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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Korea

REPORT

SUBJECT Translations of North Korean Newspapers

DATE DISTR. 6 October 1953

DATE OF INFO.

NO. OF PAGES 1

PLACE ACQUIRED

REQUIREMENT NO. RD 50X1-HUM

REFERENCES

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

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N O R T H K O R E A N P R E S S S U M M A R Y

Newspaper : Hwanghae Ilbo (Hwanghae Daily News)
 Date : Sunday, 3 May 1953. Vol. 104 No. 571
 Publisher : Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee
 Place : Haeju City
 Frequency : daily
 Editor : KIM Won-son

Page 1

1. ORDER OF SUPREME COMMANDER, NK MILITARY COMMITTEE, NO. 269, 1 May 1953 . . .
 All soldiers and people! We must renew and strengthen our determination to crush the enemy on the occasion of May Day.
2. PARTY'S CONTROL OF STAFF MEMBERS . . .
 To our regret, there is a tendency among staff members of party organs to neglect doctrine work. Every member of the Party, regardless of his or her rank, must attend all the doctrine meetings, and a partisan discipline should be prepared against those who neglect doctrine work.
3. COMMUNIQUE FROM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, NK PEOPLE'S ARMY . . .
4. COMMUNIQUE FROM THE FOREIGN MINISTRY . . .
 7 American civilian internees to be released were transferred to Soviet authorities at Antung on 30 April.
5. TRUCE TALKS . . .
 General NAM explained our stand on the problem of nominating neutral countries and the terms for PW disposition.

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Page 2 (Cont'd from Page 1)

Conference of 30 April 1953: General NAM asked the U.N. for constructive opinions for the solution of problems.

6. STRENGTHENING PARTY DISCIPLINE . . .
 The members of the cell of Sang Cho Tan, Kurak ni, Singgye county, held a meeting to discuss strengthening of party discipline.
 by Yi Kyong-song

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7. COTTON SEEDING COMPLETED . . .

Farmers of Tosang county, near the frontline, finished their seeding plan 100 per cent on 24 April.

8. PRODUCTION INCREASED BY ENTHUSIASM . . .

Factory workers directed by Comrade KIM Hae-mo finished their first quarter goal by 25 March and are now trying to exceed their 2nd quarter goal by 200 per cent.

9. MORE WOUNDED PWS COME HOME . . .

499 of our prisoners of war were received at Pammunjom on 27 April, 491 on 28 April, and 500 on 30 April. On 1 May, 250 North Koreans and 250 Chinese returned.

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10. EVERYBODY FOR TRANSPLANTING! . . .

(a) In Sinchon county -- All the farmers in Ponghang ri, Sinchon county, have started cultivation for transplanting.

(b) Bengal grass cultivation started -- Comrade KANG In-son, a model farmer with a National Flag Decoration, class 2, began to cultivate bengal grass on 14 April.

(WITH PHOTOGRAPH OF FOUR WOMEN WEEDING)

11. MAY DAY MASS MEETINGS . . .

(a) At Pyoksong county -- On 30 April, a mass meeting was held in commemoration of May Day at Pyoksong county. Comrade CHOE Song-ho, chairman of the county committee, made a speech.

(b) At Songhwa county -- Comrades YANG In-kil, chairman of county committee; KIM Chong-hu, farmer representative; KIM Song-won, army representative; and KIM Sen-yo, women representative, made speeches.

(c) At Ongjin county -- Vice chairman of the county committee HAM Se-kyun made a speech in celebration of May Day. Many representatives of farmers and factory workers also made speeches.

12. TRANSPLANTING . . .

Comrade AN Yong-ae has started transplanting with a firm resolution to finish her target by 10 May.

(WITH PHOTOGRAPH OF COMRADE AN YONG AE AND OTHER WOMEN FARMERS WORKING IN THE FIELDS)

13. TRANSPLANTING STARTS WITH THOROUGH PREPARATION . . .

Transplanting was started in the farm owned by an unnamed factory managed by KANG Pyong-rae on 28 April. All personnel of the farm have started to complete the transplanting of one million pyongs.

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14. FOLLOWING RUSSIA'S EXPERIENCES IN SOCIALISTIC CONSTRUCTION . . .

(a) Chinese Communist Party -- The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party required all staff members of the Party to study the history of the Russian Communist Party and the works of Stalin and Lenin, from July, 1953, to December, 1954.

(b) Italian Communist Party -- Representatives of the Italian Communist Party held a meeting in Rome on 15 April. Palmiro Togliatti urged in his speech the strengthening of ties between the Party and people.

15. COMMENTS ON EISENHOWER'S SPEECH . . .

(a) Poland -- The Tribuna Lewd commented on Eisenhower's speech, "a significant document showing a steady road toward a peace."

(b) Hungary -- The Sabideny (sic) backed Pravda's editorial on the speech.

(c) United States of America -- Many American papers in their editorials praised the editorials of Pravda and of Izvestia on Eisenhower's speech.

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N O R T H K O R E A N P R E S S S U M M A R Y

Newspaper : Minchu Choson (Democratic Korea)
Date : Tuesday, 10 March 1953. Vol. 69 No. 2,278
Publisher : NK Cabinet and Standing Committee of Supreme People's Assembly
Place : Pyongyang
Frequency : daily
Editor : CHONG Kuk-nok

Page 1

1. MOURNS STALIN'S DEATH

Before Stalin's sacred coffin, we NK people take an oath to be loyal to his will and emphasize proletarian internationalism in the struggle for the people's happiness.

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2. (PHOTOGRAPH OF STALIN, MOURNING FLAGS, AND WREATHS)

3. TO COMRADE MALENKOV

We hope and expect that more brilliant victory and glory will bless your great work.

By those who attended the joint memorial services for Stalin in Pyongyang.
9 March 1953.

4. THE STALIN MEMORIAL SERVICES

On March 9, the memorial services for Stalin were held in Pyongyang.

5. THE OPENING SPEECH AT THE STALIN MEMORIAL SERVICES

by KIM Tu-bong

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6. ADDRESS BY PAK CHANG OK, SECRETARY OF NKCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

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7. ADDRESS BY HONG MYONG HI, VICE PRESIDENT . . .
8. THE SPEECH OF CHOI YONG KON, VICE MINISTER OF SECURITY . . .

