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East Asia

Korea: KULLOJA
No 5, May 1991

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[Article by Yi Kil-tu]

[Text] Having set the improvement of the material and cultural life of the people to suit the demands of socialism as one of the major goals of socialist economic construction, our party is now vigorously leading the struggle to accomplish this goal.

Continual improvement of the people's livelihood is the highest principle in the activities of our party, and our purpose in building socialism is to provide a more affluent and cultured life for the people. Therefore, we should continue to exert great efforts to improve the standard of the people's material and cultural life so that they may give full play to the superiority and vitality of our own unique style of socialism to suit the most valuable and rewarding political life they enjoy, as well as their wholesome and enriched cultural life.

What is of primary importance in improving the people's livelihood is, on the one hand, to increase agricultural production so that everyone can afford a staple meal of polished rice with meat soup, and on the other, to radically boost the production of textiles and various other consumer goods by implementing our party's policy on the light industry revolution.

The policy on the light industry revolution laid down by our party provides a clear direction and method for insuring an affluent and cultured material and cultural life for our workers who have become masters of the state and society, by effecting innovations in every aspect of light industry and thus radically boosting the production of consumer goods.

What is important in waging the light industry revolution in accordance with our party's idea and intention and improving the people's standard of living by one notch in a short period of time, is to wage a vigorous struggle to increase the output of consumer goods through an all-out mass movement while effecting a continual productive upsurge in existing light industry factories.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK [Workers Party of Korea] Central Committee and secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Increasing the output of consumer goods through a mass movement is an important policy set by our party." ("On Thoroughly Prosecuting the Light Industry Revolution," monograph, p 35)

Vigorously to produce consumer goods through an all-out mass movement means creating many production units in diverse forms and scopes, such as daily necessity shops and work teams, household producer cooperatives and household work teams, and sideline teams, in various sectors of the national economy and everywhere in the country and developing household service facilities so that all assortments of consumer goods may be produced in a big way.

Vigorously to produce consumer goods through an all-out mass movement is an important policy firmly adhered to by our party in developing light industry.

Early on, at the June 1958 party plenum, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song outlined the light industry building policy designed to develop local as well as central light industries at a fast pace, and since then he has wisely led the struggle to increase the output of consumer goods through an all-out mass movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took measures for producing quality consumer goods by means of operating all light industry factories at full capacity, by creating many daily necessity shops and work teams in factories and enterprises, and by widely organizing household work teams and sideline teams in cities, workers' districts, and cooperative farms, so that the

output of all articles of daily use, including daily necessities, may be boosted radically.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is always concerned about the people's livelihood, has clarified the intrinsic nature of the light industry revolution and the method for its prosecution in his numerous historic writings, such as "On Further Improving the People's Livelihood" and "On Thoroughly Prosecuting the Light Industry Revolution," and has energetically led the efforts to boost the output of consumer goods everywhere.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il initiated particularly the "3 August consumer goods" production movement, our own style of wide-ranging mass movement designed to increase consumer goods, has sent over 25,600 samples of 8,300 varieties to the Central Light Industry Product Sample Hall on numerous occasions while wisely leading the efforts to radically boosting the output of consumer goods through a mass movement.

The "3 August consumer goods" production movement initiated by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a wide-ranging mass movement designed to effectively mobilize and utilize inner reserves with the participation of the masses and radically increase the output of consumer goods by relying on their initiatives.

With a vigorous straggle waged in the past period to increase the output of consumer goods as a mass movement in all sectors of the national economy and in all localities, has come to be achieved a great success in increasing the quantity and varieties of consumer goods and improving their quality. In particular, the "3 August consumer goods" production movement has been waged vigorously, demonstrating its vitality in the prosecution of the light industry revolution.

Ever since the "3 August consumer goods" production movement was launched, the output value of "3 August consumer goods" has grown more than 3.4 times throughout the country, with the number of basic varieties totaling more than 4,500 and the number of new varieties exceeding 10,000. The number of varieties of "3 August consumer goods" alone which were entered in last year's consumer goods exhibition exceeded 17,000.

Through the vigorous execution of the "3 August consumer goods" production movement, numerous counties and districts, including Pyongchon, Songyo, and Taedong River districts in Pyongyang, and Songchon River District in Hamhung, have won the title of model "3 August consumer goods" producing county (city, or district), and their ranks are ever expanding with each passing day.

All these achievements represent the brilliant fruition of the sagacious leadership of the great leader, who, after setting the unique policy of producing consumer goods

through an all-out mass movement, has led this movement to victory, and also a precious manifestation of the immense vitality of our party's policy on the light industry revolution.

In giving full play to the superiority and vitality of our own style of socialism and raising the people's standard of living another notch to suit the demands of socialism, it is important to thoroughly implement the party policy of producing consumer goods through an all-out mass movement, with a firm grip on this policy.

To wage all the more vigorously the all-out mass movement to produce consumer goods will enable us to increase the output of consumer goods at a faster pace by actively seeking out and utilizing existing hidden reserves, thereby contributing to the improvement of the people's standard of living.

