

DOCUMENTS

The Third Session of the Second Supreme
People's Assembly of the D. P. R. K.

The Third Session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held for three days from June 9 to 11 in Pyongyang.

Agenda of the session were as follows:

1. On the First Five-Year Plan (1957-1961) for the Development of National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
2. On the Approval of the Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K.

The session heard and discussed the report made by Li Jong Ok, and adopted a law on the First Five-Year Plan (1957-1961) for the Development of National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Premier Kim Il Sung made a speech at the session on the subject of "All for the Prosperity and Development of the Fatherland."

Also adopted was a letter addressed in the name of the Korean people to the heroic men and officers of Chinese People's Volunteers and the great Chinese people.

All for the Prosperity and Development of the Fatherland

Speech Made by Premier KIM IL SUNG at the Third Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly

(All rise. The Premier mounts the rostrum amidst prolonged applause.)

Comrade deputies!

Today we are adopting the Law on the First Five-Year Plan which is of great significance in the historic development of our country.

After liberation, the Korean people became able to develop the national economy in a planned way for the welfare of the people by seizing the power in their hands and enforcing various democratic reforms including the land reform and nationalization of industry.

Ten odd years have elapsed since we embarked upon the planned economy in the northern part of the Republic. In this period, the planned development of the national economy in our country has vividly demonstrated its advantage.

Under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, our people registered great results in the rehabilitation and development of the national economy both in the prewar and post-war periods by turning to full account the advantage of the planned socialist economy. *(Stormy applause)*. The planned economy of our country enabled us, even in the flames of war, to mobilize effectively and rationally all resources of the country for the victory of the war.

We have accumulated rich experiences in developing the national economy in a planned way. Already before the war, we carried out two yearly plans.

Had there been no armed invasion of the enemy, we would have successfully fulfilled the two-year plan, too, at that time. We also carried out the three-year plan under the extremely arduous circumstances after the war.

However, the Five-Year Plan which we are now carrying out is the first one of its kind in the history of our country. The fact that today we are to pass the Law on the First Five-Year Plan at the Supreme People's Assembly and have already embarked upon its fulfilment is of historic significance in the development of the national economy of our country and in the politico-economic life of our people.

This signifies, first of all, that the people's democratic system established in the northern part of the Republic has been further consolidated and the economic foundation of our country has been fortified.

Unlike a one or two year plan, the Five-Year Plan envisages longer prospect of the development of the national economy and large-scale construction of a longer term.

Therefore, the Five-Year Plan is inconceivable without laying the corresponding economic foundation.

In the postwar period, under the guidance of our Party the Korean people have laid such economic foundation surmounting numerous obstacles and difficulties through their staunch struggle.

Our national economy was, indeed, heavily devastated by the war. Immediately after the armistice, the economic condition of our country was indescribably difficult.

We had no structural steel, cement, nor chemical fertilizers. We were in great need even of food and clothing. The majority of factories and enterprises were destroyed and cities and villages reduced to ashes. Our people lost almost all of their houses and furniture.

However, all these are by-gones. Thanks to the policy of our Party on priority develop-

ment of heavy industry along with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture and to the devoted efforts of the entire working people for the implementation of this policy, in only three to four years after the war, we markedly improved the hard living conditions of the people, rehabilitated industry and agriculture and further fortified the economic foundation of our country.

Such key branches of heavy industry as metal, electric, coal, building material and chemical industries have been rehabilitated, reconstructed, and expanded on a new technical basis.

Our own machine building industry has been created and light industrial centres have been set up.

We have been able to solve in the main the question of food for the people thanks to the cooperativization of the rural economy and the rapid growth of grain output.

The cities and villages which were reduced to ashes have risen up, taking on a new look, and the material and cultural living of the people markedly improved.

All this constitutes a firm material and technical foundation in our country for going over to the Five-Year Plan, a prospective plan of a longer term. (*Applause*)

The enormous economic and technical assistance of the people of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and other peoples of the democratic countries played a great role in the rehabilitation and construction of our postwar economy.

If we had allotted, in the post-war period, the aid of the brother countries and our inner reserves mainly to the personal consumption of the people without preferentially developing heavy industry and rehabilitating the devastated economy, we would have been unable to lay our own economic foundation and, accordingly, to draw up today the Five-Year Plan for the further development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's living.

The great significance of the economic policy of our Party in the postwar period lies in bettering the people's living in a short space of time and in laying basically a self-supporting foundation for the further development of our national economy by most rationally and effectively utilizing the aid of the brother countries and our inner resources.

It is on this foundation that we became

able to fulfil the First Five-Year Plan and that today we can adopt a historical law on the plan. The First Five-Year Plan shows to the entire people the clear prospect of socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and constitutes the programme of their struggle.

In the past, the Korean people led a life of gloom under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists. We could not foresee even tomorrow, not to mention one year ahead.

However, today our workers, peasants and entire working people have come to envisage not only their tomorrow but a wide horizon. Today our working people have clearly laid down in advance the work to be done in five years, not in one or two years.

Our people know clearly what should be done in the five years from 1957 to 1961, what level our national economy will reach and to what extent the material and cultural living of the people will be raised, if we carry out our work.

This will further inspire and stimulate the labour struggle of the working people and further fortify their confidence in the bright future and in victory.

The going over to the Five-Year Plan means that the development of the national economy of our country has entered a new, higher stage. (*Applause*)

The one-year plans and two-year plan in the prewar period and the postwar Three-Year Plan all set forth rehabilitation as the basic task.

In our country, due to the grim three-year war, the development of the national economy was retarded for several years and the rehabilitation period was much longer than in other countries.

In fact, we had to pass through two rehabilitation periods, one before and one after the war.

But successfully carrying out the Postwar Three-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy, we have basically completed the difficult rehabilitation of the national economy which was protracted for more than ten years due to the war.

Of course, the Five-Year Plan also contains some rehabilitation aspects.

As a result of the fulfilment of the Three-Year Plan, the development of economy as a whole surpassed the prewar level by far; no

small technical reconstruction has been carried out; and the economic foundation of our country has been further consolidated. But there is some restoration work yet to be done.

In the Five-Year Plan period, we must completely rehabilitate all factories and enterprises and completely heal the war wounds that still remain.

Thus, while some rehabilitation work remains to be done in the Five-Year Plan period, the main task is not rehabilitation, but the gradual technical reconstruction of the national economy.

If the rehabilitation of damaged factories, mines and enterprises and the regaining of the prewar level in the industrial and agricultural production was the question in the Three-Year Plan period, the cardinal question in the Five-Year Plan period is the technical reconstruction and further expansion of factories, construction of new factories and the enhancement of the industrial and agricultural production to a new level.

Today we can say that the national economy of our country has entered the technical reconstruction period.

This is a momentous change in the economic development of our country and the life of our people.

This is precisely one of the important characteristics of the Five-Year Plan in our country differing from all the former plans.

And the First Five-Year Plan in our country is being fulfilled under a new social-economic condition, that is, under the condition in which socialism has won decisive victory in cities and rural villages.

The prewar national economic plans were carried out under the condition in which the individual peasant economy was still predominant in the rural areas and the capitalist elements held no small position in cities and rural villages.

In 1949 the share of the socialist form of economy was 90.7 per cent in the total industrial output value but was no more than 3.2 per cent in the total output value of agriculture and 56.5 per cent in the total value of retail commodity circulation.

At that time there was no socialist cooperative economy in the countryside, and private commerce had considerable influence in the field of commodity circulation.

Today, however, the situation has fundamentally changed.

In 1957 the share of socialist form of economy reached 98.7 per cent in the total industrial output value and 87.9 per cent in the total value of retail commodity circulation.

Now in the rural economy more than 98.6 per cent of the total peasant households have been cooperativized.

What does this signify?

It means that the social-economic conditions have been created in our country for further accelerating the development of the productive forces and further improving the living conditions of the entire working people freed from exploitation.

This also means that the planned economy of our country has come to embrace all branches of the national economy and the spontaneous factor in the economic development has been further restricted.

When the individual peasant economy was predominant in the countryside, it was impossible for us to develop agriculture on a fully planned basis. The agricultural plan at that time was merely one regulating the development of the rural economy in the interest of the state and the peasants and was not a completely planned economy.

And when private commerce held a considerable portion in cities and the countryside, it was impossible to put commodity circulation on a fully planned basis.

Such small commodity economy and capitalist elements hindered the planned economy and constituted the source of spontaneous factors.

However, now that the rural economy has been cooperativized and socialist commerce holds an overwhelming predominancy, we can develop agriculture and commerce as well as industry on a fully planned basis.

Now spontaneous factors contradictory to planning have been basically removed from our national economy.

Therefore, unlike the previous plan, the Five-Year Plan fully embraces all branches of the national economy and at the same time goes deeper into all these fields.

Comrades!

The First Five-Year Plan has been drawn up in accordance with the basic line clearly indicated by the Third Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

As was pointed out in the resolution of the First Conference of our Party and in the draft law, the basic task of the First Five-Year

Plan lies in further consolidating the socialist economic foundation in the northern part of the Republic and basically solving the question of food, clothing and housing for the people.

This basic task of the Five-Year Plan correctly reflects the objective requirement of the economic development of our country.

In our country the socialist relations of production have already decisively triumphed in industry, agriculture and in all other branches of the national economy.

This is a great revolutionary change.

By basically completing this change we have opened up a broad avenue for the rapid development of productive forces.

However, the development of productive forces in our country is still on a low level.

Though industry and agriculture have been rehabilitated and developed at a very fast tempo in the postwar Three-Year Plan period, the level of the development of productive forces is still low due to the evil aftermath of the Japanese imperialists' long colonial rule and the severe war damage.

Our industry has not been fully equipped with up-to-date technique and has not yet completely eliminated its colonial oneness left by the Japanese imperialists.

Our industry has not yet developed to such an extent as to equip all branches of the national economy with up-to-date technique.

Due to the backwardness of industry, the rural economy of our country is still based mainly on primitive technique.

Thus, the material and production foundation of socialism is still weak in our country, though the socialist relations of production have been basically established.

For building a socialist society it is not enough merely to change production relations into socialist ones. Parallel with this change, the material and production foundation of socialism for equipping all branches of the national economy with up-to-date technique must be further fortified.

Under the condition in which the victory of socialist production relations has been basically ensured, technical reformation presents itself as the most urgent task. What is vitally required in industry, rural economy, transport, capital construction and all other fields of the national economy is new technique.

Without technical reformation, we cannot advance our national economy, further con-

solidate and develop the already established socialist production relations, nor ensure the further improvement of the people's living.

The cardinal requirement of the economic development of our country at the present juncture is to promote technical reconstruction and further consolidate the material and production foundation of socialism in all fields of the national economy on the basis of the already established new socialist relations of production.

This is why the socialist industrialization for further consolidating the economic foundation of socialism is set forth as the basic task of the First Five-Year Plan.

The task of the socialist industrialization in our country cannot be fulfilled in a short space of time. It should be gradually realized.

We must firmly lay the foundation for the socialist industrialization during the First Five-Year Plan period, thereby completely removing the colonial oneness and technical backwardness of our industry and gradually carrying out the technical reconstruction in all branches of the national economy.

Thus, we must create the material and technical foundation for re-equipping all fields of the national economy with up-to-date technique and carrying out capital construction on a larger scale by further promoting socialist industrialization during the second Five-Year Plan period.

Only by so doing, can we further consolidate the economic foundation of socialism and guarantee the complete victory of socialism in the northern part of the Republic.

The aim of socialist production lies in satisfying the constantly growing material and cultural requirement of the people.

The further development of productive forces and the further consolidation of the economic foundation of socialism are also aimed, in the long run, at still bettering the people's living.

The constant improvement of the material and cultural welfare of the people is the supreme principle of the activities of our Party. Our Party and the Government of the Republic always struggle for the improvement of the living condition of our people and for their happiness.

In the postwar period, thanks to the correct policy of our Party and the devoted labour of the working people, the living of our people which was ruined due to the war has been

markedly improved and bettered in a short space of time.

However, because of the heavy war-damage, the living of our people is still in an unsatisfactory condition and the question of their food, clothing and housing has not yet been solved.

Such situation sets it forth as the urgent task of the First Five-Year Plan to solve basically the question of food, clothing and housing for the people.

During the Five-Year Plan period, we must further enhance the living standard of our people by solving the food question completely, basically solving the clothing question and markedly improving the housing condition.

Of course, the requirement of the people for food, clothing and housing constantly grows in keeping with the development of production and the improvement of the people's living. Therefore, the task for fully satisfying the constantly growing material and cultural requirement of the people cannot be fulfilled with one Five-Year Plan alone. This is a task requiring of us a prolonged struggle.

When the First Five-Year Plan is fulfilled, the war-damage inflicted upon the people's living will be completely healed and the living standard of our people will surpass the prewar level by far.

In view of the living condition of our people today, this means a gigantic stride forward.

For the successful fulfilment of the cardinal tasks of the Five-Year Plan, the economic policy of our Party on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry, simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, must be continuously and thoroughly carried through.

This is the basic line of the economic policy of our Party to which we have adhered from immediately after the armistice, and the correctness of which has been proved in reality.

Without the priority growth of heavy industry, the foundation for socialist industrialization cannot be laid and the question of food, clothing and housing for the people cannot be solved.

Our country had a certain foundation for heavy industry in the past and it was remarkably reconstructed and further expanded in the postwar Three-Year Plan period.

The heavy industrial centre which has already been created in our country is the wherewithal for the development of the entire national economy.

We should continue to give priority to the development of heavy industry while bringing light industry and agriculture up to a new level.

The First Five-Year Plan provides for, as its basic task, the most rational combination of the economic construction and the enhancement of the people's living, in other words, accumulation and consumption.

Under our system, both accumulation and consumption serve the interests of the entire people. We can say that accumulation is for future consumption. We are investing material, labour and funds in factories, enterprises and other construction today in order to enhance the people's living in the future.

Therefore, when we take a long view, accumulation and consumption conform with each other.

However, if we lean upon accumulation and regard consumption lightly in the First Five-Year Plan period on the plea that this is for the future and the consolidation of the socialist economic foundation, the people's living cannot be improved and the task for basically solving the question of food, clothing and housing for the people cannot be fulfilled.

Conversely, if we overemphasize consumption and neglect accumulation on the pretext of the enhancement of the living of the people and the solution of their food, clothing and housing question, the foundation for socialist industrialization cannot be created and, eventually, great losses will be brought to the people's living.

For establishing a correct balance between accumulation and consumption, it is important to direct all-round consideration to accumulation and consumption in the light of the concrete situation of our country and the cardinal task of the Five-Year Plan.

In establishing its economic policy in the postwar period, our Party adhered to the principle of rapidly increasing accumulation to strengthen the economic foundation and ensure the future enhancement of the people's living and simultaneously increasing consumption to meet the immediate demands of the people's living. The correctness of this principle has been proved by practical life.

In the future, too, we should simultaneously

increase consumption on the basis of systematically increasing accumulation.

We should make the entire working people realize correctly that we can steadily raise the people's living only by carrying out wide-scale capital construction and technical reconstruction and continuously expanding and developing production. And, at the same time, we should fight the tendency of shutting our eyes to the incessantly growing material and cultural demand of the people.

Comrades!

The fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan will bring a signal advance in our socialist economic construction.

Our industry, rural economy and all other branches of the national economy will reach a new, higher level of development and the livelihood of our people will be further improved and enhanced.

The Five-Year Plan envisages, first of all, a very high tempo of growth in industrial production.

In the five years, the gross industrial output value will grow more than 2.6 times. In the one year of 1961, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan, our industry will turn out far more products than produced in the whole period of the postwar three year plan. *(Applause)*

Thanks to this speedy growth of industrial production, our country will reach a considerably high level in the per capita output of major industrial goods.

Namely, electricity will reach 970 kwh, coal 1,000 kilograms, pig iron and granulated iron taken together roughly 90 kilograms, steel 68 kilograms, chemical fertilizers 64 kilograms, cement 200 kilograms, textile fabrics over 20 metres and fish catch 65 kilograms.

In the Five-Year Plan period, the qualitative structure of our industry will undergo a fundamental change and its technical foundation will be further strengthened.

