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**DOCUMENTS  
ON THE THIRD CONGRESS  
OF THE GENERAL  
FEDERATION OF  
TRADE UNIONS  
OF KOREA**



— 1959 —

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**D O C U M E N T S**  
**on**  
**the Third Congress of the General**  
**Federation of Trade Unions**  
**of Korea**

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**MESSAGE  
OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS'  
PARTY OF KOREA TO THE THIRD CONGRESS OF  
THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS  
OF KOREA**

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends fervent greetings to the Third Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and, through the Congress, to the heroic Korean working class and the entire trade union members who are displaying patriotic devotion and creative zeal in socialist construction.

The trade unions of Korea have played and are playing a great role in the struggle of our people for creating a new life as the broadest mass organization of the working class of our country and an active supporter of our Party.

During the Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people against the armed invasion of the enemies, the trade unions, under the guidance of the Party, mobilized the working class in the selfless struggle for the victory of the war. On the front and in the rear, our working class displayed peerless heroism and made undying exploits for its Party and the fatherland.

Trade unions have waged an active struggle for rally-

ing the working people of broad strata around the Party, enhancing the enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses in the economic and cultural construction and arming them with the ideas of the revolutionary working class, and won great success in this struggle.

Our working class, boundlessly faithful to the call of the Party, has made enormous results in the arduous struggle for the postwar rehabilitation and construction of economy and socialist construction by displaying unyielding fighting will and revolutionary spirit.

Today the trade unions of Korea embracing 1,400,000 odd workers, technicians and office workers in their ranks have been further consolidated organizationally and ideologically. Our working class is united rock-firm around its Party and its revolutionary zeal is mounting ever higher.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea highly evaluates the successes achieved by the Korean trade unions in the work for organizing and mobilizing the working people in carrying through the Party policies and highly praises the heroic exploits our working class has made in the struggle for the freedom and independence of the country and for socialism.

The socialist revolution has won decisive victory in the northern half of the Republic and our country has turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with a self-supporting economic foundation. The First Five-Year Plan, which is of great importance in the socialist upbuilding of our country, has been fulfilled in two years and a half in total industrial output value. The material and cultural living of our people has been considerably improved.

The political and moral unity of the entire people based on the worker-peasant alliance on the socialist foundation has become immovable.

The Third Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea is convened at a very important moment in the history of our country. Today our country is in the turning period of going over from one height of socialist construction to a new, higher eminence. We must convert our country into a developed, socialist industrial state in the near future and decisively improve the material and cultural living of our people by fulfilling technical revolution and cultural revolution and speedily developing the productive forces.

We can by no means content ourselves with the victories and successes already achieved.

Continued, strenuous efforts and struggle are needed for new victory in the socialist construction and for bringing up the economy of our country to the level of the advanced countries.

We have won great victory and accumulated valuable experiences through the fulfilment of the Postwar Three-Year Plan and the First Five-Year Plan. Our work is not free from defects.

We must draw on the valuable experiences and lessons and decisively overcome the defects.

We should learn not only from our own successes and experiences but also learn constantly from the rich experiences of the Soviet Union and other brother countries.

Only by continuously learning, continuously advanc-

ing and continuously making innovations can we more quickly attain the high eminence of socialism.

The trade unions of Korea are undertaking an extremely important task in expediting the socialist construction of our country.

Trade unions must more firmly rally the broad masses of the working people around our Party and organize and mobilize them so they will fight through fire and water for the thorough implementation of the Party policy. The union organizations must display to a high degree the creative activeness and talents of the working masses in the socialist construction by expounding and bringing home to the working people the Party line and policies, actively drawing them into economic administration and vigorously waging socialist emulation among them.

The cardinal task set before our trade unions at present is to extensively carry out communist education among the working people. With the leaping development of industry in the postwar period the ranks of the working class are reinforced with many more fresh workers.

They have not yet completely extricated themselves from the outmoded, bourgeois ideological remnants and are not firmly armed with the revolutionary ideas of the working class.

The union organizations must reform all our workers into revolutionary working class who love labour, devotedly work for the state and society and who are boundlessly loyal to the Party and revolution, by waging a powerful ideological struggle against the outmoded ideological

remnants and strengthening communist education among the workers.

It is an important task of trade unions to struggle for heightening the technical and cultural levels of the working people.

A mass movement must be waged among the working people for further raising their level of general knowledge and letting them acquire new technology. Trade union organizations should give active assistance to the working people so that all of them will acquire knowledge above primary school or junior middle school level and possess more than one technique.

The trade unions assume important responsibility in ensuring steady improvement of the working and living conditions of the working people.

Trade union organizations should see to it that the enterprises more fully equip labour protection facilities and labour safety devices and heighten production culture, ensure the thorough implementation of the social and cultural measures entrusted by the state, and give day-to-day guidance to the working people so they will keep their work places clean and organize their living in a cultured and sanitary way.

Thus they must see to it that our working class becomes excellent socialist builders who have acquired advanced scientific knowledge and new technology, and live and work in a cultural way.

The socialist construction in the northern half of our Republic constitutes the decisive guarantee for achieving the peaceful unification of the country and powerfully in-

spires and encourages the struggle of the working class and the rest of the people of South Korea for national and social liberation.

The Korean trade unions should continue to wage a staunch struggle for further strengthening the unity and solidarity of the working class of North and South Korea and for the peaceful unification of our fatherland.

The Korean trade unions, upholding the banner of proletarian internationalism, should strive to constantly develop international ties with trade union organizations of various countries and fortify the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and solidarity of the world working class.

Through this Congress, the trade unions should further adjust their ranks and consolidate them organizationally and ideologically.

The whole trade unions should be rallied rock-firm around our Party through the further consolidation of the leading organs of trade unions at all levels and the firm establishment of the ideological system of the Party within the trade unions.

They should further strengthen the unity and solidarity of the ranks of the working class and consolidate them into steel-like revolutionary ranks which defend the Party at any time under any circumstances and resolutely fight for carrying through the Party policy.

Thus, all forces of the trade unions and working class should be concentrated on the fulfilment of the pressing tasks of socialist construction.

The trade unions should mobilize broad working mas-



ses toward the struggle for overfulfilling the First Five-Year Plan, further consolidating its results and bringing about new upsurge in socialist construction.

Maintain and develop the upsurge of socialist construction and make continued forward advance at the speed of Chullima!

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea is firmly convinced that the Korean trade unions, reliable supporter of the Party, will score greater success in the struggle for accelerating socialist construction and the peaceful unification of the country and that the Third Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea will achieve great results in its work.

**The Central Committee of the  
Workers' Party of Korea**

*November 2, 1959*

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**REPORT  
ON  
THE WORK OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS  
OF KOREA**

Li Hyo Soon

*Chairman of the Central Committee of the  
General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea*

*November 2, 1959*

Comrade delegates,

Twelve years have elapsed since the Second Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

The period under review was a period of arduous struggle and trial for the Korean people and of great revolutionary changes in the history of our country.

The Korean people have gone through manifold difficulties and stern trials in the struggle for creating a new life. But our people have overcome with honour all these hardships and trials under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, enjoying the active support and aid of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China

and other brotherly socialist countries.

Through their heroic struggle, the Korean people have won the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee traitors who launched the armed invasion of our country, and safeguarded the independence and honour of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—our glorious fatherland.

The working people of our country with the working class in the van surmounted numerous obstacles encountered in the postwar economic rehabilitation and construction and achieved great successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction thanks to their unyielding revolutionary fighting spirit and devoted labour.

Today our country has taken on a completely new face.

Our country, which had been a backward colonial agricultural state in the past and completely ruined by the war, has been turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with the foundation of a self-supporting national economy. In all spheres of the national economy, the socialist relations of production have won a complete victory and the exploitation of man by man has been eliminated once and for all. Under the socialist system with neither the exploiter nor the exploited, the entire people are working for the interests of the state and society, for their own happiness.

The material conditions of the people have been markedly improved and their cultural level is rising steadily. The political and moral unity of the whole people based on the worker-peasant alliance has been consolidated as never before.

All these are great revolutionary gains won by our working class and the entire people in their arduous struggle, under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung. In each period of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung outlined the correct line and showed the direction of struggle. And no matter how the circumstances may have been complicated and difficult, he with a resolute fighting spirit, revolutionary sweep and firm and unswerving leadership led our people to the implementation of the Party policy and incessantly encouraged and inspired them toward victory.

Our people, who have overcome all difficulties and trials and won great victory under the guidance of our Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung and who boundlessly love and trust their Party and their leader, are united rock-firm around the Party and the leader, entrusting their destiny to them without hesitation.

Thanks to the signal achievements made by our people in the construction of socialism, a broad prospect for a new, greater victory is open before us.

Our Party set forth a grand long-term task of carrying out the technical and cultural revolution and of further accelerating the development of productive forces in order to turn our country into a developed, socialist industrial country within a few years.

The new prospective task the Party set forth is evoking lively response among our working people and further inspiring their labour struggle.

Today our country is in the period of an unprecedented revolutionary upsurge and prosperity in the Korean history

of many thousands of years. In response to the call of the Party, the entire working people are continuously advancing vigorously like Chullima (winged horse) towards the high peak of socialism. Under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea, the trade unions have made and are making a great contribution to ensuring victory to our working class and people in the struggle for creating a new life.

The Trade Unions of Korea, the link between the Party and the working class, have striven to rally firmly workers, technicians and office employees around the Party Central Committee, and organized and mobilized them for implementing the political and economic tasks set forth by the Party at each stage of the development of our revolution.

When the flames of the severe war raged, the trade union organizations took an active part in protecting the enterprises from the destruction by the enemy, dispersing and evacuating them to safe areas and organizing and operating new enterprises in conformity with the war time situation, and mobilized the working people in the selfless struggle for the victory of war. A great number of our workers went to the front and displayed unexampled courage and heroism in the fight against the enemies and shed their blood to defend their fatherland from the encroachment of the enemies. The workers in the rear, braving the enemy's barbarous bombing and bombardment, continued production underground and uninterruptedly supplied goods needed at the front and in the rear.

In the postwar period, our trade union organizations have played an important role in further enhancing the activeness and creative enthusiasm of the broad working peo-

ple in the struggle for rehabilitating the ravaged economy, carrying out the socialist revolution and accelerating the construction of socialism. They also have done much work and registered much success in the struggle for steadily enhancing the material and cultural standards of the working people and for arming them with the ideas of socialism and communism. Today our trade unions are still more consolidated organizationally and ideologically and their role and functions have been further heightened in building socialism.

The trade unions of Korea were organized by the Workers' Party of Korea and are carrying out all their activities under the guidance of the Party.

Our Party has consistently directed profound concern to the development of the work of the trade unions.

With a view to consolidating organizationally and ideologically the ranks of the trade unions, the Party has trained and educated numerous cadres of the trade unions, clearly set forth political and economic tasks confronting the trade union organizations at each stage and given them consistent guidance and assistance, so they could successfully discharge the tasks assigned to them.

Only under the correct policy and guidance of our Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung could the trade unions of Korea grow into a mass organization embracing the broad working masses of our country and enjoying their active support and love and perform a great role in the struggle for accomplishing the cause of the working class.

In the name of the Congress, I extend heartfelt and

warm gratitude to the Central Committee of our Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung that founded our trade union and have reared and strengthened it into a militant mass organization of the broad working people and are consistently showing deep solicitude toward it.

Our trade union organizations at all levels as well as the entire members will repay without fail the deep solicitude of our Party Central Committee for the trade unions and live up to its expectation by exerting all efforts for carrying out the new militant tasks set forth by our Party.

#### **I. ON FURTHER ENHANCING THE ACTIVENESS AND CREATIVE ENTHUSIASM OF THE WORKING PEOPLE IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION**

Comrades,

Having won the victory in the stern three-year war, our people embarked upon economic rehabilitation and construction under extremely difficult conditions following the armistice.

The war destroyed completely industry, rural economy and all other domains of the national economy and the towns and the rural villages were reduced to ashes. The people's life was severely ruined and we were left with almost no means to sustain ourselves. We were confronted with the difficult task of recovering the deteriorated living of the people in the shortest span of time and laying the foundation of a self-supporting national economy by rapidly rehabilitating the devastated industry and rural economy and developing them.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, in successfully carrying out the basic task of the postwar economic construction "it was very important to utilize most rationally all the available home resources and the aid from the brother countries, correctly seize the key point in rehabilitating and developing various branches of the national economy and concentrate all forces on it."

Considering that the key to the solution of all questions in the postwar period lay in preferentially rehabilitating and developing heavy industry which had a foundation in a certain degree though it had been severely damaged by the war, our Party laid it down as the basic line of the postwar economic construction to give priority to the development of heavy industry along with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture and the masses were mobilized for carrying out the basic line.

Thanks to the correct policy of our Party and the devoted labour of the working people, the country's industrial output had grown 1.8 times already in 1956 compared with 1949 and the grain output also surpassed the prewar level. The key branches of heavy industry were not only restored but improved technically in a marked degree while a decisive victory was attained in the socialist transformation of rural economy.

Relying on the signal results made in the postwar economic rehabilitation and construction, in 1957 we started the First Five-Year Plan, the first in the history of our country.

With the launching of the Five-Year Plan, great



changes took place in the socialist construction of our country.

In the recent two to three years productive forces have made leaping development and a new upsurge has been brought about in all fields of the national economy. In 1958 the socialist agricultural cooperativization movement won complete victory and, at the same time, the socialist transformation of private commerce and industry was successfully completed. Thanks to the great upsurge in socialist construction, we have fulfilled the tremendous First Five-Year Plan in only two years and a half in the total industrial output value.

This year the total industrial output of the state and cooperative organs of our country will increase about 6 times compared with the prewar 1949 and about 9 times compared with 1953, the year when the armistice was signed. Colonial lopsidedness of our industry, a legacy of Japanese imperialism, has been eliminated and its technical equipment further reinforced.

With the reconstruction and expansion of heavy industrial bases and, in particular, with the rapid development of the machine-building industry, once the most backward domain in our country, large quantities of machines and equipment and means of production are being supplied to all branches of the national economy and the overall technical reconstruction of the national economy is being further pushed ahead. We are now able to build on our own up-to-date production installations, such as power stations and furnaces, and turn out lorries, tractors, excavators and other large-sized machines.

At present, in all the industrial enterprises of our country a machine-tool multiplying movement is being waged on an extensive scale.

More than 10,000 machine tools were turned out in excess of the state plan in the period from the beginning of the year to the end of September.

In the postwar period, light industrial bases, almost non-existent in the past, have been newly established and the production of consumer goods is increasing at a rapid tempo.

The policy of our Party of developing medium- and small-scale factories in parallel with large-scale factories and local industry with central industry and utilizing primitive technique and combining it with modern technique has played a signal role in ensuring the rapid growth in the production of consumer goods.

Alongside industry, socialist rural economy is also making rapid development.

Thanks to the enormous help of the state and the surging labour enthusiasm of the peasants, a decisive victory has been won in the overall irrigation of arable land and the electrification of the countryside.

In the field of rural economy, despite the long spell of droughts and typhoon and flood damages, the grain production has been rapidly growing and the output of industrial crops and other farm produce is also showing a considerable increase. Now that the grain question has been solved and the material and technical foundation of the rural economy consolidated, the possibility has been created for developing animal husbandry, hitherto a most backward

domain, onto a new level. All these results made by our people in the socialist economic construction prove the correctness and invincible vitality of the economic policy of our Party and demonstrate the unbreakable fighting spirit and inexhaustible creative energy of our working people. By creatively applying the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete reality of our country, our Party is always setting forth a correct policy and line before the entire working people and constantly leading them toward new victory.

The great might of the policy of our Party lies in the fact that it reflects the vital interests of the popular masses and, therefore, enjoys the absolute support of millions of working people and gives full play to their high enthusiasm and creative talent.

Referring to the great upsurge of socialist construction in our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

“Today our people, who have always won victory under the guidance of the Party and are convinced of the correctness of the Party policy through their vital struggle, have powerfully risen up for new, greater victory with hundredfold courage and confidence in response to the call of the Party. The present, great revolutionary upsurge in our country shows that no force can bar the road of our people who are closely rallied around the Party and that there is nothing they cannot do, once they make up their minds to do.”

It has been the consistent line of our Party to discuss directly with the masses the political and economic tasks at each stage and the ways and means of implementing them,

placing trust in the great creative energy of the popular masses, and to overcome difficulties and solve all questions relying on the masses' enthusiasm and initiative.

Comrades,

Under the condition in which the working class holds in its hand the power of the country and the basic means of production, the struggle for economic construction constitutes the central task of the trade unions.

For accelerating socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic, our trade unions, the broadest mass organization of the working class, have waged, under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea, a consistent struggle for extensively drawing the working people into the management of production, unfolding socialist emulation drive among them and giving full play to their creative activeness and talents.

In the past period our trade unions have made great results in this work and accumulated valuable experiences.

In the postwar Three-Year Plan period, the union organizations mobilized broad sections of working people in the struggle for overcoming the difficulties in the postwar economic construction and carrying through the economic policy of the Party. Without losing its heart even under the arduous postwar conditions, our working class, always faithful to the call of the Party, displayed its staunch fighting spirit and devotedness in the rehabilitation and construction work.

Convinced of the justness of their cause and the bright tomorrow, our workers, tightening their belts, marched ahead at the van of the entire people in the struggle for over-

coming difficulties. With the rehabilitation of the ravaged economy and the improvement of the people's living, the labour enthusiasm of the working people mounted ever higher.

In 1956 an emulation campaign for the pre-schedule fulfilment of the Three-Year Plan was waged on a nationwide scale with the active participation of the trade union organizations under the guidance of our Party.

This emulation campaign initiated by the Pyongyang working people in honour of the Third Congress of our Party spread in all the factories and enterprises and played a signal role in fulfilling the Three-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The resolutions of the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the December 1956 Plenum of the Party Central Committee were of weighty importance in further enhancing the role and functions of our trade union organizations in the socialist economic construction.

The conditions of our country made it imperative for us to keep up the high tempo of economic development even when we embarked upon the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan, after winding up the postwar rehabilitation.

This was bound to be accompanied by the shortage of materials and funds and cause a strain in the state plan.

However, convinced that all difficulties can be overcome when the enthusiasm and initiative of our working people, steeled through arduous struggles and closely rallied around the Party, are correctly organized, our Party boldly mobilized the working people toward the fulfilment of the state plan.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and other leaders of the Party and Government visited work places in person, discussed ways and means of carrying out the state plan with the working people and gave guidance in their labour struggle.

Upholding the decisions of the Party, our trade union organizations took an active part in explaining and bringing home to the working people the idea of the Party and discussing the state plan with them and launched a mass movement for increased production and economization. And the working people, thus imbued with the Party policy, displaying unprecedented initiative and talent in all fields of the national economy, tapped numerous reserves and potentialities for increasing production and economization and not only fulfilled but overfulfilled the strained plans.

Thus, the revolutionary zeal of our working people mounted ever higher, and a great upsurge was brought about in the socialist construction of our country.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, the upsurge in socialist construction was made through an uninterrupted struggle between activeness and passivism and between the progressive and the conservative. With the greater upsurge of socialist construction, passivism and conservatism became a grave obstacle in our onward march. Therefore, in the Letter addressed to the entire Party members in September last year, the Central Committee of our Party called upon all the working people to overcome every manifestation of passivism and conservatism and bring about a new upswing in socialist construction.

Together with the masses of the working people, the trade union organizations took an active part in the dis-

cussion of the Red Letter addressed by the Party Central Committee and resolutely fought against passivism, conservatism and bureaucratism of distrusting the might of the masses and suppressing their creative initiative at economic organs of all levels and enterprises.

The trade unions mobilized the working people in the struggle for raising labour productivity, creating new technical norms, reducing production cost and enhancing the quality of products by actively supporting and extensively popularizing the initiative of the workers and technicians for improving technique through the introduction of advanced production methods. Thus, the production innovation movement was extensively unfolded among the working people to develop into a mass innovation movement of the entire workers and builders of factories and construction sites. The miraculous achievements made by our working class in production and construction in the recent years vividly demonstrate the great might of the mass innovation movement which was extensively waged by our workers.

Our heroic working class completed the construction of the Heungnam Ammonium Nitrate Factory one year ahead of schedule and built furnaces and coke ovens of the Hwanghai Iron Works and the Kim Chaik Iron Works in less than one year. The railway workers wrought the miracle of completing in a matter of 75 days a new railway line between Haeju and Hasung which would ordinarily have taken 3 to 4 years. And the Pyongyang city constructors displayed the initiative of erecting modern houses for 20,000 families with the materials and funds allocated for the building houses for 7,000 families. In building such

modern establishments as the Soopoong Hydro-power Plant, Zinc Smelting Shop of the Nampo Smeltery, Hichun and Koosung Machine Tool Plants, Madong Cement Factory and many others or in installing production equipment, the workers shortened the construction periods by several months or by one to two years.

At factories and enterprises, the workers broke the old nominal capacity and technical norms, creating new technical norms, several times or scores of times higher than the old norms, and achieving great results in raising labour productivity. Thanks to such mass heroism and the collective innovation movement of our working class we were able to ensure the unprecedentedly high tempo of growth of industrial production by more than 40 per cent every year in the postwar years and won the great victory in fulfilling the vast Five-Year Plan only in two years and a half in the gross industrial output value. Thanks to such revolutionary zeal and bold initiative of our working class we were able to set up more than 1,000 medium and small local industrial factories without any state investment in 2 to 3 months and produce over 10,000 machine tools in 7 to 8 months.

The working class not only raised the industrial development onto a high level through their devoted labour, but also made a great contribution to the development of rural economy. Quantities of chemical fertilizers, various farm machines, building materials for irrigation projects and machine equipment were produced for the countryside. The active support of industry to agriculture played a decisive role in ensuring the victory of the socialist agricultural co-



operativization in our country and developing further agricultural productive forces.

This strengthened all the more the worker-peasant alliance and further enhanced the leading role of the working class in this alliance. Thus, our working class is "reforming our society with their inexhaustible creative energy and vigorous fighting spirit and leading, through their Party and the power, the entire people along the socialist road." (Kim Il Sung)

In the course of the extensive collective innovation movement waged in our country, many labour innovators emerged from among the workers, technicians and office employees.

During the period from 1957 to the end of September this year alone, 66 workers, technicians and office employees were awarded the honourable title of Labour Hero and over 24,000 were decorated. The ranks of labour innovators are continuously expanding in our country and the socialist emulation campaign is developing into a new higher form.

The trade unions are popularizing in all branches of the national economy the Chullima Work Team Movement initiated in March this year by the Chin Eung Won work team members of the Kangsun Steel Works, regarding it as a higher form of socialist emulation at the present stage of socialist construction. By the end of September this year, 1,820 work teams of factories and enterprises throughout the country were taking part in this movement and 78 work teams have already won the honourable title of Chullima Work Team.

It is a pride of our working class and of all the Korean

people that such a great number of labour innovators and Chullima riders have emerged from our ranks.

Comrades,

For further accelerating socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, the labour zeal and creative enthusiasm of the working class and the entire working people should be brought into fuller play. As Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, the most important question at present in the socialist construction of our country is to further consolidate the material and technical foundation of socialism by fulfilling technical revolution and cultural revolution and rapidly developing productive forces, relying on the socialist production relations which have already won victory and the surging revolutionary zeal of the working people.

The Second Five-Year Plan which begins from 1961 will be of decisive importance in the solution of this question. The fulfilment of the Second Five-Year Plan will convert our country into a developed socialist industrial country and bring about a radical change in the material and cultural living of our people. In accordance with the line already laid down by our Party, we must consolidate next year, an adjusting period, the achievements registered in the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan and make full preparations for the successful fulfilment of the new Second Five-Year Plan by adjusting and rearranging the economic development made so far and raising the people's living still further.

Thus, during the Second Five-Year Plan period, a new upsurge must be brought about in socialist construction and

a greater victory must be won. Our trade unions are entrusted with enormous tasks and an important role in successfully carrying out the tasks of upbuilding socialist economy set by the Party.

The trade unions should actively draw the workers in the management of enterprises, and bring out widely the potentiality and reserves for the growth of production by giving the enthusiasm and creativeness of the workers to a fuller play.

That we actively draw a broad section of the working people in the management of production stems from the fact that the working class of our country is the master in production and from the principle of democratic centralism in the management of socialist enterprises.

The working class of our country, as the owner of the means of production, achieves its class interests through the development of socialist production. Therefore, it has vital interest in the development of production.

