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14 September 1960

RECRUITMENT AND RECOMMENDATION OF  
COLLEGE STUDENTS

- North Korea -

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NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

JPRS: 5534

CSO: 4564-N/2, 3

RECRUITMENT AND RECOMMENDATION OF  
COLLEGE STUDENTS

The following are full translations of articles in Minju Chosen, 4684, 28 June 1960, and 4685, 29 June 1960, P'yongyang.

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RECRUITMENT OF UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE  
STUDENTS FOR THE 1960-1961 SCHOOL YEAR

Following is the full translation of an article (English version above) by The Bureau of Higher Education, appearing in Minju Chosen, 4684, 28 June 1960, P'yongyang, page 4.7

I. PERSONS QUALIFIED TO ENTER

1. Universities and Colleges (Tachak), Regular Division (including evening students) and Correspondence Division.

(a) Higher middle school and professional school (Chonmun Hakkyo) graduates, or outstanding workers with equivalent education who are working at present in various fields of production.

(b) The 1960 graduates of higher middle schools, professional schools, labor academies or academies for children of the war deceased, who are outstanding in their academic and social work.

(c) Students who left school in the middle of their school years but have been thoroughly trained in work related to national defense and production. It is required that these students be recommended by the principal of the school attached to a higher middle school or to a professional school that is designed to offer a short-term preparatory education for university or college entrance.

(d) Graduates of junior middle schools or technical school-teachers' programs given at universities (colleges) and technical professional schools.

(e) Persons who have passed more than three subjects in technician qualification examinations.

(f) Persons intellectually qualified for university or college education who have long been engaged in professional work and have had sufficient training and have produced outstanding achievements. These persons are qualified to apply to the following schools: P'yongyang College of Literature, P'yongyang College of Physical Education, The College of Arts, The College of Music, P'yongyang College of Drama and Cinema or The College of Dance.

Outstanding teachers who are now teaching at the junior middle school level or higher are qualified to apply to normal schools and education colleges or to the departments of education in other universities or colleges.

2. The College of Arts and Music /the professional division (Chonmunbu) of the Colleges of Physical Education and Dance/.

(a) Graduates of junior middle schools and workers' middle schools. Also, others who have equivalent knowledge and have shown promise while working in their respective fields. (However, those who are eligible for the Colleges of Physical Education and Dance should not be over twenty and eighteen years of age respectively).

(b) The 1960 graduates of junior middle schools whose achievements in their school and social work are outstanding and whose work shows promise for their careers.

3. Preparatory Schools (Yekwa) for The College of Music and The Music School.

Promising graduates of the People's schools, not over 15 years old, and promising students who are presently enrolled in junior middle schools, 14 years old.

4. Eleven-Year Schools for Music, Dance, and Sculptural Arts.

The class from which applications are accepted is equivalent to the first year of the People's school. Qualified applicants are children who are old enough to be enrolled in the People's school and who have shown promise in one of these fields. They will have to be able to commute by themselves.

5. Preparatory Divisions (Yebikwa) set up especially in universities or colleges for honor soldiers.

Honor soldiers who have been discharged from the People's army and whose knowledge is equivalent to that of a junior middle school graduate.

6. Special Departments in universities or colleges (Kak Taehak T'uksolhakbu).

Workers who have long been engaged in work throughout various sectors of the People's economy and who also have made revolutionary contributions.

(a) Special departments for industrial construction and marine production.

Applicants may include workers who are industrious and who have made revolutionary contributions during at least three years' work experience in factories and enterprises. Also, /purikadajang/, chiefs of unskilled workers, divisional chiefs, highly skilled workers, and outstanding leading workers.

A general level of knowledge equivalent to that

of a graduate of the junior middle school is required.

(b) Special departments for agriculture, veterinary medicine and livestock production.

Heads and leaders of workers at the State-operated farms. Workers who now hold positions of vice-chairman or higher within the agricultural cooperative. Workers who have engaged in agricultural production for more than three years and who have proved themselves outstanding.

All applicants are required to have a general level of knowledge equivalent to that of a graduate of the junior middle school. (Applicants for the veterinary and livestock departments should have veterinary and livestock doctor and technician qualifications and more than three years' practical experiences).

(c) Special Departments for medicine.

Workers qualified to be associate doctors and midwives (including those who worked in these capacities during the war) and who have more than two years experience in the field. Also, outstanding workers who have long been engaged in the work of public health and nursing.

(d) Special departments of business, law and literature.

Those whose general level of knowledge is equivalent to that of a graduate of the junior middle school, and who have had more than three years' experience in their respective fields (in the field of law, more than two years' experience). Special qualifications for applicants are as follows:

In the field of business -- Occupational status higher than that of a fourth-class enterprise divisional head.

In the field of literature -- Newspaper reporters and editorial workers.

In the field of law -- Judges and attorneys at the Court of Justice and the Office of Public Prosecutor and those who hold positions higher than that of trial officers. Also, outstanding workers with long service in the field of law.

7. P'Yongyang College of Education accepts applicants from among those who have completed a technical school education and a two-year training course in a specialized skill (Kinung Chonsu Hakkyo).

