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The 144th Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom.



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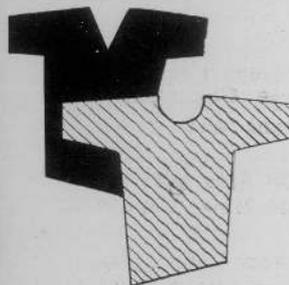
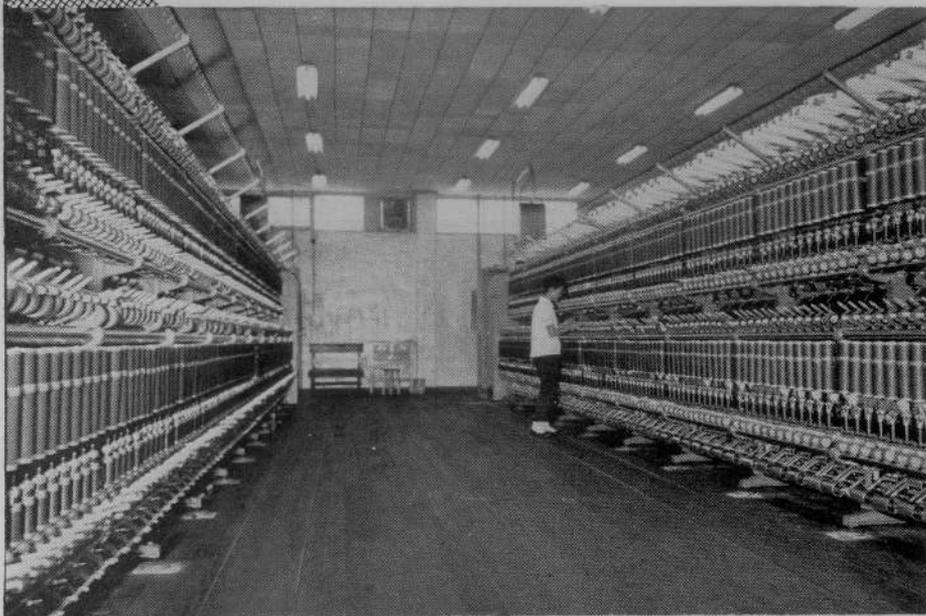
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KOREA PHOTO NEWS

Autumn Issue—Quarterly 1961

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UNC ACCUSES REDS AT 144TH MEETING — PANMUNJOM

Just as this issue went to press, the 144th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission took place at Panmunjom, Aug. 31. (See cover—Editor)

At the meeting the United Nations Command bitterly denounced a north Korean pre-meditated "sneak and murderous" hand-grenade attack on a UNC guard post in the DMZ August 25, in which one ROK policeman and four others were seriously injured in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement.

US Air Force Maj. Gen. Robert H. Warren, UNC senior member of the Military Armistice Commission, accused north Korea of the "most serious, willful and dangerous violation of the Armistice Agreement" since the armistice was signed in 1953.

Warren also charged the Reds with sending balloons containing printed north Korean propaganda over the DMZ and into the southern half of the Republic. He said these substantiated charges by the UNC in a previous meeting that:

*The north Korean regime is a puppet of the Russian and Chinese Communists.

*North Korean weapons and munitions are provided by Russia.

*The Communists flood Asia with talk of peace, while at the same time prepare for war.

*Their side's dishonesty and flagrant disregard for the truth is clearly evident in their denial of every single armistice violation we have charged them with in the past eight years.

*Their side has continued to infiltrate large numbers of espionage agents into the southern half of this Republic. Our side has captured over 1,800 enemy agents.

Cover Photo: By K. M. Lee

The 144th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom Aug. 31. Clockwise: Rear Adm. George W. Pressey, USN, US Navy member; Maj. Gen. Heung Soo Yu, ROKA, ROK member; Maj. Gen. Robert H. Warren, USAF, senior member; and Communists.

CONTENTS

COVER STORY.....	3
KOREA'S FUTURE GOVERNMENT	4
NEWS	
16th Liberation Day Anniversary	6
Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors	10
Foreign Dignitaries	12
Van Fleet Revisits Korea	13
ROK Goodwill Missions	14
CULTURE	
Miss Korea	16
Korean Prodigy	22
Harvard Glee Club	23
EDUCATION	
Ewha Women's University	18
CINEMA	
"The Carter"	20
FEATURES	
Panmunjom, a War of Words	24
In and Around the Capital	30
Korean World Traveler	34
TOURISM	
Colorful Seoul and Environs	28
INDUSTRY	
National Reconstruction	38
Chung-ju Fertilizer Plant	40
FINE ARTS	
Calligraphy and Paintings	42
SPORTS IN REVIEW	44
GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES	50
BACK COVER TRANSLATION	51
TOWARD UNIFICATION	54

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KOREA'S

On August 12, Lt. General Chung Hee Park, Chairman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction, announced the Government will be returned to civilian control in the summer of 1963. In a prepared statement, General Park announced that the new Government will be based on the presidential system.

A new Constitution will be promulgated before March 1963, providing for a 100-120 men unicameral legislature through general elections in May of that year.

The previous National Assembly consisted of a 58-man upper house and a 233-member lower house.

Resumption of political activities and popular movements will be allowed early in 1963.

Over two hundred local and foreign newsmen crowded the Council's conference room to hear the historic announcement.

The announcement came two weeks after the revolutionary leader promised a refreshing "turn-over" statement.

Full text of the Chairman's statement follows:

Final Decision

The Revolutionary Government, that has zealously studied when and how the Government should be turned over to civilian control, achieving within the shortest possible date the revolutionary tasks of eliminating vice and establishing the foundation for new democratic institution, as promised in Item VI of the Revolutionary Pledges, hereby announces to the people the final decision of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction as follows:

Basic Tasks

1. Prior to the turnover of the Government to civilian control, the Revolutionary Government will accomplish at least the following basic tasks in order to create true democratic political order and to prevent relapse of vice.

First: It will eradicate all political and social vice, enhance the new spirit, and establish the dignity of law.

Second: It will reform and develop all institutions to an extent that they will be turned toward the right direction.

Third: It will rebuild the national economy, and positively carry out the first year program of the 5-Year Overall Economic Plan.

Period of Reform

Turnover of the Government to civilian control is planned for the Summer of 1963, for the following reasons:

a. 1962 will be the period of reforming and rearing all institutions and the period of enforcing the first year program of the 5-Year Overall Economic Plan. During this period, political activities and popular movements that may weaken execution of the revolutionary tasks will be restricted if necessary.

b. New Constitution will be established and promulgated before March, 1963.



Lt. Gen. Chung Hee Park, Chairman,
Supreme Council For National Reconstruction

c. General election will be held in May, 1963. After the election, the Government will be completely turned over to civilian control in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

d. Political activities will be permitted in early 1963.

Structure of Government

3. The structure of the Government and National Assembly will be:

FUTURE GOVERNMENT

- a. Form of Government: Presidential system.
- b. Formation of National Assembly: Unicameral system with 100-120 seats.
- c. Election Management: Through public management by the Government.
- d. Former Politicians: A law will be enacted to prohibit corrupt and dishonest ones among former politicians from returning to political activity.

Firm Foundation

4. The duration of the Revolutionary Government as given above is believed to be the minimum length of time required for the fulfilment of the Revolutionary Pledges and the establishment of a firm foundation for democratic prosperity of the nation. As to the form of government and formation of the National Assembly, opinions of the people will be heard and will be reflected in the new Constitution to be established.



Guidance While Maturing

Editorial Reprinted from The Korean Republic, daily newspaper, (August 13)

KOREA'S POLITICAL FUTURE

Chairman Park yesterday made his eagerly-awaited and momentous announcement on when and how the Government will be returned to civilian control. The Revolutionary Government insists that all evils be wiped out and a sound basis for democracy be laid before this transfer is made.

Our whole people, before and after the May 16 Revolution, have insisted upon these reforms. Though previously we called ourselves a democracy, we all know that tyranny, corruption, and inefficiency made this a mirage.

Since these evils brought on the Revolution, to wipe them out, once and for all, must remain the basic task of the Revolutionary Government. Our present leaders would be failing their duty should they shirk eradicating these evils and building the foundation for democratic order in its truest sense.

Setting the summer of 1963 for the transfer of authority, the Revolutionary Government plans meanwhile to achieve the goals of the first year of the five-year economic plan, to bring a new constitution into being in March, 1963, and to hold general elections in May, 1963. And in early 1963, it is to permit the resumption of political activities.

There may be some Koreans who will be displeased by this timetable, but we ask them to take into consideration the present situation of our country. The evils have been many and leading our people to accept democratic-responsibilities is not an overnight undertaking.

Hence, to accomplish the revolutionary tasks mentioned above, mid-1963 cannot be said to be too far away. Even within this period, the Revolutionary Government must strive unceasingly and the Korean people must offer their wholehearted cooperation.

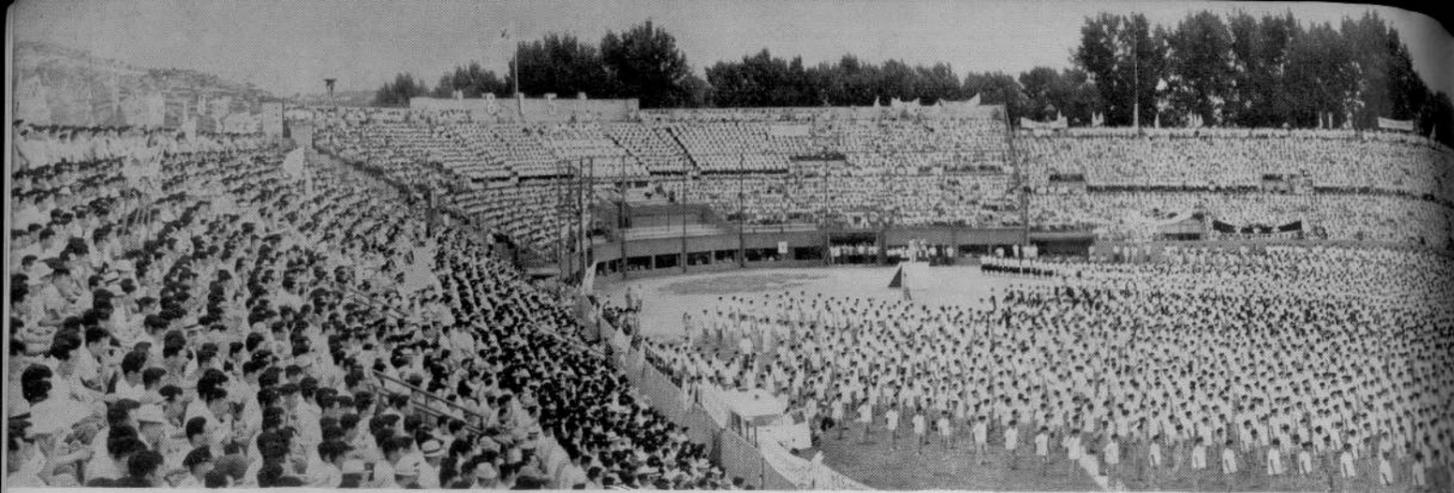
The Revolutionary Government is planning a presidential system, a single-house assembly, a public management system for elections and a ban on corrupt politicians from taking part in political activity.

We have yet to hear the Revolutionary Government's contentions for settling on a presidential system, but among its reasons no doubt are to have a strong executive and to prevent the schisms between executives that characterized the last regime. As for a single house of between 100 and 120 members, it should prove far less unwieldy, thus less open to factionalism, than the previous two houses totalling 291 members.

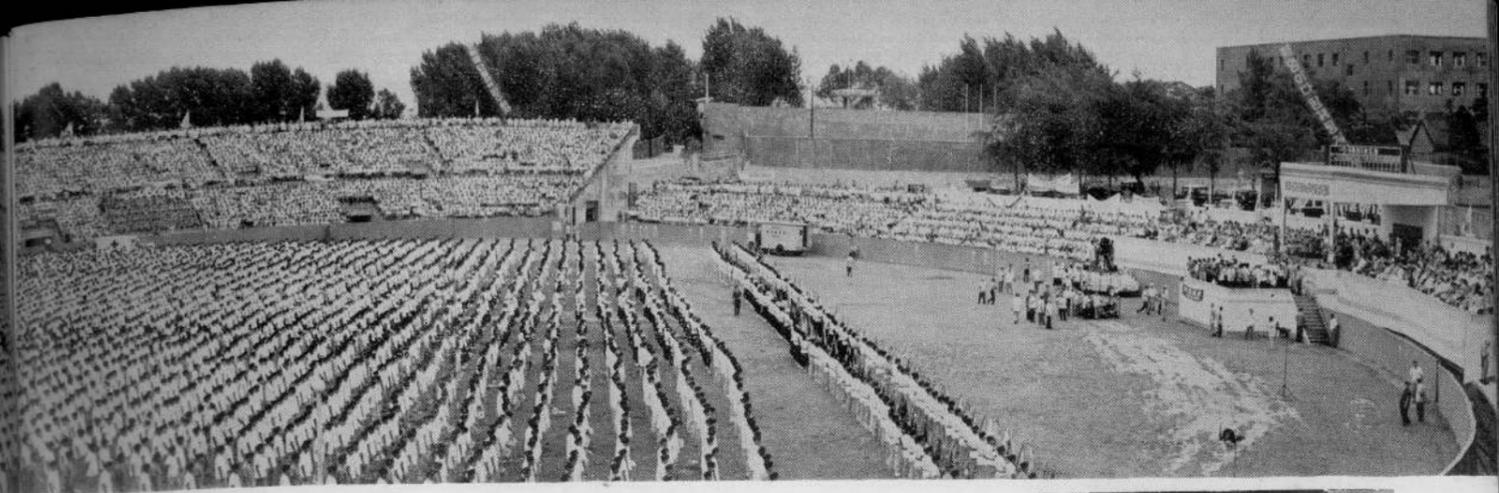
The public management system for elections will assure that not money or trickery, but integrity and ability, will be the main factors governing public choice of candidates. Finally, we want nothing more to do with those politicians who bought their way into office and used their offices to flaunt personal power and to acquire illicit gains.

Much responsibility continues to rest on the shoulders of the Military Government. While we may praise or blame our military leaders, we must recognize that, in the final analysis, the future of Korea rests in the hands of the Korean people. The praise for all gains, the blame for any failures, will be as much for the people as for the leaders.

The Revolutionary Government is setting the stage for sound democracy — a democracy that will work under Korean conditions. It has promised us that the voice of the people "will be widely heard and reflected upon" in plotting the course toward democracy. Given this dedicated leadership, given public support, we will establish a government for the people, of the people and by the people.



Students and Government officials at the beginning of a ceremony marking the 16th Anniversary of Liberation. President Posun Yun, Chairman Chung Hee Park, Prime Minister Yo Chan Song, members of the Diplomatic Corps and foreign dignitaries attended the ceremony at Seoul Stadium.



16th LIBERATION DAY
ANNIVERSARY



Colorful mass-games staged by High School Girls at Seoul Stadium

The Republic of Korea, recently observed its 16th anniversary of liberation from Japanese occupation. In a Liberation Day message, Lt. General Chung Hee Park, Chairman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction, gave assurances that his Government will "fulfil the revolutionary pledges without fail." Chairman Park also called for dedication of all national efforts to achieve the revolutionary goals. At Seoul Stadium a colorful ceremony was sponsored by the City Government, followed by a "unity parade" of Government employees and a flag festival.

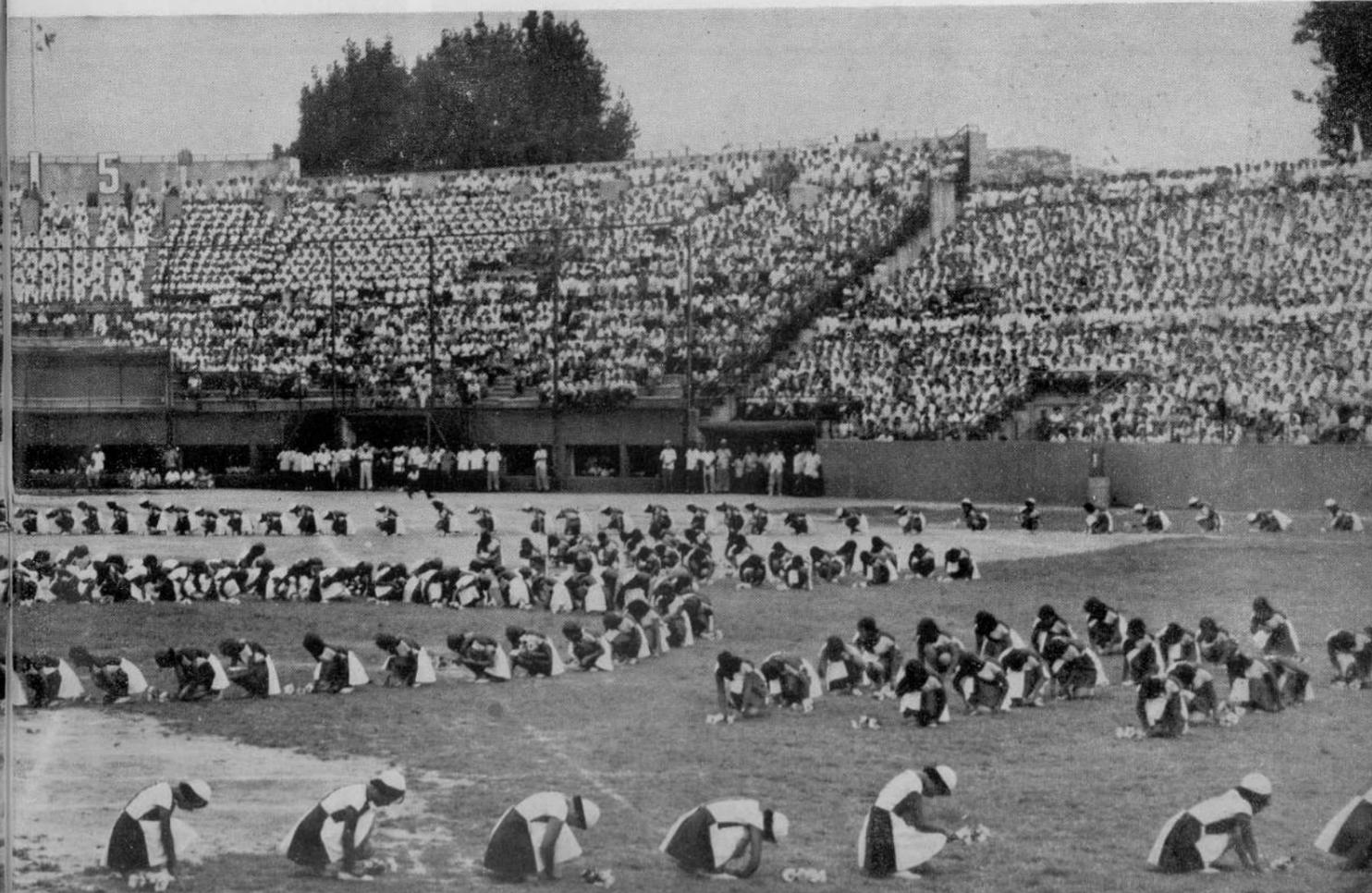
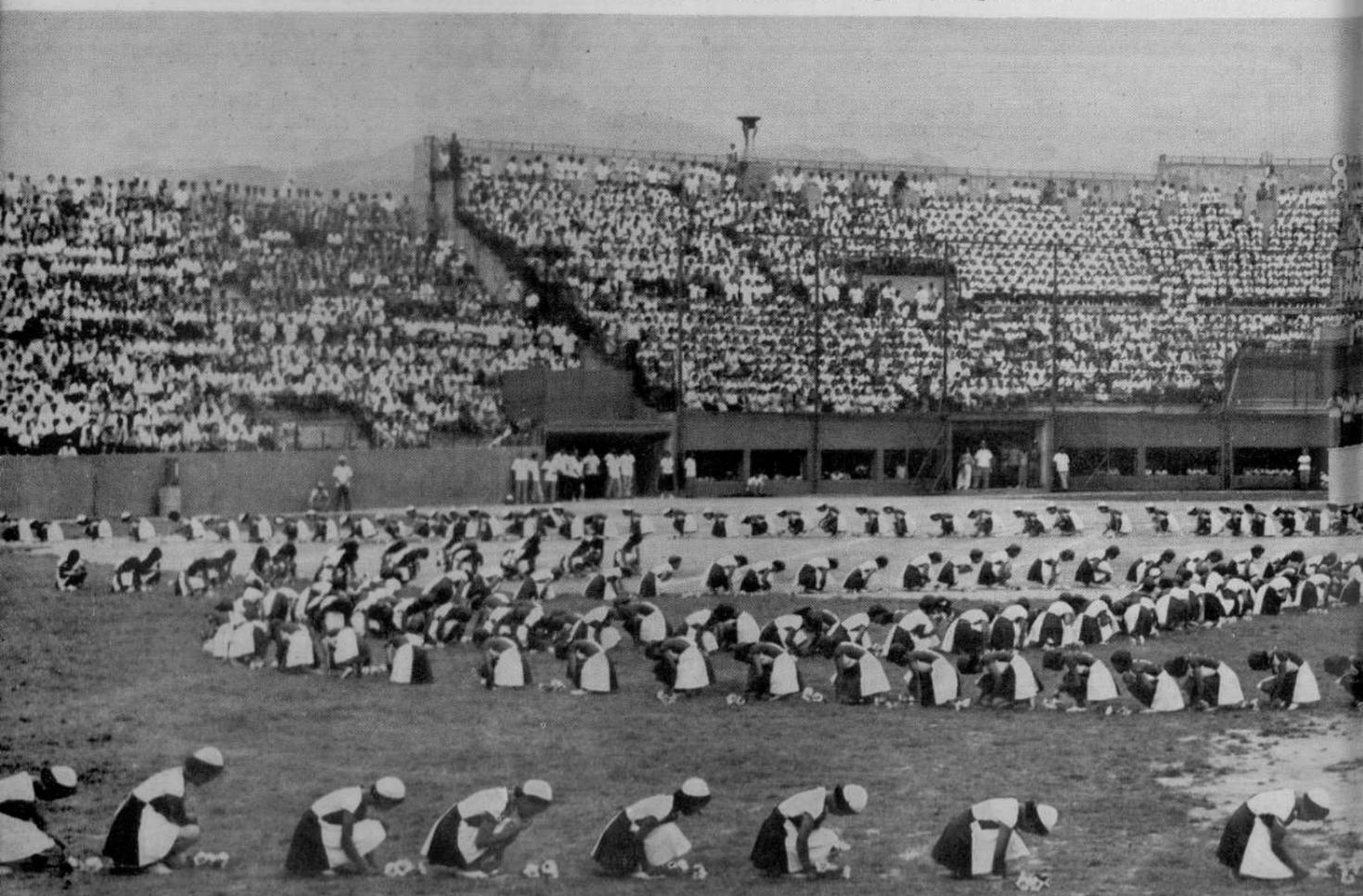
On hand were President Posun Yun, Supreme Council Chairman Chung Hee Park, Prime Minister Yo Chan Song, U.S. Ambassador Samuel Berger, UNC Commander Guy S. Meloy, Jr., diplomatic representatives, some 15,000 Government employees and 5,000 students. Also present were 55 Korean students from Japan visiting their homeland.

