

1961**Report on the Korean Workers' Party's 4th Congress****Citation:**

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Summary:

A report on the 4th KWP Congress and its Credential Verification Committee.

Credits:

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Contents:

Translation - English

Subject: Report on the Korean Workers' Party's 4th Congress

The report of the Korean Workers' Party 4th Congress Credential Verification Committee:

(The chairman of the committee is Kim Ik-song.)

In the introduction of the report, Comrade Kim Ik-song briefly talks about the achievements of the party since the 3rd Congress. He highlights that the party has eliminated the conspiracies of the anti-party and anti-revolutionary reactionary elements, and by improving the work of the party, it has become a firm, indivisible bastion.

The representatives participating in the current congress and the representatives with debate rights faithfully defend the policy of the party, and they have become the nodes of the party for realizing its policies.

The Central Committee of the party decided that they would elect 1 representative after every 1000 party members, and similarly 1 representative with debate rights after 1000 party member candidates. Based on this decision, 1160 and 73 members were elected respectively during the appointing sessions. On the appointing sessions, every district (city) elected the leader of the party, Comrade Kim Il-sung, in unison as their representative. The Credential Verification Committee determined that the election of the representatives with voting and debate rights during the appointing sessions went completely according to the rules and regulations of the party. Therefore all of the currently present representatives possess full mandates.

In the current session 99.7% percent of the representatives, 1157 members participated. 3 people could not attend the congress due to reasons concerning their work or illness.

Analyzing the composition of the representatives participating in the congress, we can determine that 57.7% were workers, 4.1% were soldiers, 27.3% were peasants, and 11.6% were employees (students as well).

The fields and professions of the representatives:

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Party workers | 384 people (33.1%) |
| From government organizations | 202 people (17.4%) |
| Social organizations | 40 people (3.4%) |
| From industrial, governmental and state areas | 326 people (28.1%) |
| Besides these: | |
| Workers | 255 people (22%) |
| Agricultural cooperative member | 100 people (8.6%) |
| Trade | 10 people (0.9%) |
| Scientific, educational, cultural and health fields | 27 people (2.3%) |
| People's Army | 71 people (6.2%) |

14.8% of the representatives (172 comrades) have participated in the anti-Japanese armed fights, and 34.1% of them (396 comrades) participated in the liberation war of our nation. 83.6% of the representatives (971 people) have some sort of awards.

9 comrades are twofold Chollima heroes.

113 new representatives are present from heavy industry, 54 from light industry, 17 from fishing, and 18 from building industry. This means that since the 3rd Congress, the number of new representatives present have increased even more (by 193 members).

This proves how greatly the working class has increased thanks to the correct economic policy of the party. It is especially important that after the collectivization of the agriculture, the elected representatives from agricultural fields are all party members from state or cooperative farms.

The age of the representatives

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Under 29 years | 59 people (5%) |
| From 29 to 49 years | 1015 people (87.5%) |
| From 50 to 59 years | 74 people (6.4%) |
| Above 59 years | 13 people (1.1%) |

Representative members who entered the party:

| | |
|--|------------|
| From before the liberation: | 57 people |
| Between 1945 August 15 and the unification of the party: | 366 people |
| Until 1950: | 546 people |
| During the war: | 151 people |
| After the war: | 40 member |

83.6% of the representatives have been party members for more than 10 years.

Comrades who entered the party after the 3rd Congress: 25 people
20.2% of the representatives (234 people) have a university degrees, 64.4% (746 people) graduated from a party college. The others have a technical, secondary, or primary educational degrees.

9.2 of the representatives (107 people) are doctors, scientists, or engineers. Compared to the 3rd Congress, the number of people with university degrees increased by 162 people.

13.4% of the representatives are women (156 people). This means a 1.6% increase since the 3rd Congress.

The composition of the representatives with debate rights is the following:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Worker | 30 people (41.1%) |
| Soldier | 1 person (1.4%) |
| Peasant | 30 people (41.1%) |
| Employee (or student) | 12 people (16.4%) |

4 of them participated in the fight for the liberation of the nation, 51 wear the awards and medals of the Republic, 2 comrades are the heroes of the Republic, and 2 comrades are heroes of work.

The distribution according to their age:

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Under 29 years | 5 people (6.8%) |
| From 29 to 49 years | 63 people (86.3%) |

From 50 to 59 years 4 people (5.5%)
Above 59 years 1 person (1.4%)

Members who entered the party:

After the unification of the party: 20 people (27.4%)
Until the liberation war: 34 people (46.6%)
During the war: 16 people (21.9%)
After the 3rd Congress: 3 people (4.1%)

From the representatives with debate rights, 13 have college degrees, 39 (53.4%) of them have secondary education degrees.

Finally Comrade Kim Ik-song emphasized how great it is that such excellent representative comrades from all parts of society were attending the congress.

Translator's note: As the unification of the party, we mean the unification of the Communist Party and the New People's Party (1946 August).