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Decisions of the Supreme People's Assembly
of the D. P. R. K.

Speech by Premier KIM IL SUNG at the First
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Speech by Premier KIM IL SUNG at National
Conference of Activists of
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Decision of the Supreme People's Assembly
of the D.P.R.K.

**ON THE FORMATION OF THE CABINET
OF THE D.P.R.K.**

The Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. decides to form the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. — the Government of the D.P.R.K. — with the following members:

THE CABINET OF THE D.P.R.K.

Premier:	KIM IL SUNG	Minister of Chemical Industry:	Li Chun Ho
Vice-Premier:	Kim Il	Minister of Agriculture:	Han Jun Jong
Vice-Premier:	Hong Myung Hi	Minister of Electric Industry:	Kim Doo Sam
Vice-Premier:	Jung Il Ryong	Minister of Light Industry:	Moon Man Wook
Vice-Premier:	Nam Il	Minister of Fishing Industry:	Jeo Hwang Sup
Vice-Premier:	Pak Eui Wan	Minister of Transport:	Kim Hoi Il
Vice-Premier:	Jung Joon Taik	Minister of Construction and Building-material Industry:	
Minister of National Defence:	Kim Kwang Hyup	Minister of Finance:	Choi Jai Ha
Minister of Internal Affairs:	Bang Hak Se	Minister of Home and Foreign Trade:	Li Joo Yun
Minister of Foreign Affairs:	Nam Il	Minister of Communications:	Chin Ban Soo
Minister of Justice:	Huh Jung Sook	Minister of Education and Culture:	Ko Joon Taik
Minister of State Control:	Pak Moon Kyoo	Minister of Public Health:	Han Sul Ya
Chairman of the State Planning Commission:	Li Jong Ok	Minister of Labour:	Li Byung Nam
Chairman of the State Construction Commission:		Minister of Local Economic Administration:	Kim Eung Ki
Minister of Metal Industry:	Pak Eui Wan	Minister Without Portfolio:	Jung Sung Un
Minister of Machine-building Industry:	Kang Yung Chang	Minister Without Portfolio:	Kim Dal Hyun
Minister of Coal Industry:	Jung Il Ryong		Hong Ki Hwang
	Huh Sung Taik		

CHOI YONG KUN
President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K.

KANG RYANG WOOK
Secretary-General of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K.

September 20, 1957, Pyongyang

Decision of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K.

ON THE ELECTION TO THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE D.P.R.K.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. decides as follows:

1. To form the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. with a

Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary-General and 16 members.

2. The following members are elected to the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K.

THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE D.P.R.K.

President:	CHOI YONG KUN
Vice-President:	Li Keuk Ro
Vice-President:	Hyun Chil Jong
Vice-President:	Kim Won Bong
Secretary-General:	Kang Ryang Wook
Member:	Pak Jung Ai
Member:	Kang Jin Kun
Member:	Sung Joo Sik
Member:	Kim Byung Je
Member:	Won Hong Koo

Member:	Li Man Kyoo
Member:	Li Song Woon
Member:	Han Sang Doo
Member:	Kim Chang Duk
Member:	Jung Ro Sik
Member:	Kim Chun Hai
Member:	Ha Ang Chun
Member:	Jang Hai Woo
Member:	Kye Eung Sang
Member:	Li Myun Sang
Member:	Song Yung

CHOI YONG KUN
President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K.

KANG RYANG WOOK

Secretary-General of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K.

September 20, 1957, Pyongyang

...and from socialist countries and the peoples of all countries. In these days our country has been able to make great progress in its economic and cultural construction. This is due to the heroic struggle of the Korean people under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the leader of the Korean revolution.

SPEECH by Premier KIM IL SUNG at the First Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly

September 20, 1957

Comrades Deputies,

Today we have reached an epochal turning-point in the history of our country's development. The economy of our country has recovered on the whole from the serious war wounds and entered the stage of new development.

Not only in towns but also in the countryside the socialist form of economy has won a decisive victory. The ranks of the working class have grown and its leading role has been enhanced in the economic life of the state. The social-economic status of millions of peasants has fundamentally changed.

The people's living has been in the main recovered from war damage and we are now striving further to improve it.

In all branches of the national economy the working people of our country are displaying unparalleled labour enthusiasm and creative initiative, and the popular masses are participating in the state life with high political enthusiasm and activity.

The entire people are rallied more closely than ever around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and are ever more heightening their sense of honour of being the citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

All this was all the more vividly demonstrated in the fulfilment of the national economic plan for 1957 and in the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The working people of our country overfulfilled in the first half of this year not only the state plan but also the targets for additional production they set themselves and are now attaining new labour results in the ful-

filment of the plan for the second half of the year.

Thanks to the heroic struggle of the Korean people the international position of our country has been unprecedentedly enhanced. As a glorious member of the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has formed inviolable relations of internationalist friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the People's Democracies.

The economic and cultural ties of our country with the peoples of India, Indonesia, Burma, Egypt and other Asian and African countries are becoming closer and closer.

All men of goodwill the world over are sympathetic with the Korean people and are supporting their just struggle.

What is most important for us at the present moment is to firmly maintain alertness without being carried away in the least by the results attained, to strengthen further the unity of the masses of the people and thus mobilize the masses towards new victories.

Comrades,

Following the liberation the Korean people had to undergo numerous difficulties and trials in the struggle for the unification of the country and national independence.

In the period of peaceful construction before the war, under the guidance of our Party and the people's power, our people founded a powerful democratic base in the northern part of the Republic by carrying out great democratic reforms, rehabilitating and developing the national economy and strengthening the

unity of all the patriotic forces, and then embarked upon the road of converting the base into a firm material one for the peaceful unification of the country.

The big growth of the democratic forces and the strengthening of the democratic base in the northern part were not to the liking of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique.

The enemies who do not like the Korean people taking the power into their own hands to build a democratic independent country tried to wipe out the democratic forces and bring the Korean people to their knees by means of a direct armed intervention against our country.

The war provoked by the enemies was the most stern trial for the Korean people. It brought immeasurable sufferings to them.

The Korean people, however, rose up as one in the heroic resistance to repulse the armed invasion of the enemies in face of all difficulties. The Korean people and the Korean People's Army, in cooperation with the righteous Chinese People's Volunteers and with the material and moral support of the peoples of the Soviet Union and other brotherly countries, won a glorious victory in the arduous fight against the armed invasion of the sixteen imperialist nations with the U.S. imperialists as the ring-leader and their lackeys, the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique. They safeguarded their sovereignty and people's democratic system from the encroachment of the enemies. (*Stormy applause.*)

The Korean people did not give in in such a stern war but demonstrated that no imperialist aggression could conquer them.

Through the war the Korean people were further united and steeled and ever more clearly demonstrated the might of the people who have taken the power into their hands as well as the superiority of the people's democratic system.

Horrible as the three-year war was, the trials of the war gave the Korean people such firm conviction that they could well defend their country and carry out the Korean revolution. Through the war we accumulated priceless experiences and gained lessons useful for the attainment of the ultimate victory in our revolution.

The three-year war wrought unheard-of destruction on the productive forces of our country and ruined to the extreme the people's livelihood.