Various decorated floats, sponsored by Ministries and other organizations paraded the City on Liberation Day. Colorful programs, under sponsorship of the Ministry of Public Information, included a two-day folk-

(Continued on next page)



16th Anniversary commemorative poster.





Upper: Fire-works in commemoration of Liberation Anniversary.
Lower: Citizens watch commemorative floats in Seoul.



Postal stamp commemorating the Liberation Anniversary



Exhibition of the Achievements of the Revolutionary Government in Seoul as part of the Anniversary celebration program

Commemorative Concert is held August 15, 16 at Dahan Theater in Seoul. Korean classical instruments and chorus presented compositions on Korean themes.



dance festival, a combined classical music-dance performance and concert by the KBS and Seoul Philharmonic Orchestras, an exhibition of photographs depicting current activities of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction, and showing of news and documentary films. Other commemorative events included a literary contest for primary, middle and high school students, a "Citizen's Evening" entertainment program and a flower arrangement exhibition. Climax of festivities was a brilliant display of fire-works in downtown Seoul.

The Supreme Council, in a holiday gesture, freed 5,630 prisoners, mitigated prison terms of 9,325 others and withdrew prosecution of 416 persons.

Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors Appointed



Three ambassadors, Chong Chan Lee (to Rome), Yong Duk Choi (to Taipei), and Eung Kyun Shin (to Bonn) were appointed July 6. From left: Director Byung Sam Kim of the Cabinet Secretariat, Ambassador Choi, Chairman Chung Hee Park of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction, President Posun Yun, Premier Yo Chan Song, Ambassadors Lee and Shin, and Sung Wook Hong, Chief of Protocol, Foreign Ministry.



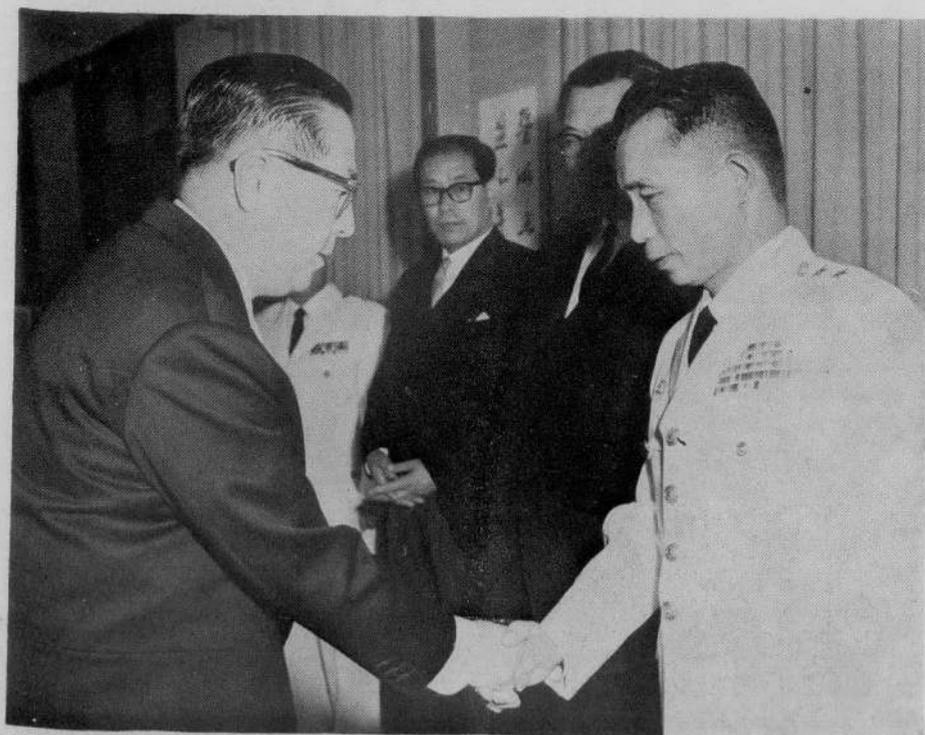
NEWS

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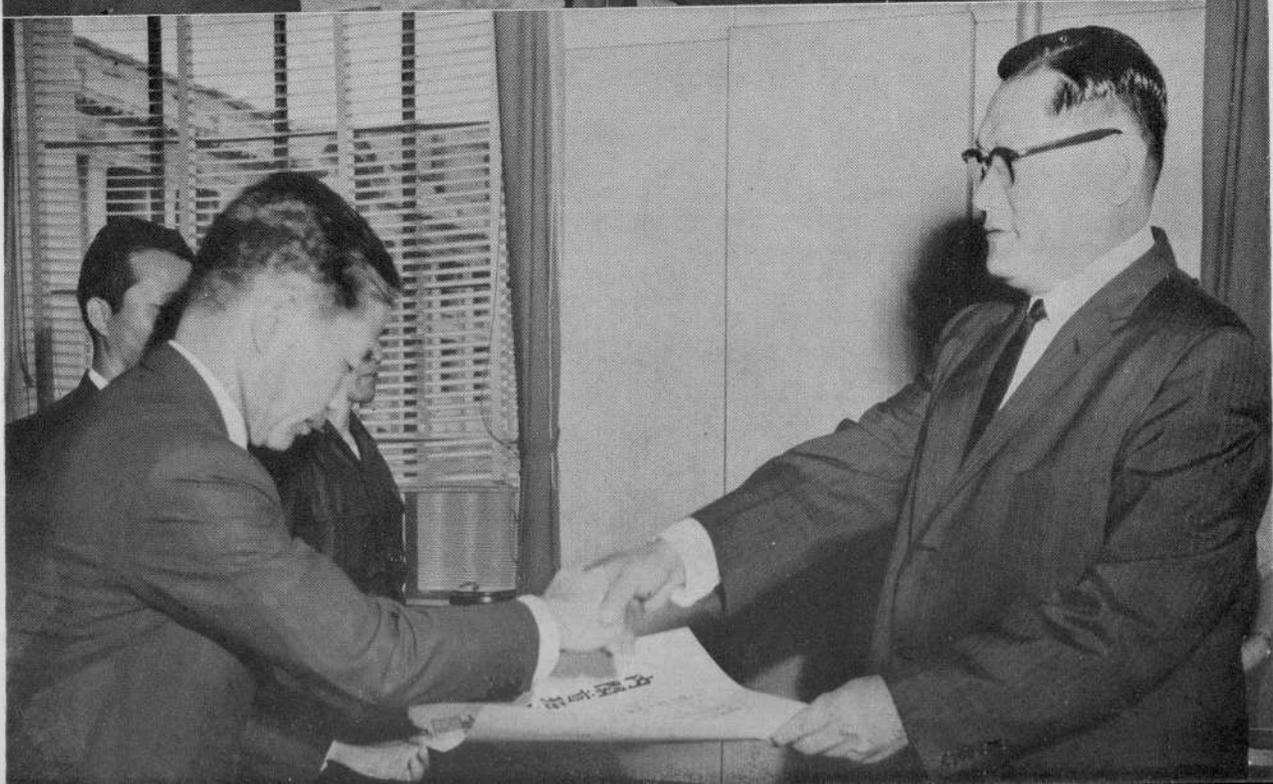
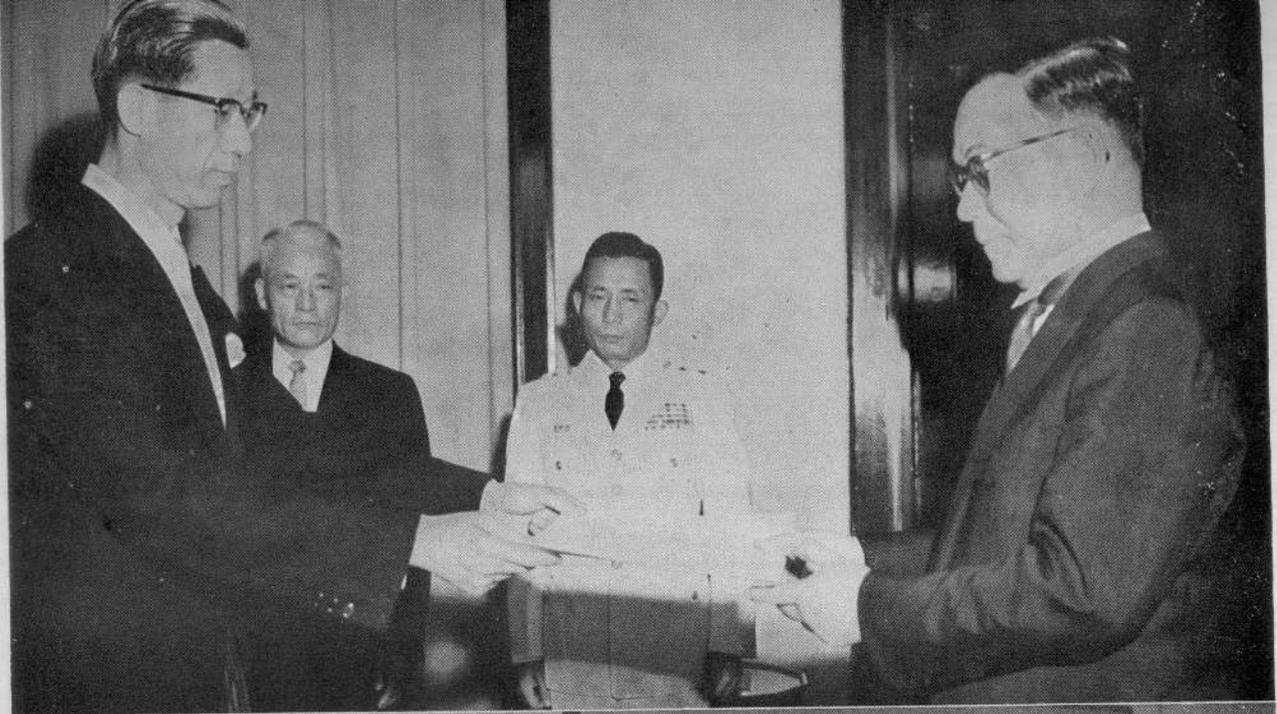
Ambassador to the United Nations Soo Young Lee receives credentials from President Yun (left), July 7. Chairman Park of the SCNR looks on.

Public Information Minister Chae Kyung Oh (right) receives letter of appointment from Premier Song, July 8.

Premier Song hands letter of appointment to Chairman Yu Taik Kim of the Economic Planning Board, July 24. The newly established EPB office, responsible for overall economic planning, ranks next to the premiership in the Administration.



Chairman Chung Hee Park (in uniform) receives newly-appointed Minister to Tokyo Dong Whan Lee, July 21.





Gen. Guy S. Meloy Jr., new UNC Commander, visits President Posun Yun, July 7. Looking on is US Ambassador to Seoul Samuel D. Berger.

FOREIGN DIGNITARIES



Mr. Klos Visessurakarn, First Secretary and Charge d'Affaires, a.i., Royal Thai Embassy in Seoul, pays courtesy call on Chairman Chung Hee Park of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction, June 22.



The Most Reverend Monsignor Xavier Zupi, the Apostolic Delegate in Seoul, calls on Premier Yo Chan Song, August 8.

VAN FLEET REVISITS KOREA

General James A. Van Fleet U.S. Army (ret.) arrived in Korea July 17, for a week long personal fact-finding and good-will visit. The former United Nations Commander is personally acquainted with the leaders of the Revolutionary Government who served under him during the height of the Korean War.

General Van Fleet, known as the 'father of the Korean Military Academy' has been adopted by Koreans as one of their own great military leaders. His son, an American Air Force officer, was reported missing in action and presumed dead during the Korean War.

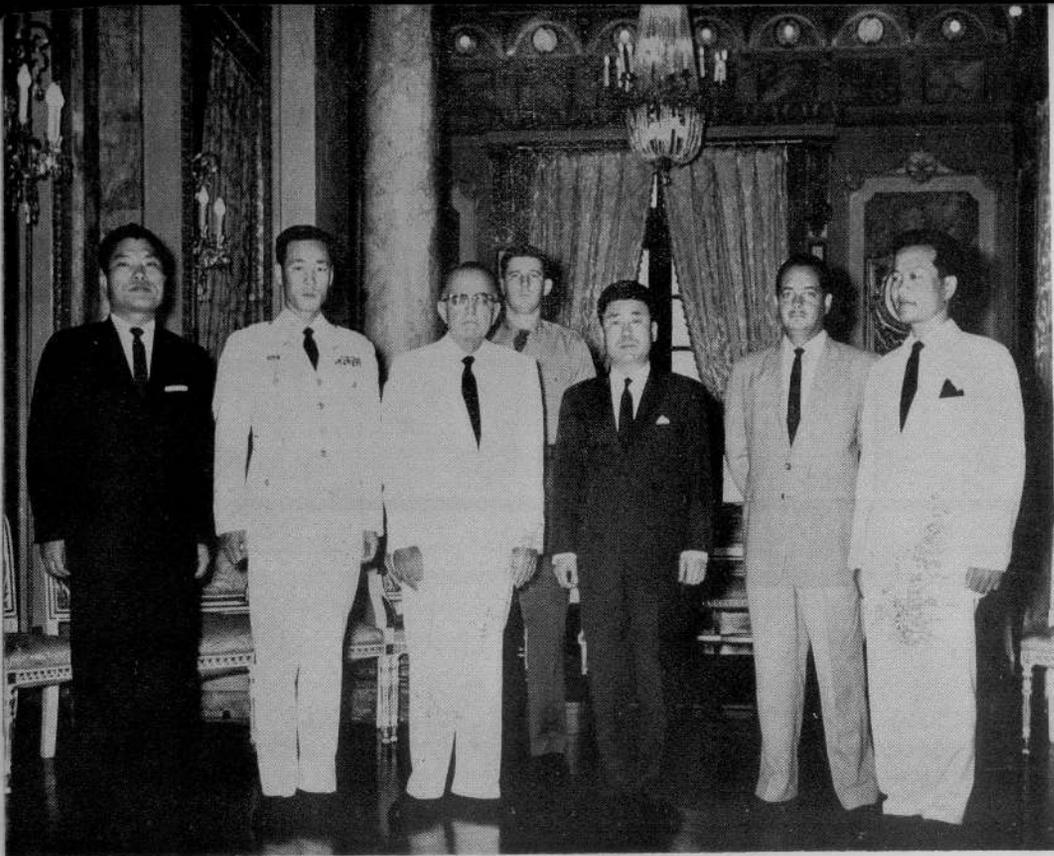


Flanked by Army Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. Chong Oh Kim (left) and Academy Superintendent Lt. Gen. Yong Bae Kim, Gen. James A. Van Fleet poses in front of his statue at the Korean Military Academy, July 22.



Attending a dinner in honor of visiting General James A. Van Fleet on July 22 were: Chairman Chung Hee Park of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction, Pre-

mier Yo Chan Song, Chairman Young Soo Yu of the SCNR Committee for National Defense and Foreign Relations, US Ambassador Samuel D. Berger, and others.



Korean Goodwill Mission headed by Maj. Gen. Dong Ha Kim pays courtesy call on President Chiari of Panama, August 9. Photo from left: Mr. Moon Yong Rhie, Col. Tae Ha Paik of the mission, President Chiari, Maj. Gen Dong Ha Kim, chief of the mission, Mr. Ricardo Cucalon of the Panama Protocol Office, and Mr. Yon Sup Shim of the mission. Presidential aide Lt. Frederico Boyd, Jr., is behind the President.

