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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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*Index*

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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT



조선민주주의인민공화국  
중앙선거관리위원회  
1955년 11월

25일  
공요일  
제323호 (3182)  
안

- △ 공화국 헌법 제12조 제2항의 규정에 따라 실시되는 선거의 후보자를 추천하고 그 선거권을 행사하는 자격을 가진 자는 선거권자로서 추천할 수 있다.
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# 선거력 선에서

출진속도를 제고

매개당원들은 결산 선거 회의에 주안담게 참가하자

## 세멘트 벽돌기와 맞스레트 생산 계획 수행에 관한 보도

선진기업소	계획생산량(%)	현실생산량(%)	비율(%)
1. 배천	110	108	98
2. 내성	46	45	98
3. 개령	42	41	98
4. 신천	40	39	98
5. 함흥	37	36	98
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아나쓰 안추비교안 돌지

지방 부채제상도 기관결

기계공업 부문의 건설공사

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NORTH KOREAN PRESS TRANSLATION

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1. MUNPYŎNG SMELTER WORKERS APPEAL TO ALL REFINERY WORKERS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION COMPETITION

The workers of the Munpyŏng Smelter held a meeting on 29 January 1956, and discussed and established increased-production quotas, responding to the appeal of all laborers of the city of Pyŏngyang to meet the Third All-Party Conference of the Korean Labor Party with prominent labor achievements.

Comrade SONG Tae-chun, Chairman of the Junior Group Committee of the Refinery Trade Union reported before the Meeting. CHU Che-pang, refiner, PANG Han-ho, rolling worker, and engineer PAK Chŏng-ŭn, in charge of the Youth Plant, and many other participants spoke.

They, in their resolution adopted at the meeting reaffirmed to accomplish their three years' basic production quota 145 days ahead of schedule on each index, to accomplish their annual quota 28 days ahead of schedule, and to exceed the quota by 6.2 percent by the end of this year.

They also reaffirmed to carry on a one-percent economization movement in various fields and to reduce cost by saving more than 39,430,000 Wŏn in production and 2,400,000 Wŏn in construction.

The task of mechanizing manual jobs in various fields by active and creative contrivances was also included in their duty. They set a plan to transfer more than 150 laborers to direct production posts by mechanizing or reforming a total of 10 irrational operation processes, by the third quarter.

They also, at the meeting, adopted, in the name of all participants, an appeal urging all the laborers, technicians and clerical workers in refinery, to join in increased-production competition in order to gloriously carry out the annual production quota of 1956. (Nodong Sinmun, 3 February 1956)

2. CREW OF TRAWLER NO. 29 OF COMRADE YUN CHI-SU FISHING STATION MEET

The crew of Trawler No. 29, with Labor Hero KIM Yong-chŏl as their Captain, of the Comrade YUN Ch'i-su Fishing Station recently had a meeting. They established their increased-production competition quota responding to the appeal of the meeting of all laborers of the city of Pyŏngyang in order to meet the Third All-Party Session of the Korean Labor Party with prominent labor achievements.

They, at the meeting, unanimously adopted a resolution to gloriously accomplish the plan of 1956.

They also unanimously adopted a resolution including the increased production competition quota to accomplish the fishing quota of the first quarter, exceeding Alaska pollack by 224 percent, miscellaneous fish by 23 percent, flounder by 10 percent, and 128 percent in general.

It was pointed out in their resolution to accomplish their quota without accident during the first quarter; to eliminate the damage and loss of equipment; to thoroughly specialize labor down to the minutest field of work on the ship and repair and inspect the ship with responsibility 30 minutes prior to the entry to and departure from the port in order to increase the number of fishing trips by 9 percent; to drastically correct the passive way of fishing; to prolong the fishing period; to increase the frequency of casting nets; and to systematically execute searching of fish shoals.

The resolution also includes some measures to be taken to improve the techniques and ability of the crew

The measures specifically specifies that, during the first quarter, captain KIM Yong-chŏl is to teach YI Yong-ho how to read charts, and "roller" worker KIM Chung-pok to teach "roller" work to SIM Kyŏng-chun and thus to make him a skilled worker.

In addition to these, the resolution pointed out that 60 kilograms of machine oil and 600 kilograms of heavy oil be conserved during the first quarter.

### 3. APPEAL TO ALL LABORERS, TECHNICIANS AND OFFICE WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION

A nation-wide meeting of architects and constructors was held during the period of 25 - 30 January 1956 in Pyŏngyang.

The meeting was convened amidst an atmosphere of laborers' unusually heightened political and labor enthusiasm to greet the Third All-Party Session of the Korean Labor Party with prominent labor achievements.

Summing up, with a high pride, the splendid achievements we had brought about together with all people the short period following the end of the War, we, who attended the meeting, discussed the further development and strengthening of our fundamental construction.

Inspired by the constant consideration given by the Party and the Government for the development and strengthening of fundamental construction, all architects and constructors have made brilliant achievements displaying patriotic devotion and popular originality in the struggles to accomplish the huge task of fundamental construction envisaged in the Post-War People's Economic Rehabilitation and Development Three-Year Plan.

During the recent period of time, a little over 290 popular enterprises were constructed or rehabilitated and expanded in a modern way in industry; and, in rural management, irrigated area was increased by approximately 122,500 acres and approximately 213,250 acres of land was saved from flood damage, by constructing many large, medium, and small irrigational river facilities.

In city construction, various houses and public buildings such as schools, hospitals, etc., running to more than 2,400,000 square meters, in building lots, were constructed and rehabilitated in various cities.

There were, however, not a few defects as well as brilliant achievements in our fundamental construction.

The constructions were carried out in manual methods, the planning and implementation of construction were not ensured qualitatively; and the construction materials had not been, in quantity and quality, supplied in time.

Especially the order and system at some construction sites were disorderly. Not an inconsiderable amount of waste was caused by the feeble way of carrying out the measures to mechanize, and the movement of rationalizing, the construction operation - measures and movement which were originally designed to increase the labor production efficiency.

These defects deterred us from achieving more construction achievements which were otherwise attainable.

Through this conference, we have come to realize more clearly the defects within us and the measures to rectify these defects.

We are now in the last year of our lives of the Three Year People's Economic Program. We will start on a new road to execute a new plan as of next year.

The new plan to expedite the peaceful unification and independence of our fatherland and to build more strongly the socialistic foundation in the northern half of the Republic will be grand more gallant and impressive.

In thinking of our future construction activities which should be of a bigger and fuller scale, we come to realize better that, though they were great, the achievements we made in the past were nothing but the beginning of our real construction activities. Therefore, we can never tolerate even any vestige of self-satisfaction or complacency.

The attendants at the meeting discussed on a priority basis the measures to remarkably improve labor production efficiency and to positively economize labor in basic construction. They all agreed that they would be able to remarkably improve labor production efficiency and that a large amount of labor would be economized if labor and construction organization were further rationalize in construction and if minor machines were introduced into construction.

The beloved Premier, Marshal KIM Il-sŏng proposed the tasks of improving labor production efficiency by 12 percent more than the 1956 plan, reducing production cost maintaining quality and achieving a larger volume of construction by properly organizing and mobilizing existing reserves and by introducing active mechanization to basic construction.

The sincere and earnest instructions of the Premier and the tasks set forth by Cabinet Decision No. 4, "Various Measures to Strengthen the Activities in Construction", are the fighting tasks for us at this stage.

Dear laborers, technicians and office workers in basic construction.

We appeal to you that the following series of measures, organizational and technical, must be taken and implemented in order to carry out in time, these glorious fighting tasks.

First, in order to execute and ensure this task in time so as to increase labor production efficiency by 20% in basic construction, all laborers, technicians, clerical

workers in basic construction should not allow a single moment to delay even a single moment and altogether just like one man, in this magnificent struggle to achieve this task with higher ideological mobilization and political enthusiasm.

Second, the incessant increase in construction of labor production efficiency will be realized only through the positive measures of reforming handicraft methods into industrial methods.

The competitive organizations at every construction site are, first of all, necessary for the positive introduction of the industrial method.

This organization of competition should be so directed as to cause the competition, among each brigade, enterprise, and trust, of the introduction of small-scale mechanization and the application of rationalization method. And this competition should be organized and carried out as a large-scale national movement.

Third, the introduction of mechanization in construction constitutes a decisive step to industrialize construction.

Each construction plant must protect and maintain machines, increase their operating efficiency in every possible way, positively produce all machines which can be produced for themselves, and constantly increase the relative importance of mechanized work.

To introduce mechanization into the most laborious work processes for us nowadays - such as aggregate collection, earthwork, concrete placing, lumber processing, and vertical and horizontal hauling - is a very significant thing to do in increasing labor production efficiency.

Each construction plant must positively utilize its internal resources and mechanize these processes without fail.

At each enterprise or open-air construction site, the prefabrication of construction must be constantly increased by organizing and executing on a large scale the concentrated production of the secondary materials of concrete and wooden products, through the enlargement and regulation of production equipment.

In order to maintain construction materials, qualitatively and quantitatively, in the production of construction materials, handicraft methods have to be eliminated first of all; the seasonal aspects have to be overcome; the size and strength of construction materials have to be standardized; the varieties of production have to be constantly enlarged; good quality construction materials and construction tools have to be delivered to construction sites in time; the local sources of raw materials have to be mobilized, in every possible way, and positively put in use.

Fourth, in construction, a plan corresponds to a map of operations. The plan must be drawn prior to the operation. It should be well-suited to the national characteristics and customs of our people, economical and civilized, as well as convenient for life.

It emerges as the first preferential task to standardize plans in the industrialization of construction.

Each planner should eliminate the tendency of under-estimating the significance of standardizing plans, and fully display all his enthusiasm and talent in standardizing plans.

Fifth, in order to increase labor production efficiency in construction, increase the construction tempo, ensure the quality of construction, and lower the cost of construction; the concentration of construction organizations has to be quickly realized, first of all, by combining and regulating sundry construction organizations in various places, enterprises have to be strengthened by concentrically assigning technical staff members to field stations, the self-supporting accounting system has to be immediately organized and enforced at this level, and the internal accounting system has to be organized and enforced on a large scale at various brigades.

Simultaneously with the integration of construction organizations, manual construction workers and clerical construction workers have to be placed and fostered in and at fixed localities and plants, and the stabilization of their livelihood has to be promoted.

In order to properly guide and execute the developing and strengthening construction activities, we have to pay particular attention to the fact that the level of our management, technique, and ability has to be constantly raised, and positively endeavor to increase our practical work and political levels.

The various tasks before us are very huge.

There will be many difficulties and handicaps in achieving these tasks. But the difficulties and handicaps will be easily overcome by our patriotic devotion and perseverance.

Dear laborers, technicians and office workers in construction.

That how much labor will be saved in construction activities will serve as a yard-stick to measure the work results of the workers in this field.

All of you, be, as one man, honorable forerunners in the columns of solemn struggles to economize labor!

We are very confident that, highly upholding the teaching of our respectful Premier KIM Il-sŏng, "In carrying out all construction and building activities, one must display his technique and ability for the benefit of the people, and all planning and operation have to be so implemented as to bring about convenience and happiness to the people", all laborers, technicians, and clerical workers in construction will concertedly respond to this appeal and rise up, and embody their loyalty to the Party and the nation in actual construction activities. (Nodong Sinmun, 3 February 1956)



4. DELEGATION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF KOREAN LABOR PARTY DEPARTS FOR SOVIET COMMUNIST 20TH SESSION.

The delegation of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party to the 20th session of the Soviet Communist Party departed Pyöngyang by an international train at noon, 2 February.

The delegation is composed of Comrade YI Hyo-sun, Chief of the Party Staff Department of the Central Committee, the Korean Labor Party, HO Pin, Chairman of the Hwanghae-bukto Party Committee of the Korean Labor Party, YI Sang-cho, Ambassador of the Korean Democratic People's Republic to the Soviet Union and CHOE Yong-kön, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party as the chairman of the delegation.

The delegation was seen off at the station by PAK Ch'ang-ok, Vice-Premier, CHOE Ch'ang-ik, Vice-Premier, PAK Üi-han, Vice-Premier, PAK Küm-chöl, the Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, ministers, departments chiefs of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, responsible staff members of social organizations, and generals and colonels of the Korean People's Armed Forces.

Comrade V.E. Ivanov, the Soviet Ambassador to Korea, also saw off the delegation at the station. (Nodong Sinmun, 3 February 1956)

5. RESPONSIBLE DIRECTION IN YOUTH LEAGUE ACTIVITIES REQUIRED

Not an inconsiderable number of defects have been maintained in the activities of the Youth League groups in Munchön-gun (Kangwön-do).

Even after the resolution to improve and strengthen the activities of the Democratic Youth League was adopted by the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party, the spirit of the resolution has not been permeated among the Youth League groups of this area. Accordingly, they have not yet properly adopted or carried out measures to improve their activities on the basis of the resolution.

The Youth League groups, as popular educational organizations of young people in the county (Kun), have to extensively include patriotic youths of various fields and classes in their ranks and indoctrinate and train them with noble patriotism and revolutionary optimism. But the groups, on the contrary, have not been admitting into their ranks many young people who wish to join the groups with absolutely unjust excuses; consequently, a large number of young people in the county are still living outside of the League.

There are other defects in the activities of the Youth League groups, besides this.

The activities of the Youth League are not carried out with live mobility to give joy and liveliness to young people. The activities, are in many cases, being carried out in a dry-as-dust manner as is so in the case of consecutively moving from one economic campaign to another.

The Youth League groups also made very feeble attempts in the struggle to concentrically organize and mobilize their capacities to the struggle to materialize the policies of the party at each season.

In addition to these, because of the failure on the part of some workers of the Youth League groups to take as their first duty the teaching of Marx-and-Leninism to young people and their indifference to consolidating and establishing indoctrination networks, indoctrination activities, in many cases, have been carried out superficially and in a disorderly manner, without taking into consideration the special characteristics of young people.

Of course, the responsibility for such unsatisfactory activities of the county Youth League organization is to be placed upon the directing workers of the county Youth League organization including Comrade PAK Sung-yong, the Chairman of the county Youth League committee, who are not seriously studying their work and organizing and carrying out the youth activities in a formal and idle manner.

They are, however young workers. The kind direction of the Party organization is required for them.

Some directing workers of the Munch'on-gun Party Committee have, however, been indifferent toward the defects in the activities of the Youth League and are not taking any concrete measure to improve and strengthen the activities.

The county party committee had been very negligent of the activities of the Youth League and sometimes even underestimated the activities. To cite an extreme case, they even formally handled resolutions and instructions from the higher echelon organizations of the Party on improving and strengthening the activities of the Democratic Youth League.

It has been a long time since the resolution of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party, "On the improvement and strengthening of the activities of the Youth League", was delivered, but the county party committee here has not yet taken any practical measures to materialize the resolution.

The indifferent attitude of the county committee toward the activities of the Youth League has also influenced junior party groups. More than a few workers of the junior party groups, including the Chairman of the Sangdong-ni Party Committee, PAK Chae-tök, and the Chairman of the Changdöng-ni Party Committee and the Tökhüng-ni Party Committee, sent right back the resolution of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party, delivered to them, to the county party committee without studying it.

The Chairman of the county Youth League Committee, considering that the activities of the Youth League had been lagging and the direction of the Party out of reach, one day last October, proposed that the Standing Committee of the county Party Committee discuss the resolution of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party and the devise measures to improve the activities of the Youth League groups.

The workers of the county Party Committee did not take the proposition seriously. Instead, the Standing Committee of the County Party Committee suddenly ordered the Chairman of the County Youth League Committee to make an activity report and merely went through the formalities of discussing the activities of the Youth League groups.

The meeting could not clearly point out the essential defects of the activities of the Youth League and could not take any measures to improve them.

In spite of their ~~in different~~ attitude toward the activities of the Democratic Youth League organizations, the responsible workers of the county (Kun) party are ascribing the lagging activities of the Democratic Youth League organizations to the incapability of the League's staff members and are blaming them for not coming to the party often seeking assistance. Of course, we should not deny the errors on the part of some workers of the county Democratic Youth League.

It is true that they are irresponsible regarding the indoctrination of young people, that their discipline is slack, and that they lack sincerity in trying to secure guidance and assistance from the county party on their League activities.

It is, of course, a serious error.

The county Party Committee, however, has very often reprimanded the workers of the county Youth League groups for these facts and threatened them with transfer but has made little effort to concretely assist them and correct their defects. They did not even notice for a long time that the workers of the county Youth League were not living faithfully as members of the Party; has merely assumed an indifferent attitude toward the impasse faced by the League members in their League activities and daily lives; and are now shifting their responsibility on such a trivial matter as to who should assume the responsibility of directing the activities of the county Youth League.

Without seriously taking the suggestions made by the workers of the county Youth League, the county party workers have been merely mobilizing the League members for this and that campaigns, on the notion that the activities of the Youth League would naturally go off satisfactorily if the activities of the county party went off smoothly.

This attitude has resulted in the weakening of the responsibility of the staffs of the county Youth League and the creativeness and independency of the Youth League groups.

The activities of more than a few junior groups of the Youth League are unsatisfactory. They are not only failing to regularly hold general-meetings and study meetings, but are also unsatisfactorily carrying out their struggle to increase the vanguard-role of League members in economic construction activities, particularly, in the struggle of increased grain production.

It is necessary for the workers of the Munch'on-gun Party Committee to deeply bear in mind that should the party organizations lack in their daily-and-concrete guidance toward, and demands and control over the activities of, the Democratic Youth League organizations in their respective areas, no achievements could be expected of the activities of the Democratic Youth League.

#### 6. ASSISTANCE IN MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF FARM COOPERATIVES

There are four (4) farm cooperatives in Songdo-ri [Pakch'on-gun], and all of them are large in scale.

The Songbong Farm Cooperative and the S'osong Farm Cooperative respectively consist of a little over 100 farm families. This fact required our direction to be carried out more specifically and analytically.

Clearly understanding the activities of each cooperative through conversations with management workers and cooperative members, we four members of the directing group began to give concrete assistance.

The first priority-job we did was to ensure a thoroughgoing execution of the activities of the settlement of accounts and distribution. Because, diverse opinions were mounting among the cooperative members' work days. In fact, Comrade HAN Sil-mo, the leader of the 6th Brigade of the Songbong Farm Cooperative, had not calculated the work days of the cooperative members each day. Consequently, there appeared a discrepancy between the work-day ledger and the pocketbooks of the cooperative members.

Assisting the management committee, we talked with the cooperative members. Thus, it was arranged that the omitted work days be included in the calculation pursuant to the dominating opinion of the cooperative members. Though there was still something wanting, the work-day evaluation was satisfactorily carried out in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the cooperative members.

Many mistakes in distribution were exposed. There were many cases of unnecessary spendings; the share was decreased in amount; and even the tendency of average-ism was found in the sharing of labor yield.

At the Songbong Farm Cooperative, fixed brigades were organized, and grain production quotas were given to them. Some brigades exceeded their grain production quotas, while others did not.

The crops were collected at one place and threshed at one time. They tried to distribute the crops according to the work days accumulated by each member.

This average-ism distribution without any principle caused complaints among the members. It also has the bad tendency of deteriorating the management of the fixed brigades and the desire of the individual members for more production in particular.

We encountered a grave impasse in the solution of this problem. For, all the crops produced by various brigades had been collected and mixed, and there was no way of telling which brigade produced how much.

Nevertheless, this problem could not be left to take its own course. The members of the cooperative chose some superior brigades and fallen-out brigades. Though they chose superior brigades, they could not tell how much crops the brigades had produced except by eye-measurement. The crops could not be divided among the brigades according to eye-measurement alone. Therefore, we rendered our assistance in such a manner that the work days should be properly calculated and evaluated, that the superior brigades should receive preferential treatment in in-kind distribution, and that the fallen-out brigades should be pressed hard to account for their fall-out on the job.

Next we strengthened our direction and assistance in increasing the profits of the farm cooperatives and on the farming preparation.

Much labor was wasted at the cooperative at the time of the distribution and settlement of accounts, and, particularly, much labor was left idle during this period. These facts were caused by the failure on the part of some management committees to devise measures to prevent the wasting of labor by rationalizing labor organization and seeking out various sources of subsidiary production. At the Chiö Farm Cooperative and the Söso Farm Cooperative, 70 - 80 workers were assembled in a small yard during the threshing season each year, consequently lowering work efficiency and wasting much labor.

We, therefore, expanded the threshing yards by three (3) times, organized labor into three (3) shifts, and organized the thorough division of work for each shift. That is, we made it possible for the work to be continued day and night by manning each shift with approximately 30 persons, and each worker to work in an orderly manner by dividing the labor of each shift into threshing, screening, bundling, hauling, arranging, and preparation for packing. This brought about good results.

After the reform of labor organization, more than 500 bags of rice could be threshed per day whereas only 210 bags of rice could be threshed per day prior to the reform, and 3,000 bags and straw roped for packing were produced during the threshing period.

This experience illustrated how much labor had been wasted in those farm cooperatives because of improper labor organization and working system.

Therefore, we have come to believe that if we properly organize labor, we can prepare farming during winter and at the same time much labor can be diverted to subsidiary jobs. Some cooperatives, however, are not promoting winter subsidiary jobs, saying that they lack the resources of subsidiary jobs and that their works are not merely paying.

