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Talks between the Government leaders of the D.P.R.K. and the Polish Government Delegation

POLISH GOVERNMENT DELEGATION IN KOREA At the invitation of the Government of the D.P.R.K., the Government Delegation of the Polish People's Republic visited our country from April 14 to 17 this year.

The Delegation headed by Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz included K. Kurluk, Minister of Culture and Art; E. Stawinski, Minister of Light Industries; M. Naszkowski, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; N. Lesz, Vice-Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission; B. Struzek, Vice-Chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission; E. Krassowaska, Vice-Minister of Higher Education; F. Modrezewski, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; and Y. Sedletski, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the P.P.R. to the D.P.R.K.

The delegation visited a number of factories and enterprises as well as cultural and educational establishments. Everywhere the delegation went, they were warmly welcomed by the people.

During their stay in Korea, an agreement between the Governments of the D.P.R.K. and the P.P.R. on mutual cooperation in science and culture was concluded, and a joint communique was signed in Pyongyang



Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz inspecting the guard of honour on his arrival at the Pyongyang Airport

Premier J. Cyrankiewicz is accorded enthusiastic welcome by the Pyongyang citizens



NEW KOREA

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FRONT COVER: Children
Photo by Ko Ryong Jin

BACK COVER: Design in the Li Dynasty (1392-1910)

In Interests of Peace

June 25th, the day when the American imperialists provoked their aggressive war in Korea seven years ago, is annually marked in Korea as the "Day of Fight against U.S. Imperialism."

Marking the seventh anniversary of the war, the Koreans are renewing their determination to fight for the preservation of peace and security in the ranks of peace-lovers all over the world.

Like all honest-minded people in the world, the Korean people treasure peace above all things, and are ready to do whatever they can in the interests of peace.

The Korean people are well aware that their victory in the fight against the armed interventionists headed by the U.S. imperialists was greatly conducive to the maintenance of universal peace.

While firmly defending peace won at the cost of their blood, the Koreans are devoting all their talent and energy to creative labour for the peaceful unification of their country and for the speeding up of socialist construction in the northern part of the country.

There is no need to emphasize how vitally the Koreans, who have gone through the trying period of the three-year-long war, are interested in peace, and how much they hate war. Through their own experience the Korean people understand what war means. And this is why they are categorically opposed to war.

Korea's national economy suffered much damage by the brutal acts of the American imperialists during the war. Accordingly, the people's living deteriorated. In the course of the three-year-long war, the Americans destroyed over 8,700 industrial establishments and their equipment in the D.P.R.K.

In 1953, when the Armistice was concluded, electric power generation had fallen to 26 per cent compared with the pre-war level, the output of fuel industry to 11 per cent, the output of metallurgical industry to 10 per cent and the production of chemical industry to 22 per cent, while the iron and steel plants and chemical fertilizer and cement mills were in a complete state of ruin.

In agriculture, the destruction of irrigation systems watering a vast acreage of land, and the damage of dykes and arable land by the enemy's barbarous bombing resulted in the loss of 90,000 hectares, while 370,000 hectares suffered damages. 250,000 cattle and 380,000 hogs were lost. Moreover, 90,000 fruit trees were destroyed by the enemy's bombing. In 1953, grain production had fallen to 88 per cent compared with that in 1949, and cotton to 23 per cent.

considerable amount of war materials. For example, they smuggled in 106 mortars of 4.2-inch caliber by dismantling and packing them in pieces, labelled as PX goods for their army. This eloquently bespeaks the fact that the 15 ROK divisions newly organized after the war are not unarmed.

The provisions of the Armistice Agreement strictly forbid the import of military equipment as well as any weapons of new type for reinforcement.

However, the American high-ranking military officers and government officials, together with the Syngman Rhee gang, are persistently calling for the introduction of atomic weapons into South Korea.

On September 28 last, Li Hyung Keun, Chief of the General Staff of the ROK army, declared openly as follows:

"...The reorganization of the South Korean army for an atomic war is under consideration. Now one division is being trained in accordance with this plan..."

The U.S. attempt to introduce up-to-date weapons into South Korea has become more open since last June when the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams were forced to withdraw from the ports of entry in South Korea.

According to a UP New York dispatch on April 4, 1957, American bellicose generals including Admiral Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, complying with the request of Kim Yong Woo, "Minister of Defence" of South Korea, proposed to Eisenhower to provide the ROK army with new arms. Besides Kuter, the U.S. Far East Air Force Commander, said that the ROK army should be armed with new weapons including jets in order to maintain "a balance with North Korea", it is reported.

The American imperialists, who are running amuck for the abolition of the Armistice Agreement, instigated Syngman Rhee to force the South Korean National Assembly to adopt the resolution requesting the Congress of the U.S.A. to abrogate the Agreement, while maintaining positively that the puppet army should take "free actions". At a press conference on April 2 of this year, Dulles himself referred to "the free actions of the UN forces in Korea".

Needless to say that the Korean Armistice Agreement cannot be unilaterally abrogated and it will remain in effect until the Korean question is ultimately settled.

The Korean people, keeping a strict vigilance on the machination of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, are making strenuous effort for the conversion of the Armistice into a lasting peace and for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. This enthusiasm is evidenced eloquently, above all, by the fact that the North Korean side has been strictly observing the Armistice Agreement.

Furthermore the Chinese side carried out the withdrawal of divisions of the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea, and North Korea reduced the People's Army by 80,000 as well as the proportionate amount of military equipment and combat materials, with the aim of ensuring stability of the armistice in Korea and consolidating peace.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. has solemnly declared that it would never resort to arms first, as has hitherto been true, against the South Korea so long as the South Korean side does not provoke war against North Korea.

The aspirations of the Korean people for peace and the consistent peace-loving policy of the Government of the D.P.R.K. are manifested also in the state budget. On the other hand the Syngman Rhee clique, loudly clamouring about the "march north", has earmarked for military and police expenditures 67 per cent of the total budget for this year. In contrast to this the Government of the D.P.R.K. allocated only 5.8 per cent of the total budget for the national defence.

In Korea the forces of the peace and socialist camp and that of the imperialist aggressors stand face to face. The consolidation of peace in Korea is closely connected with the cause of world peace. Indeed great is the responsibility of the Korean people for the cause of peace. Therefore we are fully prepared to frustrate any sign of machination of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique to provoke another war in Korea. And at the same time we will bend all our energy towards the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

U S MUST QUIT SOUTH KOREA!

KIM SANG KUL

In April the bandits of the U.S. military police staged a full scale raid on a Korean village. Innocent lives were lost and properties destroyed.

This outrage has evoked national indignation among the Korean people throughout the North and South. The cry of "Go home, Yanks!" has become ever louder.

BARBARISM IN THE 20TH CENTURY

As already widely reported, on April 16, 1957, an armed gang of 80 military policemen of the U.S. 24th Division launched an enveloping attack on the peaceful Yongjoong-dong of Yunpoong-ri village, Joonai Sub-County, Pajoo County, Kyunggi Province (some 20 miles north of Seoul).

They broke into every house of the village and looted everything.

And more than 70 of the terror-stricken villagers who dared to ask the reasons for this unheard-of armed robbery were kidnapped by the invaders, who called the villagers "insubordinate people."

The "Ministry of Home Affairs" of the South Korean puppet government announced that 185 households were searched by the U.S. army. However, this was far from the whole story. According to many press dispatches of the South Korean correspondents who made an on-the-spot check, the number of Korean houses, entered and sacked by

the U.S. army personnel, was 305, and more than 2,300 items were taken away by them!

Barbarism in this enlightened 20th century! People bitterly condemn the atrocious acts of the U.S. aggressors.

And it is something to see what kind of attitude the U.S. army authorities take, and the "explanation" the U.S. henchmen Syngman Rhee clique makes in connection with the U.S. atrocities of the Pajoo incident. The Syngman Rhee clique has tried to hide the real facts in order to mollify the people and silence their loud protesting voice.

The stand taken by Syngman Rhee is, of course, a true reflection of his masters', the U.S. aggressors. The U.S. army authorities not only ignored the people's demand to punish the U.S. military police robbers but refused to return the loot to the lawful owners.

Could anyone imagine anything like this happening in this enlightened 20th century? But it happened in South Korea, where the U.S. imperialists are lording it over the people with unlimited power and arrogance.



Mass rally protesting against the U.S. atrocities

Of course the Pajoo incident was not the first of its kind in South Korea.

Over and over such hateful barbarous acts have been repeated by the U.S. imperialists' army since its first day in South Korea.

Their inhuman, cold-blooded acts committed against the Korean people, their wanton destruction during the Korean war have shocked the people everywhere throughout the world.

It was none other than a U.S. commander that issued the following order to his men during the war. This is taken from one of the captured U.S. documents.

"Kill everyone you happen to see. You must not hesitate to kill even a child or an old person. You may well discharge your duty as a citizen of the United States of America by killing as many Koreans as possible..."

Such is the American "civilization" that the U.S. imperialists preach.

For mass destruction of the innocent people they used every conceivable way including bacteriological weapons and napalm bombs. The U.S. imperialists could not have done all these shameful and barbarous acts unless they had contempt for and hostility against other nations.

The blood-thirstiness of the American aggressors, the 20th century barbarians, never ceased in South Korea even after the Armistice. In fact, the outrageous acts of the U.S. army since the ceasefire are too numerous to mention.

On October 22, 1955, two American soldiers who strolled out for hunting around a farm village of Hotang-dong in Yungchun, North Kyungsang Province, fired at and injured seriously an old peasant who was harvesting. On the same day a U.S. plane in training up in the sky over Kangsang-ri, Sangjoo County, North Kyungsang Province, chose a peasant sowing barley in the field as a bombing target and killed him.

On January 21, 1956, a U.S. marine corps bombarded two Korean fishing boats off Pusan Harbour. One of the fishermen was killed instantly and the four seriously injured.

Around the first of February of this year a train packed with American soldiers was passing near Mansuk-dong, Incheon City, when two military police of the U.S. army on the train shot and killed an innocent girl named Li Sang Bai, 16 years old, who was just walking along the road.

On April 24 of this year, not even a week after the Pajoo incident, a patrol attached to the 32nd Regiment, U.S. 7th Division, fired, for no reason, at the passers-by. He killed one of them named Han Yong Kwan and took away a man by the name of Kong Soon Wun.

The above is only a small part of the repeated criminal acts of the U.S. army in South Korea.

The tyranny of the American imperialists in South Korea menaces the peaceable labour and threatens even the very lives of the people. Indeed gangsters! Bayonets have taken away even the elementary human rights.

The savage American imperialists in South Korea have been indulging in robbing, killing, outraging women.

The American imperialists should know that they can never bring the Korean people to their knee, by these brutal acts. The American imperialists spent twenty billion dollars in the Korean war. They used up 11 times as much ammunition as they used in the Pacific War, only to taste a crushing defeat by the Korean people.

A DISTURBER OF PEACE

As the Pajoo incident shows, the barbarous conduct of Americans in South Korea is beyond description.

The U.S. imperialists are doing everything to hinder the realization of the peaceful unification of Korea—the ardent desire of the entire Korean people.

Completely ignoring the Korean people's sincere effort to convert the ceasefire into a lasting peace, the American imperialist aggressors have been flagrantly violating the Armistice Agreement by the repeated provocative acts against North Korea. They smuggle spies and saboteurs into North Korea. And they busy themselves with the preparation for another war in Korea.

The American imperialists' criminal acts are not confined to Korea only. As is well known, in Okinawa they burnt the grain in the fields to build air bases; in the Philippines they seized farm land and harbours for their strategic purpose.

They occupied Taiwan which has been turned into their fortress for aggression against China. Moreover their atomic mobile units are at sea in many parts of the world, not to speak of Japan and Turkey.

Who is extending the evil hand of new aggression to the Near and Middle East?

Today the American imperialists are doing everything for the further aggravation of international tension displaying the true colonialists' nature wherever their dirty hands reach.