ROK GOODWILL MISSIONS



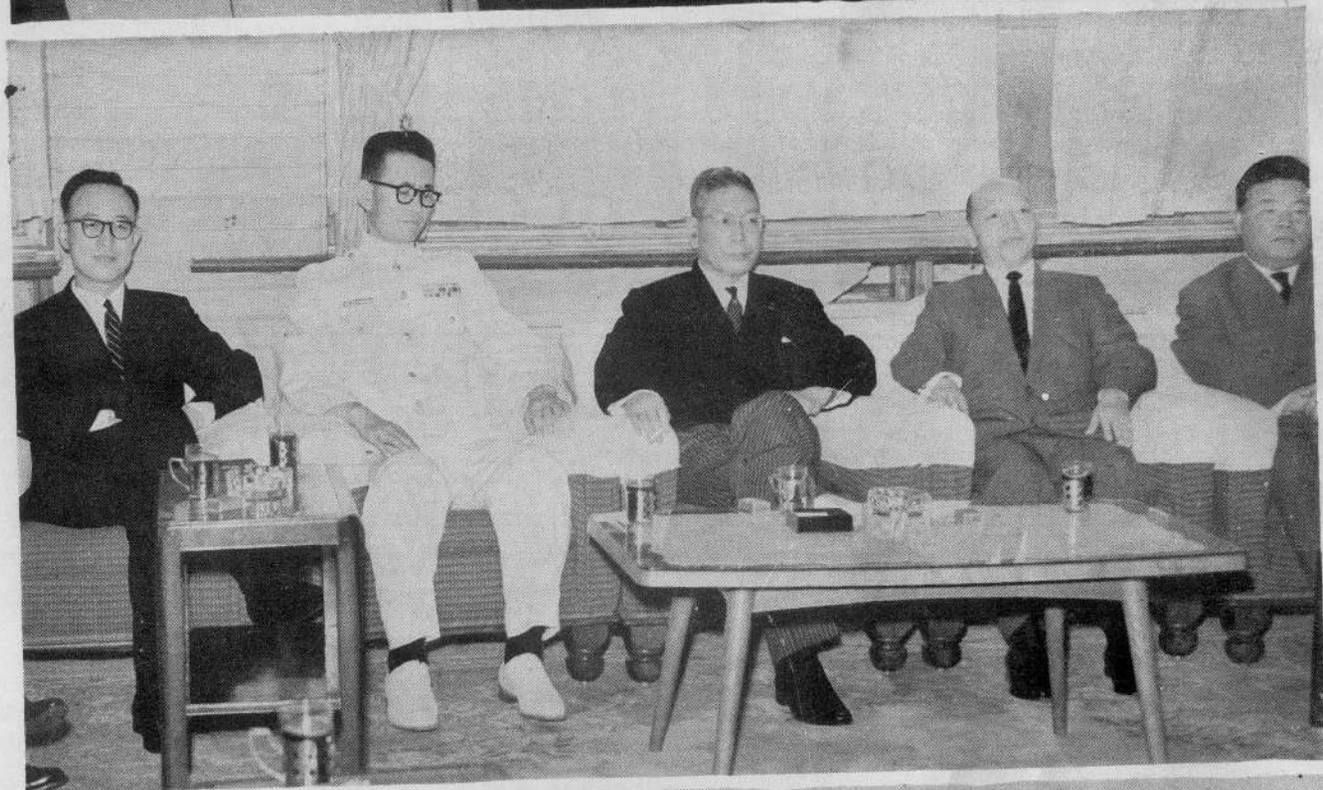
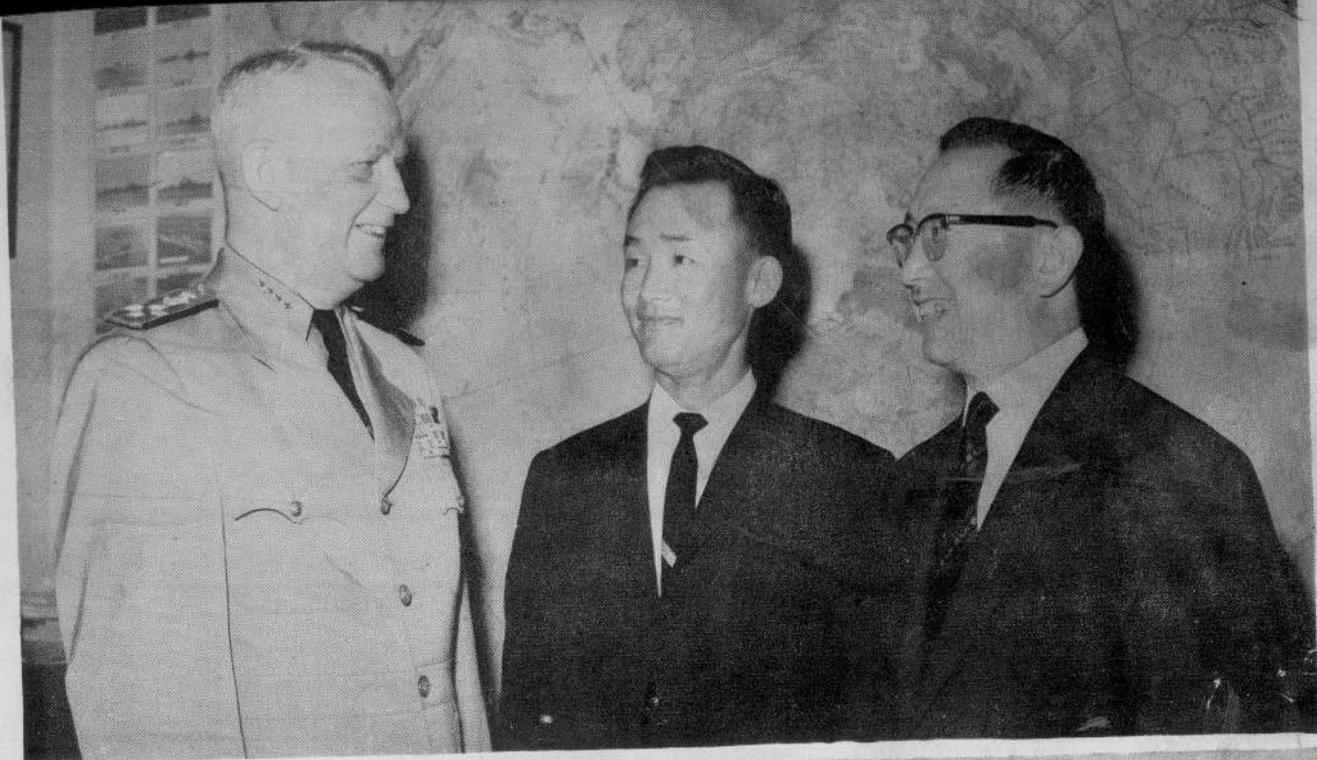
Members of a civilian goodwill mission to the U.S. explain the May Military Revolution at a news conference in Washington, June 21. They are from left Rev. Kyung Jik Han, Minister of Seoul's Yongnak Church, Publisher Doo Sun Choi of the Dong-A Ilbo, Dr. Helen Kim, President of Ewha Women's University, and Ambassador to U.S. Il Kwon Chung.

The Korean Government dispatched five goodwill missions July 1, to explain the nature of the military revolution, obtain international understanding and support, and promote closer economic and cultural ties.

These missions went to friendly nations including the 16 that fought in the Korean War.

A mission headed by Ambassador to Washington Il Kwon Chung visited 21 nations in the Americas. A second, headed by Ambassador to Saigon Duk Shin Choi covered 15 countries in South-east Asia. A third headed by Ambassador to Ankara Tchi Chang Yun, visited 12 Mideast nations. A fourth, headed by Ambassador to London Yong Shik Kim toured 17 European nations. And a fifth, led by Ambassador to Taipei Sun Yup Paik covered 19 African countries. The missions were warmly received and were highly successful.

The Government earlier sent to the U.S. a civilian goodwill mission to win support for the revolutionary government. It included Dr. Helen Kim, President of Ewha Women's University, Doo Sun Choi, Publisher of Dong-A Ilbo, and Dr. Kyung Jik Han, minister of Seoul's Yongnak Church.



Ambassador Il Kwon Chung (extreme right) and Maj. Gen. Young Soo Yu talk with Admiral Arleigh Burke, former U.S. Chief of Naval Operations, July 6.

Korean goodwill mission visits Japanese Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda, (third from left) July 5. From left are: Korea University Professor Joon Yup Kim, Marine Colonel Nam Chul Cho, Ikeda, and Ambassador Duk Shin Choi, the head of the mission.

Ambassador Sun Yup Paik, Chief of the Korean Goodwill Mission touring Africa, awards Ulchi Medal to Commandant Jan Blaauw of the Republic of South Africa, August 24. Commandant Blaauw commanded South Africa's "Flying Cheetah" air squadron in the Korean War.



CULTURE



Three beauties from Asian nations display native costumes at Long Beach, California, July 20. Participants in the Miss International contest are (from left) Miss Atsuko Kyoto of Japan, Miss Ok Ja Lee of Korea and Miss Dolly Ma of Free China.

The Hankuk Ilbo and its sister newspaper the Korea Times co-sponsored the annual Miss Korea contest for 1962. Of ten semi-finalists, each representing a Province, including Seoul, two runners-up were selected in addition to Miss Korea for 1962.

Miss Yang Hi Suh, the 1962 Miss Korea (Miss Truth) represented the Republic of Korea at the Miss Universe contest at Miami Beach July 14, and was selected as one of the 15 semi-finalists.

Miss Ok Ja Lee, (Miss Goodness), meanwhile, participated in the Miss International contest at Long Beach, California, July 20.

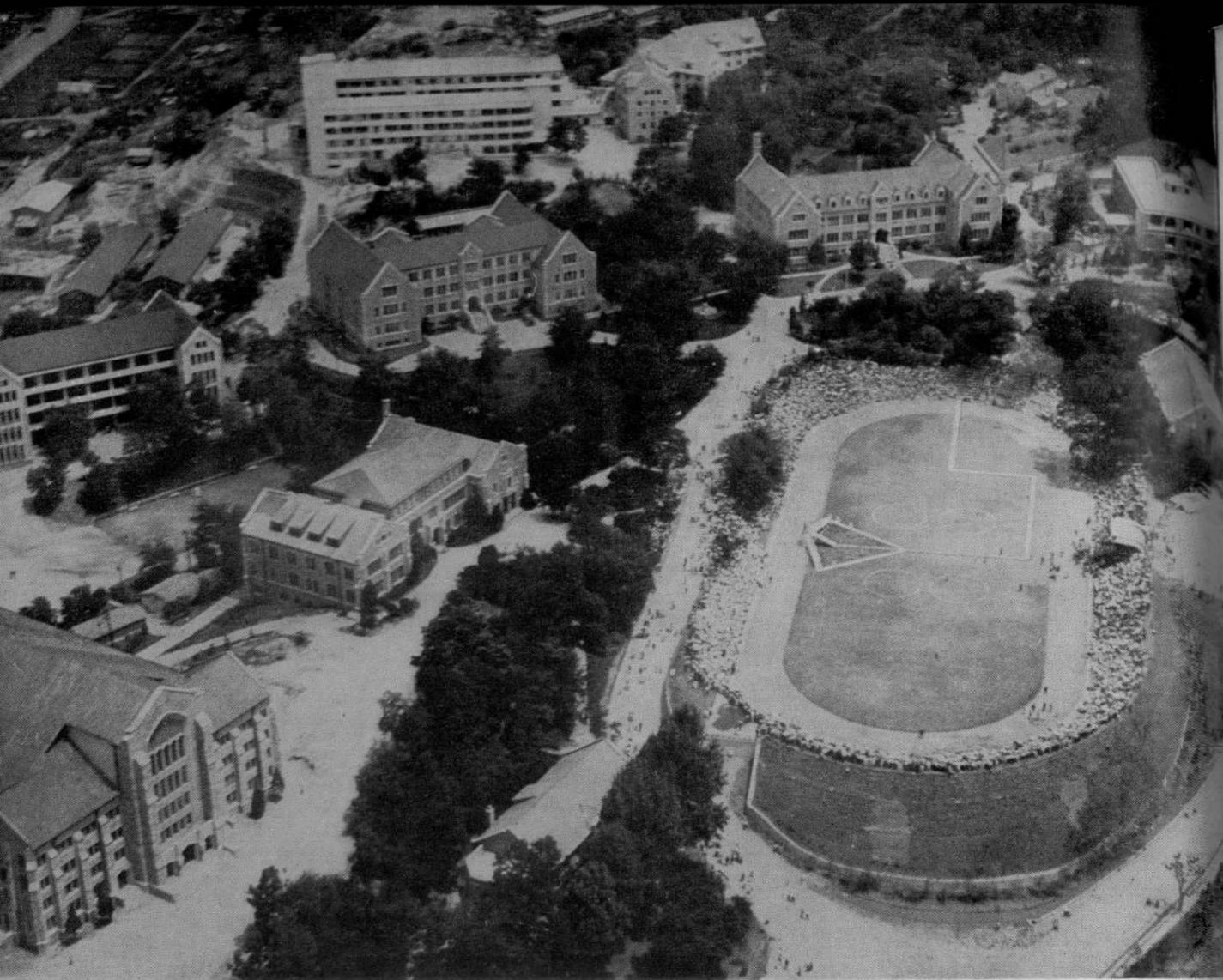
MISS KOREA

Fifteen contestants were selected as Miss Universe semi-finalists. Shown second from right, front row, is Miss Korea, Yang Hi Suh.





Miss Korea for 1962 (seated) and two runners-up pose together after being crowned June 18. From left are Miss (Beauty) Chang Ae Hyun, Miss Korea (Truth) Yang Hi Suh, and Miss (Goodness) Ok Ja Lee.



Ewha Women's University.

EWHA WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Traditional folk dance, "Kang Kang Su Wol Lae", performed at the May Queen coronation.



Miss In Sook Choi, the 1961 May Queen.



EDUCATION

On May 31, Ewha Women's University in Seoul celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding in 1886. The founder of the University was an American missionary, Mrs. Mary F. Scranton. The School was granted college status in 1910.

Today, Ewha University consists of seven colleges: Liberal Arts and Sciences, Music, Fine Arts, Medicine, Pharmacology, Law and Political Science, and Education. There is also a Graduate School. With an enrollment of more than 8,000 students, Ewha is the largest women's university in the world. The University is presently headed by President Helen Kim, an educator of international renown.



UPPER: Home economics students in design class.
LOWER: Fine Arts students at work.

Each year a "Queen" is selected and crowned by students and faculty members.





"THE CARTER"

This is the story of a 50 year old penniless carter, a widower with four children who supports his family with a meagre day to day existence.

The father's (Chun-sam Ha) ambition is to see that his eldest son (Su-op) becomes a lawyer. The young man studies hard but fails in his bar examinations for three consecutive years.

The eldest daughter (Ok-ne) is a mute. She is married but is frequently driven out by her husband and this hurts the father. Another daughter (Ok-hi) falls into bad company, while the youngest son (Dae-op)—a high school student — is at the mercy of bully-boys.

One day, Chun-sam has a chance to converse with a widowed housemaid at the home of his horse-owner and comes to like her. A clerk working for the same man is likewise attracted to the housemaid and frequently calls her and gives her money. Nevertheless, she is only interested in Chun-sam. The jilted clerk,

jealous with rage, tries to blackmail Chun-sam by forcing him to repay his debt immediately.

After again failing his bar examination, Su-op tells his father that he would gladly become a carter. Chun-sam of course is furious and sends him away. He looks for a job, while Ok-hi flirts around. Ok-ne, the eldest daughter, meanwhile, commits suicide, because she is rejected by her husband.

Days pass, and one day Chun-sam has his leg broken in an accident. The boss shows no sympathy, instead tells him to return the horse. Hearing this, Su-op hurries to the horse-owner, and pleads with him not to sell the horse. The son persuades the owner that he will gladly work in the place of his father. The owner ridicules this and is determined to sell the horse anyway. On his way home, the son meets Kim the clerk, who is about to take away the horse, because the father is unable to repay his debts. Su-op begs, but all is in vain.

A Korean Film, "The Carter" was awarded the "Silver Bear Prize" at the 11th Berlin International Film Festival June 23.

The motion picture drama was produced by Hwa Ryong Lee and directed by Dae Jin Kang, and was chosen as an outstanding dramatic film. Sung Ho Kim, awarded the "Best Actor" prize twice in the Asian Film Festivals at Tokyo and Manila, played the leading role.

The film depicts the life of a typical Korean lower class family.

Dae Jin Kang, a promising new director in Korean filmdom, directed the motion picture story of "Pak Subang" (What a Man Park) for which the 'Best Actor' prize was awarded at the 8th Annual Asian Motion Picture Film Festival at Manila.

Korean Film Wins Award at Berlin Film Festival

Finally, in desperation, Su-op goes to Chang-su (the son of the clerk), explains everything and asks him for a loan. Chang-su who is in love with Ok-hi, and a long time friend of Su-op, readily offers him the money without the knowledge of his father.

At this stage, Chun-sam returns the horse to the owner, dragging his broken leg. The housemaid, meanwhile, secretly buys the horse with the money she had saved and returns the horse to Chun-sam. The father and son are elated to find the horse, back in the stable upon their return.

A few days later, the owner of the horse tells

Chun-sam what actually happened. They all go out to meet the housemaid, but it is too late, for she has already disappeared.

Then comes the happy occasion when Su-op successfully passes his bar examinations. The housemaid re-appears and unexpectedly holds Su-op's hands. From far away, Ok-hi and Dae-op come running to congratulate. A new hope rises in the long distressed family of the carter as Su-op asks the housemaid to become their mother. The whole family walk home hand in hand, preceded by the horse-cart.



KOREAN TALENT ABROAD



Tong Il (Tony) Han at the piano.



Pablo Casals, the world renowned cellist, embraces Tong Il (Tony) Han in admiration of the latter's performance in Puerto Rico, April 3, 1959.

MUSIC

Tong Il (Tony) Han, a 19 year old pianist from Korea, scored another success when he was enthusiastically acclaimed by the public and critics alike for his performance with the Chicago City Symphony Orchestra August 2. Appearing with major Symphonic Orchestras in the United States, including the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, he has recently completed a two-month performance tour of the U.S.

The success story of this Korean prodigy has strong international flavor. During the Korean war, the Hans fled from north Korea, where his father was a tympanist. Later Tong Il was discovered by the personnel of the U.S. Fifth Air Force, then stationed in Korea. Lt. Gen. Samuel E. Anderson, then Commanding General of the U.S. Fifth Air Force sponsored a "Help-Tony" fund raising campaign to purchase a piano for him and later on send him to the Julliard School of Music in New York in 1954.

His American debut was made in 1957 when he entered the nationwide American High School Students' Musical contest, sponsored by the Washington National Symphony Orchestra. Following his debut, Tong Il Han has performed with many leading American orchestras and made frequent TV appearances.

His specialization at Julliard is piano, but he is also studying conducting. His ambition is to conduct a great symphonic orchestra.

HARVARD VOCAL GROUP

The visiting Harvard Glee Club, a 60 voice male chorus, presented three performances during their five day good-will visit to Seoul from July 11. One of the most popular parts of their concerts was a rendition of the Korean folk song "Arirang" which they learned in a very limited time.

During their stay in the capital, the sixty members led by Conductor Elliot Forbes divided into 30 groups of two members, each staying with a Korean host family to observe Korean home life. Some Korean hosts, mindful of their American guests, provided them with modified Korean food, while other families gave their blue eyed guests a chance to sit cross-legged on the floor in typical Korean fashion. The response summed up by one of the members, "I see that the Koreans are less formal, and more relaxed. It is really very restful to stay in a Korean home."



Conductor E. Forbes



Upper: Members of the Harvard Glee Club present a concert at Ewha Women's University auditorium, July 13.

Lower: The visiting choral group members are entertained with a traditional 'nine-drum' folk dance at Korea House.

PANMUNJOM A WAR OF WORDS

At Panmunjom, thirty five miles north of Seoul, the Free World meets the Communist enemy in a constant tension-filled cold war engagement.

An Armistice signed eight years ago was supposed to last 90 days at a minimum and 180 days at the maximum. It has now become the longest-lived truce in modern history, if not in all the annals of mankind. In reality this is no truce at all, because the Communists have never observed it—not from the very moment of its signing.

Today, on a barren hillside, exactly in the middle of a 4000 meter-wide no-man's land between the two opposing fronts, a dozen quonset huts are situated. The central one is the main area of this unique war.

There in the center of the hut is a large conference table, and right through the center of this table runs the armistice line.

It is over this table that seemingly endless volleys of charges and countercharges were, and still are, exchanged between the two five-man delegations seated across the invisible but inviolable demarcation line.

The bombs and shells hurled at each other over the table frequently include such highly explosive terminology as slander, deception, fabrication, intrusion, distortion, espionage and outrageous charges.

Almost habitually, the Communist puppet delegation repeats its

stereotyped charge that the UNC is preparing a new war and blocking peaceful unification of Korea.

While their brass are desperately engaged in propaganda tirades inside, a horde of north Korean "reporters" busy themselves outside the conference building. They toil

UNC and Communist components of the Joint Observation Team meet to investigate a typical fabricated Communist charge.



Kim Il Sung's goose-stepping North Korean MPs.



On the march at Panmunjom-U.S. Military Police pass North Korean guards.

to brainwash South Korean newsmen, all in vain.

Occasionally, "the cold-war" erupts into violent fist-fights and scuffles, as on one occasion when Communist newspapermen and guards attacked a group of South Korean newspapermen and UNC guards.

