

KIM IL SUNG

**WE SHOULD WORK
FOR THE PEOPLE**

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WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE WORLD, UNITE!

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CONTENTS

LET US IMPLEMENT THE PUBLIC HEALTH LAW TO THE LETTER

Speech Delivered at the Fourth Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea <i>April 4, 1980</i>	1
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ON FURTHER DEVELOPING THE COMMUNIST POLICIES

Talk to Senior Officials of the Administration Council <i>October 22, 1985</i>	18
--	----

ON THOROUGHLY IMPLEMENTING THE ECONOMIC TASKS FOR IMPROVING THE PEOPLE'S STANDARD OF LIVING

Speech at the 26 th Session of the Eighth Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea <i>May 11 and 13, 1989</i>	36
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LET US IMPLEMENT THE PUBLIC HEALTH LAW TO THE LETTER

**Speech Delivered at the Fourth Session
of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

April 4, 1980

Comrades,

We have adopted the Public Health Law at this session of the Supreme People's Assembly.

This is the first time such a law has been adopted in our country, which despite having a history of 5 000 years has never before had a public health law.

The adoption of this law is also something rare in the world.

Its adoption is another historic event that adds lustre to the era of our Workers' Party; it is a very happy and glorious thing and is something of which we can be proud before the world. It is a source of great national pride and confidence for our people that they have a Public Health Law for the first time in their history, a law which is rarely to be found in the world.

It is thanks to the infinite love of our Party for the people that we have come to acquire this law. Our Party has always shown the greatest affection and concern for the

people to ensure that they live longer in happiness and work for more years in good health. The passing of the Public Health Law can also be attributed to the fact that all the people have made strenuous efforts to implement the Party's lines and policies in active support of our Party and the Government of our Republic. In other words, the legislation was adopted as a result of the fusion of two sorts of love—love of the Party and the Government for the people and love of the people for the Party and Government.

We have adopted the Public Health Law neither because we are rich nor because our medical skills are developed. Its sole aim is to provide the people with an even happier life.

The passing of a people-oriented health law is not possible in a country simply because it is rich, nor is it possible merely because its medical skills are advanced. A country which shows no affection for the people cannot adopt such a law however wealthy it may be. The same holds true for a state which sets a high value only on money and does not hold its people dear, although its medical skills are developed.

A people-oriented health law can be adopted only in a country where the people hold state power and where the party and the government devote everything for the good of the people.

The system of free medical care now in force in our country has a long history.

As early as in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle we took the people-oriented health

measure of offering free medical treatment to the people in the guerrilla zones. Of course, this system could not cover a large area nor was it very satisfactory.

After liberation we introduced the system of universal free medical care during the Fatherland Liberation War.

During the war the US imperialists bombed our towns and villages indiscriminately. As a result of their bestial bombing, both rich farmers in the rural communities and the petite bourgeoisie in the towns were bankrupted. During the war all our people were in a difficult situation with no shelter or household articles. Empty-handed, they could not afford to pay for medicine.

During the hard period of the war the people put their trust in the Party, and the Party in the people, and they united as one to overcome all the difficulties. In those days the situation was so difficult that the people were unable even to pay for medicine, so our Party and the Government of our Republic adopted measures to provide free medical treatment for them. As a result, the system of universal free medical care, the most people-oriented of health care systems, under which all the people, whenever necessary, are provided with medical treatment free of charge, was enforced in the arduous days of the war. The introduction of this system was another great benefit provided by our Party and the Government of the Republic for the people.

When the country's economy had been restored and the people's standard of living improved to a considerable extent after the armistice, some officials suggested that a nominal fee should be paid by the patients for treatment so

that the economy of the country could be managed better. But the Party Central Committee decided to continue with the system of universal free medical care, determined that we should overcome our difficulties with our belts tightened still more. In this way the most people-oriented and progressive system of universal free medical care has been in force here for nearly 30 years, since the war.

As was pointed out in the report, the average life span of our people has reached the high level of 73 years. This increase in the life span has been possible not because our people are better fed than those in other countries nor because they take a lot of tonics and elixirs of life which are unavailable to foreigners. It is entirely due to the fact that our socialist system is superior and all the people enjoy a happy life under this system free from any worries. The faithful treatment given by health workers to patients through the sincerity movement has played a role in this respect, but it is not the main factor. The basic factor that lies behind the increase in the average life span of our people is the superiority of our socialist system.

Our people are now enjoying a happy life to the full, free from any cares or worries. No one knows any worries about food, clothing or housing, nor does anyone trouble himself in the slightest about the education of his children, medical treatment and taxes. There is no one in our country who oppresses or exploits people, nor is there anyone who beats or detains others. Instead of being hampered by debts, our people have large sums of money in banks. This being the case, what sort of worries can there be for them? Their life is filled only with pleasure.

Our younger generation has no idea of what a straw sandal is like and what exploitation or tenant rent means. Our children are unaware of even the word gruel and young women do not know how to cook it.

In our country there is an old saying that one eats boiled rice for breakfast and gruel for supper. This is a comment on the poor living conditions of our people. Our people's general standard of living was such in the past. Therefore, the expression is often found in novels about times gone by. But this is not the case with our people today; they eat boiled rice for all three meals every day. The word *gruel* has disappeared for good from the spoken language of our people.

The superiority of our socialist system and the well-being of the people enable them to lead a long life. The promotion of the people's health that has extended their average life span to 73 is a brilliant success of the public health service.

With a view to ratifying legally the achievements already made and developing health care still further, we have adopted the Public Health Law at this session of the Supreme People's Assembly. With the adoption of this law, our superior health care system and the successes achieved in this work have been provided with a sound legal guarantee, and we have obtained a powerful weapon for developing the public health service in the future.

Every condition and potential now exists in our country for furthering public health work. Our socialist system has been consolidated, its superiority is being displayed to a greater extent with each passing day and the might of our

independent socialist national economy is greater than ever before.

If we work harder in the future to improve the standard of living of the people and ensure that they live more happily, they will live even longer. We must bring about a new advance in public health care by implementing the Public Health Law to the letter and so ensure that the health of the working people is promoted and the life span of the whole population increased.

I would like to refer to some problems in putting the Public Health Law into effect.

First of all, we must thoroughly implement our Party's policy on preventive medicine.

Prophylaxis is the basis of socialist medicine. The main aspect of it is to adopt measures to stop people falling ill, instead of treating them after they have contracted a disease.

In a capitalist society, large quantities of medicine can be sold to people when they are taken ill, so preventive medical care is neglected. Socialist medicine is fundamentally different from capitalist medicine in that it is prophylactic.

We must implement the policy on preventive medicine to the full so that no working man or woman ever falls ill.

One important aspect of this is to prevent pollution completely.

Our country is free from pollution. This is the major reason why the people of the world are envious of Pyongyang, saying that it is a fine city in which to live. The absence of pollution is conducive not only to the well-being of the people but also to the multiplication of wild animals.

Since Pyongyang knows no pollution, mountain birds flock there. A foreign journalist who visited our country saw pheasants strutting about in the yard of a hotel in east Pyongyang and described it as a truly wonderful sight.

We must never neglect our efforts to prevent pollution simply because our country is free from pollution at the moment. Our country may also be contaminated by pollution when industry is further developed. Therefore, the more industry progresses, the more attention the state should pay to the prevention of pollution.

Some officials are not paying due attention to this matter. Because of the failure to eliminate the outdated practices left over by the Japanese imperialists, some mines still allow untreated ore residues to flow into rivers and some factories do not provide their workers with satisfactory hygienic and comfortable working conditions.

All factories and enterprises, people's government organs and Party organizations must make rigorous efforts to prevent pollution and thus ensure the complete absence of it.

Another important matter in implementing the policy of preventive medicine is to acquaint the working people with more information concerning hygiene and develop their physical strength at the same time as providing them with satisfactory conditions for recreation.

It is important to allow the working people to take enough rest, as is set out in the Socialist Labour Law. Some officials assume that lengthening the working day by an hour or two does not matter. They are mistaken. Ensuring that workers take plenty of rest before their hard 8-hour

working day is more beneficial than extending the working hours from the point of view of both an increase in labour productivity and the protection of the workers' health. Extending the working hours may lead to a fall in productivity and the production of reject goods, to say nothing of the harmful effect it may have upon the health of the workers. That is why officials should arrange the working day in accordance with the strict principle of 8 hours work, 8 hours rest and 8 hours study, as stipulated in the Socialist Labour Law. In this way they will not only increase labour efficiency but also protect the health of the working people.

The living standards of our people will be improved in the future. If we prevent pollution effectively and develop the physical strength of the working people through popularizing physical education, at the same time as allowing them to take enough rest, we will be able to meet their desire to enjoy a longer life in good health.

All Party committees, as well as people's government and economic organs, must exert effective control over the work of implementing our Party's policy of preventive medicine and press ahead with it.

Next, we must further develop traditional Korean medicine.

This medicine is not viewed seriously by some health workers. The attitude of not believing in and looking down on traditional Korean medicine is prevalent particularly among those people who have a poor knowledge of this medicine because they have studied abroad. It is wrong to neglect Korean medicine.

Traditional Korean remedies are highly effective. Their efficacy is praised not only by our own people but also by foreigners. I met some famous foreign doctors who expressed their admiration for the excellence of Oriental folk remedies, traditional Korean methods of treatment.

In modern medicine diseases are cured mainly by performing operations or killing germs, whereas traditional Korean medicine prevents people from falling ill by protecting their health, and as for medical treatment, the method of invigorating patients to overcome their ailments is applied.

Traditional Korean medicines include many tonics which protect the health of people. Among modern medicines a vitamin compound is the main remedy for protecting people's health, but among traditional Korean medicines there are lots of medicines made up of various elements that are beneficial to the health, such as essential amino acids, to say nothing of vitamins. Therefore, if this medicine is developed, we will be able to prevent diseases and protect the people's health better.

The development of this medicine makes it possible to cure diseases that cannot be cured by modern medicine. There have been many instances of this. A botanist who was afflicted by a cerebral haemorrhage recovered by using traditional medicines, not modern medicines. One woman official also had her eyes healed completely by using traditional medicines, even though the disease was one which had been regarded as being difficult to cure by modern medicines. As a doctor of medical science from the hospital attached to Hamhung University of Medicine

mentioned yesterday, the hospital cured a patient suffering from serious burns by means of traditional Korean remedies.

In future we must further develop traditional medicine and make every effort to encourage the people to rely on Korean remedies.

For the development of this medicine it is essential to combine traditional medicine well with modern medicine.

This will be a great help both in the effective treatment of patients and in the prevention of diseases.

Traditional Korean medicine is too simple in respect of diagnosis. This is its weak point. Diagnosis in traditional medicine relies only on examining the patient's pulse; this cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

As far as diagnosis is concerned, modern medicine is far more scientific than traditional medicine. The former uses up-to-date medical instruments for examining the blood, urine, heart and the like of the patient. Hence, a scientific diagnosis is possible. Such being the case, if you combine modern medicine's methods of diagnosis with traditional remedies, you can improve medical treatment.

Party committees and people's government organs of all levels should build up the Korean medicine department at every county hospital, put the medicine on a scientific basis and give great encouragement to the use of folk remedies.

In order to develop traditional Korean remedies, it is necessary to plant wide areas of medicinal herbs. We must preserve and increase the nation's medicinal herb resources and gather them in a planned way to make large quantities

of traditional medicines for the protection of the people's health.

