

# DOCUMENTS

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## The Resolutions of the Plenum of the C.C. of the Korean Workers' Party

ON FURTHER EXPANDING THE ACREAGE OF IRRIGATED  
DRY AND PADDY FIELDS

ON EXPEDITING THE DEVELOPMENT OF METAL  
INDUSTRY

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## Law on Enforcement of Universal Compulsory Middle School Education System and Preparation for Enforcement of Compulsory Technical Education System

# The Resolutions of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party

*A plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party was held on the two days of September 26 and 27.*

*The plenum discussed the following questions:*

- 1. On further expanding the acreage of irrigated dry and paddy fields;*
- 2. On expediting the development of metal industry.*

*The report on the first question was delivered by Comrade Han Jun Jong, Minister of Agriculture, and that on the second question by Comrade Chung Il Ryong, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet.*

*Many comrades took part in the discussion. They supported the reports and proposed measures for making innovatory achievements in these fields.*

*Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech at the plenum.*

*The plenum adopted relevant decisions and a letter of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party appealing to the entire Party members further to accelerate socialist construction in all fields.*

*The plenum also dealt with organizational questions.*

## On Further Expanding the Acreage of Irrigated Dry and Paddy Fields

### I

In the postwar years great changes have taken place in the rural economy of our country.

The material and technical foundations of the rural economy which was severely ravaged during the war have been rapidly restored and consolidated, and the historic cause of agricultural co-operativization aimed at the socialist transformation of the rural economy has already been completed.

As a result, grain output has achieved the level of 3,200,000 tons, a figure unprecedented in our country, and a steep production upsurge has been registered in all domains of the rural economy. This led to the basic solution of the food problem which presented itself as the most pressing question in the early postwar days, and brought about an over-all, rapid improvement of the livelihood of the impoverished peasants.

Thus, our countryside has now turned from the backward rural area where scattered,

small scale individual farming prevailed into an advanced socialist one where co-operative farming is predominant.

This signifies a brilliant triumph of the agricultural policy of our Party for rapidly developing agriculture on the basis of keeping to priority development of heavy industry.

Our Party, tiding over all the difficulties and obstacles in the postwar period, took measures to stabilize the livelihood of the peasants and guarantee their farming successfully: an enormous amount of food, seed grain and funds for farming were loaned; payment of grain due the state and loans of money were reduced or cancelled; tax in kind considerably reduced; the purchase price of agricultural produce was raised; at the same time, with a view to overcoming the shortage of man-power, large numbers of work-hands including graduates from junior and senior middle schools and demobilized men were allocated to the villages, and every great help was rendered to the rural popula-

tion in their work through mobilization of millions of people.

Along with these measures, our Party, while actively pushing forward the co-operative movement aimed at the socialist transformation of agriculture, also concentrated its main efforts on the technical reform of agriculture.

In the postwar years our Party carried out successfully the tasks of expanding the network of machine-hire stations, increasing rapidly the production and supply of chemical fertilizer, insecticides, farm machines, etc., training rural technical cadres on a mass scale, popularizing advanced, intensive farming methods, and so on.

In fortifying the foundations of agricultural production, our Party proceeded particularly from the natural and geographical conditions of our country where the acreage of arable land is limited and there are frequent natural calamities, and raised as the most important task the question of undertaking such nature remakings as irrigation projects, forest and water conservancies, and so on, regarding them as the fundamental measures for ensuring high and stable harvest.

During the period from 1954 to the first half of 1958, in this field an enormous sum of state fund amounting to 5,500 million won and a great amount of materials and labour were expended. Thus, the gigantic Pyongnam irrigation project, 629 reservoirs and 1,659 pumping stations were restored or newly built; river-dykes and coastal breakwaters with a total length of over 3,800 kilometres were constructed; anti-erosion measures over an area of more than 9,200 jungbo (one jungbo approximates one hectare—*Tr.*) and afforestation of an area of more than 330,000 jungbo were successfully carried out. As a result, the irrigated area increased from 227,000 jungbo to 463,000 jungbo, and the area where land protection measures were taken increased from 88,000 jungbo to 351,000 jungbo.

In the areas where irrigation and river dyke projects were carried out, a decisive increase was registered in grain harvest. In 1957, the harvest of grain crops in South Pyongan Province was 720,000 tons or 1.7 times what was in 1946.

This gives convincing proof of the fact that construction of irrigation projects is of decisive importance for an increased grain output in our country.

As the result of the consistent policy of our Party for socialist transformation of the rural economy and consolidation of its material and technical foundations, firm grain production bases have been founded in our country, on the basis of which ample conditions have been created for a further rapid development in the cultivation of industrial crops, livestock farming, sericulture, pomiculture, and so forth.

This has enabled our rural economy to embark upon the new stage of development on which it can meet in the future the requirements of rapidly advancing industry, further promote socialist construction in the country, and ensure the steady improvement of the material and cultural standards of the entire people.

This achievement is solely attributable to the fact that the policy of our Party has been most correct and the workers and peasants and other working people, upholding the policy of our Party, have displayed unparalleled patriotic devotion and labour enthusiasm in the struggle for its implementation.

Though the successes achieved in the field of the rural economy in the past years are great, the material and technical foundations of the rural economy are still meagre when considered in the light of the basic tasks of the Five-Year Plan, which call for further consolidation of the economic foundations of socialism and basic solution of the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people in the northern part of the Republic.

In the field of the rural economy, while priority is given to grain production, the production of various farm products such as industrial crops, meat, fruits, vegetables, cocoons, etc. should be further increased in the future, thereby meeting the requirements of the rapidly developing national economy and the growing needs of the people in a more satisfactory way.

In this connection, our Party should further fortify and push ahead the achievements attained in the socialist transformation of agriculture, and, at the same time, should actively promote the technical reconstruction of the rural economy, for a rapid growth of the agricultural productive forces.

The technical revolution in our country's agriculture means undertaking irrigation projects on a wide scale with the object of overcoming once and for all the damage of drought which has been causing untold harm

to agricultural production for centuries, setting up a scientific fertilizing system which conforms to the physical and chemical nature of the soil of each locality and the requirement of each crop, and actively introducing advanced farming technique on the basis of equipping the rural economy with up-to-date machinery and efficient farm implements.

Especially, under the condition of the arable land being limited and damage by drought severe, an over-all establishment of irrigation system represents the most fundamental technical revolution for more intensive farming and growth of crop yield per unit.

Although the successes we have achieved in the past in the construction of irrigation and river-dyke projects are great, we have as yet not only been unable to eliminate non-irrigated paddies completely, but also have been unable to establish irrigation system on dry fields, thus failing to prevent the tremendous damage by drought inflicted upon the crops every year.

Therefore, an over-all establishment of irrigation system on dry fields within the shortest possible time and continuous expansion of the acreage of irrigated paddy fields represent the most momentous militant task at the present time, a task of decisive importance for the rapid growth of agricultural production.