## II. APPLICATION PAPERS

1. Application form, resume, autobiography and family history -- one copy each. (Necessary papers are obtainable at the city and kun Recommendation Committee.)

2. Diploma from the last school attended, issued by the head of the school, and school record certificate. Alternatively, equivalent certificates that would substantiate applicants' qualifications.

As a last resort, certificates issued by the proper authorities will be acceptable.

3. Recommendations:

Workers presently working must obtain recommendations from the authorities of their respective organizations. Members of a Young People's organization must secure recommendations from the organization they belong.

4. Applicants to an eleven year school of music, dance, or sculptural arts must submit a completed application form and a birth certificate.

When taking the entrance examination, applicants are asked to bring citizenship papers or birth certificates.

## III. APPLICATION PROCEDURES AND DEADLINES

Applicants to the regular division of the university or college (department) and to the correspondence division must file their applications to the city of kun Recommendation Committee by the fifth of July through the authorities of their respective organizations. Each city of kun (district) Recommendation Committee must complete the recommendations by the 10th of July.

All the papers submitted by applicants individually will be sent to appropriate universities or colleges. (Kim Il-sung University will accept all applications to The College of International Relations; Wonsan College of Agriculture will accept all applications to Wonsan College of Economics; and P'yongyang Normal College will accept all applications to P'Yongyang Teachers' College.)

Applicants to special departments in the university or college must receive recommendations from the authorities of their respective organizations by the fifth of July and send their papers to the Cadre Division of their appropriate Bureau by the 10th of July. The Bureau in turn must send

these application papers to the proper university or college by the 20th of July.

For applicants to special departments set up within the agricultural cooperative, local production enterprises and production cooperatives must send the application papers to their respective universities or colleges through the Provincial People's Committee and the proper department of the Provincial Economic Committee.

#### IV. ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

The examinations will consist of oral as well as written tests in the following subjects.

1. University or College -- Regular Division, Correspondence Division, and Technical Normal Division.

(a) Applicants in the social sciences -- Korean history, Korean language and literature, Russian language and mathematics.

(b) Applicants in the natural sciences -- Korean history, Russian language, mathematics, physics and chemistry.

(c) Applicants in the arts -- Korean history, Korean language and literature, Russian language, and practical skills in their respective specialized fields.

2. Special Departments in the University or College. Applicants will be examined on politics and on the level of their practical skills through oral and written tests.

3. Professional Division in the University or College. (Junior middle school level) -- Korean history, Korean language and literature, Russian language and practical skills in the field of the applicant's specialty.

4. University or College Preparatory Schools. The Preparatory Department of Hyesan College of Forestry (junior middle school level) -- Korean history, mathematics and physics.

The Colleges of Physical Education, Arts and other related fields. (People's school level) -- elementary Korean language and mathematics.

5. P'yongyang Teachers' College - Korean history, mathematics and physics.

6. Eleven-Year Schools for Music, Dance and Sculptural Arts -- practical skills in the applicant's special field. Personality and physical examinations will also be given.

#### V. UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION PERIODS

##### THE FIRST GROUP - from the 20th to the 27th of July.

1. Kim Il-sung University, P'yongyang College of Construction, Kim Ch'ek College of Engineering, P'yongyang College of Light Engineering, P'yongyang College of Agriculture, P'yongyang College of Medicine, The College of International Relations and P'yongyang College of Education.

Applicants to be tested at this time include those who are recommended from P'yongyang City and P'yongan Southern Province and who are applying to the regular division (including the evening division), the technical teachers' division, the correspondence division, the professional division and the honor soldiers' university or college preparatory section.

2. Hamhung College of Chemical Engineering, Ch'ongjin College of Mining, Hamhung College of Power Energy, Kankye College of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock, Hamhung College of Medicine, Ch'ongjin College of Medicine, Hyesan College of Forestry, Sariwon Normal College, Siniju College of Education, and Ch'ongjin Teachers' College.

Applicants include those who are recommended to the regular division (department), the technical teachers' division, the correspondence division, the professional division, and the honor soldiers' university or college preparation section.

##### THE SECOND GROUP - From July 30th to August 6th.

1. Kim Il-sung University, Kim Ch'ak College of Engineering, P'yongyang College of Construction, P'yongyang College of Transportation, P'yongyang College of Light Engineering, P'yongyang College of Agriculture, P'yongyang College of Medicine, The College of International Relations, P'yongyang Normal College, and P'yongyang College of Machinery.

Applicants to be tested at this time are those recommended from places other than P'yongyang City and P'yongan Southern Province, who are applying to the regular division, the technical normal division, the correspondence division, the professional division, and the preparatory division for honor soldiers.

2. P'yongyang College of Water Transportation, P'yongyang College of Communication, P'yongyang College of Business, P'yongyang Technical Teachers' College, P'yongyang College of Physical Education, The College of Arts, The College of Music, The College of Dance, Wonsan College of Marine Production, P'yongyang College of Law, Wonsan College of Agriculture, Wonsan College of Economics, Wonsan Teachers' College and P'yongyang Teachers' College.

Applicants to the regular division (department), technical normal division, correspondence division, and honor soldiers preparatory division, and for the preparatory school, professional division and normal school division of The Colleges of Music and Arts, will be tested.