As a result of the priority growth of heavy industry the proportion of the production of means of production in the gross industrial output value will amount to 61.3 per cent in 1961. The fuel and power centres will be further strengthened; the production of raw material and semi-finished goods will go over to the production of finished-goods; and the machine-building industry will be expanded still further.

By the end of the Five-Year Plan, we

should be producing and supplying medium and small machine and equipment which are needed in large quantities, except for large-sized and special ones.

In the production of mass consumption goods, we are planning to further develop the textile industry and effect a renovation in production in the food processing industry and daily necessities. In general, in all industrial domains production processes will be all the more mechanized; technical reconstruction will be carried out to a considerable extent; variety of goods will be expanded and the quality further raised.

All this means that the industry of our country will develop at an unprecedentedly rapid tempo and further strengthen its self-supporting foundation, after doing away once and for all with its colonial lopsidedness and technical backwardness.

Thus, in the Five-Year Plan period, our industry will sufficiently supply various means of production and consumption goods needed in the further development of all branches of the national economy and the solution of the question of food, clothing and housing for the people and will prepare a material and technical foundation for re-equipping all domains of the national economy with up-to-date technique in the future.

A vast prospect of development has opened also before the rural economy of our country.

In 1961, the gross agricultural output will be more than double that in 1956, of which the total output of grain will grow to 131 per cent.

At the time of the Japanese imperialist rule, North Korea was a grain deficient area and up until recent years we had been relying upon import in no small measure for the solution of the food question. However, we have already basically solved this question.

When the First Five-Year Plan is fulfilled, we will be able not only to meet our own requirement for provisions, but also create a considerable surplus of grain.

It is expected in the rural economy that the cultivation of industrial crops, animal husbandry, pomiculture and sericulture will be developed at a faster tempo than grain production.

In our country, flax and artificial fibre are of particular importance in the solution of the raw fibre question.

We should widely expand the cultivation

of flax and extensively plant various species of trees which make good raw material for artificial fibre in Ryanggang Province and other mountainous areas and grow much reed in the western coast area.

Animal husbandry should be based on joint stock breeding of agricultural cooperatives and it should be developed by breeding a small herd of animals suitable to the natural and geographical conditions of our country, not by breeding a large herd of animals, and the individual subsidiary stock breeding of the peasants should be correctly combined with it.

We called for carrying on a movement for bringing 100,000 hectares of land under fruit in the five years for the further development of fruit farming, and the peasants have been successfully fulfilling this task.

Thus, the rural economy of our country will be converted from a backward one, which relied largely upon the production of grain and was unable satisfactorily to solve even this question, into a developed; many-sided economy, which not only fully solves the grain question, but also provides the working people with a considerable quantity of meat and various kinds of fruits in large quantities and supplies the textile industry with a considerable amount of raw material.

During the Five-Year Plan period, the material and technical foundation of the rural economy will be further fortified.

The irrigation and river dike projects will be continuously conducted on an extensive scale with a huge sum of state funds and funds of the peasants themselves in the Five-Year Plan period.

Paddy-fields will be brought under irrigation, a watering system introduced into dry fields, too, and the acreage of farm land under protection further expanded.

There are in our country far more dry fields than paddy fields. Therefore, it is very important to increase the harvest of dry field crops, while continuously raising rice production.

The introduction of a watering system into dry fields is of decisive importance in raising the per hectare yield of dry field crops.

To take wheat as an example, we have harvested so far no more than 600 to 700 kilograms of wheat on an average from one hectare. When we water wheat fields, we will

be able to harvest 2.5 to 3 tons from one hectare.

To cite one instance, this year the Wonsa Agricultural Cooperative in Ongjin County has reaped 3.5 tons of wheat per hectare by watering three times 100 hectares of wheat fields out of 120. This cooperative has sown maize on the wheat field after its harvest. The per hectare yield of maize is expected to be 2.5 tons.

Thus, thanks to the watering of dry fields, 6 tons of grain will be harvested from one hectare of dry field. This means a great change in the production of dry field crops.

The introduction of a watering system into dry fields has been unprecedented in the history of our country. We can create a new, happier society only by doing what could not be done by our forefathers.

It is a mistake to think of easily gathering a rich harvest without toil in the rural economy.

We can surely gather a rich and stable harvest only when we transform nature and surmount natural calamities.

Out of the roughly two million hectares of arable land of our country, we must bring about 600,000 hectares of paddy fields under irrigation during the Five-Year Plan period and introduce an irrigation system into about 700,000 hectares of dry fields out of the remaining 1,400,000 hectares with the exception of 700,000 hectares of hill-side land. We can certainly realize this goal, since our country abounds in water resources and the rural economy has already been cooperativized.

When the 600,000 hectares of paddy fields and 700,000 hectares of dry fields are thus completely brought under irrigation, our rural economy will be turned into a developed modern rural economy which can always reap a bumper crops knowing no crop failures. *(Stormy applause)*

Chemical fertilizers are of weighty importance in increasing per hectare yield in our agriculture.

As mentioned above, in 1961, the per capita output of chemical fertilizers will reach 64 kilograms and the proportions of different fertilizers will be substantially changed in accordance with different soil conditions of our country.

At the meeting of managerial workers of agricultural cooperatives of South Pyongan

Province held last year, peasants spoke of the possibility of increasing per hectare grain output to 5 tons in paddies and 2.5 tons in dry fields if 400 kilograms of chemical fertilizer is applied to one hectare of paddy field and 200 kilograms to one hectare of dry field.

The aim of the peasants will be attained by the end of the Five-Year Plan period. The number of tractors in the rural economy will markedly increase, no small number of trucks will be sent to rural communities and the supply of various farm machines and implements will further grow during the Five-Year Plan.

Thus, in our rural economy irrigation systems will be established, chemical fertilizer supplied sufficiently and technique developed gradually.

In order to ensure a high tempo of enlarged reproduction and improve the housing conditions of the working people, we must undertake wide-scale capital construction projects during the Five-Year Plan period.

Today there is no other country carrying on so much capital construction as our country.

As our country was in a backward state due to the long-drawn colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and particularly because the war damage was so severe, we must build more than in any other country. We have to rehabilitate, reconstruct, newly construct and expand factories, enterprises and other productive installations and erect dwelling houses and cultural and public welfare establishments on a large scale.

We must carry out irrigation projects and build numbers of reservoirs and dykes.

More railway lines and roads must be laid and harbours rehabilitated.

In all this, housing construction stands out as a particularly important task together with the construction of production establishment. In cities and rural villages, we should extensively construct new modern houses and build more cultural and public welfare establishments of various kinds such as creches, kindergartens, clinics and laundries, thus markedly improving the housing condition of the working people and further modernizing their living.

We have very many things to build.

Therefore, it is an especially important question in our country to construct at a

faster tempo and at a lower cost more durable and commodious houses.

For this, construction must be carried out by the prefabrication method; the production of all kinds of building materials be strengthened; construction be mechanized and technical level be further enhanced.

Our Party set forth this task already long ago.

As experiences show, we can conduct construction by the prefabrication method and mechanize it.

In response to the call of the Party, the constructors of Pyongyang have resolved to build this year 3 times as many houses as the original plan and are successfully carrying their resolution into reality. In housing construction, we should go over to overall prefabricated construction. And this method should be widely introduced in the construction of factories, too.

We should further increase the production of cement and reinforcing iron; strengthen the production of construction parts and various kinds of blocks; supply more construction machines; and train an increased number of construction technicians.

Only by so doing, can we successfully carry out the vast-scale construction work confronting us.

Along with the rapid development of industry, rural economy and other branches of the national economy, the leading role of industry in the national economy will be further enhanced.

In the Five-Year Plan period, a radical change will be effected in the ratio between industry and agriculture.

Whereas the proportion of industry in the gross industrial and agricultural output value was 46.7 per cent in prewar 1949, it was 60 per cent in 1956 and will be around 70 per cent in 1961. Thus our country will turn from a backward agrarian country into a self-supporting industrial-agricultural country.

The First Five-Year Plan period will not only witness the rapid development of productive forces, but also the further expansion and consolidation of the socialist relations of production and the establishment of the exclusive domination of the socialist economic form in cities and rural villages.

The cooperativization of individual peasant economy will be completed and the individual

commerce will also undergo socialist transformation.

Exploiting systems of all shapes will be liquidated once and for all.

The workers, peasants and all the rest of the people will work and enjoy a happy life without exception as socialist working people who do not exploit anyone and are not exploited by anyone.

There is no shadow of doubt that the living of our people will become all the more rich, more cultural, happier and more pleasant.

Comrades deputies!

The First Five-Year Plan opens up a vast prospect of socialist construction.

This vast prospect cannot be realized easily. There will be many difficulties in the course of the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan.

However, we can overcome all and every difficulty. The Korean people underwent many difficulties and trials during the war and in the period of the postwar rehabilitation of economy.

Our people repulsed the armed aggression of the enemy and defended the independence and honour of our fatherland through heroic struggle.

In the postwar period, even under such hard conditions, we have rehabilitated and further developed the devastated national economy and markedly improved the deteriorated people's living.

Even under the very complicated circumstances in which the international reactionaries were bent on carrying out an anti-Soviet, anti-communist campaign and at home the U.S. imperialists and traitorous Syngman Rhee clique were further intensifying their subversive and wrecking activities and the anti-Party sectarian elements within the Party came out against the Party, our Party has all the more strengthened the unity and solidarity of our ranks and further consolidated our socialist stronghold by mobilizing the masses and overcoming all and every difficulty without vacillation with the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism raised higher. (*Prolonged, stormy applause*)

No force nor difficulty can block the magnificent forward movement of our people who are led by the Korean Workers' Party. Our struggle was arduous. However, we won a great victory in this struggle.

We have created a firm material foundation

for the new upsurge of socialist construction. We have a socialist industry and have co-operativized the socialist rural economy.

The solidarity of the people of all strata based on the worker-peasant alliance has been further consolidated on the new socialist basis.

Through arduous struggle and grave trials our people have become more convinced of the correctness and vitality of the policy of the Party and have come to realize more keenly how great is their might.

The popular masses boundlessly love our Party which always leads them toward victory and are more firmly united around the Party. They entrust without hesitation their destiny to the Party and wholeheartedly devote all their energy and talent to the implementation of the tasks set forth by the Party.

The source of our invincible might is the unbreakable unity of the Party with the people and the firm confidence of the people in their bright future and in victory.

We have the active support and assistance of the powerful socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. Economic cooperation with the fraternal countries and the aid from these countries further promote socialist construction in our country and further encourage our people in their struggle. All this has brought about a great change in the struggle of our people for creating a new life.

In the course of implementing the decision of the December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, a great change has taken place in the labour struggle of the workers of our country and in all fields of the state and economic life.

In 1957, our heroic working class overfulfilled the strained industrial output plan by 17 per cent by displaying peerless creative initiative, talent and labour enthusiasm.

In 1957 the total industrial output value increased by 44 per cent over that of the previous year. This tempo of development is a phenomenal one.

This year has witnessed a further upsurge in the labour struggle of our workers. The workers are working miracles to the admiration of all. They overfulfilled the industrial production plan for the first quarter of this year and are fulfilling the target for the second quarter year as well.

Our workers and technicians completed the construction of the Heungnam Ammo-

nium Nitrate Factory with the capacity of 136,000 tons one year ahead of schedule.

In the Hwanghai Iron Works our workers have built entirely on their own in the short period of less than one year a gigantic furnace with the capacity of 250,000 tons and a coke oven with the capacity of 300,000 tons. (*Prolonged, thunderous applause*)

The city of Pyongyang, the democratic capital, is changing its looks day by day thanks to the labour enthusiasm of the builders and youth and students in the city who have come out in response to the call of the Party.

In the one month of May alone, the builders of Pyongyang completed the construction of houses for 2,313 families. They are striving to build modern flats for 20,000 families this year.

Millions of peasants who have entered with a firm step the road of socialism are achieving tremendous successes in the development of the rural economy. Last year our peasants produced 3,200,000 tons of grain, overcoming the severest drought in the recent decades. This is a bumper crop unprecedented in the history of our country.

This year the peasants have introduced on a large scale the method of raising rice seedlings in cold frames, the humus pot cotton growing method and various other advanced farming technique, striving to bring about the further upsurge of the rural economy.

Despite unfavourable climatic conditions, the agricultural cooperatives have successfully carried out sowing and are about to complete the transplanting of rice seedlings.

The entire people are helping the peasants in the struggle to complete the rice-seedling transplanting at the earliest date and to overcome the drought.

Parallel with the great upsurge in production the cultural revolution is developing rapidly.

Thanks to the eagerness and enthusiasm of the working people, the compulsory middle school education is already being enforced in many localities

The tendency to study while working and to work while studying is strongly in evidence among the entire working people.

The entire people are endeavouring to keep towns and villages, workshops and households clean and make them more beautiful

and cultural. The new, praiseworthy, socialist moral inclination to labour, help each other, work together and live happily together is further developing among the working people.

There is no idle man in our country. All are working for the state, for social interest and for their own happiness with high pride and confidence in their future. The wisdom, talent, creativeness and enthusiasm of the Korean people who were subjected to oppression and humiliation for centuries have now been brought into full play.

The socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country are at high tide.

Today our country is developing by leaps and bounds, and all the social aspects are rapidly changing in the direction of socialism. The Party's prestige has been further enhanced among the masses, and the masses have been rallied as firm as rock around the Party. The entire working people are going forward toward socialism on a winged horse in response to the call of the Party. (*Stormy applause*) The revolutionary spirit and labour enthusiasm of the working people are mounting higher and higher in towns and rural villages, factories and mines, fisheries and stock farms.

All this shows a great revolutionary upsurge such as never known in the history of our country.

This can be found only in the people who have taken the power into their own hands. Our people can never forget the protracted oppression of the feudal dynasties and the colonial slavery they went through under the Japanese imperialists for nearly half a century. It is not strange that the people who underwent such oppression and exploitation should awaken faster than others. We must prepare ourselves faster than anyone else.

It is not accidental that the people who never had their own power and were subjected to humiliation in the past should strive with might and main for defending the power, once they have seized it, and for beautifully building the society of which they themselves are the master.

How splendid it is that our people, who had been making a scanty living from olden times and who still lack many things, led a poorer life than others and were lagging behind others in many respects due to the war which made matters even worse, are rush-

ing and running ahead so as to make a better living! (*Stormy applause*)

Yes, we must run ahead. And this is the will and demand of the masses.

No force can check or break such mass revolutionary spirit.

This great upsurge in the socialist construction in our country foretells that our Five-Year Plan can be certainly fulfilled ahead of schedule.

Our task is to correctly organize and guide the upsurge of the revolutionary spirit of the masses for overfulfilling the Five-Year Plan and further pressing ahead with the socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic.

We must do our work always relying on the masses and must be sensitive to their demand.

We must stand at the van of the masses, not behind them. We must organize and mobilize all the enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses and lead them to a new and greater victory. Then victory and glory will be ours.

We can confidently say that the Korean people will certainly fulfil, and fulfil ahead of time, the tasks of the First Five-Year Plan, however enormous and difficult they may be.

The economic policy of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic reflects the law-governed requirement of the development of the national economy in the northern part of the Republic and, at the same time, the national interests of the entire people who aspire after the peaceful unification and independence of the fatherland.

We will further accelerate, through the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, the building of a new socialist society in which all men will be free from exploitation and oppression and live happily.

Through the fulfilment of the Five-Year

Plan we will also eradicate once and for all the colonial dependency and backwardness of our national economy inherited from the past and will lay still more firmly the self-supporting foundation of the national economy.

The socialist construction and the firm establishment of the self-supporting economic foundation in the northern part of the Republic will still more inspire and encourage the South Korean people in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland and against the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique.

This will also serve as a firm material foundation for the prosperity and development of our fatherland in the future.

By successfully carrying out the socialist construction in our country we will firmly defend the Eastern outpost of the socialist camp and will make contribution to expediting the victory of socialism in the East.

Therefore, the struggle for the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan is a struggle for building socialism in the northern part of the Republic and at the same time a struggle for the promotion of the peaceful unification of the fatherland, for the prosperity and development of the fatherland and for the future prosperity of our nation.

This also constitutes our internationalist duty.

It is the greatest honour for all — workers, peasants, office workers, youth, students, enterprisers and merchants — to take part in this sacred struggle.

