

DOCUMENTS

Visit of the Polish Government Delegation to the D.P.R.K.

Cabinet Decision No. 43 of the D.P.R.K. on Supplying Relief Rice Gratis to South Korean Foodless Peasants

Statement of NAM IL, Minister for Foreign Affairs, D.P.R.K.

making a great contribution to the growth of the might of the socialist camp and to the consolidation of peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

The Korean people are rejoicing over each achievement registered by the Polish people as over their own, and are convinced that they will make outstanding achievements in the future, too.

The warm hospitality and friendly feeling accorded our Government Delegation by the Polish people when it paid a goodwill visit to your country last year at the invitation of the Government of the Polish People's Republic left an indelible impression on us.

We also saw with deep emotion the achievements made by the Polish people in their socialist construction and in the struggle for ensuring peace in Europe.

At the time of the past Fatherland Liberation War, the Polish brothers and sisters, standing on the side of the Korean people who rose up in the struggle for the freedom and independence of their fatherland, launched a nation-wide movement in support and encouragement of our righteous struggle and lessened the calamity and sufferings of our people by sending enormous quantities of relief goods.

Polish medical workers who were dispatched to our country saved the lives of many of our wounded soldiers and our people in the rear, overcoming difficulties and defying danger amidst the gun fire of the war. And the Polish people enabled some two thousand of our war orphans and students to grow up happily and acquire advanced science in their country.

The Polish people are continuously rendering enormous material and technical aid to us also in the rehabilitation and construction of the postwar national economy of our country.

The Polish brothers are giving us immense aid in rehabilitating and greatly expanding the west Pyongyang and Wonsan railway factories as well as in installing up-to-date equipment and automatizing and electrifying hewing operations at Anjoo, Shinchang and Aoji collieries, by sending their able technicians and modern machines and equipment to our country. This will be a great contribution to the development of the heavy industry and railway transportation of our country in the future.

In active support of the struggle of the Ko-

rean people for solving the Korean question fairly and peacefully, the Polish people have likewise exerted sincere efforts for the just settlement of the Korean question. In particular, they are making no small contribution to the maintenance of peace in Korea and relaxation of tension in the Far East by participating in the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission which supervises the correct execution of the Korean Armistice Agreement, opposing the plots of the American imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique for undermining the Korean Armistice and resuming the war.

Inspired by the internationalist support and encouragement of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, Polish People's Republic and other fraternal countries, the Korean people have victoriously fulfilled the Three-Year Plan for the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy through their patriotic labour struggle and, on the basis of the attainments already made, have begun the tasks of the first year of the historical Five-Year Plan for laying the foundation of the socialist industrialization of our country.

We are well aware of the fact that the furtherance of the construction of our socialist economy will not only elevate speedily the material and cultural living standards of our people and promote the cause of the country's unification, but also conduce to the strengthening of the might of the socialist camp, which is our lofty international duty.

Dear comrades!
The internationalist friendship and solidarity and the brotherly cooperation among the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union — this is the basis of the mutual relations among the countries of our socialist camp.

The Korean people are all the more keenly aware of the great significance of the close unity and cooperation among the countries of the socialist camp through their historical experiences and through the direct experiences of struggle against the imperialists.

Had it not been for the decisive, liberating role of the Soviet Union in the East and West against the imperialist occupationists and for the disinterested aid and encouragement of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp, it would have been inconceivable for our country to free itself from the yoke of Japanese imperialism and make pro-

sperous development as a free people's democratic state, to win the historical victory in the Fatherland Liberation War against the allied forces of imperialism and carry out so rapidly the rehabilitation and construction of the war-ravaged national economy as it is doing today.

The consolidation and unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union — this is the firm guarantee for the achievement of independence and unification of us Korean people. Therefore the Korean people prize friendship with the fraternal Polish people, as with all the fraternal peoples, and are determined to do everything in their power for further strengthening and developing it.

We have not forgotten, however, that in this world there are imperialist circles who fear the development of such relations of true friendship and cooperation among nations, hate people's happiness and do not hesitate to resort to oppression, subversive activities and even to open aggressive provocations in their attempt to realize their aggressive design, and that they are far from slumbering.

To cite examples which are still fresh in our memory, the Anglo-French-Israeli armed aggression against Egypt and the provocation of the counter-revolutionary putsch in Hungary last year further clearly revealed before us the real being of the imperialists.