3. Special Departments in the University or College.

4. Applicants for preparatory schools of provincial colleges of music and dance and preparatory schools of professional divisions of provincial colleges of physical education will be examined between the 17th and 19th of July.

VI. PLACES WHERE THE EXAMINATION WILL BE TAKEN AND  
WHERE THE OUTCOME WILL BE ANNOUNCED

1. Applicants will take their entrance examinations at each university or college of their choice. For such schools in P'yongyang as Kim Il-sung University, Kim Ch'aek College of Engineering, P'yongyang College of Construction, P'yongyang College of Machinery, P'yongyang College of Transportation, P'yongyang College of Light Engineering, P'yongyang College of Agriculture, P'yongyang College of Medicine, The College of International Relations and P'yongyang Normal College, the examinations will be given at the schools.

The applicants recommended to the following schools will take their examinations at Siniju Teachers' College:

P'yongan Northern Province -- Kim Il-sung University, Kim Ch'aek College of Engineering, P'yongyang College of Construction, P'yongyang College of Machinery, P'yongyang College of Transportation, P'yongyang College of Light Engineering, P'yongyang College of Agriculture, P'yongyang College of Medicine, The College of International Relations, and P'yongyang Normal College.

The applicants recommended to these schools will take their examinations at Ch'ongjin Teachers' College:

Hamgyong Northern Province -- Kim Il-sung University, The College of International Relations, and P'yongyang Normal College.

The applicants recommended to the following schools will take their examinations at Ch'ongjin College of Mining:

Kim Ch'aek College of Engineering, P'yongyang College of Construction, P'yongyang College of Machinery and P'yongyang College of Construction.

The applicants recommended to P'yongyang College of Medicine, P'yongyang College of Agriculture and P'yongyang College of Light Engineering will take their examinations at Ch'ongjin College of Medicine.

The applicants recommended to these schools will take their examinations at Hamhung College of Power Engineering:

Hamgyong Southern and Kangwon Province -- Kim Il-sung University, The College of International Relations and P'yongyang Normal College.

The applicants recommended to Kim Ch'aek College of Engineering, P'yongyang College of Construction, P'yongyang College of Machinery and P'yongyang College of Transportation will take their examinations at Hamhung College of Chemical Engineering.

The applicants to P'yongyang College of Light Engineering will take their examinations at Hamhung College of Medicine.

The applicants recommended to these schools will be examined at Kanggye College of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock:

Chagang Province -- Kim Il-sung University, Kim Ch'aek College of Engineering, P'yongyang College of Construction, P'yongyang College of Machinery, P'yongyang College of Transportation, P'yongyang College of Light Engineering, P'yongyang College of Agriculture, P'yongyang College of Medicine, The College of International Relations and P'yongyang Normal College.

The applicants recommended to the following schools will be taking their examinations at Haeju Teachers' College:

Hwanghae Southern Province -- Kim Il-sung University, The College of International Relations, P'yongyang Normal College, P'yongyang College of Agriculture and P'yongyang College of Light Engineering.

The applicants recommended to P'yongyang College of Machinery, P'yongyang College of Transportation, P'yongyang College of Medicine, Kim Ch'aek College of Engineering and P'yongyang College of Construction will take their examinations at Haeju College of Medicine.

The applicants recommended to the following schools will be tested at Sariwon Normal College:

Hwanghae Northern Province and Kaesong City -- Kim Il-sung University, Kim Ch'aek College of Engineering, P'yongyang College of Construction, P'yongyang College of

Machinery, P'yongyang College of Transportation, P'yongyang College of Light Engineering, P'yongyang College of Agriculture, P'yongyang College of Medicine, The College of International Relations and P'yongyang Normal College.

The applicants recommended to the following schools will be taking their examinations at Hyesan College of Forestry:

Yangyang Province -- Kim Il-sung University, Kim Ch'aek College of Engineering, P'yongyang College of Construction, P'yongyang College of Machinery, P'yongyang College of Transportation, P'yongyang College of Light Engineering, P'yongyang College of Agriculture, P'yongyang College of Medicine, The College of International Relations and P'yongyang Normal College.

The first part of the examination for the applicants to The College of Physical Education (Professional Division and Preparatory School), The School of Dance and The Preparatory School of the College of Music will be conducted at the Educational Cultural Bureau of each province. In P'yongyang City and P'yongyan Southern Province, it will be conducted at the respective schools. The examination for entrance to special departments in the university or college will be conducted at the school.

The entrance examination to P'yongyang Teachers' College will be conducted at P'yongyang Normal Technical School.

The entrance examination to Wonsan College of Economics will be conducted at Wonsan College of Agriculture.

The successful candidates will be notified by mail on about 20 August 1960.

## VII. DEPARTMENTS IN EACH SCHOOL WHERE APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED

### 1. Kim Il-sung University.

(a) Regular Division (five years): The Departments of Physics, Industrial Physics, Mathematics, Power Engineering, Botany, Plant (Physiology, Zoology, Animal Physiology, Chemistry, and Radiological Chemistry.