The climatic features of our country are severe droughts and floods every year: severe droughts last from April to June and from the latter part of August to the middle of September, which have great effect on the budding, growth and fruition of the crops, and 60 to 70 per cent of the annual rainfall comes in the period from July to August.

Unless we overcome such climatic phenomena, the agricultural production of our country cannot be placed on a more secure foundation.

Moreover, considering the actual conditions in our country where the acreage of dry fields comprises three fourths of the whole acreage under cultivation, the question of raising crop yield per unit acreage of dry field by thoroughly overcoming the damages caused by dry weather and floods is of tremendous importance for agricultural production.

The benefits gained by irrigating dry fields lie not only in increasing grain harvest per-

unit acreage of dry field, but also in making possible the development of many-sided farming including the cultivation of industrial crops, animal husbandry, sericulture, pomiculture and so on, thereby meeting the demand of the national economy for agricultural produce in a more satisfactory way.

The irrigation of dry fields makes it possible to expand greatly the acreage under double crop of barley, wheat and maize, raise land utility rate considerably, and, at the same time, to introduce comprehensive mechanization which lessens the strain existing in the question of man-power in the rural areas and sharply raises the labour productivity in agriculture.

The establishment of irrigation system on the dry fields means watering a wide tract of land with a small amount of water, thus greatly raising the utility value of water, and implies the construction of innumerable reservoirs, which will tend to prevent floods, secure water resources, and ensure the production of electric power, the breeding of fresh-water fish, the supply of water for industrial use and drinking, thus enabling the water to be used in a comprehensive way and more effectively for the development of all branches of the national economy.

Proceeding from this standpoint, the Party Central Committee has already put forth the important task of establishing irrigation system on dry fields in particular while expanding the acreage of the irrigated paddies.

Those agricultural cooperatives which had understood correctly the necessity and advantage of irrigating dry fields and had irrigated, surmounted the severe drought of this year with credit and achieved successes in harvesting high yields of crops on the dry fields.

The Wonsa Agricultural Co-operative, Ongjin County, South Whanghai Province, introduced irrigation on 100 jungbo of wheat fields this year which yielded a harvest of 3.5 tons per jungbo. And in addition, it is expected to gather more than 2.5 tons of maize, sown as an after-crop, from each jungbo of the plot.

The Sainal Agricultural Co-operative, Shinchun County, South Whanghai Province, which irrigated 110 jungbo of dry fields with the water brought up to the height of 36 metres through multi-terraced pumping

facilities, expects to harvest 3 to 3.5 tons of cotton per jungbo and 6 tons of maize per jungbo. The Sangyang Agricultural Co-operative, Soonan County, South Pyungan Province, expects a yield of more than 3 tons of cotton per jungbo of the irrigated cotton fields.

The Inheung Agricultural Co-operative, Chunnai County, Kangwon Province, expects a harvest of more than 9 tons of maize per jungbo of the irrigated fields, and at the Kwaksan branch of the Jungjoo State Orchard, which was irrigated, 120 tons of fruit per jungbo is expected to be gathered.

All the above-mentioned facts prove that the over-all establishment of an irrigation system on dry fields constitutes a decisive guarantee for sharply increasing agricultural production.

However, the leading personnel of many Party organizations, government bodies and the rural economy did not fully realize the importance of the irrigation of dry fields and led this work in a perfunctory manner trying as a substitute for irrigation the sinking of a few unserviceable wells. Many agricultural co-operatives and peasants, regarding the irrigation of dry fields as impossible are not active in carrying it out.

We should thoroughly correct such wrong conception and passive approach as mentioned above, and should energetically organize and undertake construction work for the over-all introduction of irrigation system on dry fields.

Today, we have practical possibilities and conditions for the over-all introduction of an irrigation system on dry fields.

There are not only a great number of large, medium and small rivers and valleys and rich underground water sources in our country, but also there are gigantic irrigation works already constructed, providing favourable conditions for supplying sufficient water for irrigation.

Besides, we have powerful heavy industrial bases capable of producing and supplying iron, cement, timber, pumping equipment and construction machines which are necessary for building irrigation works; we have valuable experiences acquired in the construction of the huge irrigation and river-dyke projects in the postwar years; and there is an army of newly trained technical leading cadres.

The faith in and loyalty to the Party of the

entire agricultural co-operatives and peasants, who have already won great victory in the course of implementing the agricultural policy of our Party, have grown beyond measure, and their zeal for struggling to carry through the Party policy is in an unprecedented upsurge.

All these constitute a firm material guarantee for introducing irrigation on dry fields as a whole, which marks a major technical revolution in the agricultural development of our country, on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance, the principal motive power for the victory of our revolution, and, the advantages of the socialist system.

## II

The plenum, with a view to developing agricultural production still more rapidly in an all-round way on the basis of modern technology and through the over-all introduction of an irrigation system on dry fields and the continuous expansion of the acreage of the paddies, in conformity with the fresh requirements of socialist construction in our country, decides as follows:

The over-all setting up of an irrigation system for dry fields represents a great technical revolution in our country, the first in its history, and calls for a general mobilization of an enormous amount of funds, materials, man-power, as well as the scientific and technical achievements we have attained.

It, therefore, can be carried out successfully only when the work of surveying, designing, construction, and the production and supply of materials and equipment are undertaken as a whole-Party and nationwide movement.

Under the social and economic system of our country, this work brings benefits not only to the peasants who live in the areas covered by the irrigation projects, but also to the state and society and to the entire people.

Therefore, workers, peasants, office employees, youth, students and all citizens should be mobilized as one to carry out this glorious task.

**I. The basic line for the future construction of irrigation system is as follows:**

1. In conformity with the natural and geographical features of our country, in the

western coastal region the acreage of irrigated paddy fields should be expanded continuously while chief emphasis is placed on the irrigation of dry fields, and in the eastern coastal region priority should be given to forest and water conservancies aimed at the prevention of floods, while the construction of irrigation system is being carried out.

In this way the irrigation system should be established on all dry fields except those which are on steep slopes, bringing the acreage of irrigated dry fields to up-wards of 700,000 jungbo within the coming 2 or 3 years. As for the paddy fields, their total area should be increased to over 700,000 jungbo by bringing the non-irrigated paddies under full irrigation and turning into irrigated paddies. alkaline and low-lying swampy lands and other lands suitable for paddy fields.

2. In choosing the objects of works, priority should be given, on the basis of a correct technical and economic calculation, to those which require less material, funds and labour and yet can be finished faster, and they should be carried out in a far-sighted way according to the yearly plan. The construction cost should be actively lowered by turning building potentialities and means more rationally to account.

In securing water resources for irrigation, the principle of giving priority to the building of reservoirs and pumping stations, while, at the same time, building ditches and dykes, tapping extensively underground water sources in conformity with local conditions and of rationally using the existing networks of irrigation facilities should be adhered to.