The basic task we had to tackle in the post-war Three-Year Plan period was to recover the ruined livelihood of the people in the shortest space of time and at the same time to lay a foundation for the future independent development of the national economy by rapidly rehabilitating and strengthening the material and production foundation of the devastated industry and rural economy. Under the conditions in which the cities and rural villages had been reduced to ruins, all the branches of the national economy totally damaged and the means of livelihood of the popular masses destroyed, the task was a very arduous and complex one.

The great significance of the economic policy of the Party and Government on the priority growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and rural economy lay in the very fact that the policy enabled us to accomplish successfully this knotty task.

In the carrying out of the economic policy it was vitally important to make the best use of all the available resources in the country and the aid given by the fraternal countries, pick up the chief links in the rehabilitation and development of all the branches of the national economy and concentrate all strength on them.

What was of decisive significance in the field of industry was the question of correctly determining the direction of capital investment. We solved this question mainly in two directions. Firstly, in the rehabilitation and construction of heavy industry we concentrated investment on the branches directly related to the improvement of the people's living and, secondly, we took the course of reconstructing old enterprises on a new technical basis and establishing some new mills, in order to economize funds and to get the results of the investment in a short space of time.

The correct guidance of the Party and Government and the devoted labour struggle of our workers made it possible to implement our policy successfully in the industrial construction. As a result, in the short span of time following the war more than 280 large and medium enterprises have been rehabilitated on the basis of new technique and over eighty large and medium enterprises equipped with modern installations have been newly built. For the first time we came to have a machine-building industry of our own, expand on a large scale the textile industry which had

been extremely backward in the past and process into finished goods a considerable amount of the rich underground resources in our country which had been used only for raw material or semi-finished goods.

During the Three-Year Plan period the gross industrial output grew 2.8 times, the growth of the production of the means of production being four times and that of consumer goods 2.1 times.

This year alone our industry will turn out more industrial products than the amount produced in the four years from 1946 to 1949.

Thus our industry has ensured the supply of the material, equipment and daily necessary goods needed for the rehabilitation of the devastated national economy and for the improvement of the people's living, and laid the firm production and technical foundation for the development of our national economy onto a higher level.

The central task facing the rural economy in the post-war period lay in solving the food question facing the population by rapidly increasing grain output.

Considering that in our country where the acreage of arable land is limited, it is essential to increase grain output by raising the per-hectare yield and land utility, the state directed its main efforts to this end. The Government took, first of all, various technical measures for restoring the material foundation of the rural economy from the war ruin and for increasing grain output. Measures were taken for concentrating the bulk of investment on irrigation projects, increasing rapidly the use of chemical fertilizer and expanding on an extensive scale the acreage sown to maize, a high-yielding crop.

These measures stimulated the labour enthusiasm of the peasants and yielded fine fruits. In 1956 the grain output surpassed by eight per cent over the pre-war level, with the result that the question of food, the supply of which had been insufficient, was in the main solved, the income of the peasants increased and their livelihood improved.

The agricultural co-operativization played a decisive part in rapidly rehabilitating agriculture.

Had it not been for the co-operativization of farming, the technical and economic measures taken by the Government for the development of agriculture could not have been effectively materialized and accordingly, the

war-wounds inflicted upon our agriculture could not have been rapidly healed.

Contradictions between the socialist industry, which has developed at a high tempo and undergone a qualitative change in the post-war period, and the individual peasant economy, which has been slowly rehabilitated, could not be solved without the co-operativization of agriculture.

The agricultural co-operative movement has rapidly developed in the post-war period thanks to the correct co-operativization policy of the Party and Government and to the fervent response and support of the peasant masses to this policy. Thus, at present, 85.5 per cent of the total peasant households are incorporated in agricultural co-operatives.

The agricultural co-operativization was a great revolution in our rural villages. It ensured not only the rapid rehabilitation of the rural economy, but also created prerequisites for bringing about a fundamental change in the technique of our agriculture, in the material and cultural living of the peasants and in their consciousness.

Thus the material foundation of our rural economy has been fortified and a firm foundation laid for more rapidly developing the productive forces through the economic transformation.

The livelihood of the people has been considerably improved in keeping with the rehabilitation and development of industry, agriculture and other branches of the national economy.

At the end of 1956, the real income of the working people topped the pre-war level. In 1956, the volume of commodity circulation of the state and co-operative trade organs dealt in was double as compared with 1949.

In the post-war period, dwelling houses with a total floor space of 13,400,000 square metres have been built in towns and the countryside, of which houses with 5,100,000 square metres of floor space have been constructed with state funds.

During the Three-Year Plan period, 5,455 schools were newly built or rehabilitated. The primary compulsory educational system was introduced in 1956.

At present, in our country the number of students of schools at all levels amounts to 2,080,000.

We cannot think of all these achievements of ours apart from the enormous aid of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the People's Re-

public of China and other People's Democracies.

The firm internationalist solidarity and cooperation with the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union have always been a guarantee for our victory. (*Stormy applause.*)

Our people's power has been further fortified and the unity of the people further consolidated through the severe trial of the war and the work of rehabilitating the post-war national economy.

The history of arduous struggle waged by the Korean people has proved that our Government is the staunch champion of the interests of the people of all walks of life and, accordingly, represents the most democratic form of government at the present stage of the development of our country, which is capable of uniting around it the broad sections of the popular masses and inspiring them to fully display their enthusiasm and activity.

For the further strengthening of the people's power, we took in the past a series of important measures such as holding elections to the power organs at all levels, reorganizing part of administrative districts and simplifying state apparatuses. At the same time, we have waged a persevering struggle for liquidating bureaucratism in state organs and inducing cadres to acquire a mass viewpoint. As a result of this, all power organs have been brought closer to the people, and the broad sections of the popular masses have come to take an active part in the affairs of state. Thus, the role and functions of the people's power have been enhanced, while the entire people have been further closely united around the Party and Government. The united front of the people of all social strata in the northern part of the Republic has been formed and developed in the course of the struggle for carrying out the democratic revolutionary tasks, and further strengthened on a new political and economic foundation through socialist construction.

Our democratic base established in the northern part of the Republic went through severe trials, and today it has grown into an unconquerable force politically and economically. This is a great gain of the Korean people. (*Stormy applause.*)

Comrades,

Although twelve years have elapsed since the liberation, South Korea is still under the

occupation of the United States and is being reduced to her colony.

Herein lies the basic character of the complex and arduous Korean revolution.

The U.S. imperialists are disguising their aggression of South Korea under the cloak of "aid". However, as is known throughout the world, the "aid" of the U.S. imperialists to South Korea is nothing but a means of their military aggression and unbridled pillage.

The U.S. imperialists have completely seized in their hands the finance of the puppet government and are appropriating its budget solely for the maintenance of the U.S. occupation army, the bulky puppet army and the fascist ruling machinery.

South Korea is degenerating to the position of a slave to debt in relation to the United States as the days go by, and its financial deficit is increasing without bounds. Today the puppet government is faced with grave financial bankruptcy.

The U.S. imperialists are converting South Korea into their market at the cost of ruining the South Korean industry. Numbers of medium and small Korean enterprises have gone bankrupt, and even most of the remaining factories are unable to be run normally.

In 1956, the rate of operation of the entire industrial establishments was no more than 60 per cent.