As you all know, the enterprises of our country are run on the principle of the one-man responsibility system under the centralized, unified guidance of the state. Such centralized guidance and the principle of one-man responsibility system should be based on the extensive and active participation of the masses in the management of enterprises and on the democratic will of the broad masses.

To draw the masses in the management of production means to combine centralism with democracy in the management of production and this will bring the activeness and creative wisdom of the working masses to full

play, lead them to observe work discipline voluntarily and, thus ensure the allround and rapid development of economy. The trade unions, by enhancing in every way their role and functions as a school of administration and a school of management of the broad working people, should see to it that the managerial work of the enterprises steadily improves and the state plans are fulfilled and overfulfilled both in quality and quantity, by actively taking part in all the management activities of the enterprises and mobilizing the enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses.

As the great Lenin taught us, the enhancement of labour productivity is of cardinal importance for the victory of the new social system. Moreover, the leaping progress of socialist construction in our country is causing an acute strain to labour.

We must ensure the high tempo of growth of production not by increasing the number of workers but by raising rapidly the labour productivity.

The trade union organizations should actively participate in the struggle for raising the labour productivity in every way and eliminating the waste of labour. We should ensure the systematic growth of labour productivity by widely introducing advanced technique, improving the organization of production and labour and steadily enhancing the level of technique and skill of the workers.

Today our country has entered a period of allround technical reconstruction, and the mechanization and automation are of prime importance in enhancing labour productivity. We have a material and technical foundation

for extensively carrying out mechanization and automation and equipping every branch of the national economy with modern technique. We have a powerful heavy industrial base and machine-building industry, its nucleus.

Particularly, the machine-tool multiplying movement which is being widely waged in our country is creating a more favourable condition for the acceleration of technical revolution.

It is the task of all union organizations to actively mobilize the creative wisdom of the workers so as to mechanize labour-consuming, difficult work and go over from simple mechanization gradually to complicated mechanization and automation.

The improvement of organization of production and labour is an important factor in the enhancement of labour productivity. There are some enterprises where, owing to the neglect of organizational work, often work is disorganized, work conditions are not ensured in time and, as a result, a great amount of labour is wasted and the growth of labour productivity is hampered. The union organizations, in active cooperation with the managerial bodies of the enterprises, should struggle for fully ensuring work conditions of workers and steadily improving the organization of labour.

Together with the enhancement of labour productivity, the improvement of the quality of products stands out before us as an important task.

As the economy of the country further develops, all domains of the national economy require more efficient and precise machines and equipment and better-quality raw

material and other materials. And as the livelihood of the working people improves, they also demand better consumer goods. We have made certain achievements in improving the quality of the products since the February Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party which discussed the question of raising the quality of industrial products.

However, the quality of our industrial goods and of construction is not high.

In some fields, no fundamental changes have been made in raising the quality of products and construction, because some workers and leading cadres have not liquidated the outmoded ideology and attitude of working in a rough, slipshod way.

In order to rapidly raise the quality of products in the next few years to the level of advanced countries, the union organizations must carry out an extensive educational work for eliminating the outdated viewpoint of labour among the working people and strive for further enhancing their levels of technique and skill.

One of the important tasks confronting us in accelerating socialist construction is to thoroughly enforce a regime of economy in all the branches of the national economy and to systematically lower the production cost. Without a regime of economy and the lower production cost, the national economy cannot steadily augment its accumulation nor can the development of economy and the improvement of people's livelihood be ensured.

Comrades,

In order to ensure the successful fulfilment of all these tasks, the trade unions must, first of all, further extensively organize and constantly develop socialist emulation among the working people. Socialist emulation is the most popular and tested method in socialist construction inducing the working people to actively participate in the management of production and giving full play to their creative activeness and enthusiasm. Ardent love for the fatherland and the Party, burning desire for the promotion of socialist construction, and labour zeal and initiative of the working class find their expression in the socialist emulation drive.

Indeed, the socialist emulation, as Lenin put it, can draw the majority of the population into an arena of labour in which they can display their abilities, develop their capacities, reveal their talents, which are an untapped spring among the people, and which capitalism crushed, suppressed and strangled thousands and millions of times.

During the period under review the union organizations have acquired certain experiences in guiding the socialist emulation drive. However, there still exist no small number of shortcomings in our socialist emulation drive, which have to be corrected promptly. The worst shortcoming in our socialist emulation is the fact that the organizational work of the leading workers is lagging behind the surging zeal of the workers. No small number of trade union workers and members of the managerial staffs of factories and enterprises stop at hailing the resolutions when they are adopted by the workers and do not carry out any careful organizational work to ensure their

realization. As a result, not infrequently, excellent patriotic initiative and resolutions of the working people are not translated into reality because conditions are not fully provided in time.

Another shortcoming in the socialist emulation drive is the fact that it has no clear-cut goal and fails to solve the key problems that crop up in the productive work of the workers and enterprises.

The basic reason for such shortcomings in the socialist emulation drive lies in the formalistic and bureaucratic guidance of the trade union and managerial workers. Some trade union organizations fail to explain to the workers the content of the tasks. And they do not discuss with the workers the ways and means of carrying out the tasks. They work out targets on paper with administrative workers and statisticians and then impose them on the workers. Like all the other movements, in the socialist emulation drive political work should precede all other work and the attention of workers, technicians, and office employees should be directed to solving the problems they are facing. When the workers have a clear grasp of their tasks and the political and economic significance of the tasks, their sense of responsibility and zeal as managers of production will be further enhanced.

After the union organizations organized a socialist emulation drive, they should ensure necessary economic and technical conditions in cooperation with the administration and regularly examine and sum up the execution of their commitments.

However, this should not be taken to mean that the



trade union's work in guiding the emulation drive is only limited to organizing and directing the emulation drive. Guidance of the socialist emulation drive means, like all other work of the trade unions, working with the people, working as an organizer among the masses. As all of you know, our socialist emulation is a mass movement. It makes people help each other and learn from each other, and every worker and every enterprise, thus bringing about a general upsurge. Therefore, through their guidance work in the socialist emulation drive the trade union organizations must popularize advanced technique and experience, and organize the work of making the backward workers and groups attain the advanced level with the help of advanced workers and groups.

During the period under review the emulation drive started by our workers developed from the Reconstruction Shock Brigade Movement in the early days to the Chullima Work Team Movement of today. The Chullima work team movement is different from the previous emulation drives in its content.

The participants in this movement set definite goals for successfully implementing the tasks of the technical and cultural revolutions set forth by the Party, such as increasing output rapidly by raising labour productivity, improving the quality of products, lowering production costs, adopting advanced technique, and attaining qualifications for engineers and technicians. They also pledge to exhibit heroism in labour and uphold communist morality in all spheres of life.

Only 6 to 7 months have elapsed since the Chullima

work team movement was launched. We have already accumulated precious experiences. A large number of Chullima work teams are making greater achievements in production by rapidly enhancing the general level of technique and skill of the workers and mobilizing reserves and possibilities of production. Furthermore, they are setting many examples by perseveringly educating and remoulding ideologically backward workers and cultivating their lofty moral virtues, thus inducing them to keep their workshops and houses clean, lead a cultured and thrifty life and closely cooperate with each other.

Thus the Chullima work team movement aims to make all live and work in a communist way by helping each other or by helping and educating those laggards to reach the level of advanced workers. This movement is now participated in by almost all sections of the working people, embracing not only workers and technicians, but also office employees, scientists, artists, men of culture, and public health workers. It corresponds to the matured demands of our revolutionary development and manifests the aspiration of the Party and the people, reflecting most vividly the Chullima spirit of our era. It signifies the communist initiative of our heroic working class which wants to build a radiant people's paradise on our fatherland by keeping and enhancing further the high tide of socialist construction in our country.

The union organizations should give every support and assistance to this Chullima work team movement, which was initiated amid the revolutionary upsurge of our working people, and should turn it into a mighty motive

power accelerating socialist construction. For expanding and developing the Chullima work team movement and guaranteeing its success, it is important to give active support and systematic guidance to the participants in the movement.

Referring to the collective innovation movement, Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "We stress that the innovation movement should be waged not by one person or a few people but by many people. Many people, and not just one person, should become heroes. How good it will be if all the Korean people ride the Chullima and become heroes."

Following the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the trade union organizations must strive to enlist the broad masses of workers, technicians and office-employees in the Chullima work team movement and constantly expand the ranks of the Chullima work teams.

Also we must further develop a movement for advancing new ideas, inventions and rationalization proposals among the workers and technicians. This movement is of importance for the development of production.

Our workers and technicians are contributing greatly to the development of the national economy by contriving numbers of up-to-date machines and equipment and introducing advanced methods of production. Last year alone, new ideas, inventions and rationalization proposals made by our workers and technicians numbered more than 37,000, a 12-fold increase over 1954.

In developing this movement, the most important thing is to encourage the workers and technicians to translate the Party's call, "Think boldly and practise boldly!" into action

in the domain of production and strengthen the struggle against passivism, conservatism and the mystery about technique which hamper the development of the movement. The trade union organizations must actively support the movement of the workers and technicians for advancing new ideas, inventions and rationalization proposals, strive to put into practice the suggestions of the masses, and fight resolutely against all phenomena hampering the movement.

Experience shows that when the forces of workers, technicians and scientists are combined, better results can be attained. Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "Technicians should help the workers and the workers should learn from the technicians. We can expect many new ideas from the workers, for they are always mindful of turning out more and better products while operating machines. Therefore, to turn out better, excellent goods cooperation should also be strengthened between workers and technicians."

The central task of the movement for new ideas, inventions and rationalization proposals at the present stage is to improve constantly machines and equipment, to introduce mechanization and automation, and to make the most rational use of production facilities, raw materials, and fuel. Particularly, in improving production facilities and inventing new machines and equipment, we must see to it that this work is done in such a way as to suit the practical and peculiar conditions of our country, and we must strive to turn out more substitutes for those raw materials that are unavailable in our country.

Production conference is one of the most important

forms of enlisting workers, technicians and office employees in the management of production. In management of enterprises, the production conference helps to combine one-man-management with control from below and link guidance with creative enthusiasm of the masses, thereby improving the management of production. Thus they play an important role in fulfilling and overfulfilling the national economic plan by mobilizing to the maximum the inner reserves of enterprises, in steadily increasing labour productivity, in improving the quality of products and in reducing production costs.

As early as in the period of the peaceful construction after the liberation, our Party took a series of measures to improve the work of production conferences in enterprises and gave guidance for the correct operation of the conferences.

Especially, in the postwar period, the Party Central Committee has taken a series of measures for further improving and developing the work of production conferences. The task of enhancing the role of production conferences in improving the management of production was more clearly set forth in the decision of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee of May 17, 1958. In recent months, on the basis of this decision, factories and enterprises have markedly improved the work of the production conferences.

However, in no small number of factories and enterprises, the production conferences still fail to play to the full their role in enhancing the activeness of the working masses and in combining guidance with the initiative of the masses. In some factories and enterprises, the production

conferences are held irregularly, and the creative suggestions advanced by the masses, though discussed and approved at the conferences, are not put into practice in good time.

In some factories and enterprises, the production conferences are not correctly discharging their functions of combining one-man-management with control from below and the shortcomings in production activities are not discussed and removed in good time. In the production activities of enterprises for fulfilling and overfulfilling the state assignments by raising labour productivity and improving the organization of production and labour, we must decisively do away with such practice as failing to implement the decisions adopted at the production conferences. As our experiences show, only by going deep among the workers, the direct producers, and by discussing matters with them and hearing their sincere opinions, can we tap the reserves for developing production and disclose all the shortcomings in the activities of enterprises. Furthermore, we must know that it is none other than the workers, the direct producers, who mobilize the reserves, really know the measures for combating the defects and put them into practice.

The production conferences must sum up the opinions of workers and take measures for putting them into shape. Under the guidance of the Party committees, the union organizations must regularly hold production conferences, raise their role and authority and ensure the implementation of the decisions adopted at the conferences. The production conferences must discuss the matters of drawing up production plans, increasing production and improving

the management of production.

Collective agreement which defines the obligations of the management and of the employees is of great importance in stepping up production and ensuring the improvement of the working and living conditions of the workers. It enhances the sense of responsibility on the part of the management and trade unions, and heighten the active interest of the workers, technicians and office workers in the management of production. Drawing on the experiences gained in concluding and practising collective agreement we must work to perfect it and attain its full purpose.

Duties laid down in the collective agreement must be discharged both by the management and the employees without fail. The entire union workers and members should devote their energy and talent to the successful carrying out of the above-mentioned tasks.

I am confident that the trade union organizations of all levels and the entire trade union members will make tremendous contributions to further speeding up socialist construction in our country by accomplishing with credit their tasks in economic construction.

## **II. CONCERNING FURTHER INTENSIFICATION OF COMMUNIST EDUCATION AMONG WORKING PEOPLE**

Comrades,

Steady enhancement of political consciousness and cultural level of the working people is a very important factor of accelerating our socialist construction.

Our Party always devotes particular efforts to arming the working people firmly with socialist ideology and to educating them into well-informed and efficient socialist builders.

Our working people have been steeled and tempered, and are being rapidly awakened politically through steady education given by the Party and through their own arduous struggle. A great change is taking place in the ideological aspect of the working people with the victory of socialist revolution and with the upheaval in the socialist construction in our country during the postwar period. Old ideological remnants in the minds of the working people are being liquidated and their thoughts are being transformed more and more along socialist lines. Today, Marxism-Leninism has become the predominant ideology in our country, and the revolutionary enthusiasm of the working people is further surging up.

The rapid progress in the educational and cultural work, which has been achieved thanks to the profound solicitude of our Party and the Government of the Republic, is a factor serving for the continuous enhancement of the general ideological level and technical and cultural standards of the working people. Since the liberation our Party has been paying particular attention to the educational and cultural work, specifically to the training of technical cadres. Even under the most difficult conditions of wartime, our Party took the far-sighted measures for training a large number of technical cadres who would be needed for the postwar economic construction at home and abroad. Students and on-the-job trainees were dispatched to the



Soviet Union and other brother countries, while schools at all levels were maintained to educate the younger generation.

Our educational and cultural work has made more rapid progress in the postwar period.

Since the liberation, more than 3,200,000 youth and children have graduated from schools at all levels, and over 100,000 technicians and specialists have been trained to cover every field of the national economy.

In our country the compulsory primary school education system was enforced already in 1956 and the compulsory middle school education system in 1958 for the first time in the history of the Eastern people.

Our Party and Government have recently taken important steps to reorganize the education system with a view to further improving the educational work in conformity with the requirements in the socialist construction. Preparations are now making brisk headway in our country for a compulsory technical education system for two-year technical schools in the coming two or three years. And it is also planned to enforce compulsory education for higher technical schools. Thus, it has become possible for the younger generation of our country not only to receive middle school education, but they are provided with the possibility of acquiring new technique.

Our Party and Government have opened a broad avenue for the working people to study while working.

At present, our working people are receiving general education at over 9,000 working people's schools and working people's middle schools set up at factories and enter-

prises and in rural villages throughout the country. Many are acquiring technique at 116 middle and higher evening technical schools and through 99 correspondence courses of higher educational institutes and special schools. At the same time, our Party is providing broader sections of working people with the possibility for acquiring technique through technical education facilities in work places.

The trade unions, a school of communism, utilizing all their political and cultural means, have carried on varied activities for educating the working people into new socialist and communist builders firmly armed with communist idea. The trade unions maintaining over 12,000 Party policy explanation classes at factories and enterprises endeavour for explaining and bringing home the Party policy to the working masses, and are giving day-to-day guidance in the work of working people's schools, clubs and democratic publicity halls with a view to enhancing the technical and cultural level of the working masses.

There are over 2,300 clubs and democratic publicity halls, over 700 libraries with over 2,500,000 books in total and more than 200 cinema halls at the factories and enterprises to educate the workers and office employees in the spirit of communism and to satisfy their cultural needs. Moreover, nearly 150,000 workers, technicians and office employees take an active part in varied artistic activities in more than 8,000 art circles.

We have *Rodongja Shinmoon* (Workers' News), the organ of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, monthly journals *Rodongja* (Workers) and *Rodong* (Labour). Besides, there are 359 kinds of

factory newspapers with a circulation of over 150,000 copies. All these publications aim at heightening the class consciousness of the working people and elevating their cultural level.

Great successes have been achieved in arming the working people with the ideas of socialism and communism and enhancing their technical and cultural level. The big upsurge in socialist construction and the "Chullima" movement are the most vivid expression of the ideological awakening of our working masses who are displaying inexhaustible creative might.

However, the ever faster progress of socialist construction in our country demands us to firmly arm all the working people with the ideas of the working class and raise further their cultural and technical level.

Our revolution cannot be pushed ahead more rapidly unless the ideology of the popular masses who are building a new society is remoulded revolutionarily.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us: "We must arm the working masses more firmly with the ideas of communism to enable them to climb the high peak of socialism as early as possible. The advance of revolution cannot be ensured nor can the already won victory be consolidated without carrying out thorough ideological education and waging an ideological struggle."

Upholding the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, we should all the more strengthen communist education among the working class.

The working class of our country is relatively young, and its ranks have grown with rapidity since the liberation.

Particularly in the postwar period, the number of workers has swelled at a leaping pace in parallel with the speedy rehabilitation and expansion of our industry. At the end of 1946, the year following liberation, the workers and office employees of our country totalled only 260,000. But today the number has grown approximately to 1,500,000. Thus the ranks of the working class have grown rapidly since the war. But, on the other hand, a large number of nuclear workers tempered through long years of labour and revolutionary struggle were mobilized to the front and laid down their lives. As a result, the newly employed workers today comprise the majority of our workers. In short, in the ranks of our working class veteran workers are few and new workers occupy the greater proportion.

Who are those workers that have joined the ranks of workers?

They are, first of all, small traders, private enterprisers and handicraftsmen of cities, who went bankrupt due to the war, and petty bourgeois circles of rural areas.

It goes without saying that these people who were only yesterday private traders and engaged in individual economy cannot be armed with the ideas of the working class immediately because they have just joined the working class. Although their ideas are being gradually remoulded, within themselves there still remain no small remnants of old ideas. And they are revealed quite often. What is more, we are standing face to face with the enemies. The U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique who are entrenched in the southern half are ceaselessly trying to infiltrate reactionary bourgeois ideology into our ranks.

All this poses before us the urgent task to remould all our workers of a complicated composition into the revolutionary working class by waging a persistent ideological struggle against old ideas and further strengthening communist education for the working class.

We can further strengthen the unity and solidarity of the ranks of the working class and raise all the more the leading role of the working class in revolution only by patiently educating our workers and remoulding all of them into the revolutionary working class.

Therefore, our trade unions, the broadest mass organization of the working masses, must regard the communist education among the working class as their most important, prime duty. Now our Party demands this most urgently of the trade union organizations and their workers.

The key to the successful fulfilment of all the tasks set before the trade unions at present is to remould the ideas of the workers and firmly arm all of them with communist ideology. If we grasp main link with all our might, then all other links will follow, that is, we can solve all other problems, such as the problems concerning economic construction, improvement of the living of the working people, elevation of their technical and cultural standards and the organizational and ideological consolidation of the union organizations.

The trade union organizations of all levels and the functionaries should have a deep understanding of the Party's policy with regard to the ideological work, and unfold a persistent struggle for further strengthening the communist education among the working class.

Comrade Kim Il Sung told us comprehensively as regards the basic line and content of communist education. It is of first importance in the communist education of our working masses to enhance their class consciousness and firmly arm them with the revolutionary world outlook of the working class. By perseveringly explaining to, and permeating among, the working masses the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism, and by making them realize firmly the superiority of socialist system and the certainty of final victory over capitalist system, the union organizations must convince the masses of the justness and victory of their cause.

While thoroughly exposing the true meaning of the inhumane exploitation and plunder by landlords, capitalists and imperialists, and intensifying the enmity of the working masses with the class enemy, the trade union organizations must educate the masses of the working people to deepen their love for their class, Party and country. We must educate them to defend firmly their Party, fatherland and all their revolutionary gains from the encroachment of the enemy, under any circumstances.

Today, our people are fighting not only for the prosperity of their country and a happy new life, but also fighting jointly with the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp for the victory of peace and socialism.

The trade union organizations must strengthen the education of the working people in the spirit of socialist patriotism. And, at the same time, for further strengthening the unity and solidarity with the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp and cementing the international soli-

parity with the working class in all countries, the trade union organizations must energetically carry on the education of the working people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

There are some who not yet totally free from the servile spirit, the legacy of the old society, show the tendency to do work in such a way as if he was working for others.

We must resolutely combat all such negative tendencies as shunning working, loafing on the job, and weakening labour discipline. We must strengthen the ideological work among the working people in order that they may like labour, enhance their sense of honour of the people who work, consciously observe socialist labour discipline, take good care of state and public property, and have a high sense of responsibility in carrying out state assignments.

One of the most important tasks in communist education is to liquidate selfishness among the working people. Selfishness places personal interest above collective and public interest and it constitutes the foundation of the obsolete ideology of the exploiting class.

The trade union organizations should wage an untiring ideological struggle against the manifestation of selfishness appearing among the working people, and educate them in the spirit of comradely co-operation and collectivism.

Education in the revolutionary tradition of our Party is particularly important in the communist education.

Though subjected to twofold and threefold exploitation and oppression under the evil Japanese imperialist rule, the Korean working class valiantly fought in the van of our

people in the struggle for the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

By waging an arduous long-drawn armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists since the thirties, the Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung laid the organizational and ideological foundations of our Party and established the brilliant Marxist-Leninist revolutionary tradition in Korea. Today, under the leadership of our Party, we have inherited the valuable revolutionary tradition established by the anti-Japanese partisans and have the glorious duty to carry it forward.

Trade union organizations should encourage the entire working people to make an extensive study of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and our Party history, thereby training them to think like the patriotic revolutionaries headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and become dauntless fighters like them boundlessly being loyal to revolution and never yielding to any hardships.

Communist education should be conducted in close connection with the line and policy of our Party and the concrete situation of our country. The trade union organizations must always explain to, and permeate among, the working people the line and policy of our Party and enhance their ideology and consciousness. And we must make them boundlessly loyal to our Party and valiantly fight, braving fire and water, if need be, for the implementation of the policy of our Party.

In the work of mass education we must eliminate dogmatism and formalism. Our national identity should be established more firmly and at all times extensively adopt



popular methods which fit the preparedness of the masses and can be easily accepted by them.

In this way we must firmly educate all our workers, technicians and office employees in the ideology of the revolutionary working class and train them into Red Fighters of our Party.

Comrades,

Along with communist education, one of the most important tasks set before the trade union organizations is to rapidly raise the technical and cultural standards of the working people.

For the solution of this question, we must first of all raise the level of general knowledge of the working people. Without raising the level of general knowledge, we cannot execute successfully our ideological remoulding nor can we master new technique. For this reason, our Party set forth the task of raising the level of general knowledge of the entire working people to that of the primary school or junior middle school graduates or higher. At present, most of our workers have attained that level. Yet, we must continuously push ahead with this work.

The trade union organizations must see to it that there are no workers falling below the level of a primary school graduate by further improving the management of working people's primary and middle schools attached to factories or enterprises, and that those who have already reached that level, be made to reach the level of junior middle school graduate or higher.

On the basis of raising the level of general knowledge, new techniques are to be acquired. Today, the technical re-

volution in our country is in rapid progress and all branches of the national economy are registering a big leap forward. With our old techniques we cannot maintain the rapid pace of our economic development, nor can our national economy advance a step further.

Everywhere new technique is needed.

Proceeding from this, our Party put forward the militant task that each worker should acquire more than one technique.

Only when the working people acquire new techniques and become skilled in their work, can they speed up the execution of the technical revolution, operate with dexterity all the up-to-date machines and equipment and production facilities and carry out successfully the economic tasks of rapidly raising the utility rate of equipment and labour productivity, expanding variety of products, improving their quality and systematically reducing production costs. The workers should feel ashamed of lack of technical knowledge.

The trade union organizations must develop a vigorous mass movement among the broad working masses for acquiring new techniques. This matter is more important at present as new workers occupy the majority of our working class.

The Party and the Government are providing the working people with all the necessary conditions for learning while working. The trade union organizations should guide and assist the working people in every possible way to acquire new techniques and steadily raise their skill. More working people should be sent to the evening technical

schools and more should be made to take correspondence courses of technical schools. Every condition should be provided for them to study well.

Along with this, the union organizations in close cooperation with the management, must improve the operation of trade schools attached to factories and enterprises, enroll many working people in them, and organize regular technical study.