(b) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of History, Philosophy, Political Economics, Physical Geography, Economic Georgraphy, Meteorological [sumunhak], Korean Language and Literature, Journalism, Chinese Literature, Library Science, Russian Language and Literature, Geology, Geodesic Chart Science (Ch'ukchi Chidohak), Planning Economics (Kyehoek Kyongjehak), Statistics and Law.

(c) Regular Division (Evening Division, four years): The Departments of Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry, History, Philosophy, Korean Language and Literature, Political Economy, Russian Language and Literature, Planning Economics and Statistics.

(d) Correspondence Division (five years): The Department of Chemistry.

(e) Correspondence Division (four years): The Departments of History, Philosophy, Library Science, Political Economy, and Meteorological /sumunhak/.

(f) The Preparatory School for Honor Soldiers.

## 2. Kim Ch'aek College of Engineering

(a) Regular Division (five years): The Departments of Physical Engineering, Physical Mining, Machanical Engineering, Vessel Construction, Power Generation and Distribution, Radio Engineering, Electrical Machinery, Automation, Atomic Engineering, Metallurgy, Communication Machine Building.

(b) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of Geology and Useful Mineral Exploration, Geological Engineering, Mining, Separation of Ores, Black Metal Metallurgy, Colored Metal Metallurgy, Printing Engineering, Machine Building, Precision Machine Building, Welding Engineering, Casting Engineering, Compression Treatment, Industrial Economics and Surveying Work.

(c) Regular Division (Evening Division, four years): The Departments of Machine Building, Machanical Engineering, Electrical Machinery, Printing Engineering, Radio Engineering, and Industrial and Technical Economics.

(d) Technical Normal Division (four years): The Department of Metal Treatment.

(e) Correspondence Division (five years): The Departments of Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Machinery, Radio Engineering, Power Generation and Distribution, and Vessel Building.

(f) Correspondence Division (four years): The Department of Geology and Useful Mineral Exploration, Mining, Separation of Ores, Machine Building, Metal Treatment and Industrial and Technical Economics.

(g) Correspondence Division (two years): The Departments of Mining, Metallurgy, Metal Treatment, Machine Building, Mechanical Engineering, Electric Power Engineering and Industrial Economics.

## 3. Hamhung College of Chemical Engineering

(a) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of Organic Chemistry, Fuel Engineering, Pharmaceutical

Engineering, Inorganic Chemistry, Silicate Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Machine Building, Industrial Economics and Atomic Chemistry.

(b) Regular Division (Evening Division, four years): The Departments of Architecture, Architectural Engineering, Construction Materials and Food Treatment.

(c) Technical Normal Division (four years): The Departments of Organic and Inorganic Chemical Engineering.

(d) Correspondence Division (four years): The Departments of Organic and Inorganic Chemical Engineering, Silicate Engineering, Machine Building and Mechanical Engineering.

(e) Special Departments (two years): The Departments of Organic and Inorganic Chemical Engineering, Silicate Engineering, Machine Building, Mechanical Engineering, and Industrial Economics.

(f) The Preparatory Division for Honor Soldiers (two years).

#### 4. P'yongyang College of Construction

(a) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of Architecture, Architectural Engineering, Industrial Economics, Construction Materials, Mechanical Engineering, City Construction, Sanitation Engineering, Unrim and Surveying Work.

(b) Regular Division (Evening Division, four years): The Departments of Architecture, Architectural Engineering, City Construction and Sanitation Engineering.

(c) Technical Normal Division (four years): The Department of Architecture.

(d) Correspondence Division (four years): The Departments of Architectural Engineering, Surveying, Industrial Economics, City Construction and Construction Materials.

(e) Special Departments (two years): The Departments of Architectural Engineering and Industrial Economics.

(f) The Preparatory Division for Honor Soldiers (two years).

#### 5. P'yongyang College of Transportation

(a) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of Electric Railways, Railway Vehicles, Railway Operation, Railway Automatization, Transportation Economics, Transportation Construction, Navigation and Ship Locomotives.

(b) Regular Division (Evening Division four years): The Departments of Railway Vehicles, Transportation Construction and Machine Building.

(c) Technical Normal Division (four years): The Department of Transportation Operation.

(d) Correspondence Division (four years): The Departments of Electric Railways, Railway Vehicles, Railway Operation, Transportation Construction, Railway Automatization, Navigation and Transportation Economics

(e) Special Departments (two years): The Departments of Transportation Construction, Railway Operation, Railway Vehicles, Electric Railways and Railway Automatization.

6. P'yongyang College of Hydraulics

(a) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of Hydraulic Construction, Mechanical Engineering, Irrigation and Harbor Construction.

(b) Correspondence Division (four years): The Departments of Hydraulic Construction and Irrigation.

(c) Special Departments (two years): The Departments of Hydraulic Construction and Irrigation.

7. P'yongyang College of Light Engineering

(a) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of Textile Engineering, Organic Chemical Process Engineering, Pulp and Paper Manufacturing Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Industrial Arts, Grain Engineering, and Food Processing.

(b) Technical Normal Division (four years): The Departments of Textile Engineering and Food Processing.

(c) Correspondence Division (four years): The Departments of Textile Engineering, Food Processing and Grain Engineering.

(d) The Preparatory School for Honor Soldiers (two years).

(e) Professional Division (three years): The Department of Industrial Arts.

