

***LET US MAKE A NEW ADVANCE IN AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH
HWANGHAE PROVINCE***

A Talk to the Party and Agricultural Officials in South Hwanghae Province
August 21, 1964

The great leader is highly interested in the development of agriculture in South Hwanghae Province. During last year and this year alone he has given agricultural field guidance in the province on three occasions.

The people of South Hwanghae Province, in response to the leader's field instructions, have accomplished much in recent years. They have reorganized farm land well, constructed many irrigation works, and tended crops assiduously. In particular, through the struggle to implement the leader's instructions on two-crop farming, they have gained valuable experience in this work and created models, which will enable them to introduce two-crop farming on a wide scale.

Having inspected nearly all the counties of the province, ranging from Jaeryong and Anak Counties to Ongjin, Kangryong, Chongdan and Yonan Counties, on this occasion, the leader was greatly satisfied and spoke highly of South Hwanghae Province, saying that the province was now adept at both Party work and agricultural endeavours.

The officials of South Hwanghae Province must take pride in their having given pleasure to the great leader on this occasion, and continue striving to improve their performance.

Above all else, you must manage agricultural production meticulously.

The fundamental task of South Hwanghae Province is to raise healthy crops and increase grain production. The officials of South Hwanghae Province must show their loyalty by increasing agricultural production.

South Hwanghae Province is the granary of our country; it occupies the supreme position in the grain production of our country.

Agriculture is the major industry of South Hwanghae Province. The province has very favourable natural and geographical conditions for the development of agriculture. The climate is mild and the land fertile. There are the famous Jaeryong Namuri Plain and Yonbaek Plain in this province. That is why the leader has given the province the honourable task of leading the other provinces by producing one million tons of grain annually. The province must concentrate all its efforts on attaining the level of one million tons of grain within one or two years and meet the leader's expectations without fail.

In order to ensure that South Hwanghae Province produces one million tons of grain annually, the senior officials must wholeheartedly follow the leader's field instructions on increasing the per-hectare yield of rice, enlarging the area under rice cultivation and widely introducing two-cropping on non-paddy fields, and must

organize the implementation of these instructions down to the last detail.

There should be no practice of formalism and expediency in the implementation of the leader's instructions. Many formalistic practices are now being revealed in the work of senior officials in the agricultural sector.

When he was here in South Hwanghae Province last year, the leader gave the province the task of launching a movement to increase the per-hectare yield of rice by 500 kilograms. Rice thrives in the paddy fields of South Hwanghae Province, but its per-hectare yield in this province is lower than the average yield of paddy fields in our country. If you increase the per-hectare yield by 500 kilograms, by launching a movement in accordance with the leader's instructions, the total increase in the province will be nearly 80,000 tons. In order to increase the per-hectare yield of rice by 500 kilograms, work must be organized exactly, so that the fields are carpeted with new soil, more manure is applied, good seeds are planted, the crop is fertilized and tended scientifically and with a proper knowledge of the technology involved. If you simplistically shout slogans about the per-hectare yield of rice needing to be increased by 500 kilograms, without organizing the practical work involved, the result will be zero. The senior officials of South Hwanghae Province are now complaining about a shortage of manpower, instead of pressing on with the campaign to increase the per-hectare yield of rice by 500 kilograms.

The practice of formalism and expediency is also in evidence in the implementation of the leader's instructions on the introduction of two-cropping in non-paddy fields.

The widespread introduction of two-cropping in non-paddy fields is very important for increasing grain production. If we are to have a rise in grain production in our country, which is limited in the area of cultivated farm land, we must increase the utilization of the land through the introduction of two-cropping. The leader has been greatly interested in two-cropping over recent years. Having organized two-crop non-paddy field farming on cooperative farms in South Hwanghae Province on an experimental basis in recent years, he has given detailed field guidance to them on many occasions.

Many difficulties may arise in the introduction of two-cropping because it requires more labour and efforts than single crop farming.

Unless you work eagerly with a correct understanding of the leader's intention to have two-cropping widely introduced, you may vacillate in the face of difficulties or reveal formalist practices in two-crop farming. Last year, when told to plant rice in non-paddy fields, a certain cooperative farm in Paechon County planted it reluctantly and then sowed maize between the rows of rice, because it had doubted the success of rice farming in non-paddy fields, that is, it doubted the validity of the Party's policy.