However, the counter-revolutionary putsch provoked in Hungary by the imperialists for creating in Hungary, in the heart of Europe, a hotbed of a new war and for using it as a springboard against the Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries have been rapidly put down by the heroic struggle of the Hungarian patriots who have enjoyed the active aid of the entire countries of the socialist camp, particularly of the Soviet Union faithful to its internationalist obligations, as well as the support of the world peace-loving peoples.

The Hungarian event once again brings home to us that the working class and all the working people must further enhance their class consciousness and revolutionary vigilance against the enemy and strengthen the unity of the Marxist-Leninist ideology and will of the ranks of their Parties.

The evil scheme of the enemy to wreck the unity of the socialist camp suffered a total failure in Hungary and the unity of the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp has

been further consolidated as an invincible force.

The peoples of the socialist camp tied by the lofty principles of proletarian internationalism will resolutely defend their gains, shattering with their united strength every aggressive design of the imperialists, and will carry through the cause of socialism and communism, holding further aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

However, we cannot but direct keen attention to the fact that the imperialist reactionary circles, further encouraging the "cold war" and continuously pursuing the "positions of strength" policy, are intensifying the arms drive, ever more openly pursuing the colonial enslavement policy toward other countries, Afro-Asian countries in particular, unscrupulously rearming West Germany and all the more invigorating the subversive activities against the countries of the socialist camp, first and foremost, the Soviet Union.

In the southern part of our Republic, the U. S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique are resorting to every design particularly to abrogate unilaterally the Korean Armistice with the intention of inciting another fratricidal conflict, continuously refusing with no ground the repeated, just proposals of our Government for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

They have been scheming of late to rapidly reinforce the South Korean puppet army by equipping it with modern weapons including atomic ones and went so far as to conclude the so-called "ROK-U.S. Treaty on Friendship, Trade and Navigation" which is aimed at converting South Korea into a complete, permanent colony of the American monopoly capital.

However stubbornly the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rheeites may refuse the peaceful unification of our country and try to suppress the aspiration for this cherished by the popular masses, they can by no means check the ever increasing support of the masses of the people to the cause of peaceful unification of the fatherland—the urgent national desire of the entire Korean people — and their patriotic struggle for its realization. The Korean people will certainly accomplish the cause of the unification of the fatherland with the support and encouragement of the mighty socialist camp and the peoples of goodwill all over the world.

Dear comrades and friends!

The goodwill visit to our country of the Government of the Polish People's Republic headed by Comrade Jozef Cyrankiewicz marks a great event in the history of the friendly relations between our two countries.

Greeting the distinguished Polish guests, our people express the wholehearted feeling of fraternity and friendship toward the Polish brothers, and deem it great happiness to show them the achievements made in construction.

I am convinced that your visit to our country will further strengthen and develop the

relations of brotherly cooperation and friendship existing between the peoples of the two countries.

Long live the everlasting friendship between the Korean and Polish peoples!

Prosperity and happiness to the Polish people who are building socialism under the guidance of the Polish United Workers' Party!

Long live the unbreakable friendship and solidarity of the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China!

Long live the lasting peace of the world!

SPEECH BY JOZEF CYRANKIEWICZ AT MASS RALLY

Dear Premier Kim Il Sung!

Dear Korean friends!

In the name of the Government Delegation of the Polish People's Republic, I express, first of all, gratitude to the leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the invitation extended to us and the warm welcome accorded us.

We take the welcome given by the Pyongyang citizens to us members of the delegation of the Polish people as an expression of their fraternal love for the Polish people. Availing myself of this opportunity, in the name of the Polish people, I convey warm greetings to the Korean people and wish you success in your peaceful construction. May the peaceful unification of the divided country, the desire of the Korean people, be realized at the earliest date!

We are also happy to have the opportunity to see Pyongyang, your heroic, democratic capital.

The rehabilitation of Pyongyang constitutes most eloquent evidence demonstrating the inexhaustible strength of your people who are striving for a just cause. This testifies to the creative force of socialism, for such rapid rehabilitation and construction is possible only under socialist conditions.

Dear friends!

The Polish people who had tasted the sorrow of division and the misfortune of being

subjugated by foreign countries for over one hundred years sympathized from the bottom of their hearts with your struggle against the Japanese occupationists.