We must not neglect modern medicine on the pretext of developing traditional Korean medicine. The study of modern medicine should be stepped up continuously and modern medical science and technology put on a higher level.

To proceed, we must improve the training of health workers.

This is essential if the Public Health Law is to be fully implemented.

Our country has good centres for training health workers, and the training is now proceeding well.

A long time ago we set the policy of creating comprehensive cadre-training centres in the provinces and ensured that each province established universities for training its own cadres. As a result each province has a medical university which trains as many health workers as it needs.

It is excellent that each province has its own specialized universities, such as those of medicine and agriculture, and trains its own officials. If a person in Pyongyang who has studied at the Pyongyang University of Medical Sciences is appointed to work in Ryanggang Province, he may not be happy about it. But a person from Ryanggang Province who is educated at the Hyesan University of Medical Sciences and asked to return home to work is unlikely to be displeased. Our Party's policy of establishing comprehensive cadre-training centres in each province so that it can train its own officials to meet its own requirement is absolutely correct.

Thanks to the establishment of the provincial universities of medical sciences and to the education of health workers in the past, the number of health workers has increased considerably. Today our country has reached the level of the advanced nations in terms of the number of doctors for every 10 000 people.

An important task in training health workers is to improve the quality of medical education to produce able health workers.

In order to make this education more effective, it is necessary to provide the medical universities with facilities and equipment for practical training. We must help to provide these universities with hospitals for practice, as well as furnishing them with modern medical equipment and appliances. The sectors concerned should, instead of confining their efforts to the Pyongyang University of Medical Sciences, strive to provide the provincial universities of medical sciences with good equipment so that their students can conduct effective practical work.

For an improvement in the quality of medical education, a slightly longer period of study is required at these universities than at others. I know that the present course lasts six years. This is a reasonable length. This would seem long enough to train well-qualified students.

The sector responsible for training health workers should pay particular attention to the training of women health workers, at the same time as working hard to improve the quality of the education, so that we have a large number of women doctors.

I hope that all Party organizations, people's government

organs and the people will pool their efforts to implement the Public Health Law to the letter through an all-people movement and thus make a great contribution to ensuring that our people enjoy a longer, happier life in good health.

In conclusion, I would like to speak briefly about the task of executing this year's state budget properly.

At this session of the Supreme People's Assembly we have reviewed the implementation of the state budget for 1979 and discussed the one for 1980.

Our state budget is very sound. We have attained a surplus year after year in enforcing it and obtained vast financial reserves. This is excellent; it implies that our economy is developing at a high tempo every year.

Other countries, due to the worldwide fuel crisis, are now suffering serious problems in production, with a resultant steady rise in the prices of goods. But since we have created Juche-oriented industries which depend on our own resources, we are increasing production steadily even under the present situation in which the whole world is affected by a fuel crisis; so we are obtaining revenue from the state budget without having to raise the prices of commodities.

In our country, too, some scientists suggested at one time building oil-fired power stations which they said would take less time to construct. It is true that the construction of this type of power station takes a few years less than that of a hydroelectric or coal-fed thermal power station. But crude oil is not yet being produced in our country. So, should the import of the required amount of crude oil be suspended after constructing oil-fired power

stations, operations will come to a halt. This is why we refused to accept their suggestion.

At the time of building a chemical fibre mill, too, some people suggested constructing a petrochemical factory instead, saying that it was difficult to spin vinalon into fine yarn. However, this was also unacceptable to us, for a similar problem would arise in the operation of such a factory. Instead of building a petrochemical factory, we increased the capacity of the vinalon factory from 20 000 to 50 000 tons, a factory which would depend, for raw materials, on the anthracite and limestone that are abundant in our country. In this way we have succeeded in finding a solution to the problem of clothing for the people by relying on our own raw materials.

The present situation bears witness to the fact that our Party's policy of creating Juche-based industries which depend on our own resources is absolutely correct. Even those who proposed establishing industries that were fed on foreign materials admit that they were wrong. If we had accepted their suggestions to create such industries, it would have been impossible for us to avoid a rise in the prices of goods and we would have failed to ensure the rapid development of production and the soundness of the state budget, since the whole world is suffering from a fuel crisis and the price of crude oil is rising continuously. In the future we must continue to develop Juche-based industries which rely on domestic resources, just as we have been doing up until now.

The light industry sector must work hard to produce varieties of durable and attractive daily necessities for the

people by using those raw materials which are abundant in our country.

I have been told that the Wonsan Knitwear Factory uses vinalon to produce large quantities of durable and smart knitwear. This is very good. Vinalon is a good fibre; it is durable, easy to dye and can be made easily into a fine yarn. If vinalon is spun and cut into yarn it will become stronger, and then it can be used as cord in tyres or the inner thread of machine belts. Nowadays we are using vinalon yarn instead of nylon thread for tyres and belts, and these are durable and good.

If the officials in the light industry sector make strenuous efforts, they will be able to produce varieties of all the daily necessities of high quality for the people by using only our own raw materials. They should all work hard to use domestic raw materials to produce these daily necessities for the people, displaying a high degree of Party loyalty, working-class loyalty and loyalty to the people. In addition, all the people should be more attached to the goods made from domestic materials and make extensive use of them.

Today the light industry sector is faced with the important task of improving the quality of daily necessities.

The clothes our people wear, for example, lack a variety of colour and are not tailored well. You should not make only black clothes or allow clothes to be made badly with high-quality cloth simply for the sake of a frugal life. It is not excessive luxury to wear a variety of smart, coloured clothes. Light industry should not only produce good-quality clothes that are varied in colour but also make

attractive clothes. In this way all the people will wear high-quality, smart clothes which are varied in colour.

Good shoes should also be produced; they should be smart and varied. If they are high in quality, they can be worn for a long time and this means being economical.

The light industry sector must ensure quality and variety in producing clothes, shoes and all other goods for daily use.

A strong campaign for economization should be launched in every sphere of the national economy.

We can prosper only when we manage the economic life of the country scrupulously and make economies to the utmost. However large the quantities we produce may be, we will not be able to lead an affluent life if we waste things. People must not be wasteful just because they have no worries about food, clothing and their daily needs. The more we prosper, the more we must economize in the use of every single gramme of iron, every string of thread and every drop of oil.

Above all else we must make great economies in our use of electricity and coal.

The waste of electricity is now widespread. Since electricity is produced at thermal power stations with coal, wasting it means wasting coal. Every sector and every unit must launch an energetic campaign to use electricity and coal economically.

Water should also be saved.

The water situation is now quite serious because we have had no rain since last autumn and no snow fell in winter. Some parts of the country are already experiencing

a water shortage and the level of the rivers is falling. Such being the case, we must use even a drop of water carefully and take steps to save water that has been used once and purify it so that it can be used again. The campaign for the economical use of water should be conducted not only in the rural areas but also in the towns and in the industrial sectors.

We must use cloth economically, too.

A great deal of cloth is now being wasted. If chairs, for instance, are made well out of wood, they will not need any cloth covering; nevertheless, they are covered with cloth even though there is no need for it, and so cloth is wasted. State and economic institutions should be the first to avoid such a practice and should strive to use cloth economically.

All the sectors of the national economy must place strong emphasis on the matter of the economical use of electricity, coal, water, steel and cloth and work hard to this end. Every field and every unit should execute the state budget for this year properly by producing more and better and by being economical.

ON FURTHER DEVELOPING THE COMMUNIST POLICIES

**Talk to Senior Officials
of the Administration Council**

October 22, 1985

Recently the Central People's Committee issued the decree on establishing the social security system for the cooperative farmers. This is another communist policy employed by our Party and the Government of the Republic, which regard it as the supreme principle of their activities to steadily improve the people's standard of living, to promote people's welfare. The introduction of a social security system for the cooperative farmers abolished the distinctions between the working class and the peasantry in terms of state benefits of social security. It is producing favourable comment from the cooperative farmers, who recently received another great benefit from the Party and state.

For a socialist country to actively introduce a series of communist policies is of great significance in improving the people's livelihood equally, displaying the advantages of socialism to the full and stepping up socialist construction. Only when everyone enjoys a decent material and cultural happy life thanks to the communist policies of

the state, will people be sincerely convinced of the advantages of socialism and strive more devotedly for the consolidation and development of the socialist system.

It is natural that we should develop production if we are to provide the people with a comfortable life. In fact, in any society the development of production plays an important role in improving the people's material and cultural life. However, all members of the society would not become well-off if only productivity develops and materials are mass-produced. The people's living standards largely depends on the forms of distribution of products and state policy, as well as the development of production. In other words, whether the people can lead a comfortable life equally or not depends on how the products are distributed and what policy the state employs.

In capitalist society the products are distributed to satisfy the requirements and interests of the ruling class, so this process serves for increasing the income of capitalists and boosting the exploitation of the workers. Therefore, as production develops, in capitalist society, the gulf between the rich and the poor widens and such phenomena become serious. But in socialist society the working masses are the masters of productive activity and the masters of the products as well, so the products are distributed to satisfy the requirements and interests of the masses. The distribution of products in socialist society is based on the principle of improving equally the people's standard of living, so such a phenomenon as "the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer" can never happen.

The material wealth created by the working people in

socialist society is distributed fairly according to quantity and quality of the work done and in conformity with the communist policies of the state. The principle “To each according to his work” and the communist policies of the state conform with the characteristics of socialist society.

The principle “To each according to his work” is the form of distribution which reflects the transitional character of socialist society. The distribution must be thoroughly based on the work done in socialist society where outdated ideological remnants still persist in people’s minds, labour has not yet become the first requirement of their life and essential difference in work still exists. If such principle is not maintained, some people may try to eat the bread of idleness or receive more than they have earned.

Distribution according to the work done has limitations in realizing the purpose of socialist and communist construction for enabling all members of society to lead a comfortable and civilized life equally. If we resort only to the principle of paying the working people according to their work results or earnings, it would inevitably result in some differences in shares among the working people, because there is disparity in the quantities and qualities of work done and in manpower among families which, in the long run, would cause a gap in their living standards. Of course, the difference in the people’s living standards is not so great in socialist society where the means of production belong to the social ownership as in capitalist society where the means of production belong to private owners. However, it cannot be overlooked.

In order to overcome such limitations in distribution according to the work done and improve the working people's standard of living evenly in socialist society, the state must widely introduce various people-oriented social policies, communist policies.

Communist policies of the state reflect the communist character of socialist society. All communist measures taken by the Government of the Republic embody in them the communist principle "One for all and all for one." Only when different kinds of communist policies are carried out and gradually expanded and developed to perfection can socialist society develop into communist society, where all people lead a happy life equally.

You should never neglect distribution according to the work done because it is important to carry out communist policies for the enhancement of the people's livelihood and socialist and communist construction. If you neglect this principle you may dampen the people's zeal for production and make it impossible to press on with socialist and communist construction. You should steadily develop and perfect communist policies in accordance with the level of the people's ideological consciousness and the economic level of the country, while strictly maintaining the socialist principle of distribution to suit the transitional character of socialist society.

Throughout the period of building a new society, our Party and the Government of the Republic have always maintained the principles of paying the working people for as much as they worked or they earned, introducing many communist policies step by step.

