

**KIM IL SUNG**

**ON DEVELOPING KANGWON  
PROVINCE AS A GOOD  
TOURIST RESORT**

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## **ON DEVELOPING KANGWON PROVINCE AS A GOOD TOURIST RESORT**

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Kangwon Province has a mild climate and is situated on a long coast. It must develop its local economy to suit its natural and geographic conditions.

The most important economic affair is to build excellent tourist resorts and develop tourism.

The province has many scenic spots, such as Mt. Kumgang, Lagoon Samil, Lake Sijung and Lake Tongjong. Mt. Kumgang is famous throughout the world for its scenic beauty. Foreigners visiting our country all want to see Mt. Kumgang. If Kangwon Province keeps Mt. Kumgang, Lagoon Samil, Lake Sijung, Lake Tongjong and other scenic spots in good condition, it can be an excellent international tourist resort.

China has set up a variety of tourist facilities in Hangzhou, widely advertising it as an international tourist resort. The Chinese people say there is heaven in the sky and Hangzhou on the earth. It means Hangzhou is a beautiful and good place to live in. I have been there on several occasions; there is a large lake called West Lake. The Chinese people have set a rumour afloat that Hangzhou is as good as heaven, even composing a song about West Lake and singing it. Hangzhou in China is said to be beautiful and West Lake good, but our Mt. Kumgang and Lagoon Samil are more beautiful than they. The water of West Lake is not clear, but that of Lagoon Samil is very clear. Lagoon Samil (*samil* means three days–Tr.) is so called because in ancient times a certain king went there to spend the day, but he was so enamoured of its scenery that he stayed three days. Actually, once there, one does not want to leave the lagoon, it is so beautiful and good.

Kangwon Province must orient its work towards developing superb tourist resorts and promoting tourism. Only then can it rapidly develop its industry, agriculture and various sectors of the national

economy and markedly improve the living standard of its population. Because the development of tourism is important in this province, it has been decided to put the issue on the table for discussion at the current session of the Central People's Committee.

In order for Kangwon Province to promote tourism, it must develop its scenic spots suitably for sightseeing and relaxation.

Its best scenic spots for sightseeing are Mt. Kumgang, Lagoon Samil, Lake Sijung and Lake Tongjong. Therefore it must develop them first as tourist resorts. Songdowon is also famous for its beautiful scenery, but it must not be developed as a foreign tourists' resort. It is not good for sea bathing, because its sea water becomes turbid owing to the flow of muddy water from rivers during the rainy season. Over the coast from Lake Tongjong towards Mt. Kumgang the sea water is clear and there are a number of nice beaches. Kangwon Province must pour its investment into the area ranging from Lake Tongjong to Mt. Kumgang, so as to develop the area suitably as a tourist resort. It must not build factories in the area, so as to prevent it from being polluted.

It is necessary to construct many tourist hotels in Onjong-ri and around Lagoon Samil and lakes Sijung and Tongjong.

There is no need to build only large hotels. They must be of different sizes. A considerable number of rich men from capitalist countries are now coming to our country to relax, sightsee and fish. It would be better to accommodate them in small hotels than to mix them with tourists from different countries in a large hotel. Probably the number of foreigners coming to our country for relaxation with their families, including capitalists, will increase in the future. Many foreigners who have been to our country regret having come alone, saying that if they had known Korea was so beautiful and good, they would have brought their families with them for a rest of about ten days. If families are accommodated in separate small hotels, they will like it.

Therefore it would be good to build only a few large hotels with the rest small, like those built in Sojae Valley. If tourist hotels are built to accommodate five or six people each, it will also be easy to solve the problem of heating. Such hotels can surely be heated even with meta-anthracite. Because it does not have large deposits of coal, Kangwon Province must burn a lot of meta-anthracite. It must provide heating to its local industries as well as hotels and dwelling houses with meta-anthracite.

It is necessary to build the tourist hotels in several places, rather than concentrating them in a particular place. Some tourists may like the sea, while others prefer a lake. Those who come to bask in the sea breeze and enjoy sea bathing will definitely like the sea, while those who come to angle in tranquility will be in favour of a lake teeming with fish. Therefore, the tourist hotels must be built both at the seaside and on the lakeshore to meet the needs of tourists.

