and co-operate with and help each other in economic construction, for the purpose of relieving above all the South Korean brothers and sisters from hunger and poverty, setting aside the political question. Free movement of the population and cultural intercourse between North and South Korea was also proposed.

Premier Kim Il Sung once again held that armed forces of North and South Korea should be cut down to 100,000 or less, respectively, so as to lessen the strain in Korea, expedite peaceful unification of the country and, particularly, lighten the South Korean people's burden of military expenditure.

The recent proposals of Premier Kim Il Sung are the most practicable and reasonable programme in view of the present situation at home and abroad.

The proposals became a new motive power to remove the stalemate existing between North and South Korea and provided an inspiring vista for the settlement of problems concerning unification. For this reason, the recent proposals of Premier Kim Il Sung evoked a strong response at home and abroad, enjoying warm support and approval. Particularly the people of all walks of life in South Korea have a keen interest in the proposals, while voicing in an increasingly stronger accent their aspiration for unification by Koreans themselves and for North-South economic and cultural intercourse.

The Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in November 1960 discussed the problems on giving concrete shape to the historic programme outlined by Premier Kim Il Sung and further expediting the cause of unifying the country peacefully. The Supreme People's Assembly, acting on the powerful self-reliant strength of the democratic base in North Korea in order to materialize the historic programme of Premier Kim Il Sung, adopted "Letter of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Addressed to the R.O.K. National Assembly and to the Political Parties, Social Organizations and the People in South Korea" and "Recommendations on Realizing Economic and Cultural Exchange and Cooperation between North and South Korea and Promoting Independent Development of National Economy in South Korea."

These documents proposing concrete measures for exchange and co-operation between North and South Korea set forth in the first place ways of solving the question of agriculture in South Korea.

In order to rehabilitate and develop the South Korean agriculture and stabilize the living of the peasants making up 70 per cent of the population in South Korea, the Recommendations pointed out,

it is necessary to give land to tillers, undertake a large-scale development of new land, totalling one million jungbo, restore and expand irrigation facilities, undertake afforestation and water conservancy projects and introduce modern machines and advanced farming methods. To this end, the South Korean authorities should straighten out the present situation in agriculture on the principle of buying up the land of the landlords and distributing it to the peasants gratis; the consequences of the spurious "agrarian reform," which the Syngman Rhee clique enforced in October 1950 with the aim of allaying the struggle of the peasants for land, should be remedied by clearing from the national treasury the balance of the price of land to be paid to the landlords and the debt incurred by poor peasants.

If the South Korean authorities found it impossible to bear the financial burden for straightening out the consequences of the "agrarian reform," the Supreme People's Assembly declares, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would give substantial guarantee of its realization. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it is proposed in the Recommendations, would undertake several large-scale irrigation works in South Korea, supply enough machines and materials needed for land development and afforestation and water conservancy projects, enough tractors and other types of farm machines for mechanization of field work; and send annually 40,000-50,000 draft animals out of those to be relieved from field work as a result of mechanization of agriculture in the North, with a view to helping the poor peasants in South Korea to cope with the shortage of draft animal.

For the rehabilitation and development of the South Korean fishing industry and the stabilization of the extremely deteriorated living of the South Korean fishermen, it is necessary to open fishing grounds and ports of North and South Korea for joint use, cope with the shortage of fishing boats and improve the technical equipment of the boats in South Korea. It was proposed to this end to supply within the next seven years 700 engine boats including 3,500-ton processing mother-boats and 400-500-ton medium-size iron-clad boats, hot-bulb engines and diesel engines necessary for motor-

zation of South Korean fishing boats and materials for the reconstruction of fishing ports.

The most important way of rehabilitating the South Korean economy from the worst ruin is to rehabilitate and develop the national industry of South Korea.

