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SPEECH

by

Premier KIM IL SUNG before
Electorates of Moonduk
Constituency

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An open-air meeting of electors was held on Aug. 2 at the Anjoo Mine in honour of Premier Kim Il Sung, a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly from the Moonduk Constituency in South Pyongan Province. The following is the full text of the speech made by Premier Kim Il Sung in the capacity of a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly:

Dear electors,

I extend heartfelt gratitude to the voters of the Moonduk constituency for the confidence placed in me by nominating me as a candidate to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Before long we shall greet August 27, the day of the second elections to the Supreme People's Assembly. Nine years have elapsed since 1948 when for the first time in Korean history, the entire Korean people elected, according to their unanimous desire and will, the Supreme People's Assembly, the supreme organ of power of the people, and founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We have been compelled to put off till now the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly due to the three year war forced upon us by the enemies and to the complicated and urgent work of rehabilitation of the national economy following the war.

The nine years covering the period from the proclamation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to this date have been replete with great historical events and marked a period of severe trials for the people's democratic system established in

the northern part of the country and for the entire Korean people.

Under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, the Korean people have come through the trials with credit. The Korean people routed the armed aggression of the 16 imperialist countries headed by the United States and of their lackeys, the Syngman Rhee clique, and upheld the independence and honour of their fatherland.

The working people of our country have made enormous successes in rehabilitating the national economy on the war ruins and in improving the reduced living standards of the people.

There is no doubt that if the Korean people had not established their political power and constantly strengthened it under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea, they could not have won such an historical victory.

In our country the power is in the hands of the entire people led by the working class, and government organs of all levels comprise representatives of the people of broad social strata. Our people's power is led by the working class, the most advanced class, and

is based on the worker-peasant alliance, and relies upon the united front of people of all walks of life.

Inasmuch as the people have become the master of the state, and government organs are composed of representatives of the people, there is no doubt that the people should exercise the power in their own interest. Our Government ensures political freedom and rights to the broad masses of the people, and always serves the people and works in reliance on them.

The people's power, therefore, maintains kinship with the people and is warmly supported and loved by them.

In our country the broadest popular masses are actively participating in state affairs, their patriotic fervor is constantly mounting in all domains of political, economic and cultural life, and the firm unity and solidarity of the people of all walks of life centering around the working class is ensured. This attests to the great superiority of our state system and the unbreakable vitality of the people's power.

The enemies of the people say that in North Korea there is neither freedom nor democracy. Such propaganda is aimed at slandering our system which is not to their liking.

Needless to say, we cannot establish a system which is to their liking, nor can we give freedom and rights to the landlords, compradors and other reactionaries and counter-revolutionaries. How can we representatives of the people, who claim to serve the people, afford to give the "freedom" of exploiting and suppressing the people to the landlords, compradors and other traitors? How can we permit the subversive elements of all hues to freely undermine our system and wreck the properties and happy life of the people?

To give freedom to these elements means depriving the people of freedom. Therefore, if the broad masses of the people are to be given freedom and rights, the enemies of the people must be deprived of freedom and rights.

The Korean people led a slavish life for nearly half a century under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists. All the talent and creative power of the Korean people were suppressed by the Japanese imperialist rulers and the landlords, compradors and traitors who were hand and glove with them.

The Korean people resolutely refuse to repeat such a slavish life. This is why they established after the liberation a political power which ensures freedom and happiness for the broadest masses of the people and deprives a handful of enemies of the people of freedom and rights.

The people's power mobilized the entire people to enforce great social and economic reforms; rapidly rehabilitated and developed the national economy and enhanced the material and cultural living standards of the people in the northern part of the Republic, thus founding and strengthening the democratic base, the material guarantee for the unification of the country.

Following the liberation the land reform, the nationalization of industries and other democratic reforms were enforced under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and the people's government. As a result the face of our country changed fundamentally and the foundation of the people's democratic system has been firmly laid in the northern part of the Republic.