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9. WREATHS ARE OFFERED AT STALIN'S SACRED COFFIN . . .
10. THE SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER BULGANIN ORDERS . . .
11. THE SOVIET NAVY MINISTER KUZNEZOV ORDERS . . .
12. A MESSAGE TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF LENIN COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE . . .
We NK young people will head for victory following great Stalin's directions and try to make a better friendship between the Soviet young and us.
Central Committee of NK Democratic Youth League.
13. A MESSAGE TO THE SOVIET WOMEN'S ANTI-FASCIST COMMITTEE . . .
Mourning our great teacher Stalin's death, we NK women will unite ever more strongly around KIM Il-sung, following the Soviet women who won victory under Stalin's guidance.
Central Committee of NK Democratic Women's League.
14. A MESSAGE TO THE SOVIET FOREIGN CULTURE ASSOCIATION . . .
We promise to strengthen the friendship between you and us, which will guarantee our victory in the war against the U.S. military aggressors.
Central Committee of Korea-Soviet Culture Association.
15. PROCESSION OF PYONGYANG CITIZENS . . .
16. COMMUNIQUE FROM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, NK PEOPLE'S ARMY . . .
17. INDIA OPPOSES THE U.S. ATTEMPT . . .
The U.S. attempt to enlarge the Korean war was opposed by India.
18. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL SECURITY IN VIENNA . . .
19. CONFERENCE OF BULGARIA-SOVIET GOOD WILL ASSOCIATION IN SOFIA . . .

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20. FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY MEETS IN PARIS ON MARCH 5 . . .
21. THE PAKISTAN COMMUNIST PARTY APPEALS . . .
The Pakistan Communist Party appealed to all political parties
not to join the Middle East Defense Pact under control of U.S.A.
22. JAPANESE MOVING PICTURES, "A WOMAN MINER," PERFORMED IN CHINA . . .
23. U.N.'S ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETS IN GENEVA ON MARCH 3 . . .
24. EDITORIAL IN PRAVDA . . .
Israel is a hereditary dominion of the U.S.A.
25. EDITORIAL IN IZVESTIA . . .
Trade negotiations between China and Ceylon are discussed .

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N O R T H K O R E A N P R E S S S U M M A R Y

Newspaper : Nongmin Sinmun (Farmers' Press)
Date : Tuesday, 12 May 1953. No. 1,580
Publisher : Central Committee of NK Farmers' League
Place : Pyongyang
Frequency : Approximately every third day
Editor : Editorial Section of the Farmers' Press Agency

Page 1

1. TOWARD TRANSPLANTING . . .
All farmers should complete transplanting, which is the key to increased production.
2. TRANSPLANTING BY THE NAENG-SANG-MO METHOD . . .
Farmers of an unnamed ri, Kaesong city, have begun to transplant by the Naeng-Sang-Mo method and expect to complete it by the end of May.
3. CULTIVATING FIELDS . . .
Having finished transplanting, farmers in every area are now eagerly cultivating fields.
4. COMMUNIQUE FROM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, NK PEOPLE'S ARMY . . .

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Page 2

5. SOLIDARITY BETWEEN THE FRONT AND THE REAR AREAS . . .
On the occasion of May Day, soldiers at the front wrote farmers letters expressing their thanks for rice produced and sent by the home front peasants.
6. BEAUTIFUL HEARTS . . .
The Party members of an unnamed ri, Sunchon county, Pyongnam Province, have set good examples by practising government policies. KIM Chang-kun, chairman of the Ri Party Committee, gave 500 tsubo of rice to a bereaved family, CHOE Pong-nyo. A farmer, KIM Hyon-sik, gave a calf and a straw bag of Chinese broom corn to a poor woman farmer, PANG Chan-Hwa.

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7. OUR NEW PROPOSAL

May 7, General Nam Il presented a new proposal to solve the tough problem on repatriating PWs.

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8. FARMERS COMPLETE SOWING

Farmers at an unnamed ri, in Kusong county at first disliked new farm methods, but at last they followed it and, helping another, completed sowing by the Yuk-Mo-Pan and Kwang-Cho-Po methods.

by CHANG Yong-pyok

9. PREPARATIONS TO RAISE SPRING COCOONS

Women at an unnamed ri, Kaechon county with YI Chong-suk as their leader, are preparing to raise spring cocoons, based on last year's experience with new method.

10. THE CHINESE ARMY AND GRANDMOTHER PAK YON OK

A grandmother PAK Yon-ok, mother of a soldier, washed 160 clothes and bedding of the Chinese army the middle of last March. She also presented Chinese sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals with honey she produced at home. Encouraged by her kind heart, the village women washed more than 4,000 clothes of the Chinese army and sent much food to the front.

by CHO Hyong-chun

11. AN IMPROVED HOE IS VERY CONVENIENT

Farmers at an unnamed ri, Sungho county, Pyongnam Province, began cultivating fields with an improved hoe, which shortens the time needed to cultivate and produce crops.

(WITH PHOTOGRAPH OF PEOPLE CULTIVATING)

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12. COLLECTIVE FARMING IN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES

Realizing that group farming is easier and more productive, people's countries in southeast Europe farm by collective method.

13. NATIONAL LIBERATION CAMPAIGN IN COLONIES

In Annam, Kenya, Tunis, Morocco, and Algeria, the people are against the imperialistic pressure of their rulers.

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N O R T H K O R E A N P R E S S S U M M A R Y

Newspaper : Minchu Choson (Democratic Korea)
Date : Saturday, 25 July 1953. Vol. 206 No. 2,415
Publisher : NK Cabinet and Standing Committee of Supreme People's Assembly
Place : Pyongyang
Frequency : daily
Editor : CHONG Kuk-nok

Page 1

1. LET US HARMONIZE INSPECTION FROM ABOVE AND CRITICISM FROM BELOW . . .
 In harmonizing inspection from above and criticism from below in inspection work, all officials of North Korea should make an effort to bring splendid results.
2. COMMUNIQUE FROM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, NK PEOPLE'S ARMY . . .
3. NK CABINET DESIGNATES CHAMPIONSHIP-FLAG IN CONSTRUCTION FIELD . . .
 The NK Cabinet has adopted on 20 July Cabinet Decision No.118 on the enactment of championship-flag, in construction fields.
4. ORDINANCE OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY . . .
 The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly presents the Hero title, the National Flag Medal, First Class, and the Gold Star to officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates who have rendered distinguished service in the Fatherland Liberation war.
 - (a) High-Ranking Officer : KIM Chi-san
 - (b) Non-commissioned officers: YI Sok-ku, PAEK Kuk-ik, CHO Su-hwan, CHO Sin-hyong.
 - (c) Privates : PAK Hyon-chon, CHON Tae-hun.

by KIM Tu-pong,
 Chairman of the Standing Committee of the
 Supreme People's Assembly.
 KANG Yang-uk,
 Chief Secretary,
 17 July 1953.

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5. ORDINANCE OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY . . .

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly presents the National Flag Medal, First Class, to officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates who have rendered distinguished service in the Fatherland Liberation War.