Correcting these errors, we, the members of the Directing Group, have began seeking the resources for subsidiary jobs.

We have come to realize that if we make use of straw, we can produce packing bags to be used by the cooperatives, as well as straw products to be purchased by the Government. There were however, two obstacles. One was that if all straw were used for the subsidiary jobs, we would be eventually short of fuel, and the other was that the straw products were not sold well. That first problem could be solved by themselves. They solved the first problem with a movement to use as fuel fallen leaves, grass, corn cobs and others. But they could not solve the problem of sales, consequently they appealed to higher echelon organizations.

The county people's committee, through private negotiations with enterprises, assisted the cooperatives to enter into contract with the enterprises. With the opening of marketing routes, the four farm cooperatives in Songdo-ri have been instructed to produce 400,000 Wön worth of bags, straw ropes, straw lace, and straw mats. The straw products are being produced at each farm cooperative. In addition to this, we positively directed various types of subsidiary jobs in each farm cooperative according to its situation, and helped them to increase their income.

We directed each farm cooperative to envisage sericulture and fruit growing in its production plan for the organization of 1956 subsidiary jobs.

Besides this, we are strengthening our assistance in farming preparation works, such as water-reservation for rain-water paddy fields, relocation of soil, and the production of manure.

YUN Ki-söp, Chief, Farm Cooperative Direction Group Dispatched to Songdo-ri, [Pakchön-gun P'yongan-bukto]

#### 7. PLENARY SESSION OF CHAGANG-DO PARTY COMMITTEE

The plenary-session of the Chagang-do Party Committee, which was held sometime ago, discussed the defects revealed in the implementation of the resolution, adopted at the November Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Party and designed to rapidly rehabilitate and develop rural management, as well as measures concerning the implementation of the resolution adopted at the December Plenary-Session of the Central Committee on the campaign measures to rectify these defects.

At the session, pointing out a series of achievements made by the Chagang-do Party groups in struggles to carry out the agricultural policy of the Party under the precise direction of the Central Committee of the Party with Comrade KIM Il-söng, our beloved Premier, as its leader, primary attention was concentrated on the examination and analysis of various defects to be improved hereafter, in the direction of farming activities.

The serious mistake made in the execution of the resolution of the November Plenary Session of the General Committee of the Party, was that many of the workers of the Party and governmental organizations in the province formally and bureaucratically directed farming without correctly grasping the essence of the farming policy of the Party and without concretely understanding the real situation of the lower echelon organizations.

It clearly appeared in the establishment of farming plans and the direction of executing the plans, as criticized by many debators including Comrade PAK Tong-hwan, Vice-Chairman of the provincial (To) Party Committee and Comrade AN Chang-sun, Chairman of the Chasöng-gun People's Committee. That is, many workers in the agricultural branches of the Party and government organizations failed to render definite assistance in establishing farming plans and mobilizing reserve force in increasing grain production. As a result of this the sowing plan of corn, the main product of Chagang-do and a rich-yield crop, ran short by three (3) percent, on the other hand sowing acreage of buckwheat, a poor-crop, exceeded 44,9 percent over the plan, and red peas by 81 percent.

In spite of this fact, some directing workers of the provincial (To) People's Committee did not seriously examine their defects in their direction and did not take measures to correct them. Instead they blindly tried to increase the per unit yield without giving consideration to the prevailing conditions.

As Comrade KIM Si-yong, Chairman of the Chönchön-gun People's Committee, pointed out, some workers in the Agricultural Department of the Provincial (To) People's Committee were forcibly trying to achieve the unrealistically established farm production quota even forcing, by implication, the lower workers to submit false reports.

Comrade YU Tal-su, Chairman of the Usi-gun Party Committee, in his discussion criticized that the responsibility for these shortcomings rested with not only the farming-branch workers of city and county party groups, but also some workers of the Provincial Party Committee who had not rectified in time these improper working methods and tolerated and overlooked them.

The defects in the increase of grain production through every possible line, appeared also in protecting soil from natural calamities and improving the degree of fertility and utilization efficiency. In large areas of Manpo-gun, Hŭichŏn-gun and Tongsin-gun, the good possibility of establishing irrigation facilities was not exploited. In two areas of Hŭichŏn-gun and Tongsin-gun, in particular, only 14.7 acres were irrigated out of the 170 acres originally planned for irrigated. Not only this, due to lack of thoroughgoing soil conservation measures, in some areas soil was washed away by floods, which could have been well prevented.

As was pointed out by many debators including Comrade AN Ŏk-song, Chairman of the Hŭichŏn-gun People's Committee, the formalistic and bureaucratic attitude in directing rural management was also exposed in such activities as the forcing in some areas of the application of unsuitable farming methods merely on the pretext that they were advanced, without giving consideration to the natural economic conditions of the area, and the encouraging of "fire-field" cultivation with an alleged purpose of increasing the cultivation acreage.

In order to rapidly rectify these defects, the debators emphasized, it is important for the directing workers of the party and government organizations to profoundly understand ideologically the agricultural policies of the party and concretely study and understand the real situations of lower quarters, and only then to perform their direction activities in a manner aptly fitting to the prevailing situations.

It was seriously discussed at the plenary session that, in view of the natural geographical conditions of Chagang-do, the struggle to increase stock-breeding was the most important and urgent rising task.

There are more than 93,100 acres of grazing land and natural provender resources which run to more than 70 types in the mountaneous district which occupies 92.3 percent of the province. But these resources are not properly cultivated and utilized.

Emphasizing the importance of the development of stock-breeding which had been suggested by the Central Committee of the Party to the Chagang-do Party groups, Comrade PAK Ch'ang-sik, Chairman of the Provincial (To) People's Committee, in his discussion, pointed out that the chief reason for the continuing backwardness in the field of stock-breeding was that the directing workers had not yet eliminated the bureaucratic attitude in their direction.

Comrade YIM Hak-sŏng, Chairman of the Tongsin-gun Party Committee, in his discussion pointed out that the farming and stock-breeding had to be extensively popularized at the same time in his county in view of many factors, criticized the defects in the direction activities during the previous period.

A total of 2,300 persons in farming and stock-breeding directed farming programs on a little over 30 different occasions last year in Tongsin-gun. But they paid little attention to stock-breeding. Consequently, the natural provender resources were not positively cultivated and utilized and the post-farming feed sowing acreage decreased as compared with the previous years. There are still many farming houses without any live-stock.

Discussed seriously at the plenary session, was the issue of improving and strengthening the management of national ranches and provincial stock-farms, the issue of immediately correcting the formalistic and bureaucratic direction of farming cooperatives and the state of leading the solidification and development of farming cooperatives to the natural tendency and of improving and strengthening the direction for the organizational and economic solidification of the farm cooperatives, and the issue of further enlarging the acreage of mulberry fields and best searching and utilizing the resources of mountain mulberry so as to increase sericulture.

The plenary session pointed out that the very thing more important than anything else in quickly rectifying the above defects and thoroughly implementing the agricultural policies of the party is to increase the organizing and mobilizing role of the party organs and party organizations and to improve their direction methods.

Comrade KIM Yŏn-ho, Chairman of the Changgang-gun Party Committee, in his discussion, severely criticized himself with regard to the fact the on too many occasions the direction of the Party Committee had encroached upon the administrative field, consequently not only lowering the responsibility of the workers of government organizations and weakening their creativeness and independency, but also weakened the directing function of the party committee.

In actuality, the direction activities of not only the party groups in Changgang-gun but also many other party groups had vicariously executed the administrative work of party organizations or had dangled after it to such an extent where the party direction activities could not be distinguished from the direction activities of government organizations. Such being the case, the role of the rural junior party groups, missioned to directly implement among the farming populace the agricultural policies of the party, could not be improved, and the direction and assistance by city and county (Kun) party committees in increasing in the independent roles of the junior party committees were insufficient.

At the plenary session, a series of measures were taken to carry out the resolution of the December Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Party by immediately correcting these defects in party direction by improving and strengthening the organization and political activities of the party groups, and by having workers deeply study the agricultural policy of the party and heightening the directing level of party committees as political direction organs.

Company Reporter, KIM Tae-hun

#### 8. YONGDANG FIELD RESHAPED

Numerous blackish red dirt heaps are being piled and the square boundary ridges of rice paddies are showing their outlines more clearly day by day in the white snow-covered, limitless plain.



The Yongdang Plain adjoining the Kowŏn and Yŏnghŭng plains with the Chŏnnae-gang in between is crowded with farmers busy in conserving and rehabilitating soil and paddy-making. The Yongdang Field, which includes the farms of more than 20 farm cooperatives in five (5) district (Ri) occupies an important position in increased grain production.

The Chŏnnae-gang which should be the "life water" of the Yongdang Plain, joining the tide water of the East Sea flooded this plain every year during the rainy season.

There are more dry fields than paddy fields in this plain which have long been left uncared.

If this good plain could only be transformed into paddy fields- this was what the farmers of this area had long been thinking.

At this moment, the farmers of this field have come to realize their cherished desire, thanks to the consideration of the Party and the Government. The government from last Autumn, began to enlarge irrigation facilities, rebuild the banks of Chŏnnae-gang, and install pumping stations. A 12-kilometer waterway pierced through the middle of the plain.

In this way, the water of the Chŏnnae-gang, which had been giving troubles every year, has now been converted into "life water" which is matchless in its value to the farmers of this area; and it has become possible to convert approximately 490 acres of rain-water paddies into irrigated paddies, and approximately 245 acres of dry fields into fertile paddies.

We are able to accomplish this project. It is, of course, difficult to dig up frozen earth. But we have a united strength and the experience of building the huge irrigation river.

Encouraging and inspiring each other in this way, the members of the Yongdang Farm Cooperative rose first.

They have been concentrating all their power on the project of converting dry fields into paddies since the beginning of this year.

They had to work hard without any delay to turn fields into paddies before farming season. The management committee of the cooperative forged all necessary tools before hand at the blacksmith-shop of the cooperative and precisely organized labor and operation according to the physical constitution and capability of youngmen, men at the prime of life, and women, in order to accomplish this project before the sowing season.

The work site reminds us of a fierce battle field. Many pick axes flash in the sun, ox-carts and men carrying earthen buckets are trooping about.

The members of the cooperative are vigorously getting along with their work, and the work site is very animated.

No sooner an ox-cart is brought to a place where the frozen earth has been dug up, than it is filled with earth, and the earthen-bucket carriers are also busily carrying earth on their backs, competing with the carts.

The members of a work group, headed by Comrade KIM I-hyŏn, of the Youth League are playing the role of "commando" in digging up the frozen earth.

Comrade KIM I-hyŏn, a veteran with a rich war-time experience in building supply routes and excavating trenches has thought up a new earth digging method from his experience, in order to overcome this difficulty. He selects a mat-size ground space, then pickaxes its circumference. Then the ground spot is pried up with a lever. In this way he is increasing the work efficiency by several times.

With a work-site reverberating shout of joy, a clump of frozen earth is plied loose and then turned over.

"What should be impossible with the united power of a hundred men?"

"That's the reason why we organized cooperatives. We wouldn't even have thought of this before we organized the cooperatives."

As their job progressed they became more enthusiastic.

All the members of the cooperatives are trying to do their work more efficiently and rationally.

They directly spread the fertile-looking soil they dug up on paddies. One job brings them two benefits.

Paddy ridges are being made one after another, and the fields are being converted into fertile paddies.

They are making paddy ridges very small to gain even a bit of land more and are standardizing the paddies so that machines could be introduced in farming.

"We farmers have resolved to successfully complete this project, commemorating the Third All-Party Session of the Korean Labor Party which is leading along us the path of happiness.

"We have also resolved to exceed this year's grain production quota by 30 percent, responding to the consideration of the Party and the Government", said Comrade NAM Ki-pŏm, Chairman of the Management Committee of the Yongdang Farm Cooperative, who is directing the project, with a firm determination on his face.

He added that he would increase production by three (3) tons per approximately 2.45 acres even from the newly cleared paddies.

The day is short in winter. The setting sun is very irritating for those who are devoting all their energies to make more achievements.

The members of the cooperative are generally digging and carrying approximately 4 - 5 cubic meters of dirt everyday, and young men like KIM I-hyŏn, and SONG Ki-ho are digging and carrying even nine (9) cubic meters a day.

They have experienced the superiority of cooperative management these last two years, and are filled with a firm determination to create more happiness this year.

Company Reporter, CHON Yŏng

## 9. WE DEFEND THE SEA (LETTER)

We, sailors are ever ready to impregably safeguard the beloved territorial waters of our fatherland. Our pride as marines of the People's Armed Forces safeguarding the waters of our fatherland is great. Since my boyhood, I had loved the beautiful and resource-abound sea of our fatherland, and when I became a young man I made up my mind to become a brave sailor defending the territorial waters of our fatherland from foreign invaders.

I joined the honorable navy of the Republic in 1950. Since I became a marine, I have been having rewarding days.

I received intense sailor training on rough seas, and learned the imperishable patriotic tradition of Marshal KIM Il-sŏng's anti-Japanese partisan struggle and the patriotic spirit of Admiral YI Sun-sin through political study.

I, who had been a mere country youngman, have grown up to be a cultured sailor, armed with up-to-dated scientific knowledge and cultural attainments, through a profound study of modern warships and artillery, and of physical, meteorological, and scientific knowledges, including the speeds of warships and wind velocity, and water-currents.

Training in self for fighting capacity and military arts, I am also endeavoring to firmly arm myself with the world view of Marx-Leninism.

We sailors who, through training and political study, are always filled with the determination to faithfully serve the Party and the Premier and glorify the patriotic tradition of annihilating and beating foreign enemies established by Admiral YI Sun-sin and our other ancestors, are continually studying the combat experiences of the recent Fatherland Liberation War and are studying and developing the tactics of naval warfare. The military achievement of sinking enemy warships in a fight waged by our torpedo speedboat unit led by Hero KIM Kun-ok against the quantitatively superior American pirates at a seapoint in front of Chumunjin on 1 July 1950 is greatly encouraging us.

At that time, we had only four (4) torpedo boats. We approached enemy's fleet and poured death-warranting straight shots.

Shooting numerous smoke screen shells the enemy ships broadened the bullet ranging area and desperately resisted, but our torpedo boats closed in upon the enemy ships within 30 meters of them and delivered direct hits. Every fighter, displaying alert and active fighting capacities and unsurpassed courage which they had acquired from everyday training, won a glorious war result of sinking and severely destroying a Baltimore cruiser and a destroyer in this battle. This was a rare case of glorious fighting results in the history of the naval warfare of the world.

I also participated in a battle of laying mines. I practically crept up under the jaw of the American fleet and carefully laid mines and gave them serious blows.

All of these war achievements are a result of the proper direction provided by the Party and Premier that have excellently organized, trained, and fostered our naval units of the People's Armed Forces, as well as of the constant efforts made by the officers and soldiers of our navy, bearing deeply in their minds instructions from the Party and Premier. I have never forgotten about this fact even for a moment.

I am further striving to polish up my own military arts and to indoctrinate and train young sailors in order to intensively safeguard the sea of our fatherland abound in various treasures and echoing with triumphal songs of big catches.

Our young sailors have enthusiastically performed marine training and the study of technical theory, and have made excellent achievements. In summing up last school year's lessons, we won the grade "A" in the lesson of Marx-Leninism and that of military science.

Our alert, active and smart young sailors are burning with the resolution to more solidly safeguard their fatherlands territorial waters by perfecting their fighting capacity and military arts.

A life of peaceful labor must always be guaranteed on our fatherlands beautiful and rich sea and, any one who encroaches upon this life has to be annihilated.

Naval Sub-Lieutenant of the Korean People's Armed Forces,  
YU Chang-chong.

10. SINCERE SOVIET EFFORT TO STRENGTHEN WORLD PEACE
11. DISCUSSION WITH MEMBERS OF JAPANESE DIET ON KOREANS IN JAPAN, KOREAN CITIZENS IN OMURA DETENTION CAMP, AND KOREANS RESIDING IN JAPAN WHO WISH TO BE REPATRIATED DEMANDED.
12. REVIEW ON KOREAN LABOR PARTY REGULATIONS
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1. LETTER FROM WŌNJIN-NI YOUTH LEAGUE TO PREMIER

On the tenth anniversary of Korean Youth League, all the Youth League members and youths of Wŏnjin-ni, who had received the congratulations of the Central Committee, Korean Labor Party, Cabinet Decision No. 7, the decree of the Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly awarding the Korean Youth League the Medal, Class I, and the decree of the Standing Committee concerning the renaming of Kilsŏng-ni, (Kusŏng-gun, P'yŏngan-bukto) to Wŏnjin-ni, (Kusŏng-gun), give the Korean Labor Party, the Republic, and our beloved premier our hearty honor and gratitude.

On the tenth anniversary of the Youth League, along with the gratitude of the party, the government, and our beloved premier, we, realizing the invaluable honor and gratitude of your having renamed our district as Wŏnjin-ni, where the hero PAK Wŏn-chin was born, firmly resolved to struggle for the rapid rehabilitation and construction of farm areas, and for the increased-production of grain, to recompense your gratitude.

We will become the laborers of our fatherland, deeply bearing in mind what the congratulation of the Party Central Committee showed, sincerely learning from you, our beloved premier, revolutionary activities and patriotic spirit, and will overcome any difficulties, by drawing bravery and energy from you.

We firmly pledge ourselves to be obedient to the party, the government, and you, to be faithful to the people, and to become good workers, following Hero PAK Wŏn-chin.

Furthermore, we deeply realize the honor to be Youth League members, who are the rear reserve unit and the helper of the party, and will become the workers of the new generation who love the fatherland and the people, and who can seek real happiness through sincere labor and continual study.

For this, we will study the vivid examples of Hero PAK Wŏn-chin's noble patriotism, and will positively try to be the constructors of the farm areas who possess moral character and advanced techniques.

We, who clearly realize that our happiness and honor cannot be acquired if it is separated from the warm breast of you, the party, and the government, in order to further strengthen and develop the revolutionary democratic base of the northern half which is the material mortgage for the unification and the independence of our fatherland, will struggle for the increased-production of grain by further strengthening the tasks which are imposed on Youth League members and youths, and farming management.

With the congratulations of the Central Committee, Korean Labor Party, we firmly resolved to meet the Third All-Party Session of the Korean Labor Party with brilliant results in increased-production farming, according to the resolved spirit of the December plenary session of the Party's Central Committee.

We will exceed the farming plan of this year by 120 percent with all farmers in the district.

For this, first of all, we will guarantee 3,000 tons of manure according to our plan by the end of February, and we will continually expand our farming areas, by converting 1.24 acres of disused land beside the river and 19.6 acres of wilderness into paddy, etc.

And we will cultivate corn, the rich crops in 70 percent of all areas, and we will expand the areas of two-crop farming of paddies, and one-crop farming of fields, by two (2) times over last year.

And our Youth League members and youths, in order to be skilled workers for the introduction of advanced farming techniques, will collectively or individually struggle to acquire the farming methods of rich crops, and we will creatively apply them.

Along with this, we will completely eliminate non-livestock farmers before the eleven<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the August 15<sup>th</sup> Liberation, and we will exceed the plan in livestock by 115 percent by the end of this year, by positively introducing the management law of advanced livestock, and by extensively organizing the production of subsidiary business with all farmers in the district.

And we will strive for the organizational and economic strengthening of the farm cooperative which is the only way to improve our lives and to socialistically reorganize farming management.

We will strive to deeply study the various policies of the party and the government, to execute this in our practical lives, and we will patiently learn and train to harden our lives and thought, to become the new youths who are brave and blazing with patriotism.

We know well that there are many difficulties and hardships in our struggles for the peaceful unification of the fatherland, and for the fundamental construction of socialism in the northern half of the Republic.

However, following the party slogan that we must take charge of the "commando", when we meet with the most difficult thing we firmly resolved to further brighten the honor and pride of our district, and to convert our district into a peaceful and happy paradise.

We will struggle to advance to the happy lives of tomorrow banded together with you, with the Korean Labor Party, and with the government, to do our best toward the historical tasks which are imposed on us, and toward the victory. (Nodong Sinmun, 30 January 1956)

27 January 1956, Youth League Members and Youths, Wŏnjin-ni, (Kusŏng-gun, P'yŏngan-bukto).

## 2. HAEJU VEHICLE STATION EXCEEDS 1955 PLAN BY 115.4 PERCENT

The Haeju Vehicle Station exceeded the 1955 plan by 112.4 percent, and economized more than 22 tons and 760 kilograms of gasoline by transporting more than 25,840 tons of freight with 18 trailers during five (5) months.

Based on this experience, the drivers of the same station are struggling to expand the utilization of the trailers by 1.5 times, and to increase utilization efficiency.

Of them, driver HAN Chun-kuk exceeded the transportation plan by more than 50 tons, and economized 48 kilograms of gasoline within this period, by properly utilizing the trailers in the transportation struggle of 20 days. Particularly, driver CHANG Ik-sŏng exceeded his transportation plan by 2.6 times, and is economizing such gasoline, by developing the tractive movement of the two (2) trailers.



The drivers of the same station are strengthening the struggle under the plan to produce a tractor of eight (8) tons before 15 February, and to produce ten (10) tractors by the end of the first half of the year, by using idle materials. (Hodong Sunan, 30 January 1956)

### 3. COMPLETION OF JANUARY RETAIL COMMODITY CIRCULATION PLAN IN KAESŎNG DISTRICT

The circulation organizations in the Kaesŏng district completed the January retail commodity circulation plan as of 25 January, and out of that, the City Commercial Management Bureau exceeded the plan by 106.1 percent, and the Consumers' Guild by 103 percent.