The entire Korean people should fully display all their talent, energy and enthusiasm in the labour struggle for the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan, still firmly rallying around the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic. (*All rise. Prolonged, stormy applause*)

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ON THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (1957-1961)

The heroic Korean people, who won historical victory in the just Fatherland Liberation War under the wise guidance of the glorious Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, achieved a brilliant victory also at the peaceful labour front for the post-war rehabilitation and development of the national economy and are continuously making enormous achievements in socialist construction today.

Our entire working people headed by the working class, holding aloft the economic policy of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic on the priority development of heavy industry, simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, and being inspired by the lofty aid of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and other brother countries, fulfilled and overfulfilled the Three-Year Plan (1954-1956) for the Post-War Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy in all branches by tiding over all difficulties and displaying unbending fighting spirit and patriotic devotion.

In the Three-Year Plan period, the state made annually four times as much capital construction investment on an average as in pre-war 1949 for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy and for the enhancement of the material and cultural living standard of the people. As a result 59,900 million won of fixed funds, including more than 320 major industrial enterprises, water-conservancy establishments for irrigating over 87,000 jungbo (*1 jungbo is 0.999 hectare*) of land and dwelling houses with a floor space of 5,100,000 square metres, newly started operation. In 1956, the gross industrial output value of the state and cooperative industry was roughly double that in pre-war

1949, the total grain output was 8 per cent over the pre-war peak year and railway freight turnover was 26 per cent over the 1949 level.

Thus the productive forces severely destroyed during the war were rapidly rehabilitated and developed, the colonial lopsidedness left behind by the long-drawn Japanese imperialist rule was considerably removed and the technical equipment of the national economy was markedly improved.

A historical victory was won in the socialist transformation of the rural economy and the socialist relations of production came to hold a predominant position not only in cities, but also in rural villages.

In pace with the rapid rehabilitation and development of the industrial and agricultural production, the people's living deteriorated during the war was rapidly stabilized and enhanced. In 1956 as against 1953, the national income grew 2.1 times, the per employee monetary wage rose by 58 per cent, the prices of goods on free sale in the state and cooperative trade dropped by 52 per cent, and as of the end of 1956 the real income of the workers, office employees and peasants was higher than the pre-war level. In 1956, the volume of per capita commodity supply by the state and cooperative trade was approximately 2.5 times that in 1953 and the housing, educational, cultural and public health establishments were rapidly reconstructed and expanded.

Thanks to the successful fulfilment of the Three-Year Plan, we have not only restored the damaged productive forces, but also basically created an independent foundation of the national economy and fundamentally changed the social-economic foundation of the country.

The worker-peasant alliance has been further cemented on the basis of the socialist production relations in cities and rural villages and the firm productive ties between them, and the political and moral unity of the entire Korean people on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance and the people's democratic state-social system have become stronger than ever.

These enormous achievements made by the Korean people are a brilliant victory of the correct policy pursued by the Korean Workers' Party—the leading and guiding force of the Korean people—and the Government of the Republic.

A broad prospect is open before the Korean people for powerfully pushing ahead with the urgent revolutionary task of converting the northern half into a decisive force for achieving the peaceful unification of the fatherland—the ardent aspiration of the entire Korean people—by accelerating the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and further consolidating it politically, economically and culturally.

Noting with satisfaction the above-mentioned brilliant successes made in the post-war rehabilitation and construction of the national economy, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers it appropriate to adopt the First Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy (1957-1961), the first of its kind in the history of the Korean people.

As was outlined by the First Conference of the Korean Workers' Party, **the basic tasks of the First Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea lie in further consolidating the economic foundation of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and in basically solving the question of food, clothing and housing for the people.**

Proceeding from these basic tasks of the First Five-Year Plan, we should completely remove the colonial lopsidedness and backwardness of our industry and further fortify the self-supporting foundation of the national economy by firmly laying the foundation for the socialist industrialization and, at the same time, prepare material and technical conditions for equipping all branches of the national economy with up-to-date technique and for carrying out larger scale capital construction in the future, and rapidly expand

and develop the production of light industry for supplying various kinds of mass consumption goods.

We should convert the rural economy, by further consolidating its material and technical foundation, into a many-sided, advanced rural economy equipped with advanced technique, which ensures rich harvest by overcoming natural calamities and adequately supplies the national economy with provisions and raw material.

We must ensure the exclusive domination of the form of socialist economy in all branches of the national economy by completing the socialist transformation of private commerce and industry along with agricultural cooperativization.

We must ensure the constant improvement of the material and cultural living of the people on the basis of the rapidly growing production and, in particular, during the Five-Year Plan period, we must completely solve the food question, basically solve the clothing question and markedly improve the housing condition.

By promoting in every way the industrialization of construction, we must successfully ensure the vast capital construction, laying main stress on productive construction, especially the construction of heavy industry and housing construction.

We must ensure the speedy development of technique by extensively introducing in all fields of the national economy scientific and technical achievements made at home and abroad as well as inventions and renovations of the working people.

We must actively push through the cultural revolution in cities and the countryside, enforce universal compulsory middle school education system during the Five-Year Plan period, and satisfy the growing requirement of the national economy for cadres by carrying out the training of specialists on a long-range basis, training large numbers of highly skilled workers and constantly enhancing the level of technique and skill of the working people.

We must ensure the funds necessary for a vast construction by raising labour productivity, actively mobilizing all inner reserves and establishing a strict system of economizing material, fund and foreign currency in all fields of the national economy.

We must heighten in every way the materi-

al concern and creative initiative of enterprises and working people in the economic activities by further elevating the level of organizational guidance in the national economy and substantially enhancing the role of such economic levers as price, finance and cost-accounting system.

We must develop international division of labour and continuously expand trade with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp by further strengthening the economic relations and technical cooperation with these countries.

Considering that the above-mentioned tasks can be successfully fulfilled only by continuously and thoroughly carrying through the policy of the Korean Workers' Party and

the Government of the Republic of giving priority to the development of heavy industry and simultaneously developing light industry and the rural economy, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decides as follows:

It approves the First Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1957-1961), which was drawn up on the basis of the basic direction indicated by the Third Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, adopted at the First Conference of the Korean Workers' Party and submitted by the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and lays down the following task for each branch of the national economy:

I. INDUSTRY

1. Heavy industry, a foundation for socialist industrialization, should be developed preferentially and the domains that are vitally necessary for the solution of the problem of food, clothing and housing for the people be stressed, and, on this basis, the production of mass consumption goods should be speeded up.

For this purpose stress should be laid on building material, ferrous metal, machine building and chemical industries; the fuel-power base of the national economy should be continuously expanded and at the same time the textile, foodstuff and fishing industries rapidly developed.

2. For completely eliminating the colonial lopsidedness of industry and for further consolidating its self-sufficient foundation, the raw-material resources in which our country abounds should be utilized in a many-sided way; raw material and semi-finished goods production converted into finished goods production and all-round, further development of the processing industry accelerated.

3. Technical equipment of industry should be steadily expanded; varieties of goods increased; and the quality of products decisively improved.

4. Industrial output should be more than 2.6 times during the Five-Year Plan period, of which the output of means of production be raised 2.9 times and the production of consumption goods 2.2 times.

5. The production scale of major industrial items for 1961 shall be as follows:

Articles	Unit	Absolute quantity
Pig iron	1,000 tons	700
Granulated iron	1,000 tons	200
Steel	1,000 tons	670
Rolled structural steel	1,000 tons	500
Electrolytic copper	1,000 tons	8
Crude lead	1,000 tons	43
Electrolytic zinc	1,000 tons	62
Internal combustion engines		500
Electric motors	1,000	22
Metal cutting machines		1,660
Farming machines and implements	1 million won	1,187
Engine boats		260
Tower cranes		220
Freight cars (60 ton type)		850
Pneumatic compressors		140
Coal	1,000 tons	10,000
Electricity	one million kwh	9,700
Chemical fertilizer	1,000 tons	630
Caustic soda	1,000 tons	32
Carbonic acid soda	1,000 tons	30
Carbide	1,000 tons	135
Sulphuric acid	1,000 tons	310
Timber	1,000 cubic meters	2,900
Cement	1,000 tons	2,000
Chemical fibre	one ton	22,000
Textile goods	1,000 meters	200,000
Underwear	1,000 pieces	11,180
Fish output	1,000 tons	650
Vegetable oil	1,000 tons	35
Salt	1,000 tons	450

6. The amount of state capital construction investment in the domain of industry during the Five-Year Plan period shall be 80,800 million won. (1950 estimated price)

In distributing enterprises, the heavy and light industrial enterprises should be rationally arranged and distributed.

7. By regarding **ferrous metal industry** as the foundation for the overall development of the national economy and by taking active measures for its development, the requirement of the national economy for different varieties and sizes of structural steel should be basically satisfied with home products.

The output of such ferrous metal industrial products as pig iron, granulated iron, steel and rolled structural steel should be increased more than 3.2 times, of which small-size angle-bar 5.1 times, steel plate 3.6 times, iron wire 6.5 times and special structural steel 4 times. And the output of wires should reach more than 20,000 tons in 1961.

The production of such new items as tin-plate, galvanized iron plate, galvanized iron wire and wire rope should be organized.

For ensuring this, two furnaces with the capacity of 200,000 tons each, two coke ovens with the capacity of 250,000 tons each and one mixer should be installed; three open hearth furnaces and one thick plate rolling installation rehabilitated and remodelled and one bloom rolling equipment newly built at the Hwanghai Iron Works.

The Sungjin Steel Works should be rebuilt with up-to-date rolling equipment; the roughing shop of the Kangsun Steel Works remodelled into one with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons; and four converters rehabilitated or newly constructed at the Chungjin Steel Works.

For the future development of ferrous metal industry of our country, the construction of a steel manufacturing shop attached to the Kimchaik Iron Works should be carried out, and preparatory work be done for the construction of a granulated iron works in the western area of the Republic.

Preparations should be pushed on for introducing the production of ferro-coke at the coke oven, the method of producing steel at an electric furnace and the continuous casting method, and other advanced technique should be actively introduced.

The utility rate of such equipment as furnaces, open hearth furnaces, electric furnaces

and rolling equipment should be raised in every possible way.

8. In **non-ferrous metal industry**, the rate of actual extraction of products from raw material by perfecting smelteries in all their processes and their electrolytic capacity should be continuously raised.

An electrolytic copper shop and zinc smelting shop should be newly built at the Nampo Smeltery and a zinc smelting shop at the Moonpyung Smeltery. A non-ferrous metal rolling factory should be built in Nampo, to be put into operation in 1962.

The production capacity and rate of actual extraction in smelting should be raised at all the smelteries; by 1961 the extraction rate of zinc be raised to more than 90 per cent, that of lead to more than 94 per cent and that of copper to more than 93 per cent.

The production of nickel and molybdenum should be organized and the work be actively pushed through of extracting sulphuric substances as well as cadmium, bismuth and other rare metals of high value in the course of smelting.

9. In **mining industry**, rich underground resources of our country should be extensively developed and effectively utilized for the development of the national economy.

The exploitation of gold, lead, zinc and tungsten ores should be continuously expanded and their production increased and, at the same time, special attention be directed to meeting the home requirement for copper.

More than 1,130,000 tons of iron ore should be produced at the Chundong, Hasung, Jai-ryung and Eunryool mines in 1961 for satisfactorily meeting the requirement for iron ore arising in the western area of the Republic in connection with the commissioning of the furnace of the Hwanghai Iron Works.

The exploitation of the Sinpoong mine should be promoted for the production of apatite and production equipment with the annual capacity of 90,000 tons of concentrated apatite be put into operation by the end of 1962.

The resources of mercury should be exploited during the Five-Year Plan period.

The technical equipment of mines should be substantially strengthened and labour-consuming and arduous work be mechanized.

Tunnelling work should be done ahead of hewing and the rate of ore extraction and actual ore concentration should be further raised.

10. To develop and strengthen continuously **machine-building industry**, the heart of heavy industry and foundation of technical development, and thus basically meet the requirement for medium- and small-sized machine equipment and spare parts needed in large quantities in our country, with the exception of special equipment.

The production of machines and processed metal goods should increase over 2.6 times during the Five-Year Plan period; the production of metal cutting machines, equipment for metallurgical works, mining machines, electric machines, construction machines and advanced farm machines including animal drawn farm machines should be continuously increased; the production of equipment for light industry, equipment for rural village transport, electric appliances and measuring instruments be organized; and whole sets of equipment be supplied to some mills and mines. The production of automobile accessories and various accessory parts be stepped up.

In the field of ship-building we should go over from wooden vessels to small iron-clad ships and make preparations for building middle-sized iron-clad ships in the future.

During the Five-Year Plan period the production of 6,000 kva generators, freight wagons, trolleys for mines, test drilling machines, weaving machines, refrigerators, loading machines, small-sized Diesel engines, motors, improved farm machines and other new items should go up; and the turning out of trial products be stimulated. For this the production potentialities of the existing mills should be actively mobilized by enhancing the utility rate of production space and equipment in every way and further perfecting the mills, and at the same time the mills under construction should be completed at the earliest date, the expansion of mills also carried out and thus production capacity further increased.

Cooperative production should be stepped up and specialization of production be organized to the fullest extent in the field of machine building.

Production enterprises should meet on their own the demand for accessory parts and some equipment, with the exception of special ones, by utilizing the capacity of their mechanic shops to the fullest.

We should introduce new technique extensively in the field of machine building. The

scope of application of welding should be extended to machine equipment in general, vessels and other equipment and its proportion be raised to more than 80 per cent in the field of plumbery.

The margin for processing should be reduced; the time of processing be shortened; the weight of products be lessened and rejects be prevented by increasing the proportion of precision casting and punching in the production of equipment, thus raising the production capacity and considerably enhancing the quality of products.

The level of technique and skill should be raised and the technical management work be improved and blueprinting be done ahead of production by training large numbers of designing workers.

11. To develop **electric industry** prior to other branches of the national economy for promoting the electrification of the country, there should be a smooth supply of electricity to the rapidly developing national economy and reserves be created for generating electricity. For this we should rehabilitate and perfect the existing power plants in a short space of time, actively tap reserves for the increase of electricity by completing rearrangement of the transmission network and transformer stations and at the same time continuously increase the electricity output by newly setting up a number of power stations, reduce the loss of electricity and further cut down the electricity consumption norms. The nation's effective electricity consumption should be increased more than 2.2 times during the Five-Year Plan period.

The Soopoong Power Plant with a total generating capacity of 700,000 kva and other existing power plants such as the Huchun, Changjin and Boojun Hydro-power Stations should be completely rehabilitated and perfected during the Five-Year Plan period. Thermo-power generating installations with the capacity of more than 100,000 kva should be rehabilitated in mills under the Ministries of Metal Industry, Chemical Industry and Light Industry.

For meeting the growing demand for electricity we should complete by 1960 the construction project of the Dokro Hydro-power Station with the capacity of 90,000 kva and actively push through the construction projects of the Kangge Youth Power Plant and the Pyongyang Thermo-power Plant.

For further fortifying the power bases in

the future, hydro-power resources survey work should be expanded along the Yalu River and other promising rivers.

12. In **coal industry** the requirement for coal should be met basically with home products by increasing coal production in every way in view of the rapidly growing demand of the national economy and the population for coal.

The coal production level should be raised to 1,000,000 tons in the Sinchang Colliery; 800,000 tons in the Aoji Colliery; 700,000 tons in the Anju, Ryongdeung and Kowon Coal Mines respectively; over 500,000 tons in the Kokunwon and Kocham Coal Mines respectively during the Five-Year Plan period. And the production capacity of the existing mines should be continuously increased.

The extraction rate should be enhanced by concentrating equipment and technical forces on the major mines, the high speed tunnelling method be further extensively introduced and the drilling of galleries be done ahead of hewing. The technical equipment of coal mines should be markedly reinforced and the level of mechanization raised by 1961 to more than 50 per cent in the conveyance work in hewing places in pits and over 60 per cent in the piling work in tunnelling faces and the trolley conveyance within and outside pits.

The total length of permanent galleries should be brought to more than 40 per cent of the main galleries in 1961 by strengthening the work of turning the galleries into standardized, permanent ones.