When you regained independence in 1945 as a result of the victory of the Soviet Army over fascist militarism in the Second World War, we rejoiced over your liberation as over our own. During the period of the Korean war, we were wholeheartedly on your side. We were convinced that victory would be yours, because a people fighting for freedom and independence are bound to win victory. And this was again proved by the Korean war.

During this period, we sent every possible, sincere aid, while striving to overcome difficulties confronting us in the construction of a new life. At that time, the ordinary people of our country understood your situation and extended inspiring sympathy to you.

The workers, peasants, men and women, old and young, especially our proud youth sent their most precious things to you who were fighting under such arduous circumstances. When it was reported that the bereft children of the heroes who fell in the struggle for national liberation would come to Poland, many citizens of our country expressed their wish to take care of Korean children.

We regard it an international duty to assist

you, because the struggle for your cause was at the same time the struggle for our own cause.

We expressed sympathy with you because we were fully aware that the defence of Pyongyang meant the defence of peace.

During his visit to our country Comrade Kim Il Sung must have personally felt the wholehearted sympathy of the Polish people with the Korean people.

It was with boundless joy that our people welcomed the cessation of the Korean war. In order to contribute to the consolidation of peace in Korea and to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the Polish Government decided to take part in the work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Korea together with Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Sweden. We will carry on our work in the Commission as long as the situation in your country requires it.

Dear comrades!

Though it is not long since we became acquainted with each other, we are already close friends. This is because the friendship between our peoples is placed on the most solid basis—on love of freedom, on the common, Marxist-Leninist idea and on the common interests and desire of states. This is also because the peoples of our two countries are developing cooperation on the principles of equality and independence and are pursuing a common goal.

JOINT STATEMENT OF KOREAN AND POLISH GOVERNMENTS

The Government Delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Premier of the Polish People's Republic, paid a goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from April 14 to 17, 1957, at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation consists of Karol Kuryluk, Minister of Culture and Arts; Eugeniusz Stawinski, Minister of Light Industries; Marian Naszkowski, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mieczyslaw Lesz and Boleslaw Struzek, Vice-Chairmen of the State Commission for Economic Planning; Eugeniusz Kras-

We are striving to build in our two countries the just social system—socialism—and are fighting shoulder to shoulder for peace.

Although Poland and Korea are not big powers, our friendship and cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields will make a contribution to the strengthening of the unity and solidarity among all the socialist countries — the fundamental guarantee for peace.

It is natural that our two countries fight with might and main for the preservation of peace, for the peoples of our two countries directly experienced the severity of war and its tragic aftermath. Therefore, we insist upon the strengthening of political, economic and cultural ties and the principles of peaceful coexistence regardless of political systems.

Dear friends!

Our delegation will stay in your beautiful country only for a brief period. Nevertheless, our visit will make contributions to making the Polish-Korean relations closer and to the unity among the socialist states and the cause of peace.

Lastly, I once again express heartfelt gratitude for your invitation to us to visit your beautiful country and for the warm welcome accorded our delegation.

Long live the Korean people!

Long live socialism and the unity among the socialist countries!

Long live peace!

sowska, Vice-Minister of Higher Education; Franciszek Modrzewski, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; and Yedzi Sedletski, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During its stay in Korea, the Government Delegation of the Polish People's Republic was accorded heartfelt hospitality by the Korean people and their Government.

The Government Delegation of the Polish People's Republic looked around a number of factories, enterprises and cultural and educational establishments and noted with great satisfaction the splendid achievements at-

tained by the Korean people in the postwar rehabilitation and construction of the national economy and the socialist construction.

During the sojourn of the Polish delegation, talks on the questions of further consolidating and developing the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries, major international issues of today and the questions of further strengthening the friendship and solidarity among the socialist countries took place between the leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government Delegation of the Polish People's Republic.

The talks were attended, from the side of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Choi Yong Kun, Vice-Premier; Hong Myung Hi, Vice-Premier; Nam Il, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Li Jong Ok, Chairman of the State Planning Commission; Han Sul Ya, Minister of Education; Chin Ban Soo, Minister of Home and Foreign Trade; Li Dong Kun, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Huh Kook Bong; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Polish People's Republic; and, from the side of the Polish People's Republic, by the entire members of the Government Delegation headed by Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Premier of the Polish People's Republic.