During the grave Fatherland Liberation War, too, we already enforced the universal free medical care system, one of the important communist policies, and provided free medical service to the wounded in the war and other patients. This greatly encouraged our people to demonstrate heroism in the life-and-death struggle against the American aggressors. Thanks to the universal free medical care system and various other people-oriented policies, the health of the people is effectively protected and improved, with the result that the average life span of our people has risen to 74 years. This means that the average life span of our people is 36 years longer than before liberation, and that our country ranks among those countries where the average life span is the longest in the world.

The communist policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic has also been fully embodied in the socialist education system of our country. From ancient times our people's desire for learning had been great, but they could not realize such desire during Japanese imperialist colonial rule. Since the first days after liberation we have given priority to education to satisfy our people's desire for learning; in the arduous days of postwar reconstruction we established the universal compulsory primary education system (a four-year system of primary education enacted in 1956–Tr.), the universal compulsory secondary education system, and then introduced the universal free education system (enacted in 1959–Tr.) in which all educational institutes train students at state expense. Today, in our country, the state finances various types of social and adult education as well as formal school

education. The socialist education system of our country is a superior education system outstanding in the world. In our country preschool children are brought up in nurseries and kindergartens at state and social expense. It is an important communist policy to bring up all children at state and social expense.

The agricultural tax in kind system and the tax system have been abolished in our country. Our country became the first to be free from all taxes. We build dwelling houses with state funds and provide them to the farmers free of charge as well as to the workers and officials. Such a country as ours cannot be found anywhere else in the world.

In our country the state affords every working person a stable job and guarantees a living; in addition, it takes responsible care of people who have temporarily lost their working ability, the disabled, and old people and children who have no support, by introducing social security and insurance systems for the people. The state also bears the burden of a paid holiday system, recuperation and relaxation systems and a maternity leave system for women workers. Many other communist policies are now also in force in our country.

Since the days when we started building a new society after liberation, we have enforced a people-oriented policy of food supply so that people do not suffer from famine. The food supply system for office and shop-floor workers is, in essence, a communist policy. The state buys grain from the farmers at 60 *jon* per kilogramme and sells it to office and shop-floor workers at only 8 *jon*, a nominal

charge. The money which the state receives for providing food to them is nothing but the transport fee. Some economic officials once suggested that food grains should be sold at market prices instead of food ration, as in other countries. At that time I advised them to go among the people and take stock of their life, saying that if food grains are sold at market prices, big families which have one or a few breadwinners might live in want, while small families with many breadwinners would not have a big problem. After looking into the situation, they said that it would be unreasonable to sell food at market prices. The food supply system for the factory and office workers is an excellent policy in that it enables everyone to live without worry about food in our country where we cannot produce rice enough to supply on the principle "To each according to his need."

The social benefits in which our people share in addition to their salaries thanks to the communist policies of the state are considerable. In our country one student is subsidized by 15 800 *won* from state funds from his nursery days until he graduates from a university through compulsory eleven-year education. Besides, the annual benefit from free medical care is 470 *won* in an average family, and that from the food supply system is 560 *won*. The benefits by the communist policies of the state such as the free education system, the system of bringing up and educating children, free medical care and food supply systems are really great. It shows that communist policies are carried out in our country to a considerably high degree.

The happy life which all our people enjoy today is

inconceivable apart from the people-oriented and communist policies carried out by our Party and the Government of the Republic. Thanks to these policies our people lead a happy life with no worry about food, clothing, housing, education of their children and medical care.

Having seen our people living happily with no worry, on his visit to the homeland, an overseas compatriot said that our country is a paradise on earth, the “Heaven” of the people and that we should not wait to see “Heaven” after death but live long in this “paradise on earth.” The progressive people of the world, too, highly praise and envy our communist policies. It is inevitable that our country is admired as a “model socialist country,” “country of education” and “country free from tax.” It is natural that we are proud of this fact.

The fact that our Party and the Government of the Republic have set in force many people-oriented and communist policies does not mean that our economy is more developed than others or that we have a lot of money. Frankly speaking, a series of communist policies such as free medical care and compulsory free education are a great strain on the state. But I never consider it a burden. I regard it as a great pride to give our people a happy life, equally, by carrying out various communist policies, which other countries have not done.

I often meet heads of state, political, public or academic figures from different countries and have talks with them. They ask me how Korea can introduce free medical care, compulsory free education and the like without collecting

tax in kind or monetary taxes, and what secret underlay these policies. There is nothing mysterious in our communist policies. These are only the result of our efforts to make people equally well-off by carrying out correct policies using the money which our people earned demonstrating the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. The question depends on how to serve the people. When you work with a spirit of devotion to the people, you can raise money and find a way as well. Needless to say, as many communist policies are in force we sometimes have to save every penny, not using money even when necessary and not building what should be built. Nevertheless, we have implemented communist policies, overcoming all these hardships.

Different kinds of communist policies introduced in our country are not the policies which any country can set in force, only because it is a socialist or rich country. Such communist policies can be introduced only by the genuine party and state of the working class, which regard the masses of the people as most valuable and take care of them, fully ready to answer for their destiny. The policies of our Party and the Government of the Republic cannot change, as they reflect the requirements of the Juche idea of thinking everything centring on man and making it serve him.

We should not rest on our laurels but widen the range of communist policies steadily in accordance with the requirements of socialist construction so as to provide our people with a rich and civilized life.

First of all, we should develop the food supply system

further and realize communism first in food.

The prerequisite in people's living is food. People can manage to live in a shortage of clothing or housing, but cannot endure hunger. As the food question is important in the people's living, I changed the words "clothing, food and housing" into "food, clothing and housing."

What is most important for providing enough food is to produce plenty of rice. Without rice we cannot build a socialist and communist society successfully, and unless people eat their fill we cannot say that we have built a socialist and communist society. Therefore, already in the first stage of socialist construction I advanced the slogan "Rice is immediately socialism" and have exerted great efforts to implement it.

In order to develop the food supply system further and realize communism in food, we should increase grain production considerably.

For the present, we should launch a dynamic struggle to hit the target of 15 million tons of grain included in the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction. If we produce 15 million tons of grain, we can realize fully the centuries-old desire of our people to live on rice and meat soup.

In order to attain the goal of 15 million tons of grain we should increase per-hectare yield by strictly observing the Juche farming method, and expand the area under cultivation.

The agricultural sector must strictly maintain the principle of sowing the right crop on the right kind of soil at the right time, establish a scientific manuring system and

apply fertilizers to suit the regional character of soil and the biological character of the crops. In addition, we should develop many varieties of high-yield crops by launching green revolution, and make arable lands fairly fertile.

If we are to increase grain production remarkably in our country where the per-hectare yield of the crops already has risen to a high level, we should increase the area of cultivated land by launching a vigorous movement to reclaim tideland and obtain new land. Along the west coast there are many tidelands and, moreover, the conditions for reclaiming them are favourable. We must direct an especially great effort towards tideland reclamation and thus carry out the task of reclaiming 300 000 hectares of tideland as advanced at the Sixth Congress of the Party.

The efforts of the agricultural officials alone cannot boost grain production. The Party, the people and the army must come out in powerful support for the countryside in order to consolidate the material and technical foundations of the rural economy and bring about a fresh upswing in agricultural production.

We should be deeply concerned about the housing problem in addition to the food problem.

The family is a cell of society, and happy family life is inconceivable without a dwelling house. As dwelling houses are vital for the people's living, we have built them on a large scale in urban and rural communities. In our country no one lives in the open; everyone leads a stable life in the house built by the state. However, we should not neglect the housing problem. The people's demands for dwelling houses become greater as their living improves. In

the postwar days our working people were reconciled to living in single-room housing, but nowadays they demand two-, three- or four-room flats. We should build a lot of modern dwelling houses in a planned way in the cities and the countryside, including Pyongyang, to satisfy the ever-increasing demands for dwellings.

We should further develop the universal compulsory free education system.

Education is the work of training young people into social beings, ideologically sound, knowledgeable and physically fit; it decides the fate of the country and nation. Apart from education we cannot expect prosperity and a bright future for the country and nation. The future of the country and nation largely depends on the efforts for education. At present, our country is carrying out advanced educational policies which provide all sorts of education free of charge, including the universal eleven-year compulsory education, but the quality of education is not yet very high and the educational conditions are not satisfactory either.

We should direct great effort steadily towards education in keeping with the requirements of the rapidly developing reality to raise the quality of education decisively and develop the universal compulsory free education system onto a higher level. We should build schools in a planned way and produce and supply plenty of school furniture and school supplies. We should also produce different kinds of modern experimental apparatuses and practice equipment and publish many reference books for study, and extracurricular books for use in the schools. As the economy

of the country develops, we should improve educational institutions and educational facilities, provide textbooks and other school supplies for the students free of charge and ensure the life of boarding students at state expense.

Our ultimate target in developing the universal compulsory free education system is to introduce a compulsory higher education system.

The Sixth Congress of the Party set forth the policy of intellectualizing the whole of society. When this has been done, the cultural and intellectual level of all members of society will reach that of a college graduate. The introduction of compulsory higher education in our country is not an event in the remote future. As we raise the matter of enforcing compulsory higher education for the first time in history, all sorts of difficult and complicated problems may arise in the course of implementing this task. However, you should not consider the enforcement of the compulsory higher education an indefinable objective. When we were going to introduce the universal compulsory primary education in 1956, some people also thought it hardly possible. But we were determined and got down to it, with the result that we introduced universal compulsory primary education and it was followed soon by universal compulsory secondary education. If we make up our minds and work hard, we can carry out universal compulsory higher education, too, in the near future.

For the enforcement of compulsory higher education, we must improve the existing institutions of higher learning, and at the same time increase higher educational institutions mainly by developing the study-while-you-

work system of education. We should set up many factory, farm and fishermen's colleges and higher specialized schools for the study-while-you-work system in towns and farm and fishing villages. We should enforce compulsory higher education for young people just out of eleven-year compulsory education first, then gradually, as the conditions mature, enrol all those working people who have had no higher education.

In order to train the younger generation into fine communists with a sound ideological consciousness, we should educate them properly from their childhood. As the saying goes, "what is learned in the cradle is carried to the grave", meaning that a bad habit once formed is hard to change, so good habits must be inculcated from childhood. It is a fact that a bad habit in one's childhood can hardly be changed in adulthood, no matter how good an education he receives. Therefore, it is very important to foster and bring up children collectively in the nurseries and kindergartens. This is far more advantageous than family fostering by the parents. Bringing up children collectively in nurseries and kindergartens accustoms the children to a disciplined and collective life, and builds communist characters; it also has a good influence on the mental and physical development of the children. We should make a positive effort to consolidate and develop the advanced system of bringing up children collectively in nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense.

To this end we should build more nurseries and kindergartens and modernize them. In order to bring up and educate children better and fully guarantee the social

activities of women, in particular, we should organize and run weekly and monthly nurseries and kindergartens on a large scale.

The management of nurseries and kindergartens must be improved. We should build them up in a cultured way, guaranteeing hygienic conditions and providing children with sufficient nutritious food. We should establish a well-organized state supply system to feed children satisfactorily. We should supply enough of everything for children, even though grown-ups may lack. We should produce and supply in sufficient amounts toys, educational materials, medicines and educational facilities as well as foodstuffs needed for the upbringing and education of the children.

Good nursery and kindergarten teachers must be trained. Fostering and bringing up children is a very responsible yet difficult task. It is not easy for the mother of a family to take care of a few children of her own, so it goes without saying that bringing up many children of others is not a simple task. Nursery and kindergarten teachers must warmly love the children as their own mothers and know how to foster and bring up children. We should build up the colleges and training schools for nursery and kindergarten teachers and improve their management to train many excellent teachers of all-round learning.