In raising the level of technique and skill of workers, it is of importance to encourage mutual assistance among them. To this end we must widely popularize the example of mutual assistance practised by the Chullima work team members. The system of passing on technique should be improved, and those who are lagging behind should be helped to reach the level of frontrank workers, thereby rapidly raising their general technical standard and skill.

Through the union organs and other publications, we must give wide publicity to advanced science and technical know-how. We must organize practical training, inspection tour and use all other possible ways and methods. What Lenin had said, "Study, study and study again!" should be put up as the militant slogan of the trade union organizations and the entire working people.

We must learn advanced science and new techniques. We must continuously learn techniques from the Soviet Union, from all our brotherly countries and other countries. We must always study and enrich the advanced experiences of our own and draw lessons therefrom. We must strengthen the mass cultural work among the working masses in order to raise their cultural level and cultivate the lofty

and rich sentiment of the most revolutionary and advanced working class.

The union organizations must organize mass cultural work in various fields, so that our working people may enjoy the life to the full and enrich their spiritual life. Clubs, democratic publicity halls, libraries and all other cultural establishments must be run regularly and with more efficiently. The art circle activities hold an important place in the mass cultural work of the trade unions.

We must thoroughly reject the practice of professionalizing amateur art circle activities and separating these from production activities of the enterprises. The amateur art circles should be developed on a mass basis and their activities should reflect the new life of the working people and further encourage and inspire them toward victory.

At the same time, the mass creative activities should be extensively carried out in the amateur art circles.

Such mass creative activities will not only bring joy to the working people and encourage their revolutionary spirit, but enhance their cultural level and make it possible for our arts to effloresce and develop on a genuinely mass basis.

The union organizations should make tireless efforts to develop the physical culture of the working people and further raise the level of sports technique by extensively developing physical culture among the masses along with art circles.

It is one of the most important tasks posed at present before the trade unions to liquidate uncultured and insanitary practices still remaining among the working people

and constantly guide and educate them to build up a cultured and hygienic life.

The working class should play the leading role in the fulfilment of the cultural revolution, too, like in all other revolutionary struggles. However, we still see among our working people those who failed to discard completely the old mode of life of the past when people had to lead a day-to-day-basis life with no prospect of the future. Such backward phenomena as neglecting to tidy up their work places and build up a cultural family life are still to be seen. We should wage a resolute ideological struggle against such phenomena.

We have all conditions for leading a beautiful and hygienic life.

Now it is the question of self-consciousness and resolve on the part of the working people. The union organizations should guide them to keep their workshops and homes clean and lead a cultured and thrifty life. Thus, we should see to it that all our working people become, in true sense, the working people of a socialist society armed with the idea of communism, possessing a high technical level and living culturally.

### **III. FOR STEADILY ENHANCING MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LIVING STANDARDS OF WORKING PEOPLE**

Comrades,

Our Party and the Government of the Republic which take it as the supreme principle of their activities to promote the well-being of the people, always direct profound

concern towards the constant improvement of the working and living conditions of the working people and the fuller satisfaction of their material and cultural requirements.

Our Party and Government have systematically increased the wages of the workers and office employees, while lowering prices, and made great efforts for expanding and fully equipping social and cultural establishments and labour protection facilities.

The monetary wages of workers and office employees increased 2.6 times in 1958 compared with the prewar 1949 and this year they again grew by more than 40 per cent as against last year. Meanwhile, the prices of daily necessities have been reduced to less than half as a result of the price cuts, enforced on seven occasions in the postwar period alone.

Thanks to the wage rise and price cuts, the real wages of workers and office employees increased 1.6 times in 1958 as against the prewar year 1949 and they will again sharply grow this year. The Government is appropriating every year a huge fund for the social and cultural measures for the working people. In 1958 the Government spent for cultural service 4.4 times more funds than in 1953.

Thus, in our country the systems of state social insurance and state social security as well as the issuance of subsidies, pension and free medical service thereof are being satisfactorily enforced for workers, technicians and office employees. And each year many of them and their children are sent to sanatoria, health resorts, rest homes and camping centres.

In the postwar year alone, great numbers of rest

homes have been built.

Last year the rest and camping establishments of our country showed an increase of approximately 10 times compared with 1949, and this year upwards of 340,000 workers and office employees and their children enjoyed their holiday at health resorts, rest homes and camping centres free of charge, with the funds from social insurance.

At the same time, public catering and public service networks for the working people and creches and kindergartens are being rapidly expanded. In the first half of this year, the number of creches in our country was over 2,600 and the number of beds more than 120,000. This means a nearly 20 times increase in the number of beds over 1956.

In the postwar period the housing construction has been carried out on a large scale and, as a result, the housing conditions of the working people have been markedly improved. In the postwar Three-Year Plan period alone, workers and office employees were provided by the state with newly built houses with a total floor space of 5,100,000 square metres and in 1957, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan, houses with a total floor space of 1,544,000 square metres and in 1958 houses with a total floor space of 2,240,000 square metres.

The labour protection and safety conditions of the workers and office employees are being rapidly improved thanks to the constant solicitude of the Party and the Government. In particular, underground and harmful work places are being fully equipped with labour protection devices and the level of sanitation and hygiene has been

raised substantially.

Today the factories and enterprises of our country have been converted into pleasant work places with up-to-date labour protection and safety devices, fundamentally different with the time of Japanese imperialist rule when many working people lost their lives or got maimed while working.

Such important state and social measures for constantly improving the livelihood and working conditions of the working people can be taken only under the socialist system in which the power is securely in the hands of the people and all the means of production of the society are owned by the working people themselves. In our country the aim of production lies solely in satisfying to the maximum the material and cultural requirements of the people, while the development of national economy and the growth of labour productivity constitute the direct source of the improvement of the people's livelihood.

It was on the basis of the signal labour results made by the working people of our country in all branches of the national economy under the guidance of our Party that the living of our people, extremely impoverished due to the stern three-year war, has been so rapidly enhanced as we see today in the short span of time after the war.

Today the working people of our country have keenly experienced that the greater their labour results are, the richer and happier their life becomes. Today in our country socialist construction is developing onto a higher stage and new, great possibilities are being created for further elevating the material and cultural living standards of the



working people. Accordingly the mission and role of the trade unions that take it as their important task to ensure the vital interests of the working people in their life are being expanded.

In particular, our Party has recently taken a series of measures for expanding the power of the trade unions in this domain. Our trade unions have been entrusted by the state to undertake the functions of correctly assessing work norms and wages, of managing the work of state social insurance and of giving direct guidance in the labour protection work, all of which had been handled by the state in the past.

In view of their mission which is assuming greater importance with the rapid development of socialist construction of the country, the trade unions should devote all their energy to the improvement of the living of the working people.

It is of prime importance in ensuring the promotion of the material well-being of the working people to correctly carry through the wage policy of our Party and Government.

In our country the remuneration for labour is strictly based on the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of the work done. Strict observance of the socialist principle of distribution in implementing the wage policy — this is an important condition stimulating the workers to enhance labour productivity and their technical and cultural standards, ensuring the increase in the income of the working people and strengthening the socialist labour discipline.

The trade unions should oppose wage levelling and abide by the socialist principle of distribution in assessing wages and strive for ensuring a reasonable balance in the wage levels according to industrial branches, kinds of jobs and qualifications.

In this connection, it is of weighty importance, first of all, to fix correct work norms.

The correct work norms stimulate the rapid growth of labour productivity, while splendidly ensuring the concordance of the state and individual interests.

In some branches of the national economy, due to the fixing of incorrect work norms, a certain disproportion has been created in the wage levels between different domains, especially between manual workers and office employees and between workers engaged in production and those who work in subsidiary shops. Trade union organizations should improve the work of fixing work norms and adjust such disproportion as early as possible.

At the same time we must reject the conservative trend of clinging to the old work norms, disregarding the uninterrupted growth of labour productivity and the surging creative enthusiasm of the masses. We also oppose the subjective practice of depending only on the high norms of frontrank workers, not taking into consideration the preparedness of the masses and the concrete organizational and technical conditions.

The trade union organizations should base themselves on technical standards in fixing work norms and organize and wage a mass movement for incessantly creating and generalizing new work norms, always by giving full play

to the activeness of the working masses. The union organizations must also regularly carry out the work of assessing qualifications and wage rate. The assessment should not be made according to subjective views of a few workers; it should be correctly carried out through mass discussion.

The piece work system is an advanced wage system which best accords with the socialist principle of distribution and enhances the material concern of the working people. Therefore, we must strive to generalize more extensively the piecework system in all domains. In introducing the piecework system, we should see to it that wage is paid to individuals strictly in accordance with the quality and quantity of the work done, while rejecting the tendency of putting stress on the quantity of products only, neglecting the quality.

In the management of enterprises, our Party and Government always attach prime importance to labour protection and labour safety.

Steady improvement of the working conditions is an important measure for making labour easy and joyous and protecting and promoting the health of workers. Rapid development of socialist production cannot be expected without labour protection and safety measures for the workers. To make harmful and dangerous work harmless and safe in factories, enterprises and at construction sites, the union organizations and leading workers of enterprises must take measures for more completely equipping labour protection facilities and further improving working conditions.

The strengthening of the education of workers in technical knowledge of safety measures is of great importance for labour protection.

The importance of such education is more keenly felt today when the number of newly employed workers—all inexperienced—is radically increasing in all fields of the national economy, keeping pace with the steep rise in production.

Education of workers in technical knowledge of safety measures in enterprises must be carried out regularly under the responsibility of the trade union organizations. And no worker should be allowed to take part in production unless he has a full understanding of safety measures. The most important condition for labour protection is to establish rigid system and order in enterprises and see that the workers strictly observe them in work.

Experiences show that in the enterprises where rigid rules and regulations are established not only the production proceeds well but also accidents of all kinds are prevented. The trade union organizations should always endeavour to strengthen system and order in enterprises, and constantly educate the working people so they may voluntarily take part in this work. At the same time, we must completely equip and further expand the sanitation and hygienic facilities such as bathhouses, dressing-rooms and individual lockers.

We are as yet not in a position to say that sanitation and hygienic facilities are fully equipped in our factories and enterprises. Meanwhile, in some enterprises, workers are unable to make proper use of the excellent hygienic

facilities set up there, because of the negligence on the part of trade union workers and management personnel. Construction of sanitation and hygienic facilities should be undertaken according to plan. Special attention should be paid to the fullest use of existing sanitation and hygienic facilities.

Today women play an ever greater role in socialist construction of our country. It is necessary, therefore, to pay special attention to labour protection for women workers. We must constantly improve the conditions of labour protection for women at work places and, at the same time, build more nurseries, kindergartens, laundries and sewing shops. And we must run them more effectively.

In our country, social insurance holds an important place in the social and cultural policy of the state.

The important task of the trade unions in the work of social insurance is to cut the temporary allowances by waging struggle for improving labour protection and sanitation and hygienic conditions and reducing the rate of sickness, so as to direct more funds to cultural service for the factory and office workers.

It is our important duty to ensure the workers, technicians and office workers who are devoting their entire talent and energy to socialist construction, a pleasant rest.

While completely equipping and expanding the existing rest homes, sanatoria and factory sanatoria, we must build more rest homes in scenic places in order that large number of working men and women may spend their holidays there.

The efforts of one specific organ would not be suffi-

ent in expanding on a big scale the network of rest homes and sanatoria. All the ministries, provinces and enterprises should strive to build rest homes, health resorts and sanatoria for their own factory and office workers. Model workers who are taking an active part in production and state affairs should be given priority in accommodation in rest homes and sanatoria, and provided with good food and sound and joyous recreation.

Comrades,

Our Party and Government, while systematically raising the wages of the working people, have presented the important tasks of improving the welfare and service work for the working people, of solving the housing problem and of completely equipping and expanding social and cultural establishments as well as sanitation and hygienic facilities, and outlined measures for tackling these tasks. For meeting the growing demand of the working people concerning livelihood, it is necessary, first of all, to improve the welfare and service work for the working people, particularly the supply of subsidiary food.

We should say that, today, the wage level of our workers and office employees is rather high.

The question is to ensure the conditions for our working people to buy with their income the things they need without any inconveniences.

To this end, we must strengthen commodity circulation, particularly, the supply of foodstuffs to towns and workers' districts. However, the union organizations are still paying no due attention to this question.

The trade union organizations must intensify educational work among the commercial workers and mobilize their enthusiasm and creativeness so all the trade organs and their workers may further improve their service to the working people by supplying the assigned commodities efficiently and promptly. The commercial workers should be made to tap the resources of commodities to satisfy the needs of the working people more satisfactorily.

But the welfare and service work cannot be satisfactorily improved, if we depend on the trade network and the public catering organs only.

This work can be satisfactorily ensured only when each of the enterprises, by mobilizing all its available reserves and potentialities, takes more active measures. Enterprises should create subsidiary food production bases in the workers' districts in close cooperation with political organs and the neighbouring agricultural co-ops, have their own food processing facilities and organize a diversified subsidiary economy covering stock farms, fish breeding grounds and vegetable plots, with the aim of satisfactorily meeting the requirement of the working people for vegetables, milk, eggs and other subsidiary food.

Enterprises can also organize subsidiary food producers' cooperatives and stock farms with family members of workers, technicians and office employees. To this end, the trade union organizations should extensively draw workers, technicians and office employees in the work, actively assisting the management of enterprises. At the same time, we must wage a resolute struggle against such bureaucratic style of work of some managerial workers of

enterprises who neglect the welfare and service work for the workers, and step up day-to-day control so this work can be correctly carried out.

Today, as the number of workers keeps increasing with the rapid development of the national economy, the demand of the workers and office employees for houses is continuously growing.

Trade union organizations should intensify political work among the building workers and technicians so they will build all the more convenient, durable and attractive dwelling houses.

At the same time, the trade union organizations and the managerial workers of enterprises must strive to build on their own more dwelling houses and cultural and welfare establishments by mobilizing the enthusiasm of the workers and all reserves of the enterprises. The trade union organizations should correctly allocate the houses already erected and constantly guide and educate the workers to keep their houses culturally.

There is, indeed, enormous work to be done by the trade unions for the improvement of working and living conditions of the working people.

In this connection, it is essential for the leading workers of trade union organizations and the enterprises to do their utmost to satisfy the working people's requirements concerning living, firmly basing themselves on the revolutionary mass viewpoint of the Party. Certain workers who have as yet been unable to liquidate the remnants of capitalist thought, are indifferent to the living of the working



masses and are half-heartedly carrying out the popular policy of the Party and the Government.

We must decisively oppose such bureaucratism found among certain workers and struggle for establishing among them the revolutionary mass viewpoint that truly serves the interest of the people.

Today, the socialist industry and the socialist rural economy of our country are further developing rapidly. There are neither landlords nor capitalists in our country and every sort of exploitation system has been liquidated.

Rapidly developing the socialist production, our Party and Government are constantly paying attention to the improvement of the living of the working people and are ensuring every possible condition for satisfying their material and cultural requirements.

If our workers succeed in fully ensuring conditions for the working people by thoroughly carrying through the popular policy of the Party, it is certain that their living will be improved more rapidly and a more prosperous, cultural and happy life will be theirs in the near future.

#### **IV. ON FURTHER STRENGTHENING TRADE UNIONS ORGANIZATIONALLY AND IDEOLOGICALLY**

During the period under review the trade unions of Korea relying firmly on our Party's guidance have expanded the ranks steadily and strengthened further the trade union organizations organizationally and ideologically.

As of the end of June 1959, the number of trade union members stood at 1,470,816. Compared with the time of the Second Congress this figure means an increase of 1,059,709. Today, in the northern half of the Republic there is no factory, mine, enterprise or establishment that does not have a trade union. From the Central Committee down to the primary organizations, the trade union organizations at all levels have been further strengthened organizationally and ideologically. And the role of the trade unions in socialist economic construction, improvement of the life of the workers, and the ideological and educational work for the workers has been enhanced markedly.

Thus the trade unions of Korea, as an organization of the broadest working masses rallied more firmly than ever around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the reliable supporter of the Party playing an important role in the course of carrying out the Korean revolution, are convening the present Congress.

All the successes that we won during the period under review did not come of themselves. The trade unions of Korea have grown and been strengthened through the struggle for removing the shortcomings and correcting the wrongs that appeared in the work and particularly through the struggle for shattering the vicious schemes of the anti-Party elements and factionists to wreck the work of the trade unions and for eradicating the evil consequences of their ideology.

As we all know, following liberation a people's power with the working class as the leading core was established

in our country and various democratic reforms were carried out. As a result the status of the working class as well as the tasks that they had to perform in the social life underwent a radical change. Consequently, the character and the role of the trade unions had also to be defined anew.

In 1945 when our Party set up the trade unions, it defined the character of the trade unions as the active supporter of the Party, and the duties they should discharge in the struggle for building a democratic fatherland. Ever since then the Party clearly indicated the tasks to be performed by the trade unions at every stage of the revolution.

But the anti-Party elements and factionists who had done so much harm to the labour movement in Korea before liberation schemed more than once in the post-liberation years to utilize for their factional end the trade unions established by the Party. From the early days of the founding of the trade unions these elements came out to deny the leading role of the Party in the affairs of the trade unions. They did not help the productive activities of the state enterprises but on the contrary plotted to hinder and wreck them.

In 1947 Oh Ki Sup and other anti-Party factionists challenged the Party openly against the Party's policy for raising the role of the trade unions in economic construction. Denying the role of the people's power organs and administrative organs in economic construction, they insisted that the trade unions should be immediately turned into state administrative organs, and put the

nationalized industrial establishments under the people's power in the same category with those privately owned.

Differentiating the interests of the working class from those of the people's power, they attempted to create antagonism between the people's power organs and the trade unions and prevent the working class from rebuilding and developing the national economy.

However, our Party promptly exposed and crushed the schemes of the anti-Party factionists.

At the Third Enlarged Session of the Executive Committee of the North Korean Organizing Committee of the Korean Communist Party held in December 1945, Comrade Kim Il Sung, exposing the anti-Marxist argument on the trade unions, stressed that the Party should strengthen its leadership over the trade unions.

After liberation gangs of spies, Pak Hun Yung, Li Seung Yup and others, in an attempt to wreck systematically the trade unions from within, planted wreckers and saboteurs in the Central Committee of the National Council of Trade Unions and the trade unions in South Korea. To achieve their criminal end they led the trade unions either to right-capitulationism or to left-adventurism and wrecked the trade union activities in South Korea. Even after they came over to the North they kept perpetrating espionage and sabotage to disorganize the trade unions from within.

But the espionage and sabotage by the Pak Hun Yung and Li Seung Yup gangs were exposed and crushed by the Party, and their schemes against the trade unions failed.

In January 1951 the trade unions of Korea in con-

formity with the changed conditions of the country united the central bodies of the North and South Korean trade unions into a single organization—the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea — in order to ensure a unified leadership over the trade union activities.

The anti-Party elements and factionists did not give up their subversive activities against the trade unions.

As the August (1956) Plenum of the Party Central Committee exposed, the anti-Party and counter-revolutionary factionist clique of Choi Chang Ik and Pak Chang Ok conspired a counter-revolutionary plot to overthrow the Party and the Government, destroy our socialist achievements and restore a bourgeois system in our country. In their plot they attempted to use the trade unions. Suh Hwi, the traitor to the revolution, who wormed his way into the leading position of the trade unions, denied the Party's leading role in carrying out the revolution and attempted to separate the trade unions from the Party's leadership. He also attempted to set state economic organs against the working class and the former against the trade unions, virtually rejecting the participation of the trade unions in socialist economic construction.

Suh Hwi came out against the Marxist-Leninist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and, denying the leading role of the working class in socialist construction, engineered a sinister plot to "variegate" our trade unions into those of opportunist trend.

Under the guidance of the Party, our working class and the entire people resolutely exposed and shattered the plot of these counter-revolutionary elements. The trade

unions and the working class, having smited the anti-Party plot of Suh Hwi who had attempted to isolate the trade unions from the leadership of the Party and set them against economic organs of the state, launched a vigorous struggle for wiping out the ideological survivals of the anti-Party factionists.

The leadership of the Party — this is the source of the strength of the trade unions and the basis of all their activities. Only under the leadership of the Party, can the trade unions, as the transmission belt linking the Party with the working class, fulfil their mission of defending the interests of the working class and attaining revolutionary objects.

It is self-evident that in our country, where the working class is the leading class of the state, the interests of the working class accord with those of the state.

Only by strengthening in every way the people's power that it holds in its hand and by enhancing the functions of the power, can the working class realize its class objectives. Hence, the trade unions should become the reliable champions and firm supporters of the political organs of the state in all political and economic activities. They are, therefore, required to actively participate in the struggle for the consolidation and development of the state and social systems and for economic and cultural construction. This should become important tasks in their activities. The trade unions of Korea, while smashing the manoeuvres of the anti-Party and factionist elements, uphold the Marxist-Leninist principles in their activities. Through the struggle for smiting the manoeuvres of anti-Party faction-

alists and wiping out the evil consequences of their ideology, our working class has rallied around the Party still more firmly and the ranks of the trade unions have been further consolidated.

The decision on the work of the trade unions adopted on June 14, 1957 at the Presidium of the Party Central Committee is of epochal significance in improving and developing the work of the trade unions. The decision clearly set forth the important tasks of arming the trade unions with communist ideology and enhancing the role and functions of the trade unions in socialist construction at the present stage.

In accordance with the Party's decision, trade union organizations at all levels reviewed their work from every angle, launched a vigorous struggle for wiping out the evil ideological consequences of the anti-Party and factionist elements, conducting an extensive organizational work to further cement the ranks of union cadres and improve the methods of work.

Along with this, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, basing itself on the changed situation of our country and the experiences gained in the course of carrying out its work, effected reorganization along the industrial branches and on a local area basis. Moreover, the central organs were boldly curtailed to dispatch many leading personnel to the lower organs. It took a series of organizational measures to extend the authority of provincial trade union committees and further improve the activities of the primary trade union organizations.

In this way, the union organizations were firmly armed with communist ideology and, having consolidated the leading organs at all levels with competent functionaries, brought about considerable improvement in their activities;

With the authority of the trade unions extended and their administrative level enhanced, the union organizations are exerting greater influence on all economic activities of enterprises, playing an important role in improving the workers' well-being and their education.

Comrades,

Indeed we have achieved great success in organizing and developing the trade unions during the period under review. But we cannot rest content with our success.

To carry out successfully the political and economic tasks facing the trade unions we will have to firmly consolidate the trade unions organizationally and ideologically. We must first of all continue to intensify our struggle for arming the trade unions with communist ideology. And all trade unions, armed with the idea and will of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and firmly rallied around it, must act as one under any circumstances and conditions to implement the revolutionary tasks set forth by the Party. The union workers should have deep understanding of the revolutionary tradition and the history of the struggle of our Party, study at all time the policies and decisions of our Party and strive to carry them through.

To arm ourselves with communist ideology, we must thoroughly eliminate the ideological survivals of factionists and the ideas of parochialism and nepotism. Otherwise, we



can not ensure the unity and solidarity of the Party and the working class, nor can we guarantee the normal activities of the trade union organizations.

Therefore, our important task is to strengthen continuously the struggle to wipe out the ideological effects left by the anti-Party factionist elements and root out the old ideological survivals which weaken the unity and solidarity of the working class.

We must also fortify the leading organs of the trade unions at all levels with competent workers who are tempered politically and ideologically. To this end, we must improve the work of dealing with the trade union cadres.

As we all know, the most important in this work is to observe the Party principles in selecting, assigning and training the cadres. The Party has always emphasized that cadres be evaluated by their Party spirit, taking into account their abilities.

However, no small number of trade union organizations in the past did not pay due attention to the work of selecting, assigning and training cadres and failed to adhere thoroughly to the Party principles in this respect.

There are some trade union organizations which tolerate irregularities in the personnel affairs while others continue to take an irresponsible approach by selecting and placing cadres at random without full understanding of them. As a result, some organs and organizations of our trade unions paved the way for those who were not tested politically or those who were dubious politically and even the impure and alien elements to smuggle into the leading positions.

We must eliminate such phenomena in selecting and assigning cadres.

In selecting and assigning cadres, we must adhere to the Party principles. We must, in particular, eliminate thoroughly the tendencies towards parochialism and nepotism in the personnel affairs. We should constantly replenish and strengthen the ranks of cadres with new ones tested and educated in the course of actual struggle. Keen attention should always be directed to steadily improving the qualitative composition of the ranks of cadres.

We should correct such tendencies as waiting only for the words from the higher organs or looking for "experienced" people. We must boldly appoint to the leading positions of the trade unions of all levels a greater number of regular workers and ex-servicemen, who were steeled in the course of labour and war and whose class stand is firm.