While the two opposing forces are thus engaged in a war of words, an important factor for maintenance of the ceasefire remains buried in obscurity — the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC). The NNSC was set up by the Armistice Agreement to make sure that neither side built up its military strength above the pre-armistice level. Due to the presence on the Commission of representatives of Poland, and Czechoslovakia, the Commission was unable to function, and the reds constantly violated every portion of the Armistice Agreement. As a result, Communist armed strength has tremendously increased, and the United Nations Command was obliged to take steps to offset threatened Communist military supremacy.

Eight years after the signing of the Armistice Agreement, the Communist aggressors and the Free World defenders still face each other across the 4000-meter-wide and 151-mile long buffer zone running across Korea in an uneasy, armed truce, marred by a continuous series of Communist provoked "incidents."



Upper: A Communist guard frantically waves his cap in front of binoculars in an attempt to conceal illegal fortifications inside the Demilitarized Zone.

Lower: American soldier seen retaliating during fist fight and scuffles with Reds at Panmunjom.



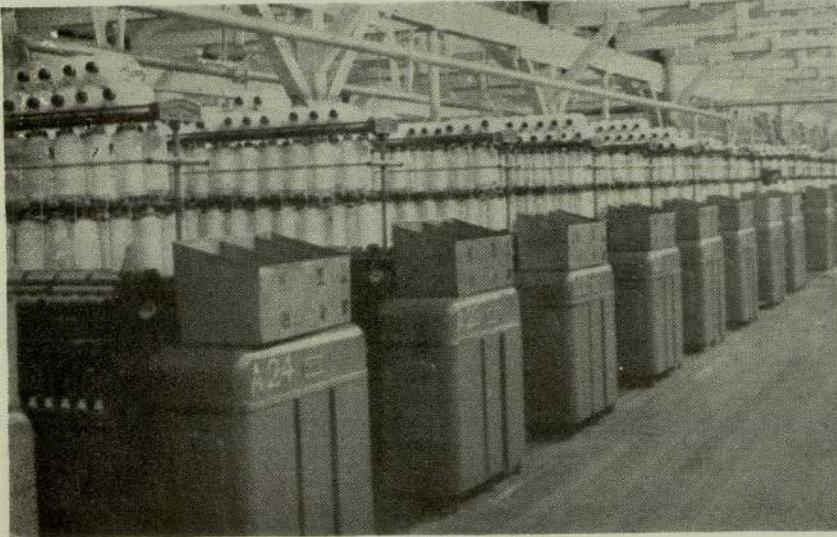
TAI HAN TEXTILE CO., LTD.

133, 2-ka, Namdaimoon-ro, Choong-ku, Seoul, Korea
Tel. 2-4561-64, 8720
Mills: Suwon, Taegu

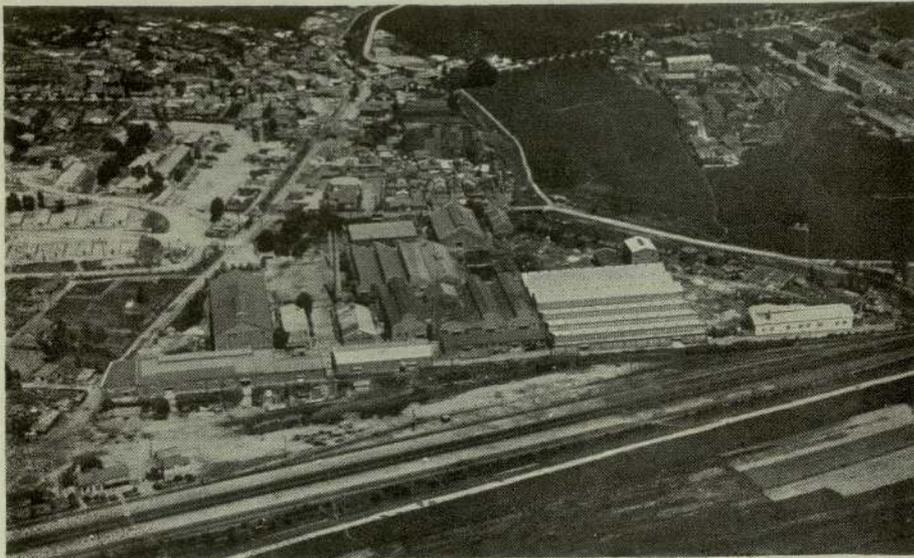
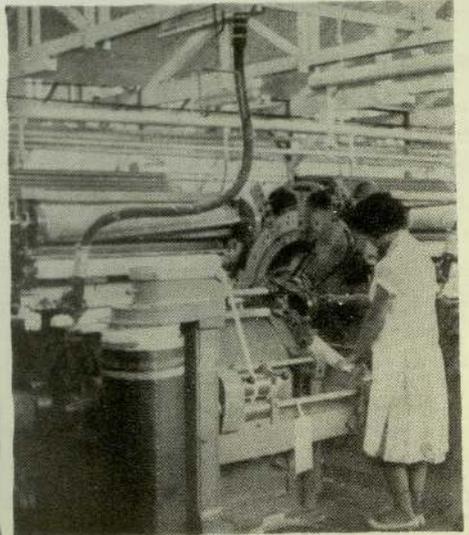
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Bird's eye view of the
Shiheung Factory,

Tai Han Electric Wire Co., Ltd.

The PVC & PE covering plant

at Shiheung Factory.

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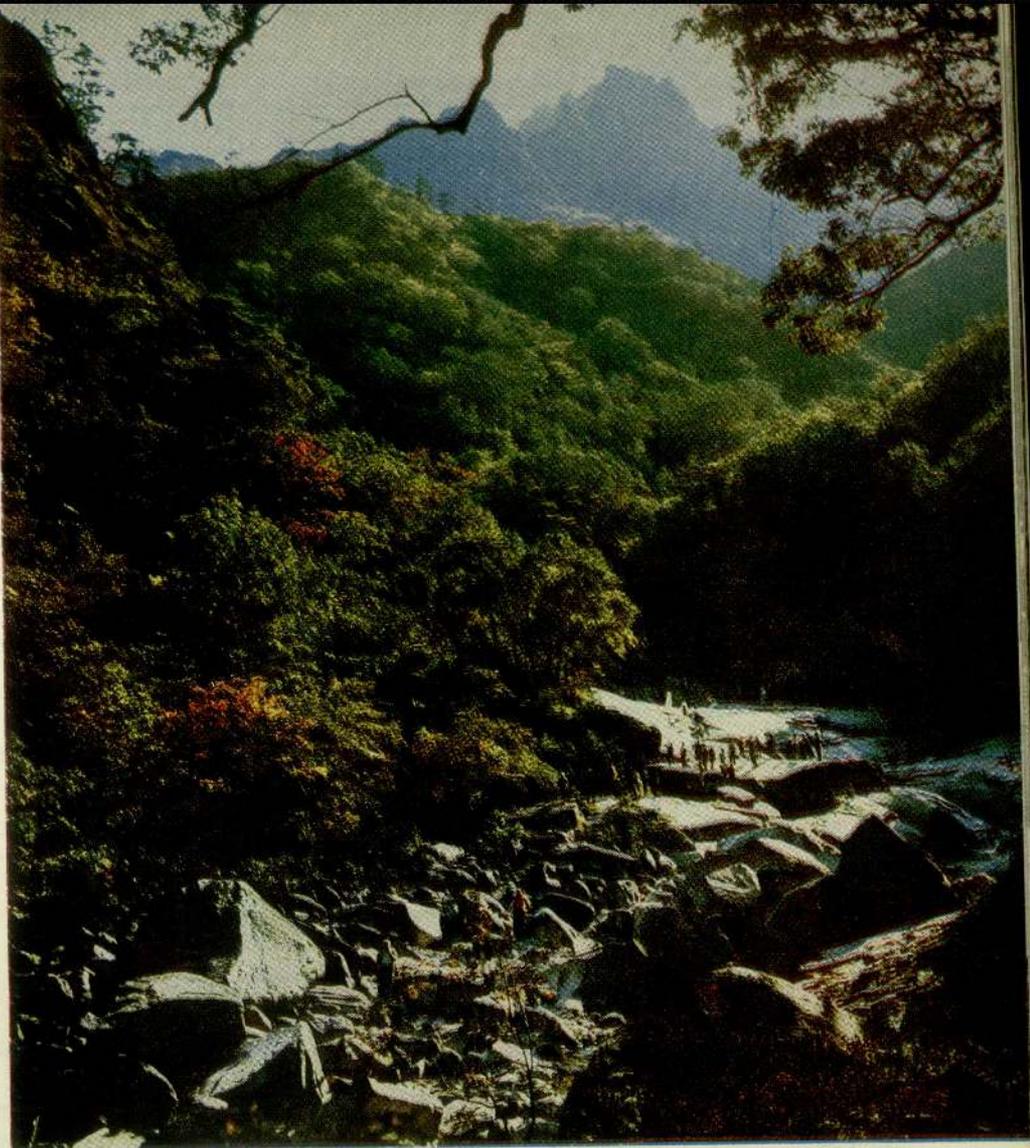
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Tourism Section

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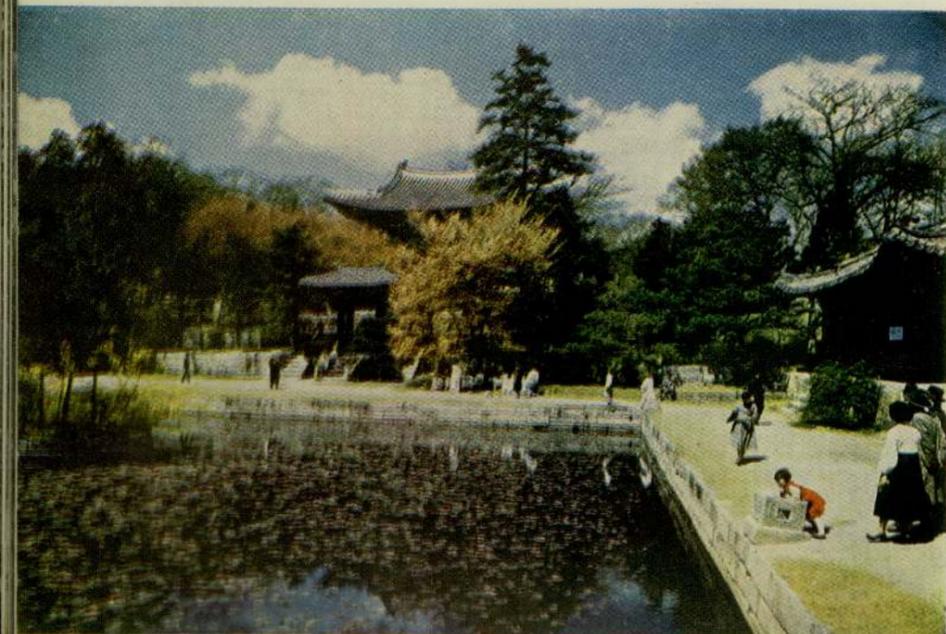




Kyunghoe-ru Pavilion in Kyungbok Palace



Seoul as seen from Duksoo Palace.



Secret Gardens, Changduk Palace.

COLORFUL SEOUL

TOURISM

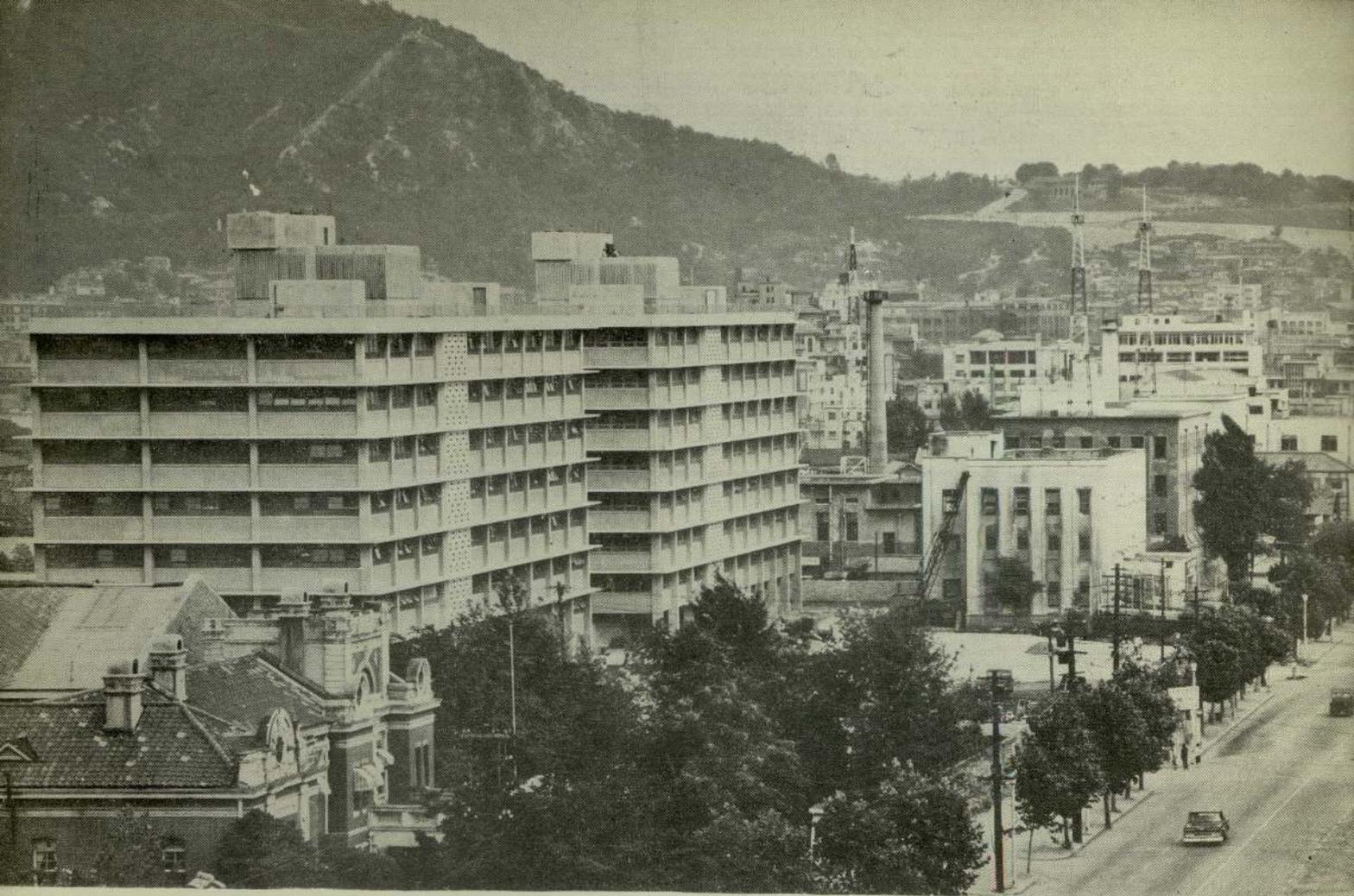


'Nine Drum Dance', a Korean folk dance.

Photos by: K. M. Lee

Kayakeum, (a nine-string instrument) concert at "Korea House."

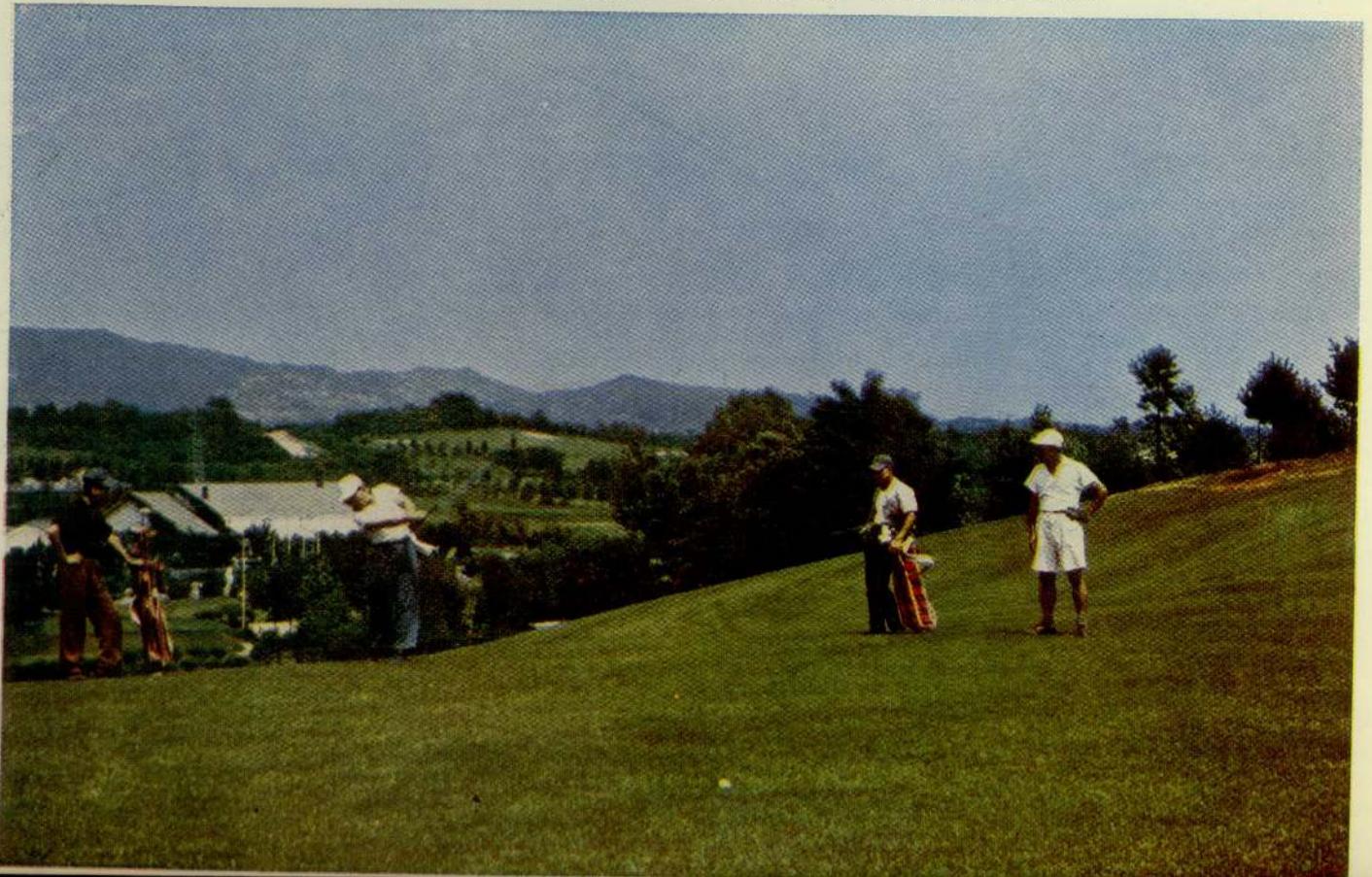




Sejong-no Avenue in Seoul. At left: Government offices nearing completion.

In and Around the Capital

Many foreign residents of the capital enjoy their weekends at the Seoul Country Club. The 18-hole golf course is located seven miles east of downtown Seoul.





To the right, the new Municipal Citizens' Hall.

SCENERY

As autumn leaves begin to turn yellow, brown and red in thickly wooded areas, the nation's Capital City becomes a mecca for tourists and transients.

Few places in Korea offer so many subjects for the photographer, whether professional or amateur.

The coming weeks present an excellent opportunity for foreigners to visit or revisit many scenic places in and around the ancient capital.

Founded over 500 years ago, the capital has innumerable palaces, fortresses, temples, historical remains and luxuriant gardens.

Travellers may find many varied attractions, for aside from the picturesque beauty of Seoul, countless remnants of past ages exist in and round the Capital City. Many landscapes have remained unchanged through the years.

Seoul City today is continually adding something of old and new to its skyline, symbolic of Reconstruction and Renovation as is evident in almost every section of the Metropolis.

Namdae-mun or South Gate, four centuries older than the Arc de Triomphe, and only one of numerous national treasures, is being repaired and renovated.