The Supreme People's Assembly session proposed in its Recommendations the building with our equipment and technique of the following factories urgently needed for the rehabilitation of the bankrupt South Korean national economy:

Item of construction	Capacity	Period (Year)
1. Ferrous metallurgical combinat	Iron: 200,000 tons Steel: 200,000 tons Rolled goods: 150,000 tons	1962-1964
2. Hydropower stations		
Choongjoo	150,000 kw	1962-1965
Andong	30,000 kw	1962-1965
Ryechun	20,000 kw	1964-1966
Chinjoo	10,000 kw	1962-1965
3. Cement factory	400,000 tons	1962-1963
4. Machine tool plant	1,000 machine tools	1963-1964
5. Farm machine factory	5,000 tons	1962-1963
6. Mining machine factory	5,000 tons	1962-1963
7. Fertilizer factory	200,000 tons	1962-1964
8. Sheet glass factory	3 million sq.m.	1962-1963
9. Artificial fibre factory	10,000 tons	1962-1963

The Recommendations also proposed to supply materials and equipment urgently required by South Korea as follows each year:

Item	Unit	First stage (1961-62)	Second stage (1963-66)	Third stage (1967-)
Electricity	1,000 kw	100-150	200-300	400
Coal	1,000 tons	1,000-1,500	2,000-3,000	5,000
Pig iron	„	50-100	150	200
Rolled structural steel	„	50-100	200	300
Cement	„	500	800	1,200
Timber	1,000 cu.m.	500	700	1,000
Sheet glass	1,000 sq.m.	1,000	1,500	2,000
Machine tool	1,000 tons /number	2/1,000	3/1,500	4/2,000
Vinalon	ton	—	6,000	10,000
Artificial fibre	„	8,000	10,000	15,000
Synthetic resin	„	2,000	6,000	10,000
Caustic soda	„	5,000	10,000	20,000

In order to bring an end to the chronic mass unemployment in South Korea, the Recommendations proposed to undertake on a large scale capital construction in agriculture and transport and carry out town construction, while bringing factories and enterprises into full operation and building new ones.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is ready to give jobs to the unemployed coming to the North from South Korea and ensure them a stabilized life, and has proposed to undertake the building within the next few years of multi-storied apartments for 100,000 families in towns of South Korea to provide them free of rent to the most needy people.

For economic exchange and mutual co-operation between

North and South Korea, free trade between the two parts should be realized and the ties in the fields of transport and communications should be restored at once.

North and South Korea should run jointly scientific research institutions to make contributions through collective efforts to the development of the national economy. North-South exchange and co-operation are also needed in the fields of literature, art and sports.

The Recommendations put forward concrete measures for decisive improvement in the education of younger generation and the training of national cadres in South Korea. The Government of the Republic will welcome the youth coming from South Korea and provide them with all conditions for study without worry at higher educational establishments or post-graduate course in the North. It has also proposed to receive and bring up 500,000 orphans of South Korea on yearly basis.

Many other measures and ways for North-South co-operation are suggested in the documents of the Second Supreme People's Assembly.

Only by relying on the economic foundation of the northern part of the country can South Korea rehabilitate and develop its economy which is reduced to ruin under the U.S. colonial subjugation policy and rapidly improve and stabilize the deteriorated living of the people.

Thanks to the successful completion of the First Five-Year Plan, the economic foundation of North Korea has been further strengthened and the political and moral unity of the people cemented. Our country, once a backward colonial and agrarian one, has been turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural one with the foundation of a self-supporting national economy. Today the people in the northern part are in a position to produce on their own modern machines and equipment and build large-scale modern factories and enterprises. They have created a powerful heavy industrial base with the engineering industry as the core capable of ensuring overall mechanization of agriculture. A firm material and technical foundation was also laid in agriculture to enjoy bumper crops every year, freed from drought and flood.

We did not build all these merely for the people in North Korea to enjoy a good life. It is their ardent desire to share the achievements with fellow countrymen in the South.