For meeting the requirements for coal of various standards and enhancing the quality of coal, the proportion of the output of high-caloried coal should be raised, and at the same time coal selecting centres should be set up in the Kokunwon, Kocham and other major mines and a briquette factory with the annual production capacity of 500,000 tons newly built in the Sinchang area.

Profound attention should be directed to substituting anthracite for bituminous coal to the utmost and economizing coal in all fields of the national economy.

For the future development of coal industry we should start mining bituminous coal in the Kyungwon and Myungchun areas and anthracite in the Changan and Jikdong and other areas.

The consumption of timber should be strictly economized in coal production and

the requirement for props in pits and hewing places met with cement and other material as far as possible.

13. The backwardness in the domain of **geological survey** should be decisively done away with and the rapidly growing demand of the national economy in this realm satisfactorily met.

While exerting main efforts in the survey of the hearts and surroundings of the existing mines and other collieries, an intensive survey work should be carried out for developing new mines and collieries in the Ryanggang Province area, Huchun area, Holdong-Sooan areas, in the iron mines on the western coast and Anju colliery, in the coal basin in the northern part of South Pyongan Province and in the Haingyung area.

The work of surveying the deposits of coking coal, alloy-metal and rare metal ores, etc. should be reinforced.

Geological survey should be done ahead of exploration and new ore deposits spotted through the systematic survey of the geology of our country.

Geological maps of areas of more than 85,000 square metres on a scale of 1/200,000 should be charted, and, on this basis, the drawing of 1/50,000 scale maps speeded up in the Five-Year Plan period.

The technical equipment in the sphere of geological survey should be expanded at an early date and scientific surveying based on modern physical method of ore spotting, ore analysis and all kinds of experiments and research extensively introduced.

System and order should be established in the protection of underground resources and their rational use ensured.

14. In **chemical industry**, emphasis should be laid on the production of chemical fertilizers for the development of the rural economy and chemical fibre for textile industry and, at the same time, the production of insecticide, medicaments, reagents and other kinds of chemicals should be sharply increased and an organic synthetic industrial centre created.

With a view to meeting the demand of the rural economy for chemical fertilizers, the production capacity of chemical fertilizer should be raised to more than 700,000 tons by 1961, by rehabilitating, enlarging or newly building the production installations for am-

monium sulphate, nitric ammonium, super-phosphate of lime and nitro-lime in the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory, the Bongoong Chemical Factory, the Soonchun Nitro-Lime Fertilizer Factory and the Nampo Smeltery.

The production capacity of artificial fibre should be raised to 25,000 to 30,000 tons by 1961 by expanding the Chungjin Spinning Mill and by constructing an artificial fibre factory with a capacity of 10,000 tons in the Shinuiju Paper Mill so as to consolidate the raw fibre material centre.

The construction of a vinalon mill with an annual capacity of 10,000 tons and a vinyl chloride mill with an annual capacity of 10,000 tons should be started and their partial operation ensured.

For basically satisfying the demand of the rural economy for insecticide, the production of insecticide should be steadily increased by constructing and expanding the installations for producing hexachlorine, sulphate of copper and D.D.T.

Medicine output should be increased over 7 times and their variety greatly augmented in the First Five-Year Plan period by laying stress on the production of synthetic medicaments by cultivating and processing medicinal herbs to a greater extent.

For meeting the requirement of the national economy, the production capacity of sulphuric acid should be raised to over 310,000 tons; caustic soda to 50,000 tons; sodium carbonate to 35,000 tons; carbide to more than 150,000 tons by 1961.

Factories of dyestuffs, methanol and formalin should be rehabilitated or newly constructed.

Profound attention should be devoted to the development of the production of paints and plastic materials and to the use of by-products of iron works.

15. In **building materials industry**, the growing demand for building materials should be satisfactorily met by keeping the production of building materials ahead of construction through the continuous increase in the output of cement and the active expansion of the production of prefabricated construction parts.

In the Five-Year Plan period, the existing cement factories should be perfected and expanded, while constructing new factories with respective capacities of 400,000 and 200,000 tons in Madong and Seunghori. The cement output should reach more than 2,200,000 tons

by 1961.

For ensuring the wide-scale introduction of the advanced method of prefabricated construction, the production of various kinds of prefabricated construction parts should be sharply increased and their output raised to more than one million cubic metres by 1961. In the production of prefabricated parts, measures should be taken particularly for the production of light building materials, and in the future construction parts should be made of light silicate and sulphuric magnesia cement and large-size panels be produced.

The quality of building materials should be further enhanced; the variety of such building materials as fire-proof board, water-proof material and heat preserving material should be sharply increased and local building materials should be actively mobilized and used.

In the production of roofing material, emphasis should be laid on standardized natural slate to satisfactorily meet the requirement for them.

The quality of sheet glass should be considerably improved and its output raised to 3,100,000 square metres by 1961.

In 1961, timber output should reach 2,900,000 cubic metres; lumber 1,220,000 cubic metres; veneer 12,500 cubic metres; and all conceivable measures should be taken for the economization of timber. Particularly, in lumber production, standardized lumber should be correctly supplied in conformity with requirement, and various kinds of substitutes for wood should be extensively introduced in all branches of the national economy.

16. In **light industry**, emphasis should be placed on the production of textile goods and the food processing industry which are of the greatest importance in the people's living, while rapidly increasing the production of daily necessities, expanding their variety, decisively enhancing their quality and systematically cutting down their production cost.

In the Five-Year Plan period, the per-capita textile output of more than 20 metres should be ensured and the problem of clothing for the people be basically solved by continuously developing the textile industry. The variety of textile goods should be increased in conformity with the taste of the people; the proportion of the bleached and dye fabrics raised and underwear increased to more than 5 times.

For this, the production of chemical fibre and natural fibre should be actively stepped up, and the raw fibre material centre consolidated in the country. The cotton spinning capacity should grow 3-fold by rationally using the production potentialities, production acreage in particular, of the existing textile mills and constructing in Shinuiju a new combined cotton textile mill with 2,000 weaving machines and 60,000 spindles as well as processing installations.

In the Five-Year Plan period, silk weaving capacity should be increased 8.4 times by constructing the Pyongyang Silk Mill and the Hamheung Silk Mill and by modernizing part of the existing installations with new technique, and a flax textile mill built and the woolen textile mill expanded.

The production of fibre rope should be raised and the home demand for it met.

In the Five-Year Plan period, an innovation should take place in the development of the food-processing industry through a nation-wide movement; the people's living should be improved and conditions created for women to participate widely in social labour by freeing them from the kitchen.

In the Five-Year Plan period, food processing should be increased 3.8 times, savoury, cheap and varied kinds of processed food turned out in quantities and, at the same time, cultural-hygienic conditions decisively improved in their production and supply.

The Pyongyang Corn-starch Factory should be expanded; big- and small-scale factories constructed in many local areas, grain processing, maize processing in particular, markedly increased and glucose, candy and cake produced in quantities.

Oil extraction rate should be decisively enhanced by rationally mobilizing and using oil resources at home and by constructing or reconstructing oil squeezing factories and the production of vegetable oil increased 3.8 times in the Five-Year Plan period.

The Ryongsung Meat Processing Factory should be expanded; new meat processing factories built in Hamheung, Chungjin and Sariwon and the processing of fish, fruit, vegetables, herbs and other natural products greatly encouraged.

The requirement for salt should be satisfied completely by raising its per-jungbo output to more than 100 tons through the extensive

introduction of the method of concentrated production.

In the field of food processing industry, the role of utility establishments in the locally-owned industries, producers' co-operatives and trade organs should be enhanced and processing work should be strengthened and developed in the rural areas.

In footwear production, the varied tastes of the people should be satisfied and, particularly, the production of leather shoes increased more than 10 times.

The production of handy, attractive and diverse daily necessities such as sewing machines, bicycles, clocks, gramophones, electric irons and enamelware should be stepped up, their quality improved and their variety decisively expanded.

In the Five-Year Plan period, the production of various goods for cultural life and household utensils should be increased 4.1 times and the production of glassware, porcelain and ceramics for daily use 5 times.

In the domain of paper making, the production of paper of various kinds should be increased 2.2 times, its quality markedly enhanced and, at the same time, the production of different kinds of art paper and Kraft paper started for satisfying the requirement for it.

With a view to strengthening the production of packing material, the output of cardboard must be increased 6.8 times and a new Kraft paper mill built.

Wood must be economized by introducing new techniques including the method of treating pulp with sulphate, and by widely using reed and straw, which are found in abundance in our country, raw material of artificial fibre and paper.

In the Five-Year Plan period, the output of province-run industries should grow 2.6 times and that of producers' cooperative industries over 2.7 times by actively exploring and mobilizing local raw material resources. In particular, the production of daily necessities and foodstuff must be enlarged and the production of farm implements, animal-drawn carts, building material and fixtures stepped up.

The creativeness and organizational and guidance level of the people's committees should be heightened in the development of local industries.

17. In the fishing industry, the fishery output should be further increased through the

strengthened deep-sea and pelagic fishing and many-sided combination of medium and small scale fishing as well as smallest scale fishing, and the processing of marine products should be improved and strengthened. Backwardness must be done away with in the fishing in the West Sea which should be rapidly developed. For this purpose West Sea fishing centre should be established and expanded and the technical equipment of fishing on that sea improved and strengthened. Seasonal fluctuation must be overcome in fishing and the operation rate of fishing vessels enhanced through the rational combination of all kinds of fishing methods and the introduction of new fishing methods.

The protection of marine resources should be reinforced and the breeding of fish, shells and others developed.

Material foundation should be laid for further actively conducting pelagic fishing in the

future and the rehabilitation of harbours should be pushed ahead.

The processing and supply of marine products should be improved, the supply of fresh fish and refrigerated fish more than doubled in the Five-Year Plan period, seasonal undulation in the supply of marine products overcome and the sanitary condition markedly improved. For this, the capacity of refrigerating stations must be expanded 10 times and marine-products supplying centres established at important points on the western coast. The output of salted and spiced fish should be raised to 60,000 tons by 1961 and the packing of processed fish should be decisively improved.

All kinds of state assistance including the hire of vessels should be rendered to fishermen's co-operatives and agro-fishery co-operatives for their consolidation and development.

II. RURAL ECONOMY

1. While priority is given to the production of grain, such branches as industrial crops cultivation, animal husbandry, fruit farming and sericulture should be simultaneously and rapidly developed, agricultural co-operativization completed and the co-operative economy further strengthened organizationally and economically.

During the Five-Year Plan, the food question must be completely solved and the production of natural fibres actively increased.

2. In view of the condition of our country where the acreage of land is limited, agricultural produce and animal products per unit of arable land should be substantially increased, which is the decisive factor for the development of the rural economy.

To this end, the application of chemical fertilizers and home-made compost should be substantially increased, irrigation and other projects continuously pushed through, the acreage sown to high-yielding crops expanded and advanced farming methods actively introduced.

Two-crops cultivation, mixed cultivation and rational distribution of crops should be extensively introduced so as to enhance the land utility rate to more than 168 per cent during the Five-Year Plan period.

Land-upbuilding work should be carried out on a wide scale while doing away with

all and every practice of wasting land, and reclaiming new land.

3. Irrigation projects and the work of mountain and water conservancy should be carried out in a nation-wide movement and, at the same time, the system of irrigation for dry fields should be extensively introduced and stable conditions for preventing drought and flood created.

In the work of mountain and water conservancy, water resources should be utilized in a comprehensive way by carrying out such overall construction as completely blocking narrow places of rivers while building river dykes and conducting anti-erosion and anti-flood projects in valleys and fields.

4. In keeping with the completion of agricultural cooperativization, the technical reformation of the rural economy and the socialist remoulding of the consciousness of the peasants should be actively pushed forward.

5. Follows the assignment for the production of main agricultural produce and animal products in 1961:

	Unit	Quantity
Grain	1,000 tons	3,760
of which: rice	1,000 tons	1,930
Cotton	1,000 tons	30
Flax	1,000 tons	70

Potatoes	1,000 tons	2,260
Vegetables	1,000 tons	1,630
Fruit	1,000 tons	150
Silkworm cocoons	1,000 tons	25
Meat (slaughter-house weight)	1,000 tons	200

6. The volume of state investment in the capital construction for the rural economy during the Five-Year Plan period shall be set at 12,700 million won.

7. In **grain production**, for ensuring stable and high harvest, paddy fields should be expanded to 560,000 jungbo and rain-dependent and unirrigated paddies basically removed by continuously carrying out irrigation and river projects.

Especially on rivers in the eastern coastal area, reservoirs and small scale power stations should be constructed on an extensive scale for protecting land from flood damage and turning out electricity. During the Five-Year Plan period, over 200,000 additional jungbo of land should be brought under irrigation and more than 90,000 jungbo under protection from flood.

For this purpose, over 6,400 million won of state capital construction funds should be invested in irrigation and river projects and the agricultural cooperatives actively encouraged to carry out irrigation and river projects on their own.

During the Five-Year Plan, the completion and inauguration of the Kiyang Irrigation System with the watering capacity of 28,000 jungbo of land and the Ujidon Irrigation System with the watering capacity of 20,000 jungbo of land should be ensured.

The work of renovating and reconditioning the existing irrigation and river systems should be reinforced and their utility rate enhanced. Irrigation networks should be introduced into dry fields for overcoming drought damage upon dry field crops and more than 400,000 jungbo of dry fields brought under irrigation by 1961.

High-yielding farming methods including the method of transplanting cold-bed seedlings should be widely introduced in a planned way and the work of seed cultivation and seed gathering strengthened.

In 1961 the amount of application of chemical fertilizers should increase 2.6 times that in 1956, thereby raising the amount of application per jungbo to over 400 kilograms in

paddy field and to more than 200 kilograms in dry field.

At the same time, the output of peat and home-made compost and the amount of their application should be considerably increased. The supply of insecticides should be substantially increased and the struggle against crop diseases strengthened.

In 1961, the per jungbo yield of rice should be raised to over 4 tons, maize over 2.5 tons and wheat over 1.5 tons.

The production of vegetables should be steadily increased and thus the demand of the inhabitants of cities and workers' districts fully satisfied.

8. In the **production of industrial crops**, main efforts should be directed to the production of such fibre crops as flax, cotton, hemp and kenaf and oil-bearing crops.

In 1961, the per jungbo yield of flax must be raised to more than 1,500 kilograms by actively expanding the cultivation of flax and improving and strengthening the work of manuring and growing flax.

For increasing cotton output, intensive cultivating method should be introduced on the principle of right crop on right soil, thus enhancing its per jungbo harvest to over 750 kilograms in 1961.

The acreage sown to soy-beans should be expanded and their per jungbo yield systematically raised.

For ensuring raw material for oil and fat industry, a mass movement for cultivating peanut, castor bean, sun-flower and various kinds of other oil-bearing crops should be unfolded, using idle land, river-sides and orchard plots.

9. In **animal husbandry**, the state stock-farms should be strengthened and joint stock breeding at the agricultural co-operatives rapidly developed.

On this basis the agricultural co-operative members should develop the individual subsidiary stock breeding.

More than 200,000 tons of meat should be turned out in 1961 and the breeding of herbivorous animals encouraged in every way and a foundation for rapidly developing the production of milk and wool laid.

The number of domestic animals should be raised: at the end of 1961 the number of cows should be upwards of 900,000, pigs over 2 millions, sheep more than 224,000, and goats more than 162,000.

The breeding of poultry and small animals as rabbits should be actively encouraged and apiculture considerably developed.

Special measures for creating stable fodder bases should be taken for the rapid development of animal husbandry; the production of hay and silage, especially concentrated silage, further increased and their production cost reduced by all means.

The work of raising various kinds of animals should be strengthened. In particular, the old breed of pigs should be completely replaced with high-grade breeds and coarse fleece sheep developed into fine fleece or semi-fine fleece breed.

The state stock farms and breed animal raising farms should supply high-grade breed and give technical help for the development of animal husbandry at the agricultural cooperatives.

In particular, the death of animals from sickness should be prevented and the productivity of animals enhanced through the introduction of advanced breeding technique and the further improvement of the veterinary and anti-epidemic work.

10. Increased quantities of fruits and processed fruits should be supplied to the people by widely developing **fruit-farming** through the effective use of the natural, geographical conditions.

To this end the acreage under fruits should be expanded to more than 100,000 jungbo during the Five-Year Plan period.