The talks proceeded in an amicable atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding from beginning to end. In the course of the talks, the two Governments noted with satisfaction that friendly and fraternal relations based on the Leninist principle of national equality were formed between the Korean and Polish peoples who were freed from the foreign aggressors by the heroic struggle of the Soviet Army and the devoted struggles of the peoples of the two countries.

These relations between the two countries proceed from the commonness of mutual interests and the lofty principles of proletarian internationalism and equality among nations. The Korean side affirmed that these friendly relations were further strengthened as a result of the material aid and moral support rendered by the Polish people to the Korean people during the most trying period of the three-year war against the foreign aggressors and in the period of the postwar rehabilitation and construction of the national economy.

During the talks, the two Governments stressed that the unification of Korea, the urgent desire of the Korean people, must be realized by the Korean people themselves through peaceful means on democratic lines.

The Governments of the two countries consider that the Armistice in Korea must be converted into a lasting peace, all foreign troops stationed in Korea be withdrawn simultaneously at the earliest date and an international conference of the countries concerned be convened soon for the peaceful and fair solution of the Korean questions.

Confirming that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission composed of the representatives of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Switzerland is playing a positive role in observing and supervising the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, the two Governments emphasize that the Korean Armistice Agreement must be strictly observed by both contracting parties and all designs to hinder the fulfilment of the mission of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and to dissolve it must be rejected.

Following the 1954 Geneva Conference, the 1955 Geneva Conference of the Four Power Government Heads and the Bandung Conference of Afro-Asian countries, international tension was considerably eased and the relations between the states gradually improved.

However, in the recent period, certain obstacles have once again been thrown in the way of a favourable development of peace and international security, due to a series of the obstructive manoeuvres and open aggressive actions of imperialist circles.

Although the aggression of Britain, France and Israel against Egypt was stopped and cease-fire was realized, the plot against the Middle and Near East areas still continues. Certain imperialist circles are working out a new plan for colonial rule in the Middle and Near East.

Opposing these trends, the Governments of the two countries fervently support the just struggle of the peoples of the Middle and Near East for defending freedom and independence against aggression and interference by foreign powers in their internal affairs.

Both sides once again extend support to the Hungarian people and their Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Government who uphold the socialist system and are conti-

nuously striving to consolidate and develop it.

It is the most characteristic feature of the present international situation that all peoples are coming out in the struggle for a lasting peace of the world, and the struggle for independence of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries is being expanded and strengthened with every passing day.

Both sides recognize that the strengthening of the mutual cooperation and friendly ties among the peoples of the Asian and African areas is an important contribution to the cause of world peace, and the signing of a treaty for collective security between the countries of these areas is of weighty importance in frustrating the scheme of colonialists.

Considering that the prestige of the U.N. is being undermined by the fact that the People's Republic of China, a great power, has not been able to exercise her legitimate rights in the U.N., the Governments of the two countries stress that the rights of the great Chinese People's Republic in the U.N. must be restored in the near future. At the same time, Taiwan, an integral part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, must be returned to her.

The remilitarization of West Germany constitutes a great menace to peace in Europe and the world.

The two Governments support the Government of the German Democratic Republic and the entire democratic forces of the German people which are consistently striving to reunify their motherland by peaceful means on democratic lines through agreement between the two German states.

The two Governments emphasize that the obstacles laid in the way of the unification of Viet-Nam due to the stand of the South Viet-Nam Government backed by a certain foreign forces must be removed, and Viet-Nam must be unified at the earliest date on the basis of the Geneva agreements on the Indo-China questions.

The two sides exchanged opinions on the question of armament reduction. The two Governments declare that for solving this question the proposals made by the Soviet Government on March 18, 1957 are of positive significance. The two sides are convinced that agreements of great powers on the re-

duction of armed forces and armaments, the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction and the abolishment of military bases on foreign territories will make momentous contributions to firmly establishing confidence among states and easing international tension.

The two Governments note that the extensive application of the five principles on the peaceful coexistence of countries of differing state and social systems has enormous, positive significance in the development of international situation at the present moment.

The two sides note with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation among the socialist states are being further consolidated and developed on the basis of proletarian internationalism, on equality of countries and nations, big and small, and on the lofty Leninist principles of turning to account each other's experiences of socialist construction while taking into consideration the peculiar conditions of a given country.