The proposals made at the Supreme People's Assembly Session proceed from the lofty compatriotic love and sincere national aspirations to save the ruined South Korean economy and achieve the peaceful unification of the country by the Koreans themselves with no outside interference.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE COUNTRY'S PEACEFUL UNIFICATION

The historic programme outlined by Premier Kim Il Sung and the proposals advanced at the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly on the basis of the programme constitute the programme of action for the Korean people to further expedite the peaceful unification of the country.

Inspired by the new peaceful unification programme, the working people in the northern part of the Republic are displaying greater revolutionary enthusiasm to further strengthen the democratic base in North Korea, the sure guarantee for the country's unification. They have pledged once again to produce and build more so as to help reconstruct the South Korean economy and culture, when the North-South intercourse is realized.

To meet the approaching great event—the country's unification—the people in the North maintain sharp vigilance against every intrigue of the U.S. imperialists, strengthening their political and moral unity.

Premier Kim Il Sung's proposals and the subsequent measures adopted by the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly have inspired the broad masses of the people in South Korea to a more resolute struggle. Realizing that the country's peaceful unification is the only way out of their woeful plight, they are intensifying their just struggle.

* * *

At last the South Korean people, unbearable any longer to

live under U.S. colonial rule that had brought nothing but starvation and poverty, rose up in a heroic resistance and overthrew Syngman Rhee's regime in April 1960. However, their demands for a new life and new politics remain unanswered. To be sure, U.S. imperialists used every trick to delude the people to believe that the new puppet government to replace Syngman Rhee's would bring them something "new and better." They announced another election on July 29 last year.

However, the South Korean people saw nothing different between the "old" and "new" elections. This time too, the elections were engineered by the U.S. imperialists. Only the new elections were worse in irregularities and in violence than those held in Syngman Rhee's days.

In many places demonstrations and riots took place in protest against the "elections." Enraged people raided counting offices and destroyed or burnt ballot boxes. As a result, in many voting districts the counting was impossible, and "re-elections" were scheduled for 13 constituencies.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors managed to make the pro-American elements get the upper hand in the "elections" and form a new "government" with Chang Myun as the head. But it did little good for them to save their tottering position in South Korea. On the contrary, things were turning from bad to worse.

In the meantime, the South Korean people, greatly encouraged by the proposals made by Premier Kim Il Sung and the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly on the peaceful unification of the country, came to have a deeper understanding of the fact that only relying on the powerful economy built in the northern part of the Republic, not on foreign powers, could the bankrupt South Korean economy be restored and the deteriorated living conditions of the South Korean people be improved. Their resolve to realize North-South contacts and the country's unification without foreign interference became stronger than ever.

The Chang Myun puppet clique, encountered with a powerful struggle of the South Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country, could not dare openly vindicate the U.S. war and divide-

and-rule policies. Instead they came out with such slogans: "Unification by combating communism," "Unification after economic construction," "Elections under U.N. observation," while desperately vilifying the fair and reasonable proposals made by the D.P.R.K. Government. Then they did everything to repress the South Korean people who stood for the country's peaceful unification.

The Chang Myun clique made much noise about a "welfare society" which, they claimed, had to be built "before unification." Another set of high-sounding words such as "economy first" "aid to the middle and small trade and industries," "stabilization of farming," and "relief measures for the jobless," and so on. All this, Chang Myun claimed, was to comply with the people's demands. Chang's government in most lavish terms promised the people freedom and democratic rights. But soon it was revealed that he was giving a lip-service. The Chang Myun and his followers remained as a faithful tool of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

The South Korean people have learned from their own experience that so long as South Korea is under U.S. occupation, there can be no improvement in the people's living no matter

communication workers, the struggle of the 12,000 Koreans employed by the U.S. Army and the strikes of dockers in ten major ports, involving some 37,000, were some of the outstanding cases.

Jobless people in Inchon came to Seoul and held a demonstration demanding, "Reclaim one million jungbo of new land and give us jobs!" In South Choongchung and North Kyungsang Provinces mass demonstrations of peasants took place. "Undertake at once the development of one million jungbo of fallow land to relieve the displaced peasant families!" was their cry.