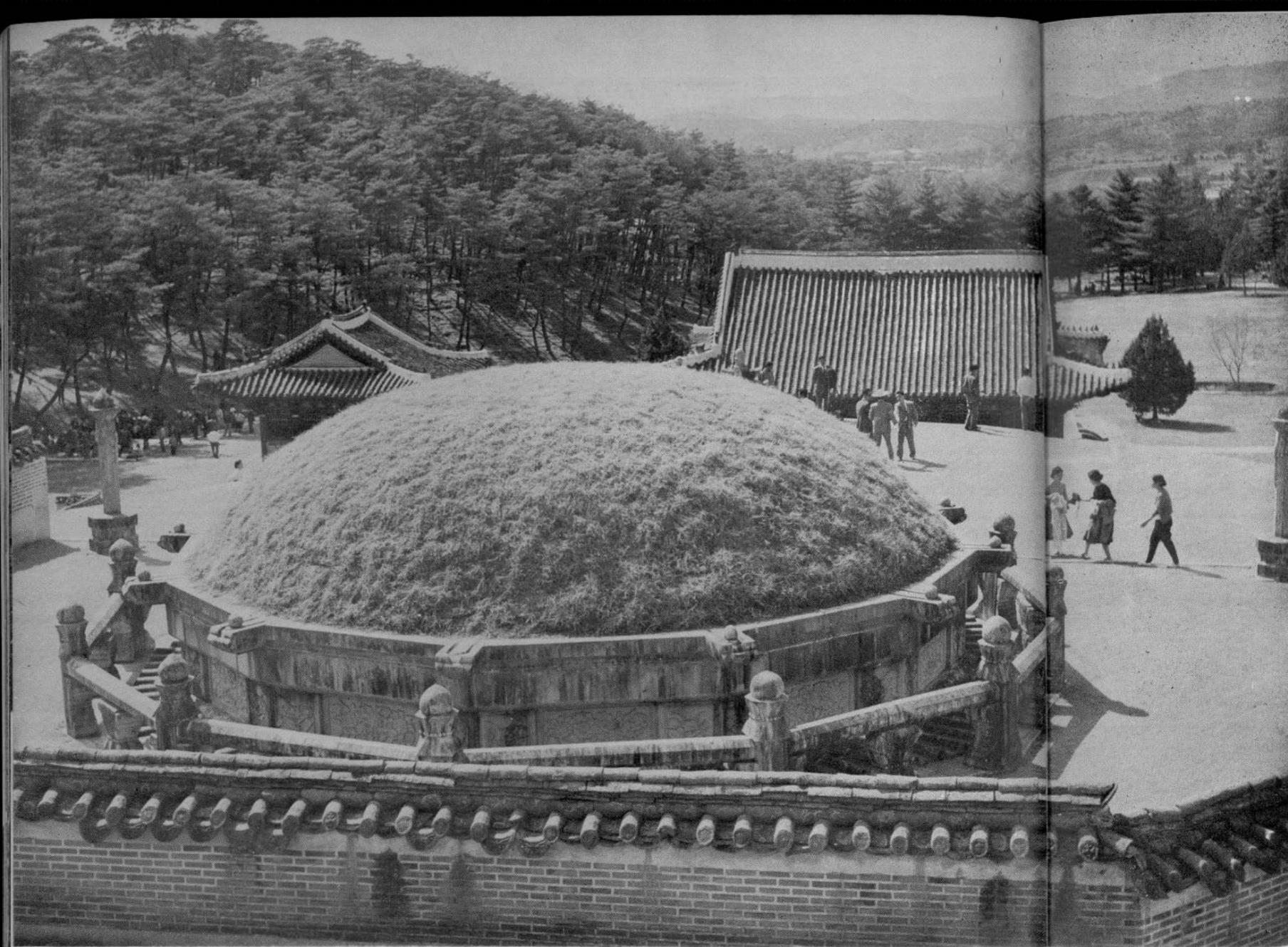
The Korea Tourist Bureau, a non-profit foundation and a Government backed organization, extends its services to travelers to and from Korea in cooperation with the Tourism Section of the Ministry of

Transportation and many travel agencies abroad. It provides information about transportation facilities, conducts sightseeing tours, accepts hotel reservation, furnishes railway and airline tickets and all matters of tourist interest and convenience.

Seoul City is fast coming up to the tempo of other great world capitals. Yet the bustling activities, which epitomize the new spirit have not destroyed the cultural heritage of the past, which blends harmoniously with the new Korea in this transitional period.



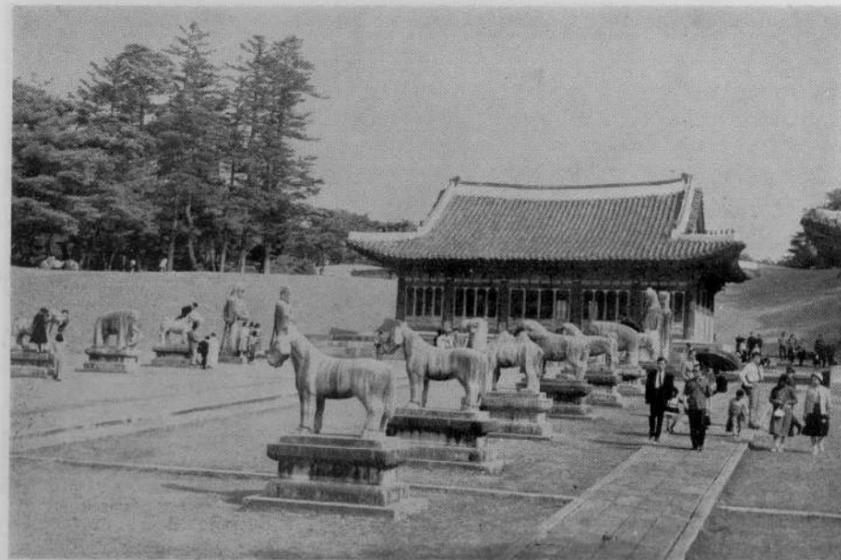
Foreigners shopping in downtown Seoul



Hyangwon-jung (Pavilion of Far Reaching Fragrance) in Kyungbok Palace

KOREA HOUSE, a service and hospitality center, which has been effective in bringing the foreign community — especially United Nations servicemen — into friendly contact with Korean culture and people.

As a medium of the people-to-people approach to international understanding, Korea House has created worldwide respect, admiration and friendship for Korea and the Korean people. Recently, the 100,000th servicemen entered its gate.



**KEUMGOK NUNG
(ROYAL TOMBS)**

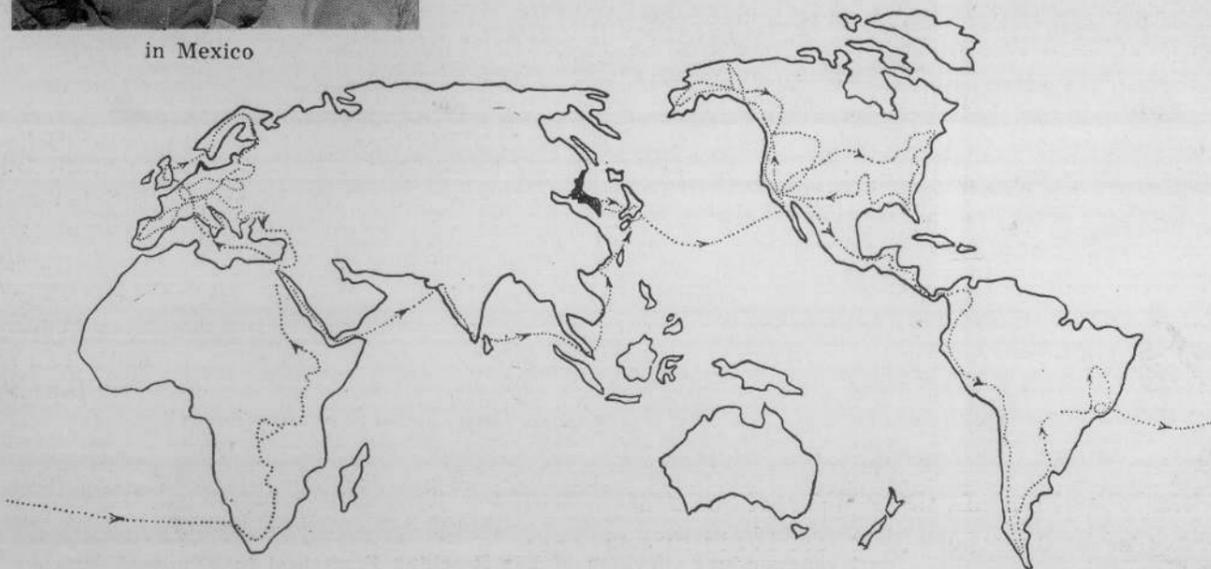
Seoul is not only a tourist mecca, crammed with sights, but also is the hub of an area rich in scenic beauty. Keumgok nung is an excellent picnic site. It is renowned for huge pines and guarded by stone sentinels and animals.





in Mexico

KIM CHAN SAM, THE ROUND-THE-WORLD KOREAN TRAVELER



Chan Sam Kim, a thirty five year old male high school geography teacher, returned to Korea on June 22, after two fruitful years of touring the five continents by car and by foot.

Kim visited 59 countries in all — from Alaska to the southern tip of Africa—to obtain first-hand observation of the world. His one ambition was to fulfil his life-long dream as a geography student — to go to places which he had read about.

KOREA PHOTO NEWS is pleased to print his personal greetings to the people of the countries he visited, as an expression of thanks for their kindness, assistance and unforgettable friendship.

Kim said, "My recent round-the-world travel was the most stimulating and exciting experience of my life. The experience was all the more exciting because I am a devoted student of geography.

"The frontiers of the Alaskan border—the surprisingly modern life of the Eskimo people — the sincere and diligent Americans — the passionate love of life of the Latin American — these were all sources of inspiration and wonder.

"The intensity of the French people, the passionate pride of the Spaniards, — these were some of the fine national traits which impressed me so greatly. Likewise, the burning desire of the Africans for independence has drawn my sympathy as a country once similarly subjugated. The friendliness of the Arabian people is still most warmly remembered.

"Having seen and learned a great deal during my travels abroad, I sincerely hope that this knowledge gained through my friends will be utilized for the good of Korea and our friends as well.

"Recently a Seoul leading daily newspaper, the Dong-A Ilbo, carried some articles about my travels and this is being read by many interested readers all over the country. I also plan to hold a photographic exhibit and conduct lectures on my travels in major cities of Korea. As a student of geography I plan to write a book of my experiences as well.

"May I extend my sincerest appreciation to all who were so helpful and courteous during my travels and wish them health and happiness."



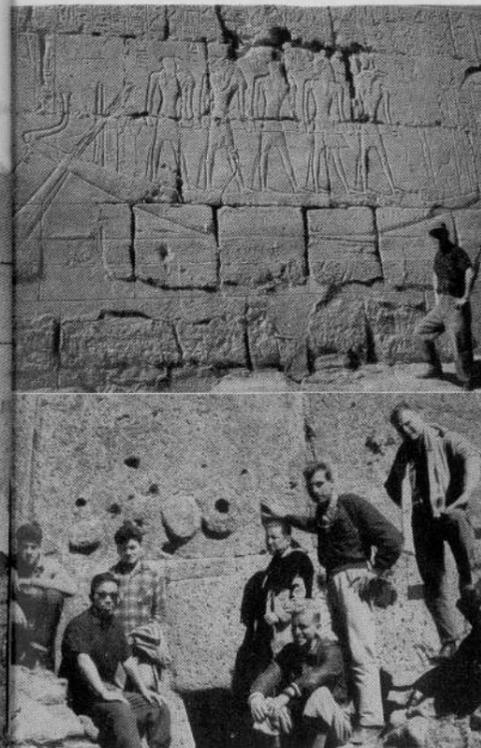
In front of a Syrian house



By an Alaskan totem-pole



Beside the Pantheon, Greece

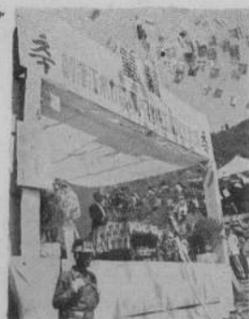


UPPER: Under an Egyptian mural
LOWER: In front of an Inca remain, Peru



With English alpinists

Korea Electric Company



Because the nation's electrical business was separately managed by one generation and two distribution companies, many technical contributions and managerial difficulties existed.

Although this was duly recognized by previous governments, merger of the three companies was delayed due to futile arguments concerning proper procedures. While time was wasted, management became more inefficient.

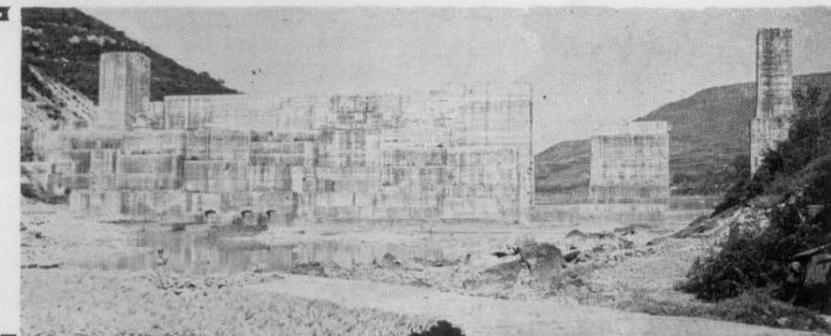
Realizing the advantages of merging the companies, the new government immediately set about accomplishing the task after the May 16 Revolution.

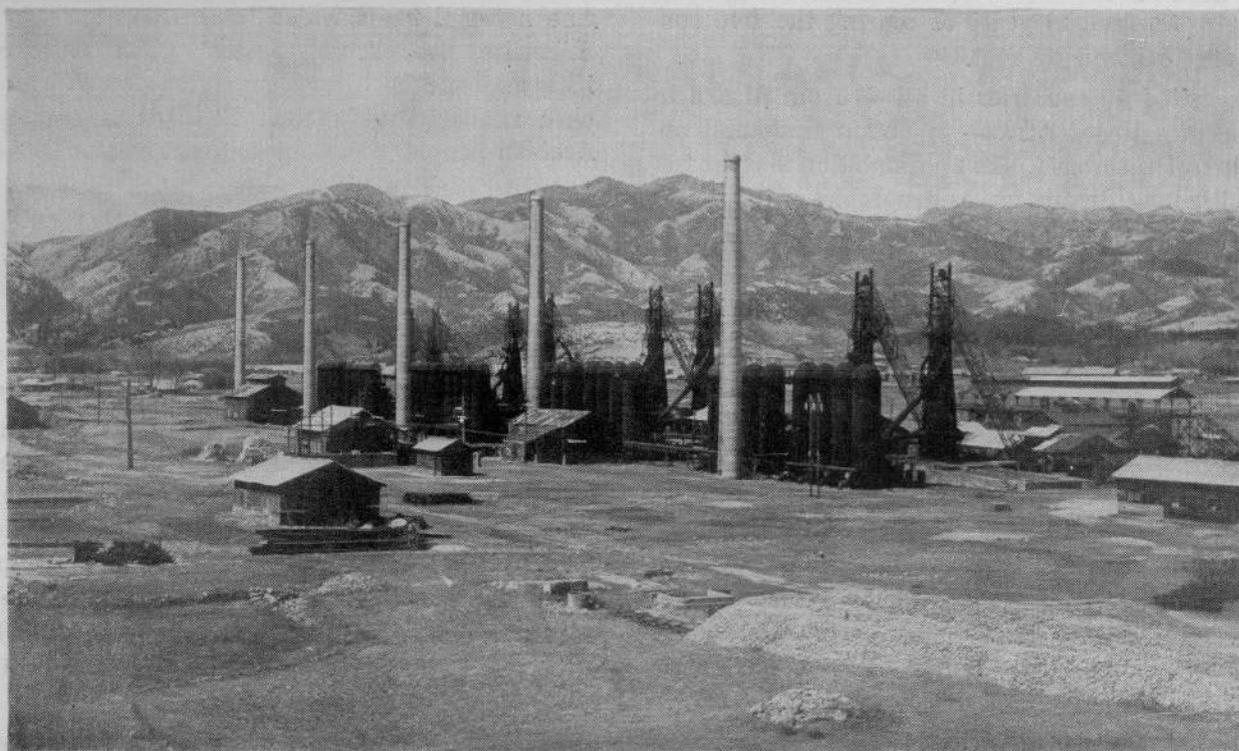
Within 20 days, the consolidation of the companies was realized. The Korea Electric Company was born out of the merger, July 1, 1961.

It is energetically eliminating inefficiency and proceeding to enhance the electrical facilities and services of the nation.

Consolidation of the three companies will result in the following:

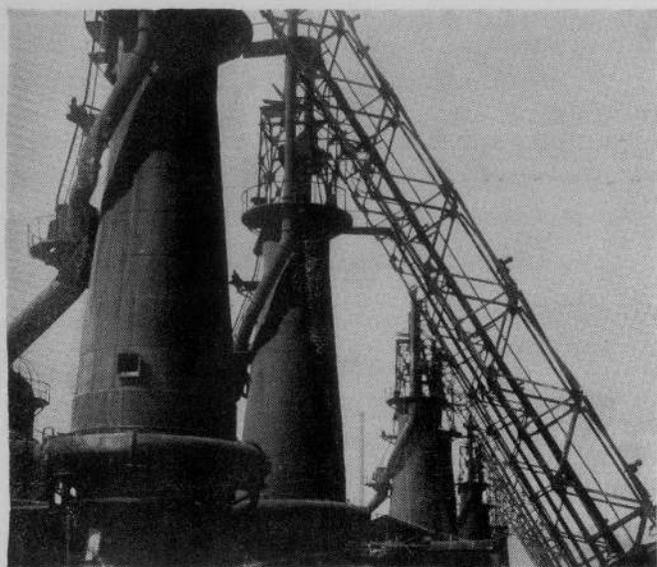
1. Curtail Expenses...
2. Improve the KEC's ability to acquire development loans...
3. Improve operational efficiency...
4. Guarantee impartial electrical distribution and service charges...
5. Protect public interest....
6. Culminate autonomy...
7. Improve civil management...
8. Increase reinvestment rates....
9. Augment services....





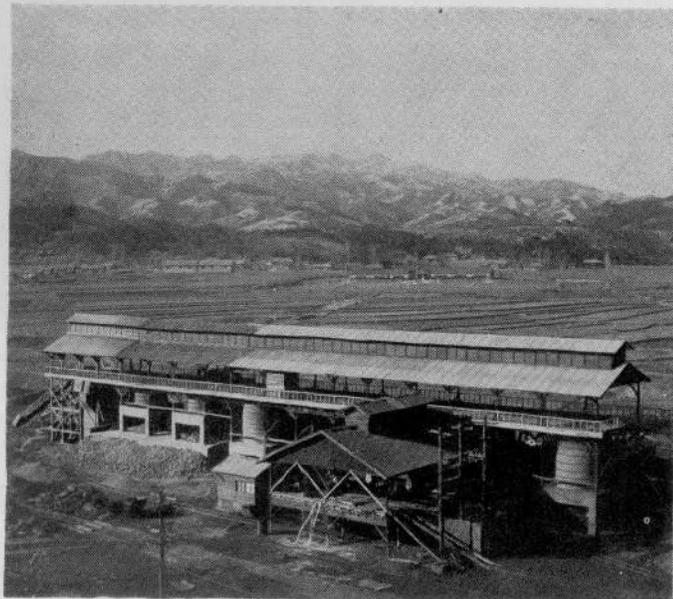
Entire View of Samhwa Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.

Samhwa Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., a key industrial company in Korea today, produces superior quality products which are in demand not only by domestic but also overseas markets.



Blast furnaces

The Company, which recently doubled its rate of operation from a nominal 20 T/D to 40 T/D, is located in Samchok-goon, Kangwon-do Province, in an area of more than 190,000 pyung. The Company boasts 8 sets of blast furnaces and many other facilities.



Roasting and sintering furnaces

Samhwa Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.

No. 16, 1-Ga, Ulchi-Ro, Choong-Ku,
SEOUL, KOREA

Plant: Samchock, Kangwon-Do

Cable Address:

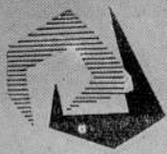
"SAMHWA STEEL" Seoul

2-0970/0972

TEL. 2-1151/1154

2-2151/2153

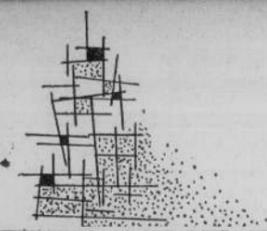
The roasting and sintering facilities, a vital part of iron manufacturing, operate at a capacity of 65 tons of pig iron per day.