3. As for large scale construction works which require a great deal of material, funds and labour as well as complex technique, the state should undertake the work of surveying, designing and building, and medium and small scale construction works should be carried out by agricultural co-operatives on their own, under the guidance of the respective province, city or county.

**II. The scale of the construction of irrigation projects in the period of the First Five-Year Plan and for the year of 1959 is as follows:**

During the First Five-Year Plan irrigation system should be established on 700,000 jungbo of dry fields for the whole of the

country; the acreage of irrigated paddy fields should be increased to 700,000 jungbo by newly expanding 330,000 jungbo (of which 240,000 jungbo is for the period from 1959 to 1961); construction work should be completed on the projects aimed at protecting 220,000 jungbo of land from the damage by floods (of which 117,000 jungbo is for the period from 1959 to 1961).

Of these, during the year 1959 construction work should be carried out for increasing the acreage of irrigated dry fields by more than 238,000 jungbo, the acreage of irrigated paddies by over 66,000 jungbo and the area where land protection measures are to be taken by more than 30,000 jungbo.

1. The scale of the irrigation projects in the provinces on the western coast, where the acreage of irrigated paddy fields should be expanded while chief emphasis is placed on the irrigation of dry fields, is as follows:

In South Pyungan Province, the First Five-Year Plan period should see the acreage of irrigated dry fields reach 160,000 jungbo and that of irrigated paddy fields 160,000.

For this purpose, the Kiyang irrigation projects now under way should be completed 2 years ahead of schedule and put into operation in 1960; the irrigation works in the areas of Seungho and Joongwha which will irrigate 12,000 jungbo of land and those in the areas of Eunsan and Kangdong which will water 4,000 jungbo should be completed in the years 1958-59; the construction work on 73 reservoirs and 574 pumping stations should be completed by April 1959 which would ensure watering 60,000 jungbo of dry fields and 15,000 jungbo of paddies.

In North Pyungan Province in the First Five-Year Plan period we should increase the acreage of irrigated dry fields to 115,000 jungbo and that of irrigated paddies 122,000 jungbo.

For this purpose, the large scale irrigation projects in the region of the Yalu River watering more than 40,000 jungbo of dry fields and more than 20,000 jungbo of alkaline lands should be completed in the years 1958-1961; the construction work on the reservoirs on the upper reaches of the rivers Dairyung and Kooryong which will irrigate over 14,000 jungbo of land should be completed by 1960; and by April 1959 the construction work on 67 reservoirs and 713 pumping stations should be completed to en-

sure watering 45,000 jungbo of dry fields and 12,000 jungbo of paddies.

In South Whanghai Province, the First Five-Year Plan should see the acreage of irrigated dry fields increase to 120,000 jungbo and that of irrigated paddies to 170,000 jungbo.

To this end, the irrigation projects in the region of Chungdan which will water 20,000 jungbo of land and those in the region of Roho watering 3,000 jungbo of land should be finished in the years 1958-60; the irrigation projects in the areas of Ryongyun and Kwangian which will water 19,000 jungbo of land should be completed in the years 1959-60; 151 reservoirs and 288 pumping stations should be completed by April 1959 ensuring the irrigation of 58,500 jungbo of dry fields and 12,300 jungbo of paddies.

In North Whanghai Province, the First Five-Year Plan period should see the acreage of irrigated dry fields increase to 105,000 jungbo and that of irrigated paddies to 70,000 jungbo.

For this purpose, the Ujidon irrigation projects should be completed 2 years ahead of schedule to ensure watering from 1960; the irrigation projects in the area of Whangjoo with 12,000 jungbo of land to irrigate should be completed in the years 1959-61; by April 1959, 124 reservoirs and 239 pumping stations ensuring the watering of 24,600 jungbo of dry fields and 6,000 jungbo of paddies should be completed.

In the cities of Pyongyang and Kaesong, the First Five-Year Plan should see an overall establishment of irrigation system over the dry fields. By April 1959, Pyongyang should ensure watering 1,700 jungbo of dry fields and Kaesong 3,000 jungbo of dry fields and 1,900 jungbo of paddies respectively.

Along with this, in the provinces on the western coast the work of restoring and newly building river-dykes and breakwaters should be actively pushed forward, thereby completely checking floods.

2. The scale of irrigation and river-dyke projects in the provinces on the eastern coast where priority should be given to forest and water conservancies aimed at checking flood while simultaneously carrying on the irrigation works, is as follows:

In South Hamgyung Province, during the First Five-Year Plan the projects on the rivers Sungchun and Keumjin and the Namdai-

chun River in Bookchung and the construction work on 349 kilometres of river-dykes should be completed, thus increasing the area of irrigated dry fields to 60,000 jungbo and that of irrigated paddies to 80,000 jungbo and protecting 30,770 jungbo of land from the damage by floods.

By April 1959, the construction work on 164 reservoirs and flood control zones and the building of 199 pumping stations should be completed, thereby bringing 5,300 jungbo of land under protection and ensuring the irrigation of 12,500 jungbo of dry fields and 8,900 jungbo of paddies.

In North Hamgyung Province, during the First Five-Year Plan, the construction of the flood control zones and river-dykes on the rivers Kalpachun and Urangchun and the Namdaichun River in Kiljoo should be completed, thereby expanding the area of irrigated dry fields by 58,000 jungbo and the area of protected land by 4,500 jungbo. By April 1959, the construction of 277 reservoirs, 107 pumping stations and 46 kilometres of river-dykes should be completed, bringing under irrigation 14,500 jungbo of dry fields and 1,000 jungbo of paddies.

In Kangwon Province, during the First Five-Year Plan the area of irrigated dry fields should be increased to 50,000 jungbo, that of irrigated paddies also to 50,000 jungbo and 9,000 jungbo of land should be completely protected from the damages by floods, by carrying out the river-dyke projects on the Namdaichun River in Anbyun and other large, medium and small scale irrigation and river-dyke projects.

By April 1959, 190 reservoirs and flood control zones and 191 pumping stations should be built, bringing 14,400 jungbo of dry fields and 6,900 jungbo of paddies under irrigation.

At the same time, in the provinces on the eastern coast the anti-erosion and anti-landslide work, the creation of shelter belts and afforestation should be completed in the districts where typhoon and flood control measures are required, during the First Five-Year Plan.

In Jagang and Ryanggang Provinces, emphasis should be laid on the work of forest conservancy, while irrigation projects for dry fields and river-dyke projects are undertaken in conformity with their own actual conditions.

**III. The Party organizations and Government bodies at all levels should carry out the following tasks correctly, in order to successfully ensure the above-mentioned huge irrigation and river-dyke projects:**

1. Correct surveying and designing and pushing them ahead of the commencement of construction are of great importance for carrying the construction of irrigation projects successfully forward.