The struggle of students and intellectuals also became more intense. Between April 19 and September, there were seven times as many cases of student strikes as in the whole of the previous year, involving 16 times as many students.

The period following the April uprising was marked by the appearance on the political scene of a new political force, the "reformists," which led to the formation of the "Social Mass Party" (November 24, 1960) and the "Reformist Party" (November 30, 1960). Besides, many public organizations of the same political colouring were founded. Subsequently organizations of a united front type also came into being for national independence and unification.

In December 1960 a preparatory committee was organized in Seoul by the "reformist" parties, social organizations and democratic personages to found a "Central Council for National Independent Unification," the inaugural meeting of which was called on February 25, 1961. The Council put up the slogan: "We must rely on ourselves, not on foreign powers." And it advocated peaceful unification of the country free of interference from outside. To this end, it adopted a resolution that North-South economic intercourse, postal exchange, establishment of a national-amity apparatus in the demilitarized zone, meeting of compatriots of the North and South, exchange of inspection teams of journalists and civilians, dispatch of joint teams to international sports meets be realized in "the spirit of the national amity."

Organized with the aim of "promoting the historic cause of the country's unification on the principle of national self-deter-

mination," the "National Front for the Unification of Fatherland," which was founded on January 9, 1961, proposed to set up at a designated place in the demilitarized zone a permanent organization consisting of non-governmental representatives for the North-South postal exchange, economic and cultural intercourse, exchange of journalists and inspection teams and to form a "National Commission for Expediting the Unification of Fatherland" with representatives from all strata in North and South Korea.

The "National Unification Federation" was organized in Seoul University, and in many other institutes of higher learning similar organizations were set up.

The anti-U.S. and anti-government sentiments of the South Korean people found expression in their indifferent attitude towards various "elections" engineered by the puppet clique and in the growing distrust of the people in the conservative parties. To cite an example, on December 30, 1960 when the mayoral elections were held in Seoul, only 36 per cent of the total voters went to the polls, and even those who "cast" votes expressed their hatred of the candidates of the "Democratic Party" by writing abusive words on the ballots.

This gave disquiet and misgivings to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. Chang Myun even lamented: "The recent situation makes me feel as if the embankment is giving way."

The panic-stricken U.S. imperialists did everything to reverse the march of events. They blurted that they would "use their influence" over the South Korean regime to stop it from being "inveigled" into the proposals of the D.P.R.K. Government. The U.S. imperialists also spoke about a "permission of the U.N. Command" being needed for North-South talks. At the end they forced the puppet "National Assembly" in February this year to pass the "ROK-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement," which was designed to tighten the U.S. imperialists' grip on the political, military and economic affairs of the puppet government.

Furthermore, the U.S. aggressors bade the Chang Myun clique to collaborate with the U.S.-controlled Japanese monopoly capital to expedite the formation of a "North-East Asian Military Alliance" and tide over their ever-worsening economic crisis. This



Students of Seoul University demonstrating for North-South contacts and against U.S. imperialism. Placards read, "Flood of U.S. P.X. Goods Is a Prelude to National Ruin!" "We Demand Negotiations of Social Organizations in the Two Parts of Korea!"

is an attempt to pave the way for the Japanese military aggressive forces to make readvance in Korea.

While clamouring that North-South contacts were "premature" or fraught with the "danger of turning red," the U.S. imperialists hampered in every way their realization. Dancing to the tune of their masters, the puppet clique were in a frenzy to concoct the "Temporary Special Anti-Communist Law" and the "Demonstration Control Law" designed to crush the patriotic movement of the South Korean people.

Such desperate machinations by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys only deepened their political crisis.

In all parts of South Korea an intense struggle was waged against the "ROK-U.S. Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation" and the entry into South Korea of a Japanese "economic mission," as well as against the two draconic laws mentioned above. In this struggle the people put up such anti-U.S. slogans as "Yankees, go home!" "Korea is not a U.S. concession." "U.S. troops, pull out!" and "Down with the Chang government, a rehash of the Rhee's!" Demonstrations were held frequently in front of the U.S. embassy in Seoul.