In this way, the national capital is going headlong towards ruin due to the oppression of the U.S. monopoly capital.

The wages of workers are less than half of the minimum living cost, and even these wages are often unpaid for months. In 1956, the number of unemployed amounted to over 1,100,000 in South Korea, and then there were several millions of semi-unemployed.

The South Korean rural economy has been extremely devastated due to the plundering policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rheeites. Even according to the official data published by them, the acreage under cultivation in South Korea has been reduced by 200,000 hectares as compared with the last days of the Japanese imperialist rule. In 1956 the grain output was diminished by some nine million suk compared with the time of the Japanese imperialist rule, with the result that South Korea is having an extreme food crisis.

The peasants are suffering from the cruel exploitation of landlords and usurers and are deprived of their crops through "compensation grain for distributed land," "land acquisition

tax," "irrigation fee", "forcible grain collection" and so forth. This spring some one million South Korean peasant households ran out of provisions.

The aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary rule of the Syngman Rheeites in the southern part of our fatherland are faced with total bankruptcy in all fields — political, economic and cultural. No other result can possibly be brought by the most shameless plundering policy of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous policy of their running dogs, the Syngman Rheeites.

The U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rheeites are trying to find a way out of their predicament by further intensifying the oppression and pillage of the popular masses and creating a new strained situation in Korea. However, this design will only lead them into a graver peril.

The South Korean people are keenly aware that they cannot live any longer under the rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee. The popular masses are ever more longing for the northern part of the Republic and the tide of public opinion, strongly demanding the same kind of popular rule as practised in the northern part of the Republic, is running high as the days go by. There is no doubt that, encouraged by the socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic, all the patriotic forces including the South Korean workers and peasants, will rise up in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland in opposition to the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rheeites. (*Prolonged applause.*)

No oppression will be able to check the growth of the patriotic forces in South Korea.

Comrades Deputies,

Today the situation in our country is turning in favour of the Korean people who are aspiring after the unification of the country.

We must wage a further relentless struggle for achieving the peaceful unification of the fatherland and relieving the South Korean compatriots from the indescribable sufferings they are now undergoing. This is the most important revolutionary task confronting the entire Korean people.

For the realization of the peaceful unification of the country, first of all, a lasting peace must be maintained in our country.

All the provisions of the Armistice Agreement must be strictly abided by and the armistice be converted into a lasting peace. The

machination of the enemies to scrap the Armistice Agreement and create a new tension in Korea must be thoroughly laid bare and frustrated.

All the foreign troops should be withdrawn from Korea and the conversion of South Korea into a U.S. atomic base should never be tolerated.

The North and South should reduce their armed forces instead of arms race.

We once again propose to the South Korean authorities to cut down the numerical strength of the North and South Korean armed forces to 100,000 each or to less than that. (*Applause.*)

These measures will constitute one of the practical guarantees for the maintenance of a lasting peace in Korea and lessen, above all, the sufferings brought upon the South Korean people by the excessive burden of military expenses.

And we once again propose to take without delay concrete measures for free trade between North and South Korea, free visits, correspondence and cultural intercourse between the North and South Korean people. (*Applause.*)

We deem it necessary to designate certain places in the North and South, to begin with, and seek measures for exchanging goods there.

For the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, we demand the convocation of an international conference of the states concerned, in which the representatives of North and South Korea participate. (*Applause.*)

We consider that the above-mentioned questions should be solved, first and foremost, for the realization of the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Our fatherland should be unified in a peaceful way without any foreign interference in accordance with the democratic will of the Korean people themselves. Our fatherland which is divided into the North and South should be unified through general, equal, direct elections by secret ballot on a country-wide scale, free from any pressure and restriction from outside, under the condition that all the political parties in North and South Korea are ensured freedom of action. (*Stormy applause.*)

Our programme for the peaceful unification reflects the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and accordingly, is enjoying their warm support.

However, the enemies are hatching every conceivable machination to hamper the peaceful unification of our fatherland.

Only by waging a prolonged, arduous struggle can the Korean people win victory in their great struggle for the unification of the fatherland surmounting all the obstacles thrown in the way by the enemies.

With this in view, the democratic base in the North should be further consolidated and converted into a powerful material base for the unification of the fatherland, and all the South Korean patriotic forces headed by the workers and peasants should be united and drawn into the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee traitors.

Today, our democratic base is growing to be a decisive force which accelerates the peaceful unification of the fatherland and constitutes a basic factor in all the changes of the situation in Korea.

It is our task to mobilize the entire people for fortifying further the democratic base politically and economically.

The people in the northern part of the Republic should further strengthen the economic foundation of the democratic base by carrying out the First Five-Year Plan, the basic orientation of which was outlined by the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. We have embarked upon the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan for the first time in the history of our country.

The basic tasks provided for in the Five-Year Plan lie in further consolidating the economic foundation of socialism in the northern part of the Republic and in solving essentially the food, clothing and housing questions facing the people.

By further developing the industrial productive forces, we must lay the groundwork for socialist industrialization which will make it possible to equip all the branches of the national economy with modern technique and launch capital construction on a wider scale.

During the Five-Year Plan period, the agricultural collectivization will have to be completed, and the socialist economic form be further consolidated in all the domains of the national economy.

The grain problem facing the population must be radically solved and the supply of other foodstuff be increased rapidly. The clothing question must be solved in the main through raising the per-capita textile output to more than seventeen metres. During the

five years, houses with a total floor space of more than 7.2 million square metres should be erected with state funds and over 200,000 modern houses built in rural areas in order to improve the housing condition of the working people.

The fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan will remove the century-old backwardness of our national economy and convert our country from a backward agrarian country into an industrial-agricultural country and signify a giant stride forward in the socialist construction in the North.

Proceeding from the basic tasks of the Five-Year Plan, the Party and Government will continuously ensure the priority development of heavy industry and, on this basis, simultaneously pursue the policy of developing the light industry and agriculture.

On the basis of creating a firm foundation of our self-supporting economy, we should further strengthen the economic and technical co-operation with the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other countries of the socialist camp and develop international specialization with these countries.

In the industrial sphere, while giving priority to the development of heavy industry, we should concentrate efforts on those fields that are vitally necessary for the solution of the questions of food, clothing and housing and, on this basis, rapidly develop the production of mass consumer goods. We must go over from the production of raw materials to that of semi-finished goods and from the production of semi-finished goods to finished goods, further develop the processing industry in general, reinforce the technical equipment, increase varieties of products, and decisively improve their quality. We should completely remove the colonial backwardness of our industry and consolidate the foundation of our self-supporting industry.

The state should further develop the metal industry for ensuring the supply of structural steel, the chemical industry with the production of chemical fertilizers and artificial fibre as its main concern, the cement and other building-material and machine-building industry, and continue to expand the fuel and power centers and exploit the abundant natural resources of our country on a wide scale and strengthen the work of smelting or processing other materials.

The machine-building industry is the core of heavy industry and the foundation for tech-

nical development. Today all the branches of the national economy — heavy industry, light industry, rural economy, transport, communications and so forth — are putting up great demands before the machine-building industry.