We must further develop the universal free medical care system.

It is the centuries-old desire of people to live long in good health free from illness. However, the people's long life free from illness is inconceivable in capitalist society

where money decides everything. It is possible only in socialist society, a true people's society, which considers people the most valuable in the world and spares nothing for their life.

Though we have long enforced the free medical care system and achieved great successes in protecting and promoting the people's health, we still have a lot to do in this field. At present, medicines and medical appliances are not in sufficient supply to suit the universal free medical care system, and the technical level of our medical workers is not high; so its vitality is not displayed to the full. In accordance with the requirement of the developing reality we should build up the establishments for disease prevention and medical treatment, including hospitals, produce and supply sufficient amounts of different kinds of medicines and medical appliances and enhance the technical level of the medical workers so as to take better care of and promote the people's health.

We should manufacture Koryo medicines in large quantities. Koryo medicines include many good medicines made of various elements such as essential amino acids necessary to protect and promote people's health. If we manufacture Koryo medicines in quantity and use them, we can prevent diseases and better protect the people's health. We should collect different kinds of medicinal herbs abundant in our country, create many herb gardens, and build up production bases of Koryo medicines, so as to produce plenty of them as needed to protect and promote the people's health.

Disease prevention and medical treatment are a really

responsible and important work which deals with human life, and success in this work largely depends on the qualifications and ideological preparedness of the public health workers. We should consolidate the institutions of medical education including medical universities and train many public health workers of high quality; at the same time, a vigorous movement should be launched among the public health workers to acquire medical science and technology and gain clinical experience necessary for disease prevention and medical treatment. Along with these, political and ideological education should be strengthened so that they will take an active part in the movement for wholehearted service, cherishing warm love for the people.

We should develop social insurance and social security systems and more communist policies at state expense. In conformity with the revolution and construction developing to a higher stage, we must more thoroughly implement the communist policies which are now in force and increase their benefits, while expanding their range in different sectors.

As the enforcement of every communist policy is immediately a social change which eliminates the remnants of the old society, it is not carried out by one man's subjective will or ambition. Communist policies can be enforced only when certain conditions have matured for them. First of all, all members of society must be ready politically and ideologically. If we introduce communist policies in a situation where all members of society are not ready politically and ideologically, idlers may appear and it

may produce a serious effect on socialist and communist construction. We can say that arming people firmly with the communist idea is the first prerequisite for developing communist policies. By strengthening political and ideological education we should train every member of society to be a man of the communist type who places the interests of the country and people above his own and works with complete devotion for society and the collective. Along with this, we should achieve great successes in socialist economic construction to provide material and financial guarantees for the development of communist policies. Without creating the material conditions, we cannot introduce a communist policy, and the communist policy introduced under such conditions cannot display its vitality to the full. We must press on with production and construction in all sectors of the national economy to consolidate the foundations of the socialist independent national economy and further strengthen the country's economic power. We must develop communist policies continually as the political and ideological and material conditions mature.

ON THOROUGHLY IMPLEMENTING THE ECONOMIC TASKS FOR IMPROVING THE PEOPLE'S STANDARD OF LIVING

**Speech at the 26th Session of the Eighth Central
People's Committee of the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea**

May 11 and 13, 1989

I, the President of the state, have often played the role of Premier of the Administration Council, because the Administration Council was not functioning as it should, but it is no longer necessary to do so. Now that the work of the Administration Council has improved, I intend to have the Central People's Committee discuss major economic problems.

Since the appointment of the new Premier the Administration Council is working efficiently. A good point in his work is that he is paying attention to agriculture. He also exercises efficient control of his subordinate units through the councillors of the Administration Council. As he supervises his subordinates regularly, he is familiar with the situation at subordinate echelons and deals with their problems properly in good time.

It is natural and appropriate for the Central People's Committee to discuss important matters relating to implementation of the Party's economic policy.

The people's committee is the political power of our own style.

During the revolutionary struggle against the Japanese in eastern Manchuria we set out the line of building a people's government in our own style. Most of the people who professed the communist movement in eastern Manchuria were factional worshippers of big powers. They asserted the establishment of a Soviet government in imitation of foreign things. Under the pretext of the principle of one party for one country they preached joining the Chinese Communist Party or following its line and established a Soviet government in the guerrilla zones, in Gayahe and Wangyugou. In Yaoshuidong, Helong County, the Soviet lasted scarcely three days. Seeing the Soviet government established by Lenin in his country and the same type of government introduced in the liberated areas of China, the factional worshippers of big powers thought that a Soviet government was the only revolutionary government. Therefore we were involved in serious polemics with them on the question of government building.

After establishing a Soviet government in the guerrilla zones, the factional worshippers of big powers expropriated landowners without discrimination and banished them to the enemy-ruled area. Most of the landowners in eastern Manchuria were Chinese, and their liquidation resulted in antagonism between Koreans and Chinese.

Even when we started the armed struggle, some Chinese disliked Koreans in the belief that the Japanese imperialists invaded Jiandao because of the revolting Koreans. The Japanese imperialists drove a wedge between Koreans and Chinese for the purpose of finding a pretext for invading northeast China. We can take the “Wanbaoshan incident” for example. Many Korean peasants were living in Wanbaoshan, Changchun County, Jilin Province, China. In 1931 the cunning Japanese imperialists instigated Chinese peasants into a clash with Korean peasants and sent their troops under the excuse of “protecting” the Koreans. In consequence, Chinese people gave a wide berth to Koreans, regarding them as stooges of the Japanese imperialists. The expropriation of Chinese landowners by the factional worshippers of big powers after establishment of the Soviet in the guerrilla zones aggravated the discord and antagonism.

This situation was a great obstacle in the way of our armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists. We had to make great efforts to solve this problem.

The Soviet in the guerrilla zones made it impossible to rally the broad sections of the masses around the revolution. The Soviet was a form of government solely of the working class and peasantry. There were many nationalists in eastern Manchuria in those days, and most of them belonged to the well-to-do middle class. Some of them were well-to-do middle-class peasants and some rich peasants who had scraped up a sizable fortune. The Soviet government proclaimed by the factional worshippers of big powers was in no position to win them over. Therefore we

set forth a new line of building a people's government based on a worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying on a united front of the broad sections of the anti-Japanese forces. On this line we set up the people's revolutionary government in guerrilla zones.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas and other people actively supported the line of a people's government, but the factional worshippers of big powers did not like it. In those days various factional worshippers of big powers, such as the M-L group, Tuesday group, Irkutsk group and Seoul-Shanghai group, were entrenched in county and district Party committees. These self-styled Marxist authorities were reluctant to accept the new line of a people's government, a new form of government unprecedented anywhere else and proposed by me, a young man. However, they dared not object to it in public, because I was the organizer and leader of the armed struggle.

Our struggle to carry out the line of a people's government has been shown vividly by recently produced films. You comrades need to see part 3 of the revolutionary film *The Sun of the Nation*. The old man nicknamed Tobacco Pipe in the film is Comrade Ri Tong Baek. With determination to fight for the revolution, he travelled widely, sometimes as a special envoy of the Provisional Government in Shanghai and sometimes involved in various factions. Disillusioned by factional strife, he came to us in the end. On our side he worked as editor of the *Samil Wolgan*, the organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

As you see, the historical roots of the people's government were struck during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Our people's government is the best form of government. That was why we set up a people's government after liberation and organized people's committees at all echelons.

We must develop the traditions of the people's government properly, and to this end we must continue to strengthen the functions of the Central People's Committee. The Central People's Committee is the highest leadership of the political power of our Republic. Our Socialist Constitution explicitly stipulates that the Central People's Committee is the supreme leadership of state power.

Our intention to discuss major economic problems at the Central People's Committee from now on is aimed mainly at enhancing its leadership function.

Members of the Central People's Committee are supposed to be elected by the Supreme People's Assembly. Therefore the by-election of its members will be made by the Supreme People's Assembly in the future. Pending the opening of its session, the persons approved by the meeting of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee will sit at sessions of the Central People's Committee.

The Secretariat of the Party Central Committee has decided to form the Central People's Committee with the President, Vice-Presidents, the Premier of the Administration Council, vice-premiers, the secretaries of the Party Central Committee for Economic Affairs, the

secretary-general and chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the Central People's Committee and the chairman of the State Inspection Commission and the chairmen of the provincial people's committees.

The Central People's Committee sessions must be attended by all its members. The chairmen of commissions and ministers under the Administration Council, who are not members of the Central People's Committee, may be invited to Central People's Committee sessions as observers as circumstances require.

Now that the Central People's Committee deals with major economic affairs, the meetings of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee will discuss other important matters of political significance.

The Administration Council is the executive body implementing the decisions adopted by the Central People's Committee. It can issue decisions or directives for implementing the decisions of the Central People's Committee.

The decisions of the Central People's Committee may be announced by the press or issued to subordinate echelons as presidential decrees or as decisions of the Central People's Committee.

At this session I shall dwell upon a few items of the reclamation of tidal flats, aquaculture, fish farming and other problems having a direct bearing on people's lives.

Firstly, on the reclamation of tidal flats.

In recent years we have been unable to give strong impetus to the reclamation of tidal flats, because it was impossible to supply sufficient cement for the project under

the pressure of preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students. At present, however, festival preparations are nearly finished, so we can afford to supply large quantities of cement for tidal-flat reclamation. This is why the present session of the Central People's Committee is discussing the reclamation of tidal flats, in order to continue the project on a large scale.

The reclamation of tidal flats is a great project to transform nature by walling off the sea. It is a worthwhile struggle to provide our people with a happy life. We must increase our limited farmland by reclaiming tidal flats. This is the way to find a satisfactory solution to the problem of food.

We need to produce 13 to 15 million tons of cereals annually to solve the food problem completely in our country. This amount will be sufficient to feed our people and provide a decent life for them. The total area of our cultivated land is estimated at 2 million hectares, but if we exclude orchards, mulberry fields and sloping land, the area capable of regular cereal farming is scarcely 1.5 million hectares. Over recent years the farmland has dwindled as a result of the construction of factories, motorways and various other projects. Even if we succeed in intensive farming, the existing farmland is not enough to find a full solution to the food problem for the people.

The decisive measure for a complete solution of this problem is to reclaim tidal flats on a large scale.

We must make good preparations this year and press ahead with tidal-flat reclamation next year. We must reclaim 50 000 hectares annually in 1990 and 1991 and

100 000 hectares in 1992 and 1993, so that we can carry out the task of reclaiming 300 000 hectares of tidal flats during the Third Seven-Year Plan.

If we lay out rice fields in the 300 000 hectares, we can produce a large amount of rice. If we estimate the per-hectare yield at ten tons, the total will be 3 million tons, or at a conservative estimate of seven tons per hectare the total will be 2.1 million tons. This is no small amount. With an addition of 2.1 million tons to our rice production, we shall be able to solve the food problem and also import sugar and other things we need by exporting rice.

Once an official suggested planting “sugar reeds” in order to solve the problem of sugar. In consideration of his enthusiasm I told him to plant some on an experimental basis in an area of South Hwanghae Province. To tell the truth, however, there is no need to plant “sugar reeds” to solve the sugar problem. It is preferable for our country to increase rice production and export rice in exchange for sugar. As the per-ton prices of rice and sugar are nearly equal on the international market, we can import approximately seven tons of sugar for seven to ten tons of rice from one hectare. “Sugar reeds” produced in one hectare cannot yield so much sugar. We are cultivating sugar beets on the Taehongdan County General Farm, but that is not aimed only at producing sugar. The main purpose is to produce a lot of pork by using beet refuse as feed.