**Especially, the functionaries of the trade union committees in a factory or an enterprise should select the cadres mainly from among the workers of the factory or enterprise.**

Once we have a full understanding of the cadres and appointments were made, we should give them systematic education, guidance and assistance so that they may faithfully perform their duties. Especially, in view of the fact that many new cadres have been assigned to the leading organs of the trade unions of all levels through recent elections, it is necessary for us to intensify decisively guidance and assistance to them. The union organs should strengthen the work of ideological tempering of cadres, make them fully grasp the Party policies and line, and train and educate them systematically through their actual work.

In order to fortify the ranks of union cadres, we must have a correct understanding of junior cadres and a long-range programme for their training and education.

One of the major defects in the work of trade unions is that the strict system of work has not yet been established and there exist neither order nor discipline in some of the trade union organizations.

There are some trade union organizations which fail to fulfil their most important task of arming working people with communist ideology and exercise fully the authority given to them in carrying out the economic and cultural construction and ensuring the enhancement of living standard of the working people. Some trade union workers even do not know clearly the duties and functions of the trade unions. It is for this reason that they achieve little success in their work though they bustle about all the time.

The entire trade union workers should always make a deep study of their work, grasp clearly the central tasks and steadily strive to carry out them.

The leading organs of trade unions at all levels should call meetings regularly to discuss collectively the important questions facing them and adopt relevant decisions and then mobilize the broad working people for the implementation of the decisions. The leading organs should sum up their work at regular intervals before the membership and encourage criticism from below and strengthen control by the masses over the work of the leading organs.

We should, therefore, see to it that the leading organs of trade unions steadily raise their role and sense of responsibility. Regular verification of the fulfilment of deci-

sions constitutes an important guarantee for establishing discipline and ensuring success in work.

In no small number of union organizations, though good decisions are taken, no organizational work is done for their implementation. Particularly, verification and summing up of the fulfilment are virtually neglected.

What is still worse, conservative and disorderly phenomena are found among some union workers even in carrying out the decisions and directives of the Party and the higher union organizations. We must get rid of such harmful phenomena at once, and establish stringent order and discipline in work, so that the decisions of the Party and the directives of the higher union organizations may be implemented without fail and the decisions, once adopted, translated into practice.

Irregularities found in guiding the trade union life of the members must also be done away with.

Some trade union organizations fail to admit in good time workers into the union ranks and, even after their admission, pay little attention to drawing them regularly into the union life. Often new members were admitted in groups in violation of the procedure of individual enrolment. Such phenomena impede the sound development of trade union life and prevent the union organizations from fully carrying out their functions.

To ensure the members a sound and regular trade union life is the requirement of the Constitution and it is a fundamental condition for the trade unions to play their role of an organizer-educator.

When admitting workers, technicians and office work-

ers into the union, the voluntary principle should be observed strictly as provided for in the Constitution, and after their admittance it is necessary to enlist them regularly in the trade union life.

One of the most important problems in enhancing the role and functions of the trade unions is to improve the method and style of work of the leading personnel.

The major defects found with trade union workers in their method and style of work today are the administrative method of work, bureaucratism and formalism. No small number of trade union organizations and leading personnel fail to rely on union organization and activists in their work, and do not actively introduce the broad masses into the union work.

They are inclined to resort to the administrative directives and commandism in their work instead of inspiring the broad masses to mobilize themselves voluntarily by carrying out among the working people a living organizational and political work. Only by relying on the trade union activists and broad masses, thoroughly carrying out organizational and political work among them, always consulting with the masses and giving full play to their enthusiasm and initiative, can the union organizations discharge their tasks successfully.

The trade unions are the broadest mass organization of the working class rallied on a voluntary basis to ensure its class interests. Therefore, under no circumstances are the trade unions entitled to order or dictate to the masses.

Persuasion and education are the sole method of work of the trade unions. By means of persuasion and education, the trade unions must awaken the masses, help backward workers catch up with advanced workers, and enlist the creative energy and talent of the entire workers in socialist construction.

The union workers are required to combat decisively the administrative method of work and bureaucratism, establish revolutionary mass viewpoint, and thoroughly implement the mass line of our Party in the trade union work. Such formalistic methods of work as being ceremonious instead of penetrating deep into the work, as arranging numerous meetings of little importance, and as burying themselves in preparing documents instead of working with men must be eradicated.

In order to further enhance the role of the trade unions, it is necessary to strengthen the primary organizations, the basic structure of the trade unions.

The primary organizations permeate all the decisions among the masses, always keeping in touch with the broad masses of factory and office workers and serving their needs. Therefore, in the guidance work the leading organs of trade unions at all levels must direct the main force to strengthening the primary organizations. They must see to it that the primary organizations are deeply rooted among the masses, quickly grasp the demands and feelings of the masses and independently carry on creative activities among the masses in line with the decisions and directives of the Party and the union organizations of higher levels.

The primary trade union organizations must play a

still bigger part in the administrative activities of enterprises and in all aspects of workers' life — take an active part in the economic management of the enterprises, mobilize the working people to the fulfilment of the state assignments, improve their material and cultural life and actively carry on communist education among them.

By consolidating organizationally and ideologically the trade union organizations of all levels from the Central Committee down to the primary organizations, raising their administrative ability, and mobilizing the enthusiasm and initiative of the broad working people, we have to see to it that the trade unions more creditably perform their noble mission as school of communism for the broad working people and the reliable helpers of our Party.

## V. WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT IN SOUTH KOREA

Comrades,

The working class and entire working people in the northern half of the Republic have made great achievements in socialist construction and their cultural and material living standards are rising day by day. However, the working class and working people in the southern half are still subjected to ruthless exploitation and oppression under the rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique. Owing to the military colonization policy of the U.S. imperialists in Korea, the South Korean economy is sinking deeper into confusion and is faced with irrevocable catastrophe.

The U.S. imperialists, having seized the arteries of the South Korean economy, are playing the real master in all spheres of the economic life and subjugating South Korean economy to their aim of military aggression. The South Korean national economy has been completely destroyed and industrial and agricultural production has declined extremely. More than 80 per cent of the medium- and small-scale enterprises which account for the overwhelming majority of the South Korean enterprises have suspended or curtailed operation due to the shortage of raw material, power and funds. Today South Korean industrial production is only half of the pre-liberation level.

The road of independent development of the South Korean national economy is completely blocked and the colonial dependence of industry is further growing.

The insignificant heavy industry of South Korea, particularly machine-building industry, is shrinking smaller and smaller. It is confined to the production of a few kinds of electric appliances and the repairing and assembling of transportation machines.

Like industry, the South Korean rural economy also has been devastated beyond description. Although the deceptive agrarian reform for allaying the struggle of the South Korean peasants in demand of land and freedom was executed the peasants are still subjected to onerous exploitation and oppression under the overt and covert feudal tenant system. The agricultural productive forces have all along been on the decline and the rural economy has deteriorated sharply due to the murderous plunder by



the Syngman Rhee clique and their indifference to land protection and water conservancy work. The arable land in South Korea has decreased by more than 300,000 jungbo as against that in 1944 and the total grain output by 40 per cent compared with the last years of the Japanese imperialist rule. Thus, South Korea which was granary of our country in the past has today turned into an area of chronic famine and has to import more than 5 million suk of American surplus farm produce every year.

Though the national economy is going bankrupt and people's living is sinking into the mire, the Syngman Rhee group, faithful lackey of the U.S. imperialists, is running wild in armaments expansion, bleeding the working people white. The military-police expenses of the puppet government are increasing year after year accounting for approximately 70 per cent of the budget of 1959.

For ensuring such enormous military expenditure, the Syngman Rhee group is further intensifying the exploitation and plunder of the working masses. The South Korean people are groaning under non-rights and unbearable hunger and poverty owing to the militarization of economy, to the all-round bankruptcy of industry and agriculture, and to increasing exploitation and oppression of the working masses by the Syngman Rhee group.

It is the South Korean working class that is paying most dearly and suffering under colonial oppression and exploitation. Millions of workers are in a state of chronic unemployment due to the bankruptcy of industry, successive suspension or curtailment of operation. At present the number of the unemployed and semi-unemployed in South

Korea exceeds 6,600,000. The existence of the great army of unemployed is serving as a sort of whip to enforce ruthless working conditions upon the workers and is further aggravating the position of the South Korean working class.

The wages of the workers are no more than one third of the minimum living expenses.

In South Korea the children and women receive extremely discriminative wages.

Even the workers who have jobs are often not paid their wages for several months and they are forced to work 12 to 18 hours a day where there exist no labour protection and safety devices.

The step-up of work has reached the extremity with the "rationalization of management," extensive introduction of the capitalist piece-rate wage system and the intensified oppression and control.

The safety devices and hygienic conditions in factories, mines, railway, piers and other work places are in an extremely bad shape and casualties and the number of cases of occupational diseases are sharply increasing with every passing year. The disabled workers are thrown out to the streets without any benefit of social security.

Under the fascist-terror rule of the Syngman Rhee group, the South Korean workers are deprived even of elementary democratic rights. The U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique are intensifying the suppressive measures against the workers by framing up all kinds of fascist evil laws including the "New State Security Law."

In South Korea, the Syngman Rhee clique outlawed the organization of democratic trade unions and set up the "Daihan Federation of Trade Unions," a reactionary stooge organization, to paralyse the class consciousness of the workers and disrupt their unity.

Under the rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, today the situation of the South Korean people, particularly of the workers, has become so miserable that they cannot endure it any more.

Among the South Korean workers, the hatred and discontent against the rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique are daily growing and their longing for the socialist system practised in the northern half and their desire for the peaceful unification of the fatherland are mounting ever higher. Despite the cruel suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, the struggle of the workers for the improvement of the living conditions and for democratic rights is gradually gaining momentum.

The recent struggles of the South Korean workers, including the struggle of more than 20,000 Pusan dockers demonstrating their powerful organized and united might, the struggle of more than 36,000 workers of 20 South Korean textile companies in demand of the eight hour work-day system, and the struggle of the workers of the Moonkyung Coal Mine who occupied the office and waged a sit-down strike in demand of the immediate payment of their wages in arrears, show that no suppression and persecution can break the fighting spirit of the South Korean

workers who have risen up for life, freedom and democratic rights.

Today the struggle of the workers in the southern half is not only rapidly growing in number but is assuming an ever active and resolute character and is being waged more and more often directly against the puppet government and the U.S. imperialist occupationists. Thus, the struggle of the workers in the southern half is gradually developing from economic struggle in demand of wage hike, payment of wages in arrears, enforcement of 8 hour work-day and paid leave system and the conclusion of collective contracts to political struggle rejecting the present reactionary trade union hierarchy, opposing the terrorist oppression of puppet military-police, and demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. Army and the peaceful unification of the country.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the working class of the North have always fervently supported the struggle of the working class in the South, our compatriots and class brothers of the same blood, and will struggle with might and main for strengthening the ties with them in the future, too.

From the rostrum of this Congress, I extend, in the name of the working class and the entire working people of the North, militant greetings and fervent encouragement to the workers in the South who are valiantly fighting against the colonial oppression and exploitation by the U.S. imperialists and their minions.

Comrades,

The U.S. imperialist aggressive army's occupation of

South Korea is the source of all misfortunes and tribulations the Korean people are undergoing today and a serious menace to peace and security in Korea and in the Far East.

Unless the U.S. Army pulls out of Korea, a lasting peace in Korea and the peaceful unification of the country can not be realized and the working class and the people in South Korea can not be rescued from the sufferings they are undergoing today.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have repeatedly advanced a number of reasonable proposals for removing the artificial barrier between North and South Korea, putting an end to the tense situation in Korea and expediting the peaceful unification of the fatherland and struggled tirelessly for their realization. The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have invariably maintained and are maintaining that the question of Korea's unification should be solved peacefully by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference.

Recently, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in an appeal to the South Korean authorities, the parliaments of all countries and the public of the world, once again put forth a number of reasonable and sincere proposals for consolidating peace in Korea and expediting the peaceful unification of Korea.

The Supreme People's Assembly once again proposed that the U.S. troops be withdrawn from Korea without delay, the armed forces of North and South Korea be cut to less than 100,000 men, as a first step, in the shortest period

of time, and the North and South Korean authorities declare they will not resort to arms against each other.

The Supreme People's Assembly also proposed to form a permanent commission with representatives of the parliaments, governments or political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea for discussing questions related to the peaceful unification of Korea and organize, first of all, the Permanent Economic Commission for Economic Development and Exchange between the North and South composed of economic representatives of North and South Korea for realizing economic and cultural intercourse between the North and South Korean people.

Such proposals of our Party and Government, reflecting the unanimous desire of all the Korean people, are enjoying their undivided support.

In the protracted national liberation struggle of the Korean people against the aggression of foreign imperialism, the Korean working class was the most staunch fighter and its reliable leader.

Although the working class in the North and South are living today under different social systems and their situations are different due to the artificial division of the fatherland, their class interests and aims of struggle completely accord with each other. The North and South Korean working class should unite firm and continuously wage a persistent struggle, leading the entire Korean people, for carrying into effect the programme of our Party and Government for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The struggle of the working class in the northern half for socialist construction gives the greatest encouragement

to the working class in the southern half in their liberation struggle against American imperialism and for democratic freedom and rights.

The working class in the South which is undergoing the greatest sufferings and misfortunes due to the U.S. occupation of South Korea and the fascist-terror rule of the Syngman Rheeites must fight all the more resolutely for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. Army and the liquidation of the anti-popular rule of Syngman Rhee, and must further valiantly press forward, standing in the van of the South Korean people in their struggle for freedom, democratic rights and the peaceful unification of the country.

It is the most weighty political task set before the working class in the southern half to fortify the worker-peasant alliance and, on this basis, to form a united front with the patriotic people of all walks of life.

Therefore, the South Korean workers should further strengthen their alliance with the South Korean peasants by actively supporting and encouraging their fight for land and freedom and vigorously struggle to cement their solidarity with patriotic youth and students, intellectuals, small traders in the towns and all other democratic forces who are demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

It is the most urgent problem for the South Korean workers today to free themselves from hunger and unemployment. For solving this burning issue, the South Korean workers must struggle in demand of wage increase, immediate payment of wages in arrears, enforcement of the

minimum-wage system and complete employment, and determinedly fight against dismissal and unemployment.

At the same time, they should struggle in demand of the introduction of eight hour work-day system, equal pay for equal work, removal of the miscellaneous taxes and the reduction of the rate of taxes levied upon the working people and in opposition to the ruthless exploitation of juvenile and women workers.

The South Korean workers are mercilessly exploited through the colonial starvation wages and long work-day system and are unable to enjoy any social protection in labour and life. Therefore, the South Korean workers should struggle for the improvement of working conditions, paid holidays, social insurance and social security at the expense of the state and enterprisers, abolition of colonial slave education and the enforcement of universal compulsory education and free education systems.

Under the present situation in South Korea, the question of winning democratic freedom and rights, together with the struggle for the realization of the demands concerning day-to-day living, is an important question of cardinal significance. The South Korean workers should struggle in demand of the freedom of speech, press and assembly, the freedom of association including the free organization of trade unions, and democratic freedom and rights including the freedom of collective bargaining, demonstration and strike. At present, there is not a single representative of the workers in the South Korean "National Assembly." It is self-evident that such a "National Assembly" can in no way represent the will of the people.



The workers in the southern half should fight for winning conditions for the broad working masses to participate actively in the state political life. We should see to it that the "National Assembly" and other power organs function in conformity with the will of the people with the participation of representatives of the working people who account for the overwhelming majority of the population.

The vicious enemies of the working class and the entire people of the southern half are the U.S. imperialists who have seized the arteries of South Korean economy and the traitorous comprador capitalists who, in collusion with them, are mercilessly exploiting the working people and squeezing by all deceptive means the wealth of the country and selling it to foreign imperialists, betraying the national interests of the Korean people.

Therefore, the South Korean workers should direct the spearhead of their struggle, in the first place, against the U.S. imperialists and comprador capitalists, thoroughly isolate them from the Korean people and fight against their piratic plunder and treacherous acts.

Unity is the most powerful weapon of the working class in their struggle for social and national liberation. The working class can win victory in its struggle for urgent demands concerning their living, democratic freedom and rights only when it maintains steel-like unity and solidarity of its ranks.

The South Korean workers should strengthen the unity of action and solidarity in the enterprises first and then extend these to each industrial domain and then to the nationwide scale.

For strengthening the unity of the working class, it is necessary to thoroughly expose and smash the stooges of the imperialists and class betrayers who, wearing the mask of defender of the interests of workers, are in reality selling their interests to the exploiters and splitting the ranks of the working class.

In the struggle for achieving the peaceful unification of the country and improving the living conditions of the South Korean workers it is very important to realize contact between the North and South Korean working class and unite their strength.

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea has made consistent, active efforts for realizing contact and mutual visit between the North and South Korean workers.

We have proposed time and again the exchange of delegates, inspection groups, cultural delegations, art circles and sports teams between the North and South Korean workers and invited the South Korean workers to take rest in the rest homes in the northern half.

We also proposed time and again to discuss practical questions on the delivery of relief goods to the unemployed, orphans and typhoon victims in the southern half in accordance with the decision of the Cabinet of our Republic.

However, all these proposals have not yet been realized owing to the obstructive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee group.

The leading circles of the "Daihan Federation of Trade Unions" has kept silence on this till this day.

This clearly shows that contrary to their allegation

that they are working for the "well-being of the toiling masses," they are following the footsteps of the enemies of the people, betraying the interests of the working class.

As for the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, proceeding from the desire for unity and solidarity, it will continue to perseveringly strive for mutual contacts and visits between the North and South Korean workers.

If the South Korean workers' organizations and their leaders struggle for the realization of the urgent demand of the workers, oppose the military colonization policy of the U.S. imperialists and the country-selling policy of the Syngman Rhee group and come out for the peaceful unification of the fatherland, we will go hand in hand with them, irrespective of their affiliations, and will not ask about their crimes committed against the fatherland and the people in the past.

However, if they keep obstructing in every way the struggle of our people for the peaceful unification of the fatherland, betraying the interests of the working class and the people, they will be unable to escape the denunciation by the patriotic people. And the working class and the entire people will brand them as the foe of the people.

Our struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland is arduous. But the entire Korean people led by the working class will certainly accomplish the cause of the unification of the fatherland, frustrating all obstacles.

Socialist construction in the northern half is a reliable guarantee for the unification of the fatherland. Today the working class in the southern half are waging an arduous

struggle. But they are enjoying the unqualified support and encouragement of the working class and the entire people in the northern half who repulsed the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, rehabilitated economy on debris and are making heroic exploits in socialist construction.

We are convinced that relying on the powerful support and encouragement of the working class and people in the North, the working class in the South will fulfil with credit the historical mission it assumed in the struggle for the unification of the country and for its class and social emancipation.

\* \* \*

Comrades,

Today the struggle of the world people for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism is developing into an unprecedented mighty force.

Standing at the van of this world-wide movement is the international working class, whose role in this movement is ever heightening.

The Soviet working class, the most powerful and seasoned detachment of the international working class and the nuclear force of the international working class movement, has made and is making a tremendous contribution to preserving and consolidating peace and ensuring the world-wide victory of socialism. The Soviet working class, through its heroic struggle, founded a socialist state for the first time in human history and opened up a new era of the victory of proletarian revolution and socialism.

Today the Soviet working class and the Soviet people,

under the guidance of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is illuminating the high road to communism before mankind, carrying out historical tasks for all-out communist construction.

The Soviet Union demonstrated to the whole world the incomparable superiority of the socialist system by successfully launching the first artificial satellite and cosmic rockets.

This great victory won by the Soviet people in the development of science and technology immensely inspires the working class and peace-loving people throughout the world.

In all the socialist countries, economy and culture are rapidly developing and the people's living is daily improving.

The unity and solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union have been further strengthened and they have become the powerful bastion of peace and socialism. Inspired by the enormous achievements made by the people of the countries of the socialist camp, the working class movement is further developing in the capitalist countries and the national liberation struggle of the colonial, dependent countries is mounting ever higher.

The stronger the forces of peace and progress grow, the harder the imperialists try to weaken the solidarity of the working class, the nucleus of these forces, and split its strength. Therefore, it is an internationalist duty of the workers of all countries to strengthen on a world-wide scale the solidarity of the working class for its common cause and ensure the united action of the working class.

Under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean working class, faithful to proletarian internationalism, is doing its utmost to strengthen solidarity with the working people throughout the world.

In the past period, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea has consistently striven for strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, expanding contacts with the working class and trade unions of all countries of the world and for the unity of the world trade union movement.

Today the trade unions of our country have established ties with trade union organizations and trade unionists of 79 countries.

Direct contacts with trade unions of various countries have been rapidly expanded in the recent years.

Through mutual exchange of delegations, rest groups and sports teams, we are widening direct contacts with trade unions of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as Japan, India, Indonesia and a number of other Asian countries.

Such ties and contacts with trade union organizations of different countries are contributing to deepening mutual understanding and strengthening friendship and solidarity among nations. In particular, the consolidation of relations with the trade unions of socialist countries is not only conducive to deepening the friendship and solidarity with the peoples of these countries, but also greatly helpful to accelerating socialist construction in respective countries through the mutual exchange of experiences gained in their

work.

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea will strive in every way also in the future for developing ties and contacts and strengthening friendship and solidarity with the workers and trade union organizations of the socialist countries. At the same time, we will continue to make invariable efforts for expanding contacts and ties with trade unions in capitalist and colonial, dependent countries, especially in Asian and African countries, and for strengthening solidarity with working people of these countries.

Our experiences show that the difference of trade union affiliations, political views and religious beliefs cannot be obstacles to realizing mutual contacts and strengthening solidarity.

It is a matter of common interest and demand for the working people of all the Asian and African countries to oppose colonialism, safeguard national independence, preserve and consolidate peace, improve the living conditions of the working people and win democratic freedom and rights. Such common interest and demand can and must serve as a basis of contacts and cooperation among the working classes and trade unions of these countries.

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea will endeavour to establish new contacts everywhere on these principles and further expand the already established relations.

We hope that the contacts between the trade unions of Korea and Japan will develop into broader, all-round cooperation through the further promotion of our already

established contacts with the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and many other trade union organizations of Japan. Such cooperation will greatly contribute to preserving peace in the Far East against the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists on Asia.

We will continue to support also in the future the working classes and trade union organizations of such Asian countries as India, Indonesia, Ceylon and Burma in their struggle against colonialism and for the defence of their national independence and the improvement of the living of the working people, and will cement solidarity with the trade unions of these countries.

We manifest, and will strive to strengthen, brotherly solidarity with the working classes and peoples of such African countries as the Sudan, Tunisia, Morocco, Ghana and Guinea who have won independence in the recent years through their long-drawn struggle against the imperialist colonial oppression. We will further develop relations with trade union organizations of the United Arab Republic, Iraq and other countries in the Middle and Near East and Africa.

We extend militant support and encouragement of the Korean working class to the heroic working class and people of Algeria who are waging an unyielding struggle for winning national independence.

The Korean working class will actively support the working classes and trade union organizations of all countries of the world in their struggle for peace, democracy and rights to life and will march ahead together with them for our common cause.



Also in the future, we will continuously take an active part in the activities of the World Federation of Trade Unions for achieving the united action of the working class.

The World Federation of Trade Unions has exerted and is exerting itself for the preservation and consolidation of peace, improvement of the living conditions of the working people, free activities of the working class and trade unions and the unity of the ranks of the world working class.

Through this struggle, the World Federation of Trade Unions has grown into an international organization enjoying high prestige and with a great influence and is making a great contribution to the development of the international working class movement.

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea fully supports all the activities of the World Federation of Trade Unions and will faithfully discharge in the future, too, its internationalist duty, taking an active part in these activities.

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Comrade delegates,

Today our people are victoriously exploring the road to a bright future, making heroic exploits which our ancestors could not even dream of for thousands of years.

All the people are further inspired by the great victory they have won, and are burning with enthusiasm for building more beautifully their beautiful fatherland which is taking on new looks with every passing day.

The Korean working class, who were indomitable fighters in the national liberation struggle against imperi-

alism, are firmly standing today at the van of our people's struggle for socialist construction. Under the guidance of our Party, the heroic working class of our country ensured the victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War against the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists by displaying unexampled devotion and courage, and made great exploits in the post-war economic construction, surmounting all the difficulties and trials.

Today our working class take due pride in the brilliant achievements they made before the fatherland and the people. As the most reliable mainstay of our Party, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, militant mass organization of the Korean working class, has played and is playing a signal role in calling forth the revolutionary zeal and creative activeness of the working class in socialist construction of the country.