- (a) High-ranking officer : CHAI Chu won
- (b) Officers :
- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| KANG In-hyok | KIM Chai-ha | KIM Hae-nam |
| KIM Hyong-nak | RO Ki-pok | RA In-wan |
| YI PONG-son | YI Yong-hyon | YI Chang-kun |
| YI Chon-sok | YI Tae-rim | MUN Sok-sin |
| SO Sang-chun | WON To-hyong | WON Tae-chun |
| HAN Myon-kon | HAN Hak-su | |
- (c) Non-commissioned officers :
- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| KO Sam-ryong | KIM Kwan-sok | KIM Ki-son |
| KIM Yong-su | KIM Ok-sik | KIM Hyong-chil |
| RO Yong-kun | YI Hyong-sun | PAK Pong-ki |
| PAK Chong-hwan | YUN Pong-kuk | CHANG Ke-ho |
| CHANG Ki-nun | | |
- (d) Privates :
- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| KIM E-yong | YI Chong-chil | YI Hong-sop |
| PAK Hak-se | PAEK Min-che | CHANG Yong-rak |
| CHU Mun-sop | HONG Chi-hwan | |

by KIM Tu-pong

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the
Supreme People's Assembly

KANG Yang-uk,

Chief Secretary,

17 July 1953.

6. WAR RESULTS FOR THE PERIOD OF JUNE . . .

Killed	:	70,122	(including 62,818 ROK's)
Captured	:	artillery	: 191
	:	rifles	: 5,441
	:	Tanks	: 12
	:	cars	: 28
	:	Signal equipments	: 329
Planes shot down or damaged	:		: 580
Damaged or destroyed fighting equipment	:		
	:	Tanks	: 76
	:	cars	: 271
	:	artillery	: 264

7. WORKING PEOPLE WELCOME CUTTING OF COST OF LIVING . . .

All NK people welcome the cutting of prices of the necessities of life.

8. LET US CARRY OUT THE REFORM OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM . . .

by PAEK Nam-un

Minister of Education

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9. CONVOCAATION DATE OF 5TH MEETING OF SUPREME SOVIET CHANGED . . .
10. POLISH DEPUTY AMBASSADOR TO NORTH KOREA GIVES PARTY ON 9TH ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION OF POLAND . . .
11. KOREAN-SOVIET CULTURE ASSOCIATION'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO POLISH SOVIET AMITY ASSOCIATION . . .
12. TRUCE TALKS . . .

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13. INCREASED PRODUCTION OF SELF-SUPPORTING FERTILIZERS IS KEY TO GREAT HARVEST . . .
The People's Committee of an (unnamed) ri, Anbyon County, Kangwon Province, urges farmers to give full play to weeding.
by PAK Yong-ton.
14. VICTORIOUS RECORDS OF PEOPLE'S ARMY'S WARRIORS
(a) Officer HAM Son-pil's distinguished service -- Officer HAM Son-pil, a member of the Labor Party and a Hero, has rendered distinguished service. An unnamed People's Army unit under his leadership killed about 400 of the enemy, captured 27 artillery pieces and 26 rifles, and damaged 3 tanks and 61 fire points in the fighting on Hil 8117 on 1 June.
(b) Distinguished service of PANG Chong-nam -- An unnamed People's Army artillery unit under the leadership of PANG Chong-nam killed more than two sections (sic) of the enemy.
by KIM To-yong
15. CULTURE AMONG NEW WORKERS
by CHON Pong-son
Agitator of an (unnamed) factory brigade.
16. RESULT OF WORK OF ENGINE YARD UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF KIM HUNG-SIN
Workers of an engine yard under KIM Hung-sin reconstructed steam locomotive "S-2" which was destroyed by American aggressors' dynamite.
17. PRODUCTIVE COOPERATION IN PYONGBUK PROVINCE
Producers' Cooperatives in the cities of Pyongbuk Province have increased more than 170% compared with the frontline areas. Production of the Producers' Cooperatives has been increased by 152% and income of the employes has doubled.

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- 18. PREPARATIONS FOR SELF-SUPPORTING FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING HAY . . .
by CHON Tae-hwan
Vice-chairman of Agricultural Bureau of the
Ministry of Agriculture

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- 19. MILITARY ART
The third art exhibition of the NK People's Army was held.
by KONG Hyon
(PHOTOGRAPHS OF FOUR PAINTINGS)
1. "The Heart of Korea Lives Now," by HYONG Chung-kuk
2. "A Comrade," by KIM Yon-su
3. "Anti-aircraft Woman," by PAK Ung-ki
4. "I Have Another Arm," by KIM Sun-kyu

- 20. SOVIET UNION IN THE PROCESS OF COMMUNIST CONSTRUCTION . . .
(Construction of Stalingrad Hydro-Electric Power Station)
- 21. CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT IN KOREA IS ALMOST COMPLETE . . .
- 22. TRAITOR SYNGMAN RHEE OPPOSES CEASE-FIRE IN KOREA . . .

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- 23. NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH LIBERATION . . .
According to a Tass dispatch from Warsaw, the ninth anniversary
of Polish Liberation was celebrated by Soviet troops on 21 July in Warsaw.
- 24. U.S. SHOULD OBEY ARMISTICE AGREEMENT BY ALL MEANS . . .
(Editorial of Peking People Press)
- 25. FAREWELL MASS MEETING FOR DELEGATION OF WORLD YOUTHS FESTIVAL
IS ADVANCED IN PRAGUE . . .
According to a Tass dispatch from Prague, farewell meetings for the
Czech delegations who will attend in the fourth World Youth Festival in
Bucharest, was held in Prague, on 20 July.
- 26. STRIKE OF THE WORKING CLASSES IN ITALY IS VIOLENT . . .
According to a Tass dispatch from Rome the working classes of
Italy have struck in opposing the reduction of production in Tuscany.

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27. AMERICAN AGGRESSORS' AID ARMAMENTS RACE . . .
28. WEST GERMANY IS HOT-BED FOR SPIES AND TERRORISTS . . .
(By the Pravda correspondent in Berlin)
29. MUNITIONS INDUSTRY OF JAPAN IS AIDED BY U.S. . . .
30. CURRENT EVENTS . . .
31. THE BELGIAN RULING CLASSES VIOLATE CONSTITUTION . . .
32. A CARTOON YOSHIDA'S "LAW MAKING ACTIVITY."

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N O R T H K O R E A N P R E S S S U M M A R Y

Newspaper : For A Lasting Peace, For the People's Democracy!
Date : Friday, 13 March, 1953. Vol. 11 No. 227
Publisher : Labor Press Agency (Korean Edition)
Communist Information Bureau (original edition)
Place : Pyongyang (Korean edition) Bucharest (original edition)
Frequency : Every Friday
Editor : Editing Committee, NK Labor Press Agency

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(PHOTOGRAPH OF REPRESENTATIVES AT STALIN FUNERAL)

1. STALIN'S FUNERAL SERVICES . . .
 - (a) Malenkov's speech --

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- (b) Beria's address
- (c) Molotov's address

(PHOTOGRAPH OF STALIN'S FUNERAL PROCESSION)

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PHOTOGRAPHS:

- (a) The house in Georgia where Stalin was born and where numerous people assembled for mourning.
- (b) The Moscow Hall of Unions with Stalin's picture hung in front and a continuous line of mourners.
- (c) A huge multitude overflowing the Gorki Street, toward the Hall of Unions.