Under the people's democratic system the people of the northern part of the Republic have attained enormous results in all spheres of the state and economic life.

Thanks to the superiority of the state-owned industry, which falls under the category of the most advanced, socialist economy, and to the correct industrial policy of the Party and Government, our industry developed at a rapid tempo in the prewar period of the peaceful construction and has rapidly developed also in the period of postwar rehabilitation.

Our industry suffered unheard-of damage from the three year war. By 1953 the gross industrial output had been reduced to 64 per cent as against that of the prewar 1949. Particularly serious was the damage suffered by heavy industry which constitutes the bed-rock of the national economy. We were unable to produce even a single ton of such heavy industrial products as structural steel, cement and chemical fertilizer, which were badly needed for the rehabilitation of the damaged mills, enterprises, dwelling houses and cultural and public welfare establishments and for the growth of agricultural production. The fuel and power centres in our country were in an extremely deteriorated state.

However, today, after the elapse of only three years, our industry has totally changed its appearance.

In the postwar period the state has concentrated capital investment on the rehabilitation and construction of mills and enterprises, which are of first importance for the rapid improvement of people's living and for the rehabilitation of the ravaged economy, and which can soon commence production.

As a result, by the end of 1956 over 320 large and medium industrial enterprises were rehabilitated or newly established and put into operation. Above all, production establishments directly related to the improvement of people's living such as steel, building material, chemical fertilizer, machine-building and textile industries as well as the fuel and power centres, which are indispensable for the overall development of the national economy, were rehabilitated or newly instituted.

Thanks to the early operation of production establishments and to workers' campaigns for increased production the gross industrial output grew 2.8 times during the Three-Year Plan period and the production level at the end of the period surpassed 1.8 times that of the prewar 1949. In 1956 we produced 6 times as much industrial products as in 1946, the year following the liberation, and twice as much as in the pre-liberation year 1944.

In addition to the unprecedented growth of production, the qualitative composition of our industry fundamentally changed.

Out of the total industrial output, the production of the means of production rose 4 times and consumer goods 2.1 times during the three postwar years. Our Party and Government pursued the economic policy of rapidly rehabilitating and developing light industry and rural economy while ensuring the priority development of heavy industry. As a result we could improve in a brief space of time the severely ruined living conditions of the people and at the same time lay the solid foundation for the future development of our national economy by reinforcing the most severely damaged heavy industry and rapidly eliminating the colonial structure of industry.

Thus we were able to secure materials necessary for rehabilitating the ravaged cities, rural villages and various establishments and lay the foundations for large-

scale construction in the future.

Formerly our industry was a colonial industry which was producing raw materials and semi-finished goods on the basis of backward technique, but now it is developing into a self-supporting industry equipped with new technique, which produces various types of machines and equipment, textiles and other manufactured goods.

In 1956 the share of machine-building industry in the total industrial output rose to 17.5 per cent. Thus it is now able to meet the home requirements to a considerable extent by producing medium and small size machines and various accessories which are in great demand in our country.

The textile industry is able to produce and supply to the people over 85 million metres of fabrics of various kinds, which exceed 8 times the prewar 1949 level and 66 times the level at the time of the Japanese imperialists.

In most of industrial branches and enterprises, a large extent of technical remodelling has been made; the variety of products has been increased; and no small number of modern enterprises which our country did not have in the past have come into being.

All this signifies that in the postwar period our industry has not been simply restored to the status quo ante but has made great changes in its production level, technique and correlation of branches, thus attaining a new higher level of development. Now it has constituted a powerful foundation for the future development of the whole of the national economy.

These great achievements are attributable to the enormous economic and technical aid of the peoples of the Soviet Union, Chinese People's Republic and other fraternal countries, to the correct policy of our Party and Government and to the heroic labour effort of our working class.

Following the liberation the solution of the land question in the interest of peasants was the first and foremost task confronting our Party and people's government.