Our machine-building industry should accelerate the technical development in all fields of the national economy by producing and supplying high-quality machines, equipment and accessories in quantities and in great varieties. The machine-building industry of our country should concentrate efforts on the development of medium and small machine-building industries and exert main efforts for the production of electric machines, mining installations, farm machines, construction machines, vessels and machines for light industry as well as all kinds of accessories which are largely required in our country.

As for the production of consumption goods, the textile industry should be developed to a higher level and the development of the food-processing industry should be accelerated. In our country which is surrounded by sea on three sides, the development of fishing industry is of weighty significance in solving the food question. The catch of fish should be increased apace and, particularly, the processing work of marine products be improved radically.

We should continuously maintain the high tempo of the industrial development. The situation of our country and the development of our revolution do not permit us to slow down the tempo of the growth of industrial production.

Of decisive significance in this connection is the question of strengthening the technical equipment of our industry and learning advanced technique. We have not yet completely done away with the technical backwardness of our industry left behind by the Japanese imperialists. Ensuring the high tempo of growth of industry, developing ever more rapidly the processing industry, increasing the variety of products and improving their quality, etc.—all these depend mainly upon technical development.

Now we cannot advance our industry even a step forward on the basis of the outdated technique. In all the industrial spheres, technical reformation should be carried on uninterruptedly, production processes be mechanized and new production methods be intro-

duced. While encouraging creativeness of workers and technicians in the technical development and widely disseminating the advanced production methods contrived by them, we should eagerly learn the developed technique of the Soviet Union and other advanced countries and boldly introduce it into our national economy.

In ensuring the high tempo of the industrial development, it is of extreme importance to mobilize actively the production potentialities of the existing enterprises, correctly arrange the restoration, remodelling and new construction of enterprises and ensure the effect of investment to the maximum.

In carrying on the industrial construction, we should follow the line of concentrating main efforts on the complete rehabilitation of those enterprises which have not yet been fully restored and on the perfect equipment, remodelling and expansion of the existing enterprises and of combining these with the new construction of some enterprises.

Only by so doing, can we use funds most rationally, maintain the high rate of growth of production and fulfil the basic tasks of the industrial development.

The cardinal tasks confronting agriculture are continuously to increase grain output and raise the production of industrial crops to a definite level by completing the agricultural co-operativization and by strengthening the co-operative economy still further.

In 1961 the grain output should go over 3.7 million tons, and as for industrial crops, efforts should be concentrated on the cultivation of such fibre crops as cotton, flax and oil-bearing crops. At the same time, we should develop the rural economy many-sidedly by promoting large scale animal husbandry, sericulture, apiculture, fruit farming and so forth on a wide scale.

It is of weighty significance to carry on irrigation projects on an extensive scale for the development of the rural economy and undertake river and dike projects for the protection of land. Therefore, the capital investment in the rural economy should be continuously concentrated on this work.

As for irrigation, river and dike projects, the state should invest funds in large-scale undertakings. As for the small ones co-operative or individual peasants should raise funds by themselves. The development of the rural economy definitely depends upon the organizational and economic

consolidation of co-operatives. We can complete the agricultural co-operativization only by consolidating further the already organized co-operatives and raising their income.

Agricultural co-operatives belong to the socialist sector of economy. Socialist economy cannot be managed without a plan. Agricultural co-operatives should have a plan for all the economic activities ranging from production to distribution, exchange and consumption. Planned production, planned distribution and planned consumption—this is the way of strengthening the co-operative economy and developing the rural economy.

For the socialist transformation of agriculture, it is necessary to change not only the economic form, but also the agro-technique and the ideology of the peasants. Only through this can we complete the socialist transformation of the rural economy and further develop the co-operative economy.

Under the condition in which a decisive victory has been won in the agricultural co-operativization, the technical reformation of the rural economy stands out as a very urgent task before us. We should introduce advanced farming technique on a wide scale and mechanize agriculture. The agricultural mechanization in our country should make steady progress in keeping with the development of industry and the economic consolidation of the co-operatives, placing main stress on raising the per-hectare yield and utility of land in compliance with the peculiarities of our agriculture.

We should launch the work of gradually equipping our agriculture with modern technique, while carrying on, as the first step, small-scale mechanization that can be done without much difficulty and widely introducing animal-drawn machines.

Along with the technical transformation of agriculture, the socialist reformation of the ideology of the peasants should be done. The ideology of the peasants is lagging far behind their social and economic circumstances. We should further strengthen the work of class education among millions of peasants, actively go ahead with the cultural construction in the rural villages and improve the hygienic and public health work there. Thus we should eliminate all the backward tendencies in the ideology and the daily customs of the peasants, and transform them into true socialist working people with socialist ideology and high cultural attainments.

To ensure the betterment of the people's living, commodity circulation should be improved and strengthened in keeping with the development of industry and agriculture.

During the Five-Year Plan period, we should more than double the retail commodity turnover in the state and co-operative trade, and prepare to cater smoothly to the growing demands of the population by further expanding the trade network and improving the commodity supply system.

While continuously improving the work of food supply to cities and workers' districts, particularly, we should rapidly increase the supply of all kinds of industrial goods, farm machines and building-materials to the rural villages.

We must expand the source of commodities in every way by extensively carrying on the work of procuring in such a way as to enhance the zeal of peasants for production. Under the conditions of co-operativized agriculture, the procurement work must be conducted in a further planned way and the role of the state procurement organs and consumers' co-operatives enhanced.

The work of foreign trade must be conducted more briskly. The important task is to mobilize the export resources in every way, increase the variety of export items, further enhance their quality and thus obtain more foreign currency. We must pay particular attention to the enhancement of the function of trade organs and raising the low business level of trade workers.

During the First Five-Year Plan period the material and cultural living standards of the people will be markedly enhanced. The improvement of the people's living must be gradually realized strictly in keeping with the level of the development of the national economy and must be correctly coordinated with socialist accumulation. Without the growth of socialist accumulation the development of the national economy cannot be ensured and accordingly, the future improvement of people's living cannot be sought. The state should strive to enhance steadily the material and cultural living standards of the people by increasing consumption funds while ensuring the systematic growth of accumulation.

The educational and cultural work must be continuously developed and the cultural level of the working people further enhanced. Since the liberation we have attained considerable

results in the training of national cadres. As a result, we now have cadres who can run the state as well as manage modern enterprises in all branches of the national economy. This, however, is far from sufficient in view of the requirement of the gigantic socialist construction.

If the socialist construction in our country is to be ensured, more and more scientific and technical cadres must be trained and the general cultural level of the working people rapidly enhanced. In view of this the state envisages the further development of higher and secondary technical education and at the same time the enforcement of compulsory junior middle school education in the Five-Year Plan period. This is a difficult task, of course. However, without carrying out this we cannot rapidly eliminate the economic and cultural backwardness of our country.

Our educational work must be closely linked with production. Its basic task is to arm the working people with advanced technique and scientific knowledge and to train them into competent socialist builders.

The cultural life of the working people must be further enriched by continuously developing literature and arts.

We must further develop the national culture of the Korean people, inheriting the long cultural tradition of our people and continuously absorbing the excellent cultural achievements of the advanced countries.

The fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan is a very huge and arduous task. The Five-Year Plan can be successfully carried out only if the entire people wage a tense labour struggle and overcome numerous difficulties.