In South Korea American barbarians plunder, commit murder and arson and violate women. Non-rights and a helpless state of poverty of the South Korean people are the result of the occupation of South Korea by American aggressors. The American imperialists should give up their colonial policy towards South Korea, and the U.S. army pull out of Korea. This is a prerequisite for the realization of the peaceful unification of the country and for the assurance of peace in Korea and the world.

World opinion is also in favour of our stand.

However, the American warmongers, ignoring the earnest desire of the Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over, are still making a desperate effort to continue their occupation of South Korea. The American imperialists are reequipping with atomic weapons not only their army but also the Syngman Rhee's puppet army, in violation of the Armistice Agreement. They are now planning to transfer their headquarters from Tokyo to Seoul.

On the other hand, the traitorous Syngman Rhee is running amuck in enforcing the compulsory enlistment of the South Korean youth and students into the army.

From the above-mentioned it is only too evident that the plan of the American imperi-

alists is to continue the artificial division of the country and make another military adventure.

The Korean people have suffered much from the division of the country. No small number of people are separated from their parents, sons, daughters, husbands, wives, and kinsmen. There is no way to exchange letters between the North and South, not to mention economic and cultural interchanges.

Last summer, when many people of South Korea were suffering from the damage by floods, the North Korean people proposed to send them no small amount of provisions and daily necessities.

Relief goods were piled up near the demarcation line. However, the South Korean authorities declined our fraternal offer, disregarding the people in distress.

Of late the outrages of the American aggressors have gone to the extreme as is shown by the Pajoo incident.

These are a few examples of the deplorable conditions in our own land. Without the country's unification the misfortunes of the people will not be removed.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. have several times put forward reasonable and concrete measures to establish a united government by means of general, free elections throughout the country without any foreign interference. But all our efforts have been in vain due to the colonial policy of the U.S. imperialists. But a way should be worked out to attain our long-cherished desire—the peaceful unification of the country.

gance of the Korean dance, melodious Korean national music as well as their artistic value.

One day we were invited to a party held in the suburbs of the city, at which Indian men of culture including Mr. Sharma were present, and enjoyed a pleasant talk with them.

Mr. Sanghavi invited us to his home and introduced to us his father-in-law and friends, a woman writer, film director and others.

In contacts with us the members of the Indo-Korean Cultural Society strove to create a homelike atmosphere.

In fact, their deep concern evoked a still deeper feeling of friendship towards Indian people and left an indelible impression on our minds.

The day we returned to New Delhi we were invited by Dr. and Mrs. Reuri, both members of the society, to attend their son's first birthday celebration. That evening, though tired from a long journey, we visited their home and again had a chat with many literary men.

Mrs. Reuri, a well-known dancer, was a most gracious hostess.

The day we left India for home was a memorable day for us.

Mr. Gargi came to see us along with his fiancée. And a woman doctor, who had been away for a public health meeting in Calcutta, came back one day ahead of schedule to be present at the farewell dinner party for us.

Some other friends, hearing that we were leaving, came to see us off at the air-port.

The time is ripe for the realization of the Korea-Indian Cultural Society for which preparations have been under way for some time. In fact, we should have done this last year but the formation of the society has been delayed due to the absence from Korea of leading personnel concerned.

The aim of the Korea-Indian Cultural Society is to enhance the friendly relationship between the two peoples.

All possible measures for regular cultural interchange in the sphere of literature and art must be taken and mutual visits of cultural and goodwill delegations be realized.

The Indian side is now asking us to send out trade representatives to their country. Now that India has embarked upon the road of building an independent national economy, liquidating the colonial economic system, it is quite natural that she should wish to establish economic relations with other countries including Korea.

Mr. Sharma, who was deeply impressed by the beautiful mountains and rivers in Korea and still more moved by the goodwill of the Korean people, has been planning the publication of a coloured pictorial on Korea. Indo-Korean Cultural Society has deep interest in the completion of his work. The society is planning to send a group of tourists composed of men of culture to our country.

Economic Reconstruction in North Korea

KIM IL CHAN

People all over the world will remember Korea of the war time. From her emerged many a story of heroic, superhuman struggle and sacrifices.

During the wartime the cities, towns and villages, as every one knows, were razed to the ground by the barbarous bombings of the American invaders. But the horrors of war are over.

It is nearly four years now since the hostilities in Korea ceased. Now the Korean people are engaged in peaceful construction.

We Koreans, like all other peace-loving people of the world, cherish freedom and a happy life. Our immediate task is to rebuild our war-torn country. The pace of reconstruction of our country has been a source of great satisfaction to us.

With the cessation of hostilities the Government adopted the Three-Year Plan (1954-56) for reconstruction and development of the national economy in 1953.

Not long ago the State Planning Commission released a report on the fulfilment of the post-war Three-Year Plan. Through it one can see clearly what the people have achieved in rebuilding our land.

in 1956, while it was 90.7 per cent in 1949. Their gross output increased to 2.9 times the 1953 figure and doubled the figure for the pre-war year 1949.

(2) Agriculture

The production of grain in 1956 increased 124 per cent compared with 1953, and 108 per cent as against 1949.

(3) Cultural and material needs of the people

By the end of 1956, 13.4 million square metres of dwelling houses were constructed; 5,455 schools were newly built or restored. This means 382 schools more than in 1949; the number of theatres, cinema houses and clubs is 100 higher than in 1949; hospitals are 138 more than in 1949.

During the war over 8,700 factories and plants suffered severe damages. In 1953, electric power generation fell to 26 per cent compared with the pre-war level, the output of fuel industry to 11 per cent, the metallurgical industry to 10 per cent and the chemical industry to 22 per cent, while all the facilities for producing iron, steel, copper, lead, generators, transformers, chemical fertilizer and cement were completely ruined.

90,000 hectares of farm land were lost and 370,000 hectares suffered damage. And 250,000 cows and 380,000 hogs were killed.

The war also destroyed 28 million square metres of floor space, more than 5,000

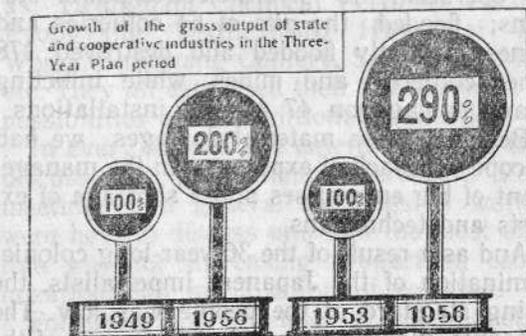
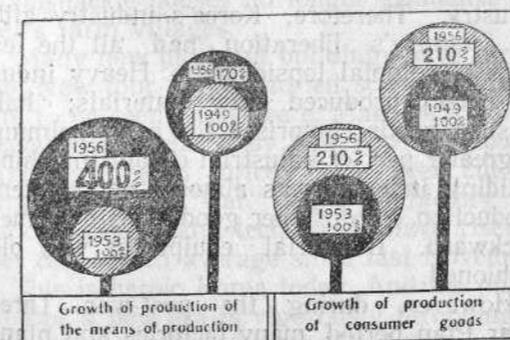
FIGURES

Here are some of the highlights of the report.

(1) Industry

The state and co-operative industries accounted for 98 per cent of the whole industry

THREE-YEAR PLAN FULFILLED



schools, over 1,000 hospitals and clinics, over 260 theatres and cinema houses and several thousand cultural and welfare institutions.

Such was the situation we found ourselves in after the truce.

Therefore the first task of the post-war Three-Year National Economic Plan, in the main, was to heal the scars of war. But one will be mistaken if he thinks that we have succeeded only in healing the war wounds in this period.

Korea has changed beyond recognition. Those who had been to Korea before her liberation or before the Korean war will doubt their eyes if they visit Korea today.

Many new cities, towns and industrial regions which have not been marked yet on the map have sprung up. For instance, Hichun and Koosung are two outstanding new industrial towns. And the light industry district of East Pyongyang and the machine-building industry regions of Rakwon-Bookjoong may be cited. More than 80 big and medium industrial establishments have been newly built during the period under the plan.

Along with these we eliminated successfully the colonial lopsidedness and backwardness in Korea's industry, which were the direct results of Japanese rule over Korea.

POST-LIBERATION PERIOD

A few words about the situation the Korean people faced after Korea's liberation from Japanese rule on August 15, 1945. The task of the economic construction in North Korea was a very difficult one. The Japanese wrought havoc on mines and enterprises everywhere in North Korea when they fled from Korea. They destroyed six of the largest enterprises including the Chungjin (now Kim Chaik) Iron Works and the Soopong Hydro-electric Power Station; put out of operation 19 hydro-electric power stations; flooded the pits of 64 collieries and mines; partially flooded and destroyed 178 other collieries and mines, while inflicting heavy damage on 47 mining installations.

Besides these material damages we had to cope with lack of experience in the management of big enterprises and a shortage of experts and technicians.

And as a result of the 36-year-long colonial domination of the Japanese imperialists, the living standard of the people was low. The peasants, making up nearly 80 per cent of the

population, were still in the fetters of feudalism.

Nevertheless the freed Korean people embarked upon the building of a new life with great zeal. They set up people's power for the first time in Korea's history, and were able to effect democratic reforms such as the land reform, nationalization of industries, labour law and equality of sexes.

Since 1947, Korea's national economy began to develop in a planned way. Two consecutive one-year national economic plans for 1947 and 1948 were both successfully fulfilled, with the result that the gross industrial output in North Korea in 1948 was already 70 per cent of the pre-liberation peak level of 1944. And by the end of 1949, it was only 5 per cent less than the pre-liberation peak level. And it was envisaged to exceed that peak level by 51.4 per cent in 1950.

Agriculture, too, made rapid progress in this period, thanks to the strenuous labour of the peasants, who became masters of their land. Already in the autumn of 1949, North Korea, which had formerly suffered grain shortage, came to have a surplus.

Consequently, the people's living standard improved year after year. No wonder we Korean people term this period "golden days"!

But the three long years of the Korean war provoked by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique inflicted severe injury to our economy and brought down the people's living standard.

But now, four years after the truce, the Korean people can say proudly that we have achieved considerable successes in our economic construction.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

During their rule over Korea, the Japanese colonialists pursued the policy of plundering raw materials in their development of industry. Therefore, Korea's industry after the country's liberation had all the features of colonial lopsidedness. Heavy industry chiefly produced raw materials; half-finished goods comprised the overwhelmingly greater part of industrial output; machine-building industry was almost non-existent; production of consumer goods was extremely backward. Industrial equipment was old-fashioned.

However, during the post-war Three-Year Plan period, many factories and plants

were equipped with up-to-date machinery imported from the advanced countries. Obsolete machinery installed in the days of Japanese rule have been replaced.

In the geographical distribution of industry, too, as already mentioned above, many changes have taken place: new industrial districts have sprung up; and a number of industrial establishments including the factories producing machinery, equipment and accessories as well as textile mills have been newly built or expanded.

Korea now produces up-to-date machine tools such as lathes as well as precision instruments and accessories needed by all branches of the national economy. Many of them were never produced in Korea in the past days. Korea is also exporting considerable amount of fabrics.

Korea's countryside is now being transformed along the path of socialism. Ramshackle houses, land divided into small plots, and farming in an ancient way used to be the symbol of Korea's countryside before the country's liberation.

How does Korea's countryside look today? Fields are crisscrossed with irrigation canals and tractors are busily moving about in the fields.

In the period following the Armistice, the Government made huge investment of funds to build a number of irrigation systems including the Pyongnam Irrigation Projects, one of the biggest of its kind in Asia.

In 1956, Korean farms were supplied with 6.8 times as much chemical fertilizer as in 1953, and tractors, 4.1 times. Various kinds of advanced farm implements were newly introduced.

As of the end of 1956, 80.9 per cent of the entire peasants households were in the agricultural co-operatives. Korea's countryside has now been freed forever from poverty. Ramshackle houses no longer symbolize Korea's farm villages.