The land reform was enforced under the guidance of the people's government and with the active participation of the masses of peasants; the peasants were emancipated from feudal exploitation by confiscating the land from the landlords and distributing it among the tillers. This reform greatly enhanced the zeal of the peasants for production.

With the active aid of the people's government, agricultural production forces rapidly grew, and in 1948 the total output of grain was considerably higher than the pre-liberation peak and the northern part of the Republic was converted from an area short of food into an area with food enough and to spare.

However, the severe war damage placed new obstacles on rural economy; a large area of farm land suffered damage; irrigation systems were destroyed and there was a serious shortage of labour power and draught animals. Besides, the war damage rendered it impossible for industry to supply satisfactorily the rural economy with chemical fertilizer and farming implements. Thus the economic foundation of agriculture was greatly weakened, and in 1953 grain production dropped to 83 per cent compared with the prewar year.

The Government has exerted enormous efforts for the rapid rehabilitation of agriculture and, in particular, for the increase of grain production for meeting the demand of the population for food. It has taken a series of technical and economic measures for the development of the rural economy such as the extensive construction of irrigation systems, the rapid increase of the supply of chemical fertilizer and the decisive expansion of the area under high-yielding crops, particularly maize, and rendered enormous state assistance to the peasants.

As a result, despite the natural calamities which occurred in two successive years after the armistice, grain output reached 2,870,000 tons in 1956 and surpassed the prewar level by 8 per cent and the pre-liberation 1944 level by 19 per cent.

There is no doubt that if we had not co-operativized agriculture in the postwar period, we would have been unable to attain such great results in the rural economy.

The small-scale, scattered individual peasant economy cannot give full play to the development of agricultural production forces but will inevitably come up to a definite limit.

More, under the condition of individual peasant economy the source of exploitation and pauperism cannot be eradicated from agrarian districts.

Already before the war, in our country certain contradictions began to arise between the socialist industry and individual peasant economy. Therefore, the Government conducted the preparatory work of co-operativizing

agriculture at that time — such as organizing state agricultural and stock farms and farm machine hiring stations and strengthening planned guidance of peasant economy.

After the war, the question of agricultural co-operativization was raised more urgently before us. Under the condition in which the economic foundation of agriculture was extremely weakened, it was quite impossible, through the individual peasant economy, to heal in a short space of time the war-wounds sustained by our rural economy and to restore rapidly the agricultural production. The contradiction between the socialist industry and the individual peasant economy, that is, imbalance between the industry which was being rehabilitated and developed at a rapid tempo and the rural economy which was being restored at a snail's pace, came to the fore.

We could solve this contradiction only through the co-operativization of the individual peasant economy.

The Party and Government took measures to organize step by step co-operatives on the principle of strict voluntariness. But it was not until the peasants realized the superiority of the co-operative economy through an experimental stage. As the enthusiasm of the peasants was mounting the Government gave impetus to co-operativization. The state guided the peasants so they would correctly decide the types and scope of their agricultural co-operatives, taking fully into account the ideological level and economic conditions of the peasants, the qualifications of managerial workers and the technical level of our agriculture.

In our country the forces of rich peasants were insignificant even in the past and, thanks to a thorough implementation of the land reform, the forces opposing the co-operative movement in the rural area were further weakened. On the other hand, the political zeal of the peasants surged extremely high and under the condition in which our agriculture was scattered and man and animal power ran short after the war, our peasants became quickly aware of the superiority of the co-operative economy through the experimentally organized co-operatives.

Thus, at present, 85.5 per cent of the entire peasant households have been embraced in agricultural co-operatives and our individual peasants have become honourable co-operative members, socialist working people.

It is due to the active participation of the entire peasants in the co-operative economy under the correct policy and guidance of the Party and the Government that we could effect such a great change very smoothly and swiftly.

Of course, our co-operatives are still young; they are not yet equipped with up-to-date technique and are short of experience. But our experiences show that the co-operative economy is decisively superior to the individual economy even under the condition in which agriculture has not yet been mechanized.