It is also necessary to build entertainment places at tourist resorts.

It is said that because facilities for cultural entertainment are so few at tourist resorts, tourists to Mt. Kungang spend a lonely time in their rooms on rainy days. It must be quite boring for them. You must build cinemas, swimming pools and a variety of other cultural entertainment facilities in tourist resorts, so that the tourists can all enjoy rainy days or leisure hours to their liking—those who want to see a film can go to the cinema, those who like swimming, to the swimming pool and those who like playing chess, to the chess room.

It would be ideal to set up entertainment facilities wherever there are tourist hotels, but it is not necessary to do so at present. You must build them first in Onjong-ri and at Lake Sijung. Since the distance between Onjong-ri and Lagoon Samil, Lake Sijung and Lake Tongjong is not far, tourists who stay at Lagoon Samil

and Lake Tongjong can also enjoy the entertainment grounds in Onjong-ri and at Lake Sijung.

You must build nice angling grounds at Lake Tongjong. It would be good to raise a great number of fish in that lake and build angling grounds there, so that tourists can go there to angle for entertainment.

It is necessary to lay a cableway on Mt. Kumgang that runs along Kuryong Falls and Sangphaltam (Upper Eight Ponds-Tr.).

Because such a cableway is not yet available there, it is said that the old and the weak, on their visit to Mt. Kumgang, are returning without climbing up to Kuryong Falls and Sangphaltam. They must feel sad to have to stay back while the young climb up to them, though they have all gone to the mountain together. Actually one cannot be said to have seen Mt. Kumgang unless one has been up to Kuryong Falls and Sangphaltam. If a cableway is laid to carry those who are over 60 years old or too weak to climb on foot, they will like it very much. In 1975 when I visited Yugoslavia, I went to Lake Bohin, a scenic spot in that country, where I found the tourists going up and down mountains by cableway.

You must lay on Mt. Kumgang only one cableway, extending from Mokran Restaurant towards Kuryong Falls and Sangphaltam, so that the tourists, on their way up the mountain by cableway, can either get off at Kuryong Falls or move on to Sangphaltam.

The cableway must have guaranteed maximum safety. Ensuring safety is the most important requirement in laying cableways. You must import the safest cableway facilities to lay on Mt. Kumgang.

It seems unnecessary to lay a large cableway on Mt. Kumgang. Even if a cableway is laid there, not many tourists will use it, only the old or the weak who are in poor physical condition; the other tourists would rather walk. If demand is

great, the cableway will have to operate more frequently. Even if the cableway is small, it can carry many tourists if it increases its frequency. It seems to me a small cableway is better than a large one in terms of safety. You had better make a good calculation as to which one of the two is safer.

It would be good to lay the cableway on Mt. Kungang soon, but it will be difficult to do so next year. It may be difficult to import the cableway facilities immediately.

In order for Kangwon Province to promote tourism extensively, it must rapidly develop its processing industry.

Kangwon Province has long advertised about its making Wonsan an international tourist city, but it has done nothing much actually. When tourists go there, it shows them only natural scenery; it must not promote tourism in such a way. It can be said that its tourism is outdated. In view of our officials' present dealing with tourism, it seems they have poor knowledge of tourism.

Tourism does not mean merely showing foreigners natural scenery or historic relics. It means attracting many foreigners by publicizing natural scenery or historic relics, showing them around, providing them with conveniences and selling them a lot of foodstuffs, consumer goods and souvenirs, thus earning money. You cannot earn money by showing foreign tourists only natural scenery or historic relics. Only when you provide them with good service in various ways and sell them many goods, can you earn money.

A few years ago I visited China and looked around Tianjin City, where a small road had been restored to its former state. Tianjin City was said to be inviting tourists there and selling them antiques, paintings, dolls and the like, thus earning a lot of foreign currency. According to its mayor, the sum of foreign currency earned that way amounted to 30 per cent of the total foreign currency earned in the city.

Preserving famous scenic spots and historic remains in good state is important in developing tourism, but making a variety of quality processed foodstuffs, consumer goods and souvenirs by developing the processing industry is no less important. In Kangwon Province the base for a processing industry to produce large quantities of such items for tourists to buy is not strong enough now. It must channel great effort into developing a processing industry capable of producing and supplying such quality goods for tourists to buy.