I am thinking of reclaiming 200 000 more hectares of tidal flats after finishing the project for 300 000 hectares, drawing on this experience.

We are now walling off tidal waters where the depth is 1.5 to 2 metres, but in future we can do it for depths of 5 to 6 metres. A certain country is said to be walling off the sea where the depth is 80 metres, so there should be no difficulty in building an embankment where the depth is 5 to 6 metres. All that is needed is to increase the size of the box caissons to cope with the increase in depth in the construction of the embankment.

When we have reclaimed 500 000 hectares of tidal flats, we can produce 5 million tons of rice annually from the reclaimed land alone, at an estimate of ten tons per hectare. Then we shall be a rich rice-producing country.

The head of a foreign party on a recent visit to our country said to me that they were worried most about the continuous growth of their population, that they were at a loss how to provide food for the growing population when their farmland was limited. I told him that we were widening our farmland by reclaiming tidal flats. He asked me if it would not be more profitable to farm lobsters in the walled-off tidal flats and export them in exchange for rice. I said that we could earn money by lobster farming, but that no country would sell rice. He said I was right, slapping his knee in exclamation. Meeting 80 to 90 per cent of the demand for food with domestic production and importing 10 to 20 per cent to make up the shortage would pose no serious problem, but depending on the foreign market for about 50 per cent of the required amount of food would involve the risk of starving one's people, I added. Our policy of increasing grain production by reclaiming tidal flats on a large scale is absolutely correct.

A large-scale reclamation of tidal flats requires a large amount of box caissons.

During my inspection of a tidal-flat reclamation site I saw people doing toilsome work, building the embankment by carrying rubble and dirt in push carts on rail tracks and dumping them into the sea. This method cannot reclaim a large area in a short time; it only wastes labour. We must build outer embankments by producing concrete box caissons, floating them by tugboat, sinking them to the foundation of the embankments and filling them with rocks and earth. This method will make the work easier and faster.

We succeeded in constructing the West Sea Barrage in a short time because we used large box caissons. At the construction site I saw workers making box caissons and walling off the sea with them. I was convinced that method would enable us to reclaim as many tidal flats as needed. We constructed the West Sea Barrage by walling off the open sea where the depth was dozens of metres, so there is no difficulty in walling off the tidal waters, which are only 1.5 to 2 metres deep.

If cement is available, we can produce box caissons in large quantities. According to the report, 15 tons of cement is required to make enough caissons to wall off one hectare of tidal flats or 750 000 tons to make the caissons needed to reclaim 50 000 hectares a year. Supplying this amount of cement will pose no problem.

Cement has been used in large quantities for the fortifications constructed all about the country. In future, however, we can supply it for the tidal-flat reclamation

project. If we increase cement supplies a little, we can reclaim 100 000 hectares of tidal flats annually.

We are planning to construct a modern cement factory with a 3-million-ton capacity by using the by-product from the processing of potassic feldspar at the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex. Negotiations are now under way for the contract to import the equipment for the cement factory. If this factory is constructed, we shall be fully able to ensure the supply of cement needed to reclaim 500 000 hectares of tidal flats. We must concentrate on the construction of the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex and complete the project as soon as possible.

We must not undertake tidal-flat reclamation over a too wide area, but concentrate efforts on the coastal areas of North and South Phyongan provinces.

In reclaiming 50 000 hectares of tidal flats, it seems advisable for South Phyongan Province to reclaim 30 000 to 35 000 hectares and North Phyongan Province, 15 000 to 20 000 hectares. We can allot 30 000 hectares to South Phyongan Province and 20 000 hectares to North Phyongan Province or else 35 000 hectares to the former and 15 000 hectares to the latter. South Hwanghae Province should be allowed to complete the project now under way and should not be given further assignments in the next few years. For the present, it is important for this province to speed up the irrigation project to draw water from the Taedong River.

In tidal-flat reclamation the People's Army should undertake the task of building outer embankments and the General Bureau of Tidal Flat Reclamation the work of laying out the area inside the embankments.

The laying out of the inside area is important. The General Bureau of Tidal Flat Reclamation must concentrate its efforts on this work after finishing the construction of embankments now under way. The Agricultural Commission has no construction force, so it cannot lay out the reclaimed area properly even if it is given the task. The General Bureau of Tidal Flat Reclamation should lay out newly obtained land, then turn it over to the Agricultural Commission. Provincial Party committees will be able to mobilize the farmers in the coastal counties near the reclamation sites to help in laying out the reclaimed land in winter months.

In order to reclaim tidal flats on a large scale, we must build solid bases for the production of box caissons.

The production of box caissons is very important, because we are going to wall off the sea by sinking box caissons; so we must now construct bases to produce box caissons. We must build these bases through concentrated effort and start producing box caissons in August. The bases must be equipped with cranes and docks. The soldiers of the People's Army will be able to construct these bases quickly.

The bases should be built first in North and South Phyongan provinces. The bases to be constructed in South Phyongan Province should have a capacity to produce sufficient box caissons to reclaim approximately 40 000 hectares of tidal flats annually. Construction of a box caisson production base in South Hwanghae Province should be started next year.

The main task this year is to build the caisson

production bases and make other preparations, while at the same time walling off some tidal flats on an experimental basis to gain experience and obtain basic technical and economic data on the projects.

At present, we have no accurate data for calculation of the project, so there is no knowing whether the labour, materials and equipment needed for the reclamation have been correctly calculated. Ten or twenty thousand hectares should be reclaimed this year for the purpose of experimentation to make accurate technical and economic calculation for the reclamation.

The technical and economic calculation of the layout of the reclaimed land should also be made accurately to obtain workable norms. The rice fields of the June 3 Cooperative Farm were reclaimed little by little many years ago, so the data obtained at that time cannot serve as the standard for the layout of the tidal flats to be reclaimed. The General Bureau of Tidal Flat Reclamation must lay out the tidal flats that have already been walled off, obtaining standards such as the man-days and time needed for laying out one hectare and the amount and items of equipment and materials for laying out 1 000 hectares. Only then shall we be able to calculate accurately the necessary manpower and materials for the project and produce equipment on a planned basis.

Tidal-flat reclamation in our country is a long-term project that has to be carried out for ten or 15 years from now. Therefore the officials in charge of tidal-flat reclamation should not be transferred to other jobs.

We must ensure the production and supply of materials

and equipment needed for the reclamation project.

The Administration Council must ensure a timely supply of cement for the tidal-flat reclamation. It must also ensure the necessary supplies of steel and equipment in a responsible manner. Ditch excavators for the layout of walled-off land should be produced by the Ragwon Machine Complex, and the production of graders and compacting equipment should also be organized. Measures to build tugboats for floating box caissons should be taken. Manpower will pose no major problem, because outer embankments are to be constructed by the People's Army.

I agree to the suggestion that the Kumsong tidal flat, after reclamation, be made into rice fields instead of salt fields.

The People's Army should not recall the soldiers who are working on the ditch-digging project in South Hwanghae Province.

The people in Ryanggang Province are now reclaiming 16 000 hectares of new land without giving publicity to the project. The Administration Council must ensure the supply of necessary equipment and assist them well.

In addition to enlarging the area of farmland through a large-scale tidal-flat reclamation, we must work hard to increase the per-hectare grain yields of the existing farmland by making good use of it.

Per-hectare grain yields in our country have increased considerably, but we cannot say that the yields are very high. If we apply scientific and technological farming methods, we shall be able to increase the per-hectare yields by far and produce 12 million tons of cereals on the

existing farmland. If we produce 12 million tons, our people will be fairly well-off, although we may not solve the food problem completely. Under present circumstances we can manage with 10 million tons of cereals.

If we produce 10 to 12 million tons of cereals annually, we can have enough food grain and a sizable amount to spare, which can be fed to livestock and poultry to produce meat, eggs and milk. Then our people will be supplied with rice, meat, eggs and milk. That was why we set the target of producing 10 to 12 million tons of cereals annually a long time ago.

It is not very difficult to produce 12 million tons of cereals annually. At a moderate estimate of 1.5 million hectares of our farmland suitable for cereal crops, an average per-hectare yield of eight tons will make up 12 million tons. We must, therefore, work hard to make the best use of the farmland and increase the per-hectare yield to eight tons.

In order to boost the per-hectare yield of the farmland, we must first realign the land properly and remove rice field dikes and ridges between nonpaddy fields.

There are many small rice fields in our country, and the dikes occupy no small area. If these dikes and ridges are removed, more rice and maize plants can be grown there to increase the per-hectare yields. The soldiers of a People's Army unit stationed in a mountain valley cultivate small plots of land and produce vegetables and meat to meet their own needs. They have even blown up rocks in the farmland to grow crops there. The people in the agricultural sector must realign their farmland to reduce the area occupied by

dikes and ridges. The small rice fields where it is difficult to remove the dikes should be realigned to grow maize or sorghum.

To increase crop yields, we must also apply sprinkler irrigation to find a complete solution to the water problem.

The most important factor in maize farming is to water the crop sufficiently. According to scientific and technological information, the maize yield drops by ten per cent if maize leaves wither even for a single day owing to a shortage of moisture in the tasselling and earing season.

The secret of maize farming lies in ensuring irrigation, fertilizer and the seeds of the first filial generation. This is the conclusion I reached from my experimental fields while I was directing agriculture in person. Growing healthy seedlings and ensuring sufficient irrigation and fertilizer are important in rice farming. Likewise, planting good seeds of the first filial generation and supplying sufficient water and fertilizer are essential for maize farming. If these things are done, eight to nine and even ten tons of maize can be produced per hectare.

On Farm No. 7 they produce eight to nine tons of maize per hectare every year by using sprinkler irrigation and carpeting the arid land with sludge—land once said to be unfit for farming. With double cropping the maize yield drops by one ton per hectare, but 100 tons of vegetables are produced in addition.

In view of the importance of irrigation in maize farming, I have taken every opportunity to emphasize the need to introduce sprinkler irrigation in nonpaddy field farming on a large scale and saw to it that the matter was

discussed at a meeting and decisions were adopted. But the decisions are not implemented properly. On the way back from my recent inspection of Onchon and Sangwon counties, I could not see many places where the sprinkler system was being introduced. Even the sprinklers installed on some farms were not working as they should, because hoses or nozzles were unavailable. When I asked the officials concerned why the sprinkler system was not established, they answered it was because the State Planning Commission did not plan the work. Of course, the State Planning Commission is to blame for the neglect of planning, but they should not depend solely on the state for introduction of the sprinkler system. The provinces should produce hoses, plastic pipes and nozzles on their own. If the senior officials of the provinces get down to work with determination, the provinces will be fully able to set up sprinkler systems for nonpaddy fields through their own efforts.

In our country the weather is dry, especially in spring, so good irrigation is very important. It rained twice in May this year. That was very good. A short time ago a white magpie appeared, and I wondered if it had brought a blessing with it. The bird built a nest on a tree near Kumsusan Assembly Hall. I had the magpie videotaped, photographed and published in the newspaper. I asked scholars for information about white magpies. They said that, according to historical records, a white magpie had appeared in Jolla Province during the reign of King Sejo 500-odd years ago. At that time the appearance of the bird was regarded as a greatly auspicious event and was the

topic throughout the country. A white magpie has appeared again in our country after an interval of 500-odd years.