Doubting the validity of the leader's instructions and Party policy or formalism and expediency in the implementation of them must be combatted without compromise.

Senior officials must rid themselves of subjectivism and bureaucratism.

If those in charge of agriculture work carelessly and practise subjectivism and bureaucratism, they are inviting grave consequences in the development of agriculture in their province. Last year, ordering the increase in the area of paddy fields, the officials of South Hwanghae Province told the counties and cooperative farms to indiscriminately reclaim hectares of paddy fields, this was done without taking into account their geographical conditions and characteristics. As a consequence, many hectares of paddy fields were created in Ongjin and Kangryong Counties which, because of the shortage of manpower and insufficient sources of irrigation, were unable to cultivate even the existing paddy fields properly. The inhabitants of these counties were reclaiming paddy fields even in the spring of this year simply in order to secure the ordered area of paddy fields. The leader therefore advised them not to do so.

Certainly, the province will have to increase the area of paddy fields in order to produce one million tons of cereals annually. Rice is a high-yielding crop with the least risk of failure. But, if you transform highly productive non-paddy fields into paddy fields which are watered by rain or into terraced paddy fields, you will suffer from a shortage of irrigation and low yields. You must take into account the source of irrigation before creating paddy fields. Since irrigation is essential to rice farming, paddy fields without proper irrigation will not produce, no matter how many of them you create.

Irrigation construction also must not be undertaken without careful consideration. If you undertake it without accurate calculation, you will jeopardize your yield, and be unable to carry out irrigation construction properly.

Crops must be distributed on the principle of the right crop for the right soil, in accordance with the geographical characteristics of the fields. You must not tell the farmers to plant maize everywhere simply because maize is a highly productive crop. If you give bureaucratic orders to the farmers in Kangryong and Ongjin, where typhoons are frequent, for instance, to plant only maize, the crop may suffer damage from a typhoon. Potato or similar crops which are immune to a typhoon should be planted in such environments.

Senior officials must pay close attention to the provision of materials. You cannot achieve great success in agricultural production, no matter how high the cooperative farm members' work enthusiasm may be, unless their energy is supported by the provision of material and technical conditions. Two-cropping, for instance, means growing two crops on the same land during a year, so it needs much more manpower, farm machinery and fertilizer. If you increase the area of two-cropping, without finding solutions to these problems, you will be unable to grow crops properly, and the result will be worse than that of single cropping. If you, the senior officials, do not pay attention to the provision of material conditions and adopt positive measures, you will be unable to mechanize agriculture and extensively apply chemical aids in farming.

In order to provide the satisfactory material conditions for the development of agriculture, you must thoroughly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Officials must not lay back and do nothing in the hope that farm machinery and farming materials will be supplied by the state. Machines like tractors will be supplied by the state, but sowing, weeding and other small and mediumsize machines should be made by provincial efforts. Untapped local resources and opportunities must be mobilized to the maximum, so that cooperative farms solve the problems within their capacity and counties and provinces produce what they are able to. This is the way the province can carry out its agricultural production task successfully.

Next, the officials of South Hwanghae Province must pay special attention to increasing the incomes of the cooperative farmers and providing them with decent living conditions.

You must not neglect the living conditions of the cooperative farmers while being preoccupied with agricultural production, because this is an important issue. Indifference to the material and cultural lives of the farm members is the expression of the absence of a spirit to serve the people. Senior officials must always bear in mind the profound meaning of the leader's instructions, when he said that the work of providing the people with conditions for a comfortable life is an aspect of political work. Without raising the standard of living of farm members, it would be impossible to rouse them to enthusiasm for production, nor would it be possible to rally the masses of all strata successfully behind the Party and the Government. Particularly in view of the large newly-liberated area of the province, the complex composition of its inhabitants and the fact that it is located very near to the enemy, it is all the more important to raise the material and cultural standards of the farm members in the province. You must improve their standard of living while intensifying ideological education among them so that they live better than before. Only then will they realize that the socialist system is the truly good one, follow our Party wholeheartedly and turn their heads from the reactionary propaganda of the enemy.

The Fourth Party Congress set the task of increasing under the Seven-Year Plan the distribution share for each farm household in the lowland to at least four tons of cereal and 600 won in cash. For each farm household in the mountainous area the share is to rise to three tons of cereal and 1,000 won in cash. South Hwanghae Province still has a long way to go to reach this level. The standard of living of the farmers in South Hwanghae Province is now lower than in other provinces. The share of grain distributed to each farm family in this province is no greater, and its cash income is smaller, than in other provinces. The living conditions of the farmers in the province are no better than elsewhere. But of special importance is that the cash income is smaller.