Above all, it must develop its foodstuff-processing industry rapidly.

Countries that have developed tourism have a foodstuff-processing industry that sells a variety of foodstuffs to tourists, thus earning much money. A certain country is said to be selling processed foodstuffs at a high price to both tourists and its citizens, giving its citizens high salaries. Years ago the Yugoslavian president told me that selling processed foodstuffs to the foreign tourists who had come to his country was much more profitable than exporting them to other countries.

Except for only a few items, such as beer, Kangwon Province is not selling a variety of processed foodstuffs to foreigners, because it is not producing many items worth selling. It must develop its foodstuff processing industry rapidly, so as to produce large quantities of a variety of quality processed foodstuffs, such as processed fruit, vegetables, meat and marine products, and sell them to tourists.

I have seen the processed foodstuffs produced and displayed by foodstuff factories in Kangwon Province; their quality is not high. Foreigners will not buy such low-quality products. If the existing foodstuff factories are to sell their products to tourists, they must equip themselves with modern facilities.

For Kangwon Province to undertake development of its



foodstuff-processing industry on its own would be a difficult job. The Administration Council must render active assistance to the province, so that it can build a base for a foodstuff-processing industry rapidly and produce large quantities of a variety of quality processed foodstuffs.

It is important to produce large quantities of processed fruit products.

It is said that a certain country is earning much money by producing processed products with fruit, such as apple, persimmon, pear, orange and tomato juice. If Kangwon Province sets up a good fruit processing base, it can produce large quantities of a variety of processed fruit products. As the province has a mild climate, fruit grows well there.

Persimmons grow well in this province. However, the province is not producing a considerable amount of persimmons, because of its poor manuring and tending of the trees, though it has planted many of them. Persimmon trees, if manured and tended well, bear a great deal of fruit. According to my experiment with persimmon trees planted in Onchon County, one tree can bear several hundred kilogrammes of persimmons. In the past several persimmon trees were growing in front of the main building of the Party Central Committee, and they were bearing a lot of fruit every year. Persimmons do not grow well in highlands and wherever the climate is cold, but grow well in lowlands and wherever the climate is mild. Kangwon Province must produce large amounts of persimmons through its good manuring and tending of the trees.

Apples, pears and chestnuts grow well in this province. Its pears are very tasty. Immediately after liberation I went to Mt. Kumgang for sightseeing. Climbing down the mountain, I met monks of Singye Temple who had brought me a large basket of pears they had picked. I tasted them. Their flavour was so good that I can still taste it. I was accompanied by a few foreigners,

who also tasted the pears and then put thumbs up, saying that Korean pears tasted best.

Kangwon Province must develop a good fruit-processing base and produce large amounts of a variety of quality processed products with its own fruit products. It should make fruit juice, dried fruit products, fruit jam and canned fruit. Canned apple, pear, jujube and other kinds of fruit, if processed well, taste good.

It must also produce a large amount of processed vegetable products. It must develop its vegetable-processing industry, so as to produce a large amount of a variety of quality processed vegetable products, such as dried, pickled and powdered vegetables.

It is necessary for the province to build a well-equipped meat-processing factory to produce large quantities of sausage, sheep pudding and various kinds of other processed meat products.

To this end, it must increase meat production. It should raise ducks, chickens, rabbits and other domestic animals that grow fast and breed quickly.

Rabbits not only grow fast but also breed quickly. Kangwon Province must launch a vigorous campaign to raise rabbits to produce large quantities of rabbit meat. It can produce great amounts of sausage if only it has rabbit meat.

It must also raise turkeys, *Numida meleagris*, and other kinds of fowl. *Numida meleagris* grows fast and breeds quickly.

Kangwon Province must show concern for producing processed marine products. It can produce great amounts of processed marine products even with the fish it catches. Processed squid is a very good side dish with beer.

In order for the province to produce large quantities of processed fruit, vegetables, meat and marine products, it must struggle for about two or three years to establish well-equipped foodstuff factories.