Such unity and cooperation of the big family of socialist states and the close friendship binding the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Poland and other socialist states together are an important guarantee for defending the cause of socialism and peace of the world.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, tied with the Polish People's Republic by the bond of fraternal friendship, greets with satisfaction the successes attained by the Polish people on the road of socialist construction.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea notes with satisfaction that following the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the socialist and democratic might of Poland has been gaining greater strength with every passing day. The returns of the elections to the Polish Sejm held in January this year demonstrated that the Polish people, upholding the policy of the Polish United Workers' Party, are confidently advancing toward socialism and, at the same time, are consolidating the unity of the big family of socialist states.

At the talks the two Governments noted that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic are strengthening the unity

and might of the socialist camp and greatly contributing to the cause of world peace, and reached agreement on a number of questions on further strengthening these relations.

As a result of the talks an Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Polish People's Republic was signed.

The two Governments manifest the conviction

KIM IL SUNG,
Premier of the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, April 17, 1957

FAREWELL SPEECH BY JOZEF CYRANKIEWICZ

Dear Premier Kim Il Sung!

Dear Korean friends!

In the name of the Government Delegation of the Polish People's Republic, I extend sincere gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded us.

Brief though the stay of our delegation was in Korea, we could fully perceive during this period the sentiments of friendship entertained by the Korean people towards the Polish people.

As the Polish people admired from afar the heroism of the Korean people in the past, so, today, we admire the devoted labour and achievements of the Korean people in the reconstruction of their fatherland which sustained severe damage due to the foreign aggressors. We were really amazed by your strenuous labour for peaceful construction.

The Polish people know that the name Korea means the "Land of Morning Calm" and we have come to realize that your country is indeed a land of the beautiful morning of socialism, which is creating a happy life for the working people.

tion that the visit of the Government Delegation of the Polish People's Republic to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the result of the talks between the two Governments as well as the Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation will promote the further strengthening and development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and will contribute to the cause of peace and socialism.

JOZEF CYRANKIEWICZ,
Chairman of the Council of Ministers
of the Polish People's Republic

In Korea we saw people who, having cast off the foreign imperialist yoke, are struggling for the creation of a new life and the prosperity of the country.

We are going back carrying in our hearts the warm feeling of friendship of the Korean people towards the Polish people, which we will convey to our people.

We wholeheartedly wish you great success in the work for the peaceful unification and prosperity of your country. We once again extend hearty gratitude for the never-to-be-forgotten hospitality accorded us.

We regard it a great pleasure that we signed this morning, together with Comrade Kim Il Sung, a statement on further strengthening and developing the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of our two countries.

Long live the friendship between the Korean and Polish peoples!

Long live the glorious Korean people!

Long live the solidarity among the states of the socialist camp!

Long live peace!

...from the freedom and happiness of the South Korean people. The northern part of the Republic is not yet abundant in food. However, we cannot be indifferent toward our countrymen's sufferings, but we extend a helping hand.

Expressing profound sympathy with the foodless South Korean peasants and their family members who are undergoing severe hardships, and regarding it our duty as comrades to share part of our provisions with them, the Council of Ministers of the Democratic People's Republic has decided:

1. For the immediate relief of the foodless South Korean peasants who are wandering about in hunger, it will supply 100,000 suk of bulled rice gratis.

2. It directs the Ministry of Agriculture to immediately break the shipping of the people of the North and South. The people in the North are destined the peaceful unification of the fatherland, and for that purpose, it will supply 100,000 suk of bulled rice gratis.

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The poverty and famine brought upon the South Korean people can be overcome only by uniting our fatherland in a peaceful way, putting an end to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their divide-and-rule policy.

Years have passed since our fatherland was divided artificially. The brothers and sisters of North and South Korea of the same blood have been separated from each other for 12 long years. Communism has been denied them, for alone meeting each other, but no artificial barrier nor other means to break the shipping of the people of the North and South. The people in the North are destined the peaceful unification of the fatherland, and for that purpose, it will supply 100,000 suk of bulled rice gratis.

And we want it to be a happy day for the people of the North and South. The people in the North are destined the peaceful unification of the fatherland, and for that purpose, it will supply 100,000 suk of bulled rice gratis.

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DECISION

of the Cabinet

of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Supplying 100,000 suk of Relief Rice Gratis to South Korean Foodless Peasants

A serious food crisis has been created in South Korea recently.