Our Party set forth before our people magnificent tasks for conquering a new height of socialism. We are entrusted with the weighty task of preparing and mobilizing the working class for a new, more arduous and complicated battle for socialist construction by firmly arming them with communist ideas and raising their technical and cultural level.

The Korean working class and the entire trade union members are filled with the firm determination to fight for a bright future and the peaceful unification of our country with all their energy and talent, overcoming all and every hardship and difficulty, in response to the call of our Party and its Central Committee and Comrade Kim Il Sung. We will carry out with might and main the glorious task set

before us and thus live up to the expectation of the Party.

Let us vigorously march forward for the socialist construction and the peaceful unification of the country, rallied firm around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Long live the heroic Korean working class!

Long live the Workers' Party of Korea, the organizer and inspirer of all the victories of the Korean people!

Long live the unity and solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union!

Long live the unity of the world trade union and working-class movements!

Long live world peace!

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**RESOLUTION OF THE THIRD CONGRESS OF THE  
GENERAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS OF  
KOREA ON THE REPORT OF THE CENTRAL  
COMMITTEE OF THE G.F.T.U.K.**

Having heard and discussed the report on the work of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Third Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea decides as follows:

The Congress approves the work done during the period under review by the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

The Congress supports and approves the tasks set forth in the report.

During the period under review, the Korean working class has traversed a steep, thorny path but, together with the entire people, surmounted all difficulties and trials and won historic victory under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Korean working class, together with the entire people, consolidated politically, economically and culturally the people's democratic system established in the northern half during the period of peaceful construction and safeguarded the independence and honour of their glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of

Korea—by winning victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and traitorous Syngman Rhee clique.

The working people of our country headed by the working class have rehabilitated the national economy on ruins after the war with dauntless revolutionary fighting spirit and devoted labour and won great victory in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Thus, today the political and economic might of our fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—has been unprecedentedly fortified. The unity and solidarity of the Korean people rallied around our Party and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung is as strong as ever.

During the period under review, the Korean trade unions as reliable defenders of the Party have performed their mission with credit at each stage of the revolutionary development of our country.

Firmly uniting the entire workers, technicians and office employees around the Central Committee of our Party, the trade unions have actively organized and mobilized them in the struggle for the consolidation of the state and social system and for the economic and cultural development of the country.

The Congress expresses great joy over the fact that in its letter addressed to this Congress, the Party Central Committee has highly appraised the work of trade unions.

The tasks set forth in the letter of the Party Central Committee constitute a programmatic guide for the trade unions in the struggle for winning fresh victory in socialist

construction. The Congress calls upon the entire union organizations and union workers to exert all efforts for fulfilling the militant tasks set forth by the Party.

## I

During the period between the Second and Third Congresses of the General Federation of Trade Unions, especially during the postwar period, great results were achieved in the economic development of our country.

The Three-Year Plan for the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy was fulfilled in two years and eight months and the First Five-Year Plan in two years and a half in gross industrial output value.

This year the gross industrial output value of the state and cooperative organs of our country will grow 6 times as compared with 1949 and about 9 times as against 1953.

Thanks to the rapid development of the national economy, our country has been converted from a backward agricultural country into a socialist industrial-agricultural country with a self-supporting foundation of the national economy.

Socialist transformation has been completed in town and the countryside and exploitation of man by man liquidated once and for all. The worker-peasant alliance is being strengthened and developed on a new, socialist basis.

The role of union organizations in the struggle for socialist construction has been markedly enhanced.

The union organizations have organized and carried on the collective innovation movement among the workers, technicians and office employees and expanded the "Chulli-

ma" work-team movement, thereby developing further socialist emulation.

The Congress recognizes that the working class of our country made undying exploits in developing the economy of the country and that the trade unions, under the guidance of the Party, attained great achievements in giving full play to the enthusiasm and creative energy of the working class in the struggle for the socialist economic construction.

The Party has set forth the tasks of further consolidating the material and technical foundation of socialism by carrying out technical and cultural revolution and rapidly developing productive forces on the basis of the triumphant socialist relations of production and the surging revolutionary zeal of the working people.

The fulfilment of the Second Five-Year Plan which will start in 1961 will turn our country into a developed socialist industrial country and effect a radical change in the material and cultural life of our people.

We should prepare fully for the successful fulfilment of the Second Five-Year Plan by carrying out the tasks of the adjusting period (1960) of regulating and readjusting the economic development so far achieved, consolidating successes registered in the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan, and further raising the people's living standards.

A high degree of consciousness and creative initiative of the working class is the prerequisite to the implementation of the vast and complicated tasks for accelerating socialist construction. Therefore, this makes it imperative for

the trade unions to enhance still further their role in economic construction.

The trade unions must extensively mobilize productive potentialities and reserves and draw actively the workers into the creative work.

In order to accelerate socialist construction the trade unions must mobilize the broad sections of working people in the struggle for thoroughly upholding and carrying through the economic line of the Party for ensuring the priority growth of heavy industry while developing light industry and agriculture.

The union organizations must focus their attention on the enhancement of labour productivity and take an active part in the struggle for doing away with the practice of wasting labour.

Mechanization and automation of production processes are of prime importance in raising labour productivity.

The union organizations should give full play to the creative wisdom and activeness of the working people in order to start small-scale mechanization and go over gradually to large-scale comprehensive mechanization and automation. In particular, they should further expand and develop the machine-tool multiplying movement which is of weighty importance in expediting technical progress in our country.

It is an important factor for raising labour productivity to improve the organization of production and labour.

The union organizations must co-operate with the management of enterprises in providing the workers with



the sufficient working conditions and strive to constantly improve the organization of labour.

The union organizations should strengthen the political work among the masses for raising the quality of industrial goods and construction and enhance their level of technique so as to improve the quality of products to the level of advanced countries in a few years.

One of the important tasks confronting us in accelerating socialist construction is to establish a regime of strict economy in all branches of the national economy and systematically reduce production costs.

The union organizations must lead the working people to work for incessantly lowering production costs by rationally using raw materials, supplies and funds, systematically reducing the per-unit consumption norms and putting an end to all the non-productive disbursement.

By mobilizing the working masses for the implementation of all these tasks, the union organizations must ensure the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the national economic plan.

To this end, the union organizations must give full play to the activeness and creative initiative of the working masses and actively draw them into the management of production.

The Congress lays stress on the further expansion and development of socialist emulation which is the most powerful means of giving full play to the activeness and creative initiative of the working masses and which is the most universal and tested method of drawing them into the management of production.

Today the guidance of the union organizations in socialist emulation lags behind the surging zeal of the masses.

The union organizations should organize and mobilize the workers for correctly undertaking emulation pledges and honouring their pledges, fully ensure them all conditions in cooperation with the management of enterprises, regularly sum up the results of the fulfilment of the emulation pledges, and extend the comradely help of front-rankers to the backward workers so that an overall upsurge may be brought about in production.

Pointing out that the "Chullima" work-team movement unfolded among the working people under the slogan "Let us work, study and live in a communist way!" is a higher form of socialist emulation in our country and is of weighty importance in promoting socialist construction and tempering the working people in the spirit of Communism, the Congress supports and approves this movement.

The union organizations should give active support and help to the "Chullima" work-team movement and further expand and develop its ranks so it can turn into an extensive mass movement.

The union organizations must encourage the workers and technicians to embody in their production activities the call of the Party for thinking boldly and acting boldly and further expand and develop the movement for new ideas, invention, and rationalization of production.

The central task confronting the new ideas, invention, and rationalization movement at present is to constantly improve machinery, introduce mechanization and automa-

tion and make the most rational use of production facilities, raw materials and fuel.

In particular, production facilities should be improved and new machine equipment invented in conformity with the actual and specific conditions of our country, and the work of producing substitutes for raw materials unavailable in our country should be strengthened.

The production conference is a most important form of combining the one-man management system with mass control from below in the management of enterprises and drawing masses into the management of production.

The union organizations, under the guidance of the Party committees, must make the production conference play the role of giving full play to the activeness and creative initiative of the masses and improving the management of enterprises and of promoting increase of production through the regular discussion of questions arising in the production activities of enterprises.

The production conference must regularly discuss the questions of working out production plans and of developing production.

When the economic tasks set by the Party and government are not correctly fulfilled or harm is done to the socialist management of enterprises, the conference must also take up the cases and take measures for remedy.

The collective agreement is aimed at discharging the mutual obligations between enterprises and trade unions for the fulfilment of the production plan and the improvement of the working and living conditions of the working people.

The Congress entrusts the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions with the task of perfecting the collective agreement on the basis of experiences gained in the past in concluding and discharging it and in full consideration of the policy of the Party which concerns with the respective fields and of the concrete conditions of enterprises.

## II

With the victory of socialist revolution and the rapid development of the educational and cultural work in our country, the general ideological level of the working people and their technical and cultural standard have been enhanced.

During the period under review, the trade unions did much work and registered great results in heightening the political awakening of the workers and office employees and rearing and training them into socialist constructors.

However, the achievements made in this domain by the trade unions are only initial ones.

The swift progress of socialist construction in our country demands the further elevation of the ideological level and technical and cultural standard of the working people.

The ranks of the working class have been rapidly expanded in keeping with the speedy development of our industry in the postwar period, and numbers of small traders, handicraftsmen, enterprises and rural petty bourgeois circles of yesterday have been drawn into the ranks.

They have as yet failed to be firmly armed with the ideology of the revolutionary working class and no small survivals of the old ideology remain in their minds. Besides, the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique entrenched in South Korea keep scheming to infuse the reactionary bourgeois ideologies into our ranks.

All these facts put before us an urgent task of transforming all our workers whose compositions is complicated into the revolutionary working class, by launching resolutely the ideological struggle against old ideologies among workers and strengthening the communist education work.

The Congress regards the communist education work among workers as the primary duty and the central task of the trade unions at the present juncture.

The union organizations should heighten the class consciousness of the workers, and make them establish firmly the world outlook of the revolutionary working class, by strengthening the communist education among workers.

The union organizations must explain and permeate the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism among the working people, bring home to them the superiority of socialist system over the capitalist system and the inevitability of its ultimate victory and strengthen the education work of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism among them.

Along with this, the union organizations must educate them in the spirit of loving labour, cherishing socialist ownership and always subordinating the interests of individuals to the interests of the collective, and lead them to

wipe out all the old ideological vestiges such as egoism and liberalism.

To study the revolutionary tradition our Party established in the course of the anti-Japanese partisan struggle of Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the history of our Party's struggle is of great significance in our communist education.

The union organizations must see to it that the working people become fighters who brave difficulties and who are loyal boundlessly to the Party and revolution, by studying the revolutionary tradition of our Party and the history of our Party's struggle.

Communist education should be carried out in full conformity with the line and policy of our Party and the concrete reality of our country.

By constantly explaining and permeating the line and policy of our Party among the working people, the union organizations should make them defend resolutely the line and policy of our Party and struggle through thick and thin for their execution.

In order to strengthen communist education among the workers, the union organizations should bring out more thoroughly the identity rejecting formalism and dogmatism in the mass political and cultural work, make the best of all media of culture and education including the information class and the study room of the history of the Workers' Party of Korea, and carry out the political and cultural work by effective methods suitable to preparedness of the masses.

It is an important task for the union organizations to

enhance the technical and cultural level of the working people.

For carrying through the Party policy of making every worker acquire more than one technique, the union organizations should launch a mass movement for letting workers possess new technique and master technique.

The union organizations should enlist the working people in technical training courses without leaving production so as to make them acquire technique, strengthen the work of passing on technique by mutual help and carry out on a wide scale the technical information work.

The union organizations should raise the level of their general knowledge with a view to enhancing the ideological level of the working people and the standards of their technique and skill.

In order to raise the general knowledge of the working people, the union organizations should improve the work of giving guidance and help to the working people's schools and working people's middle schools, and carry through the policy of our Party on raising the level of knowledge of the working people as a whole to the level of primary or junior middle school graduates or above in the near future.

The union organizations will also give an active help to the parents in the education of their children and install in cultural establishments and residential quarters more cultural and recreational facilities for the education of young men and children after school.

Attaching importance to the organizational and educational role played greatly by the union publications, the Congress lays stress on the fact that the union publica-

tions including the *Rodongja Shinmoon* should enrich their ideological and political contents, explain and propagandize systematically the Party policies in plain language used by workers, and introduce more widely the results and experiences gained by front-rank workers and union organizations.

In order to meet the ever growing cultural needs of the working people, the trade union organizations should expand cultural establishments such as clubs and democratic publicity halls and ensure their varied activities.

It is also necessary to develop on a mass scale amateur art circles and popular physical culture, enrich ideological content of the amateur artists' activities, and steadily raise the level of sports skill.

The Congress lays stress on the necessity of improving the cultural and hygienic conditions in the life of the working people as one of the tasks of the cultural revolution.

While intensifying a mass struggle against the manifestation of some working people's old manner the trade union organizations should educate them to establish production culture in places of work, arrange beautifully their daily life and keep in good order their houses, dormitory and public establishments, take good care of them as their own, and conscientiously keep order in production and observe social order and regulations governing collective life.

### III

Material and cultural life of the working people, though war damage was tremendous, has rapidly improved thanks to the speedy development of the national economy and the



constant concern of the Party and Government.

In our country thanks to the measures taken by the state, real wages of the working people are increasing year after year, dwelling houses and public and cultural service establishments are being built on a large scale, and the working conditions of workers, technicians and office workers are being constantly improved.

One of the basic tasks confronting the trade unions is to strive to improve the living and working conditions of the working people.

In recent years, the state transferred to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions the functions of administering affairs concerning wages, work norms and labour protection as well as administration of the state social insurance.

The Congress emphasizes that the trade union organizations should enhance their role and sense of responsibility in improving the working and living conditions of the working people.

The trade union organizations should correctly implement the popular measures taken by the Party and Government and, making the best of the favourable conditions provided by the Party and Government, give every possible help to the working people in improving their living.

The wage system in our country is based on the principle of socialist distribution.

In order to implement thoroughly the principle of socialist distribution in the payment of wages, the trade union organizations should oppose wage levelling, and ensure rational balance between different branches, between different

trades and between different grades of qualifications.

To this end, the fixing of work norm should be further improved. Along with this, the fixing of the rate of wages and grade of skill should be conducted on the basis of mass discussion, and piece work system should be introduced more extensively in all branches.

The Party and Government always attach prime importance to labour protection and safety in the socialist management of enterprises.

The leading personnel of the trade unions and the economic management personnel must include in the national economic plan the task of improving and perfecting labour protection and safety facilities and carry it out in a planned way and, at the same time, repair and put in order in good time inadequate labour protection establishments and facilities by mobilizing in every possible way latent potentialities and giving full play to the initiative of the workers, introduce mechanization and automation to all possible production processes, thus making labour-consuming and harmful work easier and safer.

The trade union organizations should pay special attention to the labour protection for women and steadily improve their working conditions.

The trade union organizations should take charge of technical education on labour safety.

The trade union organizations should strive to establish order and system in enterprises, continue to strengthen the educational work concerning the regulations governing labour protection and safety, various technical regulations

and the standard operation among workers and combat the practices of violating regulations.

The trade union organizations should do away with the practices of dealing with the social insurance in a simple administrative business-like manner of paying allowances to the persons who need help, and reduce the expenditure of temporary allowances through the struggle for protecting and promoting health of workers, thereby appropriating greater part of social insurance funds for the cultural service for the working people.

The existing facilities in rest homes and sanatoria should be improved and expanded, and more rest homes and sanatoria should be built.

For the satisfaction of the ever growing demands of the working people in their daily life, the Party has set before us the tasks of decisively improving welfare work for them and solving the housing problem.

The trade union organizations should strengthen the educational work among commercial workers and give full play to their creativeness and enthusiasm so as to improve commodity supply and give better service to the working people.

In order to meet the growing demands of the working people for various kinds of subsidiary food such as vegetables, meat, milk and eggs, it is necessary for enterprises to use all the possibilities in such a way as creating subsidiary food production bases in the workers' districts, organizing diversified side-lines and forming producers' co-operatives and stock farms with the families of workers, technicians and office workers.

The trade union organizations should intensify socialist emulation among the construction workers to fulfil and overfulfil the plan for building dwelling houses, and build for themselves more dwelling houses, service establishments such as nurseries, kindergartens, bath rooms and barber shops as well as cultural establishments by mobilizing fully the activeness of workers, technicians and office workers and exploring actively the potentialities latent in enterprises.

The most important thing in improving the working and living conditions of the working people is to establish the revolutionary mass view point by the trade union workers and economic management personnel.

By combating the bureaucratic practices of paying little heed to the life of the working people and unfaithfully carrying out the popular measures taken by the Party and Government, the trade union organizations must see to it that the conditions provided by the popular measures of the Party and Government are fully guaranteed to the working people.

#### IV

During the period under review, the trade unions, under the leadership of our Party, have expanded their ranks and further consolidated the trade union organizations organizationally and ideologically.

Now the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea embraces more than 1,470,000 members in its ranks. The whole trade unions greeted the present Congress as the

powerful militant organization of the working class united steel-like around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The development of the trade unions is attended by the struggle for correcting defects and mistakes in work and, particularly, by the struggle for smashing the vicious schemes of the anti-Party factionists.

The Korean trade unions smashed the manoeuvres of Oh Ki Sup and other anti-Party factionists who came out in opposition to the stand of the Party for enhancing the role of the trade unions in the economic construction, and frustrated the plot of the Pak Hun Yung and Li Seung Yup espionage clique who attempted, even after the merger of the North and South Korean trade unions, to undermine the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea as they had done in South Korea.

In 1956, in the course of the whole Party and nationwide struggle for exposing and smashing the counter-revolutionary clique led by Choi Chang Ik and Pak Chang Ok, the Korean trade unions resolutely smashed the anti-Party plot of Suh Hwi, the renegade of revolution, who attempted to divorce the trade unions from the Party's leadership and set the trade unions against the people's government organs.

Under the correct leadership of our Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean trade unions, while smashing the anti-Party factionists, have upheld the Marxist-Leninist principles, fortified their ranks and enhanced their role and functions.

Particularly, the decision of the Presidium of the

Party Central Committee of June 14, 1957 on the work of the trade unions is of epoch-making significance in improving and developing the work of trade unions.

While carrying out this decision, the trade unions have further firmly established the communist ideological system in their ranks and remarkably improved and developed their work.

Confirming that the achievements the trade unions have attained in the fields of ideology, organization and construction during the period under review should be attributable solely to the correct leadership of the Party Central Committee, the Congress stresses that the whole trade unions will remain boundlessly faithful to the leadership of the Party Central Committee and be the reliable defender of the Party and the active helper of the government organs in all their political and economic activities.

For the successful accomplishment of the revolutionary tasks set before them, the trade union organizations must be further consolidated organizationally and ideologically and the level of their organizational leadership be decisively raised. For this purpose, we must continue to intensify, above all, the struggle for firmly establishing the communist ideological system in the unions.

The union organizations should make the functionaries have a profound understanding of the revolutionary tradition and the history of our Party's struggle, always study the Party policy and decisions and fight to carry them through and should continue to intensify the struggle for completely liquidating the ideological survivals of factionism, parochialism and nepotism.

The union organizations should improve the work of personnel affairs in order to fortify the leading bodies.

The union organizations should observe the Party principle of placing stress on political qualifications and combining them correctly with the business ability in selecting and allocating cadres, thoroughly liquidate the parochial and nepotic practices in particular, and establish a strict system and order in selecting, allocating and training cadres.

Trade union organizations should reinforce the ranks of cadres with new workers tested and trained in actual struggle and constantly improve the qualitative composition of the ranks of cadres. For this purpose permanent workers and ex-servicemen who have been steeled in labour and war and have a firm class stand should be more boldly promoted to the leading bodies of trade unions at all levels. After selection and allocation of cadres, systematic education and guidance and assistance should be given to them.

The union organizations should understand junior cadres and systematically train them.

The Congress emphasizes that the work of recommending students to the cadres' training school under the Central Committee of the Trade Unions and the short courses, as a measure for further improving the work of training junior cadres, should be improved and the content of the teaching be enriched and their quality be improved.

For further improvement of union work, we must establish the work system of the trade unions in orderly way and strengthen order and discipline.

The union organizations should strengthen the collective activities and exalt democracy in the leading bodies and, at the same time, establish the discipline of democratic centralism and should under no circumstances tolerate the passive attitude and lack of discipline in carrying out the decisions and instructions of the Party and their higher bodies.

For the purpose of raising the organizational and guidance work of the union to the level of the political requirements, methods and style of work should be improved.

For the purpose of eliminating administrative style of work, the union organizations should carry out all work by relying on activists and in an organizational way and should always approach the masses by means of persuasion and education. The union organizations should put an end to the formalistic style in work. For this purpose we should grasp the main link with the whole might in the solution of the issue, always study their work sincerely without vain glory and boldly curtail unnecessary meetings and documents.

The trade union organizations should launch a vigorous ideological campaign among the personnel against bureaucratism and help each functionary to establish the revolutionary mass viewpoint and such popular style of work as to serve the mass selflessly; and share sweets and bitters with them.

The success of all union work depends on the role the primary organizations play.

Hence, the Congress emphasizes that union leading



bodies at all levels should put the gravity of their guidance work on the strengthening of the primary organizations, and enhance further their role.

## V

Fourteen years have elapsed since our country was liberated by the great Soviet Army and it is already six years since the end of the Korean war.

However, our country remains split into the North and South due to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army.

The working people in South Korea are suffering non-rights, poverty, unemployment and starvation, caused by the colonial predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists and the anti-popular, fascist policy of the Syngman Rhee clique.

The peaceful unification of the fatherland is the most ardent desire and aspiration of the entire Korean people.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea will give full support to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic on the peaceful unification of the fatherland and will struggle stubbornly for its realization.

The Congress condemns with irresistible indignation the anti-popular machinations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and Syngman Rhee clique who continue to hinder the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, attempt to perpetuate the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army and unleash a new war in Korea, and strongly demands the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea.

The working class of South Korea should wage a still more resolute struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. army, and end of U.S. predatory war policy and liquidation of the fascist rule of the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique. A most important political task confronting the South Korean working class is to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance and, on this basis, form a united front with the patriotic people of all strata.

The workers in South Korea should further strengthen the alliance with the peasants who are demanding land and freedom, and strengthen the solidarity with patriotic youth, students, intellectuals, petty bourgeoisie in towns and all other democratic forces, who are demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. army and the peaceful unification of the country.

The workers in South Korea have to wage struggle in demand of rise in wages, immediate payment of back wages, introduction of the minimum wage system and full employment, enforcement of eight-hour working day and paid holidays, equal wages for equal work, improvement of working conditions, prohibition of hard work of women and juvenile workers, introduction of social insurance and social security system at the expenses of the state and employers.

They should also fight for the abolition of colonial enslavement education, for the democratization of education, and for the implementation of universal compulsory education and free education systems.

The workers in the southern half should fight to win the freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association,

and the rights to collective bargain, demonstrations, strikes, and free organization and activities of trade unions so as to present and realize their pressing demands.

The workers in the southern half should fight to win the conditions necessary for the broad working masses to take part in the political activities of the state, and to send the representatives of the working people who constitute the majority of the population to the "National Assembly" and other government organs, so that these organs may be run in accordance with the will of the broad popular masses.

The workers in the southern half should fight against the plundering and fraudulent acts of the foreign monopolists and comprador capitalists.

Unity is the most powerful weapon of the working people.

The workers in the southern half should, first of all, strengthen the unity of action and solidarity among the workers within the enterprises and then in each industrial branch and finally in all spheres of South Korea.

The unity of the working class can be achieved only through the struggle against those who obstruct it. Therefore, the workers in the southern half should smash the machinations of the traitors who pretend to protect the interests of the workers, but are in fact betraying them in the interests of the exploiters and who are splitting the ranks of working class.

The Congress holds that mutual visits and cultural exchange with the workers of South Korea should be realized and that mutual contacts and coalition of trade unions of

North and South Korea, regardless of their affiliation and organizational form, should be established.

The development in the present international situation is decisively favourable to the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful unification of the country.

The victory of Korean revolution is inseparably related with the growth of the world peace forces and with the progress and victory of the world labour movement.

The Congress urges to strengthen further the unity with the world peace and democratic forces.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, upholding high the banner of proletarian internationalism, should strengthen further the friendship and unity with the peoples of the countries of socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and make efforts to expand and develop by every means the relations with the trade unions in these countries.