In surveying and designing work, water resources should be widely tapped and utilized; the capacity of the existing irrigation networks raised in every way; the network of waterways rationally distributed; land should not be wasted, and locally available materials should be actively explored and used; and possibilities should be provided for introducing standard designs extensively in accordance with the conditions and scale of the objects of the works, and for a large scale introduction of the standardization of pre-fabricated parts, mechanization of building works and prefab construction methods.

The designing of large scale projects should be undertaken by the central designing institutions and the designing of medium and small scale projects should be carried out under the responsible leadership of the local government organs. For ensuring this, the surveying and designing potentialities in all the factories, mines, coal mines, offices and enterprises should be mobilized extensively; the mystery of the irrigation technique should be dispelled and a correct and swift surveying and designing work should be ensured by actively enlisting the creative initiative and wisdom of the peasant masses.

In order to keep the surveying and designing work ahead of the commencement of construction, the surveying work for the projects scheduled to be undertaken during the First Five-Year Plan should be finished by July 1959, and the surveying and designing work for the projects planned to be undertaken in 1959 should be completed by December 1958.

2. In building irrigation projects, the work should be successfully carried out by mechanizing the difficult and arduous processes of the work and producing and supplying in good time equipment and materials which are needed in quantities.

The state institutions in charge of build-

ing irrigation facilities should mechanize the labour-consuming, arduous processes of work in building large scale projects, such as excavating tunnels, building the dams of reservoirs, digging water-ways, removing earth, tamping concrete on major structures, assembling structures and producing prefab parts. The machine-hire stations should ensure the mechanization of the arduous part of work, such as excavation, transport and ground-leveling, in the medium and small scale irrigation and river-dyke projects which the agricultural co-operatives carry out on their own, and actively help the co-operatives in their work by organizing the hiring of heavy machines and equipment. Various sorts of medium and small scale mechanization should be widely introduced, on the basis of the creative initiative of the masses fully displayed.

For this the State Planning Commission should promptly provide the necessary number of bulldozers, excavators, trolleys, compressors and other various construction machines to those organs in charge of constructing irrigation projects and farm machine-hire stations. Ministry of Machine-building Industry, Ministry of Metal Industry, Ministry of Chemical Industry, Ministry of Timber Industry and other ministries and bureaus concerned should take measures to see that the enterprises under their control raise productivity to the maximum so as to ensure correctly, in accordance with their annual plans, various equipment, machinery and materials required in large quantities for irrigation projects. Above all, the large, medium and small sized electric motors, transformers, suction pumps, petroleum, gas and steam motors, movable conveyers, suction hose, structural iron, rails, copper wire, cement, lumber and all other equipment and machinery needed in the projects to ensure irrigation to 238,000 jungbo of dry fields and 66,000 jungbo of paddy fields and soil conservation to protect 30,000 jungbo of land before the 1959 farming season. Especially every province, city and county should widely construct and expand province- and county-run industries to produce cement, structural iron, suction pumps and other medium- and small-sized equipment and machinery for construction of irrigation projects, thus meeting its own demands.

The Ministry of Electric Industry should



ensure electric power needed in building irrigation projects and pumping stations, while the Ministry of Finance should envisage financial aid to the agricultural co-ops to enable them to carry out successfully medium- and small-scale irrigation projects.

3. With the establishment of the watering system for dry fields readjustment in arable land should be effected along with an improved crop cultivation system.

It is most important in introducing the watering system on dry fields to do away with low dykes, footpaths, ditches, stone walls, etc. that separate fields and enclose the disorderly divided small pieces of land into definite standardized fields so as to make them convenient for mechanization while levelling the uneven lands to make watering easy.

Crops should be distributed in an intensified way on the principle of right crop on right soil so as to introduce over-all mechanization in agriculture from sowing to harvesting to save labour in the countryside. At the same time areas to be sown to such after crops as wheat, maize, potatoes, etc. should be widely expanded to raise markedly the land utility rate. And measures should be taken to increase markedly per-unit output of various crops by improving seeds.

4. In connection with the introduction of watering system on dry fields, experimental research work and technical guidance should be improved.

A series of scientific, technical questions must be solved for the establishment of an over-all watering system for dry fields, the great technical revolution in our agricultural development.

In conformity with the natural, geographical conditions of our country research work in the field of civil engineering in agriculture and hydro-geology must be promoted for securing and rationally utilizing water sources for irrigation and systematic experimental research work should be organized for establishing scientific seed growing method for each locality and cultivating new varieties of seed.

Measures should be taken to reinforce the research organs for ensuring scientific research on irrigation. To render proper, administrative, technical guidance to the irrigation and river-dyke projects which will be carried on on a nation-wide scale, all the guid-

ance system from central to local regions should be reorganized. Particularly, the organization of the local government bodies should be strengthened so as to enhance responsibility and independent role and, at the same time, steps should be taken to improve the role of the cadres in this branch in providing necessary guidance.

Besides, for providing more technical personnel we should set up short-term special courses in the Wonsan Agricultural College and irrigation technical schools and take measures for training skilled workers among the co-op members.

### III

The Party organizations at all levels should carry out correctly the following tasks to ensure the irrigation projects so as to establish the watering system for dry fields:

1. The Party organizations at all levels and leading personnel in the rural economy should carry out more actively Party political work among the entire Party members and the people to infuse them with great political and economic significance of the over-all introduction of the watering system for dry fields which means a great technical revolution in our agriculture and will ensure rapid upsurge in agriculture, raise the people's material and cultural life, promote socialist construction in the northern part of the country and accelerate the cause of country's unification, and thus should lead them to display to the fullest extent patriotic devotion and creativeness.

At the same time the Party organizations must unfold a staunch struggle for the thorough execution of the Party policy, against the conservatist elements who waver, doubting the possibility of nature remaking projects set forth in the Party policy and who disbelieve the achievements of modern science and belittle the positive strength of popular masses.

2. In view of the fact that the irrigation projects are being worked out mainly by local strength, the provincial, city and county Party committees and the Party organizations in the field of the rural economy should help the local government bodies and agricultural co-ops to further enhance their role and assume full responsibility and should guide them to make explore and mobilize

every inner reserves and potential and, by economizing funds, materials and labour power to the maximum, reduce the construction cost and guarantee both the tempo and quality of construction.

The provincial, city and county Party committees should strengthen the qualitative composition of ranks of cadres in irrigation work by selecting and allocating excellent leading cadres, improve their guidance of Party organizations in this field waging a vigorous struggle against lack of discipline and disorder and see to it that rigid discipline and order be established in management of enterprises and working process. They should strengthen the Party life and the education in Party policy among the Party members in the organs which are engaged in building irrigation projects and enhance their Party spirit; the work of educating workers in the spirit of socialist patriotism should be intensified so as to further enhance their pride and responsibility in their work; and at the same time in view of special conditions of labour and living in this field serious attention should be directed to stabilizing their life and to labour protection.