If it is to produce great amounts of a variety of processed

foodstuffs in this way, it must produce and supply sufficient amounts of the raw materials necessary for the purpose. Its rural economic sector must take thoroughgoing measures to produce and supply enough raw materials for the development of the foodstuff-processing industry.

Anbyon, Thongchon and Kosong counties must set up vegetable hothouses and produce large quantities of vegetables in various ways. Kangwon Province must plant a considerable number of melons, watermelons and the like. If it produces them, it can surely sell any amount of them to tourists. It must develop its agriculture with the main emphasis on producing the raw materials necessary for the development of a foodstuff-processing industry and agricultural products that tourists demand.

It must build tourist resorts and develop the processing industry in anticipation of receiving about 100 000 tourists next year, gradually increasing their number considerably in the future.

We expect to develop tourism extensively in the future. In our country there are many places for tourist resorts, and tourist facilities have already been set up in a considerable number of places. If we develop outstanding tourist resorts through concentrated effort, we can receive many tourists.

The Administration Council is reported to have planned to receive 500 000 tourists every year in future; such a number is agreeable within a few years. In the future, however, you must increase the number by one million, two million, and three million. If we develop tourist resorts well and promote tourism on an extensive scale, even 100 million tourists may come to our country.

We intend to inaugurate a new air service for the convenience of the increasing number of tourists coming to our country. We expect first to open a new service from Pyongyang to Sofia, Bulgaria, by way of Moscow. We can also institute a new air route going as far as Africa through Sofia. When the number of

tourists coming to our country increases considerably, we may possibly open a new service between Pyongyang and Paris and also between Pyongyang and Dandong. Many tourists are going to Dandong in China and quite a number of them are said to express the hope to visit Pyongyang. If we work well with the Chinese, we can ensure that the Chinese airplane that carries tourists to Dandong goes on to Pyongyang.

When tourists come to Pyongyang by air, you must first take them around Pyongyang, then send them to either Mt. Kumgang or Mt. Myohyang as they wish. You may turn the routes between Pyongyang and Wonsan, Pyongyang and Mt. Myohyang and Pyongyang and Kaesong into a tourist course. The route between Pyongyang and Mt. Paektu can also be included.

Mt. Myohyang has been developed well as a tourist resort. It is grand and beautiful. The International Friendship Exhibition House and several temples are there. In Hyangsan County hotels have been built to accommodate tourists and a well-equipped foodstuff factory has been set up to produce and supply a variety of quality foodstuffs, including beer, to the tourists. If the project for drawing hot springs is also completed, it can be an ideal tourist resort. If tourists go there, they can stay three or four days, visiting the International Friendship Exhibition House and climbing up the mountain to Sangwon Hermitage, Manphok Ravine and the temple where the Abbot Sosan worked.

Kaesong if built well, will become a popular tourist resort. The city has Panmunjom, many historical sites, such as the Mausoleum of King Kongmin, and Pagyon Falls. It can be reached from Pyongyang by train or by car via the expressway, convenient for tourists. Now tourists to the city visit only Panmunjom in most cases, but in future they must be invited to visit not only Panmunjom, but also the Mausoleum of King Kongmin, Pagyon Falls, and the *insam* fields. If they look around the *insam* fields, learning how to cultivate *insam*,

and are allowed, if they ask, to buy *insam*, they will like it and we can earn a large sum of foreign currency. According to a businessman from a certain country, *insam*, if sold raw, can earn a large sum of money, its price set by the seller. In Kaesong the Minsok (Folk Customs–Tr.) Hotel appeals to Europeans. Europeans are interested in sleeping in heated-floor rooms. If they are accommodated there, they will like it. You must set up tourist facilities not only in the Western way, but also in the Oriental way. If Kaesong is built well, tourists will stay there several days, looking around the city. You must build hotels and a foodstuff factory there, so as to receive many tourists.

We also intend to improve Pyongyang as a tourist resort.

Recently Mt. Taesong in Pyongyang was developed excellently. The mountain is magnificent, but it was impossible to raise a large number of roe deer or deer there, because there was no flowing water. So a project was undertaken to draw water from the Taedong River with electricity produced by the power station at the Mirim Barrage and let it flow down the ravine, which is very rewarding. In future it is expected that several hundred heads of deer and roe deer can roam free there by fencing off the area. If a few more buildings are established on Mt. Taesong and the Mausoleum of King Tongmyong in Ryokpho District is preserved well, tourists will find Pyongyang more interesting.