It is the central question arising from the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan as a whole to practise strict economy and tap more inner resources in all branches of the national economy. We must fight against all uneconomical tendencies, steadily reduce the production and construction cost, and manage and run economy on the basis of strict economic calculation.

The increased production and economization movement of the working people which came to an upsurge through the fulfilment of the decisions of the December Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea must be further developed. This constitutes a decisive guarantee for the carrying out of the tremendous Five-Year Plan.

We must further strengthen the democratic

base politically while successfully carrying on the socialist economic construction.

Without further reinforcing the people's power and consolidating the state-social system it is impossible to ensure the socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic. The people's power is a powerful weapon in the hands of the Korean people for socialist construction.

Since its founding our Government has carried out the huge tasks of historical significance by mobilizing the entire people, and fully demonstrated its superiority both at the time of the war and in the period of peaceful construction. This, however, does not mean that there has been no defect in the work of our state organs. We must exert steady efforts for improving the state work.

In order to strengthen the people's power the state machinery must be further simplified and the work level of all the state organs constantly elevated. The sense of responsibility of the officials must be further enhanced in the state organs and a continuous struggle waged against the bureaucratic method of work. We must further develop the truly popular work method of discussing the affairs of state directly with the masses by strengthening on-the-spot guidance; overcome difficulties by relying upon the enthusiasm and initiative of the masses; and meet their vital requirements in good time. In this way we must induce the popular masses to more actively participate in the affairs of state, strengthen the ties between the people's power and the masses, and give full play to socialist democracy.

While giving full play to the democracy of the broad masses of the people, we must ever more strengthen the function of dictatorship of our state against the enemies. Without the strengthening of dictatorship against counter-revolution, socialist construction cannot be ensured nor can the democratic rights and freedom be ensured for the popular masses.

We are standing face to face with the enemies. The U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique who have entrenched themselves in South Korea are persistently continuing their destructive and subversive activities against the northern part of the Republic. The greater our success becomes, the more rabid form their destructive activities take.

Especially, the enemies frenziedly try to

create a split within our ranks and to utilize for their subversive purpose any trifling negative phenomena found in our ranks.

Under such circumstances, we must further strengthen the unity of our ranks and direct all our forces to the struggle against the enemies.

We must thoroughly suppress all the counter-revolutionary and hostile elements, and expose and frustrate at every step the spying, sabotaging and wrecking activities of the enemies. (*Applause.*)

We must prevent the infiltration of hostile elements into our ranks and give the enemies no place to set their foot.

The firm unity and solidarity of democratic parties and social organizations as well as of the people of all walks of life based on the worker-peasant alliance constitutes the powerful political foundation of our country and a source of our unconquerable might. We must develop the democratic base to be a firmly united revolutionary force by strengthening the United Democratic Fatherland Front. Only by so doing, can we remain firm, no matter what difficulty may confront us, and we shall win victory with united force, overcoming obstacles.

With this in view, we must further strengthen, first of all, the worker-peasant alliance which is the foundation of the people's democratic system.

After liberation, in the northern part of the Republic the worker-peasant alliance came to have a firm political and economic foundation as a result of the founding of the people's power and the enforcement of land reform and various other democratic reforms, and overcome with credit the ordeals of the war.

However, the working class can ultimately and firmly enlist the peasants on its side only by leading them towards the road of socialism and transforming them into socialist working people. Now that a decisive victory has been won in the agricultural co-operativization, it can be said that the worker-peasant alliance in our country is firm and invincible. (*Thunderous applause.*)

All policies of the Party and Government—the policy of enhancing the leading role of socialist industry over agriculture, of developing further the socialist rural economy through the completion of agricultural co-operativization, of liquidating once and for all various forms of exploitation in the coun-

tryside, of bettering the material and cultural living of the peasants and reforming their outdated conception—will strengthen further the worker-peasant alliance and elevate the leading role of the working class in this alliance.

Under the people's democratic system in our country, the private enterprisers, traders and the people of other strata are taking part in political power, together with the workers and peasants, and form a component part of the United Front.

The enterprisers and traders of our country are, together with the entire working people led by the working class, taking part not only in the fulfilment of the democratic revolution but also in the socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic.

The people's power supports the lawful activities of enterprisers and traders who render service to the development of economy and the improvement of the people's living, and opens before them the road of a new life by gradually transforming them into socialist working people on the voluntary principle through various co-operatives or other forms. The Government will continue to pursue this line.

The prime task in the field of foreign policy is to further strengthen the internationalist friendship and solidarity with the Soviet Union, People's Republic of China and other People's Democracies.

The imperialists are resorting to all and every plot to undermine the unity of our socialist countries. We must enhance vigilance against the manoeuvres of the imperialists and thoroughly frustrate their reactionary propaganda.

The Korean people have come to know through their own experience of the life-and-death struggle the great might of the proletarian internationalist banner. The Korean people will be faithful to this banner to the last. (*Prolonged, stormy applause.*)

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea will uphold the Leninist principles of peaceful co-existence with countries with differing social systems, and strive for establishing friendly bonds with all countries desirous of maintaining amicable relations with us.

We must establish friendly relations with all countries struggling for national independence and peace against colonialism. We will strengthen solidarity with such Asian and African countries as India, Indonesia, Burma,

Egypt and Syria, and will make efforts for developing economic and cultural relations with them on the basis of mutual benefit.

We must endeavour to establish normal relations with Japan. This will be beneficial not only to the peoples of the two countries, but also conducive to the consolidation of peace in Asia.

The Korean people always desire peace and oppose war. Thanks to the positive efforts of the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, international tension has recently been taking the course towards a general relaxation.

However, owing to the arms race and war preparation policy of the aggressive Western powers led by the U.S. imperialists world peace is in constant danger.

We will further strengthen solidarity with the world peace-loving peoples and strive for maintaining a lasting peace.

The Korean people must contribute to the preservation of peace in Asia and the world by shattering the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee traitors to create fresh tension in our country and by fighting against all and every provocative acts of the enemy.

We fully support all the proposals of the Soviet Government for the reduction of armaments by the Big Powers and for the prohibition of the production, uses and tests of the nuclear weapons. (*Applause.*)

Comrades Deputies,

The struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification and complete independence of the fatherland is a just one.

Today the Korean people are firmly convinced of their ultimate victory in the struggle for attaining national independence against imperialist aggression.

The Korean people are no longer the colonial slaves of the past. They seized the poli-

tical power in their hands and have the powerful democratic base. All the struggle of the Korean people is guided by the Workers' Party of Korea which inherited the fine revolutionary tradition of our country and has been tested through the arduous struggle. (*Stormy applause.*)

No force can conquer such people.

The armed invasion of the enemies who tried to occupy the northern part of the Republic and to enslave the Korean people met with an ignominious defeat.

All designs of the enemies to undermine our socialist construction and suppress the growth of the democratic forces are meeting with one setback after another.

The machinations of all the counter-revolutionary elements and anti-Party sectarians to undermine our ranks from within and create a split have been exposed and frustrated. (*Applause.*) The Korean people have gone through many difficulties and trials, but have heroically surmounted these.