The per jungbo yield of fruits should be raised to over 12 tons in 1961 by taking such measures as increasing the application of fertilizer to fruit trees, actively introducing excellent advanced growing technique, doing away with the alternate year yielding and rooting out the damage from various insect pests and diseases.

To expand the acreage under fruits, a nation-wide movement should be developed and the work of the state nurseries and consignment nurseries actively encouraged for satisfactorily supplying high-yielding varieties of saplings.

The many-sided development of fruit farming should be ensured by extensively combining the growing of berries and grapes.

11. In **sericulture**, the gross output of cocoons should be raised to over 25,000 tons in 1961; of which the output of domestic cocoons should be raised to over 12,000 tons, tusser

cocoons to over 8,500 tons and castor bean cocoons to over 4,500 tons respectively.

To this end, mulberry fields should be expanded to 60,000 jungbo, and tussah worm forests to over 140,000 jungbo and the acreage under castor beans be expanded on a large-scale.

For actively obtaining fodder resources the work of manuring and tending mulberry fields should be radically improved and the per jungbo output of mulberry leaves be brought to over 10 tons.

Per unit output of cocoons should be substantially increased by extensively introducing advanced silk worm raising technique and going over from dispersed raising method to collective, joint raising method.

12. **Agricultural cooperativization** should be completed and the cooperative economy be strengthened further organizationally and economically for consolidating and developing the victory of socialism in the rural areas and ensuring a rapid upsurge in the agricultural productive forces.

Profitableness should steadily be raised in the agricultural cooperatives, their economic foundation be consolidated and the income of the cooperative members be systematically increased through the planning of all the activities of the agricultural cooperatives from production to distribution and consumption, through the rational use of all means of production, labour and funds and through the many-sided development of joint economy.

The state guidance and assistance to the agricultural cooperatives should be strengthened continuously.

13. For the **technical reformation of the rural economy**, advanced farming technique should be introduced extensively in conformity with natural and economic conditions and peculiarities and labour-consuming work be mechanized.

As a first step, small scale mechanization which can be easily done, should be carried out and animal-drawn machines be introduced widely, while gradually equipping our agriculture with modern technique.

The labour productivity of agriculture should be decisively enhanced and the labour of the peasants be further alleviated by mechanizing, first of all, the most labour consuming carriage work and pushing ahead with such basic farming work as ploughing, sowing, weeding, thrashing and land leveling.

The technical equipment of the existing farm machine hire stations should be further strengthened and a number of new hire stations be set up to enhance their role in the development of the rural economy.

The number of tractors of the farm machine hire stations (in terms of 15 horse power) should be increased to over 1.8 times and more lorries and other means of transport be supplied to the countryside.

The volume of work done by the farm machine hire stations (in terms of ploughing volume) should be raised more than 3.3 times during the Five-Year Plan; the utility rate of machines be enhanced through the gradual expansion of kinds of work; and the quality of work be substantially improved.

The quality in the production of farm machines should continuously be enhanced; the work of invention and research for producing new farm machines and implements suitable to the conditions of our country be actively pushed through; and in particular the research of rice transplanting machines and motorized straw-bag manufacturing machines be completed.

14. For the socialist remoulding of the consciousness of the peasants and for actively pushing through cultural revolution in the rural areas, the socialist education and the popularization of technical and scientific knowledge should be strengthened and the cultural construction and the hygienic and public health work in the rural villages be decisively improved and strengthened.

15. The advantage of the large scale state economy should be displayed to the full by actively introducing the achievements of advanced science attained in the state agricultural and stock farms, strengthening cost accounting system and reducing production cost to increase profitableness.

16. In forestry, the timber resources should be increased in a planned way; the work of protecting and taking good care of them be decisively improved; and, at the same time, the existing rich resources be utilized most rationally.

Tree planting on the existing barren forests and shelter belts along the eastern and western coast area should be basically completed during the Five-Year Plan period; the proportion of poplar and other valuable tree planting be raised to the maximum; and the existing shrubberies turned into timber forests.

The natural renovation of deep mountain forests should be promoted by all means and artificial afforestation be actively carried out in a planned manner.

A nation-wide movement should be unfolded for the tree planting, forest protection and tree growing by means of organizing afforestation teams in the agricultural co-operatives and enterprises, and at the same time, the root-striking rate of trees be raised to more than 80 per cent (after three to four years since tree planting).

Thorough-going measures for preventing beforehand insect pest and diseases, natural calamities and fire at forests should be taken.

III. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

1. Transport capacity should be raised by enhancing the utility rate of the means of transport in every way and further expanding part of the installations and the growing requirement for transport should be met satisfactorily by strengthening work system and order in transport. The requirement of the national economy and the people for communications should be fully satisfied.

2. The main targets for each means of transport are as follows:

Domain	Unit	In 1961
Railway transport		
1. freightage	1,000 tons	32,000

2. number of passengers	1,000	45,400
3. turnround of freight cars	one day	3.6
4. average running distance of locomotives per 24 hours	kilometre	278
5. average gross weight of freight cars	ton	720
Water transport		
1. freightage	1,000 tons	3,530
2. number of passengers	1,000	2,410
General vehicle transport		
1. freightage	1,000 tons	17,700
2. number of passengers	1,000	135,000

3. The volume of the capital construction

investment in the sphere of transport and communications in the Five-Year Plan period will be set at 14.9 billion won.

4. In **railway transport**, for satisfactorily coping with the growing transport volume, the technical equipment should be further improved; the technical level be enhanced; and the use of rolling stock be improved in every way.

More than 300 kilometres of new railway lines should be laid during the Five-Year Plan period.

The carrying capacity of the Pyongyang-Wonsan line, Wonsan-Rajin trunk line and other major lines should substantially be enhanced; the Soosung-Komoosan and Charyung-Keumpai railway sections must be double-tracked; and the Haeju-Hasung section be rebuilt in broad-gauge. Chunsung-Kowon and Sinsungchun-Yangduk lines must be electrified; the project of the Myungchun-Danchun electric railway line be started; and at the same time preparations for widely electrifying railways in the future be carried out.

Bridges, tunnels and retaining walls must be restored and improved basically, marshalling yards expanded or newly built in Pyongyang, Chungjin and Hamheung, and the compounds of major technical stations expanded.

For enhancing the intensity of rails of major lines, over 700 kilometers of rails must be replaced with heavy rails during the Five-Year Plan and the work of repairing railway lines and installations strengthened substantially.

Quantities of concrete sleepers must be produced and introduced during the plan period.

Automatic and semi-automatic block systems must be introduced in the Pyongyang-Sinsungchun section and part of the signaling and communication installations of other sections improved.

The home requirement for freight cars must be met basically by the end of the plan period by raising the utility rate of rolling stock in every way and producing freight cars on our own.

The utilization of loading capacity of freight wagons should be further improved and advanced transport organization extensively introduced.

The level of technique and skill of engine drivers should be raised and a movement for

overfulfilling haulage target broadly organized.

5. **Water transport** should be strengthened and developed decisively and the tightness in railway transport in some sections eased to the utmost. Regular shipping service should be opened between main ports, thus ensuring relay transport with railways and, at the same time, the transport work on major rivers including the Taidong River further strengthened.

The aggregate loading capacity of boats should be raised more than 3.8 times during the Five-Year Plan period, the rehabilitation of various harbours promoted and the hydrographical surveying carried out energetically.

6. In **automobile transport**, the growing requirement for automobile transport should be met by strengthening the work of managing roads, rehabilitating and readjusting bridges and by actively enhancing the utility rate of vehicles.

During the Five-Year Plan period, main bridges should be rehabilitated and reconditioned, main roads paved and, at the same time, the work of repairing roads including rural roads, rehabilitating bridges and planting trees on roadsides carried out through a nation-wide movement.

2-shift system in automobile transport should be introduced, trailers widely used, the utilization of loading capacity of lorries further improved, while substantially strengthening the work of repairing lorries.

7. In the **domain of transport**, various kinds of fuels should be actively economized, coal for railway use be met entirely with home-produced coal and substitute fuels extensively used for economizing gasoline in automobile transport.

8. In **communications**, various kinds of correspondence networks from the capital to major *ris* as well as between provinces and counties should be expanded considerably, the through-wire broad-casting network further expanded.

During the Five-Year Plan period, the total length of the long distance telegraph and telephone circuits must be extended 1.5 times, the capacity of city telephone offices increased some 1.4 times and automatic switchboards newly built or expanded in Pyongyang, Hamheung, Chungjin and other major cities.

IV. CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

1. Vast capital construction must be carried out for fulfilling the huge tasks envisaged in the Five-Year Plan. More than 147,000 million won of the state capital construction investment must be ensured for the construction of various branches of the national economy and for the building of social, cultural and public welfare establishments; and besides, the construction by the agricultural cooperatives themselves and the housing construction with the private funds of the working people encouraged actively.

2. Laying stress on productive construction, the construction of heavy industry in particular, the capital construction investment should be made for the large-scale housing construction in cities and rural villages. The proportion of industry in the total volume of the state capital construction investment should be raised to more than 55 per cent and that of housing construction to more than 14 per cent, and the proportion of heavy industry in industry to more than 83 per cent.

3. The economic effectiveness of capital construction investment should be enhanced to the maximum. In making capital construction investment, emphasis should be laid on completely rehabilitating the enterprises which have not yet been restored and further perfecting, reconditioning and expanding the existing enterprises, while combining this with the construction of some new enterprises.

The precedence of construction should be determined exactly on the basis of the minute technical and economic consideration and construction accelerated by concentrating investment and forces on the main construction

objects so as to put them into operation ahead of the set time.

4. As regards such objects of construction as power plants and iron works which take a long period, preliminary construction for the Second Five-Year Plan should be undertaken.

5. The construction of Pyongyang and other major cities should be strictly in accordance with the successive city construction plan.

6. A long-term rural construction plan should be drawn up and, on this basis, the construction of production establishments such as irrigation systems and houses carried out and the educational, cultural, public health and public welfare establishments constructed culturally and beautifully through a mass movement and concentrated construction in counties with better construction conditions carried out.

7. Construction should be carried out quickly, cheaply and beautifully and the industrialization of construction strengthened and developed by all means for successfully coping with the vast capital construction.

In 1961 the mechanization level of construction should be enhanced to 65 per cent in earth work, to 54 per cent in the loading and unloading work and to more than 75 per cent in mortar mixing work.

8. The work of designing, standardized designing in particular, should be improved and technical designing documentations ensured satisfactorily ahead of construction, while actively exploring reserves in the designing of construction.

9. Order and discipline must be established in construction and construction organs further strengthened.

V. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING OF TECHNICAL CADRES

1. Technical development should be promoted in every way in all branches of the national economy and thus the questions of ensuring high tempo of the growth of industrial and agricultural production, further rapidly developing processing industry, expanding varieties and raising the quality of goods, carrying out construction by prefabrication methods and economizing labour and consumption of material successfully solved.

The colonial backwardness in the field of

technique must be completely eliminated and in some domains the level reached to that of advanced countries.

2. Advanced technical equipment must be introduced, the existing installations modernized and advanced technical processes introduced extensively in all branches of the national economy.

Efforts should be made for markedly enhancing the production efficiency of the existing installations by remodelling them in the

metal, chemical, electric, textile and other fields and the composition of technical equipment of the national economy gradually improved through the introduction of new ore selecting installations, rolling installations, textile and food processing installations, etc.

While carrying out automation of separate production processes and operations as first step, technical foundations for going over to over-all mechanization and automation in the future should be laid.

Advanced technique and new operation method should be extensively introduced into certain production processes and at the same time chemical production methods gradually applied.

3. The level of mechanization of arduous and labour consuming work such as the loading and conveying work in mines and collieries, felling and conveying work in timber industry, loading and unloading of freight and repair of railway tracks and roads in the field of traffic and transport should be enhanced markedly.

Mechanization of such work as loading and unloading in the compounds of industrial enterprises, conveying and casting work should be completed basically.

4. In scientific researches main emphasis should be laid on the questions requiring urgent solution for the development of the national economy of our country and, first of all, efforts should be concentrated on introducing and popularizing scientific and technical results attained in advanced countries in a way fitting our conditions.

During the Five-Year Plan stress should be laid on the study and solution of such questions as the development of the metal industry and manufacture of alloy metal, gasification of anthracite, industrialization of synthetic fibre production, development of the food processing industry, industrialization of synthetic medicine production and economization of electricity, coal, timber and major raw materials.

The scientific workers should actively take part in production and conduct on-the-spot research so that their research work may be improved and brought closer to production.

The material and technical foundation in the field of science should be decisively improved and strengthened.

The interchange and co-operation with the Soviet Union and other advanced countries should be promoted in the field of science and technique.

5. The work of training technical cadres should be improved and strengthened still further in keeping with the scientific and technical development.

The work of training technical cadres on a planned basis should be carried out in accordance with prospective requirement, the demand of the national economy for technicians and specialists met to a considerable extent during the Five-Year Plan period and, furthermore, conditions created for basically satisfying the demand in the near future.

The number of college students should be more than 44,000; higher technical school students more than 8,000 and middle grade technical school students more than 60,000 in 1961.

The number of specialists should be increased by 100,000 during the Five-Year Plan period, with an increase of about 60,000 of technicians.

For this purpose the chemical college should be turned into a polytechnical institute and keen attention should be directed particularly to the training of machine engineers, agronomists and geological experts in the industrial institutes and technical schools. The correspondence and night time courses of colleges and technical schools should be expanded and strengthened.

The material foundation of colleges and higher and middle grade technical schools should be further improved and reinforced and at the same time the excessive sub-division of curricula corrected and instruction in basic technical subjects strengthened.

The proportion of skilled workers should be markedly raised by further strengthening the labour reserve training system and the system of popularizing technique in production. In particular, skilled workers of higher grades should be trained en masse through the re-organization and strengthening of the labour reserve cadre training system for the youth with common knowledge higher than that of junior middle school graduates. At the same time the work of training the cadres on the job should be improved.

VI. IMPROVEMENT OF PEOPLE'S MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LIVING

1. The question of food, clothing and housing for the people should be basically solved and the level of their material and cultural living markedly raised during the Five-Year Plan period, on the basis of the rapid development of agricultural and industrial production, completion of agricultural cooperativization and socialist transformation of private commerce and industry.

2. On the basis of the constant growth of production and the enhancement of labour productivity, national income should be increased 2.2 times and the real income of workers and office employees as well as peasants more than 1.5 times during the Five-Year Plan period.

3. In 1961 the number of workers and office employees in all the fields of the national economy should be increased by some 300,000 as compared with that in 1956 and the total number be brought to upwards of 1,130,000.

The social role of women should be considerably elevated through their liberation from the kitchen and the proportion of women employees in trade, light industry and all the other branches of the national economy be increased.

Labour protection and technical safety should be further strengthened in heavy work and work detrimental to health and in all the other domains of the national economy and the working and living conditions of women be greatly improved.

4. On the basis of the rapid growth of agricultural production and the rise of labour productivity, first of all, the income from the joint economy of agricultural cooperatives should be augmented; farm labour be lightened; and the cultural management of rural villages be ensured, thus improving markedly the living condition of the peasants.

5. In view of the fact that the improvement and development of **commodity circulation** is a revolutionary task of great importance in eliminating all sorts of intermediary exploitation in cities and villages and in bettering the life of the people, commodity supply in cities and villages should be improved; the growing demand of the population for various commodities be met more satisfactorily; and

the socialist transformation of individual commerce be completed.

In conformity with the rapid growth of industrial and agricultural production and of purchasing power of the population, the retail commodity turnover in state and co-operative trade should be increased to more than 2.2 times, at comparable prices, during the Five-Year Plan period.

Food supply to cities and workers' districts and the supply of industrial goods to farm villages should be decisively improved.

The per capita sales of foodstuffs and industrial goods during the Five-Year Plan period should be as follows:

Edible oil	13 times	Underwear	3.6 times
Meat	16 times	Hosiery	1.5 times
Marine products	1.4 times	Footwear	1.4 times
Various textile goods	1.9 times	Soap	3.3 times

The study of people's demand should be done more effectively and the variety of daily necessities being sold at state and co-operative stores expanded.

Supply of leather shoes, goods for cultural use, furniture should be speedily increased and such new goods as sewing machines, bicycles and clocks produced in quantities.