3. The Party organizations should pay serious attention to the guidance for making working people's organizations in the field of irrigation construction projects and agricultural co-ops fully play their role and for strengthening and developing socialist emulation campaign for increased production.

In particular, they should inspire and encourage the Youth League organizations, which have been playing the role of storming brigades in socialist construction, to make still more brilliant labour exploits and dis-

play mass heroism in the work of constructing the watering system on dry fields and other nature remaking.

Along with this, they should enhance the role of trade union organizations in the field of irrigation construction projects and encourage the entire workers to rise up as one in a still more vigorous emulation campaign for increased production.

4. Without the active support of the advanced working class, successful accomplishment of the work of establishing irrigation system for dry fields—a vast, nation-wide scale of nature remaking—is unimaginable.

Therefore, the Party organizations at all levels should organize widely social movements among the workers in the domains of industry and transport to help the peasants' struggle for building the irrigation system. More materials and equipment of all kinds required for irrigation projects should be produced and the power of the firm worker-peasant alliance be displayed by making the entire enterprises render all the possible material and technical aid.

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The plenum is convinced that the Party organizations and government bodies at all levels, agricultural co-ops and the entire people will score brilliant victory without fail in the construction of irrigation and river-dyke projects, the largest-scale nature remaking in our history, by displaying unparalleled patriotic enthusiasm and making labour exploits just as they scored tremendous achievements in the struggle for carrying through the Party's agricultural policy in the past.

# On Expediting the Development of Metal Industry

Today, in our country the exclusive domination of the socialist form of economy has been firmly established in the towns and rural villages and a great upsurge of productive forces is noted in all spheres of the national economy.

The industry and agriculture of our country developed at a rapid tempo last year and the development is being further accelerated this year.

The revolutionary spirit of the working people is surging higher in all spheres of the socialist construction, and they are vigorously rushing forward like a flying horse to carry out the First Five-Year Plan more than one year and a half ahead of schedule.

The prime task confronting us in the present stage of socialist construction is to realize socialist industrialization and to accelerate the technical reconstruction in all fields of the national economy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the programmatic task of bringing about a decisive advance in the socialist industrialization of the country and further accelerating socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic in the coming six or seven years.

The development of the metal industry, particularly the iron industry, holds an extremely important place in the fulfilment of this task.

Without structural steel we can neither produce machinery, strengthen the technical equipment of the national economy, nor carry out the capital construction on an extensive scale.

Our Party has consistently directed great concern to rapidly strengthening and developing the metal industry, one of the key industries in the national economy, and laid its economic and technical foundation by making enormous state investment in this field.

In 1957 the metal industry grew two times and mining industry 1.4 times as against 1949.

However, our metal industry is as yet unable to meet the requirements for iron materials in various domains of the rapidly developing national economy.

Now we are in great want of iron.

Both the development of the machine-building industry and the capital construction entirely depend upon iron.

We must produce heavy machines as well as medium and small machines by further developing the machine building industry.

We must build more hydro- and thermopower stations equipped with up-to-date technique and many other factories and enterprises.

We must carry out a gigantic nature re-making projects in the countryside for increasing the acreage of irrigated paddy fields to 700,000 jungbo and establishing watering systems on more than 700,000 jungbo of dry fields.

We must further extend railways, build more vessels and rehabilitate and expand bridges and harbors.

We must build dwelling houses and educational and cultural establishments on a large scale in the cities and the countryside.

None of these can be solved without iron materials.

The rapid development of the iron industry confronts us as the most urgent task.

We must fully satisfy the requirements of the national economy for pig-iron, granulated iron, steel, structural steel and various non-ferrous metal products by increasing the output at a rapid tempo.

Our country abounds in iron ore and has rich deposits of gold, silver, copper and various other underground minerals.

We have a definite foundation of metallurgical industry and valuable experiences accumulated in constructing metallurgical works and mines in the postwar period.

All these provide the conditions for carrying out the assignments to the metal industry provided for in the First Five-Year Plan more than one year and a half ahead of schedule and for making epochal development in the metal industry.

For further developing the metal industry and fully meeting the growing requirements for metal products, the plenum decides as follows:

## I. ON RAPIDLY INCREASING THE OUTPUT OF METAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Entire workers, technicians and office employees in the field of metal industry should correctly grasp the Party policy on the rapid development of the metal industry and fully satisfy the growing requirements for metal products by tapping and mobilizing every inner potential.

We should produce in 1959 more than one million tons of pig-iron and granulated iron, 800,000 tons of steel, 4.2 million tons of iron ore and over 10,000 tons of electrolytic copper and thus surpass the 1961 level envisaged in the Five-Year Plan.

At the same time, a material and technical foundation should be firmly laid in the First Five-Year Plan period for raising the annual output of pig-iron and granulated iron to more than 4 million tons, of which electric pig-iron will increase to over one million tons, and steel 3-3.5 million tons in the next four or five years.

We should produce over 20,000 tons of electric pig-iron in the next year by industrializing the electric iron manufacturing method.

Parallel with the growth of the output of metal products, their variety and standards should be continuously expanded, new items actively turned out and their quality further enhanced.

For the rapid development of machine building industry and other branches of the national economy, the production of hard alloy and special structural steel should be expanded and that of drawn steel pipes, wire rope, wire netting and plated goods organized as soon as possible.

The production of the different standards of copper wire, plate copper, copper tubes, various kinds of brass products and other processed non-ferrous metal goods should be expanded and the products necessary for acquiring foreign currency should be turned out on a mass scale.

**1. All metallurgical works and mines should carry steadily ahead with technical reconstruction and further enhance equipment utility rate.**

If is a most important factor in increasing the output of metal products to further en-

hance the production capacity of the existing factories, by making use of the existing equipment to the full and remodelling part of the equipment into more efficient equipment.

The enhanced utility rate of equipment makes it possible to turn out much more products and without additional investment.

The equipment utility rate should be further raised and higher technical norms created through the extensive introduction of advanced technical processes and work methods and through active innovation, invention and rationalization.

For raising the utility rate of furnaces, the temperature of hot blast should be raised and its volume increased, iron ore should be selected and its preliminary treatment improved, and the production of pig-iron with ferro-coke should be continuously developed.

The operation rate of revolving furnace should be raised through the improvement of their maintenance and, at the same time, the productivity of furnaces further enhanced through the active introduction of the multi-stage, continuous heating method and other advanced work methods.

In steel production, we should actively introduce the method of producing steel with converters which can be easily constructed with small cost and in a short span of time and can produce much more steel, without using coal, and we should further expand the scope of application of this method.

At the same time, we should actively introduce the continuous steel ingot production method and gradually apply the oxygen steel production method and the air feeding method, which can further enhance labour productivity and metal extraction rate.

The per-h.p. productivity of rolling machines should be further raised through the removal of unnecessary friction and the enhancement of rolling speed.