The lessons of history show that no force on earth can check the onward march of the Korean people who rise up in their just struggle and that there can be no unsurmountable difficulty for us. (*Applause.*)

The Korean people will certainly accomplish the unification of their country. The day will certainly come when the people of the whole country will be leading a rich, beautiful and happy life in a united land. (*Thunderous applause.*) Victory is in store for the Korean people who are aspiring after the unification of the fatherland and Socialism. (*Applause.*)

Let us further firmly rally around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and valiantly march forward towards a great victory! (*All rise to their feet. Resounding prolonged and thunderous applause.*)

SPEECH

by Premier KIM IL SUNG at National Conference of Activists of Machine-building Industry

September 11, 1957

Opening his speech, Premier Kim Il Sung expressed gratitude on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the entire workers in the field of machine industry who are playing an important role for the post-war rehabilitation and development of all branches of the national economy, for the development of machine industry and, in particular, for the reconstruction of all factories and enterprises.

Stressing that the National Conference of Activists of Machine-building Industry was a conference of historic significance held for the first time since the founding of our state, the Premier continued as follows:

In the past machine-building industry our country was almost next to nothing. Though there was something like the industry of colonial type in the days of Japanese imperialism for the purpose of exploitation, machine-building industry — the basis of the industrialization of our country — was not developed.

Thus, in the pre-liberation year 1944, the proportion shared by machine-building industry accounted for only 1.6 per cent of the country's industry. And it did not go beyond the bounds of repair shop type.

Under such circumstances, it was impossible for us to remove the colonial lopsidedness in industry, let alone the industrialization of the country. To lay on our own the solid foundation for the industrialization of the country after liberation, it was imperative for us to do away with the colonial lopsidedness in industry. To eliminate the colonial lopsidedness in industry it was necessary to give priority to the development of machine-building industry.

In a short period preceding the war a considerable progress was made in machine-

building industry compared with the pre-liberation days.

After the armistice the Central Committee of the Party stressed time and again at its meetings that without developing, above all, machine-building industry there could be neither rehabilitation nor development of the war-ravaged national economy.

Preparations for the development of machine-building industry were made already in the war-time in accordance with the basic policy and line charted by our Party in relation to the development of the national economy of the country.

It is known to all that the Hichun Machine Tool Works, the Hichun Precision Machine Works and many others began to be developed in the war-time.

The Central Committee of the Party foresaw that even under the stern conditions of the war the building of the foundation of machine-building industry was necessary for the reconstruction of the ravaged national economy after the war for the production of accessories at least, if not meeting fully the great demand for machines and equipment, which would be needed in the post-war reconstruction, and for, in the long run, the reinforcement of the basis of our industry. Therefore the Central Committee started developing machine-building industry already in the war-time.

After the armistice, diverse opinions cropped up within the Party.

Some claimed that in view of our difficult living conditions following the war, we should receive all the aid of the fraternal countries in the form of fabrics, rice and so forth and live in an easy-going way.

The Central Committee of the Party rejected this erroneous opinion, and held that we would be able to develop our national economy in the future only when we lay the

foundation for industrialization by bringing in a large amount of machines and equipment by way of the aid of the fraternal countries for all the difficulties facing us after the armistice. And we received large quantities of aid in the form of machine and equipment from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and other countries.

Thus we have built in the past three years the Hichun Machine Tool Works, the Hwanghae Iron Works, the machinery workshop attached to the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory and many other machine plants, shipyards, mining machine plants and farm machine works.

Of course, there were no small difficulties and obstacles in the way of founding the centres of machine-building industry which had not been in existence in our country. However, the centres of machine-building industry were founded with all the difficulties and obstacles. As a result, we could produce a large amount of machine accessories and certain kinds of equipment, thereby giving great help to the rehabilitation and construction of mills and enterprises and their equipment and, turned out quantities of new machines.

For instance, a large amount of machines for mining industry such as winches, crushers, rock-drills and others, farming implements for the countryside, motors, pumps, transformers, and various building machines including cranes which were badly needed in the field of construction were turned out.

In the field of fishing industry, it was almost impossible to catch fish in the early post-war days, owing to the destruction of all vessels during the war. But, as we have built a great number of engine-boats after the armistice, their number has now become greater than in the pre-war time. Today this enabled us to catch 340,000-400,000 tons of fish annually.

If we had not produced pumps, motors, transformers, copper wire, and other machines and materials for ourselves, we would not have been able to extend so many irrigation systems in the countryside. The development of machine-building industry and the manufacture of motors, pumps, transformers, copper wire and so forth, made it possible to establish many pumping installations, which played an important role in extending hundred thousand hectares of acreage under irrigation as we see it today.

We have thus created the conditions for the further development of our rural economy.

The regular operation of many factories, such as the Kangsun Steel Plant, the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory, and other metal-working plants in heavy industry, chemical factories, mines and coal mines, and other successes we have attained were made possible by the supply of a great amount of machine accessories produced by our machine-building industry.

In this way we have attained great success in establishing machine-building industry, which was not in existence at the time of the Japanese imperialist rule.

Now we have laid the foundation for the further development of machine-building industry that will play the most important role in advancing the industrialization of our country, provided that we efficiently manage the machine-building industry we have already created.

Such enormous achievements as we have made once again prove that the economic policy of the Party was correct.

Had we not built such an industrial foundation but lived on foreign aid as the anti-Party elements wished, we would not have had the conditions for the further development of industry in the future, and would have been in a hopeless position. However, as we have built such industrial foundation, we are now capable of mapping out the Five-Year National Economic Plan, and can talk convincingly about the development of our industry and then the whole of the national economy during the Five-Year Plan period.

We must not relax our struggle for further expanding and developing the base for machine-building industry. Or else, we cannot think of ensuring the technical reform in every branch of the national economy, nor can we get the motive power for the rapid development of our national economy.

Referring to the fact that the successful fulfilment of the Five-Year National Economic Plan depends largely upon all the workers of machine-building industry, the Premier stressed that, correctly recognizing their important position in the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, they must not only strive for the successful carrying out of the Five-Year Plan, but also create favourable conditions to overfulfil the plan.

The Premier went on:

Our Party has set forth the line of ensuring priority development of heavy industry simultaneously with the growth of light industry and agriculture.

Unless we develop heavy and light industries in our country, it is difficult for us to live on. Take our rural economy for instance. Our country is one of those countries in the world whose land is small. Much of our land occupies hill slopes and is unproductive.

For the purpose of rapidly developing agriculture on such small and poor land to make our livelihood self-supporting, we must develop industry. Without priority development of industry we cannot think of the development of agriculture. Why?

In our country where the land is small it is essential to raise land utility and build many irrigation systems. Here we need large quantities of machines and materials such as pumps, transformers, copper wire, and above all, large quantities of cement and structural steel. All this should be supplied by industry.

Besides, we must provide more fertilizers for poor and small land to increase grain yield. And to solve the problem of fertilizer, we must develop our chemical industry.

During the war-time the apple crop in our country was poor, and was all worm-eaten. What was the reason? It was nothing but the lack of insecticides and fertilizer.

As a result of more supply of insecticides since the war and fertilizer from last year, per-hectare yield of fruits was considerably increased.

We must carry out many irrigation projects, produce and supply more fertilizer and insecticides, and provide a large number of major farming machines and implements for raising land utility, thereby increasing per-hectare yield in our country. And all this can be done only by industry.