Cooperative farm members' cash income is low mainly because they have not implemented the Party's policy on developing agriculture in a multi-sided way. Some officials say that it is difficult

to develop agriculture in a multi-sided way in South Hwanghae Province because the province is a lowland with a large area of paddy fields. This is a pretext. Last year in the Rungdong Cooperative Farm in Sinchon County a cash of 1,000 won was distributed to each farm household, and this year a distribution of 2,300 won per farm household is being planned, it was reported to me. This shows that, if officials use their heads and work fervently, they will be fully able to increase the cash income for the farmers in the lowland.

There are many low hills and idle land in all the counties of South Hwanghae Province. Fruit growing and silkworm raising can be developed to make effective use of them. If low hills and foothills are planted with persimmon, walnut, jujube and mulberry trees, a lot of extra income can be obtained without a high labour cost. In order to increase cash income, you must also make efforts, as the leader instructed, to produce tobacco, cotton and other industrial crops.

You must pay attention to modernizing rural communities, so that they are hygienic and contemporary. Certainly, many modern houses have been built and county towns and farm villages have become cleaner than before, but there are still many thatched houses and hygienic and cultural work is not yet satisfactory. Counties in South Hwanghae Province are a far cry from Changsong and Sakju Counties.

You must widely undertake the work of reconstructing or transforming old houses while building new modern houses. Farm houses to which electric and cable radio services are not yet available should quickly be provided with these services so that all the rural people enjoy a cultured life.

To proceed, you must implement the Party's mass line thoroughly. In South Hwanghae Province there are many families whose members have gone over to the south and many other people whose political records are chequered. Working efficiently with the people of complex backgrounds, so as to win them over and rally them solidly behind the Party, is very important not only in strengthening the revolutionary ranks, but also in successfully carrying out the economic tasks facing the province.

There should be no practice of shunning or discriminating against people with chequered records. People who have a meritorious work record, even if they have family members who have gone over to the south, should be elected, as the leader has instructed, to the people's assemblies at different levels, or appointed as officials of the League of Socialist Working Youth, of the Union of Agricultural Working People and of the Women's Union. And their children wishing to go to a school of higher education or to join the People's Army should be admitted to such a school or enlisted in the service. If they are trusted in this manner, and if their good work results are appreciated, they will trust and follow our Party and work with greater enthusiasm. All officials need to acquire a proper attitude towards war and must be on guard to meet the challenge if a war breaks out.

Yesterday the leader instructed that South Hwanghae Province should be well prepared to meet the challenge of war.

The situation is now very tense. The US imperialists concocted the Gulf of Bac Bo incident recently and have insolently invaded the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Thus the flames of war are now spreading to north Vietnam. The US imperialists are the most shameless thieves. Occupying south Korea, they are watching for a chance to invade our Republic. They can unleash war again in our country at any moment. We must always maintain a high degree of vigilance against their militaristic manoeuvres, and all sectors of society must be prepared to counter the enemy.

South Hwanghae Province is situated near the Military Demarcation Line the province may be the first to be struck. That is why South Hwanghae Province must be better prepared for a possible war than any other province.

For the agricultural sector to be prepared for such a contingency it is imperative to make complete preparations for the defence of rural communities and farms in the event of war. As matters now stand, South Hwanghae Province has not adopted full measures to ensure wartime agricultural production. Take draught cattle for example. Draught cattle are not enough draught cattle so that tractors may not run properly. But the care of draught cattle will be needed for ploughing and hauling here are not enough draught cattle so that cattle has been neglected and few young people know how to use them in the country areas.

Senior officials must learn a serious lesson from these oversights and From now onwards you must build up the reserves of lorry and tractor fuel and draught cattle all of which may be needed in the case of an emergency. Measures should also be taken to operate pumping stations even when power supply is cut off and dwellings need to be built at the foot of mountains as much as possible rather than on the plains. You villages built on a small scale roadsides and in the plains simply officials must not be lulled by the peaceful atmosphere. We must be prepared to fight the enemy the moment when he provokes us.

I hope that in response to the leader's field instructions you, comrades, will make a new advance in agricultural development in your province.

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