The enhancement of the quality of fire-resistant material is of decisive significance in prolonging the life of all kinds of metallurgical furnaces and raising their operation rate.

A great innovation should be brought about in enhancing the quality of products in the production of fire-resistant material.

The mines should step up pit construction by launching the high-speed tunnelling movement on a wider scale and, in open-cast mining, should apply hydraulic hewing method

through which we can conduct scraping work with simple installations and small labour.

The steady reconstruction of the existing installations into more efficient ones and the strengthening of their technical equipment are important measures for raising labour productivity and increasing production.

We should increase the capacity of all kinds of metallurgical hearths including blast furnaces, remodel wire rolling machines and other kinds of rolling machines and further raise their capacity. The Whanghai Iron Works should considerably enhance the capacity of the big-size unwrought-steel rolling machines and thin plate rolling machines by remodelling them.

All smelteries should raise per-electrolyzer output by remodelling the non-ferrous metal electrolyzers.

The balance of capacity between production processes should be effectively ensured. Particularly, the mines should markedly enhance the capacity of ore grinders through the readjustment of the crushing system.

The extraction rate and the standard of ores should be further enhanced through the extensive application of advanced hewing methods suitable for geological conditions, and dressing methods adapted to the quality of ores should be established.

The mines and smelteries should introduce the combined treatment of valuable materials, further raise the extraction rate in concentration and smelting and, at the same time, enhance the standard of concentrates.

The rapid development of metal industry requires enormous labour. Therefore, the working conditions of the working people should be improved, the shortage of labour should be overcome and, at the same time, production processes, particularly the labour consuming mining work, should be actively mechanized for raising labour productivity.

In the First Five-Year Plan period, the mines should markedly enhance the proportion of mechanization in the carriage work at the hewing faces and loading work at the tunnelling faces, should complete the mechanization of the carriage work in major pits and in open-cutting, and the metallurgical works should actively push through the work of mechanizing loading and unloading.

In mechanization, we should gradually go over from small-scale mechanization to over-

all mechanization of production and should direct profound concern to the automation and semi-automation.

If the utility rate of the existing equipment is to be further enhanced, the level of technique and skill of the working people should be steadily enhanced.

We should steadily raise the level of technique and skill of the working people and further enhance their cultural level by strengthening technical education and skill popularization work among them and waging on a wide scale the struggle for mastering advanced technique as a mass movement.

Scientific research work should be further strengthened.

The scientific research work in the field of metal industry should be conducted in such a way as to increase the output of products through the further enhancement of the utility rate of the existing equipment and, at the same time, metal industry should be developed with home raw material and fuel.

The research should be actively pushed ahead for making coke out of lignite and anthracite, turning out pig-iron with anthracite, industrializing the method of producing steel through successive charging of granulated iron, making substitute alloy and producing high-quality fire-resistant material with home raw material.

## **2. The construction period of metallurgical works and mines should be further shortened.**

To commission before the set time of all the objects of construction, including metallurgical furnaces and rolling and concentrating installations, is an important way of increasing the metal products.

By accelerating the blast furnace construction, we should complete the construction of furnace No. 2 of the Whanghai Iron Works by November 1959, its furnace No. 3 by August 15, 1960, and furnace No. 2 of the Kimchaik Iron Works by the end of this year, and should correspondingly raise their coking and agglomerating capacity.

It is of weighty significance in the development of ferrous metallurgical industry to produce granulated iron in quantities by using anthracite and dust ores which are abundant in our country, not relying upon imported coal.

For increasing the production of granulated iron, the Chungjin Steel Works should put into operation all of its 12 revolving furnaces by the end of 1961, of which revolving furnaces No. 7 and No. 8 should be built and commissioned by August 15 next year and work should be started for constructing a new granulated iron works in Sariwon city in the First Five-Year Plan period.

In the First Five-Year Plan period, one open hearth and one mixer should be constructed in the Whanghai Iron Works, a blooming rolling shop and a cast iron tube shop should be constructed within 1960, a thick plate shop by August 15, 1959 and a thin plate shop by May Day 1959.

In the First Five-Year Plan period, two open hearths and a steel pipe drawing shop and a converter shop with an aggregate capacity of 50,000 tons should be constructed in the Kimchaik Iron Works.

During the period of the First Five-Year Plan, the Kangsun Steel Works should build three electric furnaces, one mixer and a shop producing wire, wire-rope and wire netting, install hoop steel and cold metal rolling machines and should start now the capital construction for turning out more than one million tons of electric pig-iron.

A non-ferrous metal rolling factory should be built in the Nampo Smeltery by the end of the First Five-Year Plan and the construction of the zinc smelting shop of the Moonpyung Smeltery should be further accelerated.

We will be able to produce not only aluminium, but fertilizer, cement and construction parts if we process nepheline, which is abundant in our country.

For turning out these products, we should build a factory for the synthetic treatment of nepheline in the First Five-Year Plan period.

In the field of mining industry, stress should be laid on the intensive development of large-scale and promising ore mines and those of greater value for the national economy, and the construction of ore concentrating and mining installations should be stepped up.

Particularly, we should direct main efforts to the development of iron mines, and thus promote the development of the iron mines in the western area and in the Bookchung area and of the Huhchung Youth Mine. And the

existing concentration plant of the Moosan Mine should be utilized to the maximum and at the same time the building of a new concentration plant started.

The reconstruction of the Sungheung, Daiyoodong, Kumduk, Sangnong and Whapyung Mines should be actively pushed through and the construction of the concentration plants of the Kapsan, Holdong, Rakyun and Ongjin Mines carried out ahead of schedule.

In order to raise the tempo of construction and advance the commissioning date, designing and construction forces should be further reinforced, the organizational and technical guidance level of the guiding organs of construction be further enhanced and the construction be carried out in a concentrated and intensive way by correctly determining the order of construction.

For the new construction and expansion of metallurgical plants and for the exploration of mines on a wider scale, large quantities of equipment, building materials and labour are required; and without satisfactorily ensuring these, the vast capital construction can not be successfully carried out.

The state and economic organs and enterprises should take active part in ensuring all sorts of materials, equipment and labour needed for strengthening the material foundation of the metal industry and, particularly, the machine building industry should preferentially turn out and ensure all kinds of machines and equipment, and the traffic and transport ensure in good time the transport of construction goods.

The metal industry should reinforce mechanic and power shops so as to manufacture the accessory parts of machines basically on its own.

### **3. The production of structural iron by handicraft method should be carried out throughout the country.**

Today the demand for structural iron is rapidly increasing.

In order to fully meet this demand, production by modern industrial method should be continuously strengthened and, in addition to this, the production by handicraft method at medium and small scale factories should be also carried out on a wide scale.

Medium and small scale factories can be easily constructed with small funds and in a short space of time and can quickly start production by rationally utilizing local materials.

Iron should be actively turned out by building small blast furnaces and small revolving furnaces in local industrial enterprises, producers' co-operatives, agricultural co-operatives and all other possible places.