Vigorously to produce consumer goods through an all-out mass movement means none other than actively seeking out inner reserves everywhere and producing various consumer goods used in the daily lives of the people.

The results achieved in producing consumer goods by seeking out inner reserves in support of the decision of the 17th Plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee indicate that when the struggle to produce consumer goods through a mass movement is waged more vigorously, inner reserves can be utilized all the more effectively for the people's daily life by actively seeking out and mobilizing them.

In successfully implementing the current militant task called for by our party to raise the people's standard of living another notch in a short period of time, it is important to plan more effectively the work of mobilizing inner reserve by thoroughly implementing the decision of the 17th Plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee. Doing so will be an important guarantee for producing consumer goods vigorously through an all-out mass movement.

Essentially, the production of consumer goods can be organized with a relatively simple operational form and technology because organization of production and technical requirements are relatively simple and production does not require much equipment, material, and labor.

What is more, given the circumstances in which there are abundant industrial by-products generated in all sectors and units of the national economy, plenty of natural and cultivated raw materials available in rural areas, and large quantities of various idle materials turned out in the collection processes, consumer goods can be produced as much as we want, only if the production is well planned and organized.

This characteristic of consumer goods production points to the possibility that a large variety of consumer goods can be produced in great quantities by actively seeking

out and mobilizing inner reserves and possibilities in all sectors of the national economy and everywhere in the country.

If we continually boost production in large-scale modern light industry factories by increasing state investments for the development of light industry and wage a vigorous struggle to produce consumer goods through an all-out mass movement, we will be able to better satisfy the ever increasing needs of the people and raise the workers' standard of living another notch to suit the demands of socialism.

The experience of the Hwangju County Household Producer Cooperative, which is producing a variety of popular consumer goods by utilizing readily available raw materials indicates that when we thoroughly implement our party's policy of producing consumer goods vigorously through an all-out movement, we will be able to contribute actively to improving the standard of the people's material and cultural life.

The Hwangju County Household Producer Cooperative made up of housewives and other dependents are producing over 300 kinds of consumer goods by utilizing corn husks and natural stone in sufficient quantities not only to meet the demand in the county but also to supply to stores in other cities and counties and export to more than 10 countries in Asia, Europe, and America.

The fact that goods produced by our plain household producer cooperatives located everywhere in our country are being hailed overseas as "popular articles" indicates that when we wage a vigorous struggle to increase the output of consumer goods through an all-out mass movement, it is possible not only to contribute actively to improving the people's standard of living but also to render great benefits to the state.

If we radically increase the output of consumer goods through an all-out mass movement, it will be possible to funnel more money to expanding light industry factories and improving their plant equipment and radically increase the output of consumer goods by putting efforts into large-scale central light industry factories.

Therefore, to wage vigorously the struggle to increase the output of consumer goods through an all-out mass movement is of great significance in realizing our party's idea and intention of raising the standard of the people's material and cultural living another notch in a short period of time.

To produce consumer goods through an all-out mass movement also makes it possible to further improve the people's standard of living by meeting the diverse demand of the workers for consumer goods in timely fashion and in a satisfactory manner.

Today the demand of the workers for consumer goods is increasing in proportion as the people's standard of living improves thanks to the wise leadership of the party and the leader.

The light industry sector is faced with the important task to actively develop the varieties and types of consumer goods that suit the contemporary aesthetic taste and the demands of the socialist way of life as well as the taste of the people and our national sentiment, and to produce them in such a way that they are handy to use and look attractive. We need to produce a large variety of consumer goods in order to meet the ever growing daily needs of the people in a satisfactory manner.

Included in the variety are many of the kinds which can be produced by small-scale local industrial factories or producer cooperatives in sufficient quantities to meet their nationwide needs, in addition to the kinds of consumer goods which need to be produced and supplied by large-scale light industry factories. If all these varieties were to be produced only by a small number of specialized factories, it would be impossible to meet the every growing needs of the people in timely fashion. As far as miscellaneous daily necessities are concerned, small production units, such as household producer cooperatives or household work teams can meet the demand of the workers in a more satisfactory manner if production is well planned and organized. When the production of consumer goods is carried out as a mass movement, it is possible to bring the sources of raw materials closer to the places of production and the places of production to the places of consumption as much as possible, thereby providing greater conveniences in life for the workers while conserving more social labor.

The brilliant achievements being attained in the struggle to implement the party policy of producing consumer goods through an all-out mass movement indicates that when the mass movement to produce consumer goods is waged vigorously, it becomes possible to meet the demand of the workers for consumer goods in timely fashion.

The small work team organized in Pyongyang Footwear Machine Factory, a plant specializing in the production of shoe-making machines, increased the output of synthetic zippers sufficiently to provide 50 centimeters of zippers for each Pyongyang citizen annually, and the Sachul shoe plant alone, newly built in Pyongyang Vinyl Chloride Footwear Factory, will be able to produce a large quantity of shoes, sufficient to supply three pairs to each citizen annually.