The problem of water is more serious in South Hwanghae Province than in other provinces, so the province must work hard to resolve this problem.

South Hwanghae Province is favoured with a mild climate and a wide plain, the Yonbaek Plain. The Honam, Yoltusamcholli, Jaeryong, and Yonbaek plains are the largest plains in our country. The per-hectare rice yields in the Yoltusamcholli and Jaeryong Plains are eight to nine tons, but the yield in the Yonbaek Plain is lower.

Agricultural scientists and senior officials of the rural economy ascribe the low yield in the Yonbaek Plain to a strain of rice not suited to the characteristics of the area, but that is not true. Of course, there is no doubt that a better rice strain suited to the climatic and soil conditions of the plain will yield a better harvest, but the Yonbaek Plain is not far from the Jaeryong Plain, nor is there any great difference in weather conditions between them. The basic cause of the low rice yield in the Yonbaek Plain is the shortage of irrigation.

In our country rice plants send forth branch stems and ears roughly in June and July. A marked difference in the daylight and night temperatures of the water in rice fields in this season is favourable for the branching of rice plant stems and their growth. The weather in that plain is hot, so that the temperature, which has risen in the daytime, does not drop markedly at night. In order to lower the temperature, the heated water should be replaced with cool water. Rice plants remaining in the heated water through

the night can be likened to a man sleeping under a cotton-wool quilt through a sultry midsummer night. In South Hwanghae Province, however, the water of rice fields cannot be replaced regularly because of the shortage of irrigation water. Although there are a few large reservoirs, such as Lake Kuam, crop fields are not sufficiently irrigated, because their water sources are small. In Mundok and Sukchon Counties, which are located in the Yoltusamcholli Plain, the water temperature of rice fields is regulated by sufficient irrigation to suit the plant growth, so the rice yield is high. If irrigation in the Yonbaek Plain is as liberal as in the Yoltusamcholli Plain, the per-hectare rice yield can be increased by approximately three tons.

Rice farming depends, after all, on irrigation. In order to raise the rice yield in South Hwanghae Province, officials must take decisive measures to solve the water problem. The province has been unable to solve the water problem so far because of the small water sources. However, it can solve this problem by channelling water from the Taedong River now that the West Sea Barrage has been constructed. The Taedong River is now brimming with water. On my trip to the West Sea Barrage a few days ago, I saw the canal running towards the Kwangryang Bay. The water was flowing like a large river, and the sight was spectacular.

South Hwanghae Province must carry out the irrigation project to channel the water from the Taedong River to their crop fields, even though they have to suspend large-scale tidal-flat reclamation. The province must see that the irrigation project now undertaken by soldiers is by all means finished within this year.

Fertilizers must be applied sufficiently to increase the yields of cereal crops.

When irrigation is sufficient, the yields of crops increase in proportion to the amount of fertilizer applied to the crops. This year, however, phosphorous fertilizer was not supplied as planned, and ploughing was done without spreading the necessary amount of fertilizer. We must see that phosphorous fertilizer is supplied even now, so that as much as possible can be applied. A few persons' effort cannot ensure success in agriculture. The whole country must work hard to ensure the timely production and supply of farming materials.

A delegation of our Party on a recent visit to a European socialist country known to be successful in agriculture inspected some cooperative farms in that country. Although only 40 to 60 per cent of their farmland was under irrigation, they were producing six to seven tons of maize and wheat per hectare by applying nearly one ton of nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizers each per hectare, the delegation said.

If we are to grow rich crops and completely solve the food problem, we must sharply increase investment in agriculture, and officials of the Party, state and economic establishments must work like masters, paying close attention to agriculture.

The production goal we have set of 15 million tons of cereals is not the brainchild of anyone devoid of calculation. From my experience gained while directing agriculture myself since 1973 and from a scientific calculation, I have set the goal of 15 million tons. If we

cultivate the existing farmland intensively and carefully and produce 12 million tons of cereals and augment the amount by 3 million tons through the reclamation of tidal flats, the total will be 15 million tons.

This session of the Central People's Committee is attended by Vice-Presidents, the Premier, vice-premiers, the chief secretaries of the provincial Party committees, the chairmen of the provincial administration and economic guidance committees and other senior officials of the Party, state and economic organizations. Success in achieving the goal of 15 million tons of cereals through assiduous farming and in providing the people with sufficient food depends on how hard the officials attending this meeting work to carry out the tasks in support of the Party's line and policy. The officials must always use their heads to carry out the Party's line and policy to the letter, manage the national economy successfully and provide sufficient food for the people.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle we had to rack our brains to solve the difficult food problem. Once, on a march in command of my unit from Changbai County towards Fusong and Autu, we camped in a forest. I looked around the surrounding area and it occurred to me that the place was fit for pumpkin growth, so I had the pumpkin seeds we had been carrying with us planted there. One of my orderlies asked me when we would ever come back to pick the pumpkins. I said we might not have a chance to eat the pumpkins, but one of our passing small units or messengers might happen to pick them. I was right. Later, a messenger who came to us said that on his way he had

picked, boiled and eaten some of the pumpkins we had planted at the camping site.

Whenever there was a possibility of our food stock running short during the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists, I used to get the stock taken and prescribe the rations for every meal. Under these circumstances we had to mix a lot of edible herbs and grass roots with our food, but we avoided starving. We also used to raid the Japanese “punitive” troops’ camps or towns to capture food supplies before our food stock ran out. No matter what the difficulty we never starved the men, so the guerrillas wished to be with the unit directly under my headquarters.

Comrade O Jung Hup, regimental commander, and Comrade Choe Hyon managed their units meticulously during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and kept their men from starving. Comrade O Jung Hup in particular managed his unit so carefully by calculating everything in detail that his unit never ran out of food and even contributed a lot of food to my headquarters.

The senior officials of the Party, state and economic organizations must, following the examples of the commanders of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, do everything like masters and manage the nation’s economic life meticulously. Especially the chief secretaries of the provincial Party committees, the chairmen of the provincial administration and economic guidance committees and the chairmen of the rural economy committees of the provinces must work with a creative attitude as befits masters.

The chief secretary of the provincial Party committee is concurrently the chairman of the provincial people's committee, and as such he assumes the responsibility for provincial work and exercises Party and government leadership. The chief secretaries of the provincial Party committees are equivalent to the regimental commanders during the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Depending on how they work, all the provincial work can be successful or not, and the provincial people can be well fed and well-off or not. However, the chief secretaries of the provincial Party committees and other senior officials at the provincial level are not making strenuous efforts to implement Party policy.

They are not concerned over agriculture. How indifferent they are to agriculture can be illustrated by the single fact that the chairman of a provincial administration and economic guidance committee is ignorant of the number of hectares planted to maize in his province and the per-hectare maize yield last year. Because the senior officials of the provinces do not pay attention to agriculture, agricultural work cannot be successful.

The most important quality a revolutionary must acquire is the spirit to work for the revolution, the Party, the working class and his fellow people. The senior officials of the Party, state and economic organizations must always bear in mind that they are representatives of the Party members and representatives of the people and that they are duty bound to serve their fellow Party members and other people. They must work with this consciousness. If they work in this manner, they will be wakeful even in their

beds and find a lot of things they have to do. They must struggle with all devotion for the Party and the revolution, for the working class and the people by displaying intense loyalty to them.

To proceed, I shall dwell upon aquaculture.

Aquaculture, like tidal-flat reclamation, is a worthwhile struggle to harness the sea. If we conduct aquaculture on a large scale, we can improve the people's diet and provide them with health and longevity.

We have greatly emphasized the importance of aquaculture in the past and have given each province an aquacultural assignment, but no province has implemented its assignment properly. Assignments should not be given indiscriminately. Only those provinces with real possibilities to do it and the People's Army should be given assignments.

North Hamgyong, South Hamgyong, Kangwon, North Hwanghae and South Hwanghae Provinces have the possibilities. North and South Hamgyong Provinces should each create 10 000 hectares of aquacultural farms, Kangwon Province 2 000 hectares, South Hwanghae Province 3 000 hectares, North Hwanghae Province 1 000 hectares and the People's Army 5 000 hectares—31 000 hectares in all. If the People's Army can create 10 000 hectares rather than 5 000 hectares, it will be good. At this meeting we should decide in principle to create 31 000 hectares of aquacultural farms and implement the decision.

When we have walled off the sea on tidal flats, we may be able to conduct some aquaculture on the West Sea, but we shall have to wait until then to be more definite. Under

present circumstances it is difficult to supply materials for large-scale aquaculture.

Since it has many factories, South Hamgyong Province will be able to carry out its aquacultural assignment. Kangwon Province will also be able to fulfil its assignment, because it has some industrial foundations. It would be better if South Hwanghae Province created approximately 5 000 hectares of saltwater farms, but more than 3 000 hectares will be difficult, because its industrial foundation is weak.

We must work hard to create 31 000 hectares of saltwater farms by 1992.

I shall greet my 80th birthday in 1992. You comrades should develop saltwater farming successfully, anticipating my 80th birthday, to make it a great treat for the people. Nothing could make me happier than providing the people with a rich life.

All the senior officials must pay close attention to aquaculture.

Making good rafts is important for creating saltwater farms.

Small rafts are not buoyant enough, nor can they withstand waves. While inspecting a small saltwater farm on the East Sea last year, I thought it necessary to produce large drum-shaped iron rafts. Large sheet-iron rafts pose a problem of ropes to connect them. Wire ropes or vinalon ropes will serve the purpose. Wire ropes will be more durable than vinalon ropes. Seeding ropes can be made with thick straw, hemp fibre or the skin of lime tree, since they will be discarded after a year. If large sheet-iron rafts

are floated around a saltwater farm, the interior rafts, though small, will not drift away with the waves.

Several days ago I gave the chairman of the Fisheries Commission an assignment to make an experimental saltwater farm of approximately ten hectares, using large sheet-iron rafts, in South Hamgyong Province. I intend to send the Premier of the Administration Council to inspect the farm or else I myself will inspect it and give a demonstration to popularize the method. If we tell the people to create saltwater farms without showing them how to make them, the work will not be successful.

A large amount of steel will be needed to make the rafts for aquaculture, so we must make an investment. Nothing will succeed without investment.

The major task of aquaculture is to farm kelp and mussels.

Careful calculation is needed to determine the areas of kelp farms and mussel farms in creating 31 000 hectares of aquacultural farms. If we develop 15 000 hectares of kelp farms and as many mussel farms, we shall produce 1.5 million tons of kelp at an estimated 100-ton-per-hectare yield and as many mussels at the same per-hectare yield.

We are now exporting kelp to the Soviet Union at 200 roubles a ton. If we produce 100 tons of kelp per hectare, it means earning 20 000 roubles. If we export processed kelp, we can earn more foreign currency. If we produce large quantities of kelp and export it to the Soviet Union in exchange for sardine oil or sunflower-seed oil, we shall be able to solve the oil and other problems. It will also be good to export kelp in exchange for maize.

However, we must not think of only earning foreign currency by developing saltwater farming. We are going to develop aquaculture on a large scale, essentially to provide our people with better food, although it is necessary to earn foreign currency.

Kelp and mussels are very good for people's health. Kelp can be eaten raw, processed into biscuits, or powdered.