Along with this, we should build small-scale converters to produce steel, and turn out even structural steel of all kinds with small rolling machines so as to basically meet the local demand for iron goods.

All the factories with foundry shops should take measures for turning out cast iron pipe.

Agricultural co-operatives should extensively mine gold dust, copper ore and other ores in so far as it does not cause damage to arable land and rivers.

Labour should be saved in every way in carrying out all this work and especially the broad masses of peasants should be mobilized during the slack season.

The local government organs should actively support the creative proposals of the working people and help them in every way so that their new and bold attempts may be fully realized.

#### **4. A mass movement for economizing iron should be extensively waged.**

To actively economize iron in all branches of the national economy and collect and use all waste and scrap iron is one way of satisfying the growing demand for iron and, furthermore, a measure for pushing ahead with production and construction.

The entire Party members and working people should fully realize the importance of the economization of iron and should further tap and mobilize all kinds of inner reserves for economizing iron.

Enormous quantities of iron are still being wasted in the designing of industrial and city construction on the pretext of ensuring "safety rate" and, in the field of machine building industry, the struggle for reducing the per-product weight is being weakly waged.

In all fields of the national economy, con-

crete targets for actively economizing iron should be set up and a mass movement for fulfilling them should be widely organized and waged.

Particularly, potential for economization should be tapped in all designing and, in machine building industry, the processing margin of material should be lessened and the per-product weight should be actively reduced by lowering the norm of iron consumption by all means.

The loss of iron should be prevented through the maximum reduction of rejects and corrective projects in production, construction and all other spheres of the national economy and through the firm establishment of system and discipline in keeping and taking care of material.

The satisfactory production and supply of good-quality standardized structural steel in metal industry is an important condition for economizing structural iron in all fields of the national economy.

Metal industry should supply in time standardized structural steel required in all branches of the national economy and, particularly, should strengthen the production of strong and fashioned reinforcing iron.

All organs and enterprises should refrain from keeping unnecessary waste and scrap iron and cuttings and letting them rust, and should adopt organizational measures for effectively using them for the national economy.

Even a piece of iron should be valued and waste and scrap iron scattered here and there should be collected through mass movement.

## **II. ON FURTHER STRENGTHENING THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

For rapidly expediting the development of metal industry and other domains of heavy industry, we should carry out a geological survey on an extensive scale.

Our country has rich deposits of underground resources necessary for the development of ferrous and non-ferrous metal industry and abounds in fuel resources. It also has various kinds of rare metal ores.

Even during the grim period of war, our Party organized special institutes for the geological survey, made a large investment in this field and trained many technical

cadres with a view to spotting correctly underground resources and making good use of them for the development of the national economy.

As a result, the geological survey which systematically explains the geological composition of our country has been carried out to no small extent, and thus today a large amount of metal, non-metal and fuel resources have been secured, prospects for the development of mines expanded and considerable numbers of mines and collieries are being exploited with sure prospect.

However, the geological survey has not yet been carried out on a large scale throughout extensive areas, nor does it satisfy the requirements of mining and other fields of the national economy.

Geological prospecting should be pushed ahead of the development of mining.

For this end the force of survey should be further reinforced and the broad masses actively drawn into the work of spotting mineral veins.

While exerting main efforts in the survey of the depth and surroundings of the existing mines and collieries, the geological survey workers should carry out the geological survey and prospecting work in all areas of the Republic for exploiting new mines and collieries.

During the First Five-Year Plan period, enough tapped deposits for mining more than ten years should be secured by strengthening the prospecting work for the existing large-scale mines and over 100 million tons of iron ore deposits tapped in the western region as well as Bookchung and Huchun areas on the east coast.

At the same time, copper ore deposits amounting to 260,000 tons computed in metal content should be secured.

In keeping with the rapid development of ferrous-metal industry, bases of iron ore, coking coal and high-caloried coal for industrial use should be continuously tapped and, in particular, the prospecting work for iron ore beds in the western region promoted during the First Five-Year Plan period for satisfactorily supplying iron ore to the Whanghai Iron Works.

For the rapid development of non-ferrous metal industry, such non-ferrous metal minerals as copper, lead, zinc should be tapped

on an extensive scale and concentrated survey carried out in the areas of Machunryung and Kuirak Mountains during the First Five-Year Plan period.

Elements for alloy should be extensively explored for basically satisfying the home demand for them and, at the same time, non-metal minerals and fuel resources should be actively tapped.

For the successful fulfilment of all these tasks, the geological survey should be systematically carried out on a new scientific foundation.

In the field of the geological prospecting, survey work should be kept ahead of exploration and the preliminary survey carried out on an extensive scale.

During the First Five-Year Plan period, the work of drawing up a 1/200,000 scale geological map should be finished in the main and 1/50,000 scale geological maps of major mining areas completed in the northern part of the Republic.

All the topographical maps should be rearranged within the coming five years by intensifying geodesic survey and land measurement for drawing up a topographical map of the single, state standard.

The results of the geological survey are closely linked with the extensive application of advanced prospecting methods and the strengthening of assaying work.

Physical prospecting method should be actively applied to geological survey and, at the same time, geo-chemical prospecting, surveying by aeroplanes should be developed and surveying by radioactive material markedly expanded and applied to all the surveying work.

The laboratory force at prospecting spots should be reinforced and the general study of mineral resources further invigorated. The workers of the scientific institutes should render active help in these tasks.

Organizational measures should be taken and carried out for satisfactorily performing the function of the management and protection of underground resources, improving the work of examining the volume of deposits and filing geological data and for ensuring the rational mobilization of the technical force.

The mobilization of broad masses into the geological surveying work will expedite the



spotting of the precious underground resources.

While widely popularizing knowledge about geological survey among the broad masses including students, peasants and forest-wardens, which would enable them to take part actively in spotting mineral veins, we should actively tap such mines as gold dust, mercury, lead, zinc, iron and copper and non-metal mineral resources by employing various simple prospecting methods.

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The tasks set forth before the metal industry is enormous indeed.

But there is no difficulty that we cannot overcome in the course of fulfilling these tasks.

The question lies in whether every cadre, every Party member and the entire working people bring into full play their initiative and activeness in the course of implementing the Party policy.

The provincial, municipal and county Party committees as well as all the Party organ-

izations in the field of metal industry should prudently carry out the organizational work for expounding and permeating the Party policy for the development of the metal industry among the Party members and non-Party masses and for renovating this undertaking more rapidly under the concern of the whole Party and entire popular masses.

The Party organizations at all levels should wage a strong ideological struggle for doing away with the conservatism, passivism and formalistic style of work which hinder the development of metal industry, and play satisfactorily the role of organizers for enabling government organs, social organizations and entire working people to do their best in carrying out this resolution.