At the same time, they should continue to make steady efforts to strengthen the unity and solidarity with the working class and trade unions of all countries in the world, in particular, with the working class and trade unions in Asian, African and Latin American countries and should actively participate in the activities of the World Federation of Trade Unions for the unity of world trade union movement.

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Today our country finds itself in a period of going over from one peak to another higher peak in socialist construction.

We should maintain and develop further the high tide of revolution in our socialist construction with continued advance and uninterrupted innovation, displaying a high degree of revolutionary zeal and an active creative spirit.

The Congress appeals to all the workers, technicians and office employees and to the union organizations at all levels to rally more solidly around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and to devote all their energy and wisdom to fresh victory in socialist construction.

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**REPORT BY PAK SANG HONG, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF  
THE C.C. OF THE G.F.T.U.K., ON THE REVISION OF  
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE  
TRADE UNIONS OF KOREA**

Comrades,

Entrusted by the Central Committee of the General Federation, I am going to make a report on the Revision of the Constitution of the Trade Unions of Korea.

As you all know, the Trade Unions of Korea, a mass organization of the working class, is the transmission belt linking the Party with the working class and an active champion of the Party striving under its guidance for the consolidation of the solidarity of the working class, for the development of the productive forces and for the promotion of working people's welfare.

The Trade Unions are entrusted with the mission of defending and implementing the line and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and organizing and mobilizing the united force of our working class for the country's peaceful unification and for the realization of socialism-communism in our country.

Proceeding from this mission, the Constitution of the Trade Unions, the fundamental laws of the trade unions and the basis of the trade union life, defines the organiza-

tional principle and structure and stipulates the duties and rights of members and the duties of the trade union organizations and bodies at all levels.

Therefore, the Constitution is not invariable. In conformity with the changes in the objective situation and in the revolutionary tasks set before the trade unions, and in connection with the rise in the work level of the trade unions and the level of the political consciousness and ideology of the membership, it has to be revised or supplemented to meet the needs of the new situation. The present Constitution of the Trade Unions adopted at the inauguration Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Korea was amended and supplemented at its Second Congress in 1947.

As the report on work of the Central Committee of the General Federation and the course of ensuing discussions on it show, the past years since the Second Congress has been a period filled with revolutionary events which will write an important page in the history of our country. Indeed, gigantic, fundamental changes have taken place in the social and political life of our country.

Particularly, in the post-war years, the northern half of the Republic witnessed the completion of the socialist transformation of the small commodity economy and capitalist economic form in urban and rural districts, and attained the decisive victory of socialism in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the Party and the heroic struggle of the working masses, the productive forces of our country have developed and are developing by

leaps and bounds.

We live now in a socialist industrial-agricultural country with a firm self-supporting economic foundation and are forging ahead on the saddle of a flying horse to attain the eminence of socialism by accelerating the industrialization of the country.

These changes in the objective situation require the union organizations to perform still loftier and heavier duties. The duties of the union organizations and scopes and methods of union activities should be defined according to the practical needs, and they should be reflected in the Constitution.

The workers, technicians and office employees in our country have been steeled in the cruel flames of the Fatherland Liberation War, in the arduous post-war rehabilitation and construction and in the revolutionary processes of the socialist transformation and socialist construction and their political and ideological levels have been remarkably enhanced thanks to the consistent ideological training by the Party and through the union life.

At the same time, the union ranks have been united firmer than ever organizationally and ideologically through the struggle for wiping out the factionist elements that had long since infested the labour movement in Korea and did serious harm to the great cause of our revolution, and for eradicating the evil ideological aftermath of the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionists.

In view of such actual situation many provisions in the present Constitution of the Trade Unions do not meet the reality of today.



Consequently, it is urgently needed to make additions to the provisions governing the duties of the trade union bodies and the union life of the members.

During the period under review, the union organizations have acquired much experience in their work through their practical activities and great development has been also noted in the international labour movement and world trade union movement. Therefore, the experiences and lessons acquired in trade union work have to be reflected correctly in the Constitution and the experiences gained in world trade union movement should be applied creatively to the actual conditions of our country.

Thus, it is a matured urgent need to amend the Constitution in the light of the reality of today.

It is for this reason that the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions set up the Drafting Committee for the Constitution which has prepared the draft amendment to the Constitution.

The Draft Constitution presented to this Congress was submitted to the union organizations at all levels and the entire members for discussion by broad masses, and revised and supplemented with the constructive suggestions advanced by the union members in the course of discussion.

The following are basic idea and contents of the Draft Amendment and Supplement to the Constitution.

## **ON THE GENERAL PROGRAMME**

The Draft Amendment to the Constitution incorporates

an independent chapter under the heading of "General Programme," which describes the character, aims, basic functions of the Trade Unions of Korea and the methods to carry them out.

The Trade Unions of Korea as a mass organization of the working class, rallies on a voluntary basis workers, technicians, office employees and all other working people who live on their wages.

The Trade Unions of Korea were formed by the Workers' Party of Korea, an organized vanguard detachment of the Korean working masses and the political leader of the Korean people, after the country's liberation, and have been consolidated and developed under the constant guidance given by the Party.

The Party's guidance to the Trade Unions is of decisive importance in all their activities and development. The Party line and policies and its day-to-day guidance constitute steady and unshakable guiding principle in union activities, the source of strength of the union organizations and a guarantee for their victory and success.

Therefore, the trade union organizations should firmly arm themselves with Communist ideology, and all trade union activities should be devoted to implementing the Party's policies, never tolerating any shade of unfaithful attitude toward the leadership and the policies of the Party.

Thus the whole union, rallied as firm as rock around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, should march confidently along the road indicated by the Party. The significance of the Party's guidance to the trade unions was particularly emphasized in

the General Programme of the Draft, which clearly points out that "The Trade Unions of Korea, the reliable champion of the Workers' Party of Korea and transmission belt linking the Party with the working class, unfold all their activities under the guidance of the Party."

The Draft Constitution also points explicitly to the historical mission of our working class and its leading role in the Korean revolution, as well as to the mission and tasks of the trade unions, the mass organization of the working class.

Particularly laying stress on the importance of the role played by the working class and the trade unions in socialist construction, it provides that: "The trade unions of Korea cement the alliance of the working class and peasantry in socialist construction, consolidate, on this basis, the political and moral unity of the entire people and elevate the leading role of the working class in all fields of the state and social life."

The General Programme further outlines the tasks and role of the trade unions as "a school of administration, a school of management, a school of Communism." (*Lenin*)

It is the Leninist principle on the socialist management of enterprises and one of the most important tasks of the trade union organizations to actively draw the broad strata of the workers, technicians and office employees in the management of production.

The trade union organizations must activate their activities in explaining and permeating the Party's economic policies among workers, technicians and office employees and in organizing and directing socialist emula-

tion drives for fulfilment and overfulfilment of the national economic plan among them.

At the same time, the Draft Constitution stresses that the trade union organizations assisting the administrative and the management organs, should give profound and constant concern to the material and cultural life of workers, technicians and office employees and wage an active struggle for the steady improvement of production and living conditions by turning to good account the conditions provided by the Party and the Government and the practical potentialities latent in each factory and enterprise.

The next important point in the General Programme is to train and educate the workers into red revolutionary fighters, builders of socialism and communism boundlessly faithful to the Party and revolution by arming the working class with the brilliant revolutionary tradition and policies of our Party and by strengthening communist education among them and the work of raising their technical and cultural standards.

The execution of the complicated, tremendous task of accelerating socialist construction presupposes the high level of consciousness and technical and cultural standards on the part of the working people.

Needless to say, the working people of our country have been steeled through the arduous revolutionary struggle, and are burning with revolutionary zeal.

Yet our working class is comparatively young and, parallel with the rapid development of the national economy in the post-war period, its ranks were supplemented greatly by those who had been until yesterday engaged in

the small commodity economy, urban traders and industrialists and handicraftsmen.

Now these fresh workers, though embraced in socialist economic form, still retain the old ideology considerably and their technical and cultural levels are low.

In addition to this, the U.S. imperialists entrenched in South Korea are running wild in spreading reactionary bourgeois ideology.

All this confronts the trade union organizations with the urgent task of decisively raising their role of "a school of communism."

"Without unfolding deep-going ideological remoulding and ideological struggle, we cannot guarantee the march of the revolution, nor can we consolidate the victory already won." (*Kim Il Sung*)

Therefore, the General Programme clearly set forth the task of arming the working people with the socialist-communist ideology and raising their technical and cultural level in the light of the present situation in which we should accelerate socialist construction.

In this connection, the Draft Constitution prescribes: "The trade unions of Korea educate workers, technicians and office employees in the spirit of the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the Workers' Party of Korea; explain and propagate among them the policies of the Party; organize and carry out communist ideological education; arrange mass cultural work and technical training in order to elevate their general cultural standards as well as their technology and skill; and promote the activities of art circles

and physical culture and sports.”

The Draft Amendment to the Constitution clearly points out that the trade unions as the mass organizations of the working class which is the leading class of the state and master of state power, are the reliable champion of the people's power and active supporters of economic organs of the state. It describes the following concrete tasks of the trade unions:

“The trade unions of Korea participate in the drawing up of the national economic plans and of laws and decisions on matters of labour and welfare, educate workers, technicians and office employees to abide by labour regulations consciously and set an example in carrying out the state laws and decisions. They fight all the manifestations of bureaucratism such as executing state laws and decisions deviatingly, causing damage to the administration of socialist enterprises or taking no interest in the welfare of the working people.”

Because of the recent transfer of functions of state administration on wages, work norms, labour protection and social insurance, etc. to the trade unions some important additions were made to the Constitution concerning the relevant tasks of the trade unions.

The General Programme points in detail to the specific tasks of the trade unions in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country, the most cardinal revolutionary task of the Korean working class at present.

As you know well, the U.S. colonial policy and the Syngman Rhee's country-selling, fascist, terrorist rule in South Korea has turned her into a living hell, where work-

ers, peasants and the entire people are groaning in the grips of poverty, starvation and inhuman maltreatment.

We regard as our own such unheard-of misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean working people who were liberated with us at the same hour of the same day.

Today, the South Korean working people are waging a valiant struggle in defiance of hardships, against U.S. aggression and the Syngman Rhee's anti-popular fascist, terrorist rule.

Today, the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive army is the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the workers and people in South Korea. Therefore, the most important task of the workers in South Korea is to compel the U.S. imperialist aggressive army to withdraw from South Korea, to put an end to the U.S. imperialist policies of colonial aggression and war, and to liquidate the terrorist rule of the anti-popular Syngman Rhee clique.

Along with this, the South Korean workers should be provided with the living conditions and win democratic rights and freedom.

The General Programme of the Draft clearly raises the urgent task of improving the political and economic position of the South Korean workers. To have their political and economic demands accepted, the South Korean workers have to form a united front which embrace the extensive patriotic, democratic forces. The South Korean workers must strengthen their alliance with peasants and, on this basis, firmly unite themselves with the patriotic people of all strata.

The General Programme lays stress on this point.

The working class in South Korea has been waging the most stubborn struggle for a long time against foreign invasion and it has now become a basic force for attaining the unification of the country.

Hence, it is of great importance to unite the forces of the working class both in North and South Korea for the cause of accelerating the peaceful unification of the country.

During the period under review, the trade unions of Korea have exerted active efforts to establish contacts between the workers of North and South Korea. But due to the machinations on the part of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, the contacts between the working class of North and South Korea remains still unrealized.

Though the working classes in North and South Korea are under the different social system due to the artificial division of the country, they find complete identity in their class interests and aim of their struggle. Under no circumstances will they be separated from each other. In their relations with the labour organizations in South Korea, the stand of the trade unions of Korea is to keep mutual contacts and unite with them, irrespective of their political affiliation and organizational structure.

This is our unchangeable stand and, to this end, we will exert every effort.

Proceeding from this, we have made reference in the Draft Constitution to the contacts and unity between the workers and workers' organizations in North and South Korea.

The Draft Constitution furthermore lays a special



stress on the fact that the trade unions should champion the solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, particularly the solidarity of the international labour movement, and wage an active struggle for its steady growth in strength.

As seen above, the General Programme describes the orientation of the important activities of the trade unions, which bear the programmatic character.

These contents of the General Programme will serve as an important guiding principle for the trade union organizations in their activities and will contribute to elevating trade union work to higher stage.

#### **ON DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF TRADE UNION MEMBERS**

As to the qualifications for trade union membership, the Draft Constitution clearly stipulates in Article 1, Chapter 2 of the Draft: "The workers, technicians and office employees who live on their wages, who accept the Constitution of the Trade Unions, may become members of the trade unions of Korea."

This stipulation concerning the qualifications for trade union members reflects the mass character of our trade unions.

Duties and rights of the trade union members are one of the most important component parts of the Constitution.

The Draft Constitution laid down the duties and rights of the trade union members so as to raise the level of their union life markedly in conformity with new reality.

The foremost tasks of the trade union members are to selflessly struggle on all fronts of socialist construction for the thorough implementation of the line and policies of the

Party, consolidate the socialist system which has already been won, develop further rapidly the productive forces, and successfully execute the nation's technical and cultural revolutions and thereby further consolidate the revolutionary democratic base in the northern half of the Republic, the material guarantee for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Each trade union member must actively support and champion the line and the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and actively fight with all his energy and talent for the successful carrying out of the revolutionary tasks set by the Party at each stage. For the Workers' Party of Korea, the vanguard of our working class, is a tested political leader and the headquarters of the revolution, which guarantees us great victory.

The Workers' Party of Korea alone, bearing the brunt of the Korean revolution, can lead the people unflinchingly toward victory and happiness.

Just in the line and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea, we see the concrete problems of the Korean revolution scientifically analyzed, the vital interests of the Korean people reflected, and our bright future promised.

Therefore, each member of the trade unions, transmission belt of the Party, must make serious efforts to study Marxism-Leninism, the guiding idea of the Party and the trade unions, study thoroughly the policies of the Party so as to raise his political and ideological level constantly, acquaint himself with the revolutionary tradition of the Party and firmly arm himself with communist ideology.

Only by doing so, will he be able to participate more

consciously and self-devotedly in the struggle to implement the policies of the Party.

The trade union members should consider it their loftiest duty to protect the unity and solidarity of the working class by combating the tendencies towards factionalism, parochialism and nepotism within the trade unions, and impregably defend politically and ideologically the Central Committee of our Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great might of the working class and the entire working people is derived from their monolithic unity around the Party.

Therefore, factionalism and the tendency towards forming groups of all other shades within the trade union ranks cannot be permitted and tolerated.

Marxism-Leninism and the historical lessons of the labour movement in Korea teach us this, and the practical experiences we gained after liberation require this also.

In order to take an active part in the building of socialist economy and culture, the trade union members must exert their effort to have a thorough knowledge of their work and techniques, and constantly learn advanced techniques and working methods.

The trade union members are required to observe consciously labour discipline, take an active part in socialist emulation, and persistently strive to raise labour productivity, reduce production costs, cherish state property and eliminate the practices of waste.

The Draft Constitution defines broad democratic rights which provide the trade union members with the conditions

and possibilities for faithfully performing their duties and bringing into full play their activeness and creative wisdom in the trade union life.

Particularly, the Draft Constitution attaches great importance to criticism and self-criticism in the exercise by the trade union members of their rights.

The trade union members can criticise in the interests of work any trade union bodies and members at trade union meetings or through trade union press when there are reason and ground, and lodge with trade union bodies their opinions and complaints intended to improve trade union work.

The trade union members can bring their opinions to the trade union bodies, asking them to ensure their rights and interests, in case the measures for improving material and cultural well-being of the working people envisaged in the Labour Law, collective agreement, social insurance regulations or in the decisions and directives of the Party and the Government, are not properly implemented due to the shortcomings in the work of individual bodies or the union workers concerned.

The provisions on the rights of the trade union members will raise the political enthusiasm of the trade union members, prevent bureaucratism and formalism which may appear in the trade union work, and virtually strengthen the contacts between the trade union organs and the mass of members.

The Draft Constitution stipulates that to a trade union member who has committed mistake in violation of the

trade union Constitution penalties may be applied according to the degree of the mistake.

Persuasion and education are, needless to say, the basic form of guidance to trade union members by the trade union bodies, while application of penalty also means one of the forms of education.

Hence, the Draft Constitution stresses that in making decisions on the application of penalty great caution shall be paid and especially, when deciding on the expulsion of a member, it shall be properly dealt with after making efforts to help him remould his ideology and correct his mistake by means of tireless education.

It is pointed out in the Draft Constitution that of a trade union member who had corrected his mistake the penalty shall be exonerated in good time.

#### **CONCERNING ORGANIZATIONAL PRINCIPLE OF TRADE UNIONS**

The foundation of the organizational principle of the trade unions lies in democratic centralism.

The standards of the principle of democratic centralism prescribed in the existing Constitution are revised more precisely.

As is prescribed in the Draft Constitution, democratic centralism requires of the trade union organizations and members in their activities: "A trade union member is subordinate to the trade union organization, the minority to the majority, a lower trade union organization to the higher trade union organization and all trade union organizations

absolutely to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions."

At the same time, lower trade union organizations are bound in duty to carry out the decisions of higher trade union organizations while higher trade union organizations systematically guide and inspect the work of lower trade union organizations.

These principles provide possibilities for ensuring the unity in ideology and action of the trade unions, correctly subordinating the activities of the whole trade unions to the execution of the revolutionary tasks set forth by the Party, and readily concentrating their forces on the important, decisive branch of work calling for immediate action.

The strengthening of centralism never means denying the independent role and creativeness of lower trade union organizations; on the contrary, the former presupposes the latter.

Proceeding from the practical experiences in trade union work, the Draft Constitution attaches great importance to the further exaltation of inner-union democracy.

With a view to further exalting inner-union democracy and proceeding from the fact that the political and cultural standards of the trade union members have been raised, the Draft Constitution stipulates that elections to the trade union leading bodies of all levels shall be conducted by secret ballot instead of show of hands.

The Draft Constitution also stipulates that, in the trade union organizations of all levels, meetings shall be considered competent when more than two-thirds of the members of the organization concerned attend, instead of

more than half of the members as formerly provided for.

As to the organizational principle of the trade union organizations, the Draft Constitution maintains the line of combining the principle of forming the trade unions along the industrial lines with the system of guidance on a local area basis, and further develop this principle.

The Draft Constitution stipulates that all the workers, technicians and office employees in a factory, enterprise, establishment or other place of work shall be organized into the same primary organization of the factory, enterprise, establishment or the place of work, while the trade unions of the same industrial branch of the national economy shall be organized into the same industrial union.

The formation of trade unions along the industrial lines provides the possibility for firmly uniting the working class and effectively organizing and mobilizing its united forces to implement the Party policy.

The Draft Constitution also provides for the strengthening of the guidance system on local area basis.

We reorganized provincial trade union councils into provincial committees on the basis of the experiences in the practical work, and have lately decided to organize trade union committees in all cities (districts) and counties. We have decided to write these changes into the Constitution.

Such organizational structure will tend to strengthen the unified leadership over the trade union organizations in the given region; facilitate the popularization of experiences in work and, particularly, implement more speedily the Party policy as well as the decisions and directives of higher union bodies.

## CONCERNING THE CENTRAL AND LOCAL STRUCTURE OF THE TRADE UNION

The Draft Amendment to the Constitution does not contain many changes in the structure of central and local union organizations.

Proceeding from the experiences in the practical work, we made a few additions. The Draft envisages the national conference of the trade unions to be convened, when deemed necessary, in the intervals between the national congresses of the trade unions. The national conferences will be convened by the Central Committee of the Federation when the trade union organizations are confronted with the problem of national importance.

The important supplements to the Draft Constitution define more clearly the tasks of the Central Committee of the General Federation, Central Committees of the industrial trade unions and the provincial, city (district) and county committees.

Especially, the organizational structure and functions of local trade union bodies are more precisely defined in the Draft Constitution.

The chapter of "Local trade union organizations" is separately set in the Draft Constitution, wherein the functions of provincial, city (district) and county committees are defined in the direction of enhancing their role and extending their authority.

Such supplements and amendments are the appropriate measures under the present condition in which local industry has made big stride in recent years and the sys-



tem of local industry is being established thanks to the correct economic policy of the Party Central Committee and its wise leadership.

## **CONCERNING THE PRIMARY TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS**

The primary trade union organizations are the basic structure of the trade unions.

The organizational structure of the primary trade union organizations and their basic tasks are more explicitly prescribed in the Draft Amendment to the Constitution.

A primary trade union organization is formed in a factory, enterprise, establishment or a place of work with more than five trade union members. In the case of less than five members, they may join the nearest primary organization. In a primary trade union organization with more than 20 members, a committee shall be formed, in a primary organization with less than 20 trade union members, a chairman and several vice-chairmen shall be elected.

In large factories, enterprises and establishments, sectional trade union committees shall be formed, under the trade union committees, in workshops, branch mines, and branch work places while branch organizations may be formed according to shift or trades.

The branch organizations will exercise the same authority as the primary organizations.

Formation of branch organizations according to shift basis under the sectional committees of workshops will

provide possibility for strengthening the union life of the trade union members.

The strengthening of the primary organizations is an important factor for consolidating the whole trade unions. For all the trade union members without exception are registered at the primary organizations where they lead the union life.

For this reason, definition of the basic tasks of the primary organizations holds a very important place in the trade union Constitution.

The Draft Constitution defines more clearly the tasks of the primary organizations in view of the fact that during the period under review the role of the primary organizations has enhanced, their level of work elevated and realities demand something more of the primary organizations in their activities.

Under the guidance of the Party organizations, the primary trade union organizations must explain to and permeate among the working masses the policy, decisions and directives of the Party and the Government, and work untiringly to organize and mobilize them to accomplish the Party policy.

The primary trade union organizations should organize and carry on the education of the revolutionary tradition of the Party and the communist ideological training for the workers, technicians and office workers, and closely rally them around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and thereby strengthen the unity of the ranks of the working class.

This is the most important task of the primary trade union organizations in their activities.

The primary trade union organizations should function more actively. They should enlist broad masses of the working people in the work of socialist construction and the management of factories and enterprises, extensively organize socialist competition by heightening their political enthusiasm, and ensure the fulfilment or overfulfilment of the national economic plan by steadily raising labour productivity.

Particularly, primary trade union organizations should hold production conferences, one of the important forms of drawing the masses into the management of production, ensure the carrying out of collective agreements and unfold extensive movement for invention and rationalization among workers, technicians and office workers.

The primary organizations must constantly pay prudent attention to the correct use of wage scales, labour protection and improvement of living conditions of the membership.

The primary trade union organizations should admit non-trade union members into the trade union organizations, correctly organize and guide the trade union life of the members and positively develop democracy by strengthening criticism and self-criticism and ensure the strengthening of the trade union discipline based on the political consciousness of the members.

The primary organizations must exert tireless efforts to promote the standards of general knowledge and technique of the masses of the working people and correctly or-

ganize and mobilize workers, technicians and office workers to stand in the van of the cultural revolution.

The clear definition of the tasks of the primary trade union organizations will contribute to further strengthening the basic organization of the trade unions and further enhancing their role of the organizer-mobilizer of the working people.

Comrades,

Many constructive opinions were advanced in the course of the discussion of the Draft Amendment to the Constitution on an all-union scale.

The discussion not only tended to accelerate the completion of the Draft Constitution, but also provided an important opportunity for the trade union workers and the whole members to realize more deeply the nature of the trade union work and its importance, examine their work seriously and take concrete measures for improving their work.

Many suggestions made by the trade union organizations and members in the course of the discussion are reflected in the Draft Constitution. But we could not reflect all the suggestions.

Nevertheless, most of them were proved valuable for promoting the trade union work. Therefore, serious consideration will be directed to them in the future trade union activities, while some opinions assuming the character of query will be answered later in the course of explaining the content of the Constitution.

The Draft Constitution submitted to the present Congress for consideration was drawn up by taking into seri-

ous account the trait of the labour movement in Korea and the concrete reality of our country.

Concluding my report, I express my confidence that the revised Constitution to be approved at the present Congress will make contributions to raising the work of the trade Unions to the high level required by the Party, further improving the activities of the trade union bodies of all levels, and strengthening the life of the union members in trade union organizations.

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# CONSTITUTION OF TRADE UNIONS OF KOREA (ADOPTED BY THE THIRD CONGRESS OF THE G.F.T.U.K.)

## CHAPTER 1 GENERAL PROGRAMME

Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean working class, together with the rest of the people, has scored, through arduous struggle, a decisive victory for socialism in towns and countryside in the northern half of the country and has converted our country from a backward agrarian country into a socialist industrial-agricultural one with the foundation of self-supporting economy.