Millions of South Korean people are suffering from a severe food shortage.

An unbearable situation has been created on farms in South Korea where the number of peasant households with no provisions is increasing daily. According to a report printed in *Tonga Ilbo* some time ago, more than 980,000 or 43.5 per cent of the total 2,250,000 peasant households in South Korea was without provisions. As of the end of February this year in Pyungchang County, Kangwon Province, 5,704 or 52 per cent of the total of 10,958 peasant households were foodless, while in Wolsung County, North Kyungsang Province it was 41 per cent. It was expected that the percentage would rise to 60 per cent in May.

The hunger-stricken peasants are wandering about in search of bark and roots, and the number of those who are starving to death or

committing suicide being unable to eke out a living is increasing day by day.

But the South Korean authorities have not taken any effective measures to relieve the foodless peasants.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists after liberation has totally ruined the South Korean national economy.

And since the Armistice, the war-provoking policy of the U.S. imperialists is bringing more heavy burdens upon the South Korean people.

In the past, South Korea was called Korea's granary. But the output of summer crops in South Korea in 1956 stood as low as 61 per cent of the average harvest of the period of 1936-1940, and autumn crops 60 per cent.

Such extreme poverty, famine and horrifying distress are causing a great tragedy throughout South Korea. And the U.S. imperialist occupiers of South Korea are responsible for the tragedy.

The poverty and famine brought upon the South Korean compatriots can be overcome only by unifying our fatherland in a peaceful way, putting an end to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their divide-and-rule policy.

Years have passed since our fatherland was divided artificially. The brothers and sisters of North and South Korea of the same blood have been separated from each other for 12 long years. Communication has been denied them, let alone meeting each other. But no artificial barrier nor obstacle can permanently break the kinship of the Korean people of the North and South. The people in the North, ardently desiring the peaceful unification of the fatherland, cannot forget even a moment the plight of their brothers and sisters in the South. And we regard it our solemn duty to extend help to our countrymen in distress.

In the northern part of the Republic, thanks to the correct economic policies of the Workers' Party and the Government, the national economy is steadily developing and the people's living standard continues to rise. In 1956, the total industrial output was roughly double that in 1949.

Especially in agriculture, the 1956 grain output surpassed by 8 per cent the prewar peak level, despite the severe frost damages in some areas.

The people in the northern part of the Republic cannot think of their creative labour

apart from the freedom and happiness of the South Korean people. The northern part of the Republic is not yet abundant in food. However, we cannot be indifferent toward our countrymen's sufferings but we extend a helping hand.

Expressing profound sympathy with the foodless South Korean peasants and their family members who are undergoing severe hardships, and regarding it our duty as compatriots to share part of our provisions with them, the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decides:

1. For the immediate relief of the foodless South Korean peasants who are wandering about in hunger, it will supply 100,000 *suk* of hulled rice gratis.

2. It directs the Minister of Agriculture to take necessary measures to deliver the rice to the South Korean authorities at an early date.

We are convinced that the entire people in the northern part of the Republic, warmly supporting the decision of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on helping South Korean compatriots, will intensify further their struggle for increased production and economization, for the further consolidation of our democratic base and realization of peaceful reunification of the fatherland at the earliest date in order to lead a happy life together with the South Korean brothers and sisters.

KIM IL SUNG
Premier of the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, May 7, 1957

Korean people not break the firm will of the Korean people to realize the peaceful unification of Korea.
The Korean people strongly oppose the attempt of the U.S. ruling circles to convert South Korea into an aggressive atomic military base by undermining the Armistice Agreement and introducing new types of weapons into South Korea.

STATEMENT of NAM IL, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Recently the official circles and press of the United States are frequently making a clamour for reinforcing the U.S. army stationed in South Korea and the South Korean army and particularly for introducing new types of weapons into South Korea.

In this connection the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has authorized me to make the following statement:

Ever since the attainment of Armistice in Korea, the Korean-Chinese side has strictly abided by the Armistice Agreement and exerted sincere efforts for ensuring the activities of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and for an early, peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The American side, however, has not only armed the South Korean army, expanded after the Armistice, by illegally introducing large quantities of weapons and equipment in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement, but also unilaterally suspended in collusion with the South Korean authorities the function of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission of supervising the Armistice in the South Korean territory with a view to introducing freely greater quantities of weapons.