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2. THE WORLD'S GRIEF . . .

On mourning day, we realize better that our Party will win a complete victory for communism.

by Boris Bolevei (sic)

3. THE DECISION OF THE SOVIET CABINET AND THE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE . . .

(The decision concerns the construction of a memorial building for all great Soviet figures.)

4. THE GREATEST GOOD WILL . . .

The good will among the people's countries, including China, is great and immortal, for it is based on Marx-Lenin-Stalin's international principles. The power from this good will threatens the imperialistic aggressors.

5. TO THE SOVIET CABINET . . .

Mourning the death of the great successor of Marx-Engels-Lenin's theory, we Polish people assure you that we will double our efforts in struggling for the realization of Stalin's instructions.

by Alexander Zavadski (sic)

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6. MOURNING LETTERS TO THE SOVIET CENTRAL PARTY COMMITTEE . . .

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7. MASS MEETING OF 600,000 HELD IN PEKING . . .

On March 9, a great mass meeting was held in Peking to mourn Stalin's death. CHU Te made a speech in which he emphasized that the Chinese would follow Stalin's directions.

8. MOURNING IN POLAND . . .

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9. PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD MOURN STALIN'S DEATH . . .

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N O R T H K O R E A N P R E S S S U M M A R Y

Newspaper : Hwanghae Ilbo (Hwanghae Daily News)
Date : Tuesday, 19 May 1953. Vol. 117 No. 584
Publisher : Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee
Place : Haeju
Frequency : daily
Editor : KIM Won-son

Page 1

1. REVENGE AGAINST THE ENEMY . . .
2. COMMUNIQUE FROM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, NK PEOPLE'S ARMY . . .
3. REPORT OF CHOSUN CHUNGANG TONGSIN (KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY) . . .
American invaders are blindly bombing our peaceful cities and villages. By the 40 bombs dropped on reservoirs, people are suffering from inundation. Behind the curtain of truce talks, the enemy seeks a so-called "honorable cease-fire" by adding military pressure on the Korean people. The NK people know that a rash act is always punished.
4. PEOPLE PROTEST AGAINST AMERICAN INVADER'S BARBAROUS DEEDS . . .
Worker KIM Chin-son is enraged at the enemy's reckless bombing of non-military targets. His house and property have been destroyed in the bombing. Farmer PAK Chon-kum is also enraged at the bombing and says that he will seek revenge against the enemy by increasing production.

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5. BUSINESS EXPERIENCE WITH NON-PARTY MEMBER ENTHUSIASTS . . .
Non-party enthusiasts play an important role in linking farmers with the Party. Pyongsan County Committee has been trying to promote the enthusiast's understanding of our Party line and policy by lecture, report and commentary. Experience tells me that their enthusiasm can be promoted only through the study of their lives, grasping their problems and solving them.

By LIM Chun-kun,
Chairman of Pyongsan County Committee
NKLP

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6. PEOPLE'S VOICE UNDERSTOOD . . .

Farmer CHOE Son-pung of Kuhwa ri criticized our Changpung Communication Bureau in the column of the people's voice in the Hwanghae Ilbo of 15 February, claiming unfair distribution of publications. The criticism has been considered by our bureau. We are trying to correct our past faults.

KIM U-kyong,
Chief of Changpung Communication Bureau

7. TRUCE TALKS . . .

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8. EARLY TRANSPLANTING FOR A GOOD HARVEST . . .

(a) At a farm affiliated to an (unnamed) factory -- Workers of a factory run by KIM Sung-hyon had a short crop of rice from their 50 chong-po rice field last year. Since then, the factory has been teaching farming methods to the workers unfamiliar with farming. They began early transplanting on 1 April this year.

(b) Yongpo ri -- In conformity with the Premier's appeal, farmers of Yongpo ri, Chongtan county, began early transplanting.

(c) For better Tobacco Production -- Farmers of Yongam ri, Koksan county, are doing their best to produce better quality tobacco for the frontline and the rear.

9. PROPER SUPPLY AT PROPER TIME . . .

Party Member and Salesman of Consumer's Cooperative Society, KIM Myong-pok pays full attention to the policy of the government and the Party. On the occasion of spring seeding, he is visiting villages and farms to supply proper materials needed at this time.

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10. CONCLUSION OF CEASE-FIRE REQUESTED . . .

(a) English-Chinese Friendship Society welcomes Korean-Chinese Proposal.

(b) British Mine Workers Request Cease-fire in Korea.

11. NEWS FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLICS . . .

(a) Mongolian livestock breeding -- According to Tass, Shebatre Imak was awarded a prize of 100,000 tucle and a red victory flag by the Mongolian cabinet and People's Reformation Party. According to the communication, he was the first one in the livestock breeding contest.

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(b) Home Construction in East Germany -- According to a Tass dispatch from Berlin, a large-scale home building plan is being carried out in East Germany.

(c) Czech Literature-History Museum Opens -- The Czechoslovakian Literature-History Museum was opened on 8 May at the former Drakov monastery.

12. FOR PEACE TREATY

- (a) Canadian Peace Supporting Representatives Meet.
- (b) Argentine Peace Committee Sends Letters to Russian, American, British and French Ambassadors in Argentine.
- (c) In Brazil, Buksbaum (sic) Emphasizes Significance of Peace Treaty.
- (d) Mass Peace Meeting held in Nepal.
- (e) Chinese in Japan Want to Return Home.
- (f) Eisenhower Comments on Churchill's Speech.

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NORTH KOREAN PRESS SUMMARY

Newspaper : Hwanghae Ilbo (Hwanghae Daily News)
Date : Thursday, 30 July 1953. Vol. 179 No.646
Publisher : Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee
Place : Haeju
Frequency : daily
Editor : KIM Won-son

Page 3 (Pages 1 and 2 are missing)

1. RADIO ADDRESS OF KIM IL SUNG . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

" . . . We must strengthen our national defense and restore and build up our economy as quickly as possible. This is the only way to unite our land and bring all our people under our government peacefully. We must lay our stress especially on the machine industry and make our country an advanced and strong nation. This war proved that the policies taken by our government and Party were right and were firmly supported by all our people. Although the armistice is a victory for us, we must not loosen our alertness and effort."

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Page 4

2. NEWS FROM RUSSIA . . .

(a) The mighty "Friendship of Peoples" Hydro-electric power plant has been constructed on the border of, White Russia, Lithuania, and Latvia.

(b) The production of machines which will be used in the factories of friendly republics is being briskly carried out.