Many new blocks of buildings have sprung up. New four or five-storied school buildings are to be seen everywhere. Make-shift houses have been replaced by new rows of houses. And state retail prices have been cut five times since the war. Wages of factory and office workers and technicians have risen 35 per cent on an average since last November.

This is heroic Korea today. And the pulsation of a new era is vigorously throbbing in Korea.

NEW UPSURGE

Having successfully fulfilled the post-war Three-Year Plan, the Korean people have now embarked upon another, new task—the First Five-Year Plan.

At the beginning of this year mass rallies were held in every factory and farm village, upholding the decisions of the December Plenum of the Workers' Party of Korea, for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the economic plan for 1957. Indeed the decisions of the Plenum kindled the flame of a big change in our national economy.

Our economic plan of this year, as the decisions pointed out, envisages the increase in the gross output of industrial products to 122 per cent and grain to 102.5 per cent compared with those of last year. The plan is to be carried out by means of rational mobilization of the untapped reserves without any additional state investment, that is, through the struggle for the maximum increased production and the maximum economization.

Everyone agrees that this year's plan is not an easy one to fulfil.

However, the working masses have risen up to tackle this huge plan, expressing the firm confidence that they can not only fulfil their quotas but overfulfil them.

The first flame of a signal fire for the struggle flared up in the Kangsun Steel Works which occupies an important position in our metallurgical industry. This year's assignments for the works were 43.3 per cent higher than the last year's. On January 8, the workers of this works had a mass rally in which they passed resolutions to produce additional 5,000 tons of steel ingot and 15,000 tons of rolled steel.

The enthusiasm of the workers of the Kangsun Steel Works was followed by those of many enterprises all over the country such as Heungnam Chemical Fertilizer Factory, Pyongyang Textile Mill, Hwanghai Iron Works, Shinchang Colliery, Sungheung Mine, etc. They all expressed their confidence in the possibilities of the additional production.

In every factory and enterprise round-table discussions, production conferences, Party meetings and general meetings of workers were held to discuss and find the most effective way for increasing production, economization and mobilization of reserves.

Following the examples of the industrial field the workers of other fields such as the

railway transport, commerce, construction, agriculture, fisheries and forestry have also stood up for increased production and economization. Even the workers of non-production branches, too, have risen up responding to the workers' enthusiasm for increased production.

Thus our working people expect that they will be able to produce goods to the value of 9.4 billion won, 28,000 tons more of steel and 500,000 tons more of grain in addition to the state assignments given to them.

This increased production plan has been put into practice since January. Already in the first quarter of this year the Korean workers made brilliant records in the fulfilment of their assignments in every field of the national economy.

RESULTS

The production plan of the state and co-operative industries was overfulfilled by 10 per cent and the increased production target also exceeded by 4 per cent. Incidentally the gross output value of the state and co-operative industries during the first quarter of this year increased 136 per cent compared with the same period of last year.

The actual results accomplished by the major industrial ministries and bureaus during the first quarter of this year are as follows:

	The plan fulfilled
Ministry of Metal Industry	114 %
Ministry of Coal Mining	109
Ministry of Machine-building Industry	105
Ministry of Electricity	120
Ministry of Chemical Industry	110
Bureau of Building-material Industry	109
Bureau of Forestry	108
Ministry of Light Industry	112

One of the most significant changes which took place in our country after the December Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea is the amazing technical progress made in our economy. Hundreds of inventions and devices were introduced.

The most outstanding in the technical progress can be seen in the metallurgical indus-

try. The utilization of the capacity of the blast furnaces in the Kim Chaik Iron Works, which has been raised since the beginning of this year, increased to 118 per cent during the period from February to March 1957, compared with that of the last year which was 86 per cent of the pre-liberation days. It means that our steel industry has overtaken the advanced countries in its technical level.

The time of a heat of the 20-ton electric furnace in the Kangsun Steel Works was cut down by 4 hours and 42 minutes in 1956 compared with that of the pre-war days. Entering the new year the time has been cut down by one more hour. Especially the electric furnace No. 3 of the works reduced the time of a heat to less than 8 hours on an average, thus approaching to the level of advanced countries. The time of a heat of furnaces in the Kangsun Steel Works has shown continuous cut down in general. Thus the production capacity of this works has already reached to the level which was expected by the end of the First Five-Year Plan period.

The same things are also happening in textile, coal and chemical industries.

In the field of our rural economy many significant changes have taken place.

Various kinds of advanced agro-technique such as cold-bed seedling were widely introduced.

Now the peasants are with confidence striving for fulfilling this year's target, 3,400,000 tons of grain yield. Incidentally the last year's grain output was 2,870,000 tons.

No one expected such a rapid and big change in such a short time. But it was possible! These brilliant achievements were, however, possible only due to the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Korean people know well through their experience that all the tasks set by the Workers' Party of Korea are always correct and reasonable and that whatever the Party submits nothing remains unsolved. No wonder that the entire Korean working people have risen up responding to the call of the December Plenum which appealed for maximum increased production and maximum economization. This is because the Party enjoys the full trust of the Korean people.

When the Party appealed to the people to rise up for the further struggle with the same enthusiasm with which the Three-Year Plan

was successfully carried out, the entire working masses understood that it was the time to brace up. And many wonders are being wrought! Our country has stepped into a new phase and is making further progress.

Winter is followed by spring.

The Korean people who went through the miseries of war now have entered into a new path of socialist construction. But the Korean people will not be contented with their achievements.

Though many factories and enterprises have been restored and newly built, and no small number of dwelling houses as well as cultural establishments have been erected, there still remains much to be done. We have to build more new factories.

For the Rapid Development of Fishing Industry

Korea, surrounded by seas on three sides, abounds in marine products.

The Workers' Party of Korea, which regards the improvement of people's living standards as its supreme task, has paid particular attention since the first day of its inception to the progress of the fishing industry for the promotion of the well-being of the people. As a result, Korea's fishing industry, like all other branches of the economy, has made swift headway in the short space of time since the country's liberation. Equipment and installations were considerably expanded and the standard of technique was remarkably raised.

Recently the Workers' Party of Korea took another decisive measure for the further development of fisheries.

The April Plenum of the C. C. of the Workers' Party of Korea discussed the question of further developing the marine industry. The Plenum summed up the successes and experiences gained during the post-war period, and adopted measures for increasing annual fish catch to upwards of 600,000 tons during the

We are, however, confident that we can overcome every difficulty which we will meet. We will never cease our struggle until the peaceful unification of the fatherland is accomplished by ourselves and without any interference from without.

Our unified land will become a happy land. And we will keep up the struggle together with the progressive people of the world for peace and security. This is, we recognize, our sacred duty to the Party and the fatherland as well as for all the working people of the whole world headed by the workers of the Soviet Union and People's China who have been always sharing pleasure and pain with us and extended their helping hands to us when we were in the most trying situation.

First Five-Year Plan period. When this is realized in the not-far-distant future, Korea will rank among the countries of the world with high per capita fish consumption. Therefore, this is a glorious task of the entire people both for the improvement of people's living and the prosperity of the country.

The success scored in fishing industry in the post-war years has been great. We had only a few wrecked fishing boats when the war ended. But, thanks to the deep concern of the Party, the number of motor boats increased by 93.5 per cent compared with that in the pre-war days, and sail boats by 31 per cent during the past three years. Many shipyards and factories producing tackle or other materials have been restored and furnished with up-to-date equipment.

The fish catch steadily went up. In 1956 it exceeded by 33 per cent the pre-war level. Haddock, mackerel, flounder gilthead, hairtail, halibut and other kinds were caught.

The cooperative movement has also been active in this field, and today 98.7 per cent

of the fisheries are cooperative organizations. However, Korea's fishing industry, it was found, was not entirely free from defects.

First and foremost is the conservative attitude found among a considerable number of fishermen. Still clinging to the old, speculative methods of fishing, they failed to keep fishing boats afloat the year round. And they refused to employ varied methods.

The processing and supply of marine products, too, fell short of the growing demands of the people.

In order to increase the annual catch to upwards of 600,000 tons of fish, the task set forth at the April Plenum of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, it is necessary, first of all, to extend fishing areas and to introduce positive, diversified methods of fishing. Maximum utilization of all the available boats, big and small, and all the existing facilities should be realized to enable the combined operation of coastal fishing with high-sea fishing and large scale with small.

Fishing on the Yellow Sea will be developed so as to catch annually over 100,000 tons within the next one or two years. To this end, fishing with angler-shaped nets which is suitable to the conditions on the Yellow Sea will be developed and gradually the entire process—netting, transporting and unloading—will be mechanized. And measures will be taken to set up fishing bases on the major islands in the fishing grounds. Also installations at the fishing ports and the processing centres should be mechanized.

State-owned fishing enterprises will engage mainly in the large-scale mechanized fishing in combination with various medium and small scale fishing, while fishery co-operatives will engage in medium and small scale fishing and agro-fishery co-operatives in small scale coastal fishing.

A great deal of work is being done to introduce gradually mechanization into medium and small scale fishing, and to perfect speedily the experiments on electric beacon fishing, while the production of fishing apparatus will be multiplied by means of extensive exploration and mobilization of local resources.

And great significance is attached to the detection of shoals. To this end planes and fleets furnished with modern detection equipment will be put into service both on the Japan and Yellow seas. And major fishing vessels will be furnished with wireless telegraph apparatus and other devices for detection. In this way, mechanization will be gradually introduced into the Korean fisheries.

Large ships will be built to be suitable for deep-sea fishing. Old-fashioned wooden vessels will be replaced gradually by modern boats. The shipbuilding industry will improve its technique.

The plenum laid stress on the protection and conservation of fish. In order to develop and expand grounds for the fishing industry systematically, measures will be taken to protect seaweed, laver and shell fish. And fish resources should be protected both in the sea and in fresh water.

The plenum emphasized the necessity to increase on a large scale the production of processed fish of various kinds.

To supply the population with fresh fish of over 40 per cent of the total catch this year, and to raise the percentage in the future, refrigeration will be expanded. To bring the decision of the plenum to a successful conclusion a still closer cooperation was requested among fishermen, transport workers, and tradesmen.

The plenum called for speedy development in the science and technique of fishing and appealed to the young blood of the nation to go into the fishing industry. It also emphasized the need for consolidating further the existing fishing co-operatives organizationally and economically, and the continued development of co-operatives movement in fishing villages so as to bring all the fishing villages into cooperatives during the First Five-Year Plan period.

The decisions of the April Plenum of the C. C. of the Workers' Party of Korea which envisage further swift development of the fishing industry enjoy the warm support of the entire working people and stimulate their creative labour.

Peace and Independence to Algeria!

The situation now developing in Algeria evoked indignation of the Korean people, who sympathize with, and support, the just struggle waged by the Algerians for national independence and freedom against the aggression of the French imperialists.

The support and encouragement of the Korean people to the Algerians in their heroic struggle have become all the more ardent since the "International Week of Action and Solidarity with Algerian Workers and People" was set up this April.

Many articles expressing solidarity of the Korean people with the Algerians who are putting up a bitter fight against the French imperialist rule appear in Korean papers.

Welcoming the decision of the Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions to set up "International Week of Action and Solidarity with Algerian Workers and People," *Rodong Shinmoon* wrote:

"It fully accords with the aspirations of the peace-lovers of the world, because the hostilities in Algeria which have been going on for three years now constitute a dangerous factor aggravating the situation in North Africa and further intensifying international tension. Especially, the Korean people who have gone through the three long years of cruel war against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists better appreciate the heroic fight of the Algerians and extend them positive support."

Korean papers also carried the telegraph which the C. C. of the Korean Federation of Trade Unions addressed, on behalf of the Korean working class, to the General Union of Algerian Trade Unions. The telegraph reads:

"Along with the peace-loving people of the entire world, the Korean working class firmly stands on the side of you who are waging a righteous fight for freedom and independence. We are confident that you will completely drive out French aggressors by your valiant struggle and that it won't be long before peace and freedom come to Algeria."