8. P'yongyang College of Machinery

(a) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of Machine Building, Mechanical Engineering, Precision Machine Building, Casting Engineering, Metallic Materials and Compression Treatment.

(b) Technical Normal Division (four years): The Department of Machine Building.

9. Ch'onjin College of Mining

(a) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of Mining, Separation of Ores, Geological Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering.

(b) Technical Normal Division (four years): The Department of Machine Building.

10. P'yongyang College of Communication
- (a) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of Radio Engineering and Telegraphy and Telephony.
  - (b) Regular Division (Evening Division, four years): The Department of Telegraphy and Telephony.
  - (c) Technical Normal Division (four years): The Department of Telegraphy and Telephony.
  - (d) Correspondence Division (four years): The Department of Telegraphy and Telephony.
  - (e) Special Departments (two years): The Department of Telegraphy and Telephony.
11. Hamhung College of Power Energy
- (a) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of Electric Power Engineering, Automatization, Mechanical Engineering and Heat Engineering.
12. Hyesan College of Forestry
- (a) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of Forestry Afforestation, Forest Improvement, Forest Natural Resources Administration, Raw Lumber Production, Lumber Treatment, Lumber Chemistry and Machine Building.
  - (b) Technical Normal Division (four years): The Department of Raw Lumber Production.
  - (c) Correspondence Division (four years): The Departments of Raw Lumber Production, Lumber Treatment, Forestry Afforestation, Forest Improvement, and Forest Natural Resources Administration.
  - (d) Preparatory Division (two years).
13. Wonsan College of Marine Production
- (a) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of Fishery, Fishes and Provisions, Marine Economics, Navigation, Vessel and Steamship and Food Processing.
  - (b) Technical Normal Division (four years): The Department of Fishery.
  - (c) Correspondence Division (four years): The Departments of Fishery, Fishes and Provisions and Food Processing.
  - (d) Special Departments (two years): The Departments of Fishery and Food Processing.
14. P'yongyang College of Agriculture
- (a) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Land Construction, Agricultural Operation, Sericulture and Agriculture Mechanization.
  - (b) Regular Division (five years): The Department of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock.

(c) Correspondence Division (four years): The Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Land Construction, Agricultural Operation and Agricultural Mechanization.

(d) Special Departments (two years): The Departments of Agriculture and Agricultural Operation.

15. Wonsan College of Agriculture

(a) Regular Division (five years): The Department of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock.

(b) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Agricultural Mechanization and Sericulture.

(c) Technical Normal Division (four years): The Departments of Agriculture and Agricultural Mechanization

(d) Correspondence Division (four years): The Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture and Agricultural Mechanization.

(e) Special Departments (two years): The Departments of Agricultural Mechanization and Horticulture.

16. Kanggye College of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock

(a) Regular Division (five years): The Department of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock.

(b) Technical Normal Division (five years): The Department of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock.

(c) Correspondence Division (five years): The Department of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock.

(d) Special Department (two years): The Department of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock.

17. P'yongyang College of Medicine

(a) Regular Division (five years): The Departments of Medicine and Public Health.

(b) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of Pharmacy and of the Mouth.

(c) Regular Division (Evening Division): The Department of Medicine (five years) and The Department of Pharmacy (four years).

(d) Correspondence Division (five years): The Departments of Medicine and of Public Health.

(e) Correspondence Division (four years): The Department of Medicine.

(f) Special Departments (three years): The Departments of Medicine, of the Mouth and of the Chinese School of Medicine (hanul).

#### 18. Hamhung College of Medicine

(a) Regular Division (five years): The Department of Medicine.

(b) Regular Division (Evening Division, five years): The Department of Medicine.

(c) Technical Normal Division (five years): The Department of Medicine.

#### 19. Ch'ongjin College of Medicine

(a) Regular Division (five years): The Department of Medicine.

(b) Regular Division (Evening Division, five years): The Department of Medicine.

(c) Correspondence Division (five years): The Department of Medicine.

#### 20. Haeju College of Medicine

(a) Regular Division (five years): The Department of Medicine.

(b) Technical Normal Division (five years): The Department of Medicine.

#### 21. The College of International Relations

(a) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of International Relations, Foreign Trade Economics, Russian Language, English Language, Chinese Language and French Language.

22. Wonsan College of Economics  
(a) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of Planning Economics, Finance and Credit, Accounting, and Statistics.

(b) Regular Division (Evening Division, four years): The Department of Accounting.

(c) Correspondence Division (four years): The Departments of Planning Economics, Accounting, and Finance and Credit.

(d) Technical Normal Division (four years): The Department of Planning Economics.

23. P'yongyang College of Law

(a) Regular Division (four years): The Department of Law.

(b) Correspondence Division (four years): The Department of Law.

(c) Special Department (two years): The Department of Law.

24. P'yongyang College of Business

(a) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of Business Economics, Accounting, Commodities and Supply and Transfer Engineering (Kupyang Konghak).

(b) Regular Division (Evening Division, four years): The Department of Business Economics and of Accounting.

(c) Technical Normal Division (four years): The Department of Business Economics.

(d) Correspondence Division (four years): The Departments of Business Economics and Accounting.

(e) Special Department (two years): The Department of Business Economics.