A leaping progress without precedent has been made in industry and agriculture, the material and cultural life of the working people has been improved rapidly and unemployment and poverty have become a thing of the past.

Under the socialist system established in the northern half, the Korean working class has been completely liberated from exploitation and oppression and become the master of the sovereignty and the owner of means of production out of the empty handed have-nots.

The working people in the northern half are now working not for exploiters but for the state and society of which they are the masters, for the happiness of their own.

In the northern half, the citizens are ensured the rights to work, to rest and to education by the Constitution.

Workers, technicians and office employees are ensured the same wages for the same work and eight-hour work day as well as benefits under the state social insurance and maintenance systems in the form of paid holidays, free medical treatment, and subsidies when they are incapacitated and have lost their dependents.

Women are under special protection in production and social life.

In the northern half, universal compulsory middle school education is in force. Tuition fees have been abolished in schools at all levels, and scholarships are granted to the sons and daughters of the working people who study at special schools and higher educational institutions.

Citizens are legally ensured the freedom of speech, press, assembly and association.

The socialist system in the northern half and all the successes scored under the system are the historic gains of the Korean working class.

The southern half of our country is under the occupation of the aggressive U.S. imperialist army.

The U.S. imperialists in collusion with the traitors of the Korean people are carrying on the colonial predatory policy in the southern half.

As a result, our country still remains divided into North and South and the working people in the southern half are suffering non-rights and exploitation, unemployment and starvation.

The basic task of the revolution in our country today is to complete socialist construction in the northern half, liberate the southern half from the aggressive forces of American imperialism and the reactionary rule of their associates, the landlords and comprador capitalists, and to materialize the peaceful unification of the fatherland on a democratic basis.

The Trade Unions of Korea are mass organization which unite the workers, technicians and office employees of our country on a voluntary basis.

The Trade Unions of Korea are the reliable defender of the Workers' Party of Korea and unfold all their activities under the Party leadership, as the transmission belts which maintain ties between the Party and the working class.

The Trade Unions of Korea strengthen the unity and solidarity of the working class and rally them around the Party and mobilize them to carry out the revolutionary tasks set forth by the Party.

The Trade Unions of Korea adhere to the Party principles and resolutely fight against sectarianism, parochialism, nepotism and all other remnants of bourgeois ideology.

The Trade Unions of Korea struggle for cementing the alliance of the working class and peasantry in socialist construction, consolidating, on this basis, the political and moral unity of the entire people and elevating the leading role of the working class in all fields of the state and social life.

The Trade Unions of Korea maintain collectivity in



guidance and use persuasion and education as their basic method of work.

The Trade Unions of Korea as "a school of administration, a school of management and a school of communism" (*Lenin*), with a view to facilitating socialist construction in the northern half, actively introduce workers, technicians and office employees into socialist management of production; organize socialist emulation; constantly increase labour productivity through the introduction of mechanization and automation into production, the maximum utilization of production equipment, the implementation of thorough economization and movement for new ideas and devices, invention and rationalization; reduce production costs systematically; improve the quality of products; and see to it that the state plans are fulfilled and overfulfilled both in quality and quantity.

The Trade Unions of Korea combine centralism with democracy and one-man management with the mass control from below in socialist management of production, and hold production conferences at factories and enterprises under the guidance of the Party for the purpose of drawing the broad working masses into the management of enterprises and mobilizing their enthusiasm and creative wisdom. They conclude collective agreements with administrative management organs with a view to jointly fulfilling the obligation to settle problems concerning production, labour or welfare.

The Trade Unions of Korea educate workers, technicians and office employees in the spirit of the brilliant revolution-

ary tradition of the Workers' Party of Korea; explain and propagate the policies of the Party; organize and carry out communist ideological education; organize mass cultural work and technical training in order to elevate their general cultural standard as well as their technology and skill; and promote the activities of art circles and physical culture and sports.

The Trade Unions of Korea, as the reliable champion of the people's power and the active helper of the state economic organs, struggle for further consolidating the socialist system and people's power in the northern half.

The Trade Unions of Korea participate in the drawing up of the national economic plans and of laws and decisions on matters of labour and welfare, educate workers, technicians and office employees to abide by labour regulations consciously and set an example in carrying out the state laws and decisions. They fight all the manifestations of bureaucratism such as distorting the state laws and decisions, causing damage to the socialist administration of enterprises or taking no interest in the welfare of the working people.

The Trade Unions of Korea ensure rational organization and use of labour, introduction of advanced work norms, correct use of wage scales on the socialist principle of distribution according to the quality and quantity of work done. For incessantly improving arrangements for labour protection and safety precautions, they mobilize the creativeness and enthusiasm of workers, technicians and office employees and help to implement the state measures and keep check on the implementation.

The Trade Unions of Korea administer the state social insurance, organize medical assistance for workers, technicians and office employees, guide the management of rest homes and sanatoria, make the life of the working people cultural and sanitary, broadly introduce women into production and public life and ameliorate their labour protection and living conditions and help workers, technicians and office employees in educating their children.

The Trade Unions of Korea wage struggle for putting an end to the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial plunder towards the southern half and of war by compelling the U.S. imperialist aggressive army to pull out of the southern half and for achieving the complete unification and independence of the country on a democratic basis by liquidating the anti-popular fascist rule.

The Trade Unions of Korea struggle for the solution of urgent matters on the welfare of workers, technicians and office employees of the southern half — for wage increase, immediate payment of wages in arrears eight-hour work and paid holidays, payment of the same wages for the same work, improvement of working conditions and full employment and against dismissal and unemployment. They fight for the abolition of various kinds of heavy taxes, reduction of taxation rate for the working people, price cut, prohibition of the overwork of juvenile and female workers, maternity leave on full pay, an end to wage discrimination against juvenile and women workers, and social insurance and security borne by the state and employers.

The Trade Unions of Korea fight for the attainment of full democratic freedom and rights in the social and political life in the southern half—freedom of speech, press, assembly and association and right to collective bargaining, right to strike and right to free organization and activity of Trade Unions. They also fight against persecution, arrest and imprisonment of the patriotic workers demanding the improvement of their economic and social position, and for their unconditional release.

The Trade Unions of Korea wage vigorous struggle to see to it that the broad strata of the working people in the southern half actively take part in state politics in order to gain their democratic rights, that they freely elect and send their representatives to the “National Assembly” and “government organs” and that the “National Assembly” and “government” function in conformity with the will of the broad working people.

The Trade Unions of Korea struggle for the abolition of colonial enslavement education system in the southern half and democratization of education and for the implementation of universal compulsory education and free education system.

In an endeavour to see the unity of all democratic forces in the southern half, the Trade Unions of Korea fight for the formation of a united front with patriotic youth and students, teachers and wide strata of democratic personages, on the basis of worker-peasant alliance.

The Trade Unions of Korea fight against the plunder and fraudulent acts of foreign monopolists and com-

prador capitalists in the southern half. They fight for the conclusion of the collective contract with enterprisers to improve the working and living conditions of the workers, technicians and office employees in the southern half, for the participation of the toiling masses in enterprise management so as to develop the national economy and for the welfare of the people; and for the control and supervision of the management of enterprises by the masses.

The Trade Unions of Korea fight against the traitors and racketeers who under the pretext of "defending the interests of the workers" in the southern half, virtually sell their interests off to capitalists, and disorganize the ranks of the working class. They struggle for materializing travel between the workers in the North and South, for attaining mutual contact and unity with labour organizations in the southern half irrespective of their form of organization or political affiliation.

The Trade Unions of Korea exert their efforts to fortify the unity and solidarity of the socialist camp headed by Soviet Union, expand ties and contacts with working class and trade union organizations in all countries of the world and unite world trade union movement.

The Trade Unions of Korea struggle for defending the foreign policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and for maintaining world peace and support the struggles waged by nations for their full independence and liberty.

## CHAPTER II

### TRADE UNION MEMBERS, THEIR RIGHTS AND DUTIES

1. Membership in the trade unions of Korea shall be open to all workers, technicians and office employees whose wages constitute their means of life, and who accept the Constitution of the Trade Unions.

2. The trade union member is duty bound:

a. to support and defend the lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and show an example in carrying out the tasks set forth by the Party at each stage;

b. to struggle to actualize the peaceful unification of the fatherland, consolidate and develop socialist system in the northern half of the country;

c. to abide by the state laws and ordinances as well as labour discipline and the regulations on labour protection and safety precautions, and protect and multiply socialist property;

d. to make efforts to arm himself with the theory of Marxism-Leninism and communist ideology and elevate his ideological, political, cultural and technical level;

e. to fight for the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the ranks of the working class;

f. to make efforts to take an active part in socialist emulation with a view to fulfilling state plans, acquire advanced experience and work methods and incessantly enhance labour productivity;

g. to observe union discipline consciously and implement union decisions and directives.

3. The trade union member has the right:

a. to elect and be elected to leading union organs of all levels;

b. to raise before trade union organs of all levels questions, or to put forth suggestions, pertaining to the improvement of union activities;

c. to criticize at trade union meetings and in the press the activities of trade unions or economic organs of all levels or their functionaries, when there are due reason and ground, and to lodge enquiries, suggestions or complaints with all leading trade union bodies;

d. to demand his presence in person in all cases when trade union organs pass opinion on his work or conduct;

e. to appeal to leading union organs of all levels to protect him when the management of factories, enterprises and other organs infringe on his material interests and democratic rights stipulated by the state policies and laws;

f. to receive benefits out of the state social insurance funds in a larger amount than non-members.

4. Admission to trade union membership is accepted when considered and approved by general membership meetings of the primary or branch union organizations with the participation of the applicant in person.

5. Those union members who discontinue their trade union life temporarily for some unavoidable reasons retain their record of trade union membership if they resume work later on.

6. When the member of a union organization removes to another, he shall be entered on the membership roll of the latter.

7. To a union member who does not abide by the Union Constitution or violate discipline, penalties may be applied in the form of reprimand, warning and, as the extreme measure, expelled from the union according to the gravity of the mistake. The decision to expel a member comes into force after being finally endorsed by the city and county (or district) committees under the General Federation of the Trade Unions.

8. When a penalized union member repents of and rectifies his mistakes, he shall be exonerated from his penalty.

### *CHAPTER III*

#### **ORGANIZATIONAL PRINCIPLE OF THE TRADE UNIONS**

9. The trade unions are built up on the principles of democratic centralism, which means that:

a. the leading bodies of the trade unions from the bottom up shall be elected at the general membership meetings, conferences and congresses;

b. the leading union organs of all levels so elected shall make reports on their work at regular intervals before the union organizations which have elected them;

c. a union member is subordinate to the union organization, the minority to the majority, a lower union body to a higher union body and all union organizations absolutely to the Central Committee of the General Federation;

d. lower union organs are duty bound to carry out decisions of higher union organs; higher union bodies



systematically guide and inspect the work of lower union bodies;

10. The trade unions of Korea shall be organized on industrial lines and on a local area basis. All members in the same factory, enterprise or institution shall be organized into a single union organization, and the union organizations in the same branch of the national economy into a single industrial trade union. An organization in charge of a region shall be a superior union organization to union organizations in charge of part of the same region.

11. All union meetings shall be considered competent if attended by not less than two thirds of the union members and the decisions shall be adopted by a majority vote of the attendants.

12. The leading union bodies at all levels, and also delegates to trade union conferences and congresses, are elected by secret vote. The leading union bodies at all levels shall be elected in accordance with the election rules laid down by the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Trade Unions.

13. Primary union organizations shall be organized by the approval of city and county (or district) committees of the General Federation of Trade Unions. Union bodies shall be set up by the decision of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

14. Any labour organizations in the southern half which support the Constitution of the General Federation of Trade Unions may be affiliated with the General Federation of Trade Unions on a voluntary basis irrespective of their form of organization or affiliation.

## *CHAPTER IV*

### **THE CENTRAL BODY OF THE TRADE UNIONS**

15. The supreme body of the General Federation of Trade Unions is the National Congress.

The National Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions shall be convened once every four years by the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

The date of convocation of the Congress and its agenda shall be announced two months prior to its convocation.

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions shall fix the ratio of delegates to the National Congress.

16. The work of the National Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions shall be:

a. to hear, discuss and approve reports on the work of the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission of the General Federation of Trade Unions;

b. to adopt or amend the Constitution of the Trade Unions;

c. to elect the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

17. In case vacancies occur among members of the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission of the

General Federation of Trade Unions; they shall be filled by their alternate members.

Alternate members of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions shall have voice but no vote at plenary meeting of the Central Committee.

18. The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions shall execute the decisions of the National Congress and direct all the activities of the Federation in the intervals between National Congresses.

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions shall convene the plenary meeting more than once every four months.

19 The basic tasks of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions shall be:

a. to define general or concrete tasks at every stage and immediate tasks in specific fields of the union organizations in order to carry through the Party line and policy;

b. to take measures for arming the working people with the revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea and strengthening their education in Party policy and communist ideology, and struggle for preserving the unity of the entire working class;

c. to take measures for a mass development of physical culture, culture and art among the working people and endeavour to realize them;

d. to participate in the state administration and production management and in the drawing up of the country's national economic plans and of laws, decrees and decisions on matters concerning labour and welfare;

e. to organize and direct socialist emulations and to struggle for the implementation of state policies, laws and decrees;

f. to ensure rational organization and utilization of labour, introduction of advanced work norms and accurate use of wage scales;

g. to direct the work of labour protection and administer the work of state social insurance;

h. to approve the union budget;

i. to take measures for training union cadres;

j. to issue union organ, information bulletins and other publications;

k. to represent the Korean Trade Unions in world trade union movement.

20. The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions shall form a Presidium to direct the work in the intervals between plenary sessions and set up an Organizing Committee to carry out regular activities such as organizing and inspecting the implementation of its decisions and selecting and allocating cadres. The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions shall be elected by the plenary meeting of the Central Committee.

21. The Central Auditing Commission of the General Federation of Trade Unions shall audit the finance of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

22. The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions may convene, when necessary, the National

Conference in the intervals between the National Congresses.

The National Conference may discuss and pass decisions on urgent problems facing the trade unions, recall members or alternate members of the Central Committee, who failed to fulfil their duties, and replace or elect them anew.

Decisions of the National Conference, except those on the by-election and election of the members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, shall be incumbent on all union organizations, upon endorsement by the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

23. The supreme body of an industrial union is its congress. The congress of an industrial union shall be convened by the central committee of the industrial union once every four years.

The central committee of the industrial union shall announce the date and agenda of its congress one month prior to its convocation.

The central committee of the industrial union shall fix the ratio of delegates to its congress.

24. The tasks of the congress of industrial trade union shall be:

a. to hear, discuss and approve reports on the work of central committee of the industrial union;

b. to elect its central committee.

25. The central committee of the industrial trade union shall convene its plenary meetings more than once every six months.

Any vacancy which occurs among members of the central committee of the industrial union shall be filled by alternate members of the committee through by-elections.

The plenary meeting may fill the vacancy with those functionaries who are not alternate members, if necessary.

But their number shall not exceed one fifth of that of the members.

The alternate members of the central committee of the industrial union attend its plenary meeting with voice only.

26. In the intervals between the congresses of an industrial union, its central committee shall direct all the work of the union.

The central committee of the industrial union shall take measures and exert efforts for the implementation of the policies and line of the Party set forth before the union, participate in the management of production and in the drawing up of national economic plans; organize and direct socialist emulation, ensure rational organization and use of labour, introduction of advanced work norms and correct use of wage scales; register collective agreements between its subordinate trade unions and the management of factories and enterprises; direct and keep check on their fulfilment; work out measures for labour-protection arrangements and safety precautions and for the material and cultural well-being of the working people and ensure their correct fulfilment.

27. The central committee of the industrial union shall form a standing committee including a chairman and vice-chairmen to direct the routine work in the interval between its plenary meetings.

## CHAPTER V

### LOCAL TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS

28. The supreme body of each provincial trade union organization is its conference. The conference shall be convened by the provincial committee under the General Federation of Trade Unions once every two years.

The provincial committee under the General Federation of Trade Unions shall announce the date and agenda of its conference one month prior to its convocation.

The provincial committee under the General Federation of Trade Unions shall fix the ratio of the delegates to its conference.

29. The tasks of the provincial conference under the General Federation of Trade Unions shall be:

a. to hear, discuss and approve reports on the work of the provincial committee and the provincial auditing commission under the General Federation of Trade Unions;

b. to elect the provincial committee and the provincial auditing commission under the General Federation of the Trade Unions; and

c. to elect the delegates to the National Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

30. The provincial committee under the General Federation of Trade Unions shall convene its plenary meetings more than once every three months.

Any vacancy which occurs among members of the provincial committee or among those of the provincial auditing commission under the General Federation of Trade Unions

shall be filled by the alternate members through by-elections.

The plenary meeting may fill the vacancy with functionaries who are not alternate members, if necessary.

But their number shall not exceed one fifth of that of the members.

31. The provincial committee under the General Federation of Trade Unions shall give systematic guidance to the union organizations in the province; carry out decisions and instructions of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions for the implementation of the policies of the Party; ensure correct implementation by the union organizations in the province of decisions of the central committee of the industrial trade union; organize and direct socialist emulation; educate the working people in the revolutionary tradition of the Party, the Party policies and communist ideology and organize and guide physical and cultural work and art activities; popularize advanced experiences and work methods of innovators; ensure rational organization and use of labour, introduction of advanced work norms and accurate use of wage scales; direct arrangements for labour protection and social insurance and strive to improve the material and cultural life of the working people; select and allocate the cadres of the union and organize political and professional studies for the enhancement of their leading role; exalt inner union democracy; make regular report on its work to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions and administer the finance of the provincial committee.

32. The provincial committee under the General Federation



of Trade Unions shall form an executive committee including a chairman and vice-chairmen to direct the routine work in the intervals between its plenary meetings.

33. The provincial auditing commission under the General Federation of Trade Unions shall audit the finance of the provincial committee.

34. The supreme bodies of the city (or district) and county trade union organizations are the city (or district) and county conferences.

The city (or district) and county conferences shall be convened by the city (or district) and county committees under the General Federation of Trade Unions once every two years.

The city (or district) and county conference shall hear, discuss and approve reports on the work of the city (or district) and county committees, and elect the city (or district) and county committees and the delegates to the provincial conferences.

35. The city (or district) and county committees under the General Federation of Trade Unions shall convene, if necessary, their respective plenary meetings, form primary union organizations, give systematic guidance and assistance to their subordinate primary organizations for the correct implementation of decisions and instructions of the higher union organizations.

36. The city (or district) and county committees under the General Federation of Trade Unions shall form their respective executive committees including a chairman and vice-chairmen to direct the routine work in the intervals between their plenary meetings.

## CHAPTER VI

### PRIMARY TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS

37. The primary trade union organization is the basic structure of the trade unions.

The primary trade union organization is set up in a factory, enterprise or establishment (transport depot, construction site, machine-hire station, agro-stock farm, state organ, trade organization, educational, cultural and public health institutions) with five or more members.

When there are less than five members, they may join the nearest primary union organization.

38. The supreme body of a primary union organization is the general membership meeting or representative meeting.

The general membership meeting shall be held more than once a month.

39. In a factory, enterprise or establishment with upwards of 20 members, an executive committee of the primary union organization shall be elected, and when there are less than 20 members, a chairman and a few vice-chairmen shall be elected.

40. In a large-scale factory, enterprise or establishment, the factory, enterprise or establishment trade union committee may be formed respectively, upon the endorsement by the provincial committee under the General Federation of Trade Unions and executive committees may be formed to direct the routine work in the intervals between the committee meetings.

The factory, enterprise or establishment trade union

committees may set up workshop committees and branch organizations under the workshop committees in accordance with trades or shifts.

The branch organizations have the same authority as the primary organizations.

41. The primary organization and branch organization in a factory, enterprise or establishment may form trade union groups according to trades or shifts.

The trade union groups organize and carry out the routine work of the trade union among their members.

42. The leading bodies of the primary union organizations in a factory, enterprise or establishment shall be elected at the general membership meetings or representative meetings for a term of one year.

43. The basic tasks of the primary union organizations shall be:

a. to explain and permeate the policies of the Party and the government among the workers, technicians and office employees, and organize and mobilize them to carry them out;

b. to educate the workers, technicians and office employees in the revolutionary tradition of the Party and communist ideology, rally them firmly around the Party, and strive to preserve the unity of the ranks of the working class;

c. to organize and develop socialist emulation drive; to organize and mobilize the workers, technicians and office employees to fulfil and overfulfil their assignments of national economic plan by strengthening labour discipline,

steadily increasing labour productivity, mobilizing and using all reserves, reducing production costs and raising the quality of products;

d. to hold regularly production conferences, one of the important means of drawing workers, technicians and office employees in the management of enterprise under the guidance of the Party, ensure fulfilment of collective agreements and shop-accounting system;

e. to raise steadily the standard of technique and skill of the workers, to disseminate and generalize the advanced technique and methods of work and develop the mass movement for new ideas, devices, inventions and rationalization;

f. to ensure rational organization and use of labour, introduction of advanced work norms, keep check on the correctness of wage payment and strive for accurate execution;

g. to acquaint the workers with the regulations on inner discipline, standard operation, labour protection and safety precautions, and make them abide by the regulations; to steadily improve arrangements for labour protection and safety precautions; to enhance production culture and carry out social insurance services;

h. to develop mass activities for the correct materialization of the measures taken by the Party and the Government for the improvement of the material and cultural life of workers, technicians and office employees, and organize social supervision of their fulfilment:

i. to give guidance to the work of cultural establishments, conduct communist moral education among workers,

technicians, office employees and their family members; to raise scientific, cultural and educational levels of the working people and develop art, physical culture and sports activities among them;

j. to improve the working and living conditions of women workers and give active assistance to the education of children of workers, technicians and office employees;

k. to admit workers, technicians and office employees in the union, give constant guidance to them in their organizational and political life and exalt inner union democracy and educate them in the spirit of criticism and self-criticism;

l. to receive membership dues, correctly expend funds for cultural activities and settle accounts regularly.

44. The factory, enterprise or establishment trade union committees may form their respective auditing commissions at their general membership meetings or representative meetings.

The auditing commission shall audit the finance of factory, enterprise or establishment trade union committees.

## *CHAPTER VII*

### **MEMBERSHIP DUES**

45. A trade union member shall pay monthly dues accounting for one per cent of his monthly earnings.

46. The admission fee is 5 jun.

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## LETTER TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA

We, who gathered at the Third Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, summed up the historical victory won by our heroic working class under the leadership of the Party in socialist construction and in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country as well as the successes and experiences attained in the activities of the ranks of the trade unions, and discussed new, immediate, militant tasks set before us.

Under the wise guidance of our Party, the Korean working class has traversed a brilliant course replete with victories and glory.

The trade unions, which were founded by the Party and have grown and been strengthened under its guidance, have become revolutionary ranks today embracing 1,400,000 odd members and our working class has been rallied firmer than ever before around the Central Committee of our Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The trade unions, as the link between the Party and the working class and the reliable supporter of the people's power, have always been faithful to their mission.

During the past period, our working class never

cringed before fire or water when they were called by the Party and upheld the honour of the leading class, not yielding to any trial and obstacle but overcoming them in the van of the entire people.

Upholding the basic line of the economic policy of our Party of preferentially developing heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture in the postwar days, we waged a struggle for the maximum increased production and economization for carrying through the Party policy and made enormous successes by continuing the grand onward march of Chullima (winged horse).

We were able to create numerous miracles which were beyond imagination in the past, by overcoming conservatism and mystery, incessantly tapping new reserves and making what was lacking by ourselves, following the teachings of the Party: "Boldly think and boldly practise."

The First Five-Year Plan, the first of its kind in the history of the Korean people, has been fulfilled two and a half years ahead of schedule.

The features of our fatherland, once backward and impoverished, have been radically changed and our people's living has been markedly improved.

The Central Committee of our Party highly evaluated the successes made by the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and highly praised the heroic exploits made by the working class.

There is no greater honour for us than this evaluation and praise given by the Party.

We have surmounted all the obstacles and trials under the guidance of the Party and always won victory under the guidance of the Party.

The Korean working class as well as the entire people have entrusted their destiny to the Party and found their brilliant future in the line and policies of the Party.

We who gathered at this Congress today extend, in the name of the entire working class of Korea, the highest glory and gratitude to the Central Committee of our Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, respected leader, who always led us to victory and reared and steeled us into the honourable socialist constructors.

Today our country is in a turning period of going over from one hill to a new, higher hill in the socialist construction.