(c) Mining is done by "combines."

3. NEWS FROM THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES . . .

(a) Results of the plan for the Polish People's economy of the first half of 1953; etc.

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(b) Result of the plan for the Hungarian people's economy.

4. AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS ENDEAVOR TO REARM JAPAN . . .

The frantic effort of American imperialists to rearm Japan is increasing daily. Unable to satisfy their ambition of aggression in Korea, they are trying to utilize Asiatic man-power for their vile purpose. This policy of rearming Japan will never succeed owing to the firm opposition of the Japanese people.

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COMMUNIST BIOGRAPHY OF KIM IL-SUNG

The following report is based on an "official" biography of KIM Il-sung which occupied four pages of an unidentified North Korean newspaper published sometime between May, 1951, and June, 1952. Author or authors are unknown. Appended at the end of this report is an Associated Press story, carried in American newspapers, which alleges that KIM Il-sung and NAM Il are imposters.

"FOREWORD"

"With ardent love and respect and infinite confidence, the Korean people repeat the name of General KIM Il-sung, their respected and beloved leader.

"During the Japanese imperialistic regime, when suppression and oppression were extreme, they called, with enormous hope and expectation, the name of General KIM Il-sung, the legendary hero of Anti-Japanese guerrilla fighting. When our fatherland was liberated from the Japanese

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imperialistic reign, thanks to the armed might of the great Soviet Army, they called him their leader in the fight for the building of a democratic, independent country and the enforcement of democratic reforms. And they are calling his name as the organizer of victory, the glorious chief of the heroic Korean people and their armed forces, during the Fatherland Liberation War which is protecting the independence and freedom of our fatherland against American armed internationalists and their running dogs.

"The brief but glorious story of his life, which he has lived for the sake of freedom, independence and the happiness of the people, tells all of this.

"Part I : the period of the Japanese reign;

"Part II : from the liberation of Korea to the time of the attack by South Korea.

"Part III : after the start of the Korean War.

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"Part I

"General KIM Il-sung, the leader whom the Korean people respect and love, was born at Mankyong Dae, Taedong county, Pyongnam Province, on 15 April 1912. His father, KIM Hyong-sik, was from a poor farm home. He participated in the fight for national liberation against Japanese imperialism from his earliest days. When the Sam-Il Movement took place in our country under the influence of the great socialist October Revolution in Russia, he took part and was arrested for organizing an Anti-Japan demonstration and sentenced to prison.

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"When KIM Hyong-sik finished his prison term, he continued his national liberation activity without let-up. Even the vicious suppression and persecution of the Japanese imperialists, which became more arbitrary as the months went by, could not break his revolutionary fighting spirit. He was obliged to seek refuge in Manchuria due to the pursuit and persecution of the Japanese imperialists. He continued his national liberation activity against Japanese imperialism in Paldo Ku, Changpaek county, Imgang Province, and Musan county, Ryodong Province, in Manchuria. He died in 1928 at the age of 36, with endless hatred for Japanese imperialism in his bosom, where he had been injured in prison.

"Mrs. KANG, the general's mother, was also from a poor farm home. She actively supported the revolutionary fighting of her husband, KIM Hyong-sik, during successive hardships and persecution, and always instructed her children in patriotism. The general's mother died in 1932, when the general was 20 years old, of persecution by the Japanese, poverty, and starvation.

"The general's uncle, KIM Hyong-kwon, was also a fervent Anti-Japan fighter. He took part in revolutionary activity, was arrested by the Japanese police, and was tortured. He was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment and unfortunately died in prison after suffering.

"In the general, who was reared and instructed in such revolutionary circumstances, the spirit of hatred and resistance against Japanese imperialism could not help but spring from his earliest boyhood."

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(At this point, the plight of the Korean people under the Japanese reign is described in great detail -- the miserable condition of factory workers, and farmers, the Japanese oppression of the Korean people, not only economically but also politically and culturally, etc. Then the biography describes how, in the 1920's, factories were built and industry was promoted for the purpose of more plunder and exploitation by the Japanese imperialists, and how, with these developments, there first appeared a proletariat to become the vanguard of Korea's liberation. "The roar of the victorious cannon of the great socialist October Revolution in Russia awoke the colonial Orient from its sleep." Thus, Marx-Leninism became the basis of the strategy and tactics of Korea's national liberation movement. Therefore, this mass movement was not confined to economic quests but had political characteristics, and was carried out not only against Japanese plunderers but also against the feudal Korean bourgeoisie who had had illicit intercourse with Japanese plunderers. Then the biography continues:)

"The revolutionary environment of his home, the Japanese imperialists' cruel reign and suppression of our fatherland and our people, the victory of the great socialist October Revolution in Russia, and the infiltration into Korea of the progressive thoughts of Marx-Leninism -- all these things exerted enormous influence upon the boyhood of General KIM Il-sung in forming his future conception of the world.

"When he was 14, General KIM Il-sung followed his father to Manchuria and entered Yuk Mun Middle School in Kil-rim. General KIM Il-sung joined the Communist Youth Union in 1926 while in school. He already was the head of the Students' Movement. He dedicated himself and struggled hard to bring progressive students together in the Communist Youth Union, an illegal organization at that time.

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"General KIM Il-sung was arrested by Chinese war lords on suspicion of being involved in work of the Communist Youth Union and of propagandizing the revolutionary thought of Marx-Leninism, and was imprisoned in Kil Rim from 1927 to 1928. But suppression, persecution and imprisonment could not break the stubborn fighting spirit of this 16-year-old revolutionary.

"After General KIM Il-sung was released from prison, he was able to enter the middle school and study again through the good offices of many comrades and progressive teachers. He graduated from the middle school in 1929. After graduation, he worked secretly as secretary of the Manchuria Special Area of the Communist Youth Union and soon became one of the most influential and revolutionary young leaders of the Communist Youth Union in Manchuria.

"In 1931, General KIM Il-sung joined the Communist Party. From this time on, a new era began in his revolutionary activity. This was the turning point in the history of Korea's national fight. The Korea Communist Party, which was founded in 1925, gave rapid development to the national liberation movement. Workers' strikes and farmers' uprisings broke out all over the country."

(Several instances of strikes and uprisings then are cited. The Korean Communist Party ceased its organized existence in 1928 due to the lack of truly revolutionary, Bolshevik leaders and also due to the influence of the bourgeoisie and intellectuals who constituted the backbone of the Communist Party at that time.)

"In the 1930's, the quality of the Communist movement lay in the old type of fighting, that is, passive fighting. This was developed into

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the new, active type of fighting or armed guerrilla warfare. In many inland areas, Anti-Japan guerrilla ranks composed of progressive workers, farmers, and students were formed under the leadership of steady Communists. At the head of this guerrilla fighting, General KIM Il-sung grew to great stature. Since then, all the people of Korea have called the name of General KIM Il-sung with enormous national pride."