(f) Preparatory Division for Honor Soldiers (two years).

25. The College of Physical Education

(a) Regular Division (four years): The Department of Sports.

(b) Regular Division (two years): The Department of Sports.

(c) Normal Division (two years): The Department of Sports.

(d) Correspondence Division (four years): The Department of Sports.

(e) Professional Division (three years): The Department of Sports.

(f) Preparatory Division (three years).

26. The College of Arts  
(a) Regular Division (four years): The Department of Korean Painting, Oil Painting, Graphic Arts, Dramatic Arts, Sculpture and Theory of Arts.  
(b) Professional Division (three years): The Departments of Painting and Sculpture.  
(c) The First Year of the Eleven-year School of Arts.  
(d) Normal Division (two years).

27. The College of Music  
(a) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of Korean Vocal, Music, Korean Instrumental Music, Voice, Piano, Orchestra, Musical Composition, Conducting and Theory of Music.  
(b) Professional Division (three years): The Departments of Korean Vocal Music, Korean Instrumental Music, Voice, Piano, Orchestra, Musical Composition and Choral Conducting.  
(c) Preparatory Division (three years).  
(d) The First Year of the Eleven-year Music School.  
(e) Normal Division (two years).

28. P'yongyang College of Drama and Cinema  
(a) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of Production, Acting and Photography.

29. P'yongyang College of Literature  
(a) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of Literature and Journalism.  
(b) Correspondence Division (four years): The Departments of Literature and of Journalism.  
(c) Special Department (two years): The Department of Journalism.

30. The College of Dance  
(a) Regular Division (four years): The Department of Dance.  
(b) Professional Division (three years): The Department of Dance.  
(c) Preparatory Division (three years): The Department of Dance.  
(d) The First Year of the Eleven-year Dance School.

31. P'yongyang Normal College  
(a) Regular Division (four years): The Depart-

ments of Education, History, Geography, Korean Language and Literature, Russian Language and Literature, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics and Pre-School Training (Hakkyo Chon Kyoyang).

(b) Regular Division (Evening Division, four years): The Departments of History, Korean Language and Literature, Russian Language and Literature, Physics and Mathematics.

(c) Correspondence Division (four years): The Departments of Education, History, Geography, Korean Language and Literature, Biology and Chemistry. (Third-year transfer students will be accepted in the above departments.)

### 32. Sariwon Normal College

(a) Regular Division (four years): The Departments of History, Korean Language and Literature, Russian Language and Literature, Physics, Biology, and Chemistry.

(b) Correspondence Division (four years): The Departments of History, Korean Language and Literature, Russian Language and Literature, Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry and Biology. (Third-year transfer students will be accepted in the above departments.)

### 33. Sinuiju Teachers' College

(a) Regular Division (two years): The Departments of History, Korean Language and Literature, Russian Language and Literature, Geography, Biology, Mathematics and Physics.

(b) Regular Division (Evening Division, two years).

(c) Correspondence Division (two years): The Departments of History, Korean Language and Literature, Geography, Russian Language and Literature, Mathematics, Physics and Biology.

### 34. Wonsan Teachers' College

(a) Regular Division (two years): The Departments of History, Korean Language and Literature, Russian Language and Literature, Mathematics, Physics, Biology and Geography.

(b) Regular Division (Evening Division, two years).

(c) Correspondence Division (two years): The Departments of History, Korean Language and Literature, Geography, Russian Language and Literature, Mathematics, Physics, Biology and Chemistry.

35. Ch'ongjin Teachers' College

(a) Regular Division (two years): The Departments of History, Korean Language and Literature, Mathematics, Physics, Geography, Biology and Chemistry.

(b) Regular Division (Evening Division, two years).

(c) Correspondence Division (two years): The Departments of History, Korean Language and Literature, Russian Language and Literature, Mathematics, Physics, Biology, Chemistry and Geography.

36. Haeju Teachers' College

(a) Regular Division (two years): The Departments of Korean Language and Literature, Russian Language and Literature, History, Geography, Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics.

(b) Regular Division (Evening Division, two years).

(c) Correspondence Division (two years): The Departments of History, Geography, Biology, Chemistry, Korean Language and Literature, Russian Language and Literature, Mathematics, and Physics.

37. P'yongnam Technical Teachers' College

(a) Regular Division (two years): The Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary Medicine and Livestock, Irrigation, Agricultural Automatization, Sericulture and Forestry.

(b) Correspondence Division (two years): The Departments of Agriculture and of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock.

38. P'yongyang Teachers' College

(a) Regular Division (four years -- only for graduates of technical schools and special skill training schools): The Departments of Teaching (Sabomkwa) and of Pre-School Training (three years).

(b) Regular Division (Evening Division, two years).

39. Hamhung Two-Year Training Classes for Junior Middle School Teachers (evening classes).

40. Hyesan Two-Year Training Classes for Junior Middle School Teachers (evening classes).

41. Kanggye Two-Year Training Classes for Junior Middle School Teachers (evening classes).

42. Sunch'on Two-Year Training Classes for Junior Middle School Teachers (evening classes).

43. Sariuon Two-Year Training Classes for Junior Middle School Teachers (evening classes).

MEASURES TO ENSURE THE SUCCESS OF THE WORK OF RECOMMENDING  
NEW UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE STUDENTS

Following is the full translation of an article (English version above) by Yi' Sung-il appearing in Minju Chosen (Democratic Korea), 4685, 29 June 1960, P'yongyang, p. 2. Mr. Yi' Sung-il is head of the Technical University Guidance Bureau, Department of Higher Education.