Supply of goods to workers and public catering should be further improved and the turnover of public catering at state and co-operative organs be increased over 3.6 times during the Five-Year Plan period.

Public catering services should actively encourage and develop the setting up of dining rooms for the working people and at the same time measures be taken for supplying foodstuffs to workers' homes so as to relieve women from their kitchen work.

The superiority of state and co-operative trade organs to individual trade should be fully displayed, and cultural level and good service in trade be further enhanced.

Installment, delivery, mail order service and other varied, advanced trading methods suitable to the demand and convenience of the inhabitants should be extensively applied.

In the distribution of retail stores, dispersion and small-scale should be eliminated and they should be rearranged and reor-

ganized for the convenience of the workers' living.

Whole-sale network should be brought closer to retail trade network and commodities be directly delivered to retail stores.

Stores under the direct control of production establishments should be established on an extensive scale.

Keeping pace with the marked expansion of scale in commodity circulation, the material and technical foundation of trade should be all the more consolidated.

During the Five-Year Plan period, warehouses, food-storing installations, refrigerators, ice houses and meat supply facilities and other technical equipment of trade should be considerably improved and strengthened.

In conformity with the growing requirement for grain, industrial crops, meat and other agricultural produce as well as animal products and rural subsidiary products, the purchase work should be conducted in a planned way and the work of setting purchase prices and the purchase system should be improved on the basis of the rational combination of the interests of the state and peasants.

The supply of commodity to farm villages should be improved; the role of consumers' co-operatives in purchase work be raised; the guidance for markets in the countryside be strengthened; farm credit co-operatives be strengthened, thus eliminating all types of exploitation in the countryside.

The speculation and profiteering of individual merchants should be forbidden. Individual merchants should be encouraged to engage in legal trade activities; they must undergo gradual socialist transformation on the voluntary principle through various co-operatives and other forms and the road of a new life be opened before them.

6. In foreign trade the existing defects should be removed and trade with the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and fraternal countries as well as other countries should be briskly conducted.

To this end, rapid development must be made in the domain of production of export goods and export resources actively explored and at the same time the quality and packing of exports must be decisively improved and the standard of exports be strictly observed.

The role and function of trade organs and the responsibility and business level of trade workers should be enhanced.

7. For radically improving the housing conditions of the working people, housing construction must be conducted as a nation-wide movement in cities and rural villages.

In the period of the Five-Year Plan, houses with an aggregate floor space of more than 10 million square metres must be built with state fund and; especially, the proportion of flats with modern facilities be markedly increased.

More than 200,000 modern houses in the rural communities should be built in the Five-Year Plan period.

At the same time, for the conveniences of the inhabitants, bath-houses, laundries, barber shops, hotels and other public utility establishments should be expanded.

8. For further promoting the cultural revolution in our country, the universal compulsory middle school education system should be enforced in the Five-Year Plan period and further the educational and cultural work be developed.

The number of junior middle school students should increase more than twice and that of senior middle school students over 2.5 times.

In common education, 9,500 class rooms should be newly constructed or rehabilitated in the period of the Five-Year Plan.

Adult education and various technical study should be organized and conducted on a wide scale for further enhancing the overall technical and cultural level of the working people in towns and rural villages.

In middle schools the basic technical education connected with production must be strengthened and the students must gain primary experiences in production and technique.

The new national culture with socialist content should be further developed while inheriting the legacies of the long-standing national culture of our people and continuously drawing on the excellent cultural achievements of the advanced countries.

At the same time, popular culture should be carried forward on a wider scale in places of work and rural villages.

In the Five-Year Plan period, the production of equipment for culture needs should be stepped up and the production of feature films be increased 3.5 times and documentaries, scientific films and news reels 2.8 times.

In the Five-Year Plan period the number of radio listeners should go up 5.4 times and

the through-wire broadcasting network be extended to main ri (village) seats.

In order to meet the growing demand of the people for publications, in the Five-Year Plan period the circulation of newspapers must be expanded 1.6 times, magazines 1.8 times, and books 2 times.

In order to strengthen the material and technical foundation for the cultural development, the capacity of the state film studio should be markedly expanded and the number of cinemas be increased by more than 310, and a publishing combinat built in Pyongyang in the Five-Year Plan period.

9. The work of public health should be reinforced, hygienic and cultural work be carried on as a nation-wide movement in cities and villages so as to improve all the insanitary surroundings into a good sanitary condition and prevent all kinds of diseases, and to protect and promote the health of the people by intensifying medical assistance.

In the Five-Year Plan period, the number of hospital beds should increase over 1.5 times and that of the therapeutic organs for out-

patients over 3.5 times and one clinic in every ri should be set up.

The number of beds in sanatoria should be markedly raised.

The hospital attached to the Hamheung Medical College, the South Pyongan Provincial central hospital and the Central Microbe Research Institute should be built.

The number of beds in medical establishments for infants and mothers as well as pediatrics and lying-in sections should increase at a faster rate, the creche and kindergarten network be expanded and the work of protecting mothers and infants be further strengthened.

In the period of the Five-Year Plan, the number of doctors should be increased to more than 2.9 times.

10. The social insurance and security should be improved for the benefit of workers and office employees and the network of sanatoria and rest homes considerably expanded.

11. The mass physical culture and sports should be actively encouraged among the young people.

VII. REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL ECONOMY AND CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION IN PROVINCES

On the basis of the above-mentioned overall tasks in connection with the development of the national economy of the D.P.R.K., the following tasks are allotted to Provinces, the cities of Pyongyang and Kaesong.

1. THE CITY OF PYONGYANG

The city of Pyongyang, the democratic capital and the political, economic and cultural centre of the Republic, should be built in a beautiful and cultural way, and a renovation should be introduced in the work of commodity circulation.

During the Five-Year Plan, an investment of over 21.1 billion won should be made in the construction of Pyongyang city, and a large-scale construction work should be carried out in accordance with the plan for orderly construction of the city. Modern cultural houses with a total floor space of more than 2,630,000 square metres should be built on state funds and offered for the use of the population, thereby improving radically the

housing conditions of the factory and office workers.

The heating of multi-storey houses and large buildings should be centralized and the gas system for kitchen use should be introduced by 1961. During the Plan, the welfare services for the citizens and the greening and beautification work should be strengthened by further expanding the Moranbong Park, building the Daisungsan Park, children's parks, the side-walks of the main streets of East Pyongyang and the central river-side promenade, and by greening city blocks.

Keeping pace with the fast-moving tempo of the construction of buildings, the city's network of technical services should be built in advance; to ensure a good supply of water, the Namkang water reservoir should be built; drainage works should be carried out including sewage disposal.

The city's traffic should be further improved by promoting the Botonggang canal projects, building Taidong Bridge No. 2, considerably extending and improving the work of the city

passenger transport, and completing the work of readjusting and paving the streets.

There must be an improvement in the state and co-operative trade service for the citizens. To this end, during the Five-Year Plan the volume of retail sales should be more than doubled, and especially the supply of foodstuff should be considerably increased. The network of commercial agencies, particularly of public catering services, should be extended and distributed rationally in consideration of the demands of the citizens. In organizing trade activities diversified ways and means should be resorted to with the aim of serving the convenience of the inhabitants, and the cultural level of trading should be markedly enhanced, thus turning Pyongyang into a model commercial district of the Republic.

During the Five-Year Plan more primary schools, junior and senior middle schools should be built, Kim Il Sung University, Kimchaik Polytechnical Institute, Medical College and Civilian Engineering Institute should be expanded, and new buildings should be erected for Physical Culture Institute, Fine-Art Institute, Theatrical School and Specialized Higher Commercial School.

Buildings for scientific research institutions including the Engineering Research Institute under the Academy of Science, Chemistry Research Institute, Electricity Research Institute, Biology Research Institute, Medical Science Research Institute and others, and the Central Library with a floor space of 13,000 square metres, the Liberation Struggle Museum, and the Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition should be built.

A colour feature film studio and the News Reel Studio should be newly built or expanded.

A grand theatre with 2,000 seats, a drama theatre, an acrobatic theatre, an East Pyongyang theatre, many cinemas, a youth palace, a children's palace and a palace of labour should be constructed.

Existing hospitals should be expanded, new hospitals including South Pyongan Province's central hospital built, and in the period of the Five-Year Plan the number of hospital beds should be increased 1.9 times and the number of treatment centres for out-patients 3.9 times.

Industrial production with emphasis placed on the production of popular consumers' goods and foodstuff and on the machine-

building industry should be further promoted and developed: during the Five Years municipally-owned industries should be increased 2.7 times and producers' co-operative industries 2.2 times. The construction of large and medium industrial enterprises such as a Pyongyang thermo power plant, a Pyongyang silk-mill, etc. must be ensured. With a view to ensuring fuel for the citizens the construction of a municipally-run briquette manufactory should be promoted, ensuring an annual production capacity of 200,000 tons of briquette in 1959.

2. SOUTH PYONGAN PROVINCE

Industrial production in the fields of coal-mining, metal and building materials industries, and agricultural production with the production of rice and cotton taking first place, should be rapidly developed, and the work of urban and rural construction should be promoted. The extension of the Anjoo coal-mine, the Kangsun Steel Plant, the Nampo Smeltery, and the expansion of the Seunghori Cement Factory should be ensured and large-scale industries should be rapidly developed, and local resources of raw materials actively explored and utilized, thus bringing about a 2.1 time growth in the provincially-owned industries and a 2.8 time growth in the producers' co-operative industries. During the Five-Year Plan period, irrigation works including the Kiyang irrigation projects should be carried out, bringing 59,000 jungbo of fields under irrigation, and 20,000 jungbo of which should be done by the agricultural cooperative all on their own.

Irrigation facilities for dry-fields should be energetically set up. The acreage sown to industrial crops should be extended.

Important assignments for 1961 for the rural economy are as follows:

	Unit	Volume	Per jungbo yield (kg)
Grain	1,000 tons	850	2,630
Of which:			
Rice	1,000 tons	467	4,400
Soy-beans	1,000 tons	54	750
Cotton	ton	12,900	760
Vegetables	1,000 tons	283	22,000
Fruits	ton	13,300	9,825
Cocoons	ton	4,600	

Meat	ton	31,100
Korean cows	1,000 head	146
Pigs	1,000 head	300

With the commissioning of the irrigation system in the area of Kiyang, state paddy farms should be laid out on the newly-irrigated alkaline lands and grass lands on the western coast by 1961. Irrigation equipment for dry fields should be actively set up.

During the Five-Year Plan, the electrification of the Kowon-Shinsungchun railway should be completed and major harbours restored.

The construction of Nampo City and Moonduk, Soonchun and other county seats should be stepped up. During the Five-Year Plan modern houses with a total floor space of 221,000 square metres should be built on state funds and put into use; and 43,000 modern houses built in villages.

To give full satisfaction to the rapidly growing demands of the people for commodities, the scale of retail sales at state and co-operative trade organizations should be extended 2.4 times during the Five-Year Plan.

In the period of the Plan, more primary schools, junior and senior middle schools must be built.

Cultural establishments such as the cinemas and clubhouses should be increased and during the Five-Year Plan hospital beds must be increased 1.8 times and out-patient treatment centres 3.5 times.

While state investments are made to give fuller satisfaction to the growing demands for cultural, educational and public health establishments, agricultural co-operatives should be actively encouraged to build clubhouses, schools, hospitals, clinics, varied cultural establishments and through-wire radio facilities on their own. The state should give active assistance to the agricultural co-operatives in their construction work.

3. NORTH PYONGAN PROVINCE

Industrial production in the electric power, machine-building, light and fishing industries and agricultural production including the production of grain, animal products and sericultural products should be rapidly developed, and town and rural construction should be stepped up.

The construction, expansion or renovation of a new Shinuijoo cotton textile combinat,

the Soopoong Electric Power Station, the Shinuijoo Staple Fibre Mill, and the Koo-sung Textile Mill should be ensured to bring about a rapid development of large-scale industries, while local resources of raw materials are actively explored and utilized, thereby helping the provincial and producers' co-operative industries to increase their production 2.5 times.

During the Five-Year Plan, irrigation work for 30,000 jungbo of land should be carried out; work on the irrigation projects covering 25,000 jungbo should be done by the agricultural co-operatives on their own. In addition, irrigation facilities for dry fields should be actively installed. The acreage of reed fields should be more than 20,000 jungbo.

Important assignments for 1961 for the rural economy are as follows.

	Unit	Volume	Per jungbo yield (kg)
Grain	1,000 tons	650	2,490
Of Which:			
Rice	1,000 tons	340	4,130
Maize	1,000 tons	220	2,800
Soy-beans	1,000 tons	46	700
Cotton	ton	2,100	700
Vegetables	1,000 tons	200	21,000
Fruits	ton	3,700	8,361
Cocoons	ton	4,600	
Meat	ton	33,700	
Korean cows	1,000 head	144	
Pigs	1,000 head	332	

To give a satisfactory answer to the rapidly growing demands of the inhabitants for commodities, during the Five-Year Plan the scale of retail sales at state and co-operative trade organizations should be extended 2.2 times.

The construction of Shinuijoo and the county seats should be promoted: in the period of the Plan modern houses with a total floor space of 180,000 square metres should be built on state funds and provided for use.

During the Five-Year Plan, the construction of 28,000 modern houses should be carried out in the countryside.

More primary schools, junior and senior middle schools should be built.

The number of cultural establishments such as the cinemas and clubhouses should be increased.

Public health services should be extended for the people: the province's central hos-

pital should be expanded; new isolation hospitals should be built; during the Five-Year Plan hospital beds should be increased 1.2 times and out-patient treatment centres 3 times.

While state investments are made in the fields of culture, education and public health in order to meet more satisfactorily the growing demands in these fields, the agricultural co-operatives should be given active encouragements in building clubhouses, schools, hospitals, clinics, a variety of cultural establishments and through-wire facilities on their own. The state should give active help to the agricultural co-operatives in their construction work.

4. JAGANG PROVINCE

Industrial production in the fields of machine-building, mining, and timber industries and agricultural production including the production of animal products and flax should be more rapidly developed, and the construction of towns and villages should be stepped up.

New electric power centres should be set up on the Tokro river and in the area of Kangge, and the construction and renovation of factories including the Hichun Machine-tool Plant, mines and coal-mines should be ensured, thereby rapidly developing large-scale industries, while local resources of raw materials are explored and utilized actively, with the resulting increase in provincially-run industries of 2.3 times and in producers' co-operative industries 2.5 times.

During the Five Years, the work of protecting and cultivating forests must be strengthened.

The favourable conditions of mountainous regions should be turned to account in organizing diversified rural side-jobs.

The acreage sown to flax should be considerably extended and sheep-farming and apiculture should be actively developed.

Important assignments for 1961 for the rural economy are as follows.

	Unit	Volume	Per jung-bo yield (kg)
Grain	1,000 tons	180	1,730
Of which:			
Maize	1,000 tons	113	2,300
Soy-beans	1,000 tons	24	700
Flax	ton	6,750	1,500

Potatoes	1,000 tons	124	14,100
Bees	hive	80,800	
Meat	ton	15,300	
Sheep	1,000 head	18	
Korean cows	1,000 head	93	
Pigs	1,000 head	170	
Cocoons	ton	1,560	

To meet more satisfactorily the rapidly growing demands of the inhabitants for commodities, during the Five-Year Plan period the scale of retail sales at state and co-operative trade organizations should be enlarged 2.2 times.

The construction of the city of Kangge and the county seats should be stepped up: during the Plan period modern houses with a total living space of 180,000 square metres should be built with state funds and furnished to the people.

During the Five-Year Plan 11,000 modern houses should be built in the countryside.

More primary schools, junior and senior middle schools should be erected.

Cultural services such as the cinemas and clubhouses should be extended.

Public health services for the people should be extended: the Province's central hospital should be expanded; new isolation hospitals and maternity wards should be built; during the Five Years hospital beds are to be increased 1.3 times and out-patient treatment centres 3.7 times.

While state investments are made, the agricultural co-operatives should be actively encouraged to build, on their own, clubhouses, schools, hospitals, clinics, various cultural establishments and through-wire radio facilities, in order to give a more satisfactory solution to the growing demands for cultural, educational and public health services. The state should extend active assistance to the agricultural co-operatives in their construction work.