INDUSTRY



NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION



The National Reconstruction Service Program was started last March to provide the unemployed with work on such projects as road and dam construction, irrigation, reforestation and urban public works.

Financed with 40 billion hwan, the program was only 18 percent underway when the military revolution took place on May 16.

Since then, the program has been given renewed impetus. In less than seven weeks, it was 54 percent finished. The Government is carrying it out to provide a basis for eventual industrialization of Korea.



President Posun Yun (third from left) Aug. 4 pushes a button marking the beginning of three construction projects in Seoul (including the Seoul-Kimpo International Airport Highway). From Left: Seoul Mayor Maj. Gen. Tai Il Yoon, Chairman Chung



Hee Park, President Yun, Premier Yo Chan Song, and U.S. Ambassador Samuel D. Berger. The road project, requiring 470,000 man-days, will help solve unemployment problems. The 1.4 billion hwan project is to be finished by July, 1962.

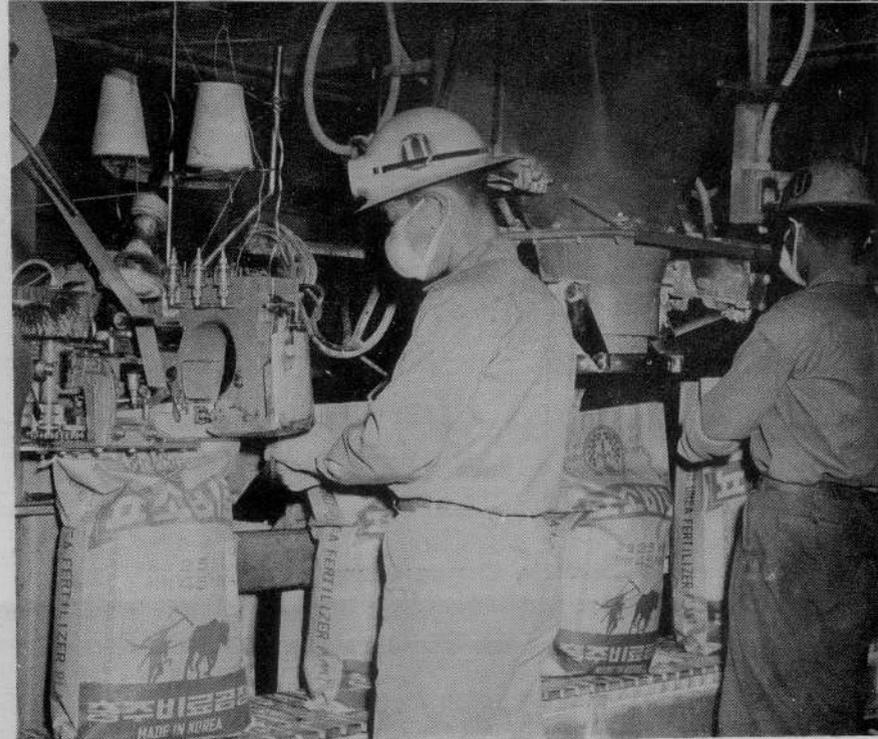
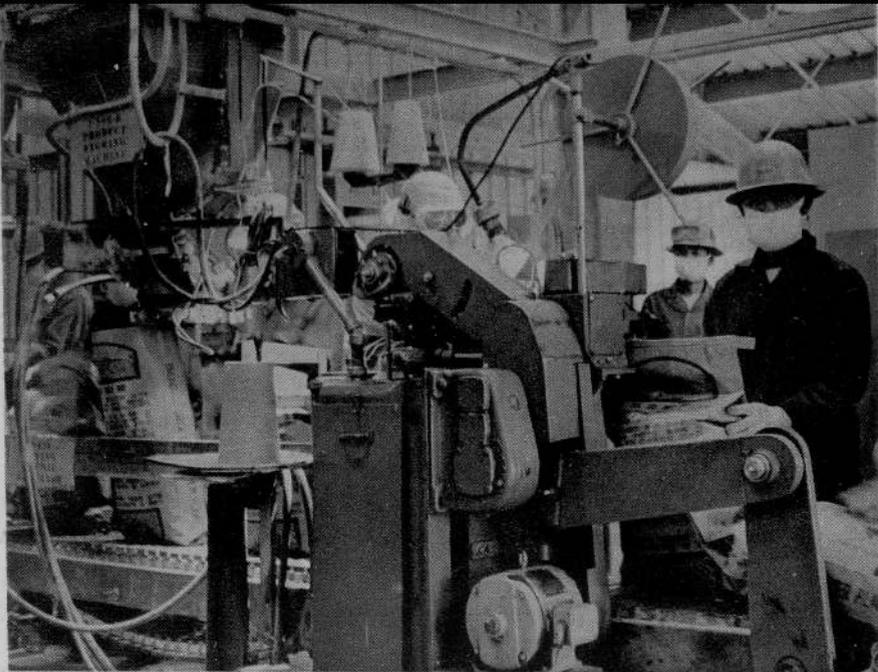


A huge tunnel, 640 meters in length, 8.5 meters in width, and 5.5 meters in height, was dedicated on Aug. 4 in Pusan. The tunnel, providing a short cut for pedestrians and vehicles alike, was constructed at a cost of 605 million hwan.

Human labor is indispensable to construction projects. Dikes are being constructed as part of the Yedang work.



Construction equipment mobilized at the Yedang Reservoir, Choong Chung Namdo.



COMPLETION OF CHUNG-JU FERTILIZER PLANT

The Korean government will save an estimated eight million dollars with completion of the Chungju Fertilizer Plant which was dedicated last April 29.

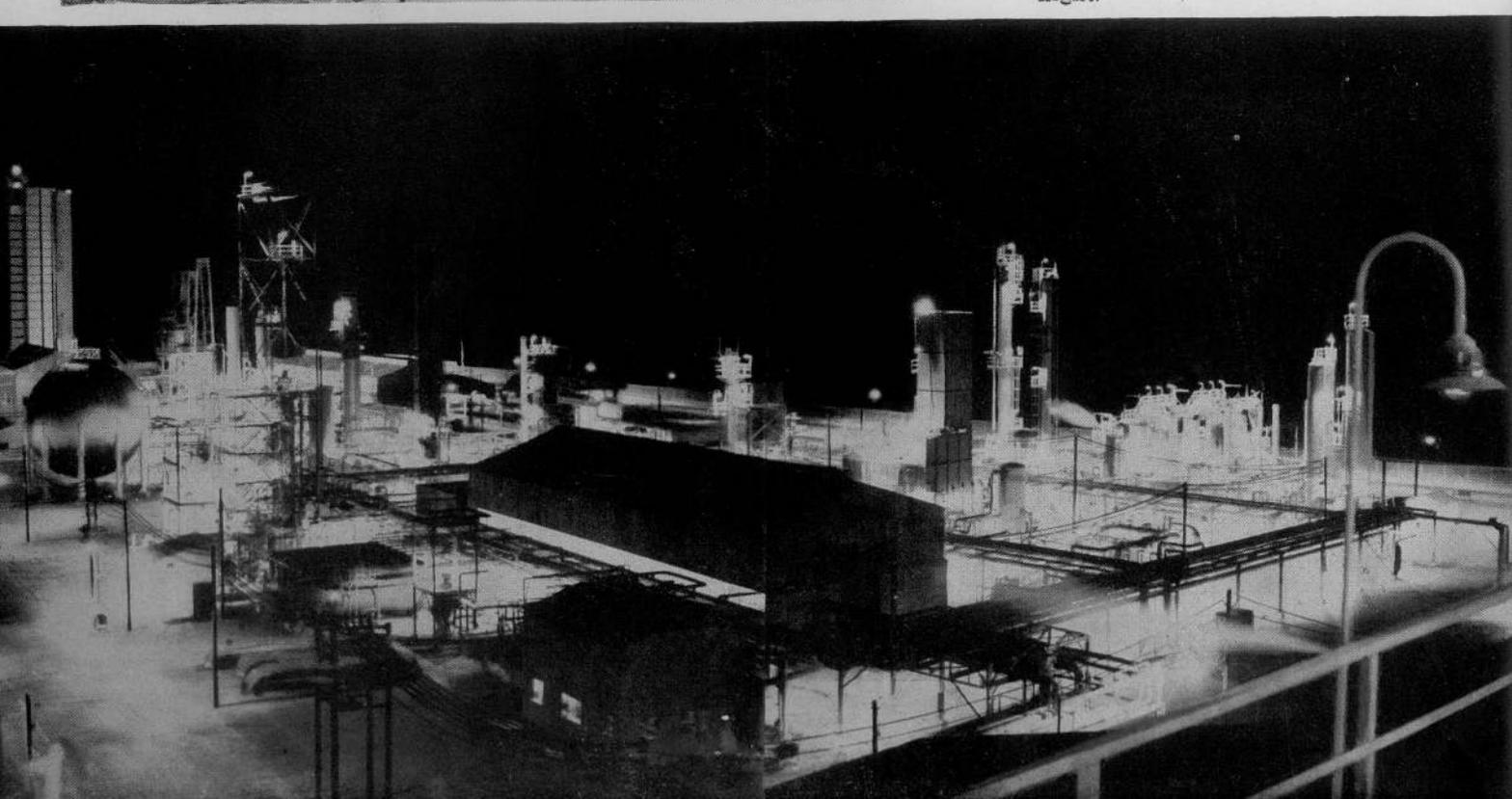
The Chungju Fertilizer Plant, in Chung Chong Pukdo (Province) was financed through joint Korea-U.S. cooperation at a total cost of 23 million dollars in US aid plus 2.75 billion Hwan.

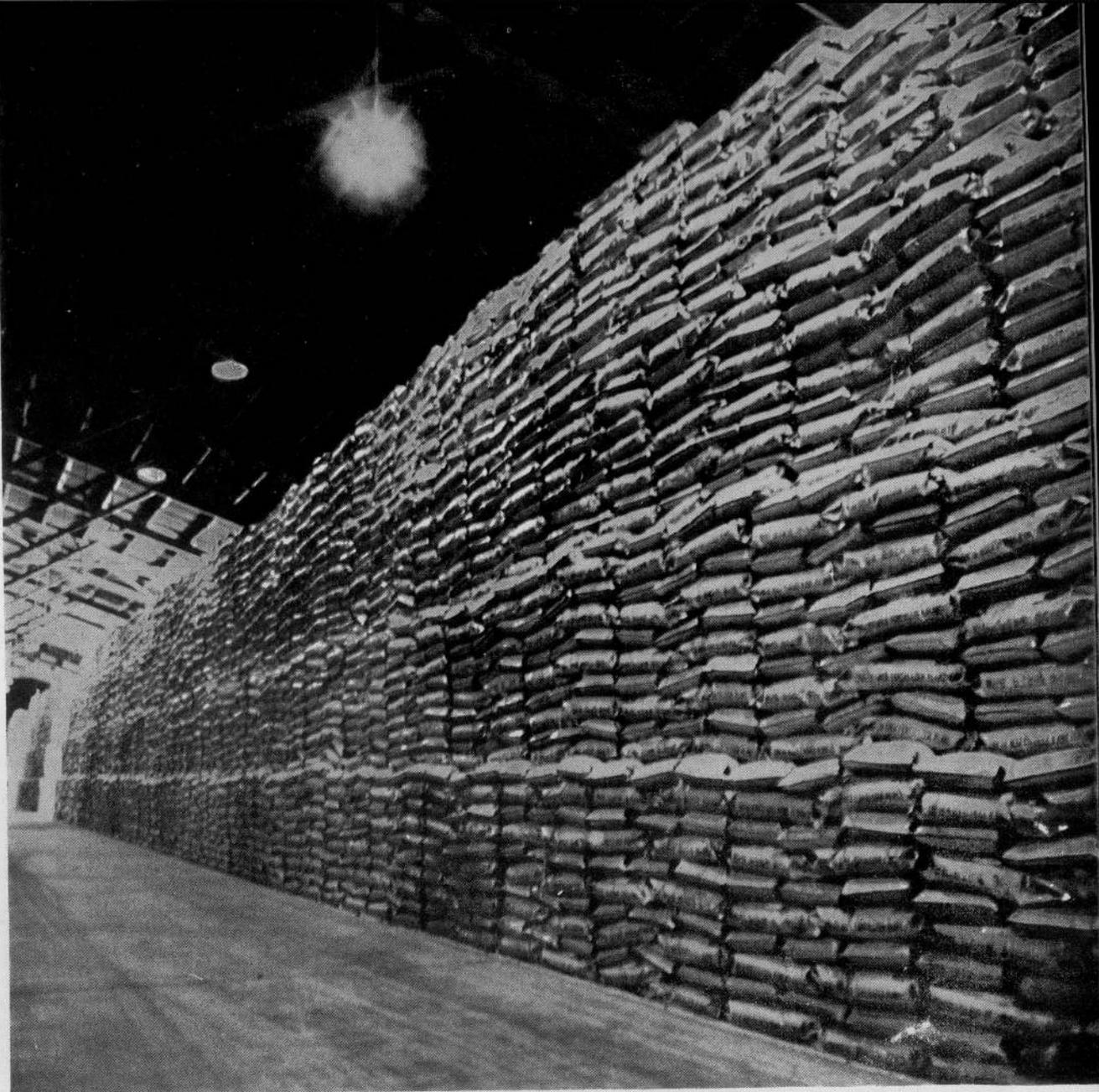
The annual production capacity of the plant is 85,000 tons of urea fertilizer — approximately one fourth of the entire national requirement.

The process is completely mechanized.

Packing is swiftly and efficiently done.

Production continues through the night.





Thousands of bags of urea fertilizer stocked at plant warehouse prior to

shipping. The plant furnishes one fourth of the nation's requirement.

Partial view of the fertilizer plant.



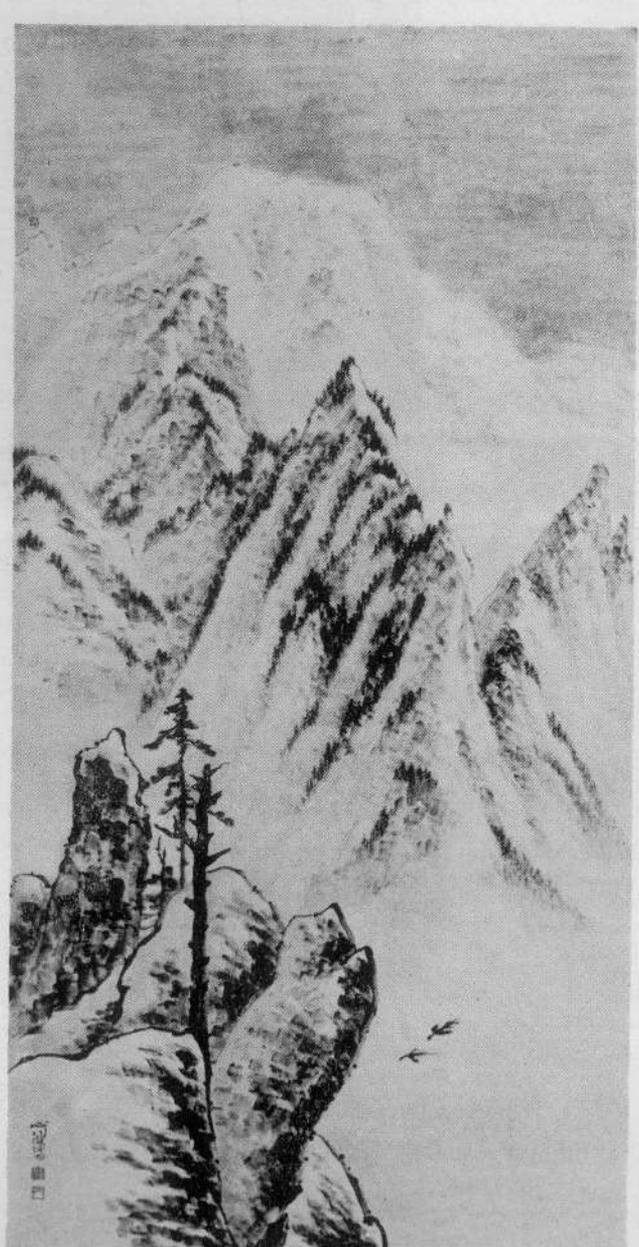
辛丑年
 素美王教書

 觀於海者難為水

Calligraphy by Chae Hyang Son



"Orchid" by Byung Jik Lee



"Winter" by Soo Hyun Noh

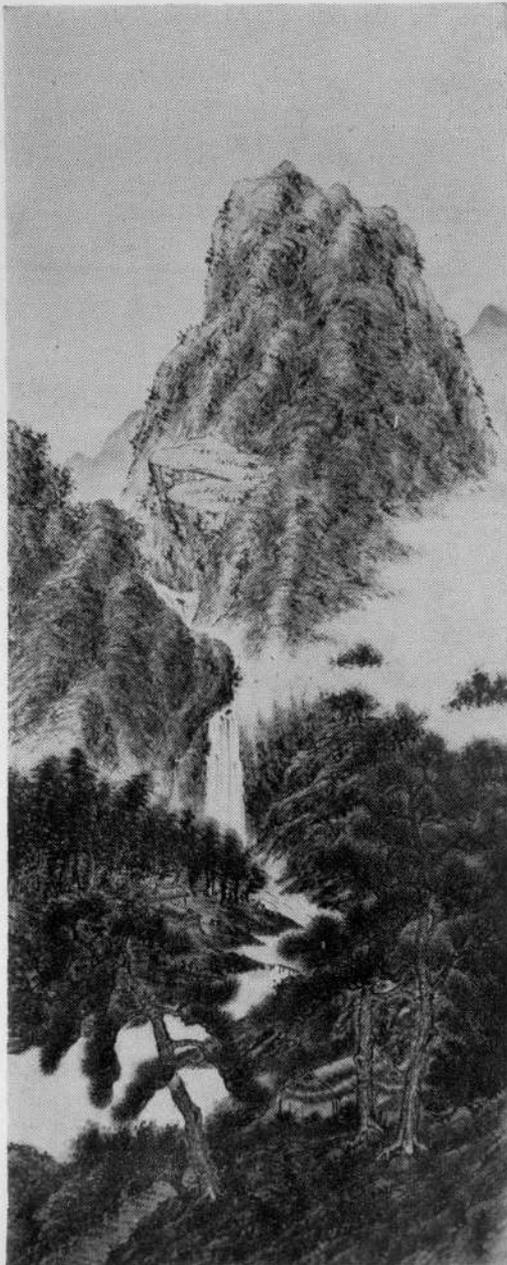


FINE ARTS

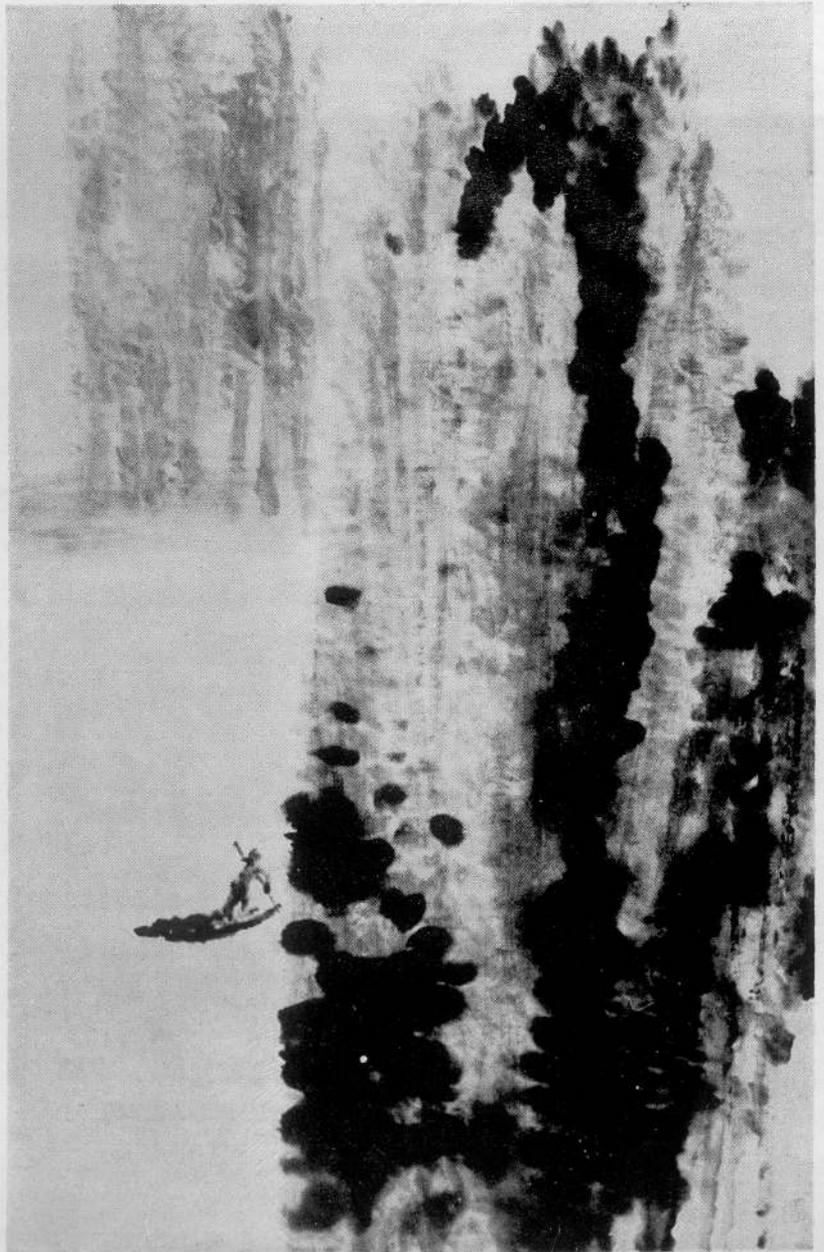
The Korean Artists Association conducted an annual summer fine arts exhibition last May at Kyungbok Palace Art Gallery. The exhibition included oils, Oriental paintings, sculpture, industrial art works, calligraphy, and architectural designs.