The Party set before us the task of converting our country into a developed, socialist industrial state and decisively improving the material and cultural life of our people in the near future by carrying out technical revolution and cultural revolution and speedily developing the productive forces.

The Party instructed us to continuously study, continuously advance and continuously innovate so as to win new victory in socialist construction and raise the economy of our country to the level of advanced countries.

We will not only learn from our own successes and experiences but also open-mindedly from the rich experiences of the Soviet Union and other countries, and will continuously forge ahead, not resting on our laurels, for



keeping up the upsurge in the socialist construction and further developing it.

With the high self-consciousness of being the master of the state, we will take an active part in the administration of the state economy and further expand and intensify the "Chullima" work-team movement, a high form of socialist emulation drive, and constantly expand its ranks.

By further stepping up the struggle for increased production and economization in all spheres of the national economy, we will ensure the steady growth of labour productivity, expansion of the variety of goods, enhancement of their quality and the systematic reduction of the production cost.

The Party indicated that the cardinal task set before the trade unions at the present juncture is to energetically wage communist education among the working people.

We will energetically wage an ideological struggle and further intensify communist education among us in order to liquidate egoism and individualism and all other survivals of the outlived bourgeois ideology among us and rear and temper ourselves into the revolutionary working class which loves labour, devotedly work for the state and society and are boundlessly loyal to the Party and revolution.

We will inherit and further develop with credit the brilliant revolutionary tradition of our Party, which was formed in the course of the trying and arduous struggle of the communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung waged against the Japanese imperialists, and constantly strive to become revolutionary fighters who love the fatherland and

the people like they did, never yield before obstacles and are boundlessly loyal to the Party and revolution.

The overall acceleration of technical and cultural revolution is the most urgent, central task in the socialist construction at the present stage.

For fortifying the technical equipment of production installations, we will continuously expand the "machine-tool multiplying" movement, actively mechanize and automate production processes and carry out the training of technical personnel as a mass movement.

The tasks of technical revolution demand the working people to rapidly raise their level of general knowledge.

We should further stubbornly push ahead with the mass movement for enabling everyone to acquire knowledge above primary school or junior middle school level and possess more than one technique.

The Party and Government have been directing consistent solicitude toward the improvement of working and living conditions of the working people.

Under the solicitude of the Party and the state, we should further fully equip the enterprises with labour protection and labour safety devices, enhance production culture and maintain work places, houses and public establishments in a cultured and sanitary way.

In carrying out technical revolution and cultural revolution, too, as in all other revolutionary struggles, our working class will play the vanguard role, worthy of the leading class of the socialist society.

It is the foremost revolutionary task of the Korean

working class and the entire people of Korea to peacefully unify the fatherland.

We will further actively endeavour to cement the unity and solidarity of the working class of North and South Korea, upholding the teachings of the Party, and ever more staunchly strive for compelling the U.S. army to withdraw from South Korea and peacefully unifying the country.

We will also exert consistent efforts for continuously expanding and strengthening the ties with the working class of the Soviet Union and other countries on the principle of proletarian internationalism and for consolidating world peace, and the unity and solidarity of the working classes of various countries.

The task entrusted to the working class today is an honourable, yet weighty one.

For the successful fulfilment of this task, it is necessary to enhance higher the role of the trade union—mass organization of the working class and a school of communism.

We will further strengthen the leading organs of all levels of the trade unions and firmly establish the work system based on the ideological system of the Party and steel-like organizational discipline within the unions.

We will further fortify the unity and solidarity of the working class and strengthen the trade unions into steel-like revolutionary ranks defending the Party at any time under any circumstances and resolutely fighting for carrying through the Party policy.

We will invariably strive to consolidate at all times the worker-peasant alliance and, on this basis, to

strengthen the political and moral unity of the entire people.

We will overfulfil the First Five-Year Plan and continuously dash forward like Chullima toward a new hill in socialist construction, by giving full play to the creative activeness and talents of the working masses and focussing the entire forces on the fulfilment of the immediate tasks in socialist upbuilding.

Our working class, which is the leading class of the Korean people and which always won the honour of the shock brigade in all fields of socialist construction, is burning with the revolutionary zeal for fulfilling with honour any task given by the Party.

We know that there will be obstacles and bottlenecks in our way.

However, no obstacle can bar the onward march of the Korean working class which has been tempered into steel-like ranks under the guidance of the Party.

Once our working class unites in a body and pools its zeal and wisdom, there will be nothing to be feared and nothing that cannot be accomplished.

Our working class firmly pledges that it will always be faithful to the call of the Party and repay the solicitude of the Party and live up to its expectation by fulfilling its task as the riders of Chullima and the honourable leading class of Korea, rallied firmer than ever before around the Central Committee of our Party led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

**Third Congress of the  
General Federation of  
Trade Unions of Korea**

*November 5, 1959*

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## APPEAL TO THE WORKERS IN SOUTH KOREA

Dear comrades, entire workers in South Korea,

The historic Third Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea has been held from November 2 in Pyongyang, the democratic capital.

At the Congress, we summed up the great achievements attained by our working class in socialist upbuilding, and discussed important tasks confronting our working class and trade union organizations in the struggle for socialist upbuilding and for further acceleration of the peaceful unification of our fatherland.

The Congress was deeply concerned about the present situation of South Korea and the plight of the South Korean people who are exposed to untold sufferings under the occupation of the U.S. aggressors. We bitterly regret that you could not participate in the significant Congress together with us.

We are of the same nation who inherited the same ancestor's blood and comrades-in-arms who had shared life and death and joys and sorrows in the national liberation struggle waged for a long period of time against foreign imperialist invasion. We had been subjected to an unprecedented, merciless oppression and exploitation.

That is why we fought heroically in the vanguard ranks of revolution, without surrendering ourselves to the bayonet and gallows of the enemy.

We are a monolithic kindred detachment united solidly because of the same class interest and fighting object. What has forcibly divided us, then? And what has brought us the tragical separation checking us even from exchanging letters for 14 years?

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressors, and the resultant division of territory placed North and South Korea on different paths and brought different fates to the North and South Korean working class.

In North Korea workers, peasants and entire working people who had been in poverty and maltreated in the past became the masters of the country; the working masses not only became the masters of power but also became the real masters of all the national wealth including factories, mines, land, railways, etc.

There is none of landowners and capitalists now in North Korea. All the causes of exploitation, poverty and suppression have been thoroughly eliminated.

The full rights to work, to rest and to learn are guaranteed. We are working happily in our workshops equipped with modern techniques and safety devices. The more we work, the better our living is and our country becomes wealthier and more powerful. In order to speedily extricate ourselves from backwardness, we have rushed forward against time, and in order to live as happy as any other people, we are dashing forward like a winged horse.

We have built new towns and cities on the ruins and

constructed, turning every minute to good account, new factories, enterprises, schools, hospitals and dwelling houses. We the master of the country have registered, by our creative labour, miraculous success by fulfilling the magnificent tasks of the First Five-Year Plan, the first of its kind in our country, two years and a half ahead of schedule.

Our industry is now turning out only in 20 days as much products as in one year of 1946, surpassing the prewar level more than 6 times. We have constructed with our own hands a big blast furnace with an annual capacity of 250,000 tons, coke ovens, and up-to-date power stations.

Has the long history of our country ever witnessed that we turned out with our hands such modern machines as electric locomotives, lorries, tractors and a big-size 8-metre turning lathe as well as up-to-date precision instruments including microscopes and radio-sets? Demonstrating our advanced technology, we are turning out everything needed for us on our own.

All the small and large shops in towns and the countryside of the northern part of the country are full of commodities of various kinds produced by ourselves.

The countryside also has gone through a radical change. Irrigation waterways are running through every field; for farming, machines are used, instead of hoes. Electrical lights are illumining even remote mountainous regions.

The universal compulsory middle school education system has been enforced already more than a year ago and the preparatory work for a new compulsory technical educa-

tion system is in full swing. Sons and daughters of workers and peasants are studying in schools at all levels including the university free of charge.

Our dreams in the past have been translated into reality today. Thus, the northern part of the Republic has become a happy paradise of people. Precisely this is why our compatriots in Japan who are leading a bitter life under maltreatment in the foreign land are today longing to return into the warm bosom of their fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as early as possible, looking forward to a happy life.

What is the reason for these great achievements? It is because really popular social system, the century-old desire of our people, has been established in the northern part of our country and under this system our working class and the entire working people who had been oppressed for a long period of time are capable of displaying their inexhaustible, great creative power.

The people are respecting and helping each other and working in a harmonious atmosphere.

In the northern part, labour has become the highest honour. No wonder that we entire working people are devoting all our energy, wisdom and talents to our work in the northern part where working means workers' happiness and life itself has become their delight!

All the more brilliant is the future of our people who are marching forward guided by the Workers' Party. In the near future, we will transform our country into a developed socialist industrial country, which will join the ranks of the world advanced countries. Our working will become easier



and more delightful, and our livelihood will be further enriched.

Dear comrades, workers in the southern part,

To our bitter regret, we cannot enjoy our happy life with you. What have you got after liberation in South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists? It was nothing but the further merciless oppression, exploitation and non-right. You, our kindreds and comrades-in-arms, are writhing at this very moment, too, under the inhumane exploitation and mistreatment. You are groaning from starvation and poverty that can be tolerated no longer.

Today, in South Korea the number of enterprises suspending their operation is increasing with every passing day, flooding the street with millions of the unemployed. Hundreds of thousands of vagrant orphans are begging from door to door, forsaken from the society. The South Korean peasants are quitting dear home villages of theirs in search of a means of living, having run short of provisions.

Although severe winter is at hand, the typhoon and flood sufferers numbering over one million are thrown out to the streets without any food and shelter.

It is none other than our own brothers and sisters who are at the cross-roads of life and death.

How can we tolerate this?

In North Korea new factories and mills are rising like mushrooms after rain and workers' living is being improved with each passing day.

Why is it that in South Korea factories and mills are

closed and the number of employed workers is decreasing steadily day after day?

Why should they be driven hard with 12-18 hours of work a day and not paid in time even their starvation wages and go hungry?

Women workers in North Korea are paid equal wages with men for equal labour and are granted a 77 days of maternity leave on full pay.

Why should women workers in South Korea be paid lower wages than men for equal work, go to workshops even during the last month of pregnancy for fear of being given the sack and be subjected to insult, contempt and maltreatment?

We and our families are benefitted by free medical treatment.

Why should you be thrown away like old shoes after falling exhausted by hard labour and be dying away being unable to take even a dose of medicine?

Who is imposing upon you such extreme sufferings?

The source of all the misfortunes and sufferings you are undergoing lies in the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the country-selling policy of the Syngman Rhee gang.

It is because you—workers and peasants—have been unable to become the master of the country.

Is there any one in South Korea who is defending your rights and interests? None.

The U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee gang are solely engrossed in ruthlessly bleeding you white.

The heinous military and colonial policy of the U.S. aggressors is plunging the South Korean economy into an irrevocable catastrophe.

Running amuck with continuous armaments expansion, the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee gang are placing ever heavier burden of military expenses upon the people.

Not satisfied even with this, they are going to sell our compatriots as life-time slaves to far-away foreign countries

The American imperialists are killing the innocent inhabitants, violate women and attack your houses to plunder properties at random.

Such are the consequences of the U.S. imperialists' occupation and their colonial policy. And what is the way out of this national misfortune?

The only way out is to compel the U.S. army immediately to withdraw and thereby attain the peaceful unification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique, however, have rejected all the fully reasonable proposals put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic for the peaceful unification of the fatherland and have been plotting to perpetuate the division. They even reject our lofty compatriotic proposals for sending a huge amount of relief goods to the unemployed, vagrant orphans and disaster-stricken people in South Korea and take them over to ensure them a stabilized life, good jobs and free education.

We have laid the solid foundation for building a unified independent state.

We have enough material forces to save our compatriots in South Korea.

We are ready to send electricity, coal, iron, cement and various up-to-date machines to develop the industry of South Korea.

We can send chemical fertilizer, building materials, machines and equipment for irrigation works as well as many technicians to rehabilitate the devastated rural economy of South Korea.

At the thought of you who are at the cross-road of life and death, we cannot contain our burning desire to run to you at once with rice, textile goods and building materials.

Dear brothers and sisters in the South,

In the name of the entire working people of the northern part who anxiously desire to live with you happily in the united country, the Third Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea makes the following appeal to you:

All of you, come out to the fore, in our sacred national salvation struggle for attaining the peaceful unification of the fatherland by compelling the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw, displaying the indomitable militant and revolutionary spirit of the Korean working class.

Our hearts beat with the unyielding revolutionary spirit of many patriotic martyrs who valiantly fought Japanese imperialism and of the Korean Communists led by Marshal Kim Il Sung who unfolded the anti-Japanese

armed struggle for over 15 years in the thick forest of Mt. Paikdo.

How could we be indifferent to the intolerable situation in which our soil is trodden underfoot by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and our nation oppressed and maltreated by them?

There can be no ground for the U.S. imperialist aggressors to continue to stay in South Korea.

Fight more stubbornly in demand of the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army!

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has again set forth a new reasonable proposal in an endeavour to speedily settle the question of the peaceful unification of the fatherland which is placed in a difficult situation.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has proposed to achieve the peaceful unification of the fatherland by having the U.S. army withdraw from South Korea and by means of holding free general elections throughout North and South Korea according to the will of the Korean peoples themselves without any foreign interference.

Positively support the letter addressed by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the House of Representatives of the "Republic of Korea" and the South Korean people, and come out bravely to the struggle for the embodiment of what the letter contains!

Form a united national front to oppose America and save the country, upholding the appeal of the Supreme

People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

The U.S. imperialists have brought weapons for mass annihilation into South Korea and the Syngman Rheeites are clamouring "march north."

Smite and frustrate every sinister move of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique to provoke a new war!

Struggle in demand of a large-scale reduction of the "ROK army," the bunch of mercenaries of the U.S. imperialism!

Don't join the disgraceful "ROK army!"

You are starving. You should eat and live first of all. Fight for full employment and minimum cost of living!

Come out more vigorously in opposition to unemployment and dismissal and in demand of wage increase and immediate payment of wages in arrears!

Smite the criminal "emigration" machination!

Oppose double or treble harsh exploitation and heavy burden of military expenses!

Demand 8-hour workday and improvement of working conditions!

Fight in demand of social insurance at the expense of the state and employers and paid holidays!

Oppose the barbarous exploitation and discrimination of female and juvenile workers!

For education of children, oppose schools being used for profiteering!

Demand the enforcement of free universal compulsory education system as in North Korea!

For realization of such legitimate demands of yours, democratization of the social and political life must be first realized.

Fight for winning democratic rights!

Oppose the persecution, arrest and imprisonment of patriotic people and fight for their unconditional release!

The Syngman Rhee puppet regime is an aggressive instrument of the U.S. imperialists and a group of landlords and comprador capitalists.

Such a regime can never represent your interests. Workers and peasants must be represented in large numbers in the "National Assembly" and government organs.

Put up a struggle to convert the South Korean government bodies into democratic organs which represent the interests of the working masses!

Fight to establish a genuinely equal, democratic election system!

Demand the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration and strike; demand the nullification of all the wicked laws including the "new state security law!" Fight for the freedom of organization and activities of the trade unions and for the right to collective contracts!

Come out against the plunder and fraudulent acts of foreign monopolists and comprador capitalists!

Unity is a powerful weapon of the working class. Unity promises victory in the struggle, while split leads to a catastrophe. United rock-firm, the working class will know no unsurmountable difficulties.

You who are standing at the cross-road of life and death must unite more steadfastly than ever.

Lay bare true colours of the leaders of the "Daihan Confederation of Trade Unions" who betray the interests of the workers and sow discords within the ranks of the working class! Put up a fight against the leaders of the reactionary "trade unions" who advocate the cruel exploitation and oppression of the workers!

Uncover and exterminate the renegades, impostors, agents of U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique who have wormed their way into the ranks of the working class! Ensure the purity of the ranks of the working class! Fight to extend the scope of the solidarity and united action of the working class from enterprises and industries to the whole nation!

Strengthen the solid alliance with the peasantry!

Do everything to build up the solidarity with patriotic youths, students, teachers, intellectuals and all other patriotic people!

Fight to effect mutual contacts and visit to bring about a firm unity of the North and South Korean working class!

We have suggested time and again that workers' delegations, art circles, and sports teams be exchanged between North and South Korea and that you take rest together with us in the rest-homes in North Korea.

To all these true-hearted suggestions, however, the leadership of the "Daihan Confederation of Trade Unions" has so far kept silence. What is more, it has been remaining mute even to our proposal for establishing business-



like contacts for the purpose of delivering relief goods to the unemployed and calamity-stricken folks in South Korea.

Is this really an action motivated by the interests of you workers?

If only the South Korean trade union organizations and their leaders come out for the withdrawal of U.S. troops, peaceful unification of the fatherland and establishment of contacts between the North and South Korean working class, we will march forward hand in hand with them, without holding their affiliations and past records against them.

Dear comrades, workers of South Korea,

You have many a difficulty and hardship before you in your struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and peaceful unification of the fatherland. But your struggle is on no account an isolated one. The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved leader, stand on your side.

There is the mighty force of the people in the northern part who are rallied steel-like around the Party and the Government, to encourage you.

Standing on our side is the mighty socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union. Our struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland has the warm support and encouragement of the workers and peace-loving peoples the world over.

General situation is decisively in favour of us.

Unfold an unyielding struggle with a firm confidence in the final victory!

When the patriotic forces of North and South Korea unite solidly in their powerful anti-U.S., country-saving struggle, the U.S. imperialist aggressors will find no recourse left for them but to quit, and the barrier which separates us from one another will be finally broken.

Devote all the strength unsparingly to the nation-wide struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces and peaceful unification of the fatherland!

Long live the steel-like unity and solidarity of the working class of North and South Korea!

**The Third Congress of the  
General Federation of  
Trade Unions of Korea**

*November 5, 1959*

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## CONGRATULATORY SPEECH BY COMRADE SUGIRI, HEAD OF THE W.F.T.U. DELEGATION

Dear brothers and sisters, it is with a sense of pride and great pleasure that I extend to you in the name of the 95 million membership of the World Federation of Trade Unions our warmest fraternal greetings. Through you, I also convey these greetings to the valiant working people of the whole Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

More than 14 years have passed since liberation came to the Korean people on August 15, 1945 from the oppressive colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists—defeated and ousted by the glorious Soviet Army. The WFTU has closely followed the events in Korea since then. The WFTU is fully aware of the great tribulations and sacrifices that the heroic working people of Korea have undergone in defence of their freedom. You were confronted with the important task of developing rapidly your national economy for building a powerful socialist country. In this task you were faced with many difficulties and obstacles. For half a century your country had suffered from the colonial backwardness and one-sidedness in its economy under the Japanese imperialists. To this was added the suffering resulting from the unnatural division of the country into

north and south imposed by the U.S. imperialists after liberation.

But, you remained undaunted by these difficulties and obstacles. You soon put your country and your economy on the road of rapid progress for national reconstruction. Based on achievements made by the planned socialist development of the country, the living and cultural standards of the working people began rising. You thus set yourself firmly on the way for a fuller, happier and richer life.

It was to destroy this life of peaceful reconstruction that the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique launched an armed aggression on your Republic on June 25, 1950. Their aim was to re-impose colonial slavery on the Korean people. In this satanic war against the Korean people, the U.S. imperialists stopped at nothing. They destroyed factories, mines and enterprises. More than 8,700 factories and enterprises alone were destroyed. The devastation caused to living houses, farmland, schools, hospitals and other cultural and welfare establishments is beyond description. They indulged in mass massacres of innocent and peaceful working people. They made no scruples even to use chemical and germ weapons.

The whole world knows how heroically the Korean people defended their freedom, peace and happiness with their blood. They had the active sympathy, support and help of all the peace-loving people throughout the world in which the Chinese people made a great contribution. The WFTU severely condemned this war of aggression unleashed by the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syng-

man Rhee clique. The WFTU fully supported the just cause of the Korean people. The bloody imperialists were defeated and the brave Korean people came out victorious in this war.

However, these three years of war left the country severely damaged. But, glory to the great Korean working people! Facing the new tasks with the true working class courage and determination, they set themselves immediately to accomplish these tasks in a short space of time. The tasks of rapidly rehabilitating and developing the war-devastated economy, of stabilizing and improving the deteriorated material and cultural standards of the people were difficult and immense. It is inspiring to see how the Post-War Three-Year Plan was accomplished in only 2 years and 8 months. It was the result of the unbounded mass enthusiasm and initiative of the Korean working people. You have fulfilled your First Five-Year Plan far ahead of time.

In the short course of only 14 years after liberation, your industry has already grown more than 12 times. You have made signal advances in all branches of national economy. Japan is the most advanced capitalist country in Asia. But, you have already left it behind in per capita production of coal. You have also left behind Italy in per capita production of coal, pig iron and chemical fertilizers.

In the field of education and culture, you have banished illiteracy. You have made education universal and compulsory and education has been combined with productive labour.

The all-round development of the material and cultural well-being of the people has created a wave of mass enthusiasm for better and quicker results and achievements in their work. It has released their hitherto suppressed initiative in technical innovations and improvements in their productive labour. You are really racing ahead on a winged horse.

On the basis of these achievements, dear brothers and sisters, you have attained a decisive victory in the rehabilitation and socialist construction of your country. You have brought ever-rising living and cultural standards to your people. These achievements are a matter of joy and pride to the peace-loving working people everywhere throughout the world.

Compared to your shining achievements in the northern part of the Republic, the southern part is a land of darkness. In South Korea, the U.S. imperialists pursuing a naked colonial, plundering policy. They are ransacking its rich natural resources. They have foisted destruction on its industrial and agricultural rule. Under these conditions, the living of the people has drastically deteriorated. More than 6.6 million unemployed and semi-employed and more than 3 million foodless peasants are groaning on the verge of starvation. This is the result of 14 years' fascist rule of the Syngman Rhee clique under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea.

All democratic liberties and civil rights of the people there have been suppressed. All progressive organizations of the people have been dissolved. Hundreds and thousands of patriots and progressive persons have been imprisoned

and detained. Many hundreds and thousands of innocent people have been killed and butchered for voicing the least expression against these inhuman conditions and fascist police rule.

However, people from all social strata in South Korea, inspired by the achievements of socialist construction in the North, are continuing to resist this fascist rule. They are struggling to achieve freedom for themselves. They are struggling to realize the peaceful unification of the northern and southern parts. In spite of the heavy censorship imposed by the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique, the news of the struggles of the South Korean people reach the outside world. These struggles show that the patriotic will and spirit of the Korean working people is irrepressible. No force on earth can keep the Korean people from their ultimate victory in uniting their fatherland.

Dear brothers and sisters, the WFTU has always supported the just cause of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of their country. The WFTU also fully supports the Korean people's demand for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. On the 9th anniversary of June 25, the day of the struggle for withdrawal of U.S. army from South Korea the WFTU gave a call for the month of action to be observed by the workers throughout the world in support of the Korean working people's struggle. The WFTU, I assure you, will continue to always support the just cause of the Korean people.

Today the Korean people are racing ahead at a lightning speed on a winged horse towards the peaceful unification of the country and socialist construction. You have

made tremendous achievements in carrying out your First Five-Year Plan so much so that the total industrial output value of the plan has been reached already two and a half years ahead of the schedule. Korea is known as the Land of Morning Calm. The WFTU is fully confident that the spirit of the Korean people will ever remain fresh as the Morning Calm of their Land. The Korean people will launch still bigger and bigger plans in future for a richer, fuller and happier peaceful life. Every achievement that you make is a blow to colonialism and imperialism. Every advance that you make strengthens the forces of the people and the camp of world peace.

We know that the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique are adopting all means to obstruct the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. We know that they are still scheming to perpetuate the national division of Korea and to prepare for another war. They are thus threatening peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world. They have for this purpose turned South Korea into a huge military base armed with atomic weapons. But, we also know that today, the forces of peace and socialism are scoring a decisive victory over the forces of aggressive war and imperialism. The day is not far off, when the Korean people will realize their aim of peacefully uniting their country. The realization of this aim will be a great contribution to the stabilization and maintenance of world peace. The fulfilment of this goal will bring prosperity and happiness to the whole land of Korea from the North to the South.

We wish you, dear brothers and sisters, success in your aim.



We wish you sincerely and earnestly greater and greater successes in all your work.

Let me, dear brothers and sisters, thank you for this opportunity to meet you and greet you.

All success to your deliberations!

Long live the valiant Korean working people!

Long live the Third National Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea!

Long live the international working class unity!

Long live the world peace!