The work of recommending new university (college) students is now in progress in factories, enterprises, government organs and agricultural cooperatives throughout the Republic. The question of whom to accept for higher education is related to the question of whom we would like to see playing leading roles in the future in various organs of the Party and the State and in various sectors of the People's economy.

The work of recommending new college students is therefore one of the important tasks in our leadership training program, and the Party has been giving serious consideration to this work.

Persons with skills and abilities constitute a decisive factor in the execution of various works of Socialist construction that confront our Party at the moment; on these talented ones depends the development of our State into an industrially advanced socialistic state in the shortest period of time.

Ever since the liberation, our Party had been seriously concerned with nurturing new technical cadres that are needed in the construction of a new society. Our Party's policy in this work has proved correct, and as a result there has been a remarkable increase in the number of technicians and professionals.

At the time of liberation there were no universities (or colleges) but today there are 37 universities (or colleges). The number of technicians and professionals between 1953 and 1959 increased by a factor of 4.3. In the recent years especially, our Party has more actively engaged in the construction and expansion of technical universities. The Party has also taken revolutionary steps in the reform of the people's educational system and, at the same time, has participated in the technician training program through various technician training organs.

Nonetheless, the general progress of the Socialist

construction of our State and the epoch-making development of our People's economy call for a greater number of technicians. In particular, the greater effort for Socialist construction that is to be exerted during the coming planning period demands further emphasis and expansion of our technician training program.

Comrade Kim Il-sung pointed out recently the necessity of strengthening our reform effort with regard to the work of educating technical personnel, and he proposed for our higher educational system important and worthy undertakings that would nurture more rapidly a greater number of technical personnel who could be even better qualified than those trained previously.

In order to implement successfully our Party's policies of reforming the technical training programs, various universities and enterprises have taken significant steps.

The universities that were already in existence have expanded and strengthened their facilities. At the same time, the Party has taken steps toward setting up new universities in the areas where factories and farms are located, since it foresaw the need for universities to educate students who are now actively engaged in various types of work.

As a first step, it is planned to organize large-scale technical universities in various areas where important factories, mines and farms are situated. These universities will enroll workers of distinction in their respective special areas who have met the basic requirements for university education. These students will become highly qualified technicians upon completion of a four-year course of primarily theoretical education either during the day or in the evening, according to their work schedule.

Secondly, it is planned to increase the number of classes in the universities already in existence, to accommodate a wide variety of students now working in the factories, enterprises and government in the city.

In this way, the university facilities used by the day-time students will be used evenings also, and thus a greater number of technicians and professionals will be trained.

Thirdly, the correspondence university work is also being reorganized to bring about this fundamental reform.

As a result, we will see an increase in the number of universities this coming academic year. There are now 37 universities, to which will be added two new universities for the day-time students. Furthermore, there will be in all 23 new technical universities in the areas where important factories, enterprises, mines and farms are located.

In addition, new technical universities in the factory and farm areas will be also equipped with a two-year preliminary class schedule. For young hospital workers, a new higher medical school will be provided in important health centers, and for soldier heroes some existing universities will set up college-preparatory classes on a large scale.

As a result of these efforts, the number of students expected to be enrolled in the universities for the 1960-1961 academic year will show an increase of 140 percent over that of last year.

This new, large-scale construction and expansion of higher educational organs is an epoch-making step [taken by our Party] to meet the coming increased need for technical personnel and the people's cadres, a need which parallels the higher rate of progress of our socialist construction. This is a glorious achievement of the educational policy of our Party.

Indeed, the road ahead of our younger generations now is wide open.

Our State was the first in Asia to institute compulsory middle school education, and now compulsory, tuition-free technical school education is planned for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, there are now many universities and colleges that are awaiting the enrollment of a greater number of young people. This growth of education in our State is one more victory for the State that has been progressing with the speed of "Chollima," and we should be proud of it. Our Party and Government also have been paying serious attention to this growth of education in our State.

The Party would like to see that outstanding persons, who in various areas prove themselves worthy of playing roles in the People's cadres in the future, are recommended for higher education. Accordingly, recommendation of students for higher education is not merely routine work, but a work of the Party that requires serious thinking. All those who are responsible for recommending students for higher education in factories, enterprises, organs, and cooperatives, and all those educational workers who are responsible for higher education should be mindful of this desire of the Party and should execute their assignment responsibly.

In this connection, it is most important to adhere strictly to the principles of the Party in recommending and enrolling new university students and thus to successfully execute the educational policy of our Party.

Students to be enrolled in higher educational institutions should not only possess proper intellectual qualifications; it is more important that they be young, ideologically sound people who upon completion of their higher education are willing to dedicate themselves to their respective fields

of work. In addition, students to be recommended for higher education must be those who are already trained in active labor and saturated with the proletarian ideologies. They must also be experienced in our everyday manner of living, and possess a certain /degree of/ productive skill.