5. SOUTH HWANGHAI PROVINCE

Industrial production in the fields of building materials, fishing and salt-making industries and agricultural production with the production of rice and cotton put in the first place should be rapidly developed, and the construction of towns and villages speeded up.

During the Five-Year Plan period, the provincially-owned industries should be increas-

ed 4.3 times and the co-operative industries 3.2 times by rapidly developing large-scale industries, ensuring the renovation and expansion of the Ongjin Mine, the Rakyun Mine, the Haijoo Cement Factory, etc., while actively exploring and mobilizing local resources of raw materials.

The Haijoo-Hasung railway must be completed.

During the Plan period, work should be carried out on irrigation projects including the irrigation works in the area of Eupchun, to bring 43,000 jungbo of land under irrigation, irrigation works for 30,000 jungbo of which will be carried out by the agricultural co-operatives on their own. Irrigation facilities for dry fields should also be actively set up.

The acreage sown to industrial crops and that under fruits should be considerably extended. Important quotas for 1961, for the rural economy are as follows.

	Unit	Volume	Per jungbo yield (kg)
Grain	1,000 tons	750	2,670
Of which:			
Rice	1,000 tons	478	4,100
Soy-beans	1,000 tons	39	720
Cotton	ton	11,400	760
Kenaf	ton	500	
Ramie	ton	400	
Fruits	ton	8,990	9,169
Cocoons	ton	2,930	
Meat	ton	25,400	
Korean cows	1,000 head	98	
Pigs	1,000 head	300	

To meet the rapidly growing demands of the inhabitants for commodities in a satisfactory manner, the scale of retail sales at the state and co-operative commercial enterprises should be expanded 3.1 times.

The construction of the city of Haijoo, and Jairyung, Shinchun and other county seats should be stepped up: during the Plan period modern houses with a total living space of 125,000 square metres should be built with state funds and furnished to the people.

During the Five-Year Plan period, 38,000 modern houses should be built in the rural villages.

More primary schools, junior and senior middle schools should be erected, and schools

for the bereft children of the patriotic martyrs be built.

The number of cultural establishments such as the cinemas and clubhouses should be increased.

Public health services for the people should be extended: the Province's central hospital should be enlarged; during the Five-Year Plan hospital beds should be increased 2.2 times and out-patient treatment centres 2.7 times.

While state investments are made in the fields of culture, education and public health to meet the growing demands in these fields in a more satisfactory way, the agricultural co-operatives must be given energetic encouragements in building on their own clubhouses, schools, hospitals, clinics various cultural and through-wire radio facilities. The state should provide active help to the agricultural co-operatives in their construction work.

6. NORTH HWANGHAI PROVINCE

Industrial production in the fields of metal, mining, building materials, and other industries, and agricultural production including the production of grain and industrial crops should be developed, and urban and rural construction should be speeded up.

During the Five-Year Plan period, the provincially-owned industries should be augmented 2.7 times and the producers' co-operative industries 3.7 times, by rapidly developing large-scale industries, ensuring new construction, expansion and renovation of the Hwanghai Iron Works, Shinmadong Cement Factory and other plants and mines, and local resources of raw materials actively explored and mobilized.

In 1959 a farm-implements factory should be built in Sariwon under provincial management, which will ensure the supply of farm machines and implements.

During the Plan period, irrigation works including the Ujidon irrigation projects should be carried out, which will bring 36,000 jungbo of land under irrigation, of which 22,000 jungbo will be brought under irrigation by the agricultural co-operatives on their own account.

Irrigation facilities for dry fields should also be set up in a big way.

Attention should be directed to the development of fruit-culture, livestock farming and

sericulture and the forestry. Important quotas for 1961 for the rural economy are as follows.

	Unit	Volume	Per jung-bo yield (kg)
Grain	1,000 tons	413	2,050
Of which:			
Rice	1,000 tons	152	4,000
Cotton	ton	3,600	720
Kenaf	ton	3,900	
Potatoes	1,000 tons	143	10,200
Fruits	ton	4,100	8,420
Cocoons	ton	2,900	
Meat	ton	18,300	
Korean cows	1,000 head	82	
Pigs	1,000 head	200	

The scale of the Shinge farm should be extended, its acreage increased up to 6,000 hectares; in 1961 the output of milk should reach more than 1,000 tons and meat over 2,000 tons.

During the Five-Year Plan period, the scale of retail sales at the state and co-operative trade organizations should be extended 2.9 times, with the aim of meeting the rapidly growing demands of the inhabitants for commodities in a satisfactory way.

During the Plan period, the construction of the cities of Sariwon and Songrim, and county seats should be promoted; modern houses with a total floor space of 160,000 square metres should be built with state funds and provided to the people during the Five-Year Plan period.

During the Five-Year Plan 25,000 modern houses should be built in the rural villages.

More primary schools, junior and senior middle schools should be built. In 1958, Sariwon Teachers Training Institute should be reorganized into a pedagogical institute.

The number of cultural establishments such as the cinemas and clubhouses will be increased, and modernly equipped art theatre will be erected in Sariwon City under provincial management.

Public health services for the people should be extended: new buildings should be constructed for isolation hospitals; during the Five-Year Plan period hospital beds will increase 1.7 times and out-patient treatment centres 3.3 times.

In order to meet the growing requirements for cultural, educational and public health services in a more satisfactory way, the agricul-

tural co-operatives should be actively encouraged to build, on their own, clubhouses, schools, hospitals, clinics, and various cultural and through-wire radio facilities, while at the same time the state makes investments in this field. The state should afford active support to the agricultural co-operatives in their construction work.

7. KANGWON PROVINCE

Industrial production in the fields of fishing, metal, building materials and other industries and agricultural production with the production of grain taking first place should be rapidly developed, and urban and rural construction should be stepped up.

The provincially-owned industries should be increased 2.5 times and the producers' co-operative industries 4.5 times, by rapidly developing large scale industries, ensuring the renovation and extension of such enterprises as the Moonpyung Refinery, the Wonsan Railway-Yard, the Chunnairi Cement Factory and so on, and local resources of raw materials including marine products should be energetically explored and utilized.

During the Plan period emphasis shall be placed on the production of grain, industrial crops such as flax and kenaf, and on the development of fruit-culture and sheep-farming.

Important quotas for 1961 for the rural economy are as follows.

	Unit	Volume	Per jung-bo yield (kg)
Grain	1,000 tons	224	1,890
Of which:			
Rice	1,000 tons	104	3,300
Soy-beans	1,000 tons	24	650
Flax	ton	3,630	1,450
Fruits	ton	5,410	8,119
Meat	ton	14,900	
Korean cows	1,000 head	70	
Pigs	1,000 head	140	
Bees	hive	57,800	

To meet in a fair way the rapidly growing demands of the people for commodities, during the Five-Year Plan period the scale of retail sales at the state and co-operative trade organizations should be extended 2.3 times.

During the Five-Year Plan the construction of the city of Wonsan and the county

seats will be stepped up: modern houses with a total living space of 172,000 square metres will be built with state funds and turned over to the people.

During the Five-Year Plan, 20,000 modern houses should be built in the rural areas.

More primary schools, junior and senior middle schools shall be built.

Cultural establishments such as the cinemas and clubhouses should be extended.

During the Five-Year Plan period, public health services for the people shall be extended: new maternity homes built; the Province's central hospital and isolation hospitals will be expanded; hospital beds are to increase 1.7 times and out-patient treatment centres 4.3 times.

Rest homes for the working people shall be built in scenic spots on the coast.

With a view to meeting in a more satisfactory way the growing demands for cultural, educational and public health services, the agricultural co-operatives should be given active encouragement in building, on their own, clubhouses, schools, hospitals, clinics, and various cultural and through-wire radio facilities, while state investments are made in this fields.

The state should give active help to the agricultural co-operatives in their construction work.

8. SOUTH HAMKYUNG PROVINCE

Production in chemical, power, mining, fishing and other industries, and production of grains, fruits, industrial crops and other agricultural produce must be stepped up rapidly, and urban and rural construction pushed ahead.

Heungnam Fertilizer Factory, Bongoong Chemical Factory, Jangjin-gang Power Plant, and Kumduk Mine must be reconstructed and expanded; new textile and foodstuff processing bases must be built in the Hamheung area and large-scale industry developed rapidly, while local raw material resources must be explored and utilized positively so as to increase during the Five-Year Plan period province-run industries two times and the industry of producers' co-ops 3.1 times.

Construction of reservoirs and for power generation and river-dike projects for checking floods must be undertaken extensively; and facilities for irrigating dry field must be built.

Area under fruit trees and the area sown to industrial crops must be increased sharply, and stock breeding and sericulture be developed.

Major assignments to peasant economy for 1961 are:

	Unit	Volume	Per jung-bo yield (kg)
Grain	1,000 tons	347	2,225
Of which:			
Rice	1,000 tons	206	3,700
Soy-beans	1,000 tons	27	650
Flax	ton	6,000	1,500
Hemp	ton	710	
Vegetables	1,000 tons	180	20,000
Potatoes	1,000 tons	299	11,480
Fruits	ton	47,280	15,931
Cocoons	ton	3,660	
Meat	ton	21,400	
Korean cows	1,000 head	105	
Pigs	1,000 head	240	
Sheep	1,000 head	19	

Reconstruction of major ports in the province must be ensured and an automatic exchange office built in the city of Hamheung.

During the Plan period, construction projects in Hamheung, Heungnam, county centres and workers' settlements must be accelerated. Especially, more than 11 billion won should be invested in the construction of the cities of Hamheung and Heungnam, and large-scale construction be undertaken in accordance with the order in town construction. Over 600,000 square metres of modern cultural houses must be built with government funds and offered to occupants. Public facilities for citizens such as a park on the Mt. Ballyong and a seaside resort in Heungnam must be built.

During the Five-Year Plan period, 23,000 modern houses must be built in the countryside.

In order to supply sufficient commodities to the population, especially the population in big industrial centres, the scale of retail sales at state and co-operative trade organizations must be increased 2.1 times during the Five-Year Plan period.

Primary, junior middle and senior middle schools must be increased during the Plan period.

The Chemical Industry Institute must be

reorganized into a polytechnical institute, and the Hamheung Medical College expanded.

Cultural establishments such as cinemas and clubs must be increased.

Public health establishments must be expanded: a tuberculosis treatment and prophylactic centres with 200 beds and a hospital attached to the Hamheung Medical College must be built; the number of beds in hospitals must be increased 1.6 times and the number of out-patient treatment centres 4.7 times.

Rest homes for working people must be built in great numbers in the picturesque coastal areas.

In order to cater more satisfactorily for the growing demands for cultural, educational and public health establishments, in addition to government investments, positive encouragement must be given to agricultural co-ops to build with their funds clubs, schools, hospitals, clinics, various cultural establishments and install radio-relay facilities.

Positive state assistance must be rendered to agricultural co-ops in their carrying out of construction projects.

9. NORTH HAMKYUNG PROVINCE

Production in metal working, fuel, fishing and other industries, and production in stock breeding and in other branches of agriculture must be stepped up rapidly, and urban and rural construction accelerated.

Kimchaik Iron Works, Sungjin Steel Mill, Chungjin Steel Mill, Chungjin Spinning Mill, Aoji Colliery and Moosan Mine must be expanded and reconstructed, and large-scale industry be developed rapidly, and local raw material resources be positively explored and mobilized so as to increase province-run industries 2.2 times and the industry of producers' co-ops 3 times.

In agriculture, progress must be made in pig breeding, sheep raising and bee keeping; and the production of flax and other industrial crops, grains and potatoes must be increased. Especially, supply of vegetables to the population in industrial centres must be ensured smoothly. In view of the natural conditions in the province, serious attention must be paid to the cultivation of frost-resisting crops as well as to the introduction of the farming methods suited to climate and topography. And the construction of reservoirs for power generation and river-dike projects

for checking floods should be undertaken on a large scale.

Major assignments to peasant economy for 1961 are:

	Unit	Volume	Per jung-bo yield (kg)
Grain	1,000 tons	190	1,530
Of which:			
Soy-beans	1,000 tons	27	650
Flax	ton	8,520	1,420
Hemp	ton	558	
Vegetables	1,000 tons	130	15,000
Potatoes	1,000 tons	242	12,580
Fruits	ton	6,270	9,585
Cocoons	ton	1,520	
Meat	ton	19,600	
Korean cows	1,000 head	98	
Pigs	1,000 head	190	

A double railway track must be laid between Komoosan and Soosung and between Charyung and Keumpai, and the project of laying an electric railway between Myungchun and Danchun must be undertaken. Reconstruction of major ports must be undertaken, and an automatic exchange office set up in Chungjin.

Construction projects in Chungjin, Kimchaik, and in workers' settlements and county centres must be pushed ahead; and during the Five-Year Plan period 391,000 square metres of modern cultural houses must be built with government funds and offered to occupants.

13,000 modern houses must be built in the countryside during the Five-Year Plan period.

In order to supply smoothly commodity to the population, particularly the population in industrial centres, the scale of retail sale at state and co-operative trade organizations must be doubled during the Five-Year Plan period.

Primary, junior middle and senior middle schools must be increased in number during the Plan period.

The Chungjin Medical College must be expanded, and a higher marine technical school be opened from 1958 in Rajin.

Cultural establishments such as cinemas and clubs must be increased.

Public health establishments must be expanded during the Five-Year Plan period: maternity homes and a lunatic asylum attached to the Chungjin Medical College must be built; hospital beds increased 1.3 times and

the number of out-patient treatment establishments 3.2 times.

In order that the growing demands for cultural, public health and educational establishments can be met more satisfactorily, in addition to state investments, positive encouragement must be given to agricultural co-ops to build with their own funds clubs, schools, hospitals, clinics, various cultural establishments and install radio-relay facilities.

Positive state assistance must be given to agricultural co-ops in their carrying out of construction projects.

10. RYANGGANG PROVINCE

Production in timber and mining industries and production of flax as well as the production in stock breedings and other branches of agriculture must be developed rapidly; and urban and rural construction pushed forward.

Protection and fostering of timber resources must be regarded as the first and foremost task.

Reconstruction and expansion of the Huchun-gang Power Plan must be ensured; geological prospecting be undertaken extensively in the province; and the mining base in the Kapsan area must be further strengthened. Local raw material resources must be explored and mobilized positively so as to increase during the Five-Year Plan period province-run industries 6.7 times and the industry of producers' co-ops 4.8 times.

Agriculture should develop in a diversified way in accordance with the natural and geographical conditions in the province.

Various side-lines should be managed on a large scale by properly combining the cultivation of flax and other industrial crops, potatoes, stock breeding, apiculture and sericulture.

Major assignments to peasant economy for 1961 are:

	Unit	Volume	Per jung-bo yield (kg)
Flax	ton	45,000	1,500
Hops	ton	730	
Vegetables	1,000 tons	52	13,000
Potatoes	1,000 tons	338	15,000
Cocoons	ton	1,260	
Meat	ton	8,900	
Korean cows	1,000 head	51	

Pigs	1,000 head	80
Sheep	1,000 head	79
Bees	hive	27,600

Laying out and repair of roads must be strengthened and the conditions of transport in the province be improved continuously.

Construction in Heisan and county centres should be stepped up; and during the Five-Year Plan period 90,000 square metres of modern dwelling houses must be built with government funds and turned over to occupants.

During the Five-Year Plan period, 6,000 modern houses must be built in the rural area.

With a view to supplying sufficient commodities to the population, the scale of retail sales at state and co-operative trade organizations must be increased 2.8 times during the Five-Year Plan period.

Primary, junior middle and senior middle schools must be increased during the Five-Year Plan period.

A higher technical school for timber industry should be set up in Heisan.

Cinemas, clubs and other cultural establishments must be increased.

Public health establishments must be expanded; the central hospital of the province and anti-epidemic hospital be expanded; hospital beds increased 1.9 times and out-patient treatment establishments 3.8 times in number.

Recreation and resting facilities for working folks should be built around the Lake Samji-yon.

With a view to satisfying more completely the growing demands for cultural, public health and educational establishments, besides making state investments, positive encouragement must be given to agricultural co-ops to build with their own funds clubs, schools, hospitals, clinics, other cultural establishments and install radio-relay facilities.

Positive state assistance should be given to agricultural co-ops in their carrying out of construction projects.