For the residents' demand, all workers of the City Commercial Management Bureau strived for the maintenance of the commodities, while they developed a competition between shops and between workshops, to daily exceed the commodity circulation plan which was imposed on this bureau this year.

Therefore, the National Department Store exceeded the January plan by 121.7 percent, and 70 percent of the shops under the bureau exceeded their plans.

At the same time, the workers of the district consumers' guild positively strived to maintain commodities this year to supply the farmers with more daily commodities, and have already supplied much advanced farming tools including more than 70 tons fish, cattle-threshing machines, and electric fans, etc. (Hodong Sunan, 30 January 1956)

### 4. WORK OF P'YŎNGAN-NAMDO IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION TRUST

On the ridge Oya-ri, covered with white snow, along the Taedong-gang across the Yŏngjae-gyo, there stands many placards on which is written, "Let's qualitatively maintain the winter irrigation works to meet the Third All-Party Session with brilliant results". At this very place, the laborers of the Changgyo Work Site under the P'yŏngan-namdo Irrigation Construction Trust, are carrying out the construction of the water pumping station to raise the water of life which turns around the middle of Obong-san.

In spite of the severe coldness, the winter concrete placing has come to a climax. When the belt conveyor, which is installed along the river, throws out the aggregate on the middle of the hill, the KIM Man-hŭng aggregate transportation members receive it, and they go to the concrete combination site in a row.

"We built this hut to maintain the winter concrete placing. The worksite temperature is over eight (8) degrees on the average".

Comrade CH'OE Ki-sŏn, the station chief explained the maintenance of the working conditions. In the hut, the electric light is so bright that it is just the same daytime. Going in the entrance, the aggregate is piled as in a mound, and the steam rises up. The electric heating equipment which Comrade HAN Hi-kwan devised melts the frozen aggregate. This heating equipment which he devised can economize 102 tons of anthracite coal, and the labor of 1,965 men in two (2) months.

Under the land bridge beside the aggregate, the sound of mixing the concrete is noisy. From here, the SŪK 'Ŭng-nŏk and KIM Ku-shyŏng Concrete Brigade members are mixing the concrete with their skill, and it is said that they increase working efficiency by 200 or 300 percent everyday. Formerly, they used only one (1) iron plate for mixing, but they used two (2) iron plates by applying the series work method, and consequently they increased the results by two (2) times.

The land bridge, which stretches crosswise, is gradually lowering, and here, the assembly of forms and reinforcement to receive the mixed cement, is in full swing. The KIM Sa-kil Reinforcement Brigade members who know well that if they do not maintain the reinforcement the concrete placing would be late, begin their works an hour before the concrete workers begin, and are increasing the results by 170 percent.

According to these positive labor struggles, the concrete placing for the construction of the water pumping station tank has already been carried out by 80 percent, and it is to be completely constructed within this month.

"By this, we can rise up five (5) cubic meters water of life every second to the hill of Oya-ri, seven (7) meters high".

Comrade CH'OE Ki-sŏn, the leader of the station pointed to the hill of Oya-ri explaining like this.

On the hill of Oya-ri, the main line of the water way stretches to Obong-san, and there the construction equipment of the water pumping station, which were made by the laborers of this station some days ago, are waiting for the water pumping machine. The water of life, drawn from here, will go around the ridge of Obong-san, and will extend to the Chunghwa Plain.

The laborers, here, are severely struggling everyday to finish all works by 30 May, one (1) month earlier than plan.

The water of life, which they will furnish by their fruitful efforts, will water 4,900 acres of paddies in Sanjŏng-ri, Yŏkp'o-ri, Tangchŏng-ri, Yuso-ri, and Sat'onggyo-ri of Chunghwa-gun, and Namasa-ri of Kangnam-gun, etc. (Nodong Simun, 30 January 1956)  
Company Reporter, PAE Sun-cha

#### 5. MEETING OF ENTHUSIASTS FROM FACTORIES IN P'YŎNGAN-BUKTO

The meeting of the enthusiasts of the enterprises, in light industry in the P'yŏngan-bukto area, was held in the club of Simŭiju Rubber Factory on 26 January.

At the meeting, the labor reformists, the technicians, the management workers and the workers of the party and trade league of the factories and the enterprises of light industry in the P'yŏngan-bukto area participated.

And vice-premier CH'OE Ch'ang-ik, and Minister of Light Industry, MUN Man-uk participated in the meeting.

They discussed the problems concerning further rationalizing and mechanizing the production processes of every factory and enterprise, bearing in mind the instructions of the party, the government, and of the beloved premier concerning the strengthening of the economization struggle of materials and labor.

In the meeting, many labor reformists, technicians and management workers, talked about their plans concerning the economization of labor and materials, and HONG In, the manager of Simŭiju Rubber Factory, pointed out that more than a hundred creative devices were suggested to rationalize and mechanize the production processes by popularly discussing the problems concerning the mechanization of labor and materials, and by encouraging the creative devices and the rationalization of labor.

And he talked about the methods of positively introducing creative devices and rationalization plans, suggested by laborers and technicians, into production.

(ANG Ik-p'ün, the manager of Sinŭiju Enamaled Ironware Factory, introduced his experiences in economizing the materials, with which he was able to manufacture 160,000 wash-tools every year, and 141 tons of bituminous coal, and said, that he would economize the labor of 50 men everyday by introducing 35 creative devices into the production, this year.

AN Chae-sin, the chief engineer of the Sinŭiju Oil Factory, YI Chong-sik, the leader of Paper Manufacturing Brigade No. 1, at the Sinŭiju Paper Factory, and many other workers participated in the meeting, and YI Chong-sik, the leader of Paper Manufacturing Brigade No. 1, talked about measures to introduce the mobile alternating work method by which he can economize the labor of 15 men in paper manufacturing.

In addition, he talked about the resolution to economize 108 tons of paper raw materials, and to further produce 98 tons of paper, by mechanizing hauling.

There were speeches by CH'OE Ch'ang-ik vice-premier and MUN Man-uk, Minister of Light Industry. The vice-premier talked about the significance of the economization of labor and materials has in the elementary construction of socialism in the northern half, and strengthened that the laborers and the technicians of the enterprises in light industry the province must strive to further rationalize production processes, and to economize labor and materials. (Nodong Sinmun, 30 January 1956)

#### 6. ACTIVITIES OF WŎNJIN-NI YOUTH LEAGUE IN P'YŎNGAN-BUKTO

The Youth League members and the youths of Wŏnjin-ni, (Kusŏng-gun, P'yŏngan-bukto), which has come to have the name of Hero PAK Wŏn-chin, held a meeting on 27 January, and newly resolved to brilliantly carry out their tasks imposed on them.

YI Chae-ch'ŏn, the vice-chairman of the P'yŏngan-bukto People's Committee, HONG Sŭng-kwŏn, the chairman of the P'yŏngan-bukto Youth League Committee, government organizations, the workers of social groups, and the representatives of the Youth League members in every district and youths, participated in the meeting.

Furthermore, PAK Chi-yŏng, the father of Hero PAK Wŏn-chin and his family were invited to the meeting.

At the meeting, first of all, under ardent applause, the congratulations of the Central Committee, of the Korean Labor Party concerning the tenth anniversary of the Youth League, Cabinet Decision No. 7, the decree of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly concerning the awarding of the Korean Democratic Youth League the Order of the National Flag, Class I, and the decree of the Supreme People's Assembly concerning the renaming of Kilsang-ni, (Kusŏng-gun, P'yŏngan-bukto) Wŏnjin-ni, Kusŏng-gun, were transmitted respectively.

Soon, CH'OE Ch'ang-ha, the chairman of the Youth League Junior Committee of the same district, spoke.

In his address, after recalling the brilliant struggles during ten (10) years which the Democratic Youth League had experienced, stated that the congratulations of the Central Committee, transmitted to the Democratic Youth League, would be the guide for the struggles and lives of the Youth League members and the youths, and that it would be the struggling tasks.

He also appealed to the participants to be the "commandos" for the accomplishment of the party and government policies for the development of farm management, following the patriotism of Hero PAK Wŏn-chin.

Continuing, KIM Hui-sŏng, who was a friend of Hero PAK Wŏn-chin and who was in the People's Armed Forces with him, and discharged from the military service, and who is working as the leader of the working groups of Youth League of the Kimha 2nd Farm Cooperative of the same district, spoke.

He said, that he would deeply resolve, highly respecting the congratulations of the Central Committee, to honorably accomplish the missions of the party "rear reserve unit" with the Youth League members in the cooperative for the economic development of the cooperative, and for increased-production, based on the resolved spirit of the December Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee.

And KIM Chŏng-yŏl, SŪNG In-cho, and 11 Kyongmae, as well as many Youth League members, participated in the discussion.

There were the congratulatory speeches of the guests at the meeting, and the congratulatory telegrams, sent by the Youth League members and youths in the province, were announced.

At last, they adopted a letter to send the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to Premier KIM Il-sŏng amongst the applause of the meeting.

7. SIGNING OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN KOREA AND SOVIET UNION ON QUARANTINE AND STRUGGLE AGAINST HARMFUL INSECTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The signing of an agreement between Korea and the Soviet Union on the struggle and quarantine against harmful insects of agricultural products, was exchanged on 27 January 1956 in Moscow.

The communique is as follows.

YI Sang-cho, the envoy extraordinary and ambassador plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Soviet Union, and N.T. Pyaduryenko, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union exchanged approvals of an agreement between Korea and the Soviet Union on the struggle and quarantine against harmful insects of agricultural products, on 27 January 1956 in Moscow, and this was signed on 30 November 1955 in P'yŏngang, being ratified by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 4 January 1956, and by the Standing Committee of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 31 December.

The agreement will be effective from 27 January 1956, as the agreement regulates that it will be effective from the day when the approvals are exchanged.

In the exchange of the approvals, PAK Tŏk-hwan, councillor, CH'OE Yu-kil and CH'Ŏ Yong-su, trade councillors, and YO Chiu-hŭi, second secretary, of the Korean Embassy in the Soviet Union participated as Korean representatives, and I.F. Kurzhukov, the Director of Forests, G.I. Tulkin, the Director of Treaties and Laws, V.I. Mystahov and V. Ya.Konyealov, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, participated as the representatives of the Soviet Union. (Nodong Siamun, 30 January 1956)

8. APPOINTMENT OF RED CROSS DELEGATION

The Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Red Cross, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, appointed the Red Cross Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the talks with the Japanese Red Cross Delegation.

The delegation consists of YU Ki-ch'un, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of Korean Red Cross, as the chief delegate, YI Ch'ang-sik, the secretary-general, and SIN Yong-kun, the foreign liaison director, etc. (Nodong Sinmun, 30 January 1956)

9. 1956 PROSPECTS FOR PEOPLE'S ECONOMIC PLAN (CHART)

Rice Planted Acreage

1954	100 percent achievement
1956	105.6 percent plan
1955	100 percent achievement
1956	104.3 percent plan

Industrial Crop Planted Acreage

1955	100 percent achievement
1956	102.3 percent plan

Sericulture and Silk

1955	100 percent achievement
1956	111.5 percent plan

10. MEETING OF SUB-CELL OF DISTRIBUTION & TRANSFORMING MANAGEMENT BUREAU, MINISTRY OF ELECTRICITY

At the general assembly of the sub-cell Distribution and Transforming Management Bureau under the Ministry of Electricity, which was held for the settlement and election, it was chiefly criticized that the sub-cell committee did not properly increase the responsibility for the execution of party spirit training of the party members, and national missions, though it follows the administration.

In fact, in the past settlement period, the sub-cell committee only indulged in repeating the tasks, ordered by the administration, in the party meeting, and neglected the training in party spirit.

The sub-cell committee, newly elected, began to improve the working methods in order to correct these defects.

First of all, it began to strengthen the party spirit training of the party members through practical works, by deeply studying the administrative works, by properly understanding the significance of imposed tasks, by deeply propagating them among the party members, and by mobilizing the creative enthusiasm of the party members.

Not long time ago, the tasks to make the plans of the tracks of the transformer station and distribution, which would be established everywhere by the order of Ministry, were imposed on this management bureau. According to the director's indication, the workers of every post were mobilized in this work.

In order to insure the execution of this task, there was the first general assembly of sub-cell which was held for the first time after the settlement and election.

At the meeting, they did not adopt the decision whereby the administration would indicate someone to do something until such time as there would be the repetition of divided labor, but they propagated the significance of the plans among the party members, and they devised measures to increase the responsibilities of the party members in every post.

Through this meeting, the party members came to deeply recognize the significance of the plans, and came to firmly resolve to carry them out within the period. And according to the enthusiasm of party members, the planning work was soon begun.

However, the sub-committee came to recognize that instances of irresponsibility were exposed among some committee members, in the process of inspecting and summing up the executions of the decisions of the general assembly.

At first, some workers in distribution, including Comrade KIM Han-pong, were in danger of losing sight of the prospects because they were going to frame the plans by narrow and individual opinion instead of formulating them with the extensive cooperation of the all workers of every post. And some workers, including Comrade CHOE Ch'an-ik transformation came to expose the bad tendency of making plans at random without sufficient calculation of the concrete geological conditions and the resources to be mobilized and utilized. It was quite impossible to insure the exact plans without rapidly correcting these tendencies.

Therefore, the sub-cell committee held a council of the party members who were mobilized in framing plans, criticized these irresponsibilities of certain workers, and reminded them of the important fact that some workers made jobs complicated and presented the government damages, because they had irresponsibly framed plans last year.

These measures of the sub-committee further increased the responsibility and self-consciousness of the party members.

Comrades KIM Han-pong and CHOE Ch'an-ik and some party members gave up their bad tendencies which were exposed at first, and came to prospectively and exhaustingly frame plans by organizing extensive council in the department and every post, and by practical field inspections.

Party control and criticism concerning the party lives and the work of party members were strengthened.

However, this was that some party members concealed their defects, and gave superior officials false reports in order to avoid party criticism.

For example, Comrade YI Sung-mo, director of the Electric Construction Department, caused great confusion in the progress of work, because he gave his superior a false report concerning the carrying out of the forms of distribution and transforming installations and facilities.

The sub-cell committee held a second general assembly after the settlement and election, in order to correct such thought tendencies, and particularly to carry out the thought struggle against some party members having fallen in agreement with those negative instances without advising and criticizing them.

At the meeting, a fierce thought struggle was developed. Extensive criticism and self-criticism made the workers, who committed the errors, repent their exploitative and conservative thoughts, and gave other party members much instruction. The fierce struggle was developed against the instances where some party members didn't care for the defect even though they were quite obvious.

Thus, strengthening the thought struggle for the party spirit training of the party members, their responsibility for the party and the nation was increased, and consequently the activities of the management bureau came to be improved.

However, some party members did not strive to increase their political and business standards, saying that they were busy with their work. This is because some party members didn't attend lectures which they should, for two (2) hours everyday, and they are indulging in only business.

Therefore, the sub-cell committee further bore in mind the thought and indoctrination program, and the improvement of directing standards of the party members.

That was, the sub-cell committee, struggling against the bad tendencies that some party members neglected the two (2) hours compulsory lecture on the plea that they were busy, is systematically controlling the party members and particularly the directing staffs, to study again the literature of the plenary session in April, and to study personal lessons, with fixed plan.

Particularly, facing the Third All-Party Session, the sub-cell committee is further assisting their party spirit training by having them thoroughly understand the brilliant struggles of the past ten (10) years.

Thus, the newly elected sub-cell committee, is further striving to carry out its activities by correcting the working methods of the party, and by indulging in the party spirit training in order to correct the defects which were criticized in the settlement and election conference. (Nedong Sinmun, 30 January)  
Company Reporter, CHANG U-chong

#### 11. MEETING OF 5TH SUB-CELL AT CARBIDE PLANT TO PONGUNG CHEMICAL FACTORY

At the settlement and election meeting of the 5th sub-cell at the Carbide Plant of the Pongung Chemical Factory, essential defects which existed in the activities of the sub-cell committee, were criticized.

One of the important defects was that, during the settlement period, the sub-cell failed to grasp the essential key in production and to concentrate its political activities toward this, as well as that it failed to effectively organize and mobilize the conscious enthusiasm of party members and laborers for the implementation of the plan.

As was stated by many party members including Comrade OM Mu-hyöp, during the settlement period, the sub-cell committee failed to organize and mobilize the originality of party members and all electric furnace workers in the struggle to completely eliminate the electrode stoppage troubles, which is the decisive key for improving the carbide production works.

The newly elected, sub-cell committee had to correct these errors which the former sub-cell committee had committed.

The sub-cell committee sincerely discussed the problem of how to correct these defects. And the sub-cell came to the conclusion that the committeemen should directly work among the party members and non-party members, and work on the basis of their requirements and suggestions.

The committeemen took charge of certain divided labor, and got among the party members and non-party members.

Comrade KIM Mun-kün, the chairman of the sub-cell committee, personally talked with Comrade YI An-sök, a party member.

He talked with Comrade YI on the problem of how the sub-cell committee should work for the improvement of production, and particularly what is the reason why the accidents had been so frequent. Comrade YI An-sök could not directly answer for such problems. He, who had been pointed out for having a low standard, talked about his defects again. "The reason is that my standard is low, and I can't accomplish my responsibility, as you have pointed out."

Such instances also came up in talks with other comrades. Some committeemen thought they did not have to talk with the laborers on the plea that they had no good suggestions.

Just at this time, Comrade KIM Chang-yön, the chairman of the junior party committee, appeared at this sub-cell. He had met many party members and non-party members. In the course of talks, the specific working attitude of some comrades in the sub-cell committee were exposed.

Comrade HAN Chöng-ſöp, the chairman of the sub-cell committee and a foreman, would abuse the workers for their unsatisfactory work, but he was not actually guiding the activities of teaching-and-learning to systematically raise the skill of workers; and he had turned down, without finding out its effectiveness, the "direct charging method", a good idea for preventing electrode stoppage troubles, suggested by Comrade KIM Mu-yöl, on the ground that "it was not very much of an idea". Yet he still rebuked the workers for not making suggestions. Some committeemen committed the same error, but the sub-cell committee went right along with this.

Comrade KIM Chang-yön, the chairman of the junior party committee, held a meeting of the sub-cell committee after collecting data. The defects, exposed from the activities of the committeemen, were criticized.

Thus, Comrade KIM Mu-yöl's creative suggestion, rejected for a long time, was assured valuable after the discussion of the masses. And some workers came to repent their attitude of slighting the masses.

Thus, the sub-cell committee consciously organized a struggle to increase the political enthusiasm and positiveness of the party members and laborers.

In order to increase the political enthusiasm and positiveness of the party members and laborers, the sub-cell committee began to propagandize to individual members and at each brigade or sub-team on such issues as "Each member of the party is the master of the party" and "How the laborers are participating in enterprise management".



Furthermore, it is extensively organizing the party divided labor by entrusting Comrade YI Am-sök, YÖN Kil-sön and YUN Sim-pong, who had been virtually kept from party work, with simple party activities.

Such activities have made the party members gradually increase their consciousness, and increased the laborers' enthusiasm to expose their errors in production and correct them.

The creative suggestions began coming from the laborers. For example, Comrade CHOE Yöng-su, a party member, pointed out that the laborers didn't love their workshop, and that they had no insight in their work, stating that skill lectures had to be held for the unskilled workers and newly employed laborers, and that politics had to be strengthened among them. The sub-cell committee took corrective measures for these problems.

During the course, the sub-cell committee was finally able to hear the valuable voices of the masses.

One day, Comrade KIM Mun-kün, the chairman of the sub-cell committee, talked with Comrade YI Am-sök again. Talking about how he was carrying out his party assignments, Comrade KIM Mun-kün asked him of the conditions of the brigade to which he belonged. He said that a few days ago a dispute had taken place at the No. 2 Furnace Brigade because of the difference of opinions -- "The electrode stoppage trouble cannot be prevented, because it is a matter of fate", or, "It cannot be so."

It became clear that the disputes were mainly between certain skilled laborers and newly employed veterans.

Saying, "Well, to me the veterans are right in that they think that the electrode stoppage trouble can be prevented", he haltingly spoke of the vestiges of the old idea, namely, experimentalism, still remaining among some skilled workers, the slackness evidenced in the course of work, the slight over unskilled laborers, the irresponsibility manifested in teaching skill to the unskilled workers, and the patriotic creativeness growing among the newly employed veterans.

This kind of revelation was very informative in knowing the causes for the electrode stoppage trouble which has continued up to today and the key to preventing the trouble in the future.

The chairman of the sub-cell committee soon met Comrades PAK Chae-nüp, PAK Sam-hyön, and KIM Mi-ryö, veterans. As a result, the appropriateness of Comrade YI Am-sök's remarks was further confirmed.

The chairman of the sub-cell committee held a meeting of the sub-cell committee the next day, and reiterated these facts. After an intensive discussion of this problem, they decided to raise the issue of "eliminating the electrode troubles" at the following general meeting of the cell committee, to have it discussed extensively by party members.