We have won a decisive victory in the agricultural co-operativization. As a result we could rapidly restore the rural economy from the war damage and created a basic precondition for the gradual technical reformation of our agriculture and for an ever more rapid development of the agricultural production forces.

Under the guidance of the people's power, social and economic reforms of great historical significance have been enforced, the material well-being of the people bettered, and their cultural standard enhanced thanks to the unprecedentedly rapid development of industry, agriculture and other branches of the national economy.

The people's power had done much already in the prewar peaceful construction period for the improvement of the people's living.

There is no shadow of doubt that had the enemy not destroyed the fruits of the peaceful labour of our people, the living standards of our people would have been markedly improved today.

Thanks to the consistent policy of the people's government in relation to the rapid stabilization and enhancement of the deteriorated livelihood of the people in the postwar period, the material and cultural living conditions of our people have been considerably improved and at the end of 1956 their real income topped the prewar level.

At the end of 1956, the wages of workers and office employees were 2.3 times the prewar 1949, and in the postwar three years the commodity prices were reduced approximately by half.

Through the growth of the agricultural output and the strengthening of the co-operative economy, the income of the agricultural co-operative members in kind and cash has increased apace. The average share per member

household of the co-operatives rose by 29 per cent in kind and by 70 per cent in cash in 1956 as against 1955.

The ranks of national cadres capable of skilfully guiding the state economic life have rapidly swelled and the cultural standard of the working people has been enhanced.

Thanks to the enormous efforts exerted by the state for the restoration and development of the educational work in the postwar period, the compulsory primary educational system was introduced last year. At the end of last year the number of students studying at schools of all levels reached 2,080,000. In the Three-Year Plan period, 26,000 experts were trained at higher educational institutions and specialized schools and they are working in various branches of the national economy.

Only a little more than ten years have elapsed since the Korean people were liberated from the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and took the power into their hands.

But, in this short period, the Korean people won a great victory of historical significance.

This is a victory of the Korean people, a victory of the people's power and the people's democratic system.

The great might of our people's power and the superiority of our people's democratic system have been tested not only in the peaceful economic construction, but also through the trials of the severe war.

In the arduous struggle against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee traitors, the entire Korean people, inspired by the correct guidance of the Workers' Party and the people's power, displayed unparalleled heroism on the front and in the rear and fought selflessly in defence of their political power and the people's democratic system.

The Korean people boundlessly love their political power which they themselves founded, strengthened and defended with blood, and are displaying all their enthusiasm for the further strengthening of it.

Today the entire people are rallied more firmly than ever around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and confidently marching towards the peaceful unification of the fatherland and towards socialism.

The high degree of labour enthusiasm displayed by the entire working people in the course of implementing the decisions of the December Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea is the most vivid demonstration of the united force and patriotic zeal of our people and their boundless confidence in the Party and the Government.

Embarking upon the fulfilment of the national economic plan for this year, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan, we came up against a series of difficulties in obtaining the sources of materials, funds and commodities. And some people even said that the results envisaged in the plan could not be gained due to these difficulties.

But the Party and the Government believed that when reserves were well explored and mobilized on the basis of the achievements made in the Three-Year Plan period and a broad-scale patriotic movement for increased production unfolded among the working people, these difficulties could be overcome. With this in view, the Party and Government conducted the organizational work of discussing the production plan directly with the working people and mobilizing their labour enthusiasm.

The entire working people of our country are successfully keeping their pledge to fulfill their enormous commitments for increased production and economization by displaying all their creative initiative in fervent response to the call of the Party.

In the field of industry the workers carried out the state plan in terms of value for the first half of this year by 112 per cent. They fulfilled the entire plan including the increased production commitments by 102 per cent. Thus, the total industrial output in the first half of this year grew to 141 per cent, compared with the same period of last year. This shows the highest rate of the fulfilment of the plan throughout the whole postwar period.