The South Korean people, fully aware of the fact that as long as the U.S. imperialists remain in South Korea there would be no improvement in their position, pressed hard their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and for the country's peaceful unification without interference from outside. When the people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists and for the peaceful unification was becoming more marked, the "National Unification Federation" of Seoul University proposed on May 4, 1961 to hold talks between the students of North and South Korea at an early date in order to expedite unification. The Korean Students' Committee and the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League of the D.P.R.K. wholeheartedly welcomed the proposals of the Seoul University students and proposed Pyongyang for the meeting place.

Representatives of the Workers' Party of Korea, the North Korean Democratic Party and the Chundokyo Chungwoo Party made statements respectively in support of those proposals. The North Korean students organized a "Preparatory Committee for the North and South Korean Students' Talks" and took measures for its realization.

The South Korean students, too, enjoying a wholehearted support from the South Korean political and public circles, made preparations for setting up a "National Federation of Students for Unification of the Nation." On the other hand, they proposed to hold the students' talks in May and asked the South Korean authorities to help in their work.

As the general trend throughout the country was tending increasingly towards the peaceful unification without foreign inter-

ference, the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland was formed in Pyongyang on May 13, 1961 as a national body, which will unite all the national forces and accelerate the peaceful unification of the country.

The question of North-South contacts and negotiation was the order of the day; the aspiration of the people of the North and South for the peaceful unification of the country was heightened; the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists was faced with total bankruptcy.

In face of such situation the fascist elements in the puppet army staged a military coup on May 16, 1961 and installed a "military regime." The military dictators have taken away even the elementary

Pyongyang citizens, on May 20, 1961, condemned the military coup in South Korea



democratic rights of the people, subjecting the people to inhuman suppression and barbarity. When the people resisted in anger and indignation rulers of the "military regime" are frenziedly preparing for a new war and aggravating tension clamouring for the "build-up of the military strength for war." It would be impossible for the U.S. imperialists and pro-American elements to save the situation in South Korea, however desperately they may try.

They are now completely isolated from and rejected by the Korean people. They are denounced by world public. Today nothing can change the general trend towards the peaceful unification of Korea.

In the North, the democratic base for the country's unification, the people continue to make a leaping forward on the Chulima (winged horse) to win a fresh victory in socialist construction and relieve the fellow countrymen in South Korea from dire straits.

The righteous struggle of the Korean people will without fail compel the U.S. imperialist aggressors—the sworn enemy of the Korean people and of the peoples the world over, and chief bulwark of world reactionaries menacing the peace of the world—to get out of South Korea.

The Korean people fighting for the peaceful unification of their country now see before them a broad avenue leading to victory.