You must also develop Mt. Kuwol and Jingangpho in Kwail County excellently. The beach on Jingangpho is said to be very suitable for sea bathing, for its water is clean and sand thick. Many people in Pyongyang are reported to be going to Jingangpho on Sunday for sea bathing, but they are discomforted by insufficient provision of necessary facilities. You must establish good sanitary and service facilities and several stores there. When the sea bathing resort on Jingangpho is developed well, Pyongyang citizens will go there instead of to Wonsan for sea bathing.

In order to earn large sums of foreign currency through development of tourism, it is imperative to provide efficient service. In service work you do not need to allow tourists to use cableways, amusement facilities and angling grounds free of charge. You must charge for them all.

For an extensive development of tourism it is important for our people to learn foreign languages, especially English. Foreign languages are essential, even for selling goods to tourists. It is impossible for you to provide service to tourists unless you know foreign languages. In Kangwon Province not only the officials engaged in service work for foreigners, but also its population will have to learn English.

It has been suggested that for unified guidance over tourist affairs, the service work of inviting and guiding tourists and of providing them with lodging and boarding must be entrusted to one organ; I do not think the idea is reasonable under present conditions.

If the work is done that way, it may produce rather poor results. Summing up undertakings so far, for one organ to be responsible for various jobs and perform them with credit is not easy. Some officials think they can discharge excellently any duty they are entrusted with; they are mistaken. If a certain organ assumes full responsibility for tourist affairs and its officials commit bureaucratism, it may make a mess of the work. I think our present level of development of tourism has been achieved because several organs took responsibility for the job. If one organ takes single charge of tourist affairs, it will have to do two jobs simultaneously, that is, service work for tourists and service for guests coming at the invitation of the state; then complicated problems may arise. I think the present system of service work for foreigners on a visit to our country is reasonable.

It seems to me the work system of the provincial management

bureau of service work for foreign visitors needs some correction. You had better put it under dual control, guided by both the province and the bureau of the Administration Council for service work for foreign visitors.

It has been suggested that a management bureau of service work for foreign visitors be set up in Kangwon Province; I agree to the idea.

The director of the State General Bureau of Tourism has said that his bureau faces difficulties when making contracts with foreigners, because it does not have its own hotel; he seems to have poor knowledge of what socialism means. A considerable number of hotels are available in our country. Pyongyang alone has the Koryo Hotel, Youth Hotel, Ryanggang Hotel, Sosan Hotel and many other hotels. Many hotels have also been built in provinces. All these hotels are owned by the state, no matter which organs manage them. In a socialist society everything is held by the state; a certain individual or individual organ cannot be its owner. Therefore it is not an exaggeration to say that all hotels available in our country belong to the State General Bureau of Tourism. Analysing what the director has said, it seems to me that education in socialism is not being conducted properly. It is necessary for the Information and Publicity Department of the Party Central Committee to intensify education among our officials to help them acquire a correct understanding of socialism.

Kangwon Province need not develop further industries separated from tourism; it must orient its work towards putting the production of the existing factories on a normal basis.

The June 4 Rolling Stock Complex and the Wonsan Shipyard must keep good maintenance and increase the production of rolling stock and ships, so as to meet domestic demand and export some. The Munphyong Smeltery and the Chonnaeri Cement Complex, too, must concentrate on increasing production through

maximum exploitation of present-day production capacities, rather than expanding their production capacities any further.

Kangwon Province must elaborate the idea of managing all affairs on its own. Its factories and enterprises must boost production and sell their products to foreign countries to buy necessary raw and other materials, thus putting their production on a steady level. Pyongyang and provinces in which industries are concentrated must follow suit, reexamining their economic affairs.

It is imperative to step up construction of Kungangsan Power Station, which will ease the strain on electricity in Kangwon Province as well as in South and North Hwanghae provinces.

To proceed. I will brief you on farming.

In order for Kangwon Province to boost its agricultural production through good farming, it must, before anything else, undertake soil improvement on a full scale.