(The biography then mentions the Japanese aggression in Manchuria on 18 September 1931. It cites Stalin's comment on Japanese aggression from his Short History of the Soviet Communist Party. Coincident with this Japanese aggression, there exploded an anti-Japan movement of the masses against the armed aggression of Japanese imperialism in every region of Manchuria. KIM Il-sung organized the anti-Japan mass uprising into armed fighting which is the highest form of revolutionary fighting. He organized armed guerrillas composed of workers, farmers, and patriotic youths and began to surprise the Japanese Army and police. The Communist Party members were the nucleus of KIM Il-sung's Anti-Japan guerrilla troops and in each unit the Party organization and Communist Youth organization were established. They played enormous roles in strengthening military regulation as well as the patriotism and fighting power of the guerrillas. These guerrilla troops had close ties with masses. KIM Il-sung organized among the masses of the people the Anti-Imperialism Union, Volunteer Youth Army, The Association of Farmers, Vigilance Committee of Farmers, Organization of Women and Girls, Guerrilla Protection Unit, Anti-Japan Society, etc. as external organizations and, while promoting the Anti-Japan guerrilla fighting, kept close contact with these organizations. Surprised by this guerrilla fighting, the Japanese Army stepped up subjugation operations and mobilized police to arrest elements linked to KIM Il-sung.)

"By 1932, the general's guerrilla forces continued to grow and succeeded in creating and enlarging their base of guerrilla warfare in the neighbourhood of Mt. Chang Paek and the River Song Hwa."

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(Then follows a discussion of the "liberated areas" in Manchuria. This is where they trained new military and political officers and where tired guerrillas rested, where elementary arms and equipment such as ammunition, hand grenades, and clothes were produced and repaired. In this "liberated area," land was freely distributed to farmers and the government administration was erected by the people.)

"In 1934, General KIM Il-sung united the Anti-Japan People's Guerrillas of Eastern Manchuria with the Anti-Japan People's Guerrilla of Southern Manchuria and created the Korean People's Revolution Army. On 5 May 1936, he organized the Fatherland Light Return Society for Anti-Japan National Unification, and became its chairman."

(The author then cites the programs of the Fatherland Light Return Society, drafted by KIM Il-sung, as an excellent application of principles, strategy, and tactics of Marx-Leninism to Korea of the 1930's.)

"Thus, the accurate policies of the Unification Front presented by the general and the political course most suitable to the Korean people enabled him to enlarge and strengthen the Fatherland Light Return Society. Its influence permeated so deeply into the masses of the people that it had a membership of more than 200,000 only a few months after it was organized. The organization nets of the Fatherland Light Return Society were extended to the towns along Rivers Yalu and Tuman, such as Kapsan, Ho-in, Sinkalpa, Musan, Jeungsong, Sinuiju, Huchang, Sinhung, Pungsan, Tanchon; towns along the coast and inland such as Hamhung, Hungnam, Wonsan, Songjin, Chorwon; not to mention the towns of Manchuria.

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They included thousands of revolutionary workers, farmers, and patriotic people.

"On 4 June 1937, General KIM Il-sung personally led a unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to his native land, crossed the Yalu River, fought at Pochonbo, and struck a heavy blow at the Japanese imperialists. Gunshots of the Korean People's revolutionary Army at Pochonbo broke the dark silence of their native land, suppressed and suffering under the cruel reign of the Japanese Imperialist Army and police, and made the Japanese plunderer tremble who boasted of Korea as their "solid rear". The gunshots at Pochonbo showed that the Korean people were alive, not dead, and that the power of the National Liberation Movement was alive. At the same time, the gunshots at Pochonbo gave the Korean people new strength for liberation, and hope for the future.

"General KIM Il-sung continued his fierce fight against the Kwantung Army, the Chosen Army, and the Manchurian Army of Japanese imperialism, directing the inland movement through the agency of every organization. For instance, several cases of fighting are as follows: fighting at Musong county in 1936; fighting at 13 Doku in 1937; surprise attack on a troop train carrying a regiment of Japanese troops in the region of Ando in March, 1938; fierce battle with Japanese and Manchurian puppet troops at Yongkyong Ku, Ando county, in the same month; bloody battle with two regiments of the Japanese Imperialist Army at Daisaha, Ando county, in the summer 1938; surprise attack at police headquarters in Marokku on the opposite side of Tuman

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River in March, 1939; advancing attack at Fancholku on the opposite side of Hamnam in May, 1939; and a three-day bloody battle shortly thereafter with big forces of Japanese imperialists and the Manchurian Puppet Army at Idoku, Ando county. Also the many battles which took place along the Tuman River in 1938.

"During this period, Korean bourgeois newspapers and Japanese papers published day-by-day accounts of battles with General KIM Il-sung's guerrilla forces in order to boast of 'successful' subjugation of the general's guerrilla forces. Accounts of General KIM Il-sung's guerrilla forces from 1942 on, were banned, however, in fear of their political influence on the Korean people. The Japanese imperialists published the following statistics of battles with General KIM Il-sung's guerrilla forces during this period:

① From September, 1931, to June, 1936:

② frequency of contacts: 23,928; Japanese casualties: 4,321; prisoners of Japanese imperialist police and army: 18,114; arms captured by guerrilla forces: 3,179. (From page 35 of Yalu River, written by Noridake Mitsuo.)

(At this time, according to the biography, the Japanese stepped up their campaign against KIM's guerrilla forces. Their campaign was unsuccessful, however, because, first, KIM's guerrilla forces were "armed with noble patriotism" and were led by the "steel organization of the Communist Party;" second, his guerrilla forces were supported and loved by the masses of people; and third, his guerrilla forces "regarded Marx-Leninism as their guide and gained a firm faith from the victory of great Russia." These guerrilla forces never neglected the indoctrination of Marx-Leninism even during fighting. They published several kinds of illegal books under the Japanese reign. The influence of the Russian Revolution of 1917 upon the activities of these guerrilla

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forces is particularly emphasized.)

"General KIM Il-sung always emphasized to all Party members and guerrillas that it is one of the important duties of true internationalists and revolutionary fighters to strengthen the link with Soviet Russia and to protect this socialist country from the invasion of imperialists. Therefore "Protect the Soviet Union!" "Propagandize the Soviet Union!" etc. have become fundamental slogans in political activity. Thus, the fighting of General KIM Il-sung's Anti-Japan guerrillas had tremendous historical significance in the history of our national liberation fight. Here are the reasons:

"First, this fight had its roots deep in the masses of workers and farmers. It properly applied Marx-Leninism to the reality of our country. It had an international solidarity with the revolutionary movement of the international proletariat and national liberation movements in colonial and semi-colonial countries.