Particularly in the recent period the official circles of the United States are openly

They are trying to camouflage their provocative attempt before the world public opinion, by making frequently calumnious statements against the Korean-Chinese side with sheer falsehood and fabrications.
From the first day of its landing in South Korea, the U.S. army has mercilessly plundered the South Korean people, behaving like a wanton and recently it is unscrupulously committing such inhuman outrages as burning and plundering a village in broad daylight by mobilizing one of its units and murdering innocent inhabitants.

Just as in Taiwan, Japan, etc., which are under the actual occupation of the U.S. troops, the U.S. army is burning out in South Korea the villages and towns of the Korean people through the reinforcement of armed forces. However, the machination of the U.S. ruling circles to introduce weapons of new types into South Korea will never intimidate the clamouring for the introduction of new types of weapons into South Korea and for the remodelling of the U.S. divisions stationed in South Korea and the South Korean army into atomic units.

U.S. Secretary of State Dulles declared on May 14th that the United States was considering the introduction of more advanced and more effective weapons into South Korea.

On the same day U.S. Secretary of Defence Wilson stated that the weapons the United States was planning to allocate to the South Korean area would be of the same types as the modern weapons supplied to the West European allies and that the U.S. army units stationed in South Korea would be remodelled into atomic units in accordance with this.

On May 28th, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Radford declared, "The Armistice was not intended to last indefinitely and at some time we will have to furnish our troops with new equipment."

These statements self-expose the sinister intention of the U.S. ruling circles to wreck the Armistice Agreement, introduce new types of weapons, whip up the aggressive actions of the South Korean ruling circles and perpetuate the actual occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army.

They are trying to camouflage their provocative attempt before the world public opinion, by making frequently calumnious clamour against the Korean Chinese side with sheer falsehood and fabrications.

From the first day of its landing in South Korea, the U. S. army has mercilessly plundered the South Korean people, behaving like a tyrant, and recently it is unscrupulously committing such inhuman outrages as raiding and plundering a village in broad daylight by mobilizing one of its units and murdering innocent inhabitants.

Just as in Taiwan, Japan, etc., which are under the actual occupation of the U.S. troops, today the anti-American sentiment incurred by the occupation and barbarous acts of the U. S. army is bursting out in South Korea, too. The U. S. ruling circles and the Syngman Rhee clique are out to suppress the righteous struggle of the Korean people through the reinforcement of armed forces.

However, the machination of the U.S. ruling circles to introduce weapons of new types into South Korea will never intimidate the

Korean people nor break the firm will of the Korean people to realize the peaceful unification of Korea.

The Korean people strongly oppose the attempt of the U. S. ruling circles to convert South Korea into an aggressive atomic military base by undermining the Armistice Agreement and introducing new types of weapons into South Korea.

The Korean people demand that every paragraph of the Armistice Agreement be strictly observed and practical measures for converting the state of armistice into a state of lasting peace be taken without fail for the sake of Korea's peaceful unification and of the relaxation of tension in the Far East area.

If the Government of the United States and other states of the UN army side take the grave action of destroying the Korean Armistice Agreement in defiance of this urgent demand of the Korean people, they must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

NAM IL

Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

May 30, 1957

On the same day U.S. Secretary of State Wilson stated that the weapons the United States was planning to allocate to the South Korean army would be of the same type as the modern weapons supplied to the West European allies and that the U.S. army units stationed in South Korea would be re-equipped into atomic units in accordance with this.

The 28th Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Richard stated, "The Armistice was not intended to last indefinitely and at some time we will have to furnish our troops with new equipment."

These statements self-expose the sinister intention of the U.S. ruling circles to wreck the Armistice Agreement, introduce new types of weapons, whip up the aggressive actions of the South Korean ruling circles and perpetrate the actual occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army.

Particularly in the recent period the official circles of the United States are openly producing greater quantities of weapons for the South Korean army, which is in violation of the Armistice Agreement, but also unilaterally suspended in connection with the South Korean authorities the function of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission of supervising the Armistice in the South Korean territory with a view to introducing newly greater quantities of weapons.

The American side, however, has not only ordered strenuous efforts for ensuring the activities of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and for an early, peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Ever since the attainment of Armistice in 1953 the Korean-Chinese side has strictly observed the Armistice Agreement and excluded all efforts for ensuring the activities of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and for an early, peaceful solution of the Korean question.