Today, the basic line of the Five-Year National Economic Plan set by the Party lies in solving radically the questions of clothing, food and housing during the period of the plan, while consolidating further the foundation of socialist economy.

In order to solve radically the questions of clothing, food and housing, farm work has to be done well. To do farm work well means raising per-hectare yield. For this purpose, we must produce more transform-

ers, pumps, motors, farming implements along with insecticides and chemical fertilizer.

For the socialist transformation of rural economy, our Party is today carrying out agricultural co-operativization. Now almost all the peasants are embraced in co-operatives and are pushing ahead with co-operative economy.

However, what our Party is pursuing in relation to socialist co-operativization does not only aim at co-operativizing individual economy, but at effecting technical reformation, that is, the mechanization of agriculture.

As the Party foresaw, at present the peasants are calling for agricultural mechanization, which is their demand in the second stage of co-operativization.

Now, our rural villages require a new technical reform. And it is an urgent problem for us to mechanize farming within a short space of time. Then what are the conditions of the machine-building factories which are to provide the rural villages with machines?

This summer I went to the Kiyang Machine-building Factory, and saw production of many farming implements such as corn-threshing machines but not plough suitable for our farming.

Now the major demand of peasants is the mechanization of transport in the countryside. For the lack of transport facilities the peasant women carry compost, bundles of paddy or fire wood on their heads or backs. What they want is to improve it under the present conditions of co-operativization. Even if we cannot afford them lorries, it is possible to provide such a means of conveyance as rear cars for them, isn't it?

Now we have enough conditions to produce such machines. Despite that, the Kiyang Machine-building Factory not only fails to meet such demand but keeps some machinery idle, saying they have nothing to make.

Quite the contrary. We have a lot of things to do. They do not know what to do, because they are ignorant of the actual conditions of rural villages.

The workers of machine-building factories had better visit rural villages in group and find out what is the labour-consuming work in rural villages and what they can

do to lighten it. They should make efforts to solve this question as soon as possible.

We must take measures to solve the question of simple means of transport in rural villages for the present. For example, rear car stands in good stead. With it the peasant women may be relieved from carrying things on their heads.

By the end of 1961, the last year of the First Five-Year National Economic Plan, 3.7 million tons of grains are expected to be produced. To this end, we must carry out river dyke projects, land construction and improvement, irrigation projects and conversion of dry fields into paddy ones. For this we must turn out ditch diggers, excavators, blades of bulldozers, animal-drawn bulldozers and many other construction machines for rural villages, thereby providing the peasants with favourable conditions so that they may work in an easier way. Only by doing so, can we make the peasants raise the per-hectare yield and increase grain produce.

The Premier stressed again that the grain problem must be solved without fail in the Five-Year Plan period, and for this the machine-building industry must be developed, and this depends largely on the workers of machine-building industry.

The Premier also pointed out that many small-sized machines must be produced for the increase of varieties and mass production of daily necessities at the factories in the domain of light industry and the producers' co-operatives. Large and small machines such as refrigerators, juice wringers and meat-grinders should be provided in consideration of the further development of the food-processing industry with the expansion of 100,000 hectares of fruit-growing acreage.

The Premier went on:

In heavy industry, too, we can't expect the growth of metal and chemical industries without the acceleration of ore mining and coal hewing.

Coal miners who drill 100-200 metres a month with their high-speed method are complaining of the lack of loading machine. If they are provided with the machine, they say, they can produce more coal than the Party requires. We must mechanize the process of work for them so that they may work more easily.

Ore miners also want to have more of

loading machines, drills, winches and concentrating machines.

In compliance with this demand, we made effort in the Three-Year Plan period, and are now doing our best. We must produce more of those machines for the miners so that they may overfulfil their quotas.

The fulfilment of the plans set before mines and coal mines and the further development of the coal and ore mining industries envisaged in the Five-Year Plan depend to a great extent upon the workers of machine-building industry.

Much structural steel is required for the rehabilitation of chemical factories whose main task is to produce among other things more cement for construction and more fertilizer for agriculture. To this end, the Hwanghae Iron Works, Kangsun Steel Plant and other iron or steel works under the Ministry of Metal Industry should be completely rehabilitated. For satisfying the demand of these metal works the machine-building industry should produce machines, equipment and accessories.

The same thing can be said of capital construction. One of the major causes that our capital construction falls behind lies in the fact that the industrialization of construction has not yet been put on the right track. The gigantic construction is envisaged in the Five-Year Plan period. It will be difficult to ensure the proceeding of large scale construction without the industrialization of construction.

Industrialization of construction means producing standardized building-materials by means of industrial method and building houses by assembling them. The most important thing in this connection is cranes. This question was raised two years ago.

Large-scale construction by assembly method is possible with the production of cranes.

Pre-fabricated parts are so heavy that workers cannot deal with them without tools. Cranes are used for loading or unloading the parts from trucks, or for assembling them. Construction of this kind cannot be done without cranes.

The fact that the tempo of construction is not fast is not so much due to the short supply of building materials as to the fact that workers in machine-building industry do not produce a sufficient amount of building machines.

If the workers in the field of machine-building industry turn out quantities of construction machines such as mixers and cranes, we can build many more dwelling houses in towns, flats attached to factories and enterprises, and can do much construction in farm villages.

In the future, we must also produce auto-crane.

Quantities of machines are required in the field of transport.

We are now relying on motor transport. And if we want to solve the question of transport under the condition that at present we cannot produce automobiles and have little reserves of benzine, we must develop in the main river and maritime transport. To do so, we must build many ships, big and small.

If we build big ships and transport coal from Rajin to Heungnam and its neighbouring districts, the congestion of railway transport will be mitigated.

The shortage of cargo ships has effect on fish catch. Therefore, there arises the question of building more ships.

The important task before machine-building workers under the Ministry of Transport is to repair freight wagons more speedily.

Now we have such well-equipped factories as the West Pyongyang and Wonsan Railway Factories which we did not have before the war. We must manufacture more freight wagons in these factories.

In a word it should be brought home to the workers of machine-building industry that the development of agriculture, light industry, heavy industry and the speeding-up of the tempo of capital construction depend upon them.

Comrade Premier stressed that in order to carry out the enormous tasks set before the machine-building industry, it is necessary, first of all, to raise the utility of the present facilities. He continued:

If we raise to the maximum the utility rate of existing facilities, we can produce more than envisaged in the Five-Year Plan.

But our utility rate of facilities of the machine-building industry is very low.

If we raise the utility rate of machines, we shall gain profits. With these profits alone we shall be able to produce several hundred per cent higher than the target envisaged in the present plan.

Better technical organization, better work conditions and higher technical level will conduce to increase output to a considerable extent.

Utility rate of electric furnaces is also low. At present, casting capacity is not yet up to the mark. Heating capacity of the electric furnaces in the Ryongsung Machine-building Plant is 40 per cent lower than that in the Rakwon Machine-building Plant. The utility rate of electric furnaces in the machine repair shops under the Ministry of Chemical Industry is 40 per cent as less as that in the Ryongsung Machine-building Plant showing no good results. And the utility rate of electric furnaces in the Rakwon Machine-building Plant, which shows the highest in our country, is 40 per cent lower than that in the Soviet Union. Utility rate of buildings is also low.