"Second, this fight opened a new stage from passive fighting to active fighting, that is, armed guerrilla fighting, in the national liberation fight of the Korean people against Japanese imperialism. This fighting had been evolved during the darkest days of the Japanese imperialist reign of our country."

(During these darkest days, despite the self-styled patriots and "fashionable Marxists", the guerrilla forces of KIM Il-sung alone continued to fight.)

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"Third, General KIM Il-sung's guerrilla forces regarded the theory of Marx-Leninism as their guide in their revolutionary activity. They turned their vision toward the Soviet Union for the hope of independence and freedom of our country and secured therefrom a source of strength and faith in the victory."

(Here the article quotes KIM Il-sung to the effect that the Soviet Union encouraged the Korean people in the fight for freedom and eventually liberated our country from the Japanese yoke in August, 1945.)

"During the period from 1940 to 1945, General KIM Il-sung's guerrilla forces divided themselves into countless small groups and shifted to surprise tactics, attacking police stations, railways, military warehouses, garrisons, etc. On 9 August 1945, when the great Soviet Army entered the war against Japan and began fighting Japanese imperialism, the guerrilla forces rapidly got together and assisted the Soviet Army in annihilating Japanese imperialists with new uncontrollable strength. The Japanese imperialist's Kwantung Army, which had boasted of its picked troops, was exterminated by the great Soviet Army.

"When our country was liberated from Japanese imperialism on 15 August 1945, General KIM Il-sung, returned home, bringing his troops along with him, amid the hearty cheers of the Korean people."

(This is the end of Part I of the biography. The author has used exactly half of his space up to this point.)

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"Part II

"General KIM Il-sung who had returned home in triumph quickly took over the leadership of the Korean people and began organizing them for the fight to build a democratic independent country in our liberated fatherland."

(When the North Korean Bureau of the Communist Party (antecedent body of the Korean Labor Party) was organized, KIM Il-sung submitted the following program:)

"(1) Build a democratic people's republic able to guarantee its own autonomous independence, laying down an extensive democratic national unification front and assembling democratic powers."

"(2) Develop our nation democratically and smoothly, wiping out the remaining strength of Japanese imperialism and international fascist running dogs which obstruct the building of our democratic country.

"(3) Organize People's committees, that is, true government administration by the people, in every region to carry out all democratic reforms, raise the living standard of the people, restore all factories and enterprises destroyed by the Japanese imperialists, restore railway transportation, and consolidate the basis of building our democratic independent country in order to establish an all-Korea unified democratic provisional government.

"(4) Enlarge and strengthen the Communist Party in order to accomplish the above mentioned duties and works and to promote social organizations which organize people of every circle and stratum in order to consolidate the masses around the Party."

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(As the first step in realising these programs, they started to enlarge and strengthen the Communist Party. The number of Party members grew from several hundred to several thousand after only several months. Then, taking into consideration the difficult problem of South Korea, they decided to convert North Korea alone to the base of democracy as provided by the Big Three Foreign Ministers at Moscow. On 8 February 1946, the democratic parties and social organizations organized a Provisional People's Committee of North Korea and elected KIM Il-sung chairman. Then they started to carry out "democratic reforms."

On 5 March 1946, land reform was instituted. Then came nationalization of industry on 10 August 1946 and the Labor Decrees of 24 June 1946. Combined with nationalization of industry, these factors guaranteed the rapid restoration and development of industry in North Korea. The author then devotes considerable space to the praise of accomplishments in North Korea; the decree of equal rights for both sexes (30 July 1946); establishment of many hospitals, dispensaries, parks, and kindergartens; construction of sanitoriums; promotion of education; increased publication of books, magazines, papers; and accomplishments in the fields of literature, arts, theatre, cinema, etc.

In contrast with these accomplishments in North Korea, the author depicted the plight of South Korea. He blamed American imperialists for the frustration of the America-Soviet Joint Committee and for the separation of Korea. Then he discussed the North-South Joint Conference of April, 1948, the separate election of 1 May 1948 in South Korea, and the historic general election of the Supreme People's Assembly in North Korea on 25 August 1948 and the establishment of its government administration.)

"By 1949, the situation in South Korea had become worse. American imperialists and their running dogs, the pro-Japan groups and national traitors, began to prepare publicly for the civil war against our Fatherland and people after they had established the reactionary puppet government in South Korea. In June, 1949, the joint central committee of the South and North Korean Labor Parties was summoned. It passed a resolution uniting these two parties into the Korean Labor Party and elected General KIM Il-sung chairman. In

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the serious state of affairs which had developed in our fatherland, General KIM Il-sung emphasized that all patriotic parties and social organizations should form a strong united front and take country-saving measures in order to accomplish the peaceful unification of our fatherland.

"So, in June, 1949, a convention of representatives of 72 South and North Korean political parties and social organizations fighting for the immediate withdrawal of the American Army and the unification of our fatherland, was summoned. It organized the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front and published a manifesto calling for the peaceful unification of our fatherland.

"But the Syngman Rhee traitors, under the control of the American imperialist plunderers, refused the suggestion for the peaceful unification of our fatherland and answered this manifesto by provoking armed clashes on the 38th parallel. The Fatherland Unification Front suggested the peaceful unification of our fatherland again in June, 1950. But the Syngman Rhee traitors again frustrated this suggestion by threatening the supporters of the peaceful fatherland unification as traitors.

"On 16 June 1950, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean Democratic People's Republic suggested again, in response to the will of patriotic parties, social organizations and the whole Korean people, the peaceful unification of our fatherland by uniting the Korean Supreme People's Assembly and the South Korean Assembly.

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(This brings the biography up to the outbreak of the Korean War. The author devoted a little more than one-fourth of the whole space to this.)

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"Part III

"General KIM Il-sung is the encourager and organizer of the fight of the Korean people to protect their freedom and national independence against the American imperialist invaders and their running dogs, the Syngman Rhee traitors, who attacked North Korea so treacherously. The heroic struggle of the Korean people against the American imperialist aggressors has given rise to the enthusiastic sympathy of workers throughout the world. This struggle has tremendous international significance; it expresses the aspiration for freedom and independence of millions of Asians who are suppressed by imperialism.

"The purpose of the imperialists is to make our country the stepping stone of American aggression in Asia against the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union by converting our country into a colony of American imperialism. It has been frustrated completely. The righteousness of the Korean people and their army, which are led by the Korean Labor Party and their leader General KIM Il-sung, lies in the facts."

(Then follows considerable praise for the way KIM Il-sung organized and encouraged the Korean people in the fight against the aggressors and raised the fighting power of the North Korean Army.)

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"At the suggestion of General KIM Il-sung, Party organizations were organized in the People's Army in October, 1950. The Labor Party is instructing soldiers in how to fulfill their sacred duties to the fatherland and indoctrinating them in the glorious tradition of the long years of liberation fighting by the Korean people.