At the general meeting, carried out on a sufficiently prepared basis, the above-mentioned old thought among some laborers, including Comrade KO Süng-nyöa, [redacted] fiercely criticized.

The meeting gave them the belief that the troubles could be eliminated and they devised corresponding measures.

On the basis of the decision at the general meeting, a strong struggle was developed to increase the leading role of party members, continuing the struggle against the old thoughts still remaining. Regularly managing the sub-team meetings, popular criticism of instances of idleness in the performance of party duties, was strengthened, and popular controls were strictly carried out against the violation of standard operating methods. The technical standards of newly employed laborers increased, and their political enthusiasm also increased. The slackness in work was eliminated.

Merging with the decision to greet the Third All-Party Session with the prevention of electrode stoppage troubles, the political enthusiasm among the multitude became more heated.

In the first work of the new year, Comrade HAN Ūi-hak, a newly employed worker, discovered a cracked electrode at the No. 3 Furnace Brigade. A newly employed worker would have been unable to make such a discovery before. Brigade leader YI In-kyōk, had the majority discuss measures to be taken to prevent the stoppage of electrodes. At this time Comrade HAN Ūi-hak suggested that raw materials not be charged into a cracked electrode, which case is not included in the five (5) points stipulated in the standard production regulations, and that the outlets under cracked electrodes not be used for tapping. The brigade members who agreed, through a serious discussion, on the appropriateness of the idea, put the idea into force and carried out a tense struggle. As a result of this, the cracked electrode completed its mission without any trouble.

Thus, in the new year, the shift team, through the popular struggle, has made the six (6) cracked electrodes function without any trouble, and has ensured the production of carbide by 30 percent more, as compared with other shifts.

In this way, the sub-cell committee has further realized the greatness of popular wisdom, and has learned the lesson that the results of works can be expected only when the works are tackled from the proper popular viewpoint. (Nodong Sinmun, 30 January 1956)  
Company Reporter, YI Tong-kūn

## 12. KIM CHAEK-FAITHFUL SON OF PARTY

Today, all Korean people meet the fifth anniversary of the death of Comrade KIM Chæk with pious respect and affection in the struggle for the peaceful unification of fatherland, and for the strengthening the democratic base, which is the material element of the unification.

On 31 January five (5) years ago, in the midst of the fierce independence war, Comrade KIM Chæk, who was a political committeeman, vice-premier and the Minister of Industry, and one of Premier KIM Il-sōng's comrades, died at the age of 49.

Comrade KIM Chaek was a patriot and indomitable revolutionist who sacrificed himself only for the fatherland, people, and the party and revolution. He had been a comrade to Premier KIM Il-sŏng during the dark age under the Japanese domination, and gained a brilliant record in the fierce struggle against Japan, and also gained brilliant exploits in the peaceful construction for the establishment of a democratic nation after the liberation from Japan, and in the independence war against the enemy.

Comrade KIM Chaek was born a poor farmer's son of Haksŏng-gun present Kinchaek-gun, Hamgyŏng-bukto, on 11 August 1903. The brutal exploitation of the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people made Comrade KIM Chaek blaze with hostility against Japan. This comrade went abroad to the northeast of China opposing the Japanese colonial education when he was a primary school boy. He studied at the Tonghŭng Middle School of Yongjong-si, (Killim-sŏng), and participated in the students' anti-Japanese movement as a leader.

At the beginning of his participation in the anti-Japanese struggle, Comrade KIM Chaek was effected by revolutionary thought, and he strived to arm himself with the Marxist-Leninist theory.

The brave struggle of this comrade, who had a firm will and enthusiasm as a revolutionist, made the Japanese imperialists frightened. The Japanese police thoroughly traced him, and arrested him in 1927.

Even brutal torture and three (3) years' imprisonment in the Sŏdaemun Prison could not overcome the indomitable will and chastity of the revolutionist.

Comrade KIM Chaek, released from the prison in 1929, directly went abroad to northern Manchuria, summoned comrades, carried out the organization of an underground party, and developed a brave struggle against the enemy.

The fierce eye and gun of the Japanese robber followed the brave movement of the comrade. He was again arrested by the Japanese police in 1931, and was imprisoned in the prison of Tongbuk in Simyang.

The harder the enemy's oppression, the stronger became his indomitable revolutionary will. After his discharge from this prison, the Comrade continued his revolutionary struggle as the party secretary of the partisans in northern Manchuria.

After 1931, Comrade KIM Chaek developed the partisan struggle against Japanese under the leadership of Premier KIM Il-sŏng. From this time, as one of the familiar comrades of Comrade KIM Il-sŏng, he developed a fervent anti-Japan national liberation struggle until the 15 August liberation.

As soon as our nation was liberated from the Japanese colonial administration by great Soviet Forces, Comrade KIM Chaek came back to our fatherland, and struggled for the democratic development and unified independence under the leadership of Premier KIM Il-sŏng.

He contributed the noble experiences, which he acquired in anti-Japanese struggles, and the patriotic passion to every department of politics, economics, and forces, for the liberated nation.

He did his best for the cultivation of a military staff as the first director of the Pyŏngyang Political and Military Institute, and carried out the important mission of strengthening the people's armament.

When the North Korean Labor Party was established, he was elected a party political committeeman, and strived for the development of the party.

Comrade KIM ch'aek's faith to the party and revolution was clearly revealed in the insurance of the party unification and cooperation, struggling against the wriggling of the party destroyer, and the element of sectionalism which destroyed the party and revolution.

Thus, the party and the people respected Comrade KIM ch'aek as a good son of the party, and they still respect him even after his death.

In February 1947, along with the establishment of the North Korean Labor Party, he endeavored very hard as vice-chairman and director of the National Defense Bureau, and strived for the strengthening of people's government, the people's armament, and for the rehabilitation of the people's economy as a vice-chairman and the Minister of Industry when the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was established.

When the independence war broke out against the invasion of the imperialistic America and Syngman RHEE, Comrade KIM ch'aek advanced to the frontline to prevent the invasion of imperialists.

As a committeeman of the military committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and as the frontline commander, under the leadership of Premier KIM Il-sŏng, the Comrade laid full his passion for the defeat of the enemy with numerous battle experiences which he attained while fighting against Japan, and with advanced military techniques.

The Comrade's record was clearly revealed in the fact that the people's forces defeated the enemy to the line of the Naktong-gang though the enemy had invaded our land suddenly.

Sharing his joys and sorrows with combatants at battlefield, directing the army in the midst of shells and powder smoke without rest, Comrade KIM ch'aek struggled for the victory of independence war until his death.

The life of Comrade KIM ch'aek, who was the hero of the anti-Japan and national independences, and who was the faithful son of our party, is glittering with the record that he struggled for the freedom, independence and the honor of our nation.

Love and service for the nation, faith to the party and to the premier, indomitability and non-compromise with the enemy, and the principle and the accomplishment in the works - all this spirit which he has left, will be good examples to the party members and laborers.

Today, all party members and Korean People, meeting the fifth anniversary of Comrade KIM ch'aek death, who was a passionate and patriotic fighter, and one of Premier KIM Il-sŏng, comrades, are reminded of his life with the best respect, and newly resolve to accomplish Korean historical hope of faith to the premier and of a peaceful unification. (Nodong Sinmun, 30 January 1956)

13. MECHANIZATION AT PYONGYANG INTEGRATED CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FACTORY

Our Pyŏngyang Integrated Construction Materials Factory carried out its annual production plan by only 53 percent at the end of August last year.

The junior party committee of the factory came to realize that one of the reasons why they were not able to accomplish the production plan was that many processes were manual jobs, and therefore, the efficiency of labor production was very low.

The junior party committee turned towards mechanization, amending those processes which required much work.

The junior party committee, through the discussions of the engineer, assistant-engineer and enthusiastic laborers, came to realize that they could mechanize many work processes with creative devices and the introduction of advanced working methods.

At a meeting of production reformists, enthusiastic laborers, and administrative workers, at the beginning of October, when the discussion of this problem was correctively carried out, they came to the conclusion that they could think of some 16 creative devices.

Under the assistance of the party group, the administration made a plan of execution, had the originators of creative devices work in research perfecting devices for production, and had the technical workers positively assist them.

Thus, at the end of October, more than ten (10) processing machines for construction materials production, including a rotating press-type screw cutting plate, were newly devised, and assembled. And in November and December, labor production efficiency was increased by 150 percent over September, throughout the entire factory, and more than 2,200 man-days were economized in two (2) months, thus exceeding the annual plan of the factory by 100.1 percent.

However, many processes were still being carried out by manual methods, including wire coiling.

The party groups and the administration further strengthened the creative devices movement on the basis of having experienced in order to mechanize such processes, at the beginning of new year. Thus, Comrade YIM Sang-ho of the Iron Plant succeeded in making a device for wire coiling on 10 January, and therefore, one more important process was mechanized.

The wire coiling machine, processed and assembled as the creative device of Comrade YIM Sang-ho is further increasing labor production efficiency over the time when it was done manually, and now one worker can handle the wire coiling which formerly took 13 workers, thus economizing more than 1,300 man-days in a year.

The advanced laborers of the factory resolved to mechanize the working processes of five (5) plants by their creative devices in the future.

The junior party committee is further strengthening the work to positively mobilize the creative enthusiasm of laborers and technicians for the mechanization of work and for the rationalization of production processes. (Hodong Sinmun, 30 January 1956)

Junior Party Chairman, YUN Cha-kyŏng

14. ACTIVITIES OF PARTY ORGANIZATION IN HWANGHAE-BUKTO

Farm collectivization is the only way to reorganize our farming management socialistically. According to the exact direction of the party and the government, the farm cooperative movement is being strongly developed in Hwanghae-bukto. At present, there are 1,382 farm cooperatives including 48 percent of all farm households and 44 percent of all cultivated areas, in Hwanghae-bukto.

The struggle to rapidly develop the farm cooperative, and to economically and organizationally strengthen the established farm cooperatives, is imposed upon the provincial party committee.

In order to organizationally and economically strengthen the farm cooperative, it is, first of all, important to strengthen the junior party groups in the cooperatives, to increase their mobilization role.

Because, the party groups in the farm cooperatives, are the political directing organization to carry out the farm collectivization in the cooperatives, the problems of how the party groups accomplish the collectivization policies among cooperative members, how they mobilize all cooperative members for the accomplishment of corresponding production tasks based on the development of increased-production and livestock raising, how they organize the leading role of the party members for the management of the cooperatives, production and economic activities, and how they cultivate socialistic thought among the cooperative members, are closely related with the problems of strengthening the farm cooperatives.

The Hwanghae-bukto Party Committee carried out, first of all, the job of rationally reorganizing the junior party groups by cooperative unit, in order to increase the organizational functions of the junior party groups in the farm cooperatives, and their independent roles.

However, some defects were found among the junior party groups in the cooperatives.

For example, many sub-cells in the cooperatives as the sub-cell of the Hwamyong Farm Cooperative are indulging in only the "campaign", works according to seasons, and they don't even discuss the problems at the party meeting; the problems that are suggested in the cooperative management and production activities, that are, the indoctrination problems of collectivism to the cooperative members, the problem that they should maintain and carry out democratic principles in cooperative management, that they should maintain socialistic principle in distribution, and that they should cultivate a socialistic attitude towards labor and cooperative property.

In such circumstances, the provincial party, the city party, and the county party, first of all must go deep among the party groups in the cooperatives, and it is an important element to continually direct and assist them.

The provincial party committee eliminated the old directing methods that could not keep up with the growing tempo of the farm cooperative, and had the party staff positively participate in the strengthening of the cooperative, and increased the organizational role and the vanguard role of the party groups by directing and inspecting the farm cooperatives.

However, some workers were not able to direct the farm cooperative in connection with the organization and politics of the party groups, though they strived for the development of the management of the cooperatives and for its economic activities.

This was because the party groups and the party workers did not study the party organization and politics, and therefore did not know about it.

The provincial party committee discussed measures, which were decided upon by the Political Committee of the Central Party on 5 February to strengthen the cooperatives, criticized and analyzed such defects, increased the directing standard of the party groups and the directing workers, studied the party organization and politics, and strengthened concrete directing and assisting methods.

The provincial party committee strived to increase the directing standard of the party workers, and then made great improvements in the party organization and politics, by regularly carrying out business lectures and research announcements, on the basis of thorough research, relating to provincial circumstances, the party organization and politics, in the cooperatives. Those are, the organic functions of the party groups in the cooperatives, the party indoctrination in the cooperatives and popular politics, the election and distribution of the staff for the party management in the cooperatives, and the party direction of the management, production and economic activities of the cooperatives, etc.

The provincial party committee, in order to strengthen the junior party committee in the cooperatives, particularly worked to increase their work standards, starting from the concrete conditions in the provinces, such as the fact that many sub-cell chairmen who have experience in party works were elected the management chairman, and [that 80 percent of ] those in the party have no experience. The committee first organized a "seminar" and experience education institutes for the city and county committees to increase the political and business standards of the cell chairman in the cooperatives according to the areas under the direct leadership of the party staffs once a month.

Now, many county party committees including the county party of Kunch'ŏn-gun, have been regularly organizing "seminars" every month for the cell chairmen in the cooperatives, and they are dealing with the problems concerning the party organization and politics in the cooperatives, cooperative management, production and economic activities.

The measures to strengthen the party groups in the cooperatives of the provincial party committee are gradually increasing the organic functions of the party groups, and are further strengthening the independent roles and creative activities.

Now, many party groups in the cooperatives are positively participating in all cooperative lives, and are assisting to properly utilize the spare power and the capabilities which exist in the cooperatives by deeply studying production and economic production, are supplying good experiences expressed in the carrying out cooperative management and production plans, are devising organic measures to properly correct defects, and are fruitfully mobilizing the masses to the accomplishment of farming policies.

Furthermore, many junior party groups in the cooperatives are increasing their roles to maintain the strict party constitution to carry out decided tasks, by concretely discussing the insurance of the constitution and the jobs of the management workers in cooperative management, and by regularly carrying out inspections in the execution of the decisions of the party and the general assembly of the cooperatives.

However, some junior party groups in the cooperatives exposed incidents of weaknesses in the responsibilities of the management workers by managing the works of the management committee and management workers, with the plea that they fully control all activities.

For example, the sub-cell chairman of the Ch'ongyong Farm Cooperative in Hwangju-gun, monopolizing the cooperative activities, established the bad system of nominating even the leaders of working groups, so that others could not organize activities without his approval.

Strongly struggling with such incidents, the provincial party committee is strengthening the party assistance to have junior party groups in the cooperatives let the management committee exactly carry out the policies of the party and the government for the strengthening of the cooperative organization, and is strengthened the party assistance to have the management committee and the general meeting of the cooperatives discuss the problems, that take place during their activities, and device proper measures, and is strengthening the direction to have the party groups organize and carry out the politics among the cooperative members for the exact execution of adopted decisions, and to have them increase the vanguard role of the party members.

What is important in the activities of the party groups in the cooperatives, is the problem of strengthening class indoctrination programs concerning Marxist-Leninism, and socialistic farm management.

In order to strengthen party indoctrination programs and popular politics among the junior party groups, the provincial party committee is giving them systemic direction and assistance to arrange the party indoctrination system and popular political agitation system, to elect and distribute core propagandists and agitators, to increase their political and business standards.

Thus, the committee is strengthening the party direction to increase the quality of party indoctrination in the cooperatives.

Particularly, the committee is endeavoring to organize and carry out the party indoctrination programs and popular politics in the cooperatives to correspond to the actual circumstances of the cooperatives, and began by improving the form and contents in organizing the "seminars" for the propagandist and the agitators. That is, it is organizing each different "seminar" for the indoctrination directors of the cooperatives, for the director of democratic propaganda offices, and for agitators, and dealing with, for the contents of "seminar", the character and the duty of our revolution, the farm cooperative policies of the party, and latest domestic and foreign affairs, and is strengthening the struggle to cope with actual circumstances, such as the good experience and defects in the management of the cooperatives and production activities, the waste of cooperative property, the incidents of non-labor in collective labor, equality in distribution, etc.



As a result, party indoctrination programs and popular politics are being brought to gradually conform with real circumstances of the cooperatives, and as the socialistic attitude toward labor and common property was cultivated among the party members and the cooperative members, they came to enthusiastically participate in the struggle to accomplish the production plan of the cooperative.

However, there are many errors in the works of the junior party groups of farm cooperatives in Hwanghae-bukto, and in order to correct these errors, the provincial party committee is strengthening the direction to popularize good experiences, and to correct exposed errors, on the basis that the junior party groups had exactly summed up their activities of the past, through the year-end settlement and distribution, and settlement and election of the party directing organization. (Nodong Sirmon, 30 January 1956)

Hwanghae-bukto Party Committee Chairman, HO Pin

#### 15. PYŎNGYANG 1ST CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PRODUCTION COOPERATIVE

The Pyŏngyang 1st Construction Materials Cooperative, which started with 20 manual and free workers, and with a small quantity of production facilities, has made great development during only three (3) years. Now, this cooperative consisting of 45 cooperative members, is fruitfully carrying out production with more than three (3) million wŏn in fixed capital, lathes, cutting machines, and overall production facilities.

It was a very difficult way that the cooperative came along. At the beginning of the organization of this cooperative, there were some investors. This was a violation of party policy, and it caused much interruption in the development of the cooperative and in the improvement of the cooperative members' livelihood.

Utilizing the worn-out articles that came out of national enterprises, these men managed to produce only expensive goods instead of making products for the people's lives, and tried to accumulate venturesome interest.

Their such speculative activities had been going on since the time they had joined the cooperative. They furnished money to those who had worked for them before, and had these people invest the money nominally under their names, and, at the time of profit-sharing, collected the dividends from them, thus perpetrating profiteering activities. Unless the speculators were expelled from the cooperative, it was difficult to expect the future development of the cooperative, nor was it possible to increase the income of the cooperative members. The movement to root out intra-cooperative exploitation activities and to eliminate speculative entrepreneurs from the cooperative was actively started with the cooperative-charter-rediscussing convention of the cooperative members as the turning point.

The management committee of the cooperative strives to indoctrinate some cooperative members who were economically subject to the investors, excluding the investors.

There were difficulties for cooperative management other than this. Those were, that though there was certain fixed property in the cooperative, they faced many financial difficulties because they lacked circulating funds. Particularly, the fact, that some investors went out of the cooperative with some property and funds, left many difficulties for the cooperative management.

The problem to increase the circulation efficiency of the floating fund, and to produce the products which were proper for the economic circumstances of the cooperatives, was important.

There were many suggestions for the solution of this problem. Some cooperative members suggested that they solve the problems by obtaining a loan from the bank.

However, Comrades YI Kŏn-sun and HWANG Kyŏng-yŏp suggested the constructive ideas that they should not expect financial aid from the government, and if they would produce saws for logging, various saws, trowels and blades for cotton gins, by utilizing the worn-out articles and the saws which had come out of national enterprises including the Hwanghae Iron Works, the circulation of money should be fast, and they could increase their income because the demand should be increased at construction site.

This was idea favored by the cooperative members.

After some months since they had converted to the production of new products by utilizing the worn-out materials from national enterprises, and the raw materials from districts, the economic circumstances of the cooperative much improved, and the income of the cooperative members increased by two (2) times over the time when the cooperative was organized.

However, there still remained other errors in cooperative activities.

This was because the general meeting of the cooperative members and the management committee, which had to be led by the democratic will of the cooperative members, were carried out with the ideas and assertion of some members under the leadership of Comrade HONG Ŭng-u, the management chairman, and many cooperative members carried out only partial jobs everyday, and there was the tendency of the workers to be satisfied only by division of the profits at the end of the quarters.

Therefore, the majority of the cooperative members were not able to properly participate in the work of mobilizing internal reserves nor in important activities.

The time when the positiveness of the cooperative members began to increase, was after the Plenary Session in April of the Party's Central Committee.

The party group of the cooperative fiercely criticized the bureaucratic and bad tendency of some management workers of the cooperative that they disregarded creative devices suggested by the cooperative members, only stating that they were the masters of the cooperative, and had the management workers not neglect the suggestions of the cooperative members, but had them positively participate in the discussion of important problems.

Along with this, they regularly explained the established forms in the circulation of the cooperative funds, of contracting, and of product sales, to the cooperative members, and continually explained to them as to how they could increase the profits.

Thus, many cooperative members who came to understand the economic circumstances, of the cooperatives began to seek ways to search for the internal reserves, and to decrease the basic costs of products.

Formerly, the pieces of iron, which were left in the process of making various saws by utilizing worn-out articles, had been thrown away. Comrade HWANG Kyōng-ōp suggested that it was better to make the blade of the saw by utilizing the iron pieces which were left, in the production of carpenter's saw. With the positive favor of the party groups in the cooperative, his suggestion was discussed at the meeting of the able technicians of the cooperative. Thus, they began to produce the blade of iron saw by creatively manufacturing a small rolling machine and cutting machine to stretch the iron pieces. During the past one year, they gained much interest by producing 13,000 iron saw blades.

In addition, they made the materials for needles, with the worn-out articles left from the production of iron saw blades, and supplied them to the P'yōngyang Textile Production Cooperative.

The creativeness of the cooperative members appeared in the re-organization of production, and in labor economization.

On the condition that the production task for cotton gin blades be increased by ten (10) times over last year, some cooperative members suggested that they had better buy more facilities. However, Comrades KIM Chīm-chōn and HONG Sun-pōm suggested that they would be able to increase the production quantity without further machinery by re-organizing labor organization on the three (3) shifts system.