In one country kelp is said to have been defined as an essential item in the diet, with daily doses for children and adults prescribed in grammes. Because kelp is congenial to health, people in that country eat kelp by processing it into biscuits and various other kinds of food. It contains iodine and is also liked by the Soviet people. As we are not producing large quantities of kelp, we do not define daily doses for people. When we produce it in large quantities in the future, we shall prescribe obligatory daily doses for people.

On this occasion the Administration Council has calculated to create 10 000 hectares of mussel farms out of the 31 000 hectares and to make the rest into kelp farms. A further study should be made to see if it is really necessary to create so large an area of kelp farms. We have not yet established nutritional norms of daily doses for a person, so we cannot make a reasonable estimate of domestic demands for kelp, nor are we sure of the possibility of exporting large quantities on a regular basis. We are exporting some kelp to the Soviet Union, but if they do not import it in large quantities in the future, there will be no market for it. We cannot tell the people to consume an

unreasonably large amount simply because it is good for health. Therefore, the area of kelp farms should be decided after prudent calculation of domestic and foreign demands.

In my opinion it would be preferable to plan a wider area of mussel farms, though it may need more materials. The more mussels we produce, the better.

The People's Army should be allowed to consume its own saltwater farm products.

Next, about fish farming.

Fish farming is also an important matter relating to the people's livelihood. If we succeed in fish farming, we can supply a lot of fish to the people.

We have favourable conditions for the development of fish farming. There are many reservoirs, lakes, and rivers in our country, and we have a considerable number of fish culturists. There is no pollution in our country, and rivers are suitable for fish farming. Sailing up the Taedong River as far as the Songchon Barrage Reservoir recently, I found that there were a lot of shellfish in the river. That is a good omen. It means that the river is free from pollution and proves that our natural environment is well protected through strict observance of the law on environmental protection. If we make good use of the given conditions and possibilities, we shall be perfectly able to succeed in fish culture. At present, however, fish farming is not flourishing. Officials in charge of fish culture still have no established idea about the measures to develop fish farming.

Chinese are good at fish farming. On a visit to China in 1958 Premier Zhou Enlai and I toured local areas. On our

way back we flew over Jiangsu Province, his native province. Looking down from the plane, I saw many water pools. I asked the Premier what all those pools were for. He said that they were fish ponds and that in his home village every household had a sizable fish-breeding pond. The people of Jiangsu Province, he said, had pigsties by their fish ponds and the discharges from the pigsties were treated microbiologically to be fed to their fish. They grew different kinds of fish at three different levels of depth in their ponds. Chinese call Jiangsu Province and Zhejiang Province lands of fish and rice. In the past a Chinese source said that fish farming was also successful in Hubei and Hunan provinces, and that they were producing a lot of fish.

On return from my China visit I made sure that cooperative farms bred fish widely in ponds and water pools. The fish farm of the Thaegam Cooperative Farm was made in those days. The fish farm used to produce a considerable amount of fish and supply them to the cooperative farm members. Nowadays, however, the fish farm does not seem to be thriving, because the senior officials of Pyongyang are not guiding and controlling fish farming properly.

The Chairman of the Pyongyang City Administration and Economic Guidance Committee was developed under our systematic education, but he is not working in a responsible manner. I became acquainted with him through the good offices of Comrade Choe Jae Ha, the then Minister of Construction. Comrade Choe Jae Ha was a fine man with plenty of guts and ability to develop work. I got

to know him immediately after liberation. He came from the working class, so I gave him good education and promoted him to Construction Minister. During postwar reconstruction he struggled devotedly to implement the Party's policy on the introduction of mechanization and prefabrication in construction by brushing aside the obstructionist schemes of the anti-Party factionalists who had wormed their way into the construction industry. The Chairman of the Pyongyang City Administration and Economic Guidance Committee also came from the working class, and as such he should work hard by displaying loyalty to the revolution, Party, working class and people, but he is not implementing Party policy as he should.

On the way back from a visit to Sangwon County I could see no pumpkins growing in vacant lots, no signs of strenuous efforts to develop economic life. Soldiers of the People's Army plant a lot of pumpkins at the foot of mountains and by roadsides, but in Pyongyang no pumpkin is planted, although there are many vacant lots in the city.

To provide grapes for Pyongyang people, I gave an assignment to the senior officials of Pyongyang a long time ago to create approximately 500 hectares of vineyards with imported grape plants in Sangwon County. However, the assignment has not yet been implemented. It is not that there is no land fit for grape cultivation. If riverbanks are planted to grapes, the area will amount to thousands of, not 500, hectares. Our people cannot be well-off unless officials work assiduously.

The chief of the Fish Farming General Bureau is not working in good faith either.

Fish-culture organizations are not farming fish so well as the People's Army. A People's Army unit has created fish farms in many places and is growing a lot of crucian carp, carp, eel and rainbow trout.

Things are so deplorable that it is even difficult to decide how we should develop fish farming. Because there are no basic economic and technological data on fish farming, it is difficult to give fish production quotas. The officials concerned must make a detailed field investigation, discuss the matter collectively, determine basic economic and technological data and propose the measures to improve fish farming.

Fish farmers must breed a lot of highly productive fish, ones of which they are sure and certain. Low productive fish cannot contribute greatly to the people's diet.

Rainbow trout should be raised in large quantities.

This fish can be bred by artificial incubation. Its breeding requires keeping the water temperature suitable for its growth. Grey mullet grows well without being much affected by water temperature, but rainbow trout grows well only in the water of 10 to 18⁰C. They cannot live in the water of 20⁰C or higher. A People's Army unit made a few reservoirs about three metres in depth in Onchon County, South Phyongan Province, last year and started breeding rainbow trout and grey mullet after flooding the reservoirs with saltwater. Recently I visited there and found that the grey mullet had multiplied and were growing well, but nearly all the rainbow trout were dead, apparently

because the temperature of the water in the shallow reservoirs was too high. This fish does not thrive in too cold water. Rainbow trout are now grown in Ryanggang Province. The water temperature of some rivers in this province does not rise above 6⁰C even in midsummer. According to fish culturists, char like such cold water, but not rainbow trout.

Our country does not have many rivers in which the water remains between 10 and 18⁰C, so it seems difficult to breed rainbow trout widely in rivers. Trout or salmon, when put into water, swim to the sea and then back upstream, but there is no information that rainbow trout do the same. Travelling the area around the Tuman River during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, I saw trout and salmon coming up as far as the Hongqihe, a tributary of the Tuman River, to spawn. I think it advisable to breed rainbow trout in the sea on an experimental basis.

We must breed eels and grey mullet on a large scale. Some people are now catching even young eels to export to earn foreign currency, but doing such a thing to earn a few foreign pence is a criminal offence. The practice of catching young eels to earn foreign currency must be prohibited, and any recurrence of such instances must be dealt with by law.

It is said that the Kwangryang Bay is teeming with young eels. If we enclose the opening of the bay and prevent eels from escaping, we can farm eels there. When reclaiming tidal flats in South Phyongan Province, we must see that fish farms of about 20 hectares each are laid out between the tidal flats to breed grey mullet in large

quantities for the provincial and Pyongyang people. South Phyongan Province should develop fish farms on its own and breed grey mullet on a large scale.

Crucian carp and loaches should also be farmed on a large scale. This can be done without making separate fish farms if we make use of water pools. In our country with limited farmland we cannot afford to create fish farms at the expense of farmland, but it is not bad to breed crucian carp and loaches by turning land unfit for cereal crop cultivation into fish farms.

Rivers and lakes are not teeming with fish. We must hatch large numbers of young fish and put them into the rivers and lakes.

Sweetfish should be bred in the Chongchon River in large quantities. Sweetfish live in this river, swimming up and downstream. This fish spawns near Tohwa-ri, Kaechon County, South Phyongan Province, and the young ones flow into the sea, where they pass the winter, then swim back up the river the next spring. So we intend to make the stream below Kujang a sweetfish reserve and not build a barrage there.

To develop fish farming, we must find a solution to the problem of fish feed. It would be a good idea to use livestock discharges as fish feed by treating them microbiologically.

We must protect fish resources carefully. Fish resources are an important wealth of our nation. By careful protection and propagation we must see that these resources are effectively used for improving the people's standard of living.

Preventing river pollution is important in the conservation of fish resources. Factories and other enterprises must not discharge pollutants into rivers on any account. Especially Pyongyang and Nampho must refrain from polluting the Taedong River.

Another major factor in the conservation of fish resources is to prevent catching fish at random.

The practices of angling fish by snatching them with unbaited hooks and injuring escaping ones or of netting them at random persist. Because fish were caught with nets at random in the reservoirs, which were teeming with fish, they are now said to be depleted of fish. We must strictly prohibit and control robber-like angling or netting in large rivers and lakes.

Netting may be allowed in waters between the West Sea Barrage and Mirim Barrage. However, random netting must not be permitted. The Fish Farming General Bureau should organize a fishing enterprise and let it catch fish with nets and supply fish to the grey-mullet soup restaurants and fresh-fish soup restaurants in Pyongyang, Nampho and Songnim. The Administration Council should define the size of the meshes of the nets for the enterprise and give it fish production quotas.

Random angling in big rivers must not be permitted.

People keen on angling should be encouraged to join an anglers' association and made to pay regular dues to the association. Since young fish are grown at state expense and released into rivers, it is not bad for association members to pay dues for the fish they catch.

In a foreign country, too, the anglers pay dues. When I

was on a tour of a country in Europe in 1956, I paid a visit on a Sunday to a valley that in ancient times was the fish and game preserve for the king of the country. The river flowing through the valley was teeming with rainbow trout. The Prime Minister, who accompanied me at that time, said that young trout were hatched and grown with feed in an incubation farm for some time before they were released into the river, and that the fish grew well by eating worms dropping from the trees on the riverbanks as well as worms living in the water. He said that in his country only members of the anglers' association were allowed to fish and that the dues paid by the members were spent on wages for the workers of the fish farm and on feed for young fish.

A socialist society needs explicit regulations for any field of activity. Nothing can be successful unless it is guided by regulations. Regulations on fish farming should be made and issued in the name of the Administration Council. The regulations should cover everything relating to fish farming, including the conservation of fish resources, the minimum sizes of fish permitted to be angled by the anglers' association members, and the amount of the dues they should pay.

Fish farming should be conducted for one to two years in the direction discussed at this meeting, then this work should be discussed again by drawing on the experience gained in this period and decisions adopted.

Next, on the production of cocoons.

It is necessary to launch another vigorous mass campaign to increase cocoon production. There are a large number of housewives in mining villages. They have no

particular work to do. If they are provided with facilities for silkworm raising and are taught how to do it, they will be able to do this work with efficiency.

Tussah silkworms should be raised on a large scale.

Oak trees can be found almost anywhere in our country. This is the case even in Ryanggang Province except Mt Paektu and some highlands. Therefore, tussah silkworms can be raised in a big way in any province if effort is made. Tussah silkworm raising will benefit us greatly without a great labour outlay.

Dyed tussah worm silk does not differ much from the product of mulberry silkworms. Formerly, tussah worm silk was called *Shandong silk*, which means the silk produced in Shandong.

Tussah silkworms can be raised in plastic tents or in people's houses. All that is needed is to pick oak leaves and feed them to the silkworms in tents or in rooms. The people should be encouraged to raise tussah silkworms widely in their homes.

We should calculate carefully how many tussah silkworm cocoons can be produced in each province. If we raise tussah silkworms efficiently, we can produce tens of thousands of tons of cocoons.

In order to develop silkworm raising on a large scale, we must take measures to produce silkworm eggs in large quantities.

Although we intend to raise mulberry silkworms and tussah silkworms on a large scale, silkworm eggs are in short supply. North Phyongan Province is said to have been given a quota of only 1 500 tons of tussah silkworm cocoon

production this year, because not many silkworm eggs are available. Every province must expand silkworm egg production bases within this year and supply sufficient eggs from next year onwards. Then cocoon production will jump from next year.

The Administration Council must sum up the result of silkworm raising in autumn and make an accurate calculation of cocoon production goals for next year.

An item on cocoon production should be included in the decisions of this session of the Central People's Committee.

In conclusion, I shall touch on the need for all officials to adhere to our Party's line of three revolutions with a revolutionary conviction.

In building socialism and communism, our Party has consistently been implementing the line of ideological, technological and cultural revolutions. Its line of three revolutions is very intelligent, correct and valid.

I talk a great deal about our Party's line of three revolutions to foreign party and state leaders who come to visit our country.

In order to build communism, we must occupy both the ideological-political and material fortresses. For the construction of communism it will not do to occupy only the material fortress, leaving aside the ideological-political fortress, and vice versa. Without transforming the people, masters of society, along communist lines, it would be impossible to build communism, nor can we say that we have built communism no matter how ideologically and politically sound the people are unless they are provided with sufficient food and clothing.

Our Party has always given priority to the struggle to occupy the ideological-political fortress and has already achieved great success in this struggle. It is no exaggeration, in effect, to say that in our country we have nearly occupied the ideological fortress, the political fortress. In our country the entire Party is solidly united in ideology and purpose, all the people are rallied closely around the Party and the leader, and a single-hearted unity of the leader, the Party and the masses has been achieved. No other country or party in the world has attained such a strong unity and cohesion as we have. This is a great pride of our Party and our people.

However, we still have a long way to go to occupy the material fortress of communism. We must accelerate economic construction more vigorously to put into effect the communist principle—from each member of society according to his ability and to each according to his need.

We must carry out the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions in order to occupy the ideological-political and material fortresses of communism.

The ideological revolution is the struggle to arm all members of our society firmly with the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of our Party, and Party policy, its embodiment, so that they work and live in accordance with the communist slogan “One for all and all for one.” The ideological revolution is in no way aimed at opposing persons who retain outmoded ideas or ostracizing them. It is aimed essentially at educating and transforming people on communist lines and taking all of them to the communist society.

An important task in educating and transforming people is to ensure that all the people belong to an organization and lead a revolutionary life in the organization. This is a consistent policy our Party has pursued over the past several decades ever since its foundation.

In the days immediately after liberation there was a Young Communist League in our country that admitted only young people who espoused communism. This left no small number of young people outside the organization, and some of them formed a separate organization among themselves and were about to go astray, so we dissolved the Young Communist League, organized a Democratic Youth League and saw to it that all the democratic-minded young people were enlisted in this organization. As a result, we were able to rally all the young people into a single young people's organization and give them revolutionary education through their lives in the organization.

Today all our people belong to a particular organization and are leading an organizational life. Our preschoolers start a collective life in creches and kindergartens, children lead an organizational life in the Children's Union, and young people in the League of Socialist Working Youth. Workers lead their organizational life in trade unions, farmers in the Union of Agricultural Working People, women in the Women's Union, and Party members in the Party organization. In short, all the people, ranging from children to old people, in our country participate in organizational activities all their lives.

Our Party's policy on encouraging all the people to join an organization and lead an organizational life is absolutely

correct. Through this organizational life they are educated in our Party's revolutionary ideas and its policy and are inspired with the collectivist spirit of helping and leading one another forward on the principle of one for all and all for one.

In our country cadres are also educated under an established system. All our cadres attend study sessions and public lectures on Saturdays, participate in social labour on Fridays and obligatorily attend a one-month course every year at the Higher Party School, the University of National Economy or at other cadre training centres.

In our country all the people are educated and transformed by the method of one teaching ten, ten teaching a hundred, a hundred a thousand, and a thousand ten thousand, and the work of transforming people has become the concern of the masses themselves. As I always say, it would be impossible to build communism by the efforts of several qualified persons; we must take all the people as far as to the communist society.

Today in our country the unity of the Party and the people has attained a very high level and the whole country has become a large revolutionary family where all its members live in harmony, helping and leading each other forward. We owe this success to the ideological revolution, to which our Party has devoted great efforts. We must, of course, develop the ideological revolution in greater depth and on a fuller scale in future, but the present high level we have attained in ideological education means a great victory for us.

Some people now measure the level of social

development by the number of television sets, refrigerators and other material conditions available to the people, not preferentially by how solidly the people are united and how healthy they are ideologically and culturally. They are wrong. Television sets and refrigerators can be produced in factories, but the problem of equipping people with communist ideology and uniting them cannot easily be solved in a day or two.

In some socialist countries university students are now demonstrating against their governments, creating social confusion. This is the consequence of the neglect of ideological revolution in favour of one-sided emphasis on material production.

We must carry out the technological and cultural revolutions, along with the ideological revolution, in order to build socialism and communism.

Liberating the people from their exploitation by landowners and capitalists and from imperialist oppression is not the only revolution. Relieving the working people from difficult and toilsome labour is also a revolution. This is by no means an easy undertaking.

In order to free the workers completely from exhausting labour, we must mechanize production processes and introduce automation, robots and flexible manufacturing. We must relieve not only industrial workers but farmers from backbreaking work. To free farmers from difficult work, we must carry out the technological revolution and complete irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemical operations in agriculture and step up working-class guidance to the peasantry, industrial

assistance to agriculture and urban support for rural communities, as clarified in the theses on the socialist rural question. When the tasks of the technological revolution set out in the theses are carried out, farmers will be able to work with ease and introduce the eight-hour workday.

As matters now stand, our farmers have to do difficult work in rice farming by transplanting rice seedlings, because we have limited farmland. Direct sowing of rice results in a 500 kg lower yield per hectare than the yield of transplanted rice crop. This means losing a total of 300 000 tons if we estimate the total area of our rice fields at 600 000 hectares. In our country with limited farmland, losing 300 000 tons of rice is not a simple problem. That is why we have to do the difficult work of transplanting rice seedlings in order not to lose 300 000 tons. In future when we have reclaimed a large area of tidal flats to enlarge farmland and obtained good rice strains by improving the seeds, we shall be able to dispense with the difficult work of transplanting seedlings as we do now. Then we shall be producing large quantities of rice while working with ease, airplanes sowing seeds, spraying fertilizers, insecticides and herbicides and combine harvesters reaping the crops.

The cultural revolution is a struggle to eliminate cultural backwardness handed down from the old society and create a socialist, communist culture. The ultimate goal of the cultural revolution is to develop all members of society into intellectuals. It is closely interrelated with the ideological and technological revolutions. Success in the cultural revolution contributes to success in the ideological and technological revolutions.

If we adhere to and carry out our Party's line of the three revolutions, we can build socialism and communism with success.

Our officials must take great pride and self-confidence in the absolute correctness of the line of three revolutions our Party maintains in building socialism and communism; they must not cast curious glances at foreign policies.

We have corrected in good time everything that needed to be corrected in the course of building socialism. We elucidated the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method a long time ago. Through the struggle to implement them we have established the best work system and work method that can meet the intrinsic requirements of socialist society. That is why there is nothing that should be reformed or restructured now.

In comparison with the successful ideological revolution, the technological revolution is lagging behind a little. For this reason, we have not yet found satisfactory solutions to the food and clothing problems for the people, but these are not very difficult problems to solve. The food problem can be resolved if we produce large quantities of tractors and other modern farm machinery for the rural communities, realign farmland properly to admit mechanization and finish nonpaddy field irrigation. When we complete construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, now under way, we can solve the clothing problem as well. This factory will turn out vinalon and vinyl chloride, so we shall be able to produce cloth, shoes and various other consumer goods in large quantities.

The 14th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central

Committee has adopted decisions to push ahead with the technological revolution. Therefore, if the officials organize the implementation of these decisions with efficiency and ensure the mass production of numerically controlled lathes, machining centres and other modern machine tools, no major problems will arise in effecting the comprehensive mechanization of production processes, a widespread introduction of robots and the establishment of flexible manufacturing systems.

A shortage of electric power is now a problem retarding the development of the national economy. Because of short power supply the metal industry is not producing the planned amount of steel this year. As there was not much rainfall last year, hydroelectric power stations are not producing electricity as they should. However, we shall be fully able to solve the power problem if we increase power output by concentrating efforts on thermal power stations and by producing 75-ton boilers and constructing another thermal power station.

The solution of the problem depends on how the senior officials struggle to carry out the tasks of economic construction. All the officials must work hard to carry out the Party's line and policy by displaying a strong revolutionary spirit.

The situation in our country is now developing in favour of national reunification.

If we build socialism with greater success and produce plenty of food and consumer goods, it will have greater influence upon the fighting south Korean students and other people and we can reunify the country sooner.

The pro-Japanese group, comprador capitalists, landowners and the rabid reactionaries who committed atrocities in the north and fled to south Korea during the Fatherland Liberation War constituted the main forces opposed to national reunification in the past. Most of them have grown old and died. The younger people now growing up in south Korea are not hostile to our Republic. As reported by the south Korean mass media, south Korean students are studying our Juche idea, propagating it widely and demanding the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea. The students and other south Korean people are now coming out in support of our Party's policy on reunifying the country by the establishment of the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo. The Reverend Mun Ik Hwan's recent visit to Pyongyang from south Korea proves the fact.

In my talk with him I said that I liked his statement that democracy meant reunification and reunification meant democracy. Then he said that independence should be added to the slogan of democracy-reunification. So I told him that he was right, that independence meant anti-US independence, democracy signified anti-fascist democracy, and reunification implied peaceful reunification, and that independence, democracy and reunification were identical with our ideas.

The south Korean authorities arrested and imprisoned the Reverend Mun Ik Hwan on his return from his visit to Pyongyang, but they will be unable to keep him in custody for long. The broad sections of the south Korean population are now protesting that his visit to north Korea was in no

way a crime and demanding his immediate release.

Many south Koreans are now hoping to visit Pyongyang. South Korean students and other young people are fighting to participate in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Pyongyang. When they come to the festival, we should show them the revolutionary battle sites in Ryanggang Province. If we show them the secret camp in Mt Paektu and the trees on which slogans are written, they will clearly understand that Mt Paektu is the sacred cradleland of the Korean revolution.

If the south Korean students and other people visit and see our Republic, they will support us.

On his recent visit the Reverend Mun Ik Hwan asked me if north Korea might be a satellite of the Soviet Union or China, so I said we would never become a satellite of any country, that he should not worry, because we were firmly maintaining independence, that I was anxious about south Korea, and that he should fight to prevent south Korea from becoming a satellite of the United States and Japan.

As in the past so in the future we must firmly maintain an independent position in the revolution and construction and build socialism and communism in our own way.

All our officials must have an unshakable faith in our Party's line and policy. They must not crane their necks to see the foreign policies of reform and restructuring and must guard against being contaminated by them. We must, in the future, too, adhere to the line of the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions.

KIM IL SUNG
WE SHOULD WORK
FOR THE PEOPLE

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