"Daffodils" by Sung Woo Chang



"May" by Hyun Ok Lee



"Deep Mountain" by Hi Choon Woo



Women participate in the annual Archery Contest, May 12.

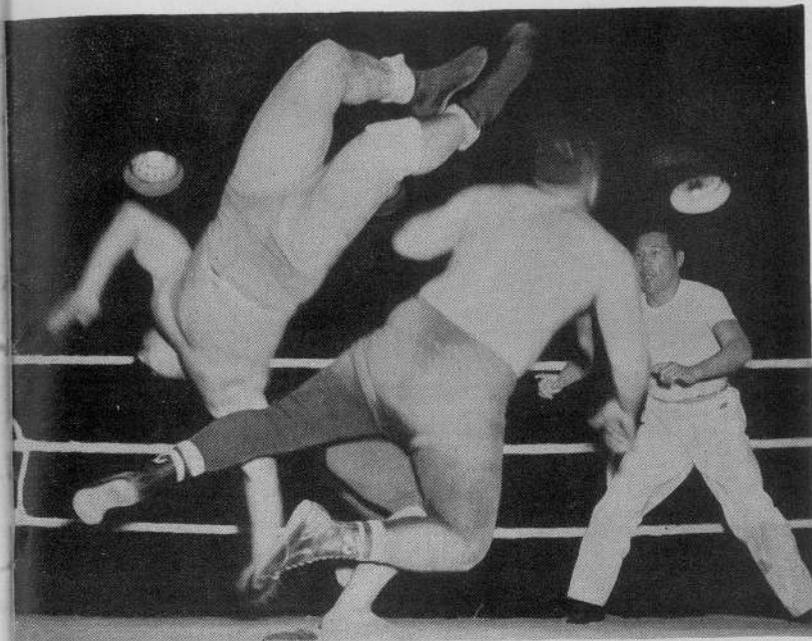


Water-polo was part of the 42nd National Athletic Meet. Photo shows the match between the Yongsan High School and the Paichai High School in Seoul, August 14.

SPORTS

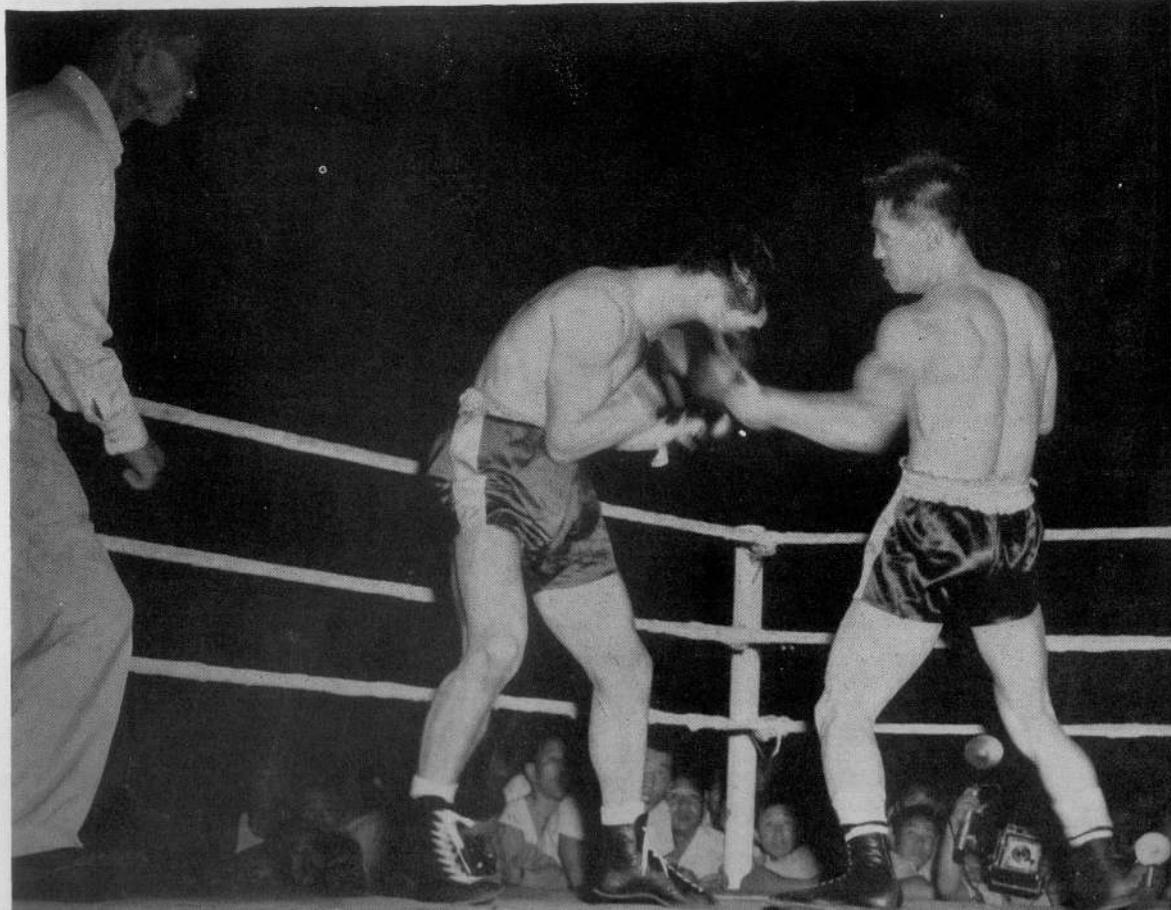


In August, the Korean High School student baseball team of Japan visited Korea for a series of goodwill matches. In Seoul, visiting Korean students defeated the Sun-rin High School Team, 3-0, August 5.



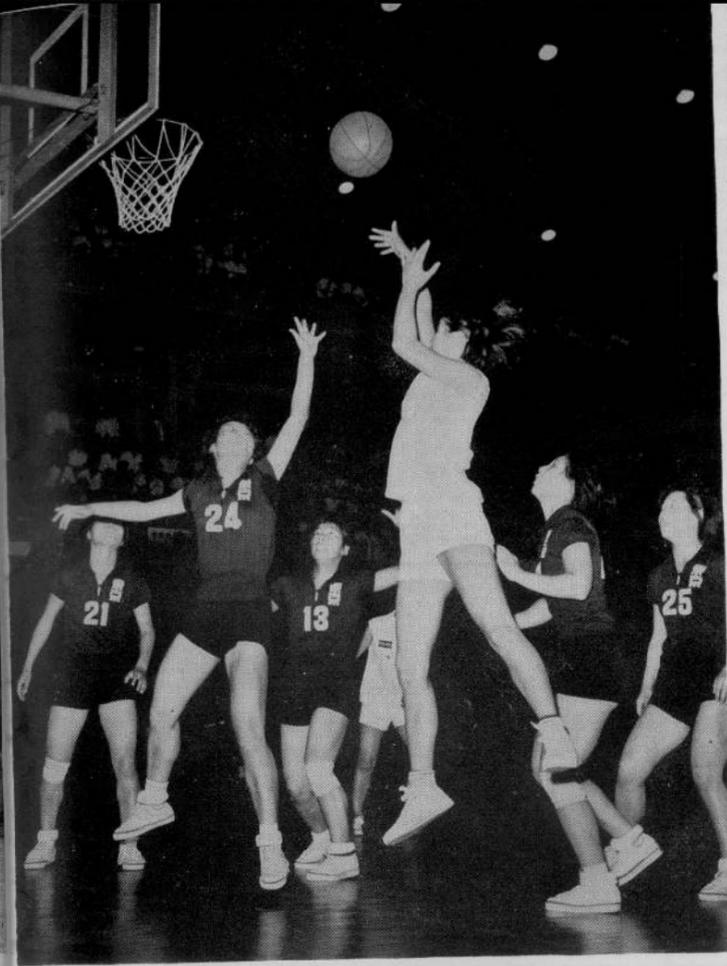
More than 20 professional wrestlers from the United States, Japan, and Korea, competed in Seoul recently.

Korea's Sae Chull Kang (right) retains the Junior middle-weight boxing title as he wins over Japanese Takao Maemizo by a TKO at Seoul Stadium August 5.

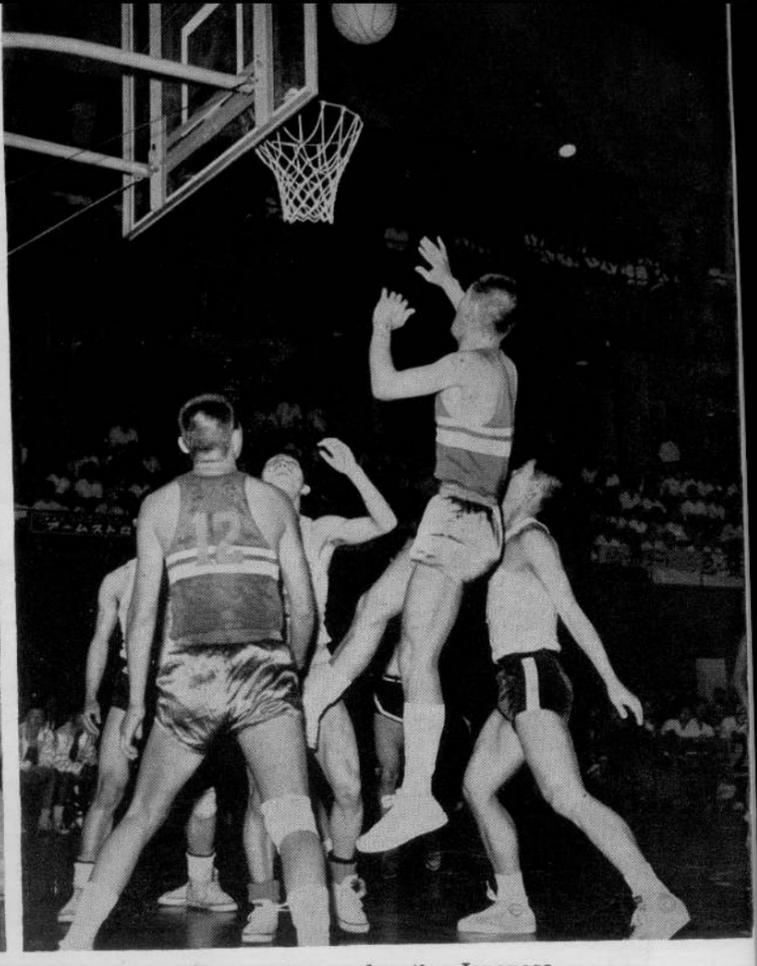




Members of the Korean Team in Tokyo.



A Jin Myung girl about to score.



Fast action under the Japanese basket, by Kyungbok team.

Two Korean high school basketball teams, the Kyungbok Boys' and Jin Myung Girls', visited Japan for a series of goodwill games in Japan. During

the month-long tour starting June 13, Kyungbok scored seven straight victories, while Jin Myung won five, tied one, and lost one.



The Madureira Football Team of Brazil visited Seoul to play two goodwill games. The visiting Latin American squad won both contests, the first, 4-2 April 1, and the other, 2-0 the following day.

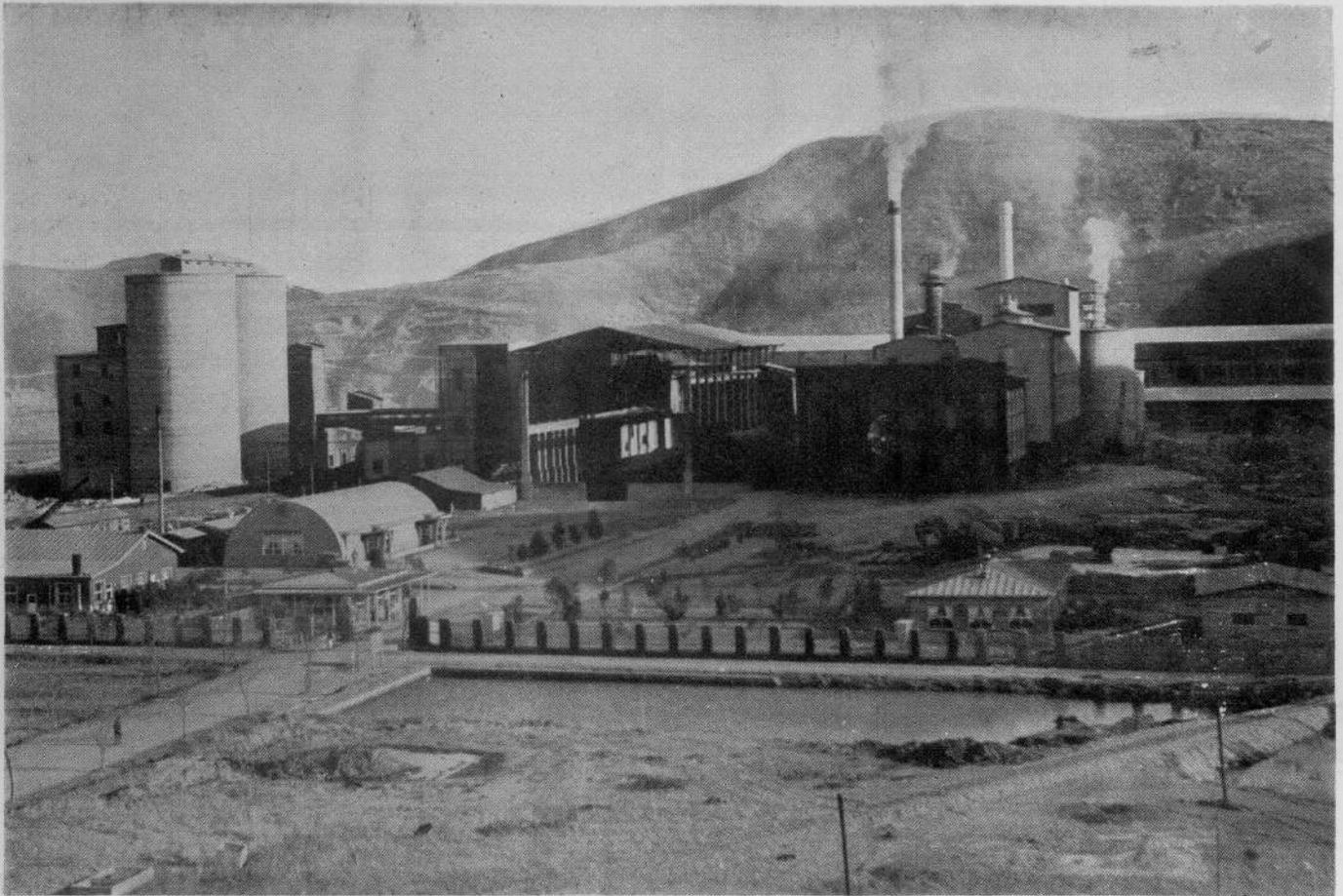


Korean residents in Japan cheer the Korean eleven.

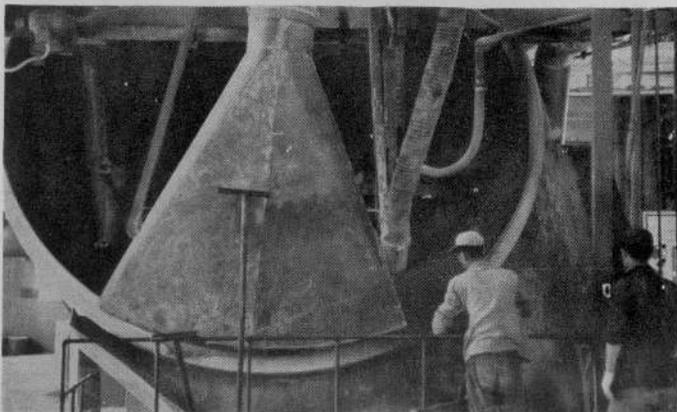
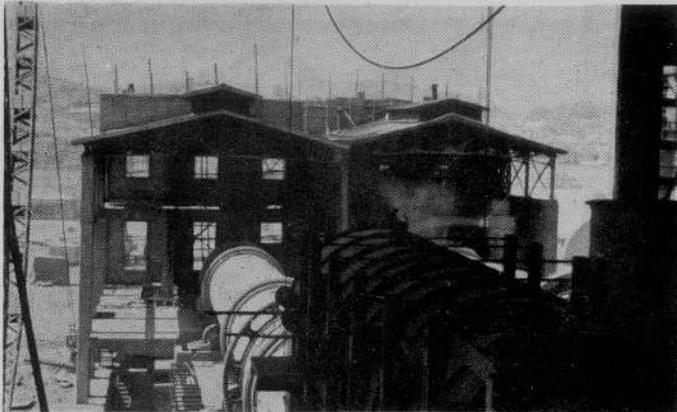
The Korean Soccer team scored the second victory over the Japanese eleven in the elimination match to select the Oriental entrant in the 1962 World Soccer Championship Meet which will be held in Chile. The Korean team defeated the Japanese 2:0 at the Imperial Field in Tokyo, June 11. Last fall the Japanese team visited Seoul to lose 2:1.



The Tong Yang Cement Manufacturing Co., Ltd.