"General KIM Il-sung, who is the most ardent patriot of our fatherland and who loves our people boundlessly, has always been faithful to the principle of proletarian internationalism. Through his laborious and revolutionary activity and his work for the welfare of our fatherland, General KIM Il-sung has proven that only under the banner of internationalism can people protect their fatherland and national advantages and that only internationalism from first to last is true patriotism.

"The Korean people, fighting for their national independence and freedom, are absorbing the boundless wisdom, courage and strength from the treasury of Lenin-Stalin theories on the unity and indivisibility of people, the international advantages of revolution, the national tasks of the working classes of individual countries and the international tasks of working classes of the world, and the unity of patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

"Faithful to internationalism, General KIM Il-sung is indoctrinating our people in the spirit of amity, union, firm collaboration among free peoples, and most of all, in the spirit of ardent love for the great Soviet Union which liberated them, the Chinese People's Republic, and the people's democratic countries. These countries have not spared their noble support and aid to our country in the fight against foreign aggressors.

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"The Korean people give fervent gratitude to the Soviet Union which is giving unselfish aid for the development of the political, economic, and cultural lives of our people. That our country, which until recently was under the yoke of imperialism, has accomplished such rapid progress in the social, economic, and cultural fields since liberation, is due solely to the aid of the Soviet Union and to the Soviet Union's experience.

"There exists firm good will between the Korean people and the Chinese people. This brotherly good will and mutual support were formed in the long revolutionary fighting of the Chinese revolution and in the eight-year fight against our common foe, Japanese imperialism. The excellent sons and daughters of the Korean people, and General KIM Il-sung personally, gave enormous support to the Chinese people and the Chinese Communist Party. They fought in China against foreign imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries.

The good will between the great Chinese people and the Korean people has become more solid during the Liberation War against American imperialists. The Chinese people are aiding the Korean people by sending their People's Volunteer Forces to Korea in order to protect their fatherland from coercive occupants by opposing and resisting the armed attack of American imperialist interventionists and to support the Korean people. The soldiers of the People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteer Forces have secured the respect, sympathy and support of the peace-loving people of the world by displaying heroism, firmness and stubbornness in

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the fierce fight against the imperialist armed interventionists.

"The fight of the Korean people against American imperialist interventionists is a strong link in the fight by the world's democratic camp against a new incendiary war under the banner of the liberation fight of oppressed colonial people. There is no doubt that the Korean people, under the leadership of their beloved leader and faithful disciple of the great Stalin, General KIM Il-sung, will win complete victory in the fight for the unification, freedom, and national independence of their fatherland.

"The heroic Korean people firmly support their leader, General KIM Il-sung, and place their destiny and hope in his hand. They fulfill their ardent love and loyalty to him, one of the faithful, firm and wise disciples of the great leader of the working people of the world, Generalissimo Stalin."

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From an unidentified U.S. newspaper, Thursday, 13 August 1953.

"NORTH KOREAN LEADERS ARE TERMED 'FANTASTIC IMPOSTERS'"

"(Editors note : Bill Shinn, the Korean-born AP correspondent who has reported some notable beats including the Inchon landing, here gives an exclusive account on the hitherto shadowy background of North Korea's leader, KIM Il-sung, and a swiftly rising newcomer, NAM Il.)

By Bill Shinn

"SEOUL (AP) -- Marshal KIM Il-sung and Gen. NAM Il, the two men who emerged as kingpins in the newly-purged North Korean Communist regime, were revealed today to be "fantastic imposters" who borrowed their names from well-known North Koreans of years ago.

"Only today, Red China's Peiping radio disclosed that KIM, one-time Russian army major, has been awarded the title of "Hero of the People's Republic of Korea" by the standing committee of the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly in recognition of his wartime leadership. The title apparently is an imitation of Russia's "Hero of the Soviet Union," which makes the recipient in Russia a virtual demigod.

"Information that KIM and NAM Il are imposters with borrowed names came from a highly placed South Korean intelligence officer with excellent connections in North Korea and access to top secret reports on the muddled situation behind the Reds' Bamboo Curtain. His name cannot be revealed because of possible retaliation against relatives still living in North Korea.

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"KIM's role as an imposter who borrowed the name of a North Korean hero who fought the Japanese during the occupation of Korea has been known for some time. But for the first time it was revealed that NAM Il, chief Red negotiator in truce talks at Panmunjom, also borrowed the name of a prominent North Korean. Here is the story as detailed by the intelligence officer:

"KIM's real name was KIM Sung-joo. He was born 42 years ago in a small village near the Red capital of Pyongyang, the son of an anti-Japanese Nationalist. When KIM was eight his father was forced to flee to Manchuria to escape the Japanese police. KIM stayed with an uncle in Korea until he was 13, then joined his father. He became a member of the Chinese Youth Association of the Communist Party when he was 17. At the age of 30, KIM became commander of the guerrilla corps in Manchuria. At about the same time Japan sent its powerful Kwantung army into Manchuria. KIM fared badly against the Japanese and gave up his command to visit Russia.

"During World War II KIM commanded a Korean army corps that fought alongside the Russians. In the battle of Leningrad, he won special recognition from Premier Stalin. He was ordered to Manchuria to fight the Japanese in the final days of the war. However, by the time he reached Manchuria Japan had surrendered. KIM arrived at Nam-hi, his birthplace, in September, 1945, carrying secret instructions from Stalin on how to communize Korea. He adopted the name of KIM Il-sung, a widely known Korean patriot who had been fighting the Japanese as a

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guerrilla in Manchuria. The real KIM Il-sung was then about 53 years old, while the imposter was about 34. In October, 1945, the bogus KIM appeared in public for the first time under his new name. On October 14, he was introduced as a "victorious general" to more than 200,000 North Koreans assembled at a parade ground in Pyongyang.

"The story of NAM Il's life as reported by the intelligence source, revealed that his real name was KIM Chang-man. Reportedly now about 47, he was born in a small village near Pyongyang. NAM Il was propaganda chief of the North Korean Labor (Communist) Party until he was appointed chief truce delegate for the Reds in July, 1951. That appointment was made partly because of NAM Il's ability in negotiations and debate. He was not a military general. He appeared at the Kaesong and Panmanjom truce negotiations first under a title of lieutenant-general and later as a full general, presumably given him to influence the Allied truce team.

"The real NAM Il is a man about 50, trained in Russia. He was president of a Communist college in Pyongyang and also an instructor at the KIM Il-sung University there. KIM Chang-man, the imposter now known as NAM Il, presumably took his new name because the authentic NAM Il was more highly regarded by the people. Like KIM Il-sung, NAM Il is considered a pro-Russian as against the pro-Chinese and the Nationalist Korean factions in North Korea. This pro-Russian faction, considered moderates rather than rabid pro-Russian, now appears to have gained control of the North Korean government following the sweeping purge in recent weeks."

end
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