11. KAESONG

Production in light industry and other industries must be increased rapidly, while town construction pushed forward.

Local raw material resources must be ex-

plored and mobilized so as to increase during the Five-Year Plan period municipal industries 4.1 times, and the industry of producers' co-ops 3.1 times.

The area sown to ginseng must be increased remarkably; and in 1961 vegetable output must reach 25,000 tons and grain output 49,000 tons.

Primary, junior middle and senior middle schools must be increased during the Five-Year Plan period.

Cinemas, clubs and other cultural establish-

ments must be increased; the central hospital expanded and a maternity home set up.

With a view to meeting satisfactorily the growing demands of the population for commodity, the scale of retail sale at state and co-operative trade organizations must be increased 2.4 times.

Town construction in Kaesong must be pushed ahead on a large scale, and during the Five-Year Plan period 54,000 square metres of modern dwelling houses must be built with government funds and offered to occupants.

VIII. RISE OF LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY, MOBILIZATION OF LATENT RESOURCES AND PRACTICE OF STRICT ECONOMY

1. Rise of labour productivity, positive mobilization and utilization of every latent reserve, and practice of strict economy in all fields of the national economy—these must be considered the central problems for ensuring the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan.

2. It must be understood that **enhancement of labour productivity** is of decisive significance for the triumph of the new social system in all fields of the national economy. Steady rise of labour productivity must be ensured.

During the Five-Year Plan period, in the field of industry labour productivity must increase by over 65 per cent and in the field of construction by over 52 per cent.

More than 63 per cent of the increase of industrial output value must come from the rise of labour productivity, without employing fresh labour power.

To do so, advanced technique and advanced working methods must be introduced extensively, and mechanization of work effected positively.

Standards of technique and skill of working people must be raised remarkably; production and labour power be better organized; and advanced wage system put into effect on a wider scale.

Fluctuation and waste of labour power must be checked; labour discipline strengthened; and working hours must be used to the fullest.

Management bodies should be steadily simplified, and labour power not associated with production reduced to the minimum.

3. In every field of the national economy, **Production cost** must be **lowered** in every way on the basis of the rise of labour produc-

tivity, economy in the consumption of materials, further rational utilization of fixed funds and the reduction of expenditure for non-productive purposes.

During the Five-Year Plan period, production cost of industrial products must be reduced by 29 per cent, construction value by 33 per cent, transport cost by 31 per cent, circulation expenses by over 45 per cent; and the production cost of farm produce and animal products in state farms and stock farms should be reduced remarkably.

Especially, in construction, the proportion of prefabricated construction must be raised further, waste of labour power and materials checked, substitute materials and local materials be put in use extensively, ostentation and inappropriate style be eliminated, and reserves for reducing value explored in every way in working out plans and in construction.

4. A nation-wide campaign should be launched in order to establish **strict regime of economy on materials**.

Especially, electricity, coal, steel products, lumber and fibre raw materials which are of decisive significance for the advance of the national economy and for the rise of people's living standards must be spent as less as possible.

To this end, the work for working out standard consumption of materials must be improved decisively; consumption norm of materials reduced, and extraction rate of products raised.

Accurate standard materials must be produced and supplied, storage and looking after of materials strengthened, and discipline and order established in the consumption of materials.

Surplus materials must be used in place of valuable materials; local raw material and building material resources be mobilized and made use of on a wider scale; processing of by-products in enterprises stepped up; and waste and all useful scraps collected and turned to account to the fullest.

5. With a view to **economizing foreign currency**, consumption of imported goods must be strictly curtailed, and home-made products be used as far as possible in place of goods from abroad.

6. **Cost accounting system** should be strengthened and developed so as to enhance material interest of enterprises and workers there in the results of economic activity and financial revenue; and creativeness and sense of responsibility of the masses for economic management should be enhanced positively.

7. Role and function of **financial credit system** must be enhanced further; sources of funds must be regulated and mobilized still more effectively for economic construction and control by *won* currency be strengthened so as to ensure successful carrying out of the national economic plan.

8. **Savings by the population and state insurance** must be further improved and strengthened, and **circulation of currency** be effectively regulated.

9. **Granting of loans** to the national economy should be improved and strengthened. Especially, credit relations with agricultural co-ops should be expanded and developed in a planned way.

The First Five-Year Plan holds out radiant prospects for the Korean people in their struggle for the country's peaceful unification and the building of socialism in the northern part of the country as well as for the people's living.

Accomplishment of the First Five-Year Plan will raise the productive forces in our country to a level of fresh progress and lead to the further strengthening of the material and production basis of our national economy.

We shall have a fully self-supporting and independent industry and socialist agriculture which will give high and stable yield.

With the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan, in all fields of the national economy socialist economic sector will become exclusively dominant, an end will be put once and for all to every practice of exploitation in our country. It will bring to our people a happier and still more prosperous life, and the unity

and solidarity of our people based on worker-peasant alliance will be further strengthened.

The successful carrying out of the First Five-Year Plan will make it possible to eliminate completely the backwardness and colonial onesidedness in our national economy left by the Japanese imperialists and turn our country from a backward colonial country into a self-supporting industrial-agricultural country. This conforms with the interests not only of working people, but also of the entire nation.

Fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan in the northern part of the country will serve to demonstrate further the inexhaustible vitality and advantages of our people's democratic system, and will further inspire and stimulate the people in South Korea in their struggle for the peaceful unification of the country against the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, and will further promote country's peaceful unification.

The vast prospects of the First Five-Year Plan further inspire the confidence of the entire Korean people in the victory of the revolution, and further stimulate them to the vigorous struggle for fresh victory.

In towns and the countryside, the entire working people and the entire people, with great pride, have risen up in the energetic labour struggle for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the Five-Year Plan which the Korean people are undertaking for the first time in their history.

The First Five-Year Plan is a scientific plan, for it correctly reflects the requirements of our revolution and of the objective laws of social development, and is a realistic plan which can be fulfilled by the Korean people.

The glorious Workers' Party of Korea, which is armed with the theory of the all-conquering Marxism-Leninism and has continuously led the Korean people to victory since the country's liberation, gives us wise leadership; we have the patriotic people who have overcome with credit all harsh ordeals and been tempered; we have tested leading personnel who have gained rich experiences in economic construction; and the entire people are firmly rallied around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic.

We have rich natural resources and the solid material and technical foundation of the national economy, the fruits of our endeavour

in the past days, and we maintain firm friendship and solidarity based on proletarian internationalism with the countries of the powerful socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union.

Our working people, inspired by the decisions of the December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, attained unprecedentedly great achievements in the carrying out of the national economic plan for 1957, the first year of the Five-Year Plan, and they are displaying high degree of enthusiasm in their endeavour for the fulfilment of the national economic plan for 1958.

In 1957, the plan for total industrial output value was overfulfilled by 17 per cent, which meant an increase of 44 per cent over the previous year.

In our country agricultural co-operation has been completed in the main, and fresh, big upsurge marks our agriculture. In 1957, the plan for total grain output was overfulfilled by 10.3 per cent, and over 300,000 tons of grain were harvested over the previous year, with the result that the problem of grain has been solved in the main.

In many branches, the targets for increased production which our working men and women have set themselves for 1958 are close to the level envisaged in 1961, last year of the Five-Year Plan.

The situation today convinces us that

Pyongyang, June 11, 1958

should we successfully enlist the abundant potentialities latent in our state and social system by relying on the inexhaustible creative energy of the working masses, the masters of our country, there would be no difficulty unsurmountable and the enormous tasks of the First Five-Year Plan would surely be fulfilled and overfulfilled ahead of schedule.

For the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule, government bodies at all levels, economic organs and political parties and social organizations affiliated with the United Democratic Fatherland Front are required to mobilize broad labouring masses, further raise the level of their organizational leadership to the national economy, launch in every way socialist emulation among the masses for economy and increased production, and surmount resolutely every description of obstacles and difficulties which stand in the way of our advance.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is confident that the heroic Korean people, with ardent, lofty patriotic enthusiasm for the country's peaceful unification and socialist construction and ever more firmly united around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, will certainly fulfil and overfulfil the First Five-Year Plan (1957-1961) for the Development of the National Economy of the D.P.R.K.

CHOI YONG KUN

**President, Presidium of the Supreme
People's Assembly of the Democratic People's
Republic of Korea**

KANG RYANG WOOK

**General Secretary, Presidium of the
Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea**

To Officers and Men of the Heroic Chinese People's Volunteers and the Great Chinese People

Today the Korean people are bidding farewell to the officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers who made immortal exploits in the just struggle against the American imperialist aggressors, the common enemy of the Korean and Chinese peoples.

As we send off the officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers with whom we shared life and death, sweets and bitterness amidst the gun smoke and shower of bullets, a feeling of the utmost gratitude toward the officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the fraternal Chinese people wells up in our hearts.

Dear Chinese brothers!

The Korean-Chinese friendship of long tradition which is rooted deep in the hearts of the people has continued without interruption throughout history.

The peoples of the two countries who have been good neighbours for long years have close cultural relations. And they have jointly fought against foreign imperialist aggressors who stretched their evil hands of aggression to the East.

Particularly in the days of ordeal when the Japanese imperialist aggressors annexed Korea and trampled underfoot the territory of China, the revolutionary fighters of the two countries fought shoulder to shoulder with each other on the anti-Japanese front, being inspired by the ideas of the great October.

In this long-drawn joint struggle the kindred friendship and solidarity between the two peoples further developed.

Thanks to the liberation of the Korean people by the great Soviet Army and to the victory of the Chinese revolution, the history of ordeal, filled with contempt and oppression by foreign aggressors, came to an end and the peoples of the two countries have become the master of their destiny.

The new era in which the banner of the people waves over the lands of Asia has begun and our two peoples have been united all the more firmly on the road to socialism and peace. At the time when the Korean peo-

ple rose up in the righteous struggle for safeguarding the freedom and independence of their fatherland against the American imperialist aggressors, you did not spare brotherly aid and support to us.

Particularly when the Korean people were confronted with the most difficult trial, the Chinese people aided us with blood by dispatching the Chinese People's Volunteers formed with their beloved sons and daughters.

The officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers, together with the Korean people, dealt annihilating blows to the enemy by fighting heroically overcoming numerous difficulties.

By routing the U.S. imperialist aggressors and winning a glorious victory, the fighters of the Korean and Chinese peoples not only safeguarded splendidly the independence and freedom of our country but also defended with credit peace in the Far East and the rest of the world.

The Korean armistice attained by the victory of the Korean and Chinese peoples constituted an epochal event in which the Western imperialist aggressors admitted their defeat with their knees bent before a people of the East for the first time in history. This was a symbol of the new era that has dawned over the East.

The valour displayed by the officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers together with the Korean people in the stern struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors is the pride of all the honest-minded people of the world who love peace and justice.

The ranks of the Chinese People's Volunteers are resplendent with the exploits of Hero Huang Chi-kuang, Hero Yang Ken-szu and hundreds of thousands of meritorious fighters.

In this country, where gun smoke has now dispersed, numerous hills and fields, cities and villages, and even nameless brooks and trees relate the meritorious deeds of the officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers who fought shoulder to shoulder with

the officers and men of the Korean People's Army for defending every inch of our land. Episodes telling the noble moral qualities of the officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers are told and retold like legends in every part of the country.

The officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers remained faithful to the instruction of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung to "value every mountain, every river, every tree and every blade of grass of Korea."

The praiseworthy deed of Lo Sheng-chiao, the internationalist martyr who laid down his life for rescuing a Korean boy, is the true embodiment of the Chinese People's Volunteers' love of the Korean people.

The Chinese people, who dispatched such chivalrous fighters to Korea, have also helped us morally and materially, and brought up with parental love our war orphans who went through misfortune.

The struggle you waged for helping the Korean people under the banner of resisting American aggression and aiding Korea constitutes a living example of proletarian internationalism.

Dear Chinese brothers!

In the past period of a little over four years since the roar of guns ceased in Korea, we have attained enormous results in the postwar rehabilitation and construction and the socialist construction in the country under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party.

Modern cities have arisen on the debris of yesterday, and our mills which were once reduced to heaps of scrap iron have been rehabilitated and are turning out nearly three times as many products as the prewar period.

The cooperativized rural villages are becoming richer year by year. Now the socialist construction in our country has reached an unusual upsurge.

When the Korean people started the rehabilitation and construction in the difficult circumstances after the war, the Chinese people, together with the fraternal peoples of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, again stretched a warm helping hand. You extended us free aid of eight hundred million *yuan* in the present people's currency and dispatched numerous technicians to help us. The officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers, even before taking a rest after the

fatigue of the battles, rushed to our construction sites to sweat for us as if they were building their own native towns and their own homes.

The grand socialist construction of Korea means the victory of the Korean people and, at the same time, a victory of proletarian internationalism and a victory of peace over war.

We are displaying creative enthusiasm for building paradise of peace and socialism which will last forever in this land.

In this struggle we are boundlessly inspired by the brilliant victory of the Chinese people who are vigorously marching ahead in the socialist construction under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party.

We rejoice over every success attained by the Chinese people as over our own.

The Chinese people have already victoriously carried out the First Five-Year Plan and are now striving for the fulfilment of the Second Five-Year Plan which will mark a gigantic stride forward in their socialist construction.

Thus, the Chinese People's Republic is being turned into a great socialist power.

This is not only the victory of the Chinese people, but also represents the victorious on-march of the socialist forces and constitutes a victory for the forces of peace.

Dear Chinese brothers!

The supreme national desire of the Korean people is the peaceful unification of the fatherland. The Chinese People's Republic has been invariably supporting the righteous struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the fatherland and upholding the principle that no interference of any foreign country in Korea should be permitted and the Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves.

Furthermore, the Chinese People's Volunteers are withdrawing from Korea in accordance with the joint measure of the Korean and Chinese governments.

This step which is greatly conducive to the peaceful unification of Korea and the consolidation of peace in the Far East is enjoying the unanimous welcome of the honest-minded people throughout the world.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea have been put to a serious test before the world people today.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must pull out of our territory at the earliest date.

The source of the sufferings and national misfortunes the South Korean people are undergoing today lies in the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists. They are converting South Korea into an unheard-of living hell and driving the people into the depth of misery. Still seeking to continue the partition of Korea, they are frantically plotting to unleash another war and are converting South Korea into a base for a criminal atomic war.

Now the voice of the whole world is trenchantly denouncing this vicious machination of the U.S. imperialists. The aggressors and their minions are being further isolated from the people day by day and their colonial rule is shaking to its foundation.

With the support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people, the Korean people will certainly compel the U.S. imperialists to get out and achieve the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

No force can block the onward march of the Korean people.

Whatever desperate attempt the enemy may make, the Korean people will firmly defend the eastern advance post of the camp of peace and socialism.

Today is a historical period when socialism is decisively winning on a world-wide scale.

This is a period when the people decide their destiny by themselves!

Dear Chinese brothers!

The Chinese People's Volunteers who participated in the Korean war against the aggressors and in defence of peace are now returning home for the consolidation of peace and promotion of the peaceful unification of Korea.

The great exploits they made in this land will be conveyed down through ages as an immortal epic touching the heart-strings of the future generations.

The Yalu River washing the shores of the two countries will flow forever carrying,

together with the song of friendship, the story of the fighters who crossed it to this land with the great mission of internationalism. And the peak of Sanggamryung will stand high forever as a monument symbolizing the meritorious deeds of the fighters of peace.

Seeing off the officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers, our brothers and close comrades-in-arms, we once again extend wholehearted gratitude in the name of the whole nation to the officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the entire Chinese people.

We will strive to consolidate still further the Korean-Chinese friendship which has been cemented with the blood shed by the fighters of the two countries in the joint struggle for the liberation of the people and for the defence of the socialist gains, consolidated and developed through close cooperation in ordeals and tested through severe trials.

We will steadily march together with the Chinese people in the big family of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union under the lofty banner of proletarian internationalism.

May the brotherly Chinese people attain further brilliant victory in their struggle for the socialist construction in their country and preservation of peace!

Brother country, prosper forever!

Glory to the officers and men of the heroic Chinese People's Volunteers!

Long live the eternal and immortal friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples!

Long live the unbreakable unity and solidarity of the world socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union!

From the Korean people

June 11, 1958