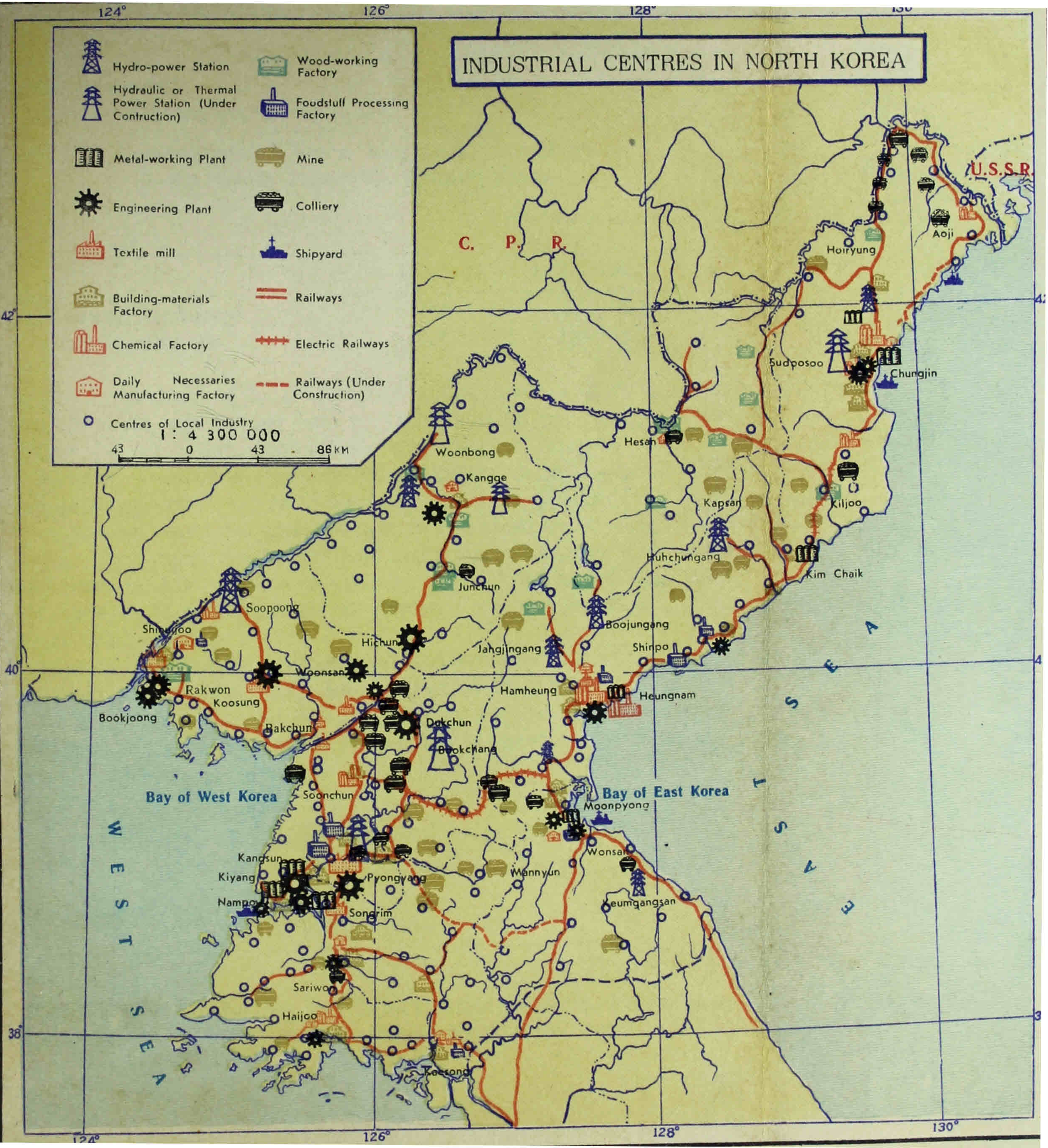
The day will come soon when the South Korean people get rid of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the entire Korean people enjoy a new, fruitful life in the unified country. The day is drawing near at an increasingly faster pace.

· Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea









INDUSTRIAL CENTRES IN NORTH KOREA

	Hydro-power Station		Wood-working Factory
	Hydraulic or Thermal Power Station (Under Construction)		Foodstuff Processing Factory
	Metal-working Plant		Mine
	Engineering Plant		Colliery
	Textile mill		Shipyard
	Building-materials Factory		Railways
	Chemical Factory		Electric Railways
	Daily Necessaries Manufacturing Factory		Railways (Under Construction)
	Centres of Local Industry		

Scale: 1 : 4 300 000
 43 0 43 86 KM



NETWORK OF IRRIGATION IN NORTH KOREA

-  Area Under Irrigation
-  Area Of Non-paddy Field Under Irrigation
-  River-dyke Projects And Anti-erosion Work
-  Major Reservoirs
-  Main Irrigation Channels
-  Alkaline Land To Be Turned Into Paddy Fields
-  Area Under Irrigation (Estimated)
-  Plain Areas In South Korea

1 : 4 000 000
 40 0 40 80KM