This suggestion was carried out with the positive support of the cooperative members, and they came to exceed the production plan in cotton gin blades.

Moreover, they made the manual punch automatic, and economized the labor of eight (8) men.

Thus, with the popular wisdom and creativeness of the cooperative members, they exceeded the production plan by 142.2 percent, and decreased the basic costs of products by 36 percent.

The cooperative began to be organizationally and economically strengthened, and the common-spared money increased by 4,880,000 Wōn during one (1) year, with the monthly income of the cooperative members increasing by five (5) times over that at the time the cooperative was organized. (Nodong Sīnmun, 30 July 1956)

Company Reporter, KIM Pyōng-in

## 16. SOLDIERS ASSIST IN CONSTRUCTION

The people's armed forces, the reliable defenders of the peaceful protection of the nation, as they gained brilliant exploits in the war against the enemy in the past, are beloved and respected by the people, because they have displayed creativeness and patriotism in postwar peaceful construction.

The soldiers of the YIM Ch'ang-nak 9th Squad gained many exploits at many construction sites of the P'yōngyang Hotel, School No. 2 of the Kumch'ak Technical College, the National Hotel, the building of the Ministry of Construction, many storied residences on the street of Pōwōng-man, etc.

These brave and strong soldiers, including soldiers KIM Chin-hong, and P'ONG S'ung-chaeh, displayed creativeness in the basic excavation of the Construction College and the Kimch'aek Technical College Building, and increased working speed by applying the tunnel excavation method, digging frozen soils, and by rapidly constructing foundations of rock and reinforced concrete.

Soldiers KIM Y'ong-hwal, YI Yong-ch'an and YI Chong-u, held technical lectures in bricklaying by inviting technicians, in order to become skilled bricklayers.

Clever young soldiers became masters at bricklaying in a short time, and were able to keep up with brick workers. Soldiers YI Y'ong-ch'an and YI Chong-u enthusiastically learned the five (5) man laying method of Hero CH'OE Song-su, and came to lay 6,000 or 7,000 bricks a day.

They enthusiastically learned plastering methods and carpentry techniques, also. Numerous soldiers became bricklayers, plasterers, and carpenters.

Gradually they became skilled, and they increased labor efficiency. Finishing the work on the Construction College and the Kimch'aek Technical College, they began the construction of the multi-storied residences on Pot'ong-mun.

The soldiers built nice and cultural residences, from bricklaying to plastering and inner decorations.

The workers love and respect the soldiers, since they live in the houses in which the party spirit of the soldiers is permeated.

"In order to recompense the soldiers for their favor, we should work hard and should help them." Peaceful lives are going on in the newly built multi-storied residences.

The construction laborers who worked with the soldiers, and the neighboring residents are showing their sincere love and faith in the soldiers who are devotedly working at construction sites.  
(Nodong Sinmun, 30 January 1956)  
Company Reporter, PAK Chae-hwan

#### 17. FARMING PREPARATIONS IN TOEKCHANG-NI

The farmers of the village of T'oktae in Toekchang-ni, (Ch'ongju-gun, P'yongan-bukto) are displaying enthusiasm in their increased-production of manure for the increased production of grain.

Under the plan to fertilize fields with ten (10) tons of manure per Ch'ongbo (2.45 acres), and fertilize paddies with 20 tons of manure per Ch'ongbo (2.45 acres), they are applying every kind of method to maintain overall quantity.

Farmer YIM My'ong-t'ok is collecting more than a half ton of manure by coming and going on the streets of Ch'ongju-gun, more than four (4) kilometers long. Farmer HAN Ch'ang-ki is also collecting manure by coming and going on the street, collecting five (5) tons of manure.

Farmers AN S'ok-kwan and YIM Kye-pok have already collected more than 50 tons of manure by changing garbage, fallen leaves, and straw every third day from pig pens, and every tenth day from cattle stalls from the cutting of green grass last year.

Farmer's AN SÖk-kwan, CHONG Sang-höl, and PAK Kye-sun are also collecting manure.

Correspondent, Yi Tok-il.

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The members of the 3rd Farm Cooperative in Sinsöng-ni (Haeju-gun) are further actively carrying out their preparations from the beginning of year.

They hauled by two ox-carts of manure daily to Hamhüng-si, while they carried out the relocation of soil on 12 acres of priddies damaged by floods last year.

In addition, in order to fully carry out rice-planting, they have been hauling sand for rice beds, and hauled 150 containers in two (2) days. (Nodong Simun, 30 January 1956)

Correspondent, PAK Pok-hük

#### 18. SONGPÖ FARM COOPERATIVE PREPARES FOR WINTER

The members of the Songpö Farm Cooperative in Künsong-ni (Kilchu-gun, Hamgyöng-bukto) properly carried out their winter subsidiary business, and bought many head of cattle with their income.

Keeping in step with corresponding organizations, they gained 130,000 Won in income from log cutting and supply which they contracted for with the log plant of the Kaesöng (Kinseng Station, since November and December last year. With this income, they bought three (3) cows, one (1) calf, three (3) pigs, and three (3) ox-carts.

At the time of the cooperative organization, there were only six (6) cows, and two (2) ox-carts, but now they have 14 cows, ten (10) sheep, three (3) pigs, and five (5) ox-carts. (Nodong Simun, 30 January 1956)

Correspondent, PAK Yong-nin

#### 19. FARMERS IN SASU-RI WORK ON RIVER EMBANKMENTS

The farmers of Sasu-ri, (Sinsang-gun, Hamgyöng-namdo), began the embankment of the Tongdu-gang in November last year under the leadership of the Youth League members, and they finished their divided works of 2,012 cubic meters earlier than others, and continued to assist the embankment of Kwamp'yöng-ni. (Nodong Simun, 30 January 1956)

Correspondent, Yi Yan-kuk

#### 20. SKATING MEET HELD TO CELEBRATE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF YOUTH LEAGUE

A nation-wide skating meet was held on 27 January to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Youth League, and ended on the 29th.

At this meet, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Cabinet Athletic Direction Committee, CH'OE Yong-kön; Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee, Korean Labor Party, PAK Kün-ch'öl; and many other men of the Party, administrative organizations, and social groups, participated.

The admissions ceremony of champions was solemnly held with a brass band just at 1000 hours.

When the champions passed in front of the reviewing stand with their strong physiques, the spectators applauded them.

After the ceremony, the men's 1,500-meter race for associations began, and KIM Yong-cho, champion of the Ministry of National Defense, won first place and with a good record.

In the women's 1,500-meter race for associations, the spectators were much interested in two (2) champions who fiercely competed. At first, Champion KO Kyōng-hūi, the holder of the Republic record, surged forward, but Champion KIM Hwa-cha suddenly took first place just before the finish. In this meet, Champion KIM Hwa-cha of the Ministry of National Defense reduced the Republic record by 8.6 seconds.

In the afternoon, the meet grew more fierce. Particularly, the men's 1,500-meter race and the 5,000-meter race for junior middle schools were applauded by the spectators. The meet showed the skating techniques of the young students developing daily. Champion HONG Chong-ch'an; of P'yōngyang, won first place in these two (2) races.

In the men's 1,500-meter and 10,000-meter races, Champion KIM P'yōng-kuk of Kimch'aek Technical College won first place.

Through the meet, Champions KIM Ūi-chōn and PAK Chae-ch'un of the Ministry of National Defense, broke the Republic record in the men's 500-meter race, and Champions KO Kyōng-hūi and KIM Myōng-sōn, in the women's 500-meter race.

After the scheduled events, the awarding of the championship flag and prizes to each group and to individuals who won the victory, was held.

The overall record of the meet was as follows:

Associations: Men's - First: Ministry of National Defense  
Women's - First: Hamgyōng-namdo

General: Men's - First: Korean People's Armed Forces  
Women's - First: Hamgyōng-namdo

College: Men's - First: Kimch'aek Technical College  
Women's - First: KIM Il-sōng University

Senior High School: Men's - First: P'yōngan-bukto  
Women's - First: Hamgyōng-namdo

Junior Middle School: Men's - First: P'yōngyang-si  
Women's - First: Chagang-do

Overall Record for Provinces: First: P'yōngyang-si

Company Reporter - KIM Sang-ch'ōl

21. MEETING OF KOREAN AND JAPAN RED CROSS ASSOCIATIONS
22. SOLDIERS VISIT HOMES
23. COUNTRY LIFE AT T'ONGBO FARM COOPERATIVE
24. LETTERS FROM KOREANS AT OMURA CAMP
25. REVIEW OF CLASSIC NOVEL - "SASSI NAMJONGGI"
26. FOREIGN NEWS



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1. HELP RENDERED BY ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY IN SOCIALISTIC REFORM  
OF RURAL MANAGEMENT.

Through the neighboring hills and grounds are still thickly covered with white snow, the farmers of Hwajŏn-ni [Pochŏn-gun] are spending the days in the fields.

They are carrying out the work of converting dry fields into paddy fields.

Up to now, there had not been even a single Pyŏng (0008 acres) of paddy fields in Hwajŏn-ni, located in a mountainous area.

Because the Kirim-chŏn, the only source of water in this locality, flows through an area which is much lower than the cultivated area, it had been impossible to draw the river water up to the cultivated area.

At the end of last year, the workers of the Yanggang-do Power Distribution Department surveyed this village in accordance with the policies of the Party and the government, concerning the rapid restoration and development of rural management. Soon after that, a power distribution line was installed in this village from the county [Kun] seat, located over 16 kilometers away.

Thus, a way has been opened for the farmers of Hwajŏn-ni to pump up the water of the Karim-chŏn, by means of electricity, to water their paddy fields.

Under these conditions, the farmers of this village, working together as a single person, developed a labor struggle in the fields since early in the morning to construct a pumping station, with the assistance of the workers of the Yanggang-do Power Distribution Department, and to convert dry fields into paddy fields.

Hwajŏn-ni [Pochŏn-gun] is not the only area which is rapidly being transformed by receiving electricity in such a manner according to the righteous policies of the Party and the Government.

The construction of electrically-powered pumping stations is rapidly progressing at the construction sites of the Pyŏng-an-namdo Irrigation Facilities and numerous irrigation facilities in various other areas. Even in the areas newly liberated from the darkness under the Syngman Rhee regime and brought under the protective wings of the Republic, such transformer stations as those of Ongjin, Kangnyŏng, and Kuksa-bong are being rapidly expanded. These transformer stations will brilliantly light up the rural villages, and will present the possibility of mechanizing the construction of pumping stations and a series of other facilities in the rural areas.

In order to rapidly restore and develop rural management, the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic are

producing and distributing to the rural areas, in a large quantity, various farm machines, chemical fertilizer, and insecticides. At the same time, they are using these machines, and are assiduously giving consideration to increasing the supply of electricity to the rural villages so as to construct relevant installations of large or small sizes.

The Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic have specified this task in the resolution adopted at the November Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Party, Cabinet Decision No. 57, and Cabinet Order No. 47.

All workers of the fields specified above are positively trying to properly implement this decision of the Party and the government.

Construction workers of the Ministry of Electricity are successfully carrying out the work of installing power transmission lines through rural areas, and they are constructing 38 new transformer stations in the rural areas.

Accordingly, construction workers under the Power Transmission and Transformer Management Bureau of the Ministry of Electricity, installed 385 kilometers of service wire during the past year, connecting the transformer stations with the rural villages. Thus, during the past year, over 58,000 lights were newly installed in the rural villages, and pumping stations with an overall capacity of over 5,500 kilowatts were additionally installed.

Based on Cabinet Decision No. 57 and Cabinet Order No. 47, the workers of the electrical field are struggling with the goal to increase, within this year, pumping facilities of over 40,000 horsepower, by installing more service lines and thus increasing the power supplied to the rural villages.

At the same time, workers in the power generation field are vehemently developing the work of rehabilitating and construction generation facilities in order to increase generation capacity. And workers in electrical supplies are vigorously pushing the production of wire and other electrical supplies needed for these works and motors for pumping stations.

Last year, the Tae'an Electrical Factory under the Ministry of Electricity produced and sent to rural villages, numerous ampere transformers and various types of electro-motors, and the same factory is developing a vigorous increased-production struggle in order to produce hundreds of large and small electrical motors before the fall farming season this year.

If all of these electrical motors were installed in pumping stations, they would even calculate ten (10) meters as the average water head, pump 200 to 300 tons of water per second, and would thus water the paddy fields.

Now, all workers in the electrical field, highly supporting the policies of the Party and the government pertaining to the rapid restoration and development of rural management, are rising up in order to supply more power to rural villages.

Thus, with the assistance provided by the electrical field, the establishment of the foundation of socialism in our rural villages is being rapidly accelerated.  
(Minju Chosŏn, 1 March 1956)

Company Reporter - YI Ch'ang-hŭm

2. STRUGGLE OF WORKERS OF HOLTONG MINE IN IMPLEMENTING COMPETITIVE DUTIES.

Workers of the Holtong Mine, who have appealed to all workers in the mining fields of the nation, to join in the increased-production competitive campaign, are carrying out their competitive duties for increased-production.

Workers in excavation, who have set as their competitive duty, the accomplishment by 106 percent of the annual excavation quota, and keeping of their year's excavation ten (10) months ahead of actual production, are, under the leadership of party members, exceeding their quotas everyday by each index, by means of improving working conditions and rationalizing labor organization.

Thus, they have dug 180 to 220 meters underground and secured a new stope. By enlarging the area of the stope twice as big as that of the preceding year, the workers have now succeeded in keeping excavation six (6) months ahead of actual production.

With the decision to accomplish the annual excavation quota by October and the three (3)-year excavation quota by May, KIM Ch'un-po, an excavator, emulating the advanced working method of CHÖNG In-p'il, a labor hero, has applied the pyramid-triangular drilling method in using two (2) rock-drills and has been able to increase excavation efficiency of each rock-drill by an average of 125 percent, consequently accomplishing his daily quota by 130 percent.

And, SIM Hwa-sun, another excavator, has been accomplishing his daily excavation quota by 120 percent by means of regulating the drilling point and depth according to the quality of the rock.

Workers in mining, have installed an ore hauling track at each stope secured, and, by means of the stairway or retreating triangular blasting method suited to the quality of the rock and the direction of veins, are exceeding their mining quota by an increased ratio of 13 percent, as compared with the preceding year.

Particularly, the members of the brigade under the leadership of KIM In-sik, a labor party member, are accomplishing by an average of 136.6 percent, their competitive obligatory amount in increased-production in mining work, by using the retreating triangular blasting method. Members of the brigade, such as CHANG Ung-chun, KIM Chaeyön, and KIM Üi-söp, are increasing their drilling efficiency of each rock-drill by 15 percent.

Workers in ore hauling, ore dressing, engineering, power, and other fields, are performing their competitive duties for increased-production, expanding facilities, and regulating the balance of work progress. (Minju Chosön, 1 March 1956).

3. COMPOST BEING ACTIVELY TAKEN OUT IN FARMING VILLAGES OF VARIOUS AREAS

According to reports submitted by rural correspondents, such as YI Tök-su, Ho Yöng, KIM Il-kuk, HYÖN Ch'ang-pöm, HYÖN Tu-un, and CHOE Sun-köl, farm cooperatives in various areas are fully engaged in the increased production of grain for this year, facing the impending third all-party session of the Korean Labor Party and responding to the appeal of

the participators at the meeting of the enthusiastic management workers of all farm cooperatives of the nation.

In order to implement the task prescribed in the appeal, the above workers are reappraising their farming plans, and are, at the same time, demonstrating their enthusiasm in taking out compost in order to ensure the implementation of Spring sowing.

In Kwanha-ri [Pukch'ang-gun, Pyöngan-namdo], which is awaiting the imminent spring farming season, ox-carts, fully loaded with compost, are making their way through the snow-covered roads to the fields.

In order to respond to the repeated anxiety shown by the Party and the Government over how to rapidly restore and improve rural management, the members of the Kwangmyöng Farm Cooperative have roused themselves to increase home-made fertilizer during the winter, and have already achieved very high results.

They have secured the full amount of home-made fertilizer calculated by them, and are now busily taking the compost to the fields. They have already taken out 50 percent of the produced compost to the dry fields and paddy fields.

Members of the Sorong 1st Farm Cooperative in Chöngsong-ni, [Kusöng-gun, Pyöngan-bukto] are also busy taking out compost preparing for the impending spring sowing of barley.

Members of this farm cooperative are trying to produce over 1,000 tons of compost in view of the fact that the acreage of land for growing corn, which is a rich yielding crop, has been considerably increased as compared with last year, and they are now busily taking out the compost. The compost hauling teams have already taken out over 100 tons of compost using carts.

And, the members of the Changmun Farm Cooperative in Changhung-ni [Iwön-gun, Hamgyöng-namdo], who netted high yields from rich yields crops last year by using a large quantity of good quality compost, have decided to increase the production of grain crops 20 percent more this year, and have already taken out over 220 tons of compost to dry fields and paddy fields. (Minju Chosön, 1 March 1956)

#### 4. CABINET ORDER CONCERNING IMPROVEMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF PHYSICAL TRAINING AND SPORTS PROJECTS

The Cabinet of the Republic has issued Cabinet Order No. 14 concerning the improvement and strengthening of physical and sports projects.

The order was issued for the purpose of contributing to the defense of the Fatherland, as well as to rapidly restore and develop the people's economy, by improving the physical strength of the people, inbuing them with a noble and patriotic ideology, and cultivating in them tenacious perseverance and fortitude.

The order prescribes that each organization, enterprise, cooperative, or rural village should popularize and encourage health gymnastics to such a large extent that the gymnastics become an integral part of the people's life so as to improve the physical strength of the people, and that the schools of various levels should improve and strengthen their physical training activities and should set aside one (1) or more days each week as physical days or days, and should have all students participate in gymnastics for one (1) to two (2) hours after school on such days, in order to popularize and developed on a large scale gymnastics, sports, exercise, and play among the students. The order also specifies that,

during the summer, the schools should sponsor swimming, camping, hiking, or visits to scenic sites or historical scenes.

The order also specifies that all play grounds and stadiums in each province [To], city, or county, should be rearranged, and that, in the case of Pyöngyang-si, gular and temporary swimming pools should be installed along the Taedong-gang.

In addition to these, the order specifies that traditional national sports meets should be held in spring and in summer on a large scale in order to popularize and develop traditional national physical games and sports; provides measures to be taken in strengthening the physical training and sports activities for youngmen in rural and fishing villages; and points out matters concerning the improvement desired in the national treatment accorded to the workers of physical training for the people. (Minju Chosön, 1 March 1956)

5.  
5. REORGANIZATION OF CONSUMERS' GUILD AND SETTLEMENT AND ELECTION PREPARATIONS PROGRESSING.

The Consumers' Guilds of the nation are pushing, on a large scale, various measures to reorganize the organizational system of the Guild and fundamentally improve and strengthen the economic activities of the Guild.

In order to supply goods, the consumption of which by the rural population is ever increasing, keeping pace with the rapid growth and development of the Farm Cooperative, which is an important socialistic element in rural management, and to tighten ever more the economic relations between cities and rural villages, the Party and the Government, on 10 January, adopted Cabinet Decision No. 6 pertaining to the reorganization of the Guild's economic activities; and, by so doing, the Party and the Government have presented a series of current tasks facing the Consumers' Guild, and have resolved to render positive assistance in the implementation of these tasks.

On the basis of the above events, the Central Committee of the Consumers' Guild held meetings of the directing workers of the Consumers' Guild of each province during the period of late January to early February, and established concrete measures on how to successfully implement and ensure the tasks prescribed in Cabinet Order No. 6, and are now giving positive direction on matters concerning lower echelon organizations.

During the period from early February to the 20th of the same month, the Consumers' Guild of each province explained to the members of the Guild, on a large scale, the gravity of the significance of "the reorganization of the Consumers' Guild and the settlement and election of the Guild's directing organs"; and completed reregistering the members of the Guild and resubmitting correct rosters of the members of the Guild; and are now issuing new membership cards of the Guild.

For three (3) days starting on 10 February, the Hamgyöng-namdo Consumers' Guild Committee, assisted by the Party and government organizations in the area, trained the directing workers of each county [Kun] consumers' guild. The directing workers who have been sent out to various areas after the training are now explaining to the members of the Guild in detail, the duties to be performed by the Guild in so directing as to convert gradually the dispersed small-scale farming management into cooperative management, by promoting

the material welfare of the farmers and demonstrating to the farming populace the superiority of cooperative management.

With the view of preparing for the reorganization of the Consumers' Guild which would take place in the future, and on the basis of a thorough knowledge of the geographical conditions and the economic characteristics of each district [Ri], the Consumers' Guild workers in Chagang-do had already settled, by 5 February, the constituencies for electing permanent delegates from the rural consumers' cooperative and grasped the firm knowledge of objects in organizing the rural consumers' cooperative.

Since early February, the consumers' guild in Hwanghae-namdo and Hwanghae-bukto have also been explaining, through mass meetings and neighborhood discussion meetings, the procedures involved in the election of rural consumers' cooperative directing organs and the discussion of standard rules.

In order to ensure correct bookkeeping at each rural consumers' guild to be organized hereafter, each provincial consumers' guild has been training bookkeepers since late January. There will have been held three (3) such short training courses for bookkeepers by the end of May.

Throughout the nation, the election of the rural consumers' guild management committees will be completed by mid-May, and the transfer of property will be finished by the end of June. (Minju Chosŏn, 1 March 1956)

#### 6. JAPANESE RED CROSS DELEGATION LEAVES PYŎNGYANG

Completing its mission, the Japanese Red Cross delegation, which had participated in the Korean-Japanese Red Cross Conference, left Pyŏngyang by air on the morning of 28 February for Japan.

Before leaving, all members of the delegation attended a dinner party held by YI Pyŏng-nam, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Association, on the evening of 27 February.

On the same day, the Japanese Red Cross delegation held a party for YI Pyŏng-nam, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Association, the members of the Korean delegation to the Korean-Japanese Red Cross Conference and other relevant workers.

Seeing the Japanese Red Cross delegation off at the Pyŏngyang Airport, were workers of the Korean Red Cross Association and the National Peace Defense Committee, included such people as YU Ki-chŭn, Chief of the Korean Red Cross delegation; members of the delegation; PAE Tong-kŏn, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Association; and AN Pyŏng-sam, Chief Secretary of the Korean National Peace Defense Committee. (Minju Chosŏn, 1 March 1956)

#### 7. COOPERATIVE WORKERS DEVOTED TO INCREASED-PRODUCTION OF DAILY COMMODITIES

The production cooperative, organized voluntarily by handicraftsmen who are the producers of minor commodities, is growing and developing day by day, demonstrating the superiority of cooperative management. The production cooperative members in each area are solidifying the cooperative economically and organizationally, and as socialist basic construction workers, are displaying their enthusiasm in the production of the people's daily commo-

ties,

The members of the Pyöngyang Textile Production Cooperative are enthusiastically participating in the management of the cooperative, and, at the same time, are producing various knitted goods, such as socks and uniform shirts for village children. (Minju Chosön, 1 March 1956)

8. REWARDING RESULTS OF COLLECTIVE LABOR - PYÖNGYANG-SI MIRROR PRODUCTION COOPERATIVE

It has been only one (1) year since the Pyöngyang-si Mirror Production Cooperative was established.

But, during this period of time, this production cooperative has remarkably grown and developed. The handicraftsmen, who had been producing mirrors at their homes, sponsored the organization of this production cooperative.

At the beginning, the cooperative did not have noteworthy production tools, and the skill and ability of the cooperative members was quite low.

The newly-elected management committee faced the tasks of securing production tools, obtaining all supplies in time, and heightening the level of the skill and ability of the cooperative members. In order to carry out such tasks, the management committee had to rely on the cooperative members, on the basis of the correct calculation which the committee had made regarding the subjective and objective conditions it faced. But, in the beginning, the management committee workers did not successfully carry out the work of having the cooperative members actively participate in the management of the cooperative.

Consequently, a segment of the cooperative members regarded the management of the cooperative to be a job with which only the management workers were concerned, and some of them merely had their names registered with the cooperative and were, in actuality, engaged in business failing to report to the cooperative for several days at a time.

In order to rectify this situation, the management committee had the members of the cooperative actively participate in the management and operation of the cooperative on the basis of the correct evaluation which the committee had made of the prevailing situation of the cooperative, but this time the committee accepted any and all suggestions made by the cooperative members, regardless of the fact that the suggestions were correct or not. Such erroneous organization on the part of the management committee has caused a family atmosphere within the cooperative and made the cooperative members mutually concede and appease errors.

Materials necessary for the production by the cooperative were purchased at high prices from the market in open violation of pertinent financial regulations, and the goods produced in this way were sold in an unlawful manner. All such facts were connived at.

The principle of equal dividends was upheld within the cooperative. In the course of studying the Literature of, the April Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, the management committee realized that, in managing the cooperative, it had failed to follow the principle of democratic management and to combat strenuously the obsolete ideas to which some of the members were still clinging.

From that time on, this management committee has endeavored to dispose of all problems through a large scale consultation with the cooperative members.

But, because of the lack of experience in cooperative management, not all problems were systematically solved.

The leadership and assistance provided by the members of a direction group dispatched at this juncture from a higher level league, was very helpful in improving the work of the cooperative.

The workers of the cooperative management committee, who realized in the course of deeply studying the April Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, in conjunction with their own work, realized that such an attitude as conniving at or covering up one's faults was caused by the ideology of petit bourgeois and that, if they did not strongly combat negative situations, the development of the cooperative would be greatly hindered and therefore, they frankly criticized themselves on their faults, and in the presence of the members of the cooperative.

Comrade SIN Chae-hong, Management Chairman, confessed that he had spent a little over 48,000 Won from the treasury of the cooperative on the pretext of treating guests or holding parties; and Comrade YUN Tong-su, who had been in charge of business affairs, also confessed that he had squandered a great deal of the property of the cooperative.

At the management committee workers began to candidly confess their wrongs and subject themselves to the criticism of the members of the cooperative, the members themselves also started to criticize each other, no matter how trivial the fault may have been, and they began to present creative opinions, without hesitation, regarding the management and operation of the cooperative.

Cooperative member, MUN Wa-il, and other members, bitterly criticized the management committee, pointing out that the unreasonably organized labor and the equal distribution of dividends by the committee, had brought about results which could have been bettered. The management committee openheartedly accepted the just criticism and constructive opinions of the members, and, in order to rid the labor organization of unreasonableness, conducted a minute study of working processes and stipulated standard work volumes. At the same time, the committee held meetings with the cooperative members and discussed with them on "how to increase production efficiency".

For such discussions, the committee learned that there was still much manpower in many fields and that the standard work volumes could be increased.

For example, it was discovered that the per capita per day work volume for cutting plate glass to make the small circular mirrors (65 millimeters) had been set at 300, while a cooperative member could actually cut 600, and that the work volume in applying the mercury coating to the glass had been as low as 2.4 square meters, while one man could actually do four (4) square meters per day.

In this way, they increased the standard work volume to conform with the conditions fostered and the situations actually prevailing. Compared with the past, the standard work volumes of the whole of the cooperative had thus been increased 178 percent.

They also simplified unreasonable work processes, and



by reorganizing the work processes properly, had reduced indirect labor and assigned much labor to actual fields. On the other hand, the management committee implemented a contract system after giving careful consideration to the level of skill and ability of the cooperative members and the work processes.

But a number of the members oppose such increasing in all fields of the standard work volumes. The management committee of the cooperative explained in detail, to the cooperative members, the significance of the increase in the standard work volume and the principles of dividends according to the quality and quantity of labor. In conducting this explanation, the committee quoted the case of the Pyöngyang-si Daily Commodities Production Cooperative which had high standard work volumes, and which successfully enforced a contract system, and the joint savings which was increased.

As a result, and having corrected all handicaps and errors arising in the management and operation of the cooperative and inculcating the collective labor spirit on each members of the cooperative, the members of the cooperative are not only showing their enthusiasm in actual production, but are also actively participating in discussions of various matters to thoroughly present their opinions.

Starting this year, the cooperative members are producing more mirrors in conformity with the demands of the people in rural areas and cities. In the past, they were able to produce only "small circular mirrors", but now they are able to produce mirrors for office use and home use, as well as portable ones.

In this way, the cooperative members exceeded their production goal of January by 75 percent.

As a result of the improvement by the cooperative management committee in its business methods and as a result of the excess by the cooperative members in their work tasks by actively participating in the management of the cooperative, the members have been able to receive markedly increased profits. It has been only one (1) year since this cooperative was established, but it is progressing steadily day by day, evidencing the superiority of cooperative management.

At the inception, the cooperative had only a little over 20 members, but now has over 30 persons. The joint savings of the cooperative has been increased to 10,500,000 Wöon. (Minju Chosön, 1 March 1956)

Company Reporter - CHÖE Pyöng-che

9. FIGHTING AGAINST DIFFICULTIES - EXPERIENCE OF FISHING COOPERATIVE MANAGED BY COMRADE KIM YÖNG-SIK

This place, the location of a fishing cooperative under the leadership of management chairman KIM Yöng-sik, is a pretty port surrounded by the sea and low hills.

People are busy at this port where fishing is at its peak. The men are all out at sea fishing, and the women members of the cooperative who remain behind, are solely occupied with processing, such as disembowelling, salting and drying. Wooden boats are busily coming and going out sailly closely by the point on the other side of the port.

The fishermen of this place have never been happier and more enthusiastic about their labor activities. Prior to the Liberation, the fishermen of this area were shiphands hired by the Japanese, and their living situation was very miserably. In order to earn a living, they had to go out on risky fishing trips master-minded by their shipowners, daring the turbulent sea and with small craft

The Liberation (15 August 1945) brought a great change to the fishermen here. They have become free fishermen and the owners of the sea. Since then, the life of the fishermen of this place has begun to blossom under the constant concern shown by the Party and the Government. The fishermen here have organized a cooperative, with a great help from the government. Great has been the joy of the people, living rewarding lives. Mobilizing all available fishing equipment and working together, they have caught more fish than at any other time. The lives of the united fishermen improved day by day.

But the path on which the cooperative treaded has not been so smooth. The happiness of the cooperative has been achieved amidst struggles. The speculative entrepreneurs, who availed themselves of the unsteady foundation of the cooperative in the initial stages in joining the cooperative, tried to use the cooperative to materialize their profit-making aims. Party members within the cooperative led the others in opposing the entrepreneurs. The core members of the cooperative took hold of the rudder in the house-management of the cooperative and, fighting against the entrepreneurs, straightened up the cooperative. They established within the cooperative the principle of dividends according to the quality and quantity of labor, and stocked joint savings. The organizational and economical foundation of the cooperative was solidified more and more as the days went by. In this way, they succeeded in expelling the entrepreneurs from the cooperative.

But, expelling the entrepreneurs from the cooperative was not enough to ensure the purity of the cooperative. Within the cooperative, there were still some members who had not yet rid themselves of the remaining vestiges of old ideas. Some cooperative members hid some of the fish catch - the only product of the cooperative - and sold them secretly; some families of the cooperative members even helped themselves of the fishing during the course of processing.

Some members of the cooperative wasted the property of the cooperative, and did not attend to the business of the cooperative with the same care they would show in their own works.

Such a tendency could also be found in the management committee. Some of the members of the committee took for granted the purchase of goods from the markets, and they would not find anything amiss in getting drunk and showing off. No matter how big or trivial they may be, such tendencies were obstructive in further consolidating the organizational and economic foundation of the cooperative. Therefore, the management committee organized and waged a struggle against these aspects of the cooperative, such as waste and corruption.

They coldheartedly pointed out and corrected the practice of corruption and waste on the part of a few members of the cooperative. At the same time, they repeatedly explained to the cooperative members, the reasons why the property of the cooperative should be handled with care.

The members took part in the struggle to eliminate the old ideas and beliefs under the leadership of the Labor Party organization. Some members of the cooperative realized their own faults ideologically and confessed such trends before all members of the cooperative, and, by doing so,

they renewed their resolution to really work as the masters of the cooperative.

The cooperative solidly progressed amidst all such struggles. With the settlement of the armistice, the area of fishing activities has been widened. All the members of the cooperative looked might and main for new fishing grounds. Consequently, they have found a little over ten (10) types of shell-fish, such as scallops, mussels, "myöngji taehap" (phonetic) and "pakkimi" (phonetic), and other fishing sources.

At the same time, the cooperative organized mobile fishing operations to catch Alaska pollack and mackerel, and endeavored to secure more fishing equipment, including fishing nets such as "chüö-mang" (phonetic), "hülch'i-gae" (phonetic), and "sönye-mang" (phonetic).

The cooperative enlarged the sphere of production activities by combining coastal and deep-sea fishing, through the creativeness on the part of the members of the cooperative.

Such struggles have results in greatly enlarging the production spheres of the cooperative today, and in considerably increasing the income of the cooperative.

The cooperative has exceeded its production goal every month, and the joint savings of the cooperative has also increased.

Last year, the joint savings of the cooperative increased remarkably. Recently, the members of the cooperative purchased "chöye-mang" (TN: A type of fishing net) out of the joint savings of the cooperative, thereby increasing their production.

In struggling against such piling difficulties, the members of the cooperative are consolidating the organizational and economic foundation of the cooperative.

Today, there blooms the vigor of a new life here. This warft, which was once mercilessly destroyed as a result of the animalistic and blind bombing of the enemy, is now clustered with snug houses.

The incoming fishing boats, after rounding the corner of the bay, are bailing out live fish from their holds. The cooperative members, who have already exceeded their production quota for the first quarter, are continuing their struggles to greet the third all-party session of the Labor Party with increased labor results. (Minju Chosön, 1 March 1956)

Resident Reporter - YU Yöng-man

10. IMPROVEMENT IN DIRECTION OF STOCK-BREEDING - ANJU-GUN PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

In the past, the direction given by the Anju-gun People's Committee in stock-breeding administration was normal more than formal.

Such an error in direction did not only impede the development of stock-breeding and crop-farming in Anju-gun, but also hindered a great deal the rapid improvement of the living conditions of the farmers. Last year, based on the moral of the resolutions of the November Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Labor Party, this paper criticized the bureaucratic attitude of the directing workers of

the Anju-gun People's Committee who were indifferent to the development of stock-breeding by civilians.

This criticism served as warning not only to the workers of the Anju-gun committee, but also to all stock-breeding directing workers of the Pyöngan-namdo People's Committee and its subordinate cities (Si) and counties.

The measures taken by the provincial [To] people's committee Stock-Breeding Department was absolutely correct and proper. Based on the moral of the resolution of the November Plenary Session of the Party, technical training courses for the workers in stock-breeding were held. This training course was sponsored by the provincial Stock-Breeding Department, which was of the opinion that the faults found in the direction given in stock-breeding by the Anju-gun People's Committee could also be prevalent in other counties and cities of the province, and that the faults could be repeated in the future. The provincial people's committee Stock-Breeding Department mainly discussed measures to eliminate the errors in stock-breeding, and specifically discussed a series of organizational measures to improve the lagging stock-breeding in Anju-gun.

The concentrated 15-day guidance given by the provincial people's committee stock-breeding department based on the resolutions reached at the above meeting of the department, contributed more than a little in improving the stock-breeding direction of the Anju-gun People's Committee.

Later, assisted by the members of a direction group dispatched from the provincial Stock-Breeding Department, the Anju-gun committee organized and conducted its work in such a manner as to suit the actual conditions of the county, and achieved remarkable results.

The Anju-gun People's Committee launched in by properly executing the resolutions adopted by the 23rd meeting of the county people's committee, designed to eliminate the fostered errors. In accordance with the resolutions of the county people's committee, all districts [Ri] started "mating campaign" simultaneously. During the period of these campaigns, 370 head of cattle and pigs were mated collectively, and 470 were tested for pregnancy. During this period, discussion meetings concerning the desired development of stock-breeding were held in each district, and a little over 12,000 farmers attended such discussion meetings altogether. Through such organizational direction, the Anju-gun People's Committee has learned more, especially the weaknesses in their past organizational direction.

In the first place, they were short of breeding horses, bulls, and boars. There were altogether 49 head of breeding oxen and boards in the county at that time.

Even with such a limited number of breeding horses, bulls, and boards, they were not allocated evenly to each district, thus hampering mating a great deal.

Realizing that the most urgent task in increasing domestic animals, was to secure more breeding stock and allocating them equally to each district, the Anju-gun People's Committee, upon giving careful consideration to the prevailing conditions in the county, regulated the relations among the various districts, so that one (1) breeding bull should be assigned to 25 cows, and one (1) breeding boar to 15 sows, positively trying to secure more breeding stock in the meantime.

This direction was conducted through sufficient explanation in such a manner as to not cause any complications in

the mutual interests of farmers, and it was purely carried out according to their voluntary will. In purchasing breeding stock, the farm cooperative, which had some funds to spare and which needed some working animals (bulls), were directed to undertake the purchasing. As a result, there are now 69 breeding-bulls and 26 breeding-boars in the county, and these oxen and boars have been equally allocated.

Thanks to the above organizational measures taken by the Anju-gun People's Committee to develop stock-breeding, 119 head of cattle and 270 pigs were additionally produced in the county during the fourth quarter, and the enthusiasm in stock-breeding on the part of the farmers is also continually increased. As a result of the positive assistance rendered by the county committee, there have been built many improved cattle sheds and standard hog sheds in the county - sheds which were not seen before. And the function of the domestic animals epidemics committee is remarkably increasing in importance.

The people's committee achieved very high results in increasing the production of domestic animals by carrying out multi-formed direction, including the training of the core members of Democratic Youth League in each district in the techniques of feeding and managing domestic animals, the holding of training courses for the members of the stock-breeding teams of each farm cooperative, to increase the level of their skill and business performance; and the establishment of exemplary stock-breeding farm cooperatives.

The superior factors in the stock-breeding administrative direction given by the Anju-gun People's Committee, which deserves citation, are that the cooperative had taken measures whereby enough feed could be obtained for the increasing number of domestic animals, and that the cooperative had taken concrete measures whereby stock-breeding could be developed in a corresponding manner with the geographical conditions of the county. According to this year's prospective plans of the Anju-gun People's Committee to increase the production of domestic animals, the county will have 2,311 head of cattle and 3,208 hogs by the end of the year. In consideration of the various conditions given above, there arises before the Anju-gun committee the need of conducting elaborate direction to secure feed for domestic animals.

The Anju-gun People's Committee is, therefore, taking measures which will ensure no repetition of the past errors - the error of only relying on crop feed and completely overlooking the limitless amount of wild grasses growing in the mountainsides which could be used as fodder. Under the technical guidance of stock-breeding direction workers, there have already been selected 11 pasture sites, totalling 3,952 square yards, in the county. The members of each pertinent farm cooperative are now actively clearing these pastures of trees which might hamper grazing. Soon people will start rooting out toxic grasses from these grazing fields.

In addition to these projects, the Anju-gun People's Committee is actively pushing its direction activities for growing pumpkins, which are juicy feed for animals.

Last year, properly channelling the enthusiasm on the part of the farmers, the county people's committee dug 18,000 holes, 30 centimeters in diameter and 45 centimeters deep, where young pumpkin plants were to be transplanted. The committee directed the farmers to pour rice-cleaning water into these holes, as well as to put trash in these holes and burn it, during the winter.

On the other hand, the county committee is now conducting

explanations on a large scale among the farmers, in anticipation that a little over 150,000 holes will have to be dug around the houses and at the foot of nearby hills, as soon as the ice thaws, so that 30 pumpkins may be harvested for each domestic animal.

At the same time, the Anju-gun People's Committee is going to encourage, as of this year, the growing of hogs mainly in villagers located in low lands and where grass is scarce, such as Namch'il-li.

Because of these measures, the stock-breeding administrative direction by the Anju-gun People's Committee has been very much improved. But there are still some factors wanting in the administrative direction given by the committee for the development of civilian stock-breeding. Above all others, the direction for the maintenance of sufficient feed, is not being systematically conducted, and the direction in securing seeds for the feed is being conducted superficially. In not just a few cases, the direction in the development of stock-breeding is concentrated on mountainous areas, unsatisfactorily carrying out the direction in only flat areas.

The Anju-gun People's Committee needs to strengthen its organizational direction in stock-breeding administration on the basis of the experience which the committee has acquired during the recent several months. (Minju Chosŏn, 1 March 1956)

Resident Reporter - KIM Pong-o

11. LETTERS FROM READERS ON ELIMINATION OF WASTE IN DAILY LIFE

To Conserve Food

Conserving food is to be highly encouraged, from the point of both the nation and the individual concerned. But there is still much waste of food in our daily life. Putting all others aside, I want to propose that all waste in relation to marriage be eliminated.

According to my experience, a marriage ceremony can still be conducted with pomp and gaiety, without going through the trouble of scraping up all available grain with which to make food. Last year, I had two (2) of my sons married; my third son who is working in Pyŏngyang and my fourth son, who is an Air Force soldier. Many of my friends said that I should provide a good feast. But I did not prepare much food and conducted the marriage ceremonies in a simple style, as I had been so told by the Party and Government organizational workers. With the money thus saved, I provided my sons with the necessary household goods, thus enabling them to become immediately stabilized.

Some farmers of our village approved of our method and began to copy us. But, there are still many farmers in our rural areas who waste their valuable grain in providing marriage feasts on the notion that, "Oh! For the marriage of my only son, I'll ...", or "Well, I've joined the cooperative this year and received many dividends ....". If all the grain wasted in this way in all rural areas were collected, it would add up to an enormous quantity. I want to propose that we stop wasting grain by holding our marriage ceremonies in a simple, yet cultured style. I express my support to the holding of joint marriage ceremonies, separately, one by one, which trend can be found in some cooperatives these days.

CHŎNG Kŭn-sik [Namyang Farm Cooperative, Sŏngam-ni (Yonggang-gun, Pyŏngan-namdo)].

### Waste Of Electricity

Electricity is one of the important elements of our life. Therefore, a struggle against the abuse and waste of electricity should be carried out as a national campaign.

But, some organizations and families are very indifferent towards this matter.

Of course, in the northern half of the Republic, people have never felt the shortage of electricity; on the contrary, the prospects of future power production are limitlessly wide. This fact, however, does not necessitate unwarranted waste of electricity.

The erroneous attitude towards electricity is revealed not infrequently by the streetside stores in the area under our field station, which is under the Pyöngyang Power Distribution Station.

In spite of the fact that it has been warned for three (3) times during the past month, the Store No. 11 of the West District (Sö-guyök) Commercial Management Station, has been using 21 lights without completing due process. A 300-watt light is installed at the entrance of the Materials Management Station of the Ministry of Fishing, thus consuming electricity for unnecessary cause. This light is left on even during the daytime.

In Pipa-dong (Sö-guyök), there are many houses, including the "Chönil Restaurant, which leave lights on during the day or while sleeping at night.

Such a situation can also be found in many dependent housing areas and other villages.

Especially, more than a few families are using heaters, irons, and stoves without completing due registration procedures, thus causing national loss and inviting danger.

If all the families and organizations under the jurisdiction of our field station put out lights while sleeping at night and stopped using electricity unlawfully, we would be able to conserve enough electricity to operate, for one (1) day, ten (10) factories, the same in size at the Pyöngyang Tobacco Factory.

In view of the fact that solemn struggles for the construction of a socialistic foundation are being carried out today in the northern half of the Republic and that mechanized facilities and various other cultural installations using electricity are increasing in number, I think it is our duty to show our heartfelt concern in completely stopping the waste of electricity and to send more electric power to the people's economic construction fields.

Pyöngyang Power Districtuion Station, West District Field Station, Manager - YANG Chin-söng

### Let's Conserve Non-Lump Coal

In noticing the ever-hot stove in the Kujang Railroad Station, some people frequenting the station feel like praising the station employees for their service spirit.

I was one of the people who felt this way. But, I have found the true fact quite contrary to this situation.

The truth is that some of the workers at this railroad station are using the valuable natural coke (non-lump coal)

which had been mined by our miners and which was transported to the Nampo or Munpyong Smelters.

After leaving the Yongdŭng Railroad Station, the freight cars loaded with non-lump coal arrive at the Kujang Railroad Station and stay here for quite a while. Availing themselves of the opportunity, some workers at this station, who do not know how to look after the property of the nation, take some of the valuable non-lump coal and burn it in the stove without any hesitation.

I think that this is a very serious case of waste.

Consequently, the workers of the Kujang Railroad Station should feel very much ashamed of themselves for wasting, by means of burning, the non-lump coal, which is a valuable fuel, produced only scarcely in our country; and that they should be careful not to use even a pebble of the coal again.

CHANG Chin-sik - Yongdŭng Mine

## 12. MEETING OF MOTHERS FOSTERING WAR ORPHANS

A meeting of mothers fostering war orphans in Central District (Chung-guyŏk, Pyŏngyang-si), was held on the 28th at the Conference Room of the Pyŏngyang-si Central District Committee of the Korean Labor Party.

A series of wide-range discussions took place at the meeting, including the necessity of raising war orphans with the same love that would be shown by their own parents; the experiences of fostering war orphans into cheerful and happy children by acquiring a thorough knowledge of their psychology, tastes, and temperments; the necessity of coordinating the education of war orphans at home with school education; and the necessity of inculcating upon them the love for labor.

Introduced at the same time at the meeting, were such valuable experiences of bringing up pre-school-aged children - experiences of sharing their joys together by attending upon them with the love of real mothers and playing with them with various toys, and of taking the orphans for walks in the park or suburbs, where they are given the opportunity of enriching their knowledge and observations of the various phenomena of nature and other factors.

The mothers attending the meeting renewed their determination to raise their orphans into venerable persons. (Minjŏn Chosŏn, 1 March 1956)

## 13. STRUGGLE TO INCREASE DOMESTIC ANIMALS BY FARM COOPERATIVE MEMBERS

The members of the Yŏngpung Farm Cooperative in Kangp'o-ri [Sunchŏn-gun], are positively endeavoring to increase the production of domestic animals, attending, at the same time, to the farming preparations required to increase the grain yield this year.

At the inception, this cooperative had only six (6) head of cattle. In light of this situation, the management committee of the cooperative has thoroughly exploited all natural conditions favorable to the development of stock-breeding, and has encouraged and driven the cooperative members into struggles to increase the production of domestic animals, positively assisted by the Party and government organizations.

The cooperative members have since been demonstrating



the superiority of united labor designed to the cooperative increased-production of improved domestic animals, and have been raising a total of 174 head of cattle, pigs, sheep, and goats.

Thus, the number of cattle owned by the cooperative has increased 2.4 times since the inception of the cooperative, and the cooperative now has 19 pigs and 141 head of sheep and goats, which the cooperative had none at the beginning.

The members of this cooperative, who have achieved such results, are now making active preparations to create pastures and plant pumpkins and coarse potatoes to use as feed, with a plan of increasing, by the end of this year, the number of pigs by 3.5 times and the number of sheep and goats by two (2) times. (Minju Chosŏn, 1 March 1956)

Company Reporter - KIM Sŏng-ung

14. UPRISING BY ALL PEOPLE AGAINST COLONIAL CONTROL OF JAPANESE IMPERIALISM
  15. LECTURE MEETINGS COMMEMORATING 37TH ANNIVERSARY OF MARCH 1ST MOVEMENT HELD
  16. GUERRILLA WARFARE SCENES OF MARSHAL KIM IL-SŎNG AGAINST JAPAN
  17. FOREIGN NEWS
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조선민주주의인민공화국  
조선중앙통신사

1955년 11월  
25일  
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제323호 (3182)  
조선중앙통신사

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매개당원들은 결산—선거  
회의에 주인답게 참가하자

북한 선전기와  
한반도 발전  
조선민주주의인민공화국  
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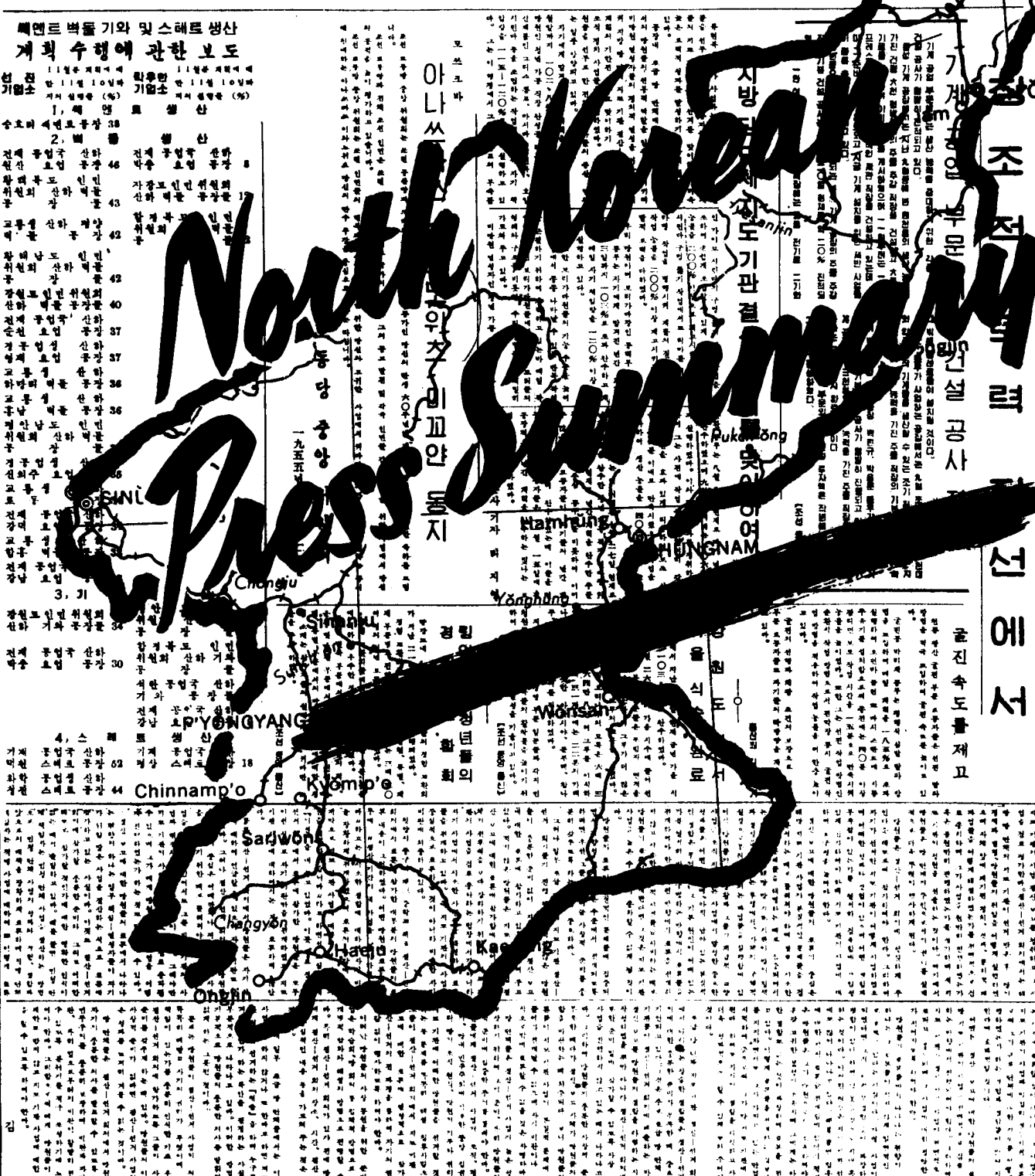


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NORTH KOREAN PRESS TRANSLATION

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1. WORKERS IN CHAGANG-DO PREPARE TO CELEBRATE 8 FEBRUARY

In various areas of Chagang-do, various activities to commemorate significantly the eighth anniversary of the foundation of the Korean People's Army, are being actively arranged.

Workers in Chagang-do, who are developing a powerful production campaign to meet the third All-Party Session of the Korean Labor Party with high labor results, are in high spirits, facing the occasion of the 8th of February.

At the same time, various circle groups are rehearsing colorful programs to take part in the contests of artists' circles of the various cities, counties, and provinces around 8 February. And at the seat of each county and municipality, photographic exhibitions are being held, displaying the immortal achievements of the Korean People's Army during the recent Fatherland Liberation War, the great achievements being made by the Korean people in the post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction projects, and the assistance of internationalism from the peoples of variously brotherly countries, headed by those of the Soviet Union and China.

Each theater and mobile motion picture unit in the province (To) are preparing to screen commemoration motion pictures; and especially on 8 February, the in-service members of the Korean People's Army, their families, and wounded war-veterans, will be invited to see motion pictures.

Especially in Kanggye-si, such traditional national games as kite-flying, archery, see-sawing, and other games, including a wireless telegraphy contest, will be held. (Nodong Sirmun, 5 February 1956)

2. WORKERS IN KANGWŌN-DO PREPARE TO COMMEMORATE 8 FEBRUARY

In various areas of Kangwŏn-do, activities are being carried out on a broad scale, in order to significantly commemorate the eighth anniversary of the foundation of the heroic People's Army.

In various cities and counties of the province, lecture meetings, discussion meetings, report meetings, and photographic exhibitions are now being held, looking back upon the great and glorious, and imperishable achievements made by and in the course of the fighting taken by the People's Army during the past eight (8) years under the leadership of the Korean Labor Party and the respected leader, Marshall KIM Il-sŏng. At nine (9) localities in Wŏnsan, a little over 700 photographs are being shown, attracting the attention of the spectators.

At the same time, the people of the various segments of life, whose love and respect towards the members of the People's Army are infinite, are sending letters to the brave soldiers on the defense lines, in celebrating the occasion of 8 February, and are also rehearsing colorful programs which they are going to present to the above brave soldiers who are to be invited.

Young students in Kosong-gun and neighboring counties (Kun) are visiting old battle scenes, including the 351-Meter Hill and the 1,211 Meter Hill, which are hills of heroism, and are learning ever deeply the popular heroism and the patriotism demonstrated by the brave members of the People's Armed Forces during the recent Fatherland Liberation War. (Nodong Simmun, 5 February 1956)

3. CABINET APPROVES SOCIAL SECURITY PROVISIONS FOR MEN OF NATIONAL MERIT

The Cabinet of the Republic has adopted Cabinet Decision No. 10 pertaining to the approval of social security provisions for those who have done a great service to the nation.

The approved provisions aim at stabilizing and improving, by means of enforcing social security at the expense of the national treasury, the lives of they, themselves, and their families, for those who have done prominently meritorious services for the nation in the national liberation struggles for the independence of the fatherland and in the political, economic, military, scientific, cultural, artistic, and other social activities aimed at constructing a rich, strong, and democratic nation; in case they have lost their labor capacity, because of sickness, wounds, deformity, or senility; or in case they have died.

As to overage annuity applicable according to the above provisions for meritorious personnel, 100 percent, in cash, of the salary of one's last month (including the allowance based on the Cabinet Decision No. 32; to be the same as in the following cases) is to be given to males over 60 and females over 55, who are unable to work because of senility, every month during the rest of their lives. As to the annuity for the loss of labor capacity, a sum equivalent to 100 percent, in cash, of the salary of one's last month is to be paid each month, until one have recovered his labor capacity, to those who are cases of Class No. 2 deformity, caused by sickness, injury, or deformity, and to those whose cases are above Class No. 2 deformity.

The provisions also clearly describe the recipients and amounts of "the supporter loss annuity" which is given to families of meritorious persons, who have died on the job or who have died while receiving the overage annuity or the labor capacity loss annuity.

It is also pointed out in the provisions that, in case a meritorious person dies, the organization where he was last employed takes care of his funeral; that, in case such a person was unemployed at the time of his death, a sum of money within the limits of 30,000 Won be disbursed as a funeral subsidy from the social security fund; that, even in the case of the death of a dependent of a meritorious person who had been receiving the supporter loss annuity, an applicable amount of funeral subsidy is to be paid.

The social security for meritorious persons prescribed in the above provisions is granted to those patriotic warriors who have made prominent achievements by unceasingly carrying on their revolutionary movement in the struggle against Japanese imperialism prior to the Liberation (15 August 1945) in and outside Korea and in the struggle against American imperialism in the southern half of the Republic; to those who have done a prominently great service for the Republic during the course of the Fatherland Liberation War or in the political, economic, military, scientific, cultural, artistic, or other social activities aimed at the establishment of a democratic and independent nation; and to their families. The pertinent meritorious persons and their families may continue to receive, as before, assistance in food, daily commodities, and medical care. And those who have not been receiving such assistance will be able to receive it in accordance with the decisions of the Social Security Designation Committee for meritorious persons.

In addition to these, pointed out in the provisions are selection of objects for processing for the meritorious person annuity and the methods of disbursing the annuity.

The provisions are to be put in force as of 1 February 1956. Simultaneously, Cabinet Decision No. 228 concerning the national and social security assistance for those, who have done a meritorious service in the struggle to liberate the Fatherland and to establish a rich and strong democracy, and their families, is to be repealed. (Nodong Sinmun, 5 February 1956)

4. LABOR HERO TITLES, DECORATIONS, AND MEDALS AWARDED TO FARM COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT WORKERS

A ceremony, awarding labor hero titles, and decorations and medals of the Republic to farm cooperative management workers who have made great achievements by demonstrating patriotic devotion and creative originality in the projects for developing the post-war rural agriculture, was held at Moran-bong Theater on 3 February. Present at the ceremony were PAK Chong-ae, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party; KIM Il, Vice-Premier; YI Yong, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; and directing workers of the party and political organizations.

At the ceremony, KANG Nyang-ok, Chief Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, first read a government decree; and then YI Kuk-no, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, awarded the labor hero title, the Order of the National Flag Class I, and a gold medal of the "hammer and sickle" respectively to TO Chae-hun, Management Chairman of the Sindo Farm Cooperative, (T'aech'on-gun, P'yongan-bukto) and YU Kwang-yul, Management Chairman of the Kullo Farm Cooperative, (Chungsan-gun, P'yongan-namdo).

In addition to these, awarded were a labor decoration to NO Yong-se, Management Chairman of the 1st Farm Cooperative in Sinsu-ri, (Yongch'on-gun, P'yongan-bukto); Order of the National Flag, Class II to KIM Ni-kap, Management Chairman of the Saesak Farm Cooperative in Kangsong-gun, (P'yongan-namdo) and eight (8) others; Order of the National Flag, Class III degree to KIM Yong-nam, Management Chairman of the Tassong Farm Cooperative in Kangnam-gun, (P'yongan-namdo) and 49 others; and the Distinguished Service Medals to KANG Pyong-chik, Management Chairman of the Ch'oeho-gyo Farm Cooperative in Chungsan-gun, (P'yongan-namdo) and 126 others.

After that, the Vice-Chairman, YI Kuk-no, praised the entire decoration receivers for their meritorious services and encouraged them.

Representing the entire decoration receivers, the Labor Hero, TO Chae-hun, delivered a speech in reply. (Nodong Sinmun, 5 February 1956)

5. AWARDING OF DECORATIONS AND MEDALS OF THE REPUBLIC TO LABORERS AND TECHNICIANS WHO PARTICIPATED IN CONSTRUCTION OF P'YONGYANG WEAVING FACTORY

DECREE

Awarding of Decorations and Medals of the Republic to Laborers and Technicians who Participated in the Construction of the P'yongyang Weaving Factory Under the Ministry of Light Industry

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hereby awards the Order of the National Flag, Class II and III, and the Medal of Merit, to laborers and technicians of the Ministry of Light Industry, who achieved prominent merits in the construction of the Spinning and Weaving Plant of the P'yongyang Weaving Factory, demonstrating patriotic self-devotion and creative originality in the development of the people's economy and the broad rehabilitation and construction, in the three (3) years following the war.

Order of the National Flag, Class II

CHŎN T'aek-son, Brick Worker, P'yŏngyang 3rd Trust

Order of the National Flag, Class III

KIM P'yŏng-kyu, 2nd Station, P'yŏngyang 3rd Trust  
KIM Myŏng-chŏp, Chief Weaving Assembler, P'yŏngyang Weaving Factory  
KIM Yŏn-su - Plumber, P'yŏngyang 3rd Trust  
CHŎN Chong-rok - Concrete Worker, P'yŏngyang 3rd Trust

Medals of Merit

KANG Ch'ang-sŏng - Carpenter, P'yŏngyang 3rd Trust  
KANG Hŭi-chu - Concrete Worker, P'yŏngyang 3rd Trust  
KIM Nŭng-chun - Assembler, P'yŏngyang 3rd Trust  
KIM Man-kuk - Caster, Heating Installation Station  
KIM Ch'ŏn-hŭi - Weaving Assembler, P'yŏngyang Weaving Factory  
YI Kye-yŏng - Chief Pipemaker - P'yŏngyang 3rd Trust  
YI Yŏng-pok - Hauler, P'yŏngyang 3rd Trust  
YI Chin-chu - Chief Weaving Assembler, P'yŏngyang Weaving Factory  
PAK Ho-chong - Brick Worker, P'yŏngyang 3rd Trust  
SŎ Yŏng-kŏl - Iron Worker, P'yŏngyang 3rd Trust  
AN Il-lyong - Plumber, P'yŏngyang 3rd Trust  
YUN P'yŏng-il - Carpenter, P'yŏngyang 3rd Trust  
YUN Sŏk-ki - Concrete Worker, P'yŏngyang 3rd Trust  
CHANG Se-yŏng - Machine Repairman, P'yŏngyang 3rd Trust  
CHŎN Sang-sŏn - Technical Director, P'yŏngyang 3rd Trust  
CHŎNG Ku-sŏng - Plumber, P'yŏngyang 3rd Trust  
CHŎNG In-sŏn - Piper Maker, Heating Installation Station  
CHU Yŏng-hwa - Chief, Inspection Department, P'yŏngyang 3rd Trust  
CH'OE Ki-chu - Chief Weaving Electrical Facilities Worker, P'yŏngyang Weaving Factory  
CH'OE Nŭng-nyong - Chief, 1st Station, P'yŏngyang 3rd Trust  
HAN Yong-kyu - Chief "Hont'a" (Phonetic) Assembler, P'yŏngyang Weaving Factory  
HAN Chŏng-kyu - Pipemaker, Heating Installation Station  
HAN Chin-yong - Plumber, P'yŏngyang 3rd Trust  
HAN Hyo-muk - Chief Spinning Assembly, P'yŏngyang Weaving Factory

Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly  
Chairman, KIM Tu-bong

Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly  
Secretary General, KANG Nyang-uk

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, P'yŏngyang-si, 27 January 1956.

6. CHEMICAL FERTILIZER SENT BY SOVIET PEOPLE CONTINUALLY ARRIVING

A large quantity of chemical fertilizer sent by the great Soviet people has arrived in Korea and has been continually distributed to rural communities.

Last January, the Soviet people sent over 7,000 tons of ammonium-sulfate fertilizer to Korea.

The chemical fertilizer which arrived is being distributed to farmers who welcome it; 4,000 tons have been supplied to P'yŏngan-bukto already and 2,000 tons to Hwanghae-namdo. Chemical fertilizer will be sent by the Soviet people up to 28,000 tons by the end of February (Nodong Sinmun, 5 February 1956)

7. ENTERPRISE DIRECTED BY COMRADE KIM TO-YŎN SAVES 40,000 MAN-DAYS

Economizing labor by mechanizing and improving it rationally, the enterprise directed by KIM To-yŏn distastefully increases labor production efficiency.

Disorderly working processes were frequent because hauling did not proceed excavation at this enterprise. There were also disorderly conditions in the adjusting process.

Under this reality, it was necessary to integrate the working processes which were related to each other, and to present a unified direction.

To fulfil this, a method of organizing brigades was the most convenient method.

In order to collectivise an operation, an integrated brigade was organized in the field of excavation, construction and architecture.

After the integrated brigade was executed in the field of excavation, however, production results were rather reduced as compared with when the individual contract system prevailed, because the integrated brigade executed the brigade contract system, and contract wages were paid according to grade and skill, but a few laborers did not properly recognize the fact that the achievement of cooperative labor is made by integrated labor.

Under the positive assistance of the party group and the workers' group, collective and individual commentary activities were patiently carried out for a period.

On this basis, the directing workers of the enterprise once again organized an integrated brigade experimentally, centering on the core laborers. An integrated brigade was organized, comprising enthusiastic Youth League members, including Comrade YU Chae-man, a model laborer of the Civil Engineering Department.

The integrated brigade was able to work very little in the beginning. There was still an unenthusiastic attitude among a few laborers.

In order to eliminate such a false tendency, the party group and the administration strengthened summary activities, criticism between the integrated brigade and individuals, and, developing the duties of the agitators, they had them assist the commentary activities for individual labor who had lagged behind.

The laborers cooperated with each other and worked enthusiastically. As a result, the YU Chae-man Integrated Brigade increased their production efficiency by an average 35 percent, compared with the time when the individual contract system was in use. Keeping pace with this, their individual income has also been increased.

The operational experience of the YU Chae-man Integrated Brigade has been helpful in expanding the successful results of the integrated brigade.

The organization of the integrated brigade became active in various fields, and it was rapidly continually developed, acquiring much experience.

The excellence of the integrated brigade has been manifested in each field by substantial numbers. The attendance efficiency was increased to an average 96.8 percent of that which had been between 93 and 95 percent, and labor production efficiency has been increased by 10 to 15 percent. The income of individual labor has also been increased by 11 to 20 percent.



Other reliable ways to economize labor power was the mechanization of work. There was still much work to be handled with great man-power in the various fields of the enterprise. In the field of civil engineering for instance, they must install scaffolding in the case of plastering, and mortar has to be scooped up by shovel. Such working methods had slowed progress.

Under the positive assistance of the party group, the directing workers of the enterprise made an effort to mechanize the working processes as much as possible, increased the inventiveness of laborers and technicians. In the beginning, however, no useful devices appeared.

The inventive enthusiasm of laborers was active, but a few directing workers then paid less attention to inventive proposals because they thought not important at all, or the preparations for labor were poor, or, especially, technical assistance was improper carried out for the laborers.

In order to positively increase the inventive enthusiasm of laborers measures to maintain conditions of labor devices were carried out. A measure to strengthen creative cooperation, proposed among the laborers and technicians, was devised, and arrangements to develop the duties of the commissar in order to develop massive originality and rational invention, were set up.

When the chief of the Architecture Department, Comrade PAK Chang-yōng, originated the building of a mobile timber foot-step, the administration had it discussed at length at a conference of technicians and advanced laborers, so that it might be supplemented with better opinions. Then, a carpenter, Comrade CHŌN Ung-ha was made responsible for making this device, while Comrade PAK Chang-yōng was to assist him technically. The necessary materials and time were completely furnished. Thus the mobile timber foot-step was built, and it saved the labor of 13 men each shift.

In order to develop the inventive enthusiasm of the laborers and technicians, the party group and the administration timely criticized and examined their devices and amenities for the original devices were awarded.

The original devices movement, therefore, has been becoming more active. In addition, the iron strip cutting machine, the mobile conveyor and 75 other items, both small and large, have been mechanized and introduced into actual work during the last year.

By effectively organizing and managing the integrated brigade, and actively developing the original devices movement of the laborers, they have improved the labor rationally and mechanized hard work. During the past year, therefore, this enterprise saved over 175,000 man-days of the estimated labor program. If they deduct 131 percent of the labor man-days from this figure as the labor production efficiency increase of last year, and other labor man-days that will be necessary for the adjustment of work, there still remains over 40,000 man-days.

They are properly adjusting the members of the integrated brigade, and actively carrying out a system of the division of labor to complete construction activities within this year, and so, the working area will become narrower and there will be much adjustment. Therefore, many integrated brigades, heading by the CH'OE Kwang-ch'un Integrated Brigade which is working in the field of excavation, are making excellent production results.

In addition, this enterprise is making an effort to strengthen the integrated brigade in architecture because the enterprise will mainly construct residences, apartment houses and clubs this year. So, the integrated brigade in this field has been reorganized as a small-scale integrated brigade after it was re-investigated and re-adjusted.

This small-scale integrated brigade is engaged in different types of professional jobs and is strengthened mutual ties. Thus, they have increased labor production efficiency by five (5) to 15 percent since the beginning of this year.

The laborers and technicians of this enterprise who have arisen to meet the 3rd all-party session of the Korean Labor Party with further labor results in keeping with the instructions of the premier concerning labor economization, are continually and patiently developing a vigorous campaign in order to utilize all possibilities to the maximum. (Nodong Simun, 5 February 1956)

Company Reporter, YI Chi-yong

8. 1ST CONSTRUCTION TRUST OF MINISTRY OF LIGHT INDUSTRY MECHANIZES WORKING PROCESSES

The 1st Construction Trust of the Ministry of Light Industry had wasted much labor because it had paid little attention to the labor organization and management program.

It was discovered at the general meeting of the Elementary Party, commissioned to embodying the decision of the April Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Party, that the cause of the waste of labor lies, of course, in the unsatisfactory furnishing of supplies, but it mainly lies in the fact that the directing workers of the Trust had merely asserted to increase the production efficiency, failing, in actuality, to provide the workers with concrete and organized measures.

As a matter of fact, the basic radical reason for the waste was because system and discipline had not firmly established, labor discipline had been lax, and construction had been carried out without considering the working conditions, such as the fixed supply of materials. Having regard to such circumstances, the trust devised, under the assistance of the party group, a series of measures to establish strict system and order from the Management Department of the trust down to each member of a brigade at a field site.

The main idea was to develop a formidable campaign to overcome these conditions, but they did not manage it with a concrete and prospective plan.

In order to manage and systemize labor rationally under the concrete direction of work, therefore, the directing workers at each field site are being ordered to submit a job assignment, list and a register of the labor results which show the construction period, construction objectives, labor and wages, when they assign certain work to each brigade. At the same time, leaders of the brigades are being told not to start work before they have submitted such a concrete work assignment list.

Such measures have brought positive results.

However concrete the work assignment list of the brigade may be, sometimes the work cannot be carried out according to the list, because of the irregularity in the supply of materials.

According to such circumstances, a few brigade leaders have given less recess time by following the list mechanically.

To correct such conditions, each field site is to deliver an alternate assignment list besides the basic one. Thus, each brigade will be able to work according to the alternate when work conditions cannot be maintained.

For example, when the carpenters of the 3rd Station had to stop their work because timber was not timely supplied, they saved many man-days by dismantling cement forms according to the alternate assignment list.

By this method, the 3rd Station has reduced an evident labor waste. Considering the circumstances that the 3rd Station had firmly established discipline in the management of materials, some brigades at this station, headed by the HŎ Song-nok and CH'OE Ik-chae Brigades, were experimentally applying the independent calculation system by brigade.

They obtained excellent experience which was introduced and popularized at each brigade of the trust with the assistance of the party group and the trade league, and through frequent experience-exchange meetings.

At the same time, a campaign to mechanize hard and laborious hauling work, and to further rationalize the labor system, is being broadly developed. Laborers of the 3rd Trust are making an effort to handle the small-scale mechanization of hauling mortar and various materials in plastering, in the construction of a weaving professional school. Namely, they have constructed the building leaving a five (5) square-meter opening through each ceiling from the porch of the first floor to the fourth and set up winch facility at each opening in order to maintain the vertical hauling of materials, and they have also utilized wheel barrows on each floor to haul materials. Thus they have obviously saved a great deal of labor.

In addition the HŎ Song-nok Plastering Brigade has achieved higher results by introducing advanced methods in order to organize on a large-scale, minor groups in labor organization. That is, the brigade has organized six (6) minor groups according to the degree of the skill and specific character of the members of the brigade, and each group is being put to work in plastering. They save the indirect labor of ten (10) men and sent them to other fields of work.

Strict system and order is being established gradually at the construction sites, and the originality and inventiveness of labor masses to save labor is being highly demonstrated. The trust, therefore, exceeded the construction program of the fourth quarter of last year by 15.7 percent, and saved over 36,000 man-days during last year.

Meeting the historical all-party conference, the laborers of the trust are actively developing the original devices movement in order to introduce small-scale mechanization in hauling work, and so, over 40 original devices and rational suggestions have been proposed since the beginning of the year. (Nodong Simmun, 5 February 1956)

Company Reporter, KIM Pyŏng-in

9. MEMBERS OF FISHING COOPERATIVE DIRECTED BY COMRADE KIM KI-CHIN DEMONSTRATE ACTIVITY AND ORIGINALITY IN FISHING

The fishing cooperative directed by Comrade KIM Ki-chin is increasing its yield, production activity depending on their own material conditions and possibilities, and carrying out coastal small-scale fishing systematically and concretely. And the cooperative is proving the correctness of cooperative management, increasing the income of the cooperative and of the members of the cooperative systematically. Nowadays, the cooperative not only possesses approximately 12,000,000 Wŏn in fixed assets including six sailing-ships, jolly-boats and various fishing nets, and over 2,000,000 Wŏn in spare cash, but also has newly built a large number of residence for the members.

The cooperative has had many defects in production activities. The main reason was because they, the members, tried to increase fishing results by speculative methods, as they were merely laying stress on large-scale fishing that needed much materials, labor and capital, such as mackerel nets and roach nets, depending upon loans, instead of organizing a program of fishing for the various miscellaneous fish, shellfish and birds living and migrating along the coast. As a result, they fell into difficulties in managing the cooperative, not to speak of falling behind in their program.

At a general meeting of the members, a serious discussion was developed on the management of the cooperative. Many of the members criticized that the reason why the management had fallen into difficulties was because the directing workers of the cooperative had not followed the opinions of the mass of the members. Especially, one member of the cooperative, Comrade KIM Chong-u pointed out that the reason the members had not been able to be mobilized on many occasions was because the members had not prepared the necessary production tools for small-scale fishing, but had only laid stress on large-scale fishing. The conclusions of the general meeting was that the management committee had not relied upon the masses of the members but a few managing workers had conducted the important problems of the cooperative arbitrarily, and so, democracy in the cooperative had not been positively demonstrated.

After that, the management committee started to correct its tendencies according to the opinions of all members of the cooperative.

In the first place, the committee shifted its main emphasis to small-scale coastal fishing according to the proposal of the members.

However, there arose a difficult problem. That is, they needed various nets, as well as jolly boats, when they planned fishing, along the coast. Furthermore, the cooperative had no spare cash with which to buy them, because it had spent a large sum of money preparing large-scale production tools.

The management committee, therefore, held a general meeting of the members to solve this problem, and requested their cooperative opinions. Many suggestions were given at the meeting. Some said it would be better to accumulate capital again, while others requested they get a national loan. Most of the members, however, suggested that they furnish their own private materials first, until the Cooperative would be in proper circumstances and could provide all the production materials.

The general meeting unanimously agreed on this suggestion. Many members, headed by KIM Hyōng-chōl, KIM Min-chōl and KIM Chong-u, offered up their timber and cotton yarn to the cooperative the next day. Thus, they were able to prepare materials necessary for the small-scale fishing. The management committee was able to build up the jolly boats necessary for the small-scale fishing, and prepared fishing nets which had been lacking. Consequently, the members were able to foster conditions to carry out the small-scale fishing, and to develop the fishing results normally by shifting the speculative work small-scale fishing. Their annual small-scale fishing program was exceeded by 46 percent, and so, they obtained 1,560,000 Wŏn in profits out of it.

The management committee managed general meetings normally, according to such instructions, and concentrated their attention to develop the contents of the meeting.

Inventive and constructive suggestions have been proposed gradually and actively.

Accordingly, the requirements of the members for the management committee have also been expanded.

However, the problem of increasing the directing standards and the role of the management committee cannot be solved by only improving the role of its committee chairman.

The management committee of the cooperative divided work on a fixed basis, after it had considered the capability and professional field of each member. The management committee, that is, assigned fishing to committeeman KIM Kum-sŏk who had had much experience in fishing, and the activities concerning basic construction, to committeemen KIM Yun-hŭi, and financial affairs to committeemen CHŎNG Pyŏng-ch'an, and in addition, planned a series system, listening and discussing the fixed form of the work.

Those measures made each committeeman responsible for his own individual work with interest and self-confidence, and made him demonstrate responsibility and enthusiasm. In addition, they became versed in their own work. It happened during the winter fishing season. There were a few comrades who did not come out for work among those who were taking part in the preparations for small-scale production tools, while other members were all mobilized for the fishing. Committeeman KIM Kum-sŏk studied the reasons why such unjust conditions had occurred among the members. He called on member KIM Ŭl-song and KIM Tok-sung who had not worked well, and held a conversation with them. The reason was because the bookkeepers had not counted their labor day, for they were working in preparations in which production results had not been expected at all.

Committeeman KIM Kum-sŏk immediately brought this problem before the management committee, and it was discussed.

At the committee, it was shown that the unfair calculation of labor days was not the fault of the bookkeepers, but because the management committee had decided irregularly.

This calculation of labor days was soon corrected, and the unjust conditions of shirking the mobilization in the preparations have diminished among the members.

Such instances had not only been seen by Committeeman KIM Kum-sŏk. Committeeman CHŎNG Pyŏng-ch'an, who was taking part in the financial affairs, also has improved much in this field since the division of work was began. He thoroughly, studied financial management, and listened to the opinions of the subordinate laborers concerning financial management. Through his study he learned that the management committee had not considered the opinions of the member, but it had speculated the accumulated capital to procure production means unilaterally. As a matter of fact, the cooperative purchased one (1) motor boat, six (6) large and small sailing vessels and two (2) jolly-boats and recently built a tool "tank" and two (2) warehouses, as basic construction.

Of course, it was necessary to newly expand production tools, and to build other basic construction for the future of the cooperative. However, the circumstances of the cooperative are much different from that of national fishing stations, at present. After considering the living conditions of the members, and their technical abilities, the capability of production facilities should be developed.

Committeeman CHŎNG Pyŏng-ch'an proposed to plainly submit the faults made by the management committee to the general meeting of the members and to receive criticism

According to the opinions of the members, the management committee had placed value on purchasing tools for the small-scale production in the compilation of this year's budget estimates, and on sharing in the cultural benefits for the members, and on improving the living conditions of the members.

Thus, developing the role of the committeemen in cooperative activities according to the member masses, the management committee is gradually expanding and developing production, and is consolidating the cooperative economically and organizationally by mobilizing and utilizing the various preparations of the cooperative itself, and by organizing the managing production activities within their proper sphere in the achievement of economic tasks. (Nodong Simman, 5 February 1956)

Company Reporter, O Song-hak.

10. MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN OF CH'ILGOL FARM COOPERATIVE, YIM NYONG-HWA SPEAKS AT ENTHUSIASTS' MEETING

Our Ch'ilgol Farm Cooperative was organized in 1954 with the 19 households of bereaved families of patriots, of families of soldiers and of poor farmers. But it now comprises 62 farm households, and it is being further consolidated, organizationally and economically.

In the beginning of the organization, male labor was only five (5), and the rest of all the member, including myself, were female. At the village, therefore, some wondered how the woman could handle the farm cooperative.

Furthermore, we were lacking in farm tool, and were unfirm in our economic foundation.

At that time, however, the Party and the government lent us much seeds, fertilizer and even agricultural chemicals.

Achieving the relocation of soil on 36.75 acres of barren soil, we made an effort to improve the soil, and protected the soil by repairing 50 meters of bank. In addition, we solved the labor deficiency by organizing various work leagues, such as farming and livestock raising, rationally and by organizing campaigns.

In order to develop animal-power which had been deficient, subsidiary business was promoted, and work animals were purchased with the income from the subsidiary business. And also, we developed a food economizing movement in order to save food during farming season.

In addition, in this progress, we guaranteed the living of the members who had many dependents to support or had a small quantity of work labor in their families, by having them handle various subsidiary businesses. At the same time, work group leaders were being indoctrinated to estimate labor days correctly, and so, the working enthusiasm of the members was increased. Thus, rice farming was exceeded by 10 percent last year, and the living of the members was also increased and improved distinctively by distributing seven (7) kilograms of grain and 85 Won to each member per average labor day.

Last year, 18 farm households joined the cooperative, and after that, all the households of the village joined.

The members of the cooperative, whose living has been gradually improving by this cooperative management, are providing for farming preparations carefully with full prospects.

Based on the results of last year, the management committee of the cooperative will further improve its role, and will direct farm production justly in order to distribute over eight (8) kilograms of grain and 150 Won in cash, while positively promoting subsidiary business.

Ch'ilgol Farm Cooperative, Kangso-gun, P'yongan-namdo  
Management Chairman, YIM Nyong-hwa

11. MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN OF THE TOGAM FARM COOPERATIVE, YI CHONG-HO SPEAKS AT ENTHUSIASIS' MEETING

Our farm cooperative which is located in the newly liberated district, has been improved organizationally and economically under the kind consideration of the Party and the government since 16 October 1954, with 27 poor farm households.

Before we were embraced in the Republic's bosom, the people's living in the village had been extremely ruined by the policy of spoilation of the American imperialist and its cat's paw, traitor Syngman RHEE, and afterwards, by the brutal and destructive atrocities of the American imperialist during the War.

Because of such a poor economic foundation, a few wealthy persons even disturbed and slandered the organization of the cooperative in the beginning of the organization of our farm cooperative.

Our management committee, however, constantly perceived that the only way to make the poor farmers happy was the cooperative management of the farmers of the village and the members of the cooperative.

From the beginning of the cooperative management, there had been many difficulties and troubles confronting us. In the first place, our management workers visited and inspected for study an excellent farm cooperative in a neighboring area because the workers had little experience in joint management, and learned important things such as the planning of production programs and the distribution of income, through lecture meetings and publications.

In addition, according to the principle of the "right crops on the right soil", we made an effort to actively increase the per unit yield and income of subsidiary business with patriotic labor.

As a result of this, in 1954, we exceeded the utility of the land by 40 percent, grain production by 21.8 percent, vegetables by 48.6 percent, and potatoes by 15 percent, and all of these results were a 1.5 percent increase compared with the time when individual farming prevailed.

In order to further increase the results of the cooperative management, we will eliminate the faults of last year and will constantly carry out class indoctrination for the members of the cooperative, while demonstrating democracy in the cooperative, and improving the level of the political management of the management workers. Especially, we will clear and expand 4.5 acres of land as a corn planting area, and we will harvest rice at over five (5) tons per 2.45 acres and will exceed the plans of other crops by 20 percent by positively introducing advanced techniques. (Nodong Simman, 5 February 1956)

Togam Farm Cooperative, Togam-ni, Kaesong-si.  
Management Chairman, Yi Chong-ho

12. MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN OF 1ST FARM COOPERATIVE OF SONGP'YONG-NI, KIM FONG-SŌN SPEAKS AT ENTHUSIASIS' MEETING

It has been only one (1) year since our 1st Farm Cooperative was organized.

Even if we have experienced only a short cooperative life, we have formed a firm foundation for the possibility of developing the cooperative as a farm and stock-raising cooperative in the future.

During the past one year, we have been given the managnanimous and kind consideration of the Party and the government such as 11.1 tons of food, 6.423 tons of grain seeds, 8,517 tons of chemical fertilizer and over a 150,000 Wŏn loan for farming preparations; and have received the direction of a directing and assisting group twice.

According to the labor campaign of our cooperative members to reward the kind consideration, we were able to receive an average 2,034 tons of grain per farming household, which was 52 households in all, and a maximum 28,000 Wŏn per member at the first distribution of the financial settlement last year.

In order to sustain the direction of the respected leader which said to shift the vegetable diet to animal food, we possessed 105 pigs and 15 head of cattle as joint livestock during the first cooperative livestock raising last year, and 69 pigs were distributed to the members and there was not a farm house which possessed no livestock among the cooperative members.

The management committee of the cooperative started to improve the livestocking, and purchased a white "Ssibiri" (Phonetic) (TN: A breed of pig.) and one (1) "Berkshire" for breeding, with income made by subsidiary business of the winter, and we mated eight (8) other pigs with the purchased ones.

In addition, our management committee made an all out effort to insure natural fodder instead of grain fodder for the livestock.

Especially, utilizing a grass of natural growth such as arrowroot growing in our district in abundance, and corn stalks, we paid much attention to producing silage in a great quantity.

We also constructed last year a 72.72-square-meter pigpen divided into four (4) units, a 5.454-square-meter kitchen, and a 10.908-square-meter cow-shed divided into two (2) units. And over seven (7) tons of various fodder were collected.

We, therefore, will increase the number of shoats to 180 and cattle to 30, during this year. (Nodong Simman, 5 February 1956)

1st Farm Cooperative (Songpyŏng-ni Chasŏng-gun, Chagang-do)  
Management Chairman, KIM Pyŏng-son

13. FOREIGN NEWS