The soil of its highlands is affected badly by acidity, while the paddy fields on lowlands are quite sandy. Given this situation, it cannot succeed in farming unless it improves its soil. It must spread carbide slag, slaked lime and dolomite on acidified soil and new soil on paddy fields in the lowlands, thus improving its soil. Herein lies the key to its increasing agricultural production through good farming.

It must apply at least five tons of carbide slag, slaked lime and dolomite each per hectare to the acidified paddy and dry fields next year. Ten tons of carbide slag, slaked lime and dolomite per hectare of acidified soil is the recommended amount, but it is impossible to supply such a great amount of carbide slag.

The transport sector must carry about 200 000 tons of carbide slag produced by the February 8 Vinalon Complex to Kangwon Province.

In order to help Kangwon Province reap a bumper harvest in farming, it is important to supply it with a large quantity of



fertilizer. According to my study of the amount of fertilizer supplied to this province this year, the amount was not large, just because the province has been known to be poor in farming. A high yield of farm crops is inconceivable unless large quantities of fertilizer are applied to them. In future Kangwon Province must spread 600 to 800 kg of nitrogen fertilizer per hectare, because it will spray five to ten tons of carbide slag per hectare. Large quantities of fertilizer spread over acidified soil will go to waste unless the latter is sprayed with carbide slag.

You must also ensure deep ploughing along with soil improvement. As the area of paddy and dry fields to be ploughed deep is relatively wide in Kangwon Province, we must supply it with *Phungnyon* tractors.

Water does not pose a problem to Kangwon Province's farming. In this province it rains heavily during summer and the rainfall in autumn is also relatively heavy. Therefore the province does not face any difficulty in farming owing to drought. In future when the Kumgangsán Power Station is built, the problem of water will be resolved more satisfactorily in this province.

An important aspect in its farming is to distribute its crop area so as to avoid damage from typhoons.

Kangwon Province is exposed to severe typhoons. Typhoons raging from Jeju Island along the east coast pass this area, and ones blowing across the central area from the west coast also pass there. Therefore it is more affected by typhoons than other provinces. To prevent its farm crops from being damaged by typhoons, it must plant such crops as short-stemmed maize, sweet potatoes and the like.

Our officials are now compelling those at lower echelons to plant maize indiscriminately, without considering damage from typhoons, on grounds that 700 000 hectares of maize fields should be planted. Consequently, maize is being planted even in areas where it cannot

yield highly because of damage from typhoons, resulting in poor farming. In future we intend to correct the way of working out a plan for grain output. When working out a plan for grain output, we expect to specify the amounts of rice and of other minor grains each province must produce instead of pointing out how much maize the provinces should produce, so that they can distribute crops on the principle of the right crop in the right soil.

Kangwon Province must examine the extent of dry fields exposed to damage from typhoons, and ensure that short-stemmed maize or sweet potatoes are planted where they can have high yields, particularly sweet potatoes in the areas such as Mt. Kumgang exposed to severe typhoons.

Sweet potatoes can be substituted for rice. They are good for a snack between meals or at midnight. The yield is also high. If the plants are tended well, like maize, with an application of fertilizer, the yield can be as high as 30 tons per hectare, which is equal to 10 tons of grain. The ratio of grain to potato is 1 to 4, but it seems to me the ratio of grain to sweet potato must be 1 to 3.

To plant a large number of sweet potato, the problem of growing seedlings arises, but this can be solved without difficulty. If the seedlings are grown in either hothouses or plastic tunnels, the amount can surely be sufficient. It has been reported that recently the Dry-Field Crop Institute of the Academy of Agricultural Science gained sweet-potato seeds and planted them as an experiment; it will be good to sow sweet-potato seeds directly.

I think it advisable for the Ongjin and Kangryong areas in South Hwanghae Province to plant sweet potatoes in some fields. Their inhabitants are said to have earned much money before liberation through the farming of sweet potatoes. Some time ago I talked with peasants there who told me they had grown sweet potatoes in their areas because of heavy typhoons and sold them in Seoul. If sweet potatoes are planted in these areas, it will be

possible to do two-crop farming, planting barley as the first crop. Because it ripens early, barley, if planted as the first crop, may not be affected by typhoons. Kangwon Province, too, must do two-crop farming, if possible, by planting barley as the first crop in areas where sweet potatoes are to be planted.