It was also reported in the papers on the many meetings held by the Korean working people to demand an end to the colonial poli-

cy of the French imperialists in Algeria. Many resolutions were adopted and encouragement messages were sent to the Algerians.

Korean papers, pointing out the pernicious results of the French colonial domination of Algeria for over one hundred years which brought to the Algerian people nothing but famine, poverty, ignorance, and deprivation of all rights, wrote about how the Algerian people have fought against colonial domination.

The papers denounced the acts of the French government who is oppressing the Algerians' struggle for national liberation. *Rodong Shinmoon* wrote:

"Guy Mollet hurled a large number of armed forces into Algeria. Their strength increased from 200,000 to 600,000—twice the number of troops used in Indo-China. This means one soldier to each 15 inhabitants.

"But this large-scale military operation of Guy Mollet in Algeria could not succeed.... The French colonialists calculated to open a second front by launching aggression against Egypt. They thought they could isolate the Algerians by vanquishing Egypt, and thereby could find a way out of their difficult situation in Algeria. Therefore, the ignominious defeat the French aggressors suffered in Egypt also meant the failure of their military operation against Algeria."

The French colonialists are backed and encouraged by the U.S. imperialists in their sanguinary oppression of the Algerian people.

Minjoo Chosun, exposing the underhand designs of the American imperialists towards Algeria, stated:

"Ending the war in Algeria and recognizing Algerians' sovereignty go parallel with the national interests of France.

"The Koreans unanimously demand that the Algerian question should be settled peacefully on the basis of respecting the Algerian people's rights."

Today, when the total collapse of colonial system is in the making, all the attempts to continue to put colonial fetters upon the Algerian people are doomed to failure.

The State Dance School

The State Dance School was founded in August, 1956. Up to then dancers were trained at the Choi Seung Hi Dance Studio and the Dance Department of the State Art Academy.

But with the rapid progress of dancing art in our country since the war, it became necessary to reorganize dancer's training courses, as more and better dancers were much in demand. Consequently two institutions were merged into the present State Dance School.

The State Dance School consists of three courses — preparatory, undergraduate and graduate of three years each.

At present some 250 young dancers receive training in this school on state scholarships. Here they learn the necessary theories and practise dancing for nine years.

Besides, dancing students learn how to play the national music instruments such as Jangko (Korean drum), Piri (pipe), Kaya-keum (lute), Ajaing (stringed instrument), etc. Piano is also taught.

In their main subject they are trained to perform the Korean national dance as well as foreign dances and classic ballet. History of dancing (home and abroad), plastic art and its stage-setting together with lighting, literature and art, etc. are also in their curriculums.

With Choi Seung Hi, People's Artiste, as director of the school there are some 40 prominent dancers and teachers. The famous ballerina An Sung Hi and Yoo Yung Keun who studied dancing in the Soviet Union, are on the teaching staff.

The students are provided in addition to the school training with opportunities to perform on the stage. Especially the recent graduation performances were highly applauded.

Already last year the fourteen students including Pak Soon Duk and Choi Hang Shik made a tour round the European countries as members of the Choi Seung Hi Ballet Company. They appeared in "At the Well" and other ballets. And no small number of students will vie with world's young talents in the coming World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow.

These young dancers do not confine themselves only in school. They are doing their utmost to spread their art among the people. They also devote their energies to studying the hidden heritages of our national dancing.

Such popular group dances as "Ongheya," "Hankang-soo," "Yangsando," "Kyungbok-goong Taryung," "Dondorari," etc. are the creative arrangement of the teachers and students of this school based on our classic dances.

This school will have a new school-building equipped with the most up-to-date facilities, which include ten exercise halls, ten music practice rooms, four research materials rooms, showers, dressing-rooms, etc.

Along with the further development of the State Dance School, our dancing artists' rank will be expanded with rising talented dancers. And our dancing art will be further developed.

HAN JAI SUNG



Rehearsal of dancing



The primary course pupils of the Pyongyang Middle School No. 15 taking morning exercise on the roof of the school building



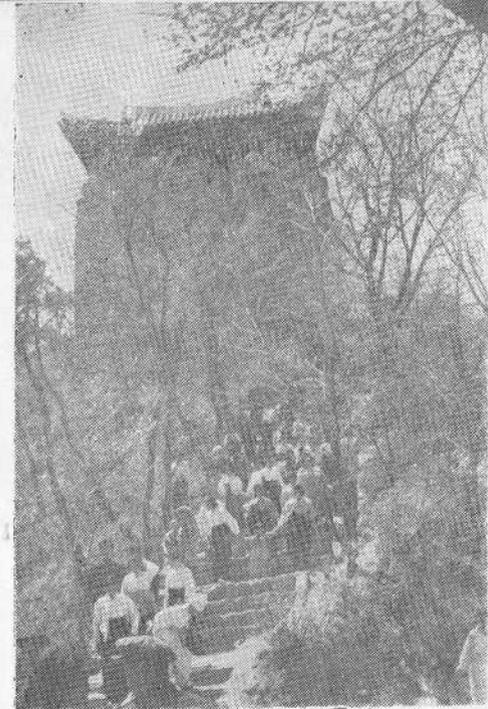
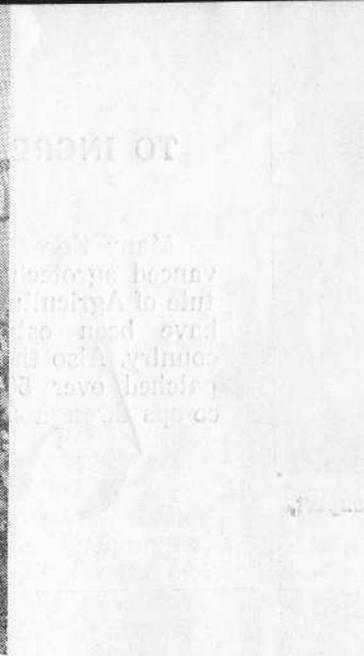
The future scientists doing physical experiment — the fifth-form pupils of the primary course, Pyongyang Middle School No. 1

The children of the Pyongyang Kindergarten No. 1 enjoying swinging



The fifth-form pupils of the primary course, Pyongyang Middle School No. 1 growing vegetables in a hot-house





Pyongyang in May Day celebration

On May Day, the Moranbong Park, Pyongyang

SPRING HOLIDAY

Entire Korean workers joyously celebrated this May Day. Under the banner of proletarian internationalism millions of people marked the day showing their unbreakable force for peaceful unification of the country and building socialism in North Korea. Numerous out-door mass rallies and celebrations were held in Pyongyang and other parts of the country.



Foreign guests on the stand



Women marchers



Youth's evening gathering, Pyongyang

Workers demonstrate their might



Young Pioneers



Pyongyangites with Korean drums on parade

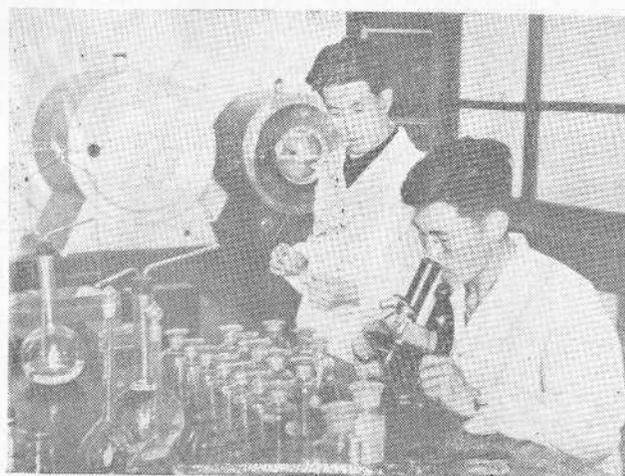




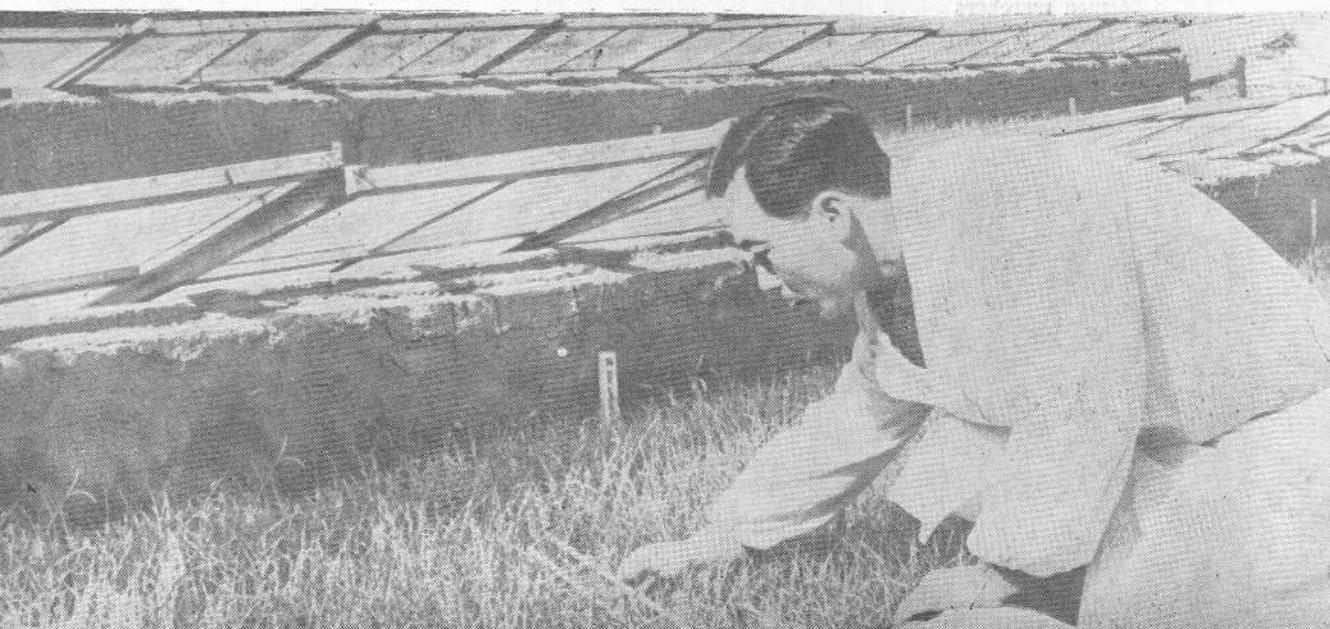
Li Sung Kyoong, a soil and fertilizer expert, examining the huminic acidity of soil



Li Jung Sook, a research worker, measures solar radiation



Examining the cold-bed seedlings



Pak Choong Hyun, a research worker, in the laboratory taking the temperature inside the cold bed

TO INCREASE GRAIN YIELDS

Many Korean scientists are studying advanced agrotechnique at the Research Institute of Agriculture. This year branch stations have been established in 11 co-ops of the country. Also the Research Institute has dispatched over 50 specialists to many farm co-ops throughout the country.

Partisans' Victory at Bochunbo

SONG YUNG

To the north of Bochunbo Mt. Konjangduk rises gently to a height of 1,300 metres above sea-level. At the peak of the mountain, one has a bird's eye view of the town lying stretched along the Karim River which winds its way round Mt. Konjangduk and merges into the Yalu River. On the opposite side of the Yalu River is situated 23-taokou of Changpe Shien, China. A village called Koushi stands at the threshold of the thick forests of the Changpe Mountains. Surrounded by young white poplars, a nigrescent marble monument towers above the low embankment of the Karim River. This is the historical site of the command post at which Marshal Kim Il Sung raised aloft a torch-light in Bochunbo. At that time, we are told, two tall, slender poplars stood there. The Bochunbo senior middle school is now located not so far from this famous spot.

The inhabitants, proud of the honour of living in this town, have wrought many changes there since liberation. The workers of two forestry offices are engaged in friendly emulation. Primary and junior middle schools as well as a cinema house have been newly built. The new state stores are crowded with buyers. At night electric lights brightly illumine the whole town where before liberation even kerosene lamps were scarce.

In the thirties, this lonely frontier town was occupied by the Japanese organs—the Myun (district) office, a police station, a credit association, a ranger's office, an agricultural experimental centre, etc.

Gendarmes rattling sabres and brandishing revolvers became more and more high-handed. A large corps of police and frontier guards were stationed in Hesan, about 20 kilometres from Bochunbo. Batteries were being installed along the Yalu River, as the activities of Kim Il Sung anti-Japanese partisan detachment were intensified.

Facing Bochunbo across the river, Mt. Koushi covered with ancient, thick forests enabled the partisans to be active even in the daytime. The Japs, frightened and

enraged at this, reinforced the frontier guards against the partisans.

In those days many poor mountain peasants who lived here had been forced to leave the fertile fields of their native places—Yungheung, Kilchoo, Danchun and other areas—due to the various forms of exploitation of the Japanese imperialists and landlords. They eked out a bare living by cultivating potatoes and rye on the mountain patches they had reclaimed. Starvation, like some ghastly monster, haunted their steps. And conditions were no better for other peasants. The Credit Association bled them white under the pretence of granting farm loans. On top of this, they were heavily burdened by scores of onerous, miscellaneous taxes and pressed into corvee at the point of the bayonet of policemen and gendarmes.

After the Japanese imperialists seized Northeast China and founded the puppet "Manchukuo", in a malicious attempt to invade the Soviet Union and the Chinese mainland, their colonial oppression of Koreans became even more cruel and barbarous.

Under such circumstances, the encouraging news was coming in every day to the people in Korea that Kim Il Sung anti-Japanese partisan detachment was winning every battle against the Japanese occupiers in Northeast China. This heartening news inspired the entire Korean people with the conviction of victory, and a bright hope for the morrow. Their hatred of the enemy grew ever stronger.

They waited impatiently for the advance to the homeland of the partisan detachment led by Marshal Kim Il Sung. Under such conditions, the flame kindled in Bochunbo on June 4, 1937 by Kim Il Sung anti-Japanese detachment spread like wildfire throughout Korea.

It was in June 1937.

The sun shone brightly over the vast, dense forest of the Changpe mountains with old trees measuring several arm's span around. The sunbeams streaming through the leaves made the forest a mysterious land with thousands of silvery pillars.

The steel-like ranks of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by Marshal Kim Il Sung advanced through this mysterious world of trees.

Through the thorny shrubs that pricked their faces, tall reeds higher than the heads of the men, and treacherous quagmire, the partisans marched forward as easily as on plains.

The song of "Valiant March" rang through the forest.

Marshal Kim Il Sung walked silently, reading the map of Bochunbo which he carried in his hand. He saw in the map vivid, impressive images of the compatriots in the homeland who look up to him with tears of joy in their eyes, shouting loudly "Mansel" (Long live). Warm tears stood in the clear and shining eyes of Marshal Kim Il Sung. His ardent patriotism set his very soul a-flame. And it was the same with all the fighters of the detachment.

On June 3, 1937 the detachment spent a night on the Swallow Nest Hill. Next morning 13 timber-fellers headed by Kim Chi Keun volunteered to guide the advance unit to throw a raft-bridge over the Yalu.

The Yalu River and the mountains beyond the border could be seen in the distance. How lovely the scenery of homeland was! The partisans waited there until dark. The day had been long and tedious for them. Silence reigned. But the atmosphere was tense.

The day faded away into night. The young fighters tightly grasped their cleaned, polished weapons, waiting the signal.

In the tense silence the order rang out: "Forward!" The detachment headed for the Yalu River — for the fatherland.

Each unit was assigned combat tasks. A unit was dispatched to the Chilchialin village to attack by surprise the enemy's reinforcements from the direction of 20-taokou. A branch station of the Manchukuo puppet police was situated one kilometre away.

At 9 o'clock in the evening the detachment arrived at the bank of the Yalu River. A bridge made of rafts had already been laid across the stream. The fellers were proud to have a part in this great undertaking. By the way the feller Kim Chi Keun is now working as leader of a model brigade of the Bochunbo timber establishment.

The partisan fighters quickly crossed the river and stepped on the soil of the homeland. Their young hearts beat high. They were filled with ineffable emotions. Unbidden tears welled up to their eyes.

Here live our dear parents, wives and children languishing under the yoke of the oppressors. It is the fatherland that they have so ardently loved and longed for. They had come to smash the sworn enemy.

It was daylight now. All the units of the detachment were regrouped on Mt. Konjangduk in Bochunbo, about six kilometres away from the river. Here the partisans waited until nightfall.

The combat tasks of that night were assigned to each unit: The 4th company of the 7th regiment under the command of Li Dong Hak had to make a surprise attack upon the Japanese police branch station; the 2nd company of 7th regiment was to attack the agricultural experimental centre; Oh Joong Heup, leader of the guard company, was to seize the post-office and cut off all the communication lines; other units were to rush into the town and capture the enemy's munitions; propaganda workers were told to scatter leaflets, put up wall-papers and posters and conduct propaganda and agitation. The command post was to be set up under poplars on the bank of the Karim River.

The next day (June 4) fell on the market day on the eve of the May Festival of the lunar calendar. All day long, the town was crowded with the villagers who came to the market from adjacent hamlets.



Ruins of Bochunbo town office burnt down by the partisans

From the ridge of Mt. Konjangduk, the partisans could look down on the bustling town through the dense growth of poplars. The sun shone with such brilliance that sabres worn by gendarmes and policemen could be seen glittering from a distance. Looking at this, the fighters ground their teeth and clenched their fists waiting impatiently for the moment to strike.

During the day, Marshal Kim Il Sung sent three scouts to the town, disguised as a worker, farmer or beggar, to collect detailed information about the situation.

At 10 p.m. an order was given. It was an historical moment. At once the partisans marched forward to exterminate the enemy lordling it over their native land.

The company under the command of Li Dong Hak advanced southward along the bank of the Karim River to attack the town from the rear.

The lull before a storm! A solemn silence reigned for a moment.

Then the sharp report of gun-fire shattered the stillness that hung over the land. That shot which rent the midnight air of Bochunbo inspired the thirty million people of Korea toward revolution.

It burst into the flame of victory—the flame of the restoration of the fatherland, curdling the blood of the Japanese fascist hordes.

The first unit of the partisans dashed forward at lightning speed and set up two machine guns in front of the main gate of the police station and poured out a hurricane of fire.

Inside the police station, the panic-stricken policemen, having no time to prepare for battle, hurried down to the cellar, where they just sat trembling with their hands raised. All the light machine guns, rifles, revolvers and a great quantity of ammunition kept in the armoury of the police station were captured.

At the same time long tongues of flame shot up from all sides of the town. Haunts of exploiters who were living on the sweat and blood of the people went up in the flames of revolution.

Leaflets flew over the streets like drifting snow, reading: "To Korean popular masses", "Ten-point Programme of the Fatherland Restoration Association" (an organization of national united front founded in May, 1935 by the Korean patriots headed by Comrade

Kim Il Sung—Tr.). The people, men and women, young and old, shouted "Mansel" waving their hands. Meanwhile, scores of persons who volunteered to serve in the partisan ranks started in advance with the booty on their backs.

Thus, around twelve at night, the partisans were returning in triumph, with the warm send-off of the inhabitants.

In those days across the Karim River was a make-shift wooden bridge in between stepping stones. Marshal Kim Il Sung crossed the river last of all, after ascertaining that the whole of the unit had crossed.

Even today, the native people of Bochunbo recall that night with deep emotion whenever they cross the river. The figure of Marshal Kim Il Sung standing there in the darkness counting his men one by one with a fatherly love is retained in memory of the people.

The partisans withdrew in high feather. No, it was not a withdrawal, but a triumphant onmarch towards new victories—a historical onmarch adorning one of the most brilliant pages in the annals of the Korean national liberation struggle.

That night, the Japanese authorities in Hesan held an urgent meeting and hurriedly sent one company strong to Bochunbo under the command of Police Inspector Ogawa. It arrived in Bochunbo at daybreak of the fifth. Also several thousand men of Japanese-Manchurian joint military-police units made a fruitless attempt to chase the partisan unit toward Karim.

The Japanese reinforcements who appeared on the streets of Bochunbo still shrouded in black smoke called the residents together and, threatening with bayonets, shouted that those who had communicated with partisans should step out. But no one gave in to their threats. Baffled and infuriated, the Japanese gendarmes cried: "Damn it! Clear away leaflets immediately!" Leaflets were posted on every wall, every tree, every telegraph pole!

This episode is told: At that time, there lived an old quick-tempered woman in the town. When the partisans broke into the town, she immediately joined them and knocked down some vicious running dogs of Japanese marauders, brandishing a club high over her head.

"You son-of-a-bitch, watch dog of Japanese devils! Look! Our army has come, the army

of the people with the mission of wiping the Japs out of our land!" shouted the old woman.

After the battle, there got abroad the saying: "It's kicking against the pricks."

The enemy often crossed the river, bragging that they would "make a wholesale arrest of the partisans." Whenever they crossed the river, the people said:

"You scoundrels, try as you may, you will never be a match for our General Kim Il Sung." That's what they call: "Kick against the pricks."

They were right. When they came back crossing the river a few days later, no more than half of them survived, and in some cases one third or even only a few. Thereafter the people came out to volunteer as partisans and at the same time, the underground organization of the Fatherland Restoration Association was gaining in strength and scope.

The next day after the Bochunbo engagement, June 5, 1937, the partisans crossed the river without pausing for a breath and arrived at "Great Julsoo," 23-taokou. The villagers greeted the triumphant partisans with the shout of "Manse!". They had been awaiting the partisans' return.

The people gathered to congratulate the partisans on their victory. They prepared hot boiled rice pork and other dishes. But even before some of the partisans had finished the meal, Marshal Kim Il Sung gave the order to start. Regretting that their stay was so brief, the villagers hurriedly made rice-balls stuffed with pork. The partisans started out with rice-balls in their knapsacks. Less than an hour later, a large group of Japanese army and police troops rushed into the village in pursuit of the partisans. The police was commanded by Inspector Ogawa of the Hesan Police Station. But they found "the bird had flown."

The Ogawa gang continued their chase. But the partisans had already climbed up the highest peak of the Kusi mountain. Kusi is a rocky mountain overgrown with birch trees and shrubs. From the height of the mountain one could look down into the valley as at the lines of his palm.

A small stream flows down the valley into the Yalu River. To climb up the mountain, one must cross the dam. The partisans had

already set up machine guns on the height and were awaiting the dogs climbing up.

Around the peak of Kusi mountain were posted the Fourth Company of Seventh Regiment, part of the Guard Company, a platoon of the Guard Company of Eighth Regiment.

Unaware of all this, the enemy arrived at the foot of the Kusi mountain an hour later with only two machine gunners marching at the van. Turning to the left, they started crawling up the mountain at an ascent of sixty degrees. Gasping for breath, they came within 30 metres of the height.

Not until that moment was the order given to open fire. Suddenly a storm of bullets poured down on the enemy, mowing them down in no time.

The earnest request of the native people of Bochunbo to "fight harder" was still ringing in the ears of the partisans. It aroused a deeper hatred of the enemy. The partisans gave a crushing blow to the enemy.

The Japanese police troop tried to flee leaving numerous dead bodies, but the gunfire was spitting furiously. For some time the enemy managed to take cover behind rocks.

Then stones began to roll down from the height. Big and small stone, lastly even small boulders! These rolling rocks crashed against each other gathering speed as they went. Some of the scoundrels were crushed to death. Only a few managed to slip out and reach the valley.

The other crack unit of the partisans who had been ambushing themselves in the vicinity of Koldarim made a raid on the Hesan garrison and police, and dealt a fatal blow to them.

This was a great victory over the Japanese occupiers in the territory of the homeland.

The Bochunbo engagement struck terror to the heart of the enemy and instilled into the people of the homeland the conviction of victory and remarkably enhanced their revolutionary spirit. They said: "The Korean people are still alive. For us there is a reliable, steel-like armed force. We can win if we fight. The fatherland can and must be liberated by ourselves. Standing with us is Marshal Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious commander."

The Bochunbo battle constitutes one of the most brilliant pages in the history of the Korean national liberation struggle.

True Story

Birth of New Life

LI JUNG SOOK

My sister-in-law Sangyon is neither a well-learned nor a much experienced woman. A woman of fortitude and with an upright character, she is not easily persuaded. But once she believes in the justness of a thing, she is easily moved by it.

One day I noticed dark splotches were appearing on the face of my sister-in-law and she was somewhat indolent in the housework. Sometimes she had difficulty in moving her body. But what caused my particular concern was the unaccountable gloom that had settled over her.

"What's wrong with you?" I asked her.

But she shook her head shyly, with an enigmatic smile on her face.

I was somewhat relieved by the smile, but still doubtful, for it revealed both joy and apprehension.

I tried to find out what it all meant, but in vain. "Difficulty in her living? No. Her family — her husband and a daughter — makes a good living. They had long lived in misery in South Korea, but are now enjoying a free and happy life. Therefore, there should not be any worry and trouble in their family life.

One day my sister-in-law went out to a neighbour's and I was alone at home, writing at the desk. Somebody knocked at the door, and a familiar voice called out. It was the health inspector in charge of the neighbouring unit. She was accompanied by a strange woman in a white smock. "I'm a midwife from the polyclinic." The stranger introduced herself in a pleasant voice.

Looking into a file of records she had brought with her, she asked: "Have you any expectant mothers here? This block is my beat."

She was brimming over with charm. Her rosy cheeks dimpled into a smile. She was about thirty but looked young for her age.

"No one around here, I suppose," said I.

"I don't mean a widow like you. What about your sister-in-law? Her youngest child is already six years old, isn't it?" She seemed to know better than I.

"You know about her so well . . . Are you an old friend of my sister-in-law?"

"No. The record here tells me."

I was a bit surprised. That reminded me of something. I must make sure of the truth. I went to the neighbour to bring my sister-in-law.

"Three months . . ." My sister-in-law answered blushing, glancing shyly in my direction.

The midwife cast an innocent mocking glance at me and said:

"Now you see. . . ." The midwife took Sangyon's wrist to examine her pulse. When the examination was over, she worked out a patient's schedule. Watching her slender fingers lightly running over the white sheet of paper, I felt happy.

"I have another score of houses to call at. There are some hundred expectant mothers around here," said the midwife with a face beaming with joy.

She gave Sangyon instructions to take good care of herself. On leaving, she promised to come once every month.

I saw them to the front gate. Now I had learned Sangyon's secret. The concealment of the fact made me a bit angry but I was happy to know it.

"Why have you kept it so close. . . ?" I asked Sangyon who was sitting in silence. She was going to give birth—that mysterious but happy event.

She sat still with eyes downcast. To my surprise, I found her eyes were glistening with tears. I wondered why. Is there any other reason for her unhappy expression?

"What's wrong with you? Out with it," I demanded.

Tears were now running down her cheeks.

"They are greatly concerned about my condition and the baby. . . ."

"Why do you say that?"

My sister-in-law was not such a weak woman as to cry over her own pain. People with strong will only look back at the past when they have won a happy life again. What bitterness she had in her past!

**

It happened in November 1950.

After the Korean People's Army made the temporary retreat northwards, the enemy again came to Seoul. It presented an appalling scene of confusion. The beast in human

Korea Today and Yesterday

Tass correspondent G. VASILIEV

If one wants to know today properly, they say, he has to know yesterday well. This simple truth is fully corroborated when one refers to the life in the people's democratic Korea in the post-war days. Sweeping changes are taking place in the country. Therefore, to appraise correctly Korea today, one has to know what it was like several years ago.

Not long ago, while going through my notes, I found a picture. Pyongyang looked like this in July, 1953. It was one day near the end of the war, I remember. With comrades Pak Shim Keun and Jo Myong Won of the Tass branch office, we took a stroll along the streets. Temporary calm reigned all around. The scorching sky was clear and quiet. Demolished Pyongyang lay hidden in the overgrown grass. Here and there towering above the grass could be seen destroyed walls or heaps of broken pieces of bricks. Tall stalks of kaoliang, maize or millet were standing all around, and between them peeped out darkish tiled roofs of dug-outs. From a crooked tin chimney a slender wisp of smoke was coming out. Sunburnt kids were playing by the dug-outs, while housewives were going about their work.



Part of ruined Pyongyang (1953)

Comrades Jo and Pak, both of them born in Pyongyang, often stopped and, pointing to the thicket of ripened maize and kaoliang, explained: "Here was a street-car stop. A school stood here, and there a fine three-storeyed house..."

When we came to a vacant land pitted with bomb craters, the two argued about what had been standing there... Pak said a noodle shop had been there before the war, but Jo insisted there had been a second-hand book store.

The city was razed to the ground by the barbarous bombing of American air pirates. But the city was alive, people were living there; the Government of the D.P.R.K. was working there, leading all the heroic struggles of the people for their independence.

I refer to those days because it is difficult for the people, who come to Pyongyang now and walk along the asphalt streets of the restored city, to appreciate in full measure the scale of the work done or being done here. Without a knowledge of the past, one cannot fully appreciate the labour exploits of the Korean people.

The second photo I picked up was taken the other day on Mt. Haibang-sa where the first one had been taken. Pyongyang has again become a big city, with the population of 600,000 and with blocks of modern three or four-storeyed buildings and many small temporary houses. On squares and streets life goes briskly on.

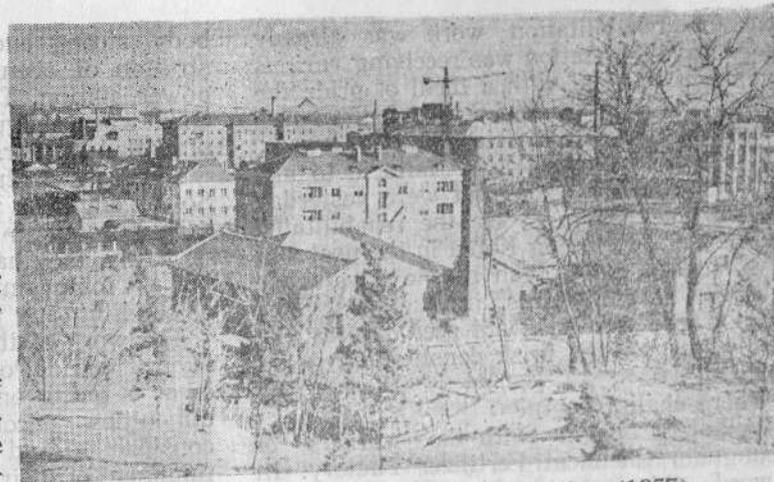
In and around Pyongyang there is a number of major factories and mills — mainly those of light and food industries. They include the Pyongyang textile mill, the Ryongsung cannery, a grain-processing factory, and a tobacco factory. Six higher educational institutions including Kim Il Sung

University, Polytechnical Institute and Conservatory train numbers of specialists. All the students are studying in newly-built or reconstructed buildings. Everywhere in towns and the countryside you can see bright school buildings, which have been rehabilitated before anything else. Blocks of two or three-storeyed flats have sprung up in the eastern, western, central and southern districts of the capital. Numbers of workers and office employees have already moved into new houses, and more dwelling houses are being constructed. The ancient city of Pyongyang is rising from debris and heaps of ashes.

We cannot, of course, say that everything has already been done, nor all the requirements of the population are fully met. There are yet many difficulties. Dwelling houses are still short. A considerable number of residents of Pyongyang are living in rather bad, temporary houses built immediately after the Armistice. There are still many vacant lots, and narrow and dusty by-streets in the city. It is by no means easy to rebuild in three years what suffered ruthless destruction for three years. And Pyongyang is being reconstructed not into the former aspect with all the shortcomings of a capitalist or colonialist city. It is being built anew and on a large scale, taking into account the requirements of modern city construction as well as the growing demands of the working people.

There is no doubt that, in a few years, the unsightly houses will vanish, vacant lots will be covered with new houses and the young platans, willows and maples transplanted along the streets will be throwing down cool, lacy shadows. Glorious Pyongyang, the city of weeping willows as was sung in ancient songs, picturesquely spreading out along the shore of the Taidong, will become one of the most beautiful cities in Asia.

Last January, I visited the Soopong Hydroelectric Power Station. Workers of this powerful station, which is justly called the heart of Korea's dynamic power, were celebrating the big successes of their labour. The last turbine was ready to go into operation. With the



Part of Pyongyang under reconstruction (1957)

commissioning of this turbine, the production of power in this station reached 600,000 kw, the peak level of production in the past. The station now again ranks among the biggest power stations in Asia.

The commissioning of this huge and complicated aggregate proceeded in such a simple way that what I saw did not seem to correspond to the word "celebrate." When the chief engineer of the assembly management Kim Kyong Ho turned a small knob, various small lights flashed on the control panel, hands of indicators began to vibrate, and in no time a tall metal machine began to buzz smoothly. This restored generator joined its low but impressive buzz to the rumbling of the five that were already operating. All this was very prosaic. Nobody shouted "Hurrah" and nobody made any fine speeches. With calm outward appearance, people were standing in their position, watching attentively indices on the apparatuses. But their eyes were shining with the joy of success. How difficult was the collective work of the construction workers, turbine and generator operators and plumbers that went into this! What energy and persistent labour they put into it in order to see all the six generators go into operation!

I remember how the station looked in September 1953, at the time of my first visit. Only two generators were working then in the whole badly damaged station. The rest had been destroyed by bombing, and the building of the station as well as a large amount of equipment razed to the ground. But prepara-

Fine Arts in Three Kingdoms

CHANG JOO WON

At about the beginning of the 1st century there came into being in the northeastern part of the Asian continent (the Chinese Province of Liaoning and its vicinity) the kingdom of Kokuryo, which later extended its territory to the northern part of the Korean peninsula. At about the same time the kingdoms of Paikche and Silla were formed in the southwestern and southeastern parts of the peninsula respectively. A few centuries later Silla conquered Paikche (in 663) and Kokuryo (in 668), and united the whole country under a single rule. This period covering 7 centuries up to the unification is called the Age of the Three Kingdoms.

Though the Three Kingdoms developed under different geographical and historical conditions, their arts share many common characteristics—elegancy underlaid with vigour, for instance—and show community in artistic form.

Kokuryo, one of the countries in the East whose culture developed comparatively earlier, embraced in its territory the northern part of the Korean peninsula and most of the vast plains east of the Liao river. With the rapid growth of her national strength, Kokuryo's culture also underwent a phenomenal development in the 3rd and 4th centuries. And after she transferred her capital to Pyongyang in the 5th century, her culture came to full blossom. It is to this period that the finest of the existing monuments of her art are related. By creatively assimilating the culture of the countries of Asian continent Kokuryo created in this period her own brilliant culture.

Paikche developed its culture in the fertile, level stretches of the southwest. The advanced cultures of Kokuryo and China exerted great influence upon her cultural development. When she moved her capital to the walled city of Sabi (now Pooyu, South Choongchung Province) in the middle of the 6th century, her culture was already in its glory. Cultural relics found in the vicinity of Pooyu today show the high level of the culture and art of that time.

Silla was situated at the peninsula's southeastern curve resembling a basin. Its south and east boundaries were washed by the sea and north and west walled by mountain ranges. In the expansion of national power Silla lagged behind the other kingdoms. However, as the Silla dynasty gradually extended its territory and came to have lively trade and cultural contacts with Kokuryo and Paikche, its industrious people rapidly absorbed the advanced culture of these two, and built up their own characteristic culture. The foundation of the fine arts of United Silla, which hold a proud place in the history of the arts of the world, was laid in this period.

1. PICTORIAL ART

The pictorial art of the Age of the Three Kingdoms is represented mainly by mural paintings, which are found in some of the numerous ancient tombs of Kokuryo scattered in the vicinity of Pyongyang and of Tungkou (now Tsian Hsien, Liaoning Province, China). These murals are illustrative of the social system and customs as well as of the level reached by the pictorial art of that time.

Most of these tombs with murals belong to the period of the 3rd and 4th centuries. Those discovered so far total some forty, and it is anticipated that more will be found in future excavations.

As for subject matter, there are figure and genre paintings as well as paintings of Four Guardians and decorative patterns.

Genre paintings deal mainly with aspects of the life which those buried in the tomb led before their death. There are portraits of the lord and his wife seated dignifiedly; pictures of cortege of the noble; a hunting scene, in which horsemen are chasing tigers and deer with the bow and arrow; paintings showing music performance on the horn, lyre or other instruments; pictures of dancing—solo or group dance; pictures of nude wrestlers demonstrating their iron muscles, of warriors' armoured steeds, and of fairies flying through

the air with their celestial raiments waving in the wind; pictures depicting a Buddhist service procession; Herculean figures supporting templets of buildings with their arms; standing figures of retainers; ox-drawn sedans, wells, meat storages, kitchens and pavilions. All these are drawn with great life-likeness and simplicity.

Paintings of Four Guardians are found in many Kokuryo tombs—Blue Dragon of the east, White Tiger of the west, Red Phoenix of the south and Snake Tortoise of the north. Despite their imaginary character, these paintings of Four Guardians show amazingly life-like, masterful touches, expressive lines and vivid colouring.

Besides the Four Guardians there are also pictures of chimeras—winged giraffes and deer, animals with a sheep's head and bird's body, with human face and bird's body, with human body and dragon's tail, fish with wings and three feet, etc. There are also three-footed birds and toads symbolizing the sun and the moon.

As for decorative designs, there are diverse lotus flower patterns, flame patterns and scores of other designs. These are painted with a refined artistic taste on walls.

These pictures are outlined in black and painted with deep colours, showing a high level of craftsmanship.

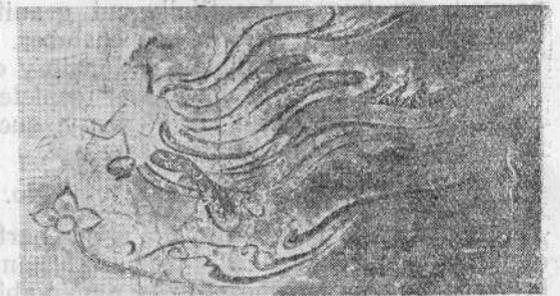
To see from the historical point of view, the subject matter passes from reality, from human figures and customs to an imaginary world as is the case with Four Guardians. This tendency is explained by the change of motives which accompanies the advance of religious ideas. But the painters of Kokuryo adhered to their realistic technique.

In general, mural paintings of Kokuryo are characterized by power and strength infused with great mastery into the figures.

Below is a brief review of a few of the most distinguished mural paintings of Kokuryo tombs.

a. Murals of Anak Tomb No.3

This recently discovered tomb contains several of the finest wall paintings of Kokuryo. The tomb—an underground palace built after the style of above-ground dwellings of that time—has five chambers (ante-chamber, front chamber, east and west chambers and burial chamber) and a corridor. The colourful, dazzling pictures that cover the walls with a total area of 140



Picture of a flying fairy (Kokuryo Dynasty)

square metres as well as the ceilings mark this as one of the most wonderful mural-tombs of the world. Each wall is made of a single, huge stone block, on which pictures are painted.

These pictures deal with aspects of the life at that time, with the lord and his wife as the central figures. On the west wall of the ante-chamber, there are pictures of a train of warriors with lances and shields; in the front chamber, a procession, musical band, wrestlers, high officials called "Changhadok"; in the west chamber which is larger than the ante-chamber, are seated figures of the lord and his wife and standing figures of his valets; in the east chamber are women at the well and working in the kitchen, meat storage, stable and sedan; on the capitals of the three octagonal stone pillars in front of the burial chamber are ogre faces; musicians on the east wall of the burial chamber; a big procession of over 250 people on the walls of the corridor running in an L shape along the northern and eastern sides of the chamber, as well as a huge decorative picture of lotus flowers on the ceiling of the front chamber.

The refined workmanship and great gusto with which these varied themes and complex designs are treated make one feel as if they were taken from life itself. Even today, the pictures of some 15 centuries ago retain their vivid colour, demonstrating the boundless creative talent and vigorous, stout spirit of the people of Kokuryo.

b. Four Guardians of Kangsuh Tomb

This tomb, belonging to the period of the full efflorescence of Kokuryo culture, shows the highest attainment among all the existing Kokuryo tombs both in architectural technique and artistic form of murals.

The figures of the Four Guardians are

painted on huge, beautifully cut granite blocks forming the walls of the chamber.

It may well be said that in the history of the world few pictures have ever depicted imaginary animals with such energy, such mastery and such life-likeness as these.

c. Flying Fairy Picture of Anak Tomb No. 2

This picture is painted on the upper parts of the south and east walls of the burial chamber. The complex composition is remarkable for the harmonious serenity of the design. The pose of each fairy differs from that of the other. In particular, the full, round face of the fairy on the east wall has extraordinarily fascinating beauty. The lines are flowing and well convey the grace of movement. This ranks among the best flying fairy pictures of the 5th century.

There are other murals of this age besides the above-mentioned. One of them found in the Paikche tomb in Neungsan-ri, Pooyu, is an excellent decorative mural—floating cloud designs interwoven with lotus flowers.

With excellent creative talent and artistic fervour, the painters of this period produced many immortal masterpieces and made great contribution to the development of culture and arts. Furthermore, many of them went abroad and won fame in foreign countries — China, Japan, etc.

Many of famous painters went to Japan—the Paikche painter Insaraa in 463, Paikche painter Paikka in 588, Prince Azwa of Paikche, who was himself a painter, in 597, the monk-painter Damjing of Kokuryo in 610 and the Kokuryo painter Jamaro in 659. The portrait of Prince Umayado (Shotoku Taishi) by Prince Azwa and the mural painting of Kondo of the Temple of Horyuji have survived to this day. Particularly, the latter is renowned throughout the world.

Kim Choong Eui of Silla enjoyed high reputation in China.

None of the paintings of Silla has come down to us. However, we can gather from historical documents and the existing monuments that the pictorial art of Silla, as other genres of her fine arts, developed to the same high level as that of Kokuryo and Paikche.

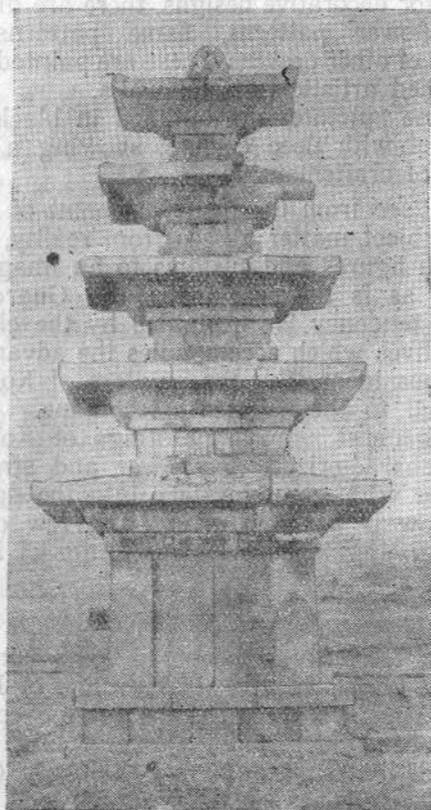
The greatest artist of Silla was Solguh, who lived in the 7th century. The legend runs that the old pine tree painted by Solguh on a wall of the Hwangryong-sa Temple looked so life-like that birds flew to it, mistaking

it for a real tree, and crashed against the wall. It is also said that the Avalokitesvara and Vimalakirti he painted for the Boonhwang-sa Temple in Kyungjoo and Dansok-sa Temple in Chinju were so transparent in spiritual purity and so refined in technical mastery that they were called divine pictures.

As is seen above, in the latter part of the Age of the Three Kingdoms the pictorial art of Korea came to efflorescence and made considerable contributions to the development of the arts of the world by producing numbers of masterpieces and offering examples to other countries, particularly to Japan, which was lagging behind in this sphere.

II. PLASTIC ART

The introduction of Buddhist culture opened up a new epoch in the development of the plastic art of the Three Kingdoms. According-



Five-storied pagoda of the Jung-rim-sa Temple, Pooyu

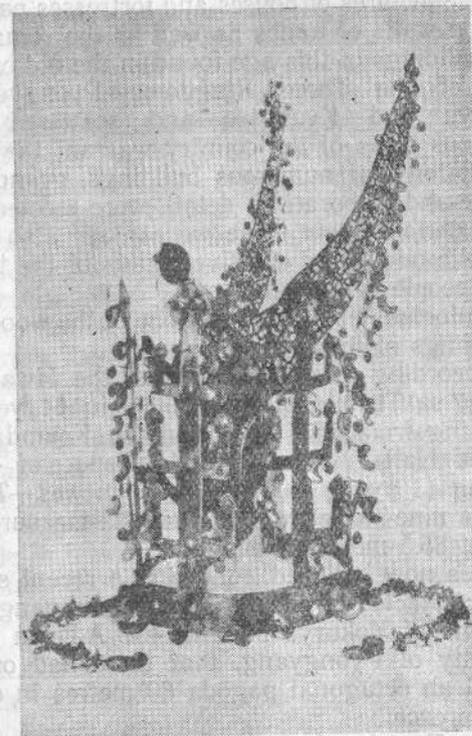
ly almost all the noteworthy pieces of sculpture of this period are Buddhist images.

It was natural that Buddhist sculpture developed first in Kokuryo where Buddhism was introduced earlier than in the other two. However, as far as is known, no sculptural work of Kokuryo has survived today save the gilded copper image of Amitabha unearthed in Koksan, Hwanghai Province, the porcelain statuette of Buddha now kept in the Central Historical Museum in Pyongyang, and several fragments and moulds. Nevertheless, through these remains as well as the paintings and documentary data of that time, we can gather that plastic arts flourished in Kokuryo.

Paikche's sculpture made a big stride in the latter part of the dynasty, gradually freeing itself from the crudeness of the early period, and reached a high level in the 6th century.

Today few materials for judging Paikche's sculpture are found within the country, for all the achievements of her plastic art were reduced to ashes owing to frequent foreign aggressions. Fortunately in Japan, however, there remain sculptural works of the Asuka period, most of which, as generally recognized, were executed with Paikche technique and are attributable to Paikche sculptors. The Japanese Asuka sculpture therefore gives us a very good idea of the highly developed Paikche sculpture. In particular, the Buddha Trinity and Kudara Kannon (Paikche Avalokitesvara) of the Temple of Horyuji and the seated image of Nyo-i-rin Kannon and Miroku (Maitreya) kept in the temples of Horyuji and Chuguji respectively most eloquently tell of the characteristics of the Buddhist sculpture of Paikche at the period of full maturity—the spiritual purity and vivid facial expression, the grace softening the sharp lines, the beautifully proportioned body, the rhythmical pose and the simple, gentle, flowing lines of the robe. Attention was directed not only to the front but also to the sides of the statue. Through these relics we can judge that by that time the sculptors of Paikche had already freed their art from the imitation of the Buddhist images introduced from China and found their own new world.

Silla introduced Buddhism and developed culture considerably later than Kokuryo and Paikche. And she lagged in sculpture at



Gold-crown in the Silla period

least a half century behind the other two kingdoms. But she caught up with them at a rapid tempo and produced excellent works.

The copper image of Maitreya kept in the Duksoo Palace Museum in Seoul and one of equal size and similar form in the Seoul Central Museum show the highly developed mould carving and metal casting technique. The former is a well-proportioned statue of a semi-nude figure. The face wears a dignified, serene expression, the hands and fingers look soft and flexible, and the lines of the skirt are deeply and forcefully cut. The latter wears a crown and breast ornaments. The lines of the skirt are cut rather sharply, and the torso is somewhat slender. Despite these differences, the two images are fundamentally akin to each other. These may be said to constitute the elite of the plastic arts of ancient Silla, which served as a basis for the creation of world-renowned masterpieces as the images inside the Sukkulam (Stone Grotto) near Kyungjoo.

III. ARCHITECTURAL ART

The pictures of houses and fortresses painted on walls of tombs as well as the remains of buildings of this age found in the old capitals of the Three Kingdoms—Pyongyang, Pooyu and Kyungjoo—and scattered in various parts of the country warrant the assumption that numerous buildings, grand in scale and elaborate in detail, were erected in this period. From these we can see also the artistic talent and creative genius of the toiling people of ancient times.

Unfortunately, however, none of the wooden buildings of this period remain.

According to old documents, the Hwangryong-sa Temple of Silla, built in 14 years starting from 553 A.D., had the Keumgang (Gold Hall) with a building space of 400 pyong (1 pyong is 3.92 square metres—Tr.) and a nine-storied wooden pagoda measuring about 85.5 metres in height.

It is now believed, following a recent survey conducted on the site of the Keumgang-sa Temple of Kokuryo built in 497 A.D. in the vicinity of Pyongyang, that there had once stood an octagonal pagoda 80 metres in circumference.

The Temple of Mireuk-sa (Maitreya) of Paikche, situated at Iksan County, North Cholla Province, judging by what remains of it today, had three precincts, each centering around a huge pagoda. The central pagoda area was 4,200 pyong in dimension, and the east and west pagoda areas 2,500 pyong respectively. This undoubtedly was one of the biggest Buddhist temples in the East. Now there remains only part of a stone pagoda. Restored to its original form, this pagoda would be 22-24 metres high—the biggest stone pagoda of Korea.

The remains of these huge stone buildings make us marvel at the height to which the architectural technique of that time rose, for even today it would not be so easy to erect such buildings.

They were not only big but also very beautiful and exquisite. The five-storied stone pagoda in Pooyu, the brick-shaped stone pagoda of Boonhwang-sa Temple in Kyungjoo, the Chumsung-dai (astronomical observatory) as well as the tombs of this period provide eloquent proof of this.

Below we cite some of the best works of the architecture of that age, which still remain today.

a. Five-storied Stone Pagoda of Pooyu

This pagoda is of exceptionally high value, for it is one of the rare architectural monuments of Paikche preserved intact and expressive of the typical technique of that time. This is a work of the period of transition from the wooden to the stone building, and shows the creative efforts made by Paikche architects in quest of the new. Though its eaves are too extended for a stone pagoda owing to the application of the conventional wooden building style to a stone pagoda, this is nevertheless well proportioned as a whole.

b. Stone Pagoda of Boonhwang-sa Temple

This pagoda, built in 634 A.D., had nine storeys originally, but now only three storeys are left. It is built with stone blocks, cut in the shape of brick, on a broad square base with imposing stone lions on the four corners. There is a door on each side of the first storey, and powerful Vadjiras are carved in relief on both sides of each door. This pagoda is of special interest, for brick-shaped-stone pagodas are extremely rare.

c. Chumsung-dai (Astronomical Observatory)

Built in the first part of the 7th century, Chumsung-dai is the oldest astronomical observatory now existing in the world.

At the top of the tower of 27 layers of stone blocks are double stone platforms built in the shape of the character meaning harp in music, on which observatory instruments were installed. The tower gives a sense of stability. It does not look heavy, and the beautiful curve of its outline is remarkable.

This tower is of great importance not only as a monument demonstrating our proud scientific tradition but also as an architectural monument.

Besides these, the Changgoon (General Barrow in Tungkou, Anak Tomb No. 3, Chuwang Ji-shin (God of Heaven and Earth) Tomb in Soonchun and many other ancient tombs serve as striking examples of varied shapes of construction and stone-cutting workmanship.

It is also in the period of Three Kingdoms that the foundation was laid for the brilliant development of the art of stone pagoda building, which holds its place in the proud tradition of our national art.

IV. APPLIED ARTS

Korea developed applied arts to a wonderfully high level from a very early period, as may be seen from the early, extensive use of metal—gold, iron, bronze, etc.

Outstanding metal works of the Age of the Three Kingdoms include personal ornaments of kings and nobles—gold crowns, rings, bracelets, earrings, belts and other pieces of gold and silver work—as well as swords and gem flutes, which were unearthed from Silla tombs. Quite a few gold crowns have been discovered in the ancient Silla tombs in Kyungjoo, Ryangsan and Dalsung. The finest of them all is the one found in the Keumkwanchong (Gold Crown Barrow) in Kyungjoo.

This crown is made of thin gold sheets cut in diverse shapes and many small, thin gold pieces are attached to it with fine gold thread so that even the slightest movement causes a rustle of these gold leaves, thus presenting a dazzling, fascinating sight.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

"For Peaceful Unification of Korea" (In English, Chinese and Japanese)

A collection of documents and papers on the question of peaceful unification of Korea released after the Armistice by the Government, Workers' Party, and various political parties and social organizations of the D.P.R.K.

"Steel" (In Russian and Japanese)

13 stories written by Han Sul Ya, Suh Man Il and other writers after the war.

A drama, *"Wolves"* (In Russian and Chinese)

A novel originally written by Han Sul Ya and adapted for stage by Ryoo Ki Hong and Suh Man Il. It is a story of Korean people's fight against the American missionaries—a forward agent of American imperialists—

(All the books listed above have been published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House)

The Three Kingdoms reached a high standard also in weaving technique.

Kokuryo's brocade developed early, and was popular in foreign countries. Silla also produced silk fabrics of excellent quality such as Morning Haze or Fish Teeth brand, and her dyeing technique was remarkable.

With the advance of architecture, such building materials as bricks and roof tiles also developed both in form and production method. The Paikche sculptured bricks, in particular, are of superior quality as building materials. They are also worthy of a place among the excellent works of art, when viewed from the variety and beauty of relief patterns.

Thus, the excellent artisans of the Three Kingdoms produced such excellent works of art as seen above, thereby making contributions to the world treasure house of arts.

It was on the basis of the achievements made in this period, needless to say, that the brilliant art of United Silla and the succeeding periods developed.

exposing their true colour as wolves in sheepskin.

A drama, *"Kanghwa-do Island"* (In Chinese) by SONG YUNG

It tells how the Korean people fought against the American imperialists who invaded Kanghwa-do Island in 1870's.

"Korea Through the Eyes of Foreigners" (In Russian, English, Chinese and Japanese)

18 impressions of various foreigners who have recently visited our country.

A pictorial, *"The Irrigation Works in D.P.R.K."* (In Russian, English, Chinese and Japanese)

More than 100 photos of the large-scale irrigation projects such as the Pyongnam irrigation works for rapid development of the postwar rural economy in North Korea.

SOVIET RED CROSS HOSPITAL TRANSFERRED GRATIS

The Soviet Red Cross Hospital in Pyongyang has recently been transferred gratis to the Central Hospital of the Korean Red Cross together with all the facilities and medicines, in accordance with the decision of the Soviet Government. Among those things transferred are numerous up-to-date medical instruments and a large amount of medicines of over 2,000 kinds and many medical books.

On the transfer a protocol was signed between the authorities of both sides on April 21, 1957, in Pyongyang.

The Soviet Red Cross medical corps which had served the Korean people returned home as the Soviet Red Cross Hospital had been transferred to the Central Hospital of the Korean Red Cross.

Prior to their departure for home a grand farewell meeting was held in Pyongyang on April 28, attended by many medical and health workers and representatives of the working people. Choi Yong Kun and Hong Myung Hi, Vice-Premiers; representatives of political parties and social organizations; Vice-Ministers of Public Health; Vice-Chairman of the C.C. of the Korean Red Cross and other personages also were present. A.M. Puzanov, the Soviet Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea, and the staff of the Soviet Embassy were present.

PROTOCOL ON EXCHANGE OF GOODS FOR 1957 BETWEEN KOREA AND THE SOVIET UNION SIGNED

Talks on exchange of goods for 1957 between the D.P.R.K.

and the U.S.S.R. were held in Pyongyang, and the protocol was signed on April 22, which envisages considerable increase in the amount of goods to be exchanged compared with 1956.

The D.P.R.K., as it did last year, will deliver lead, zinc, non-ferrous metal, pig-iron, ferro-alloy, chemical products, fruits, furs and other goods to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union will deliver industrial equipment, automobiles, petroleum products, pipes, cables, chemical products, rubber products, medicines, superphosphate of limes, cotton, and other products which are necessary for our national economy.

The protocol was signed by Pak Yung Bin, Vice-Minister of Home and Foreign Trade of the D.P.R.K. and P.G. Shmakov, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R.

INDONESIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN OUR COUNTRY

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Federation of Trade Unions, the Indonesian Trade Union delegation led by Boedani Hadisoemrto, General Secretary of the Indonesian Printing Trade Union, arrived in Pyongyang on April 30, 1957.

The delegation was welcomed at the station by Kang Sul Mo, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Federation of Trade Unions, representatives of the trade unions and social organizations.

During their stay the members of the delegation visited a number of places and inspected factories, enterprises and cultural establishments.

ANTI-COLONIALISM DAY MARKED

Observing the Anti-Colonialism Day, the working youth, students and the People's Army men had a commemoration meeting on Apr. 1 23, in Pyongyang.

Ryoo Chang Rak, Chairman of the Pyongyang City Democratic Youth League, said in his report that the Korean youth extended their warm support to the youth of Asia and Africa who are waging a heroic struggle against colonialism, especially to the people and youth of Algeria and Cyprus who are now valourously fighting for their freedom and national independence.

Condemning the U.S. aggressors' colonial enslavement policy in South Korea, he appealed to all the Korean youth to expose and shatter in pieces the anti-popular war policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique and to intensify their struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

His speech was warmly received. And all the attendants made a firm resolve to further strengthen ties with the youth of all countries in their common struggle against colonialists — their common enemy.

FUNDS FOR EDUCATION AND SCHOLARSHIP SENT FOR KOREAN CHILDREN IN JAPAN

In compliance with the request of the Commission on the Protection of Overseas Koreans, the C. C. of the Korean Red Cross has recently sent 50 million won (120,000 pounds) to the Korean Central Educational Society in Japan for educational funds and scholarships.

**녕변가
Nyong Byon Ka**

평북녕 변 찾아 — 가자 약산동 대 — 찾아 — 가자 —
 Pyong Buk Nyong Byon cha jo ka ja Yak san Dong Dai cha jo ka ja

을 갖 불-갓 — 부르 — 녹아 — 불이 마 — 다-진달-래요
 ul kut bul kut murū no ga bong i ma ta jin tal rai yo

오를사록 승지 — 로다 약 — 산 — 등대
 o rul sa rok sung ji ro ta Yak San Dong Dai

찾아 — 가자 제일 봉 — 을 — 올라 — 서니 — 학배루 — 가-이아-니-냐
 cha jo ka ja Je il bong ul ol ra sō ni Hak bai ru ka i a ni nya

SONG OF NYONGBYON

- All hearts bend to Pyungbook Nyongbyon,
 All hearts bend to Yaksandong-dai,
 Lo, with azaleas,
 All mountain's aflame!
- (Refrain)** Higher be up, views be sweeter.
 Don't be left out, young and old,
 Gayly, merrily, make your way
 To Hakbai-roo, the highest peak.
- Hark the strain that resounds
 On the stream o' river Kooryong,
 Noted is Ryookseung-dong
 For its autumnal tints!