Resolved to raise the grain output to 3,400,000 tons, the peasants are displaying high labour enthusiasm in every phase of farm work, starting from the thorough-going farming preparations for sowing, rice-transplanting and weeding. Our peasants, indeed, displayed labour heroism in the fight against the severe drought which lasted for 90 days in the first half of this year.

With the active assistance of the state and the advantage of the co-operative economy,

a nation-wide struggle could be launched against the drought and the possible damage be prevented.

Today the entire working people in the northern part of the country are gaining enormous achievements at mills and factories as well as in farm villages, and epoch-making changes are taking place in all domains of our state and economic life.

From the deep confidence of the people in our Party and the people's government, and the firm belief of the Party and Government in the inexhaustible creative power of the popular masses follow such patriotic enthusiasm and heroism of the working people as is seen today.

Our working people are well aware that the Workers' Party of Korea and the people's power led them to victory in the severe war and organized and mobilized the people to build a new life on the war ruins.

This is why the working people are confident that the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan will lead them to a new victory and that there is no difficulty which cannot be overcome, provided the entire people mobilize themselves as one under the guidance of the Party and Government.

The great labour upsurge of the working people represents a fresh victory of the leadership of our Party and Government which makes it a rule to discuss the state affairs with the popular masses and to mobilize their enthusiasm to overcome difficulties. And once again it testifies to the most democratic nature of our state system, under which the broad masses directly participate in the state affairs as the master of the country.

Diametrically opposite is the road taken by South Korea where the U.S. imperialists are lording it over and the Syngman Rhee puppet regime is set up.

The Syngman Rhee regime is composed of a group of landlords, compradors and national traitors. And there is not a single representative of the working people participating in the state organs. It is self-evident that such a regime cannot represent the interests of the people nor can it pursue other aims than oppressing and exploiting the people. The Syngman Rhee regime is a regime forced upon the South Korean people at the point of the U.S. imperialists' bayonet in disregard of the unanimous will of the Korean people and is nothing but a tool of the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists.

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Into what situation has the rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee led South Korea?

In South Korea the popular masses are not ensured even elementary political freedom and democratic rights, and all the patriotic forces are subjected to brutal suppression.

Democratic political parties are not allowed even to exist, and progressive publications are suspended without exception. A fascist terrorist rule has been established in South Korea.

All the economic arteries of South Korea have been seized by the U.S. monopoly capital to serve its military and aggressive aim.

The Syngman Rhee clique have converted South Korea into an object of unrestricted pillage by the U.S. monopoly capital, by concluding some time ago the so-called "U.S.-ROK Treaty on Friendship, Trade and Navigation" with the United States.

The complete control of the U.S. monopoly capital over the South Korean economy is driving the national industry into the abyss of ruin.

In South Korea the national capital is steadily declining due to the oppression by the U.S. monopoly capital and the comprador capital.

The Syngman Rhee clique enforced the false "agrarian reform" for the purpose of allaying the resistance and dissatisfaction of the South Korean peasants who were demanding land to till. But the "agrarian reform" has preserved the possession of land by landlords and shackled the peasants to the tenant system in various forms directly or indirectly.

Due to the predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists and the ruinous agricultural policy of the Syngman Rhee regime, South Korea, which was the granary of our country in the past, is now importing millions of *suk* of agricultural produce from the United States every year.

In South Korea, millions of unemployed are wandering about on the street and even the employed are half starved owing to low wages and rocketing commodity prices.

Due to the deterioration of the rural economy, back-breaking burden of taxes and all kinds of extortions, there are nearly one million foodless peasant households in the rural villages of South Korea.

In South Korea the children of the working people are deprived of the opportunity

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of receiving education, and the schools are made speculative means of making money by capitalists.

For the purpose of paralysing the revolutionary spirit of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee traitors are implanting the most degenerated and depraved way of life and culture.

The Syngman Rhee regime is strangling national culture in South Korea and brutally suppressing the activities of progressive writers and artists.

The rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee is bringing bankruptcy and ruin in all spheres of politics, economy and culture and is faced with sharp political and economic crises.

The South Korean ruling circles are being further isolated from the popular masses and incurring the hatred and indignation of the masses.

While intensifying oppression upon the people, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee traitors are trying their hardest to stave off the crises confronting them, by creating new tension in Korea. In fact, they have taken the road of scrapping the Korean Armistice Agreement. They are attempting to introduce new, mass destruction weapons into South Korea, by unilaterally abrogating the most important provision of the Armistice Agreement which prohibits military reinforcement of any form by either side.

But they cannot frighten the Korean people with such an adventurous manoeuvre, and they should bear the responsibility for the grave consequences.

Peace in Korea must be preserved and no play with fire by the foes of peace and the people must be tolerated.

Dear electors,

The Korean people cannot tolerate any longer the division of our country and the miserable condition of the South Korean people. Our fatherland must be unified.

Our Party and Government have always advocated and are continuously advocating the peaceful unification of our fatherland. All the foreign troops must be withdrawn from North and South Korea and our country must be unified on democratic lines without any foreign interference.

For this purpose, the Armistice Agreement must be maintained and the armistice must be turned into a lasting peace.

The armed forces of North and South Korea must be reduced instead of being reinforced and the barrier between the North and South must be torn down. Efforts should be made, above all, to establish a business-like contact between the north and south.

We invariably advocate the convening of an international conference of the countries concerned for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

This proposal for peaceful unification is enjoying the warm support of the North and South Korean people.

However, our country has not yet been unified, because the American imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique are hampering the realization of this proposal. The Syngman Rhee clique is aware of the fact that should the U.S. Army withdraw from South Korea, they would not be able to maintain their reactionary rule and the entire Korean people would reject them. This is why they fear peaceful unification and are cruelly suppressing all the patriotic forces supporting our unification program.

The entire people of North and South Korea must steadfastly struggle for the realization of the peaceful unification of our country, overcoming all the difficulties.

Needless to say, this is a long-drawn, arduous struggle. Nevertheless, the growing patriotic forces of the Korean people will certainly win victory in this great struggle.

There is no force on earth that can stop the advance of the Korean people who are struggling for the peaceful unification of the country and for socialism. The people in the northern part of our Republic must expedite victory in our revolution by mobilizing themselves as one for the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan set before them.

The fundamental task of the Five-Year Plan is to consolidate further the socialist economic basis in the northern part of the Republic by laying the foundations for socialist industrialization and completing the collectivization of agriculture, and basically solving the question of clothing, food and housing for the people.

In all fields of the national economy we must complete socialist transformation, carry out step by step the technical remodeling in all branches of the national economy by further developing the industrial production forces and lay the foundations for

launching construction work on a larger scale.

One of our major tasks in the Five-Year Plan period is to solve the question of food, clothing and housing for the people. During the Five-Year Plan period we must not only completely overcome the war damage the people suffered but also bring about radical improvement in their living standards.

The fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan will convert our country from a backward agrarian country into a self-supporting industrial-agricultural one, completely eliminating the colonial lopsidedness and backwardness of our industry, thus further promoting socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic and the peaceful unification of the country.

To carry out this enormous task we must continue to implement thoroughly the economic policy of ensuring the priority growth of heavy industry while rapidly developing light industry and rural economy.

We must further develop metal-working industry and supply sufficient steel to the extensive construction projects and to the growing machine-building industry.

Chemical industry must be developed and the annual output of chemical fertilizer brought to more than 600 thousand tons; the shortage of fibre material in our country must be completely overcome through the production of artificial fibre. In order to solve the question of building material the annual production of more than two million tons of cement must be ensured.

Machine-building industry must meet the home requirements by producing in large quantities various machines and accessories of superior quality.

The fuel and power centres must be further reinforced so as to ensure the production of 9,500 million k.w.h. of electricity and some 10 million tons of coal by 1961.

In the field of light industry the per capita annual production of various textile goods must be raised to more than 17 metres and the clothing industry also be rapidly developed.

Fishing industry must be further developed and over 600 thousand tons of annual catch ensured.

The basic line of the Party and the Government in industrial construction lies in giving priority to the complete rehabilitation of the enterprises which are not yet

fully restored and to the complete remodeling and expansion of the existing enterprises. And along this line the construction of some new enterprises will be planned. Higher efficiency of utilization of existing facilities must be sought. A struggle should be waged against the tendency toward laying too much stress on construction of new enterprises and installations. Investment must be concentrated, not scattered. And it should be observed that investments be made in the order of their importance. Funds must be concentrated on the enterprises which can start production sooner.

We must complete agricultural co-operativization and further strengthen co-operative economy to produce over 3,700,000 tons of grain in 1961 so that we may not only solve the food question completely but also have considerable amount of surplus.

The production of industrial crops must be elevated to a definite level, and animal husbandry be developed to increase the production of meat. The expansion of fruit farms must be carried out through a nationwide movement and the orchards of about 100,000 hectares be brought under cultivation.

To meet the housing need modern houses must be built on a large scale in cities, and over 200,000 modern houses be built in the rural areas in the Five-Year Plan period.

Reserves must continuously be tapped and the movement for increased production and economization launched further extensively in all branches of the national economy.

Labour productivity must be enhanced, and the cost of production and construction constantly reduced.

In order to carry out the historical tasks confronting us we must strengthen further our people's power.

We must continuously fight against bureaucracy in all state organs, bring the state organs closer to the people, induce the broad masses of the people to take more active part in the affairs of state in order to give full play to socialist democracy.

We must constantly heighten revolutionary vigilance, expose and shatter the destructive acts of the enemy at every step, prevent hostile elements from creeping into our state organs and thus defend the people's power and the democratic base as an impregnable fortress.

We must strengthen the unity of all the patriotic forces of North and South Korea, rally them around our Party and Government and mobilize them in the struggle for attaining the national liberation and the complete independence of our country. The people of the northern part of the Republic, by strengthening the unity and solidarity of various social strata with the working class as the core, must convert the democratic base in the northern part into a single, powerfully united political force, and the workers, peasants and the entire patriotic forces of South Korea must rise up to free the country from the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee traitorous clique.

The internationalist friendship and solidarity with the peoples of the countries of the mighty socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union must be further strengthened. The unity with the countries of the socialist camp and the active support and encouragement given us by the peoples of these countries are the guarantee for our victory. The entire people must be evermore loyal to the banner of proletarian internationalism. They must strengthen friendship and co-operation with the world peace-loving peoples and with all the peoples who are fighting against colonialism and for national independence.

Dear electors,

Every one of us must participate in the coming elections to the Supreme People's Assembly on August 27. By doing so, we will consolidate and develop further the achievements of the great democratic and socialist reforms won and defended by our precious sacrifice. We will do so for the freedom and independence of the country and for the prosperity of our posterity.

To participate in the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly is the greatest honour for everyone of our people, whether he is a worker, peasant, office employee, intellectual, student, enterpriser, merchant, religionist or whatever he may be.

The entire voters must send to the Supreme People's Assembly excellent patriots tempered and tested through the stern struggles of the war and the postwar period so that our political power may carry out more efficiently the tasks set itself.

The newly elected deputies should be faithful servants of the people, always serving the interests of the masses of the people

who have elected them, working in reliance on them and meeting their demands in good time. Our deputies should also be capable political activists who are able to get a clear understanding of the course of events under any complicated circumstances and to grasp the pressing demands of social development; they should act as militant workers, without flinching from any obstacle; they should stand at the head of the people and take them in tow.

I am convinced that the entire people

will victoriously carry out the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly, thus demonstrating once again the inviolable unity and solidarity of our people.

Lastly, I pledge myself to answer your profound confidence placed in me by fighting with all my energy for the interests of the workers, peasants and the entire people, for the happiness and prosperity of the Korean nation, for the unification of our homeland and for the victory of socialism in our country.