If Kangwon and South Hwanghae provinces produce large quantities of sweet potatoes, you must procure them and supply them to Pyongyang citizens.

From olden times, roast chestnuts and baked sweet potatoes have been popular in Pyongyang. When I was eleven years old, I once went to Pyongyang from Chilgol with Kang Yun Bom. On our way back home late in the evening that day, we bought baked sweet potatoes. That has been engraved deeply in my memory up to now. Nowadays, baked sweet potatoes are not sold in large quantities in Pyongyang. Last evening I looked around the whole of Pyongyang by car, and I found no place where roast chestnuts or baked sweet potatoes were on sale. If the sweet potatoes produced by Kangwon and South Hwanghae provinces are brought to Pyongyang, you must not supply them as food, but ensure that they are eaten by the citizens for snacks.

You must take measures to carry the sweet potatoes produced by Kangwon and South Hwanghae provinces to Pyongyang. One year South Hwanghae Province produced large quantities of sweet potatoes, but the problem of transporting them caused great trouble. When Kangwon and South Hwanghae provinces produce sweet potatoes, the Transport Commission must carry them in time through good transport work.

It seems to be desirable for the Phyonggang area to plant radishes in large amounts on the principle of the right crop in the right soil.

Before the war I gave on-the-spot guidance to Phyonggang County, recommending that it plant large quantities of radishes, because I had been told that the area was poor in crop farming

but had high yields in radish farming. That year the county produced too many radishes to be disposed of, so they were carried to Pyongyang and supplied to the citizens. In those days Pyongyang was suffering from a shortage of vegetables.

From now on, the Phyonggang area must plant radishes in dry fields where maize does not grow well.

It is said that before liberation a Japanese capitalist planted large quantities of radishes in this area, salted the radishes with rice bran and sold them as a speciality. It will be ideal for Kangwon Province to grow radishes in large quantities in this area, sprinkle the radishes with salt and rice bran and supply them to its population. Radishes salted with rice bran taste good. The province must set up a factory for rice-bran radishes in this area and produce a lot of them, supplying the product to people throughout the country.

You must also try planting sugar beets in the Phyonggang area.

Sugar beets, too, may possibly grow well in this area. The natural and geographic conditions of this area are similar to those of Ryanggang Province. This year sugar beets were planted in Ryanggang Province on an experimental basis, and the yield was reasonably high. If we are good at sugar-beet farming, we can produce about 30 tons of sugar beet per hectare. With this yield we can produce 3.5 tons of sugar and one ton of wine and then, with the residue, produce one ton of pork. It means planting sugar beets is much better than planting other crops. To produce one ton of pork requires four tons of grain. Therefore to produce one ton of pork means the production of four tons of grain. It means the sugar and wine are gained for next to nothing.

You must plant sugar beets in the Phyonggang area on an experimental basis. If they grow well, you must ensure that sugar beets are also planted in the dry fields where maize does not grow well.

Kangwon Province must plant mulberry trees in the sloping fields where the grain output is low and the inclination is over 25 degrees.

As for aquaculture, Kangwon Province must undertake as much as it can, by calculating its possibility.

I have studied the set of measures for the economic development of Kangwon Province worked out by the Administration Council after its discussion again about the matter; the contents are good. I have no objection to the ideas pointed out there.

The Central People's Committee must come to a decision about the contents of the discussion held at the current session and issue it. When it is issued, you must ensure that it is implemented to the letter unconditionally.

In order to fully implement the decision of the current session of the Central People's Committee, the chief secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee and the chief secretaries of the city and county Party committees in this province must work actively with an attitude that befits masters. They are the masters of Kangwon Province. They are in charge of not only Party organizations but also power organs. Therefore not only the chairpersons of provincial, city and county administration and economic guidance committees, but the chief Party secretaries must be responsible for the economic work of their respective units. The chief secretaries of the provincial, city and county Party committees must take hold of the economic work of their respective units and guide it well, thus fulfilling the national economy plan without fail.

I firmly believe that a new turn will be effected in the economic work of Kangwon Province through the successful fulfilment of the tasks discussed and decided at the current session of the Central People's Committee.