The plenum is convinced that the entire Party members and working people in the field of metal industry, rallying all the more closely around the Party Central Committee, will fulfil the First Five-Year Plan more than one year and a half ahead of the set time and will certainly carry out with credit the huge prospective tasks the Party set before the metal industry.

# Law on Enforcement of Universal Compulsory Middle School Education System and Preparation for Enforcement of Compulsory Technical Education System

*The Fourth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held on October 1 and 2 adopted the law on the enforcement of the universal compulsory middle school education system and the preparation for the enforcement of the compulsory technical education system.*

*Full text is as follows:*

The Korean people, rallied as firmly as rock around the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, are rushing ahead like a flying horse in the great political and labour upsurge, with greater hope for and confidence in the future of their prospering fatherland, for fulfilling the First Five-Year Plan one year and a half ahead of the set time.

The socialist relations of production have been firmly established in cities and in the countryside. Powerful heavy and light industrial bases have been created and agricultural production is growing at a rapid tempo.

The total industrial output value in 1957 was 2.8 times that of 1949, and the 1958 plan is also being successfully overfulfilled. In the first half of this year, the gross industrial output value increased by 34 per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

In the field of the rural economy, last year more than 3,200,000 tons of grain were produced and the grain production plan was overfulfilled, and this year far more grain than last year will be harvested thanks to the surging labour enthusiasm of the peasants.

The great success in the socialist economic construction and the constant growth of production have markedly enhanced the material and cultural living standard of our people and promoted the development of the people's education.

Following liberation, the Korean people, under the correct guidance of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, liquidated the colonial slave education system of the Japanese imperialists

and established the popular, democratic education system.

On this basis, school education has been developed at a rapid tempo and adult illiteracy was eliminated in the earlier period.

The schools, more than 90 per cent of which were destroyed by the vandalic acts of the U.S. imperialists during the war, have been rapidly rehabilitated and constructed and the material foundations for education rearranged. Thus the universal compulsory primary education system was enforced in 1956 throughout the northern part of the Republic.

Since then, thanks to the enormous continued state investment and the surging enthusiasm of the working people, more new schools have been built and the school network expanded and the number of students increased.

This year the number of junior middle schools has reached twice that of 1956.

As a result of the rapid development of the higher and technical education, over 77,000 new specialists and technicians have been trained and sent out to various domains of the national economy in the ten years since the founding of the Republic.

Today, in the northern part of the Republic, more than 2,380,000 students are studying at schools of different levels including 22 higher educational institutions and various technical schools.

Every achievement made in the field of education was thanks to the superiority of the state and social system of our country and the correct education policy of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic.

At the present juncture when the socialist relations of production have already been firmly established and the national economy has entered the stage of technical reconstruction, the cultural revolution presents itself as an urgent task before the Korean people.

It is of great importance in the carrying out of cultural revolution to enforce the universal compulsory middle school education system, to enhance the level of general and technical knowledge of all the working people and to train technical cadres in large numbers.

Thanks to the correct popular education policy of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic and to the patriotic labour struggle of the entire people for enforcing the universal compulsory middle school education system earlier than the set time, the construction of schools has been carried out on an extensive scale, the teachers for these schools have been trained and the supply of textbooks and stationery has been ensured, with the result that, in September this year, the entire primary school graduates were enrolled in junior middle schools.

This testifies to the fact that all conditions for enforcing the universal compulsory middle school education system have already been created in our country.

The enforcement of the universal compulsory middle school education system in our country constitutes another great victory of the Korean people in the political, economic and cultural life.

The immediate task under the present condition in which the universal compulsory middle school education system is being put into effect in our country is to further consolidate the universal compulsory middle school education system and to prepare on this basis for the enforcement of the compulsory technical education system.

Today, the leap in the development of the national economy of our country requires corresponding technical innovation.

Without carrying out the technical revolution in all the fields of the national economy, it is impossible to turn our country into an advanced industrial-agricultural country or to ensure the complete victory of socialism.

The socialist development of the national economy requires the enhancement of the level of technique and skill of the entire

working people and this puts before us the tasks of improving the work of popular education and of establishing on a wide scale technical schools of all kinds.

It is of momentous significance in realizing the socialist industrialization and accomplishing the socialist construction to further consolidate the results attained in the field of the popular education, to train large numbers of technicians of middle grade by establishing various technical schools including engineering and agricultural schools for junior middle school graduates and to prepare for enforcing the compulsory technical education system within the coming four or five years.

The preparation and enforcement of the compulsory technical education system in our country proceed from the demand of the law-governed social and economic development of our country and are a natural requirement of the development of the popular education in our country.

The socialist economic foundation laid and all the results of the popular education made under the correct guidance of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic and the surging patriotic enthusiasm of our people for the education of their sons and daughters constitute a guarantee for the preparation for the enforcement of the compulsory technical education system and for its successful realization.

Accepting the proposal of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for enforcing the universal compulsory middle school education system and for making preparations for introducing the compulsory technical education system, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decides as follows:

**1. The universal compulsory middle school education system shall be effective from November 1, 1958 throughout the northern part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.**

From November 1, 1958, the system of free education shall be enforced in the junior middle schools and the bereft children of patriotic martyrs and the children of those citizens who receive state help shall be provided gratis by the state with textbooks and stationery.

The graduates of primary schools must be obligatorily enrolled in the junior middle

schools and their parents and guardians are under the obligation to send them to junior middle schools.

2. Technical schools for the graduates of junior middle schools shall be set up and two-year compulsory technical education system shall be enforced within the coming four or five years.

Various technical schools such as agricultural, different kinds of engineering, commercial, forestry and fishery schools shall be set up in cities, rural villages, fishing villages and forestry areas—one school for every few ri.

New technical schools shall be opened starting from 1958 in the areas where conditions have been created.

Technical schools shall set up mechanic shops, workshops for practical training, experimental farms and so on, and enable the students to master technique and skill by strengthening the experiments and practice of the students and making them participate in practical work at workplaces such as fac-

ories, enterprises, state agricultural and stock farms, agricultural co-operatives and fishing grounds.

3. For training teachers needed in great numbers for the enforcement of the compulsory technical education system, establishments for training and reeducating teachers shall be reorganized and expanded, colleges be newly built, short training courses be set up in the existing higher educational institutions so that the necessary number of technical school teachers may be trained within one or two years.

Textbooks and teaching materials needed for the enforcement of the compulsory technical education system shall be ensured in good time.

The construction of technical school buildings shall be carried out through a nationwide movement as well as with state funds.

4. The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be entrusted with the task of taking concrete measures for implementing the law.

*October 2, 1958*  
*Pyongyang*

**CHOI YONG KUN**  
President of the Presidium of the  
Supreme People's Assembly of  
the Democratic People's Republic  
of Korea.

**KANG RYANG WOOK**  
General Secretary of the Presi-  
dium of the Supreme People's  
Assembly of the Democratic  
People's Republic of Korea.