When we wage more vigorously the struggle to produce consumer goods through an all-out mass movement everywhere, the demand of the workers for consumer goods, which vary according to locality, age, sex, and social stratum, will be met in a more satisfactory manner and their life will become more affluent.

Vigorously to produce consumer goods through an all-out mass movement also makes it possible to improve the workers' standard of living by increasing their income.

There are possibilities even for relatively small-scale units to increase the per capita output of consumer goods drastically if only they plan organizational work well.

If consumer goods are produced in greater quantities in a mass movement in every sector and unit of the national economy and by neighborhood household organizations by utilizing surplus labor and scrapped materials and waste generated in the production process, it will be possible not only to add benefits to the national economy but also to spur people's desire for production and increase their income at the same time. This has been well proven by the examples set by the units which are engaged in a vigorous struggle to increase consumer goods through a mass movement.

In Yangdok County, where the output of consumer goods is being boosted, production by local light industries accounts for more than 60 percent of the local budget revenues; and in Central District, the output of "3 August consumer goods" accounts for 24 percent of the total volume of industrial production in the district, and local industrial production accounts for 45 percent of the local budget revenues.

Currently, the volume of "3 August consumer goods" distributed annually reaches several hundred millions of won. This plays a significant role in meeting the living cost of the workers in the capital city.

Experience shows that when consumer goods are produced in an all-out mass movement, it is possible to strengthen the state's financial foundation, increase the local budget revenues and the monetary income of workers, and improve their standard of living at a fast pace.

All this proves that producing consumer goods through an all-out mass movement constitutes an important guarantee for raising the standard of the workers' material and cultural life another notch in a short period of time by thoroughly implementing our party's policy on the light industry revolution.

Today we have full conditions and possibilities for vigorously pushing the production of consumer goods through an all-out mass movement.

With solid consumer goods production bases built everywhere in recent years under the wise leadership of the party and the leader has come to be laid a firm material foundation for improving the quality of consumer goods and expanding their variety.

Consolidating consumer goods production bases is a problem of primary importance that needs to be solved in order to increase the output of consumer goods through a mass movement.

As a result of the struggle to consolidate consumer goods production bases waged throughout the country in the past period by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung's policy of developing central-level light industry and local industries simultaneously, more than 20 local

industrial factories have been built in each county in the country and they are becoming modernized more and more.

In particular, thanks to the vigorous acceleration of the "3 August consumer goods" production movement initiated by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, a large number of daily necessity shops and work teams have been established in factories and enterprises, and many household producer cooperatives and household work teams have been organized in recent years, and their number is growing with each passing day.

Last year, in various districts in Pyongyang and in adjacent counties alone, nearly 400 consumer goods production bases were established through a mass movement and more than 2,000 new varieties were added.

The productive potential of existing consumer goods production bases in our country is so powerful that if we put them to effective use, we will be able to effect continual upsurges in the production of consumer goods.

In addition, a sound economic foundation is in place which will assure the supply of raw materials and supplies needed in the production of consumer goods through a mass movement.

In producing consumer goods vigorously through a mass movement, it is important to insure the supply of raw materials and supplies without interruption and in a sufficient amount.

Raw materials and supplies used in the production of consumer goods which is currently under way as a mass movement are idle materials as well as by-products, scraps, and waste generated in the main production processes in factories and enterprises.

With the thoroughgoing implementation of our party's chuche-oriented line and policy of industrial construction, there have been erected numerous new factories and enterprises which rely on our country's abundant raw material resources and whose productive potential is enormous.

Particularly, in the course of the vigorous struggle to normalize production at a high level as one of the major tasks of economic construction, large quantities of by-products are being generated along with the basic products in factories and enterprises. This signifies that more and more resources of raw materials and supplies become available in the production of consumer goods. What is more, the production of cultivated raw materials is also expanding. With the vigorous acceleration of the struggle to create 200 chongbo or more of cultivated raw material bases in each county and 50 chongbo or more in each food factory as instructed by the great leader, there have been established solid raw material bases in the countryside which are proving their great worth.

Through an active collection work, more idle materials and local raw materials and supplies are being mobilized and utilized. This indicates that full conditions are in place

for successfully solving problems concerning the supply of raw materials and supplies necessary to produce consumer goods through an all-out mass movement.

The ranks of consumer goods producers are expanding and their levels of technical skills and know-how are also improving.

The number of "3 August consumer goods" producers alone has increased to several thousands each in most of the counties in the six-year period since the start of this movement. Their total number throughout the country has reached hundreds of thousands.

If we intensify more vigorously the struggle to boost the production of consumer goods by making the most of these favorable conditions and possibilities which have been made available under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, we will be able to raise the standard of the people's material and cultural life another notch in a short period of time.

Currently, we are confronted with the important task to contribute more actively to raising the people's standard of living another notch by vigorously waging the struggle to produce consumer goods through an all-out mass movement, along with the task to effect unceasing productive upsurges in all sectors and units of the national economy in support of the militant programs outlined by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's message and the militant call of our party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"From now on we have to produce consumer goods in greater quantities by continