



**THE HEROIC  
KOREAN PEOPLE**



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# THE HEROIC KOREAN PEOPLE

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This picture of chollima (winged horse) galloping forward in the morning sun may be said to symbolize the heroism of the Korean people who are speeding ahead on the road of socialist construction.



The Korean people respectfully visit their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's home village, Mangyongdae.



Sturdy Okryu Bridge joins Pyongyang's eastern and western sections and adds to the city's beauty.



Sailors of the Korean People's Navy, who guard this eastern anti-imperialist outpost, warmly welcome their close comrades-in-arms from China.



Korean People's Army fighters practise shooting with deep hatred for the U.S. Aggressors.



Militant worker-peasant Red Guards.



Korean college girls at military training. They practise hard to gain skill in annihilating the enemy, for defending their fatherland.



Worker-peasant Red Guards of Namagangchon, a village near the 38th Parallel, learn from the heroic deeds of women of their village during the Fatherland Liberation War.



Sailors of the People's Navy perform on ship deck.



Workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Plant strive by "Gangson speed" to fulfil the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule.



In the spirit of daring to think and to do and of continuing the revolution, Sik Myong Hui, young woman worker of the Gusong Textile Mill who has been awarded the title "*chollma* rider", completed her task under the Six-Year Plan in the first half of 1971.



Korean local industries have sprung up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. The woman working here is one of the workers at the Sariwon Towelling Mill.



The month of May in the Korean countryside is a busy time, when the peasants transplant rice.



Woman tractor driver of Chong-san-ri at work in the fields.



Two members of the Gangwon Provincial Song and Dance Ensemble performing the dance *Beside the Stream*.



The Gangwon Provincial Song and Dance Ensemble goes to the Gimgang Mountains to perform the dance *Spraying Weed Killer*.

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FRONT COVER: Korean People's Army fighters keep close watch at the 38th Parallel.

BACK COVER: Torpedo-boats of the Korean Peoples Navy patrol the country's territorial sea.

## FOREWORD

The Chinese Journalists' Delegation paid a friendly visit on invitation to China's fraternal neighbour Korea from late April to early June, 1971.

This booklet contains several articles and photo-graphs by the delegates, which have appeared in Chinese publications.

With the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the heroic Korean people have recovered rapidly from their war wounds and gone on to brilliant successes in all spheres of the construction of their socialist economy and national defence. Their firm opposition to imperialism and their revolutionary spirit of independence, initiative and hard work have made this possible, so that today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stands as a mighty anti-imperialist fortress in the East.

In publishing this booklet it is with deep proletarian feelings that we wish the fraternal Korean people still greater successes in their glorious struggle to drive out U.S. imperialism and reunify their fatherland and in their great cause of socialist construction!

May the blood-cemented militant friendship between our two peoples remain ever green!

August 1971

## **THE FLOWERING OF CHINA-KOREA MILITANT FRIENDSHIP**

THE Chinese Journalists' Delegation, which paid a friendly visit of more than a month to their fraternal neighbouring country — the Democratic People's Re-public of Korea, carried the profound friendship of the Chinese people and the Chinese journalists. It was late spring and early summer, and blossoms graced Korea's 3,000-li expanse. Creamy-white apple blossoms and pink rhododendrons were lovely on the hill slopes and along river banks. Still, we felt, the most lovely and beautiful blossom was the flower of friendship sealed with the blood of the Chinese and Korean peoples in their common struggle. This flower is in full bloom and this friendship is manifested everywhere from the capital Pyongyang to the remotest countryside, on the long coasts from east to west, on the vast plains. and from the forefront at the 38th Parallel to the rear.

**"Please Convey the Korean People's Cordial Regards to the Chinese People !"**

Through enthusiastic welcome and kind hospitality, the Korean working people, commanders and fighters of the People's Army, cadres, and literary and art workers expressed profound revolutionary friendship for the

Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese people. Wherever we went, we were welcomed by workers at the bench, peasants in the fields and army-men standing guard at the forefront day and night. grey-haired men and women and red-scarved Young Pioneers. They were smiling, with bouquets of flowers in their hands, and treated us as long-separated kinsmen. With tears of happiness they poured out to us what they had in their hearts.

We visited Huichon, an important industrial base in the northern half of the Republic, where we were welcomed by the worker comrades of the Huichon Machine Tool Plant with bouquets and music, and shouting "Long live Premier Kim Il Sung!", "Long live Chairman Mao Tsetung!", "Long live the friendship between Korea and China!" The cheers and music mingled with the hum of the machines, plus the slogans of welcome in the workshops. were in militant praise of Sino-Korean friendship. An old worker grasped our hands firmly and said: "Please convey the Korean workers' cordial regards to our fraternal Chinese worker comrades when you go back !"

The Secretary of the Party Committee of Jagang Province, where the Huichon area is administered. travelled over 200 kilometres specially to welcome us and, at the banquet given us at the plant, said:

"We are sincerely very happy to see from photographs and films that Chairman Mao is in excellent health. On behalf of the people of our province I heartily wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!" To this, the comrades of our delegation toasted: "Long, long life to Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

The talk that followed with the Korean comrades was warm and seemed to have no end, and it was late when we finally had to say good-bye.

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Our next visit was to the Taekam Korea-China Friendship Co-operative Farm in South Pyongan Province, named at the same time as the Red Star China-Korea Friendship People's Commune in Peking. After Premier Chou visited this farm in 1958 many Chinese delegations followed. Accompanied by the chairman of the administrative committee Han Chi So, we saw the paddy fields, fish farm, orchard and a school. At sight of us, children in lovely Korean dress ran up to us enthusiastically and put Young Pioneer red scarfs around our necks. Then, hand in hand, we proceeded to a class-room, where children sang in praise of the Korean people's great leader Premier Kim Il Sung, and performed Korean national dances. They also sang some Chinese revolutionary songs. It was time to leave, but the children surrounded us and tugged at our sleeves, some even with tears in their eyes, saying we should not go. Then their shouts of "Come again!" continued till we were out of earshot.

When many abuji and uhmuni — Korean old men and women who, during the war in Korea, cherished and cared for the Chinese People's Volunteers as though they were their own sons — saw us, it seemed as if they were seeing again the beloved Chinese People's Volunteers (C.P.V.) who had fought shoulder to shoulder with them in the war against U.S. imperialist aggression. Tearfully they clasped our hands and gazed at us for some time before they spoke. Abuji Pak Chon Gim of Dokjon-ri Township, Bongsan County, North Hwanghae Province who had donated blood several times for wounded Chinese People's Volunteers, travelled 25 kilo-metres to see us, but when he arrived we had already left for the Mi Gok Farm. So he caught up with us there and said with deep feeling: "It's been almost 20 years since I saw the C.P.V. comrades. Now you've

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come, and I'm very happy to see you. Please convey my best regards to the C.P.V. fighters."

## The Chinese and Korean People's Hearts Are Closely Linked

The friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples has a long history. Korean comrades fought shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people in the rigorous years 1924 to 1927 of China's First Revolutionary Civil War and from 1927 to 1937, in the War of Agrarian Revolution. And, to support the Chinese people's cause of liberation, many fine sons and daughters of Korea shed their blood on Chinese soil in the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45) and in the War of Liberation (1946-49). The Chinese people can never forget the inter-nationalist assistance of the Korean people.

In the years (1950-53) when U.S. imperialism unleashed a war of aggression against Korea, the Chinese people fought shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people. The Chinese People's Volunteers listened to Chair-man Mao and loved the Korean people like their own brothers. They followed his instruction to "**cherish every hill and river, every blade of grass and tree in Korea**" as their own motherland. The Chinese People's Volunteers and their Korean comrades-in-arms crossed snowy land, charged at the enemy and stormed enemy fortifications together, and their sweat and blood mingled. Following Premier Kim Il Sung's teachings, the Korean people treated the Chinese People's Volunteers like their own army, as sons and brothers of their own people. Making trips to the front day and night, defying the hardships of snow and bitter cold and braving the danger of bombs and bullets, the Korean people transported food

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and ammunition for the Chinese People's Volunteers, repaired damaged bridges and roads, washed their clothing and stitched their quilts, and rescued and tended the wounded. Some even laid down their lives in saving and taking care of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

In Wonsan, we called on abuji Kim Tae Won whose son had given his life to save a wounded C.P.V. fighter. Kim Tae Won lived on a co-operative farm in Chonsan-ri Township, Anbyon County, Gangwon Province, which had been an important communication centre during the war. Volunteers passing through used to rest at Kim Tae Won's home, and he often served as guide for them. Later, he and his two sons served as stretcher-bearers for wounded Volunteers from the mountains. On difficult treks he carried them on his back. His younger brother and a daughter-in-law were killed by bombs dropped by U.S. air pirates, but he buried the dead and continued carrying stretchers bearing wounded C.P.V. fighters. It was here that his son, Kim Jong Hwa, died gloriously by throwing himself on the wounded C.P.V. fighter on the stretcher he was carrying during an enemy bombing raid. The old man said: "The news made me sad, but I was proud that my son had laid down his life protecting a wounded C.P.V. fighter. He had died, but the Volunteer was saved. He died a glorious death." Now, past 70, he said he would continue to do his bit to strengthen Korea-China friendship.

Nor was Kim Tae Won's story unique. It seemed that in the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War of Korea every family or person who had fought side by side with the Chinese People's Volunteers had similar stories of Sino-Korean friendship. We visited uhmuni Ham Jae Bok, winner of the National Flag Medal Third Class, who cared for wounded C.P.V. fighters constantly for three years. One day she saw a woman comrade of

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a C.P.V. hospital go to the river with a big bundle of hospital laundry. She quickly went to the Chinese comrade and helped her wash the clothes, weeping to see the blood and pus. But her hatred for the U.S. aggressors grew, and her determination to work well to support the fighting front stiffened. In three years she had altogether 30 wounded C.P.V. fighters taken to her home where she attended to them carefully. She brought apples from dozens of kilometres away despite enemy bombing, and fed the wounded slice by slice. Deeply moved, the wounded Chinese fighters said she was dearer to them

than their own absent mothers. In return for her painstaking care they would get well as soon as possible and wipe out more U.S. aggressors to avenge the Korean people. Some martyrs of the Chinese People's Volunteers were buried near Ham Jae Bok's home village. She took it upon herself to tidy up their grave mounds now and then, and on festivals the people of the whole village would go and lay wreaths on their tombs. Ham Jae Bok said: "I work at a nursery now, and always tell the kiddies about the Chinese People's Volunteers. The blood-sealed militant friendship between the peoples of Korea and China must be handed down from generation to generation."

When we were in Kaesong, we visited grandmother Ryu Mae who used to send grain and vegetables to the Volunteers guarding a hill. In greeting us, she recalled: "During the Fatherland Liberation War, Chairman Mao sent the Chinese People's Volunteers to support us. Following Chairman Mao's teaching to **cherish every hill and river, every blade of grass and tree in Korea**, the C.P.V. fought shoulder to shoulder with us and shed their blood. This internationalist spirit will stay in our hearts forever." Some of the Chinese comrades were stationed at her home until their withdrawal in 1958, and she

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treated them as her own sons. The Chinese fighters also called her "mother".

In April 1952 the C.P.V. who had been staying with her went to Bongwaha Hill. One day when enemy planes rained bombs on the hill, grandmother Ryu Mae, concerned for the Volunteers' safety, took rice, green onions and hot peppers from her home and climbed the hill to deliver them to the Volunteers. The C.P.V. said the place was too dangerous and asked her not to do it again. But the heavier the enemy bombing the more concerned she was for the C.P.V., and she kept up her visits at the most dangerous moments. Ryu Mae said: "Yesterday on my way to Kaesong I passed Bongwaha Hill which the C.P.V. guarded. When I recalled the events of those years I was very moved."

The blood-sealed friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples has the widest popular basis and has stood the test of protracted struggle. This friendship is substantiated by rich content and deeds. Stories of the lofty internationalist friendly feeling of the Korean people will pass from generation to generation among the Chinese people.

## Strengthen Unity Against the Common Enemy

U.S. imperialism, which was battered and bruised on the Korean battlefield, is not resigned to its defeat but is feverishly pursuing the policy of permanent occupation of south Korea and carrying out frequent military provocations and war threats against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have increased their military collusion, stepped up the revival of Japan's militarism and directed

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the spearhead of aggression at the Asian people, first and foremost the Korean and Chinese people, preparing to launch a new war of aggression in Asia.

The Chinese and Korean peoples know that, faced with such a situation, the consolidation and strengthening of the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the two peoples takes on new and greater significance. On our visit to the People's Army advance position on Daedoksan on the 38th Parallel, a divisional commander of the Korean People's Army said: "During the Father-land Liberation War, this position was defended by the C.P.V. They smashed many enemy attacks here. In recent years, U.S. imperialism has carried out incessant provocations and sabotage against this hill and surrounding areas, and the roar of guns and rifle shots can be heard almost every day. We are especially happy to see our Chinese comrades again in the same trenches where we fought before. We highly value the militant friendship sealed with blood between our two peoples and armies. We will unite still more closely with the Chinese people and army, and strive to defeat our common enemy, U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism!"

One afternoon, we went by a Korean People's Navy motor-boat to a naval base on the east coast and saw there on the gun-turret of a ship the slogan: "Long live the friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples and armies sealed with blood in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism!" The slogan fully expressed the comradeship-in-arms between the peoples and armies of the two countries. The base commander took us to see a warship which captured the U.S. spy ship Pueblo on January 23, 1968, and there we met combat hero and political deputy commander of the ship Pak In Ho, torpedo officer Kim Hyon Gi and other officers and fighters who captured more than 80 U.S.

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imperialist pirates. With the joy of victory, and contempt and hatred for U.S. imperialism, Pak In Ho and the others told of the heroic capture of the spy ship Pueblo. We were impressed by their strong will in opposing aggression by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, and more fully appreciated the Korean people's and their People's Army's spirit of daring to struggle and daring to seize victory. We felt proud to have such people as our comrades-in-arms.

We saw the Korean people and the Korean People's Army, at the eastern forefront against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, maintaining high vigilance, intensifying preparedness against war and conscientiously carrying out Premier Kim Il Sung's teaching of **developing a cadre army, modernizing it, arming the entire people and turning the whole country into a fortress**. The Korean people stand always prepared in mind and material to crush the enemy who dares to attack them.

A responsible Korean journalist said: The Korean and Chinese working class and people have fought shoulder to shoulder and won victory in hard struggles against Japanese and U.S. imperialist aggression. Today, our two peoples are together in opposing aggression co-plotted by U.S. imperialism and revived Japanese militarism. The further strengthening of this unity is a guarantee for defeating the common enemy and winning victory.

## We Are Received by Comrade Kim Il Sung

On our visit we deeply realized the reasons why the friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples is so strong and deep-rooted. It is a great friendship forged

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personally by the great leaders of the two peoples, Chair-man Mao Tsetung and Premier Kim Il Sung, is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. and is a militant, blood-cemented friend-ship which has matured in the protracted common struggle against imperialism.

From our first day on Korean soil we felt the kind concern of Comrade Kim Il Sung, great leader of the 40 million Korean people and close friend of the Chinese people. June 3 was the most unforgettable day of our visit. On that morning Comrade Kim Il Sung received all the members of our delegation, greeting us in the corridor of the building housing the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Comrade Kim Il Sung shook hands with us, had photographs taken with us and had a most friendly and long talk with us. We were very glad to see Comrade Kim Il Sung in excellent health.

Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed the great significance of the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the peoples of China and Korea. which have been cemented with blood in protracted common struggles.

Historical experience has proved the invincibility of the united forces of the peoples of China and Korea. Both felt, in looking back on the arduous days of the war, the treasure of such militant friendship.

Chairman Mao says: **"The Chinese and Korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy."** Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung has pointed out: **"In the struggle against the aggressors and their lackeys, the Korean and Chinese peoples deeply understand that the two peoples are closely and inseparably linked in their destiny."**

With the personal concern of Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Kim Il Sung. the friendship between China

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and Korea has been further developed in recent years through exchange of visits by leaders and delegations of the two countries, and co-operation in political, economic, military and cultural fields has been further strengthened. The Chinese Journalists' Delegation learned much from the Korean people's valuable experience in socialist revolution and construction. The visit also enhanced the friendship and unity between the peoples and journalists of China and Korea.

We are assured that the great Korean people, who have stood up, are not to be bullied. Nor are the great Chinese people, who have stood up, to be encroached upon. Should U.S. imperialism and its running dogs dare to impose another war on the Chinese and Korean peoples, the aggressors would only meet with more disastrous defeat at the hands of the two united peoples. Final victory surely belongs to the peoples of China and Korea!

We are sure the 3,000-*li* expanse of Korea's beautiful land will be reunified, and that the 40 million Korean compatriots will be reunited.

Long live the blood-sealed militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples!

May the flower of militant friendship between China and Korea bloom ever fresh!

## ANTI-IMPERIALIST FORTRESS IN THE EAST

THE enemy of mankind is U.S. imperialism.  
Comrades-in-arms, forward shoulder to shoulder In brave and stubborn struggle.  
We hold aloft gun and sword against imperialism.  
We are invincible,  
We are irresistible.

We often heard such lofty songs during those unforgettable days of our visit to our fraternal neighbour country. We were deeply impressed with the great patriotic struggle of the heroic Korean people and their People's Army against U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and proud to have such great and meritorious comrades-in-arms as the brave Korean people and their Army.

One morning we visited the Panmunjom area on the Military Demarcation Line, focus of world attention on July 27, 1953, when the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed. Still, for 18 years along the several hundred U of the Military Demarcation Line from the towering peaks in the east to the foothills of the west, the sound of gun-fire has never ceased, and U.S. aggressor troops and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have continually perpetrated armed provocation against the Korean people. Under the brilliant leadership of their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, the courageous Korean people and the Korean People's Army carry on resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique,

striking hard at any intruder, whether by land, sea or air, to protect their fatherland and uphold their national dignity. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an invulnerable anti-imperialist fortress in the East.

### Impregnable Fortress

In the struggle against U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the Korean People's Army displays a matchless spirit of self-sacrifice and dauntless heroism. They guard the Military Demarcation Line day and night, making of it an impregnable wall.

On May 16 we visited a Korean People's Army position at Daedoksan Mountain near the 38th

Parallel only a few dozen kilometres from Seoul, den of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, who regard the position as a thorn in their flesh. A People's Army fighter at the position said: "The Chinese People's Volunteers guarded this area during the Fatherland Liberation War. The U.S. imperialists employed mammoth land and air forces to capture it, alternating attacks on the ground with bombing from the air. The trees were burnt down, and the hill-top lowered by half a metre; still the position remained unshaken." Since the Volunteers withdrew, this People's Army unit has safe-guarded the position, and the U.S. imperialist and south Korean puppet attacks and sabotage along the western sector of the Military Demarcation Line have all been frustrated by the People's Army fighters, who stand sturdy as mountain pines.

U.S. imperialism and its puppet clique sometimes massed large forces to launch frontal attacks to take this position and sometimes sent small groups of spies to in-

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filtrate and disrupt. "We'll wipe out as many spies as they send," was the answer of the battle-ready People's Army fighters to the enemy's repeated provocations. "Since February 6, 1963," the divisional commander who came a long way to meet our delegation early that morning told us, "the People's Army fighters guarding this position have killed and captured over 80 U.S.-puppet agents here and performed colourful exploits."

We met for a discussion with the heroes of this cloud-capped base, while U.S.-puppet guards patrolled the hill only a few hundred metres away, taking occasional pot shots at us. Gun in hand, these brave and resourceful fighters of the People's Army keep sharp watch, not missing the slightest suspicious sign, so that no enemy, however cunning, eludes them.

In the fall of 1969 the U.S.-puppet army, after many bloody defeats, formed a "special work team" of six especially crafty and stubborn agents. Carrying arms and dynamite, they were to sneak into the People's Army base on Daedoksan Mountain and blow up the military installations there. One pitch-black, rainy night they got within 20 metres of a People's Army guard post where Ryu Ho Mun and his team were on patrol. Suddenly they heard a pheasant take flight 20 metres ahead. What had startled it? They must find out, for the security of the fatherland. Lying motionless in the rain and mud. they waited to learn the cause. Sure enough, at the approach of dawn they saw a figure dimly through the weeds and brush. They crawled forward cautiously. There were several more figures, some moving. Convinced that they were agents, the People's Army fighters opened fire. One clip brought down the first, and when the others resisted, Ryu Ho Mun killed them all with another clip. In the thin light the men examined the six bodies so near their

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base. These U.S.-puppet reactionaries had got their deserved punishment!

"There are many such incidents," deputy squad leader Han Yong Choi said, and told us about a recent one.

One sunny morning shortly after 10 o'clock, when Han Yong Chol's detachment was building defence works along the forward perimeter, a magpie flew across the Military Demarcation Line and lighted in a patch of reeds on the north side, only to fly up again. The sentry Sergeant Kim Won Dong noticed this. Something's wrong, he thought, and fixed his eyes on the reeds.

When the reeds moved, he concluded there was someone there, an enemy agent. But it was too close to the Military Demarcation Line to open fire. Thinking fast, he readied his gun and shouted, "Put up your hands! Surrender and live!" The agent jumped up and ran for the demarcation line. "Halt!" Kim Won Dong shouted. "Don't move! There are police in front of you and mine-fields on both sides. Halt or I'll shoot!" The man stopped in his tracks and put up his hands. He turned out to be a spy trying to slip into the north.

The Military Demarcation Line is dotted with guards keeping close watch against enemy invaders. Sticking to their posts in all weathers, they safeguard the security of the fatherland and peace in the East.

## Daring to Struggle and Daring to Win

On May 23 we visited a naval base on the east coast, where we viewed the vast green expanse of the ocean from a torpedo-boat. In mere than a century the heroic Korean people have fought a series of battles here against foreign aggressors, and have won one great victory after another, writing magnificent paeans to the spirit of daring

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to struggle and daring to win. Here is where the Korean People's Navy captured the armed U.S. spy ship Pueblo in 1968.

The first thing we wanted to do in Korea was to meet the heroes who captured this spy ship, and our wish was fulfilled. We met political deputy commander Pak In Ho, torpedo officer Kim Hyon Gi, supply officer Kim Dong Won, torpedo team leader Pak Gyong Jun and gunnery officer Chong Sok Sun aboard their ship. They told us the story.

On routine patrol on January 23, 1968, they sighted a foreign vessel six to seven nautical miles off the coast. The vigilant fighters of the People's Navy knew at once that this was a violation of international law. The foreign vessel had swept into their territorial waters without permission and was infringing on Korea's sovereignty. In order to ascertain the nationality of the ship, they signalled to it to show its colours. But the ship responded by putting down a smokescreen, opening fire on the Korean vessel and trying to escape.

"That was too much," said Kim Dong Won. "We decided to hit it hard!" Their first shot struck home and the Pueblo finally ran up the United States flag. A U.S. pirate ship! The very sight of the flag infuriated the comrades. In 1950, when the newly liberated Korean people began to rebuild their

fatherland, aggressive U.S. imperialism launched predatory war against Korea. Under the iron heel of U.S. imperialism uncounted Korean people were massacred in cold blood, countless villages burnt to ashes. It was the U.S. imperialists who killed the engineman Kwon Jong Son's parents and his two younger brothers, as they had done the parents of several other fighters. Now this U.S. imperialist spy ship had intruded into the territorial waters of their country, carrying butchers who had killed their people without

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batting an eye. Burning for revenge, they firmly re-solved to destroy it. The furious Korean sailors prepared for battle, while the captain picked seven officers and men headed by deputy commander Pak In Ho to capture the enemy ship and its crew.

Without waiting to make fast to the enemy ship, the squad scaled a ladder and jumped aboard. There was no one on deck, so they charged to the bridge, where they found a man hiding under a table. None of them spoke English so they demanded in sign language where the captain was. The man under the table indicated that he was the captain. To find out how many men were on the ship, deputy commander Pak In Ho drew a Yankee face followed by a plus sign, an equal sign and a question mark. The captain wrote down "83". Only then did the Korean sailors realize that they were outnumbered ten to one. The squad promptly split into four groups: two men to take the prow, two for the stern, two to take the magazine and engine room, and one man on deck to command.

The well-armed, numerically superior Americans resisted. It was after a hard struggle that 19-year-old Pak Gyong Jun and his mate killed, wounded and captured several times their number in the aft hold, while the two who went to the magazine and engine room captured all the enemy there along with 60 weapons including 40 pistols. Kim Hyon Gi and his mate in the forward hold had the hardest time, as they jumped below deck only to face 50 to 60 Yankees.

Kim Hyon Gi thought: The greater the danger the more the need to keep cool. You can't hesitate at a decisive moment. They seized the nearest enemy and dragged him out the door. One trained his gun on the prisoner while the other motioned to him to tell his mates to come out with their hands up. Some tried to resist,

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but these were suppressed. Properly scared, the Yankees came out one by one.

In 13 minutes the Korean sailors had captured the ship without loss to themselves. While the rest of the squad guarded the prisoners, Pak Tae Won started up the spy ship's engines and these alert and bold fighters headed for port in the flush of victory!

"Our arms and equipment may not be up to the Americans'," the base commander told us, "but our people and fighters dare to struggle and win, unafraid of violence and sacrifice. This superiority in morale is distinctly ours. If the revolutionary people of a small country dare to struggle and win, they can defeat aggression by a big country; a poorly equipped army can defeat a well equipped one, and

the revolutionary people can defeat any enemy."

The story filled us with great admiration and inspiration. The truth of the commander's words has been confirmed by the struggles of the Korean people and all revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. With great respect for the Korean people and their People's Army, we resolved to learn from them.

## The People Armed—an Escape-proof Net

Everywhere on our visit we found the people highly vigilant. Hammer or sickle in one hand and rifle in the other, everyone is at the same time a labourer in socialist construction and defender of the fatherland's security.

The reason why, for many years, all enemies who invaded People's Army positions have been badly battered is because the People's Army is strong and the people are armed politically, mentally, and with military skill. The armed U.S. spy ship *Pueblo*, the "escort vessel 56"

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and the armed spy ship "I-2" that invaded the territorial waters of Korea were all destroyed; the big spy plane "EC-121" that violated the territorial air of the northern half of the Republic was brought down, agents that in-filtrated into the northern half of Korea were arrested. We saw many films showing the mass struggle against U.S.-puppet agents and heard many such stories.

During our visit to Kaesong City, which faces the enemy, we heard about a U.S.-puppet agent who could find no food, water or lodging after he crossed the Military Demarcation Line. When he went to a well for a drink he stole a woman's dress which he saw drying in the sun. He disguised himself as an old woman and went to a house in the village for food. But the woman of the house recognized the dress and understood. On the pretext of getting food for him she went out, to return soon after with armed Worker-Peasant Guards, who arrested the secret agent.

In the city of Sariwon south of Pyongyang, we heard the following story: A spy disguised as a People's Army officer had sneaked in to gather military and political information concerning the northern part of Korea in the name of checking on the work of the local people's committee. The plot was discovered by an old man who questioned this, because he knew it was not the job of a People's Army officer to check on the local people's committee work. No such check had ever been made before. The old man suspected the "officer" and went immediately to the public security office to report. The spy was arrested after questioning.

Today the heroic Korean people, whether grey-haired oldsters or children, government cadres or housewives — all are staunch defenders of their socialist fatherland. They keep a sharp lookout for subversive activities and military provocations by U.S. imperialism, Japanese

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militarism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, for the sake of defending their fatherland and for peace in the Far East and the world.

In their long and bitter struggle to defend their fatherland against the U.S.-puppet reactionaries, the Korean people have shown a bold fighting spirit and high sense of responsibility. They feel that their lives are inseparably linked with the security of their fatherland. and they are ready to give their blood and lives to defend their People's Republic, to safeguard their beautiful and prosperous socialist country.

Everyone in Rimgang-ri knows how a Workers' Party branch secretary and his family risked their lives in a fight with armed agents. One night while the secretary was recuperating at home following a serious illness, an agent broke in and ordered him at gunpoint to lead the way to the People's Army sentinels and local cadres so the reactionaries could capture them. The secretary was calm in this emergency. He turned over groaning, as if to get out of bed, then suddenly kicked the agent to the floor and started to wrestle with him. The noise woke his wife and child in another room, and his wife rushed in to help him subdue' the agent, while the child slipped out of the back door and ran to get the People's Army fighters on duty nearby. Together they captured the agent in the house and others watching outside.

The Party, army and people in the northern part of Korea carry out Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy of **"developing a cadre army, modernizing it, arming the entire people and turning the whole country into a fortress"**.

In addition to work or study, everyone from young students to people in their fifties receives military training. Everyone has a gun and knows how to use it. Many workers, students and government cadres know how to

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handle a rifle, pistol, machine-gun, submachine-gun and anti-aircraft machine-gun. We saw many young women who hated U.S. imperialism, skilfully operating anti-aircraft and other heavy weapons. Many are martyrs' daughters, determined to inherit their fathers' cause and avenge their parents by driving U.S. imperialism out of their country and realizing the reunification of their fatherland. A People's Army deputy company commander whose husband was killed in the war against the U.S. invaders told us. "If the U.S. imperialists dare to start another war, everyone in our country will be a soldier and we will drown the invaders in an ocean of people's war."

The anti-imperialist thinking and revolutionary heroism with which the Workers' Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung have educated the whole Party, army and people are the reasons why the Korean people and People's Army show such a high militant spirit and sharp vigilance.

In order to educate the coming generation, museums and exhibition halls have been built in many places to expose the atrocities of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism. These places have become classrooms to condemn the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries for their crimes, and to inspire

people burning with class hatred for the enemies to continue the revolution. Many people visit these exhibitions every day. Every year Sinchon Museum alone receives hundreds of thousands of visitors from every part of the country. Education against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, class education, and education in revolutionary tradition is continuous in factories, farms, army units, schools and kindergartens. Now the Korean people and army men are resolutely determined to drive U.S. imperialism from their soil, to oppose Japanese militarism and to overthrow the Pak

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Jung Hi puppet clique, reunify their fatherland and carry the revolution through to the end.

The occupation by U.S. imperialism of the southern part of Korea has divided Korea in two and split the nation, bringing not only intolerable misery to the Korean people in the south but also great national misfortune to the entire Korean people. It is a great wish and common fighting task for the whole people to reunify their fatherland. Whether in workshops, fields, schools or People's Army positions, people see such slogans as: "While we live our good life we should not for a moment forget our class brothers suffering in the south", and "Down with U.S. imperialism! Reunify our fatherland!" In order to realize the reunification of their fatherland, the people in the northern half of the Republic are speeding the building of socialism while supporting the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people in the south.

Since the day the U.S. armed ship General Sherman intruded into the territorial water of Korea in 1866, U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism have committed countless grave crimes. People from the very young to the very old speak of them with violent hatred. At Sinchon Museum we met a young gunnery officer of the People's Army named Cho Yong Gap whose parents were killed by the Yankees. With tears he said, "During the Fatherland Liberation War U.S. imperialism killed many of our dear ones and we can never forget it. The blood-debt must be paid; we of this generation must settle accounts with U.S. imperialism."

Cho's words expressed the iron will of the whole people. The monstrous crimes committed by U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism in Korea piled new hatred on the old in the hearts of the 40 million Korean people. The fact of intensifying military provocations

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by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries alerts the Korean people to the U.S. imperialist aggressive nature, and to timely and most accurate discovery of the revival of Japanese militarism. They say: "We will never bow before U.S. imperialism. If the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries dare to impose large-scale war on the people of Korea, our answer is to give them blow for blow. However, U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism should see that Korea today is neither what it was in 1910 nor 21 years ago. Today she is ever so much stronger. Should any intruder dare to play with fire, he will certainly be burnt to cinders in the flames of revenge. Final victory belongs to the people of heroic Korea.

## SPEEDING ALONG THE ROAD OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

It was the second spring of the 1970s when the Chinese Journalists' Delegation visited heroic Korea, the land of *Chollima*, and saw the dauntless fraternal Korean people speeding along the road of socialist construction. With high aspirations, self-reliance and hard struggle they were achieving brilliant successes on all fronts of the national economy, and this inspired and taught us much.

### Great Enthusiasm, Magnificent Achievements

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, solemnly declared at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in November 1970: **"Our country, once a colonial agrarian country far removed from modern technical civilization, has been turned into a socialist industrial state possessing a modern industry and developed agriculture."** The Korean people entered the 1970s in big strides. The first year, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea turned out 16,500 million kilowatt hours of electricity, 27.5 million tons of coal, 2.2 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of chemical fertilizer, 4 million tons of cement and 400 million metres of cloth. Now, the Korean working class can equal in 12 days the total industrial production for the entire

year 1944. Everywhere, from the southern bank of the Yalu to the 38th Parallel, from the 1,000-*li*-long western coast to the rugged east sea coast, we saw the northern half of the Republic dotted with factories, big and small. Korea can now produce big tractors, 25-ton lorries, 300-h.p. bulldozers, electric locomotives, diesel locomotives, 5,000-ton-class ships, 6,000-ton hydraulic presses and various precision machines. It is capable of supplying complete sets of equipment for big modern factories. Guided by the Korean Workers' Party policy of building large central industries simultaneously with medium-sized and small local industries, local plants have sprung up in Korea like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. When the country greeted the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party last year with a construction spurt, more than 1,760 local factories were built in the northern part of the Republic in roughly six months. Many manufactured articles were produced with local manpower, material and funds to meet the needs of the people.

As our visit proceeded we realized more and more the great power and profound significance of these achievements. When Korea was occupied by Japanese

imperialism, its industry was undeveloped. In the northern half of the Republic there were only two small textile mills producing only 14 centimetres of cloth per person per year. At that time Korea did not produce even a simple farm tool, and many articles of daily use were imported. Today, 25 years later, liberated Korea is speeding into the ranks of advanced industrial countries.

Before liberation, Korea was a colonial, semi-feudal agricultural country. Few fields were irrigated in this country of 75 per cent mountainous land. Oppressed and exploited by imperialist and feudal forces, the broad peasant masses had toiled in hunger and cold for generations. Today the more-than-120,000-square-kilometre

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socialist countryside of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea looks completely new with the "Chongsan-ri spirit", "Chongsan-ri working style" and "Programme on the Question of Our Country's Socialist Country-side". Thousands of reservoirs, tens of thousands of pumping stations, and irrigation canals totalling tens of thousands of li have been built. More than 700,000 *jongbo* (one *jongbo* is approximately one hectare) of rice paddy and large areas of other farmland have been freed from drought and flood. Agricultural machinery stations are now in every county, whether mountainous or plain. From 1961 to 1970 the number of tractors in agricultural service increased 3.5 times, and lorries 7 times. A steady stream of various modern tractor-drawn implements have been introduced in the villages. The countryside consumed 1,000 million kilowatt hours of electricity in 1970; every household in the rural areas is electrically lit, and electricity is widely used to power machines and for heat in the co-operative farms. Chemical plants supply the rural areas every year with large quantities of highly effective insecticides and chemical fertilizers, more than 600 kilogrammes of fertilizers now being used per *jongbo* of cultivated land. Rapid development of irrigation, mechanization and electrification and wide use of chemicals have brought bumper harvests for years running. The northern half of the Republic is more than self-sufficient in food grains. These are great victories — all the more inspiring when contrasted with the miserable state of things left our Korean brothers by Japanese imperialism.

The Korean people's course of struggle was by no means smooth. In 1945, in the joy of liberation and the enthusiasm of selfless labour, they plunged into building a new life. But scarcely five years later U.S. imperialism flagrantly unleashed its war of aggression

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against Korea. During the three war years the U.S. bandits dropped the equivalent of 18 heavy bombs on every square kilometre of Korea's area. City after city was reduced to ashes and one village after another levelled to the ground. Over 8,700 factories were destroyed, one-third of the country's oxen killed and one-fifth of the fields bombed into wasteland studded with craters, like hornets' nests. However, the Korean people were not cowed by the inhuman, barbarous aggressive war of U.S. imperialism. On the contrary, the war tempered the Korean people, and they heroically won the war. Right after the armistice, under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, they wiped off the blood, buried their fallen dear ones, and started with their own hands

to rebuild their homes on the ruins. With the same spirit they had displayed in charging the enemy on the battlefield and their high enthusiasm in remaking nature, they restored production to the pre-war level in the short span of three years. During the First Five-Year Plan after the war they created a stable basis for an independent national economy and further consolidated and strengthened their socialist position in the struggle to fulfil the Seven-Year Plan. In the 18 years after the armistice, the Korean people set the renowned *Chollima* speed and gangson speed, or new *Chollima* speed. They are advancing in ever longer strides and forging ahead faster every year. The Korean people's rapid development in socialist construction on the utter destruction of the war is indeed remarkable. Especially since they have had to build socialism under continual provocations by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and threats of aggression from the reviving Japanese militarism. Thus in the past 18 years they have had to shoulder a gun while working with

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hammer and sickle, channelling the necessary man-power, material and financial resources to building national defence. Guided by the policy of the Korean Workers' Party of simultaneous development of economic construction and the building of national defence, the northern half of the Republic has been built into a strong anti-imperialist fortress in the East.

"We are against war," Korean comrades said, "but we are not afraid of it. If the enemy dares to start a new war of aggression, we will answer his all-out war with all-out war. The final victory will be ours!"

With what respect we hold such revolutionary heroism and conviction backed by the great achievements of the Korean people in building their national defence!

Korea's lovely land is ever more beautiful. Viewed from the plane the mountains were green with pines and cypresses, while the slopes were a-bloom with fruit trees. Wheat fields rippled. and rice-paddies were criss-crossed with networks of irrigation ditches. Rows of apartment buildings stand on sunny hillsides; columns of rising smoke declare the birth of new industrial areas, and lines of new buildings lend beauty to the young cities. The entire northern half of the Republic flourishes with revolutionary vigour.

## Self-Reliance, Hard Work

For years the Korean people, led by the Workers' Party of Korea and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, have overcome stumbling-blocks on their way forward and scored one victory after another in socialist revolution and construction.

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On May 4 we visited the Giyang Tractor Plant, the largest in Korea. In the yard were row upon row of their products ready to leave the plant. Mun Gwang Hyok, director of the plant, told us that it was a

small chemical works before liberation that had been converted into a small farm tool works in September 1950. In the second half of 1958, upon the victorious completion of the agricultural co-operative campaign, the Workers' Party set a new glorious task for the workers — to produce their own tractors. The Korean working class, boundlessly loyal to their Party, started a tense battle under the difficult conditions of lacking technical knowledge and equipment. What they had was revolutionary spirit and their two hands. Class enemies at home and abroad tried to sabotage the project. "It doesn't pay for a small country to produce tractors, better import them," they preached, and one of them even raved, "If this factory can make tractors, you can put a red-hot steel ingot in my hand." Enraged by such utterances, the workers of the plant gave a forceful answer to the enemy with their concrete action. They drew a blueprint by disassembling a tractor and copying each part. During the trial-production of the engine, the workers were not disheartened or discouraged by 32 failures before they succeeded. They hung the crankshaft up with a rope and rubbed it with emery-paper, completing the job of polishing it in seven days. It took a week of careful hammering to make the headlight reflector to the required accuracy.

Thirty-five days and nights after they were assigned the task, the workers succeeded in producing Korea's first tractor, and now the annual output of the plant has exceeded 10,000. "The process of the birth and growth of our plant is that of self-reliance and of

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developing industrialization independently and by our own hands," explained the director.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance has taken hold among the Korean people. In North Hwanghae Province, we visited the *Chollima* Sariwon Towelling Mill, which was built in 1958. In June that year, the Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea had adopted a resolution on the vigorous development of local industry and, in response to that call, 18 housewives of Sariwon City determined to build a mill. They went everywhere to find bricks, tiles and stone, and built the workshops themselves. Their first building leaned to one side, so they pulled it down and began again. They brought their children to the construction site and ate and slept there for several months, till they had built the workshops at last. They started out with eight sewing machines and hand looms which they brought from their homes and soon turned out their first products — hats and grass-cloth. Every year they have overfulfilled their production plans, and today their mill is a modern state-owned enterprise with over 200 workers. Seventy per cent of these women in white kerchiefs, skilfully tending machines, had been working in their homes until recently.

The day we visited Giyang Reservoir, one of Korea's five big irrigation projects, we saw a row of ten large pumps at the pumping station continuously raising water into a pond in the hillside, the clean "life-giving water" running in ditches to water the fields. This reservoir was built in 1959. But before the work was started, some "experts" said, "It'll take ten years to complete such a large project." The Korean people rebuffed such "experts" by building it in only a year and a half, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self

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reliance, of working hard and skilfully, and relying on the people's efforts.

"We are infirm physically but our minds are firmer than ever." This is what disabled Korean armymen said when we visited the *Chollima* Disabled Armymen's Plastics Factory in Hamhung, an industrial city on the east coast. All cadres and workers at the factory are either armymen wounded in the Fatherland Liberation War or their family members. Since the factory was built in 1953 they have overfulfilled their production plans every year. In 1958, they retrieved fragments of U.S. tanks and cannon from the battlefields where they once fought the enemy, and made machines out of this scrap metal. They enlarged the factory several times within a short period. Factory director Chong Hui Chol led us to the finished-product workshop where a worker, about 40 years old, was examining the quality of plastic bags. We were told that he was Ko Su Ung and had been an artilleryman in the People's Army. He had lost both legs in a battle in 1951. He was a special-class disabled soldier who had not been absent from work in more than ten years, whatever the weather. "At first he was carried to the factory by his comrades, on their backs, now he goes back and forth by wheel-chair. His wife helps him onto the wheel-chair when he leaves home in the morning, and when he arrives at the factory the comrades carry him to his workshop," said the director. We extended our hands to this battle and labour hero to express our deep respect. Ko Su Ung replied: "According to the Party's policy, we could live by state support, but revolutionary soldiers must not think only of livelihood and amusement. We were not afraid of shedding our blood in battles to defend our fatherland, and neither are we afraid now of perspiring to build our country. So long as U.S. imperial-

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ism exists, we and our families and coming generations will never leave our fighting posts."

In the days and nights we spent in Korea we heard many moving stories and came to love the factories, villages, institutions, schools and the People's Army units we visited. But our greatest love is for the masters of those places — the revolutionary cadres, workers, peasants, students and commanders and fighters of the People's Army. We love their revolutionary "hard-bone" spirit of never fearing any strong enemy. any difficulty. Building their country by relying on their own efforts and hard work has been the fighting course taken by the Korean people over the past 25 years and has become the key for the Korean people to deal with problems and their unshakable belief.

## Going Full Steam Ahead

In 1970 the Korean people fulfilled the Seven-Year Plan for developing the national economy. Guided by the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, they started a new upsurge in 1971 to stimulate revolutionary and working class consciousness throughout the Party and nation and place political work first so as to plunge into the struggle to implement the new Six-Year Plan for the development of the national economy.

The Six-Year Plan calls for a 2.2 times increase in Korea's industrial output value in the coming six years, with industrial production rising at the rate of 14 per cent each year. By 1976 food-grain

production will reach 7 to 7.5 million tons. Meanwhile, science and culture will develop rapidly and the people's livelihood will improve step by step. The Plan greatly inspires the entire Korean people.

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From January 5 to April 15, 1971, a "100-day battle" was launched throughout the country, resulting in brilliant achievements towards carrying out the Six Year Plan. In the "100-day battle", news of victory came from every front of the national economy. Coal, steel, chemical, power, building material, railway transport and other departments overfulfilled production plans for the first quarter of this year, and output increased by a big margin over the same period in 1970.

To guarantee good harvests in the first year of the Six-Year Plan, Korean peasants built thousands of water conservation works in wind and snow during the "100-day battle". By spring they had completed projects for sprinkler irrigation over 50,000 *jongbo* of farmland.

Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Huichon Machine Tool Plant on February 20, in the heat of the "100-day battle". Living together with the workers for three days, he personally kindled the torch for the new technical innovation movement. Inspired by Comrade Kim Il Sung's instructions on the spot, the workers launched a mass technical innovation movement, resolving to produce 10,000 machine tools before April 15, 1972. We saw the spread of a mass technical innovation movement to "learn from Huichon and catch up with it" over the entire northern half of the Republic. On all national economic fronts there was *Chollima* heading the movement. Posters in the factories and shops and outside showed the workers' determination to make innovations and reported pace-makers and their records. The movement brought the creativeness and initiative of the Korean working class into full play and greatly pushed forward the accomplishment of the Six-Year Plan.

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The yearly battle to transplant rice followed in early May. A supporting army of tens of thousands, including students, commanders and fighters of the People's Army, government functionaries and literary and art workers, converged on the agricultural front from all directions. Banners and posters in the fields and on the way inspired the supporting army, and nurseries, shops, barber service and clinics served them. Songs and dances were performed at work breaks. The trans-planting was completed in all the main rice-producing areas by May 20, more than half a month earlier than in previous years.

The Korean comrades said: "Even if we learn the enemy is to start a war tomorrow morning we'll still do a full day's work today. We know that with our great leader and the Workers' Party, we would be able to rebuild our country, no matter how heavy the destruction, and do it better and faster than in the past decade."

In city and country, plain and mountain, were slogans in large letters: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, great leader of the 40 million Korean people!", "Drive out U.S. imperialism and reunify our father-land!", "Forward, forward — struggle and go forward!", voicing the Korean people's will. Today, rallying more closely round the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people are struggling heroically to win still greater victories in their socialist revolution and socialist construction!

May *Chollima* Korea continue to speed along the great socialist road!

May our heroic Korean comrades-in-arms win still greater success in their revolutionary cause!

## VIGOROUS GROWTH OF KOREA'S LOCAL INDUSTRIES

DURING our visit in Korea we saw remarkable achievements by the hard-working Korean people in running local industries. Today over 2,000 local factories producing some 50,000 varieties of goods dot the various provinces. The total output value of these industries in 1970 was five times that of 1958. The combination of medium and small local industries with larger ones under central government administration forms a complete industrial framework in the northern half of the Republic.

### Changsong Sets the Example

Situated in northwestern Korea's mountainous region, with 95 per cent of its area hilly, Changsong County of North Pyongan Province was known in the past as "poor country, where the surface of the ground yields no crops, and no mineral can be found underneath". A decade has seen it change into a beautiful, rich place producing large quantities of cloth and woodenware, 110 kinds of articles of daily use, 90 varieties of foodstuffs, etc. Development of local industries has accounted for this tremendous change.

At the Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party in June 1958, Comrade Kim Il Sung directed: "**Through a mass popular move-**

**ment mobilize all local potential power and material resources and build at least one local factory in every city or county."** Responding to the leader's call and encouragement, six housewives in Changsong decided to set up a factory. Using available facilities, they installed two old-fashioned looms in one of their homes and began weaving. Output was low at the start, the six women producing only a few metres of cloth in a whole day, but gradually they increased their output: then more women came in and the workshop proved inadequate. In July 1959 the women began building more workshops with their own hands. They vied with each other in digging earth, mixing mud, carrying stones in the heat of summer, and after a month's hard work they had a new factory. Meantime they opened up a field to grow raw materials, and they did all the planting and reaping themselves. Next they went on to improve their technical equipment, and soon they had practically mechanized their whole factory. Within four years, automation was realized. In July 1961 Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the factory for the second time and the women happily reported to him how mechanization had helped them improve their technique, how their variety of products was greater and the quality better.

Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed full satisfaction.

The mill has now developed from two simple looms to a combined textile and garment works. Recalling its growth a woman in its leading body said proudly, "In the old days the Changsong people had to walk a long distance to buy an inch of cloth. Now our one plant can supply not only the needs of the whole county but also department stores in Sinuiju and Pyongyang." The growth of the Changsong Textile Mill illustrates the trend of local industry in Changsong County.

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## Mobilize the Masses, Exploit Possibilities

In the early period of developing local industries, the most difficult problem Changsong came up against was a lack of raw material. Some people doubted whether a factory could be set up in the hills. Then, the Korean Workers' Party Changsong County Committee, complying with the instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung to mobilize the broad masses and rely on their wisdom and strength, organized widespread education in revolutionary traditions among Party members, cadres, youth, women and working people and mobilized them to find a way out of the difficulties. The county quickly formed a corps of people who went into the hills in search of wild products. They collected many kinds of plants and selected from them some 70 that would be useful as raw material, solving this difficult problem. The county now collects annually 1,000 tons of acorns and chestnuts. 800 tons of wild pears, 100 tons of blackberries and 200 tons of wild grapes. Seven local factories which had obtained 75 per cent of their raw material by their own efforts now obtained 90 per cent, while the food-processing industry became self-sufficient in raw materials.

Another problem at first was lack of technological and administrative experience, so the county Party committee called upon the people to train themselves in the course of work — to master technique and learn to administer. By 1962 a group of new administrative cadres and technical personnel was on the job. Mechanization or semi-mechanization had been introduced in 90 per cent of the county's local industries.

Like Changsong County of North Pyongan Province, Sudong County of South Hamgyong Province had their

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difficulties in running local factories, but with the Party and government leading organs firmly adhering to the policy of mobilizing the masses, they succeeded in overcoming them. The Party committee first organized large numbers of Party members, cadres and experienced workers to make a general survey of the county's hills and forests to find out where natural resources were, their quantities and varieties, and on this basis selected factory sites. Soon they had set up medium and small factories — cloth-weaving, paper, farm implements, farm products processing — turning out nearly a hundred varieties of products. This was done by relying on mass effort, especially on

women. The result of organizing the people of all ages to collect hill products was a yield of miles of cloth, tons of wine, jams and edible oils. But this was not enough. To better en-sure the supply of raw materials they established links between the factories and co-op farms, or set aside fields for the factories to grow their own raw material. More than 300 *jongbo* of hilly area had been allocated for this purpose.

## The Example Catches On

The Changsong local industries had been first in such work till the summer of 1962. Then in August the Korean Workers' Party called the well-known on-the-spot joint meeting of local Party committee members and cadres in economic work. Comrade Kim Il Sung attended and summed up Changsong's experience, calling upon other localities to learn from Changsong. Thereafter Changsong's experience spread throughout the country, and a new vigorous upsurge in running local industries began. The counties in the mountainous

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areas — Sakju and Byokdong of North Pyongan Province, Pukchong of South Hamgyong and Yangdok of South Pyongan Province—set up medium and small local factories one after another. Among their products were linen, paper, farm implements, building materials, edible oil and foodstuffs — over a hundred varieties in all. These counties became self-sufficient in articles of daily use, and this directly promoted the development of agriculture, subsidiary production and animal husbandry. The living standards of the people rose considerably and the hilly counties took on a new look.

In February 1970 the Korean Workers' Party called a national conference of cadres working in local industries. a conference which brought a new stage in their development. In the short space of six months, more than 1,700 local factories were set up in the northern half of the Republic, while the existing ones were expanded. Quality constantly improved and varieties multiplied.

On our visit to Sariwon City, the seat of North Hwanghae Province, the woman comrade Li Chong Il who is Vice-Chairman of the Provincial People's Committee received us warmly and told us how the young city had grown. She said, "In the past ten years this city has built a number of factories of different sizes, each with its own features. Today we will show you some small factories illustrating the accomplishments of local industry in this province." She took us to a towel-ling mill and to flavouring essence and fruit-processing plants. We were met at the gate of the essence plant by women workers in white smocks who welcomed us. The plant head said, "We have only 40 workers and staff members, and we were all housewives until a short time ago. Today we've all turned cut to welcome our

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guests from China." We were deeply moved by the warm and friendly feelings of the fraternal Korean people towards the Chinese people as expressed by these women workers.

This plant was built in nine months, starting in early 1970, the women doing the entire construction including the framework, whitewashing, painting and installing of machinery. At the end of October they presented their plant as a gift to the Korean Workers' Party at its Fifth National Congress. Its annual output of flavouring essence is ten tons.

When we entered the workshop the women were back at their machines, which they operated skilfully. The plant head told us that from her experience the merits of running local factories were as follows: In the process of building a factory and in production, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is fostered, women are freed from household chores, the ranks of the working class are augmented, and working-class cadres and technical personnel are trained in production.

Our visits impressed on us how the Korean people, through ten years and more of hard struggle, have achieved fine results by following the Korean Workers' Party policy of simultaneously running industries under the administration of central and local authorities. Today, each county in the northern half of the Republic has on the average more than ten local factories and with local manpower and material resources turns out various daily necessities, some counties producing more than they need. Local industry has become an indispensable vital force in Korea's national economy. Continuing the policy of simultaneous development of central and local industries, the Korean people are making new contributions towards fulfilling their Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

## BUILDING A NEW SOCIALIST COUNTRYSIDE

WE visited some of Korea's co-operative farms and were impressed with the cleanliness, beauty and vitality of the countryside whether around Pyongyang, on the east-ern sea shores, in the picturesque Gimgang Mountains, or on the rich grain-producing Jangbuk Plain. Airy, bright homes with tiled roofs and white walls had re-placed the straw hovels where the peasants lived for generations. From nurseries and kindergartens rang the laughter of happy children, while in the fields the rumble of tractors accompanied the workers' songs in praise of labour. There was no trace of the old poor, backward countryside.

### Lively Spirit of Chongsan-ri

Half an hour's drive southwest of Pyongyang took us to the Chongsan-ri Co-operative Farm. Like many other villages, Chongsan-ri was poverty-stricken and backward before liberation, but after liberation, taking the co-operative road under the guidance of the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, it relied on the state and collective economy and gradually changed. Chongsanri became nationally and even world famous, however, not during the period of co-operative development, but

from early February 1960 when Comrade Kim Il Sung visited Chongsan-ri to give personal direction to sum up its spirit and style of work. These are basically that the cadres must go deep among the masses and in production and consult the masses whenever problems arise. They must work well with people on the principle that political work comes before all other.

In early 1960, as the co-operative farms grew and their work increased, the cadres' ability to lead and ad-minister proved unequal to their tasks. But learning from Chongsan-ri's spirit and style of work, the cadres made rapid progress so that they worked in a planned way to guide the co-operative farms along the road of wholesome development. That year the country's grain output exceeded 3,800,000 tons, 60 per cent more than the peak year before liberation. Two years later, it reached 5,000,000 tons, more than double the pre-liberation figure.

In February 1964, in the light of the developing situation in agriculture, Comrade Kim Il Sung announced the "Programme on the Question of Our Country's Socialist Countryside" and formulated

three cardinal principles for rural work and the basic tasks in rural construction. Following the spirit and style of work of Chongsan-ri, the entire people of the Democratic People's Republic brought about an upsurge in building a new socialist countryside according to the "Programme".

It was the end of May under a warm afternoon sun that we visited Chongsan-ri and were warmly received by a woman of about 40 who was introduced to us as Comrade Byon Chang Bok, Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Co-operative Farm, capable cadre and labour heroine. She said: In the last few years the farm cadres have been consistently guided by the

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spirit and work style of Chongsan-ri. They work in the morning and make the rounds of the teams in the after-noon so as to know the conditions, discover problems and give advice. Thus the afternoons were mainly devoted to mass work. They work in the fields with the team members, talk with people individually or stay with them in their homes for a few days so as to understand them and the problems better. On this basis and by attending meetings of teams to plan and sum up, they discover problems in the teams and brigades and are able to advise. If cadres find incorrect ideas or feelings among leaders or members of the teams, they do not blame or condemn them but patiently explain to them the ideological-political theory, using different methods towards different people according to their political consciousness. By means of wall newspapers or other organized activity, they propagate the heroic deeds of advanced persons as examples. to awaken them to overcome their shortcomings and learn from the advanced.

The example of Chongsan-ri has spread higher political consciousness and labour enthusiasm; the wisdom and power of the masses have defeated the difficulties. Chongsan-ri has succeeded in its struggle to apply the "Programme" for rural work. Over 500 *jongbo* of paddy-fields were converted into level rectangular farm plots after two years of hard work. In 1966 two large projects of draining waterlogged land were finished in ten days. They would have taken several months before. A complete drainage and irrigation system has been built in Chongsan-ri and ensures steady high yields despite drought or too much rain. Timely irrigation now reaches 260 *jongbo* of arid land which did not have it before. Electricity drives motors and provides heating as well as lighting. Heavy manual labour has been replaced by

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machinery driven by electricity. There are 102 tractors averaging 15 h.p. each, 1,000 farm machines and 7 motor vehicles for every 100 *jongbo*. Highly effective insecticides and weed-killers are extensively used. In 1970 the output of grain, fruits and vegetables increased 3, 10 and 15 times respectively as compared with ten years before. On the cultural front peasants who were unable to write their own names have reached an educational and technical level equivalent to that of secondary school students.

Still, the most profound change has been in the out-look of the people.

One day in the summer of 1967 a violent storm struck Chongsan-ri and the waters of the Bongsang

River rose so rapidly that they threatened the village. The dykes had been reinforced and raised, so the flood was somewhat restrained, but a nearby co-operative farm was in danger. At the critical moment some 400 young people led by O Chung Il braved the heavy wind and rain and ran to the dykes. Not knowing what they were going to do, a cadre called to them to go to their own production brigade field to look after things there, but the young people replied that it was more important to save the grain, which is also state property. They plugged the leaks in the dykes at the neighbouring village with their own bodies, salvaged the grain and saw that no houses were damaged before returning to their own farm.

These changes made Chongsan-ri the first to win the title "*Chollima* Co-operative Farm" in 1967, and it is preparing to win the "Double *Chollima*" title in 1972.

Green hills, green fields, young and energetic workers — such is Chongsan-ri today, and there are many Korean villages like it.

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## Using One's Hands to Speed Up Agricultural Development

Socialist co-operation in agriculture opens broad vistas for expanding the agricultural productive forces. However, so that the peasants may be well off and freed from heavy manual labour, it is necessary to carry out technical reform in farming, use modern machinery and technology and so bring about a high development of the agricultural productive forces.

With this in mind, Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Giyang Tractor Plant in October 1958, following the nation-wide forming of co-operatives. He said to the workers: The time has come for us to make our own tractors with our own hands and technique. Let's do away with conservatism and superstition, be bold in action, make the tractors!

At that time Giyang was still a small plant making simple farm tools such as sickles and hoes. It had never made a tractor, nor even seen the design of one. But the heroic workers would not bow before difficulty. They said, "Since our leader has issued the militant call, giving us the honoured task of mechanizing agriculture, we are determined to fulfil it. The leader's confidence in us is a great motive force to overcome difficulties and win victory!"

The battle began. Without a design, they dismantled an imported tractor to study the parts. Without technical personnel they learned as they worked, gaining knowledge from practice. Without machinery, they used their dexterous hands, which could make machinery. After 35 days of intense work round the clock, the first tractor was made, opening a new chapter in the Korean people's history of using their own tractors.

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In 1959 the workers at Giyang began making machines with which to make tractors, and a year later large numbers of tractors came off the assembly lines. The tenacious hard-working Giyang workers, aiming high and discarding all conservative and unscientific ideas, produced 3,000 tractors that year, after only a little more than a year's struggle. Still not satisfied, they went ahead to carry out more technical reforms and increased the output to 4,000, then 5,000, 6,000 and 10,000. The types were more varied, the 28-h.p. "*Chollima*" type, the 75-h.p. "Pungnyon" type. various small tractors and 300-h.p. large excavators. In the last few years tens of thousands of tractors have rolled out of the Giyang plant.

During our visit the manager said proudly: "Our product is seen and heard everywhere. We feel very happy to have played a part in agricultural mechanization and in the struggle to fulfil the 'Programme' for rural work, to help free the peasants from heavy physical labour." It is true we saw Giyang tractors in the fields everywhere we went on our visit.

This pride and happiness is not confined to the workers of the Giyang plant. We saw it too in the workers at the chemical fertilizer plant in Hungnam. important base of Korea's chemical industry, and in those making generators, lorries, drainage and irrigation machinery. and other farm machines. The Hungnam Chemical Fertilizer Plant, for instance, produced only very simple fertilizer before liberation. Now it produces over 200 kinds of chemical products including nitrogenous. ammonium, urea, phosphorous and superphosphate fertilizers.

In the famous grain-producing Hwangju County we saw the rapid advance of agriculture with modern machinery and technique. Jangbuk Plain, where Hwangju County is located, was designated a dry area, and there

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was a saying that even birds would die of thirst when flying over it. This situation was a thing of the past. The day of our visit was bright and sunny, still we saw water dripping from the ears of wheat in the fields. But it was not raining. The fields were watered by sprinklers — a contribution of the working class to agriculture. The comrade accompanying us said it had not rained in the area since spring, still there was no trace of drought but only a vast green field of young wheat, promising a bumper harvest.

Though this county is sparsely populated, it completed an irrigation and drainage system for its paddy-fields long ago, and an irrigation system for the remaining arid land is under way. Each farm has on the average 12 tractors, 1.5 motor vehicles and over 100 farm machines. All are developing comprehensive mechanization. Farm electrification has been accomplished, and power is doing such work as pumping and threshing. Chemical fertilizers, insecticides and weed-killers are much used. Step by step modernization of agriculture has reduced labour intensity, economized labour power and accelerated the development of agricultural production. In 1970 the county produced 90,000 tons of grain, of which 60,000 were sold to the state, greatly exceeding the previous years' figures.

The situation in Hwangju County is typical of all Korea. The country's total grain output in 1970

was triple that of the early period after liberation. Korea is now more than self-sufficient in grain.

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Important in the uninterrupted development of Korea's agriculture is the strengthening of the Party's leadership in agriculture and the state's substantial support. Party leadership mainly takes the form of ideological

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guidance of the peasants. The "Programme" for rural work states that the peasants should be armed with working class and communist ideology. Like the working class they should be educated with staunch revolutionary spirit, patriotism and proletarian internationalism, with hatred for imperialism and the landlord and capitalist classes; they should oppose the system of exploitation, and consolidate and develop the socialist system. Acting on the Party's instructions, every co-operative farm did more to educate the peasants, and as the peasants' revolutionary spirit and communist consciousness were aroused they launched vigorous *Chollima* movements in their brigades.

Among the material, technological and financial aid projects undertaken by the state were large-scale irrigation, opening up of waste hilly areas, water control, farm capital construction, and housing for the co-operative farmers. In the six years after the announcement of the "Programme" for rural work 21 per cent of the total state allocation for capital construction went to the countryside. New homes were built for 305,000 families and each year the state supplies the rural areas with much farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, insecticides and building materials, thus step by step reducing the peasants' burden.

The state also substantially supports agriculture by allocating labour power from among the non-farming population who can work on farms, for a certain period each year. This labour is planned and organized, arrangements being made between a farm and a unit or organization stipulating the time, amount and quality of the work to be done. And, in fact, everywhere we went we saw officers and men of the People's Army, government functionaries, stage artists and students hard at work planting rice. Students from the Wonsan

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Teachers' College at the Taekam Korea-China Friendship Co-operative Farm told us that taking part in farm production helps them to revolutionize their thinking.

Like the growing young rice plants, Korea's agriculture is thriving and will continue to flourish.

## THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY MARCHES FORWARD COURAGEOUSLY

THE Korean People's Army is a heroic army with many merits. It defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors who ran wild for a time in Korea, ending more than 30 years of Japanese colonial oppression. It also smashed the attacks and exposed the paper tiger nature of U.S. imperialism, "the strongest in the world" as it labelled itself. In the 18 years since the war the Korean People's Army has constantly beaten back the military provocations of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and successfully defended the fruits of socialist revolution and construction in the northern half of the Republic. Today, acting on the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people's great leader and supreme commander, the officers and fighters of the People's Army, Navy and Air Force have built this heroic army into a **cadre army further trained in politics and ideology and in military technique, each rivalling a hundred in competence, an invincible revolutionary armed force strong in offence and defence.**

We were impressed by the vigilant People's Army men guarding their fatherland while carrying on in-tense political study and military practice. They appeared fully prepared against any aggressive war and to make new contributions to defend peace in the Far East and the world.

## Arming the Soldiers Politically and Ideologically

The People's Army units guarding the long Military Demarcation Line face the U.S. imperialist forces occupying the southern part of Korea. They keep close watch on the enemy and at the same time study politics and train in military practice.

**"Our People's Army is a revolutionary army. So the main key to strengthening it is to arm the soldiers politically and ideologically."** According to this teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, every army unit conducts regular socialist education and education on patriotism, with class education as the key link. It arms the soldiers with anti-imperialist thinking and the concept of continuing the revolution, in order to constantly raise the class consciousness of the officers and men and inspire their fighting will. Turning wrath into fighting strength, the Korean People's Army has time and again smashed the U.S.-Pak Jung Hi puppet troops' military provocations and subversive activities.

When the officers and men of the Red Flag Company, to which Comrade Li Duk Son belongs, heard the inspiring news that the working class of the northern half of the Republic had achieved remarkable successes in all spheres of endeavour and would have fulfilled the first two years' quota of the Six-Year Plan by April 15, 1972, they said: "When we hear about the new achievements in socialist construction we feel it an honour to stand duty, and also that the happier the people's life the heavier is our responsibility."

Comrade Nam Gung Son read a news item of the miserable life of the people in south Korea under the criminal rule of U.S. imperialism and its local running dogs. The story told of a poor family who, living in

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hunger and cold and finding no way out, finally killed themselves. Angered at such a situation, the men shouted: "Down with U.S. imperialism!", "Liberate the south and reunify our fatherland!" Grasping their rifles, they expressed their determination to defeat the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, who brought such suffering to their compatriots and were still attempting to intrude into the northern half of the Republic.

Boundless love for the socialist fatherland and deep hatred for U.S. imperialism are a constant source of inspiration to the People's Army men, encouraging them to train hard for the ousting of U.S. imperialism and the reunification of their fatherland. Bearing in mind their grievances against the class enemy both at home and abroad, they practise in difficult conditions, training eyes and ears. They learn every stone and tree of the forward positions so that no suspicious trace, however slight, can escape their attention, whatever the weather. When a dozen U.S.-Pak Jung Hi puppet clique armed spies intruded into the outpost none returned.

Today, there are many People's Army units like the Red Flag Company. Firmly against imperialism and determined to make revolution, they make the Military Demarcation Line a wall of bronze.

## Develop the Fighting Style of Capturing the Armed U.S. Spy Ship *Pueblo*

It was the same on the sea. Korea's People's Navy units train and patrol the coast in rough seas. In the past decade the People's Navy units have fought off

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U.S. imperialist-Pak Jung Hi puppet clique aggressive provocations, defending their territorial waters. In many fierce fights, with all-conquering courage, they have defeated the enemy and won military prestige, developing the style of "determined to fight and to win". They are resolved to repel the enemy's all-out war with all-out war. They practise hard with the heroic spirit of capturing the armed U.S. spy ship *Pueblo*. Displaying the brave style of "determined to fight and to win", they are

always ready to bury any intruding enemy in the expanse of the sea.

It was the Double Red Flag Warship, on which we met Comrade Om Gi Se, that defied great odds and captured the armed U.S. spy ship *Pueblo* at one stroke. It was a heavy blow to the U.S. aggressors. In manoeuvres today, Captain Om Gi Se gave the fighting order: "Full speed ahead in the spirit of wiping out the U.S.-Japanese aggressors!" In order to develop the fighting style of daring to fight in the face of violence and in difficult conditions, the captain directed the manoeuvre as though to capture the spy ship *Pueblo*, and they raced against time in the teeth of a wind that blew stronger and stronger. Still the sailors calmly took aim at the targets bobbing up and down on the sea, no target safe from the shells shot by the gunners. On the deck of the ship were the words: "Forward, forward bravely to wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and avenge our countrymen!"

## "Red Eagles" Develop Skill to Deal with the Enemy

Though the airfield was obscured by fog, spirited "eagles" took off in succession, breaking through cloud

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and fog into the air. The air force unit to which Hero of the Republic Choe Un Hung belongs was at combat practice. After shooting down the big U.S. imperialist spy plane "EC-121" when it intruded into the Republic's territorial air, they redoubled their efforts and intensified flight practice under different and difficult conditions and bad weather.

Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches the air fighters to be steadfast, deal heavy blows at the enemy and make the fatherland's air space an impregnable defence.

The leader has faith in his soldiers and the soldiers are boundlessly loyal to their leader. In response to Comrade Kim Il Sung's concern, the Korean People's Air Force fighters go in for even harder training to improve their flying technique and tactics. They miss no chance to practise shooting, never resting on their laurels. To adapt their training to the needs of actual fighting and be able to crush the enemy in all weathers and under any special conditions, they carry on the fine tradition of unity between officers and men, and unfold a mass training movement in which officers and soldiers help each other. Pooling the wisdom and efforts of all, they have succeeded in making useful devices for shooting practice. By mid-April they had carried out the better part of their 1971 training plan while the training programme for operations at night under complicated conditions was basically completed. As a result, they have attained a record of 98 per cent accuracy in day and night shooting, while in moving sea-borne target shooting, they are able to hit the target with the first shell. If the U.S. aggressors and Japanese militarists dare to attack, they will only dash themselves against this bastion built by the People's Air Force fighters who are boundlessly loyal to the people and the Party.

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Being close comrades-in-arms of the Korean People's Army, the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army rejoice over every achievement won by the Korean comrades-in-arms. On our visit, time and again was mentioned the comrades-in-arms relationship between us, and our confidence that it would develop. In the past we went through thick and thin in the same trench, and in the future too, whatever hap-pens we will remain united, fight together and be victorious together. Let the U.S. imperialists, Japanese militarists and their running dogs tremble before the great militant unity of the Chinese and Korean peoples and armies!

## THE VALIANT WOMEN OF KOREA

AT the centre of Korea's heroic capital Pyongyang stands the bronze statue of *chollima*, a winged horse with head high, speeding into the future. Like the man rider, the brave woman on the pillion is off with the same lofty aim. Symbolic of the Korean people's revolutionary spirit, it depicts the heroism of the Korean women along with the men.

On our month's friendly visit in Korea we met many of the women there and all left a deep impression on us, whether leading cadre, worker, peasant, school girl, uhmuni endeared to the Chinese Volunteers, revolutionary fighter or college student. During the Fatherland Liberation War the Korean women, some of whom had suffered the loss of dear ones, persistently waged heroic struggles against the enemy and shouldered every burdensome task at the rear. Now, during peaceful construction, the Korean women are again enthusiastically engaging in the struggle to industrialize their country and modernize its agriculture, and forging ahead towards a new, even greater goal.

### Speed Forward on *Chollima*

In the countrywide *chollima* movement, Korean women have pressed forward on the industrial front along with the men.

In the "heroic plant", the Ryongsong Machinery Works in Hamhung area, women account for 36 percent of the total workers and staff. In the large building with clanging machines we saw women operating lathes and cranes with energy and skill. Their tool-rooms and laboratories were the neatest.

Yang Yong Sil, head of the *Chollima* Crane-operating Team, was left an orphan when her father died at the hands of U.S. imperialism during the Fatherland Liberation War. Since graduating from a technical school at 19 she has been on the staff of the factory where her father had worked, first at a lathe and then operating a crane. In the six years, showing in work her burning hatred for U.S. imperialism and her deep love for her socialist fatherland, she overfulfilled her task in the Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule. During the "100-day battle" she never left the workshop, either for meals or sleep. But she has not worked like this alone. She places her team first, and all in her team march in step. Half of the 30 team members have children and house-work to look after, so Yang Yong Sil and several other girls go to the workshop early to get things ready for them, and also take their night shifts.

As a member of the Party branch, Yang Yong Sil not only helps those with family burdens so that they don't fall behind in work, but considers it even more important to help them so that they don't fall behind in politics. Thus she makes every effort to educate her-self, arm herself with Party thought and set the pace primarily in revolutionizing thinking and in proletarianization. She has organized her team to study Comrade Kim Il Sung's works and his revolutionary activities, as well as the Party's principles, policies and revolutionary traditions, in order to raise each member's class and political-ideological consciousness to strive voluntarily

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towards the common revolutionary goal. Yang Yong Sil's outstanding work has earned for her the National Flag Medal Third Class of the Republic, and each member of her team bears the title "*chollima* rider". The team is now striving to overfulfil the Six-Year Plan quota two, three or even four times over.

We met Li Bok Nyo, delegate to the Fifth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party and "Labour Heroine of the Republic" in the large Gusong Textile Mill. A worker there for 17 years, she has been workshop di-rector since 1964. She was only 15 at the time of the armistice but, in response to Comrade Kim Il Sung's call "**All for victory in the war**", she helped build the textile mill to aid in the early driving out of the U.S. aggressors and the rebuilding of a happy, peaceful life. During the three years of economic recovery she over-fulfilled her quota by 135 per cent; she accomplished in one and a half year, what was planned for five, and in two years did what was planned for seven. It was she who initiated the movement to tend more spinning-frames, and she has constantly increased her own ability in this and wholeheartedly helped others. An activist in the *chollima* team movement, she has not only won the title "Double *Chollima*" for her own team, but, in the communist spirit, helps less advanced teams forward by going herself to work in those teams. For instance. in 1960 when many new workers had come to the mill at the time of its expansion, Li Bok Nyo volunteered to help a team with several of these new workers. She stressed for the members of this team Comrade Kim Il Sung's directives and the Party's policies. She recounted for them the bitter past and frustration of the labouring people under the yoke of oppression and exploitation, and contrasted it with their happy life under socialism after liberation, and with the growth of the textile mill.

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The team's class and political-ideological consciousness was raised. She also discovered and found solutions to problems and difficulties in thinking, work and every-day life in good time, and thus to arouse labour enthusiasm. After a period of great effort the team soon caught up with the advanced and emerged as one of the *chollima* teams.

Brought up and educated by the Party and state with communist consciousness, Li Bok Nyo, daughter of a farm-labourer, has had her outstanding services recognized by being made a Labour Heroine of the Re-public and honoured delegate to the Fifth Party Congress. She has been received on various occasions by Comrade Kim Il Sung, great leader of the 40 million Korean people, who has greatly inspired her with his deep concern and teachings. Her every word showed her pride and gratitude to the Party and the leader. She pledged to make still greater contributions to the Party and

the revolution, prove worthy of the care and concern by the Party and the leader and speed up the socialist construction of the Republic so as to strengthen the world revolution, liberate southern Korea and achieve the reunification of the fatherland as soon as possible.

The torch of the movement to tend more spinning-frames lit by Li Bok Nyo has now been passed through-out the mill, with innovations made in every field. Formerly a spinner tended a maximum of 2,400 spindles; now she tends 4,800. A weaver tended a score of looms at most; now she tends 108. In a spacious, well-lit weaving room we saw a skilled innovator — a young woman by the name of Sok Myong Hui in pink kerchief — skimming between the looms like a butterfly. She can join 36 broken threads a minute. Having completed her Six-Year Plan quota in the first half of 1971, she

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had resolved to overfulfil the quota 600 per cent by mid-April 1972.

**For persons of great mind, look to this age alone.** [\[1\]](#) In every factory we visited we saw many women "*Chollima* riders" and other heroines speeding towards the great goal of fulfilling the Six-Year Plan two, three or four years in advance.

## Korean Women's Profile

May in the Korean countryside is a time of activity and intense labour. Spring paddy-fields were brimming with clear water, giving abundant life to the verdant seedlings in the beds. Women peasants took handfuls of seedlings and deftly transplanted them into the watered fields. Brilliant rippling banners marked the fields where people were busy at work.

It was on one of these busy afternoons that we visited Namgangchon, the nearest village to the 38th Parallel, facing the U.S. and puppet troops that occupy southern Korea. Reduced to ruins by U.S. bombing during the war, the village now presents a picture of thriving life. The land is fertile and cultivated and its houses are well built — in striking contrast with the land lying neglected on the other side of the Military Demarcation Line. On entering the village our attention was caught by armed women Red Guards at anti-aircraft shooting practice. At their captain's order, some levelled rifles and others mounted machine-guns, all taking aim at the models of enemy aircraft. "Fire!" Off went the guns with loud reports, and the "enemy planes" were downed.

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I was reminded of the peasant woman learning to plough by ox at night when the fields were lit as bright as day by enemy flare bombs. She was thrown by the frightened animal but got to her feet and went on with the ploughing despite her pain. Enemy planes were circling overhead and strafing, while shells from the other side of the river plunged into the water throwing up white splashes. Later she headed a group of women and old men into the waist-deep water to put up a makeshift bridge of rocks, boards and even their own furniture.

The above incidents are not episodes from films, but true facts. Kim Nyon Sim, Namgangchon Party branch secretary, and Li Ok, director of the Women's Federation, led their women villagers against the enemy in just this way. Now both are uhmuni in their six-ties, ready at the mention of the Fatherland Liberation War to retell the exciting stories of Korean women fighting without fear of violence and sacrifices.

Near Namgangchon was a strategic point known as Height 351. To capture this outpost on the eastern coast, the enemy committed outrages of bombing and bombardment of Namgangchon in a vain attempt to pin down the People's Army men on the height and cut off their supply of ammunition and provisions. They occupied the village from October to December, 1950. Many people were kidnapped and many others killed, including Kim Nyon Sim's husband. Namgangchon became a shambles.

But the enemy's atrocities did not in the least fright-en the women of Namgangchon. They stood up, buried their martyred dear ones and with burning hatred took up the double heavy task of supporting the front and farm production under the leadership of Kim Nyon Sim. They acquitted themselves well during the war.

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These women were fully aware of the strategic significance of Height 351 and that the enemy was under no circumstances to be allowed to go through this gate-way to overrun their lovely fatherland. They pledged to tear down the enemy's barricade and ensure timely supply of ammunition and provisions to the People's Army men defending the height, even at the cost of their lives. Carrying loads of ammunition and provisions up to 60 kilogrammes, they went at quick pace or on all fours, sometimes having to blaze trails. Where a bridge had been demolished or a road damaged, they would stop and help with the repair, leaving nothing undone day or night to keep the road to the height open. They went to the hill several times a day, always getting supplies there in time. And this they did under the bombing of enemy planes and bombardment both from the sea and land.

The enemy stepped up his frenzied attacks on the height one day. and each time was beaten back by the People's Army. The battle was raging as the enemy desperately made one assault after another. The People's Army men's ammunition was running out, and enemy troops were closing in. The defenders had decided to use rocks and bayonets as a last resort against the enemy, pledging to defend their position at all costs. Then, at the crucial moment, the women arrived from Namgangchon, each with a box of ammunition on her back. The silent small arms and artillery roared again and the enemy was properly punished, his scheme frustrated due to the steel-like transport line formed by the women of Namgangchon and neighbouring villages. Height 351 stood as rock-firm as ever on the eastern coast.

When the war was over, the women of Namgangchon worked hard to rebuild their home village and

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restore and develop agricultural production, some taking management posts at the co-operative farm. A dozen years later Namgangchon was an entirely new village, with a total of 400 households as against 180 before the war. Now all the paddy-fields can be irrigated while half of the arid land has been brought under sprinkler irrigation. Per-unit yields increase year by year. Whether in the rice-fields, vegetable gardens, orchards or pastures, women are working, and such aged uhmuni as Kim Nyon Sim and Li Ok are among them.

The women of Namgangchon have never forgotten that U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique still rule in the southern part of their country and that their compatriots there are still in deep misery and longing for immediate liberation. They are also aware that the reactionaries of the United States, Japan and the Pak Jung Hi clique, mutually hand in glove, will provoke war at any time, and that they must maintain high morale and vigilance. As in time of war, these women, rifle in one hand and sickle or hammer in the other, keep a watchful eye on the enemy on the other side of the river. They do farm work and keep up military training even during the busy rice-transplanting season. They are always ready to deal blows at the enemy whenever he dares to attack.

The heroic women of Namgangchon truly represent Korean women.

## Carry the Revolution Through to the End

From the two wars of aggression against Korea unleashed by Japanese and then U.S. imperialism, Korea's women understand well that so long as imperialism exists there remains the war danger. To carry the rev-

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olution through to the end so as to guarantee continuation of the socialist revolution and construction now in progress, further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and prevention of the socialist state changing colour, they know they must not forget the past, must not relax vigilance.

We were impressed during our visit that the Korean women, following the instructions of the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, have maintained high revolutionary vigilance throughout the 18 years since the end of the war. Like the women of Namgangchon, women workers of the Gangson Steel Plant at Pyongyang, the Huichon Machine Tool Plant and the Gusong Textile Mill, which are far from the capital, are at the same time producers and defenders of the fatherland. Wide awake, armed women Red Guards stood sentry at the gate of each factory and workshop we visited in Huichon and Gusong. In Gangson, young women Red Guards do military drill for an hour or two after the day's work, in all weathers.

When we visited a training corps not far from Pyongyang on the morning of May 6, we were greeted by a company of women fighters, full of go. They gave us a demonstration of A.A. machine-gun shooting, manning their stations and clearing for action at the order of the company commander.

The look-out watched the sky for "enemy aircraft" and the gunners adjusted their range and bearings. Then the "fire" order sounded and all the guns shot at the targets.

The women fighters live in strict soldier style, attend military and political classes, study the revolutionary practice and military thinking of Comrade Kim Il Sung, learn from experience gained in the armed struggle against Japan and during the Fatherland Liberation

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War, and study Korea's revolutionary tradition and the Party's policies.

The Korean people are well aware that it is not only for their own generation but for those succeeding that they must not forget the past, must not relax vigilance. This is because the U.S. imperialists, the most ferocious enemies of the world's people, still occupy the southern part of Korea, and Japanese militarism, which trampled on Korea for 36 years, has revived under the aegis of U.S. imperialism. The two are acting in open collusion with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and war may break out at any time. To crush the enemy's schemes, win national reunification as soon as possible, and carry the revolution through to the end, the Korean women have taken the bringing up and educating of the younger generation as a serious task. Kim Son Bi was left alone to take care of her three young children when her husband laid down his life for the country. In no position to go to the front and kill the enemy herself, she brought up her children to hate the enemy bitterly. When her two sons were grown, she sent them to join the People's Army and continued by letter telling them not to forget the U.S. imperialists' crimes of massacring the Korean people, not to forget the people still oppressed in the southern part of their country and the world over. She encouraged them to master combat skill and constantly prepare to annihilate the invader enemy to avenge their father and the other martyrs, and downtrodden people throughout the world.

We saw former women soldiers training young women A.A. gunners at a naval base on the eastern coast. In factories, village nurseries and kindergartens we watched performances of the dance *We Dream of South Korea* and heard children sing *Why Can't We Gather Together Who Are in the Same Country and*

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*Nation?* We saw also the women's bayonet practice, as they vent their hatred on Yankee dummies.

Women explaining the exhibits at the Sinchon Museum to young visitors had tears in their eyes as they condemned U.S. imperialism's crimes of plunging the local people into bloodbath. They were warning the people, young and old, not to forget the past but always to maintain high revolutionary vigilance, become unfailing successors to the revolutionary cause and carry the revolution through to the end.

The heroic Korean women who are advancing on *chollima* wings on the various fronts of national defence and national construction have won the respect and admiration shown them. Comrade Kim Il Sung has said that Korean women are truly heroic women, a staunch fighting force. We heartily wish

this staunch fighting force still more brilliant successes!

## BEAUTIFUL, HEROIC PYONGYANG

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But Pyongyang is a new city, rebuilt on the ruin wrought by U.S. imperialism's war of aggression.

Twenty-one years ago U.S. air pirates ravaged this heroic city by round-the-clock bombing. In the three years of their predatory war against Korea they dumped 428,000 bombs on Pyongyang, then a city with a population of only 420,000. On the one day, July 11, 1951, more than 400 aircraft flew over, dropping 6,000 bombs — a finishing stroke to the destruction of this city with a 1,500-year history. Pyongyang was a rubble, with-out a single house or section of road left whole. Crater-riddled streets, broken walls and smouldering beams were the scene everywhere. In the vain hope of con-

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But the enemy miscalculated. The great Korean people are not to be conquered; nor is it possible to obliterate the heroic city of Pyongyang, proud of its glorious tradition of opposing U.S. and Japanese imperialist aggression. Not for a moment, even under the pounding of frenzied bombing, did this heart of the Korean people, Pyongyang, stop beating, but from here the Supreme Command of the Korean people uninterruptedly issued fighting orders to strike at the aggressors. While U.S. imperialism was madly trying to blot out Pyongyang, the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung correctly foresaw that the Korean people were sure to win and, with outstanding revolutionary spirit, personally directed and took part in working out a long-term plan for rebuilding Pyongyang — glorious blueprint for building a socialist new Pyongyang. Comrade Kim Il Sung was elected director of the committee for the rehabilitation of Pyongyang on July 1, 1953, before the armistice. Three days after the armistice the cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted the decision for the city's reconstruction. When U.S. imperialism made war on them, the Korean people were unafraid of violence and of losing their homes and, bold to struggle and win victory, the entire population turned out to fight the U.S. aggressors to the end. Now that victory had been won, these heroic people resolved to rebuild their capital city out of the ruins, and to build an even more beautiful city.

The war over, over-all account had to be taken for recovering the devastated country — its industry, agriculture, the people's livelihood. The builders of new Pyongyang were faced with tremendous difficulties from the driving of the first pickaxe into the debris for the

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reconstruction work, the greatest difficulty being short-age of manpower. But heroes do not flinch before difficulty. With Comrade Kim Il Sung's deep concern, the Korean Workers' Party and government launched a voluntary labour campaign to clear away the rubble, and the broad masses of working people enthusiastically supported it with their active participation. Rough figures tell that in the month from August 20 to September 18, 1953, more than 30,000 volunteers including cabinet cadres of various ranks and citizens were mobilized, and they dug 47,400 cubic metres of earth and removed enormous quantities of broken concrete, tiles and steel beams. In a short time a gutted strip was transformed into the broad well-paved road now known as Stalin Street. The rebuilders of Pyongyang worked so fast that it looked different each day.

Another obstacle to the rebuilding was shortage of construction tools and materials but, not surrendering to difficulty, the builders developed the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, and started a mass campaign to devise ways and means themselves. They made tools and equipment out of bomb casings, and set up temporary factories in ruined buildings where they pre-fabricated parts for permanent plants. Building was placed step by step on an industrial basis, and pre-fabricated construction vigorously introduced, resulting in multi-storey dwelling-houses mushrooming over millions of square metres and Pyongyang emerging as a modern city of new buildings and lively atmosphere. The imperialists said it would take Pyongyang a century to revive, but the heroic Korean people rebuilt the city in only a dozen years. At the 15th anniversary of the Republic's liberation, Pyongyang appeared as a beautiful new city of buildings combining traditional and modern style. There were the Pyongyang and Okryu

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Theatres, the magnificent Korean Revolutionary Museum, National Central Art Gallery, Mokdanbong Stadium, the Okryu Bridge — all structures designed and built by the Korean people independently and of local materials.

The builders of Pyongyang made another remarkable contribution in 1970 in greeting the Fifth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party. The drilling machine had started work to build *Chollima* Street on the bank of the Botong River in the spring of 1970; a broad 20-li-long road had been built six months later. Where small, low houses had been, there arose apartment houses and public buildings of from 5 to 15 storeys. Seven thousand families are accommodated in this fine new housing.

Builders of Cholera and Sosong Streets showed high revolutionary enthusiasm as they launched campaigns to race against time among shock brigades of crane-operators, installation workers, road-builders and transport workers, with the result that they overfulfilled their daily quotas from 100 to 500 per cent. Brick-layers started out doing a storey in two days, then in one. They set records one

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*Chollima* and Sosong Streets are marked by the labour of the broadest popular masses in the capital and from the whole country. At both construction sites were whole families who had come to work before breakfast, people who put in a couple of hours before going to their offices, those who stopped on their way home after a day's work, people who came to the capital

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## 英雄的朝鲜人民

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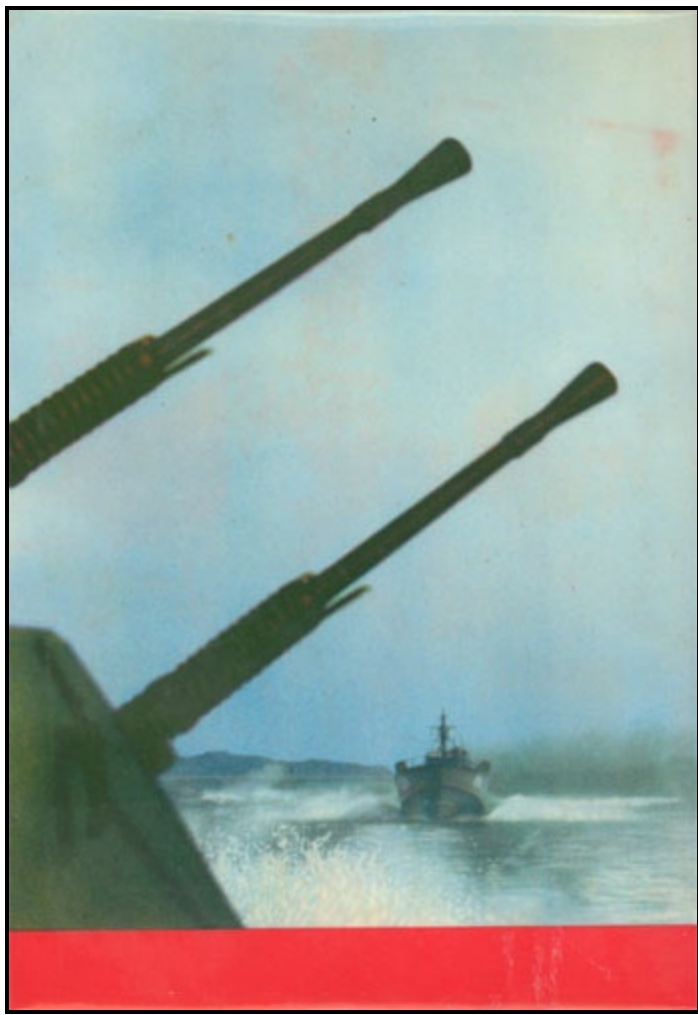
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# **THE HEROIC KOREAN PEOPLE**

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PEKING 1972

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photo 1



This picture of chollima (winged horse) galloping forward in the morning sun may be said to symbolize the heroism of the Korean people who are speeding ahead on the road of socialist construction.

photo 2



The Korean people respectfully visit their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's home village, Mangyongdae.

photo 3



Sturdy Okryu Bridge joins Pyongyang's eastern and western sections and adds to the city's beauty.

photo 4



Sailors of the Korean People's Navy, who guard this eastern anti-imperialist outpost, warmly welcome their close comrades-in-arms from China.

photo 5



Korean People's Army fighters practise shooting with deep hatred for the U.S. Aggressors.

photo 6



photo 7



Korean college girls at military training. They practise hard to gain skill in annihilating the enemy, for defending their fatherland.

photo 8



Worker-peasant Red Guards of Namagangchon, a village near the 38th Parallel, learn from the heroic deeds of women of their village during the Fatherland Liberation War.

photo 9



Sailors of the People's Navy perform on ship deck.



Workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Plant strive by "Gangson speed" to fulfil the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

photo 11



In the spirit of daring to think and to do and of continuing the revolution, Sik Myong Hui, young woman worker of the Gusong Textile Mill who has been awarded the title "*chollma* rider", completed her task under the Six-Year Plan in the first half of 1971.

photo 12



Korean local industries have sprung up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. The woman working here is one of the workers at the Sariwon Towelling Mill.

photo 13



The month of May in the Korean countryside is a busy time, when the peasants transplant rice.

photo 14



Woman tractor driver of Chong-san-ri at work in the fields.



Two members of the Gangwon Provincial Song and Dance Ensemble performing the dance *Beside the Stream*.

photo 16



The Gangwon Provincial Song and Dance Ensemble goes to the Gimgang Mountains to perform the dance *Spraying Weed Killer*.

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# NOTES

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