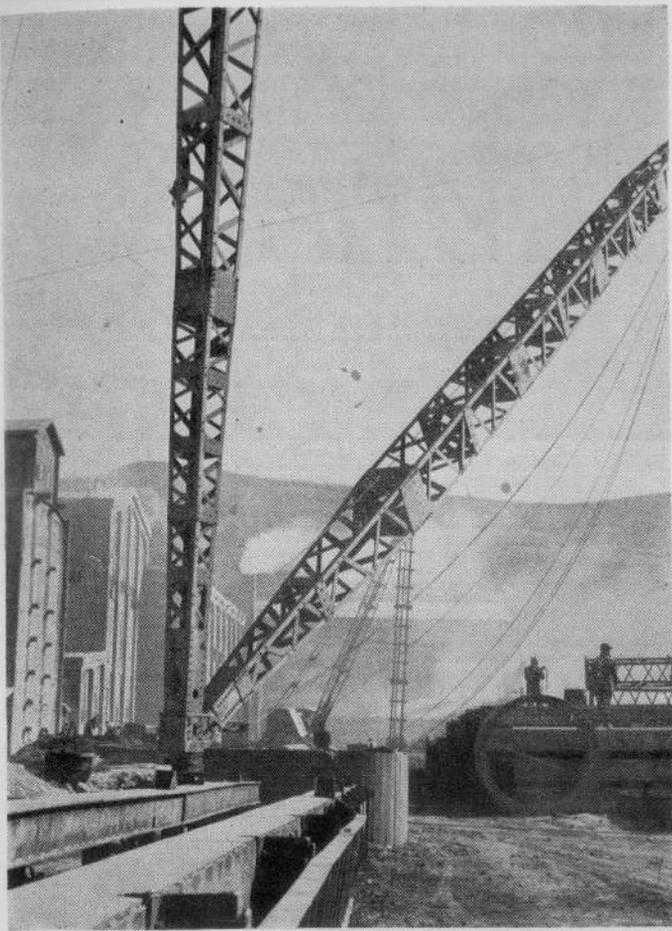
Samchok Plant



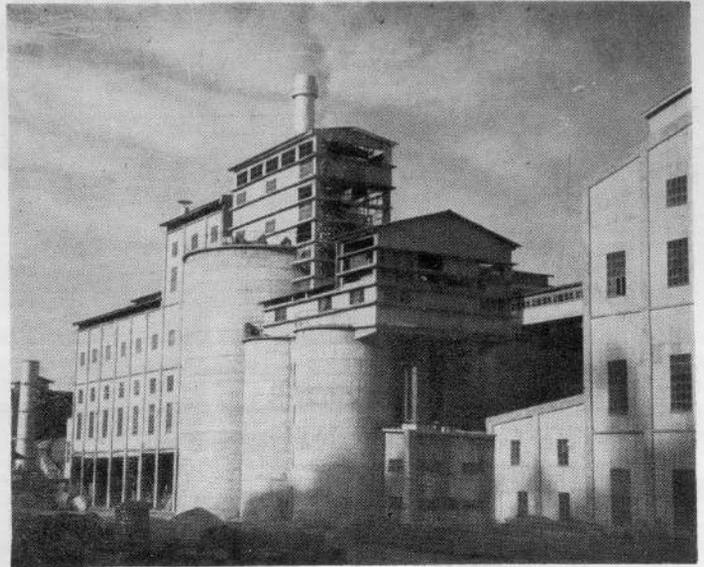
Granulator at Work

One of the two producers of vitally needed cement, the Tong Yang Cement Manufacturing Co., Ltd., with its plant at Samchok, renovated its entire production facilities in the spring of 1959. It was able to increase annual output twofold to 200,000 metric tons.

Eager to make further progress, the company succeeded in securing a loan from the Development Loan Fund amounting to \$2,140,000. With this plus more than \$400,000 of ICA aid funds and an estimated investment of over 2.4 billion hwan, it undertook an ambitious expansion project in 1960. When completed, the project will help increase the company's total output to 360,000 tons a year. The project is near completion. The plant is scheduled to make a test run this month.



Work in Progress

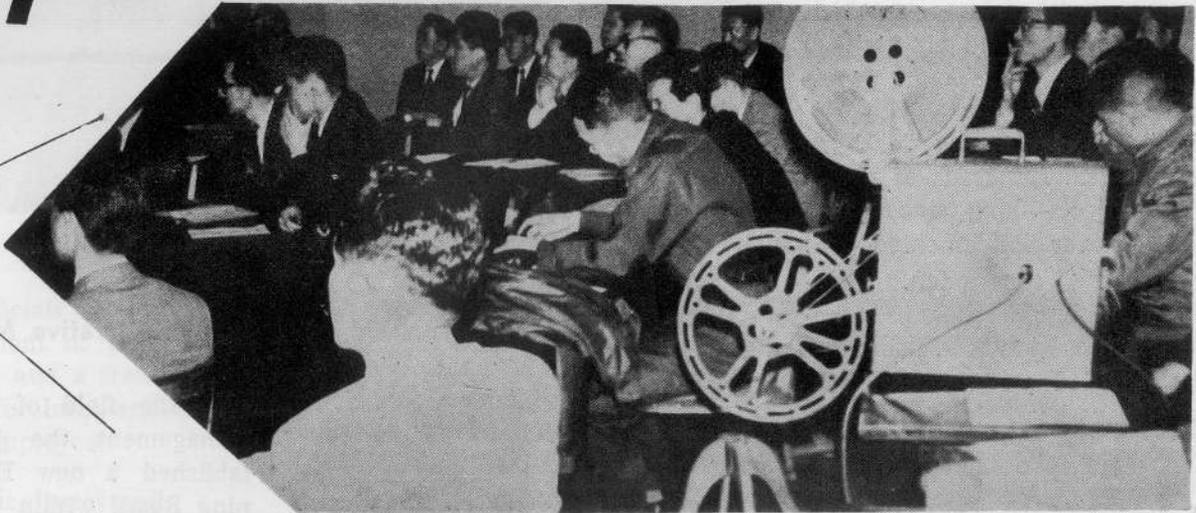


The Kilns and Raw Mill Completed

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Korea Productivity Center

46, 4-Ka, Namdaemoon-Ro, Choong-Ku
 Seoul, Korea

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

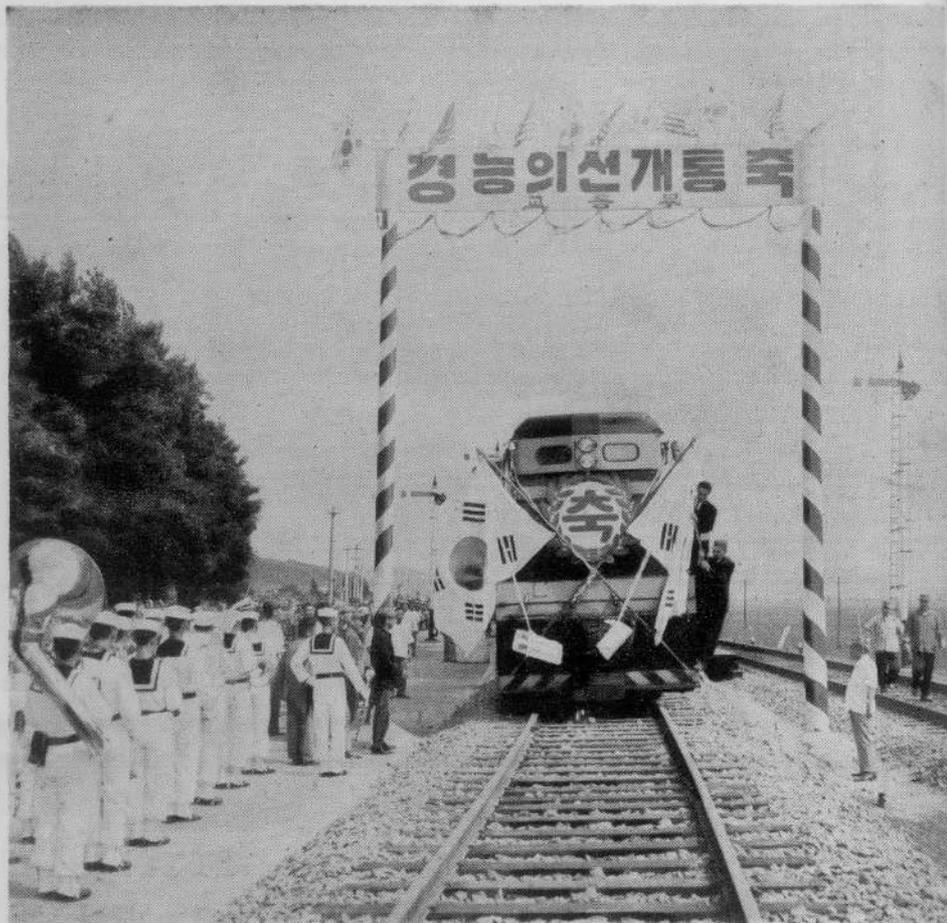
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE SINCE THE MAY 16 REVOLUTION.

The Military Revolution which overthrew the incredibly corrupt and incompetent Chang regime, had as its principal aims the reconstruction of the nation, and the strengthening of the country against external and internal Communist aggression.

The Armed Forces, as the only stable force in the nation, assumed governmental powers as the only remaining recourse against further disintegration and an eventual communist take-over which would have destroyed all vestiges of freedom in the Korean peninsula.

Since then, law and order have been restored. Hundreds of public works projects—long since planned but never implemented—are now nearing completion. Thousands of jobless workers are employed on these projects. Relief has been provided for the destitute; farmers have been given an opportunity to relieve themselves of the burden of usurious loans. Tax evaders are being compelled to pay past and present taxes. Those guilty of bribery and other corrupt practices are facing trial. Government employees of whatever rank who have accepted bribes in the past have been dismissed.

A long range plan for sound economic development has been adopted and partially implemented. A program of strict austerity and elimination of frivolous and unnecessary imports and expenditures is being rigidly enforced.



Opening of the new 26.5 Km 'Nung-ui' rail-line

There is a new sense of optimism and hope among the formerly discouraged population, and a growing conviction among the people that a better life for all Koreans can be achieved through diligence and hard work.

Since the Military Revolution on May 16 five goodwill missions have been dispatched to 84 capitals of Free World countries in an effort to elicit understanding and support for this nation. Ambassadors to various countries have been appointed, ROK-Japan relations improved, economic diplomacy reinforced and Public Information activities abroad greatly strengthened.

Administrative Management

In the field of Administrative Management, the government established a new Economic Planning Board within the Cabinet, abolished the former Ministry of Reconstruction, reorganized the Office of National Construction Service under the supervision of the EPB; newly established a Ministry of Public Information and expanded the functions of the Cabinet Secretariat. Various decrees pertaining to personnel administration have been promulgated, and administrative operations vastly simplified to improve efficiency and order among public servants. Cor-



Pedestrians obey traffic rules.



Liaison Officers of 16 Korean War participant nations view photographic exhibit.

rupt public officials have been dismissed, treatment of public servants improved and a training program set up for local and central government employees.

Agricultural and Industrial Developments

To promote security, growth and development of agriculture, the Government enacted a law which will liquidate usurious farm debts, arranged for quick release of agricultural credits, stabilized grain prices, revitalized small and medium industries and improved management of state-operated enterprises. Extension of the first 5 year

(Continued on next page)

Revolutionary Pledges

1. *Positive, uncompromising opposition to Communism is the basis of our policy.*
2. *We shall respect and observe the United Nations Charter, and strengthen our relations with the United States and other Free World Nations.*
3. *We shall eliminate corruption, and eradicate other social evils which had become prevalent in our country; we shall inculcate fresh and wholesome moral and mental attitudes among the people.*
4. *We shall provide relief for poverty-stricken and hungry people, and devote our entire energies toward the development of a self-sustaining economy.*
5. *We shall strengthen our material power and determination to combat Communism, looking forward to the eventual achievement of our unchangeable goal of national unification.*
6. *As soldiers, after we have completed our mission, we shall restore the government to honest and conscientious civilians, and return to our proper military duties. As citizens, we shall devote ourselves without reservation to the accomplishment of these tasks, and to the construction of a solid foundation for a new and truly democratic republic.*

(Back cover Translation)



The new Office of Veterans Administration opens.



Nationwide relief for flood victims

Community Development Program was integrated into the Government's Five Year Economic Plan; Community Development programs expanded and National Reconstruction Service Projects carried out as planned. The progress of these projects has been significantly speeded since the May 16 Military Revolution with 54.8 percent of all projects completed as of the end of June. (Only 18 percent were completed prior to May 16)

Social Reforms

The Government registered unemployed persons throughout the country in an effort to secure accurate statistics of the unemployment problem. Construction of



Medical teams visit remote countryside.



Competitive examination for government applicants.

One of the many construction projects throughout Korea



housing units have been given top priority; improvement in National Health standards raised, rights of workers protected, disease control measures enforced, and a new law established, forming the Office of Veterans Administration to provide guidance and assistance to veterans. Hoodlums and gangsters have been eliminated, and measures taken to assist former prostitutes to secure jobs. Strict measures have enforced traffic order in major cities throughout the country.

Reformation of Education

The Educational System has been vastly improved through the eradication of old evils within cam-

pus and restoration of scholastic standards through emphasis on strengthened productive and vocational education. Miscellaneous unjustified fees at educational institutions have been eliminated, health and research allowances to teachers granted, the school district system for primary school enforced; entrance examinations system revised, scholarship system expanded and the Athletic Associations reorganized.

Transportation and Communication

Various conveniences at railway stations have been improved to provide better service to passengers. Pilferage of rails and other

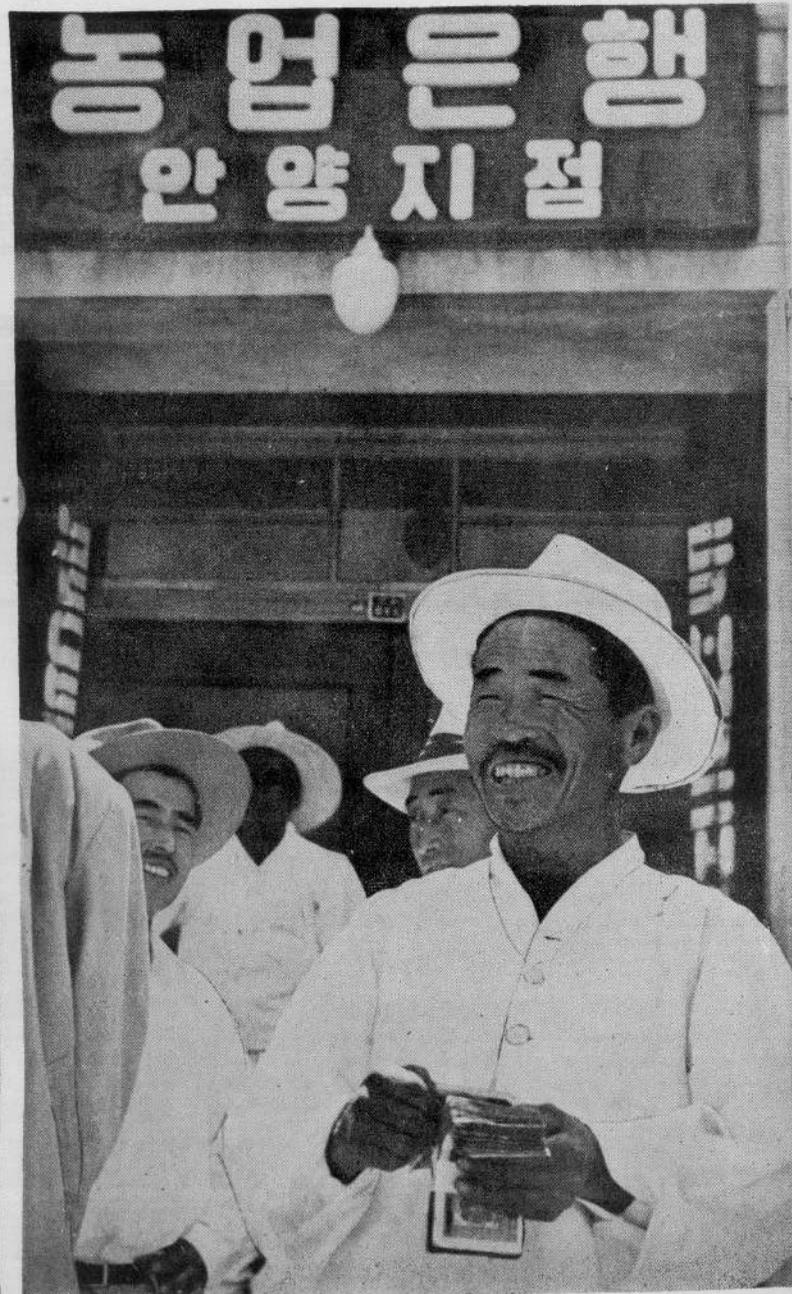
equipment has decreased considerably and travel safety has been improved. On July 10, a new 26.5 Km. "Nung Ui" rail-line was opened facilitating expansion and development of suburban areas surrounding Seoul. Complete control of Kimpo International Airport was transferred to the Government by United States military Authorities July 1. Three post offices were newly installed to improve postal services in the provinces, and expansion of airmail and parcel post with 13 additional countries began July 1. International Communication networks providing for radio photo transmission have been expanded to include Hamburg, Tokyo, Taipei, Manila, Ireland, Greece and Austria.



Actresses model practical dresses.



Masterminds of March 1960 election fraud tried.



Happy farmers receive low-interest loans.

TOWARD UNIFICATION



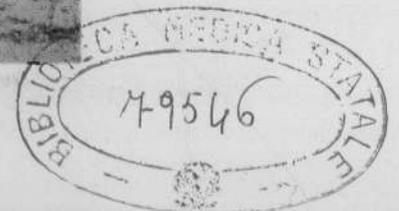
U.N. Cemetery in Pusan, where soldiers and officers killed in action during the Korean War are buried.



National Military Cemetery (Dongjak Dong) in Seoul, where war dead of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force rest in peace.

Many thousands of United Nations soldiers from sixteen nations, and hundreds of thousands of Koreans, were killed during the Korean War. Yet nothing was settled; the nation still remains divided and the ardent desire of all Koreans for national unification still has not been achieved.

Yet all Koreans share a common determination that the terrible sacrifices of the Korean War shall not have been in vain, and that UNIFICATION must, and will be accomplished.



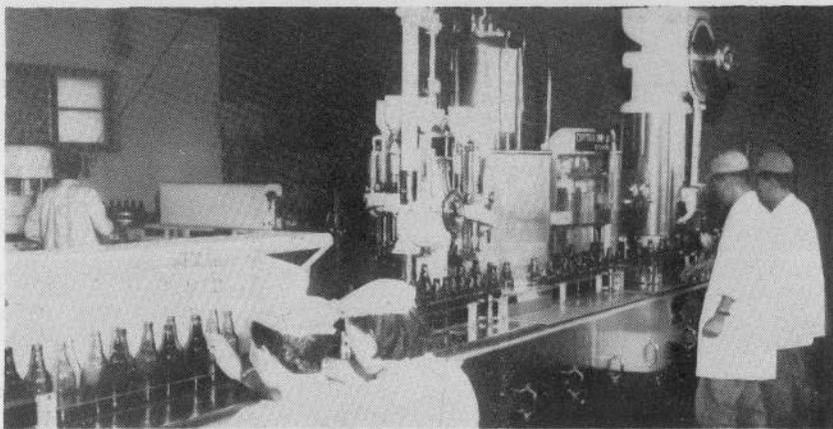


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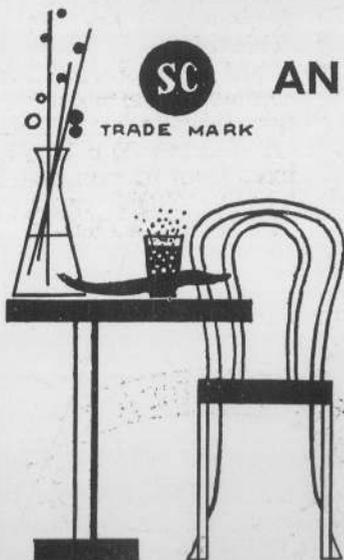
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S.C. Cola is bottled automatically. Two women employees, foreground, inspect bottles as they pass through an optical apparatus.



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한고을은 국사의 제일일로 삼고 기틀기제
형식적이고 국호에만 국한 반공태세를
재정비 강화한다.

이양민정정은 국강하고 국제헌법을 증
진히 이행할 것이며 민족을 위시한 자유
야방과의 아담한 더욱 국공의 한다.

이 나라 사회의 모든 부패와 추악한 일
소하고 퇴폐한 국민도의와 민족정신을
다시 바로 잡기 위하여 중요한 시용은
자장시킨다.

정방과 기이정에서 힘입어는 민정정
시급히 해결하고 국사적정제 천제
조용한 정수한다.

민족적 스의정인 국사적정제 일하여
고산주의의 며칠할 수 있는 실려배
양의 전력을 증강한다.

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되면 참정하고도 양심적인 정치인들에
사연은사 정정을 이양하고 우리
본연의 임무에 부각할 수받을 상순다

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