Our Party's policy with regard to accepting for higher education only those young people who have been participating in production and engaging in active labor is based on the Party's policy of educating them through practical experience, and cultivating and training them as reliable workers, in socialist construction. Furthermore, this policy of our Party is significant in closely relating educational works to everyday life in our socialist construction.

This policy is also significant for the realization of our Party's effort to bring about a close relationship between education and productive labor.

For these reasons, students to be recommended for higher education by various organs, enterprises and agricultural cooperatives should be either children of deceased national heroes, or honor soldiers, or workers who have shown distinction in their production efforts and have already completed their university preparation.

We observed in the past academic year, however, that some organs and production enterprises, in disregard of these instructions recommended, as few students as possible for higher education. Worse still, they failed to give priority in their recommendations to those young workers who were outstanding in their learning and in the execution of their assignments, recommending instead less outstanding persons.

This sort of near-sightedness and narrow-mindedness should play no part in the work of recommending new university students. This work has a significant bearing on our leadership training program.

The establishment of technical universities in the areas where factories and enterprises are located may be misconstrued as foreshadowing a change in the existing system of sending young workers to various universities that already exist, but this misunderstanding has no basis in fact.

It is especially recommended that the most outstanding and exemplary among the highly-skilled workers with long production experience, who have achieved revolutionary works and who are technical management workers, should be sent to a new university department that is to be created. (A leave of two to three years will be granted these workers to provide them with further training as technicians, doctors or professionals).

Next, we must seriously contrive to increase the num-

ber of women among the new students to be recommended for university education this year.

In particular, in accordance with our Party's policy of encouraging greater participation of women workers in the factory and of increasing the number of women cadres, schools and production areas of our economy should widely recommend women for the machinery or other departments of universities or factories that would be appropriate for their training in education, public health, arts, light industry and other activities.

Another point to be made is that the university enrollment this year should comply with the Party's educational policy. That is, it should be broadly based, to embrace the largest possible number of young laborers who are gifted and have shown excellence in the performance of their work.

There are some workers who were not able to obtain upper middle school or college education but who through their industry have successfully passed examinations for a skilled worker either in toto or in more than three courses. These workers are eligible for university education. The work of recommending new university students should therefore embrace these workers as well. Also, there are those workers who had to break off their upper middle school or college education. However, if they have long records of service in national defense or practical social activity, they should be given a short term of make-up education, so that they will be able to enroll in a university. Therefore, each production area should try to provide all available means for these workers' preparation for university enrollment. Furthermore, the quality of the short-term courses for these workers that are given at various upper middle schools and professional schools (Cholmun Hakkyo) should be improved, so that these workers will be better qualified for university entrance examinations.

In order to carry out successfully the work of recommending new university students, it is important to have consultations with new students and to work with accuracy and systematization. A recommendation based on few leaders' personal opinions and on merely documentary sources would inevitably introduce subjective judgment and bias into the evaluation of an individual.

Accordingly, each organ, enterprise or Party or people's organization is urged to maintain an all embracing discussion group with the masses. Through this organization, the masses should be told of the correctness of our educational policy. At the same time, this organization would help reform ideologies of young workers and also encourage them in their struggle for greater productivity.

Lastly, it is very important in the work of recommending new university students to raise the functional level of the Recommendation Committee in cities and kuns (districts).

In particular, considering the greater scope of the work of recommending new university students and the relatively shorter period for the execution of this work, all the workers needed should be available. To this end, there should be an extensive popular drive in movement and deliberate organization.

This means that we must reconsider the work of the members of the Recommendation Committee. The recommendation work must be subdivided systematically among the members; and to inculcate a better sense of responsibility in each member and to raise the level of his performance, the work of each member must constantly be related to the whole. At the same time, the Committee has to investigate the sources of applicants and then select and recommend only those outstanding workers for university education. Furthermore, to balance the enrollments among the universities, the Committee should pay personal attention to each applicant and with its reasoning and persuasion guide him in choosing his University and his courses as well.

The universities in Pyongyang that enjoy a greater capacity of new student enrollment have organized their entrance examinations in such a way that applicants may take them in the province. It is therefore required of each provincial committee that guides university applicants that it proceed correctly to organize these examinations provincially and provide guidance to various applicants.

In particular, the city and kun (district) Recommendation Committees and the provincial and university committee that take applications and provide guidance should cease to indulge in the formalism that leads to judging a person on the basis of documentary sources alone. Instead, they should examine and pass judgment on him more on the basis of his training and preparedness for executing his practical labor.

Party organizations in the province, the city and the kun have great responsibility this year in the work of recommending new university students.

Party organizations at various levels should try to correct the tendency to dispose of the work of recommending new university students as a routine administrative matter, and whenever necessary they should also try to correct various other shortcomings that are common in the execution of this work. In particular, each Party organization should see to it that the Party's educational policy is well adhered to in recommending students for university education.

At the same time, each party organization should strengthen leadership and control in order to raise the administrative level of our educational policy in the province, the city, and the kun and to facilitate the functioning of the university. In this way, this work of recommending new students for university education will be smoothly carried out to meet the demand of the Party.

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