If we allow such a low utility rate of facilities in all branches of machine-building industry, we are guilty of a great sin against the Party and the state.

Especially utility rate is low in the tool-making factories under Ministries. They have more than 70 per cent of the total machine tools in our country. Nevertheless, workers there ask for more machinery instead of raising the utility rate.

It is necessary, therefore, to discuss the questions deliberately at this first historical conference: How can we raise the utility rate of facilities? How can we meet fully the demands of all branches of the national economy in accordance with the requirements of the Party and the state? How can we satisfy the needs of all branches of the national economy without asking more for facilities?

The reason for the low utility of facilities, the Premier said, should be sought in the fact that our technical level is still low and our organization of work and management is not yet up to the mark.

Then he gave an exhaustive account of how to improve the situation:

Everybody from the manager to an ordinary worker must enhance his technical level. Only by doing so can we raise the utility rate of facilities.

If any manager thinks cutting metal is not his job, and so he may be excused for his ignorance of technique, he is quite mistaken.

Only the manager who is well acquainted with technique deserves his post.

If each worker raises his technical level and the organization of work and management be improved, then the utility rate of facilities will rise.

When work is not properly organized, management is poor, materials are not supplied in good time, and conditions are not sufficient to work, we cannot expect the rise of the utility rate of facilities.

The rise of the utility rate of facilities cannot be imagined apart from improvement of technique or good conditions of work.

The most important thing in this respect, therefore, is to raise technical level and improve the organization of work and management.

Then the Premier emphasized the necessity of increasing the variety of machines as follows:

Various kinds of machines are now required in our country. We must, therefore, increase the variety of machines. We must not rest content with the turning out of several varieties of machines. It is necessary for workers to take initiative in producing large quantities of machines in great varieties.

Stressing the need of improving the quality of machines, the Premier went on:

At ore mines, coal mines and all other industrial establishments there are complaints about the inferior quality of home-made machines. Home-made machines are still heavy, thick and don't look fine.

In view of the fact that we have manufactured machines for the first time, only complaining will not do. We must use and love home-made machines as much as possible.

The inferior quality must be improved.

Emphasizing that the large-scale production of various machines of superior quality calls for improvement in the designing work, the Premier recalled that the Party has long since suggested to train large numbers of designers and to improve the designing work. Our designers have made great strides. But their progress still falls short of our demand. The Premier went on:

We must boldly train large numbers of designers. Though we have not so many machine-building plants, we need more designers. The reason is that we are not yet in a position to produce one and the same machine by assembly-line.

Now we have some machine-building plants. But we have lots of things to do. There are many demands on machine-build-

ing industry. In some cases the mass production of one thing may be necessary. But at present it is more important for us to manufacture quantities of products in a great variety.

The other day I visited the Rakwon Machine-building Plant. The chief engineer and other comrades of that plant told me: "We prefer to manufacture one kind of machine for one to three years in succession, instead of many kinds, but we are told to produce various kinds of machines. This is the trouble for us."

I must say that is wrong. It is, of course, desirable to produce one kind of product for decades. But our present conditions do not allow us to do so. It is required to manufacture a great variety of things. Everybody should understand our difficult situation. We have only a few machine-building factories and the demand for machinery is big. We are obliged, therefore, to make various things in a factory. As matters stand, we need more skilled and highly-qualified designers. We must train more designers of high technical qualification. Designers themselves must endeavour to raise their technical level. Designing workers should do all they can to heighten the quality of blue prints. After all, it is the drafts of machinery that decides the quality of produced machines. Of course, the operation of machines, heat-treatment or casting will have effect on the quality of products. But the major cause of inferior quality lies in blue prints.

Stress should be laid on the measures for training larger numbers of designers, for raising their technical level, for preventing delay in designing and for raising the utility rate of facilities.

The Premier then dwelt on the question of promoting the creative initiative of workers. Noting that the tremendous importance of the initiative of workers was confirmed at the December Plenum of the C.C., Workers' Party of Korea, the Premier said:

It is necessary for overcoming difficulties to give full play to the wisdom of the masses. We must not ignore the creative proposals of workers but pay serious attention to them. We must sum up and popularize good opinions offered by workers. Nevertheless, there are still cases of laying aside or ignoring their good suggestions. We must make every effort to popularize them through papers, booklets and so on, thereby enhanc-

ing ever higher the creative initiative of workers.

When the creative initiative of the masses is given full scope at all working sites including designing institutions, there can be no difficulties that defy our conquest. The December Plenum was good evidence of this.

If the December Plenum of the C.C., Workers' Party of Korea had not given impetus to the mass initiative, we could not have attained today's success.

The decisions of the December Plenum have given rise to the creative initiative of the masses in all fields. But in machine-building industry the creative initiative of the masses has not been sufficiently stimulated. It is because they failed to organize well the work of stimulating the creative initiative of the masses and to popularize their initiative.

Launch an extensive drive for stimulating the creative initiative of workers in machine-building industry like in all other branches, and you will have many good suggestions and ideas proposed by workers.

We must, therefore, unfold on a larger scale the work of stimulating creative initiative of the masses.

To improve the work of machine-building industry, the Premier said, we must raise technical level. To this end, it is necessary to educate technicians and skilled workers as a whole and organize mass education. And he stressed:

Machine-building industry in our country is still at low level compared with other countries. We have no ground for self-conceit. We must realize that Korea's machine-building industry is still young.

The workers of machine-building industry, therefore, must take an active part in mass education. They should boldly introduce rich experiences, advanced method of work and technique of the Soviet Union and other advanced countries.

To ensure the workers of machine-building industry to study well, it is necessary to supply them with sufficient books, form study groups for them and guide them to arrange passing-on-technique meets.

The Premier said that the better management is of great importance for improving the work of machine-building industry. Then he continued:

Some of our managerial staff still fail to do their work well in the domain of machine-building industry. To organize management better and not to waste time, it is necessary to send people to advanced countries so that they can exchange experience and learn from experts there. In the machine-building factories the slack of operation hour of machine is caused by inadequate management. Should foremen, chief engineers and managers see to it that tools and materials are handy when workers come to work, there could be no waste of time by the workers' looking round for tools and materials.

When there is waste of operation hour, the manager and managerial staff should be blamed for their not properly managing work.

It is, therefore, important to improve management of factories and raise the level of guidance.

If all the factories are managed in this way, the assignments of the current Five-Year Plan to the machine-building industry will be fulfilled. Then the demands of the people and the national economy will be satisfied.

In conclusion, the Premier stressed the need of elevating the Party spirit in the field of economy. And he continued:

Party spirit means to be faithful to the Party line and the Party policies as demanded by the Party. We must firmly uphold the Party principles and enhance the Party spirit in the field of economy. We must further develop our machine-building industry, the basis for the development of economy in our country.

For this we must raise our technical standards in all fields of the national economy and further increase the efficiency of equipment.

Workers of machine-building industry, always mindful of the weighty tasks which the Party has assigned to them in the carrying out of the First Five-Year Plan, must strive to fulfil their glorious tasks.

I am convinced that the present conference will help you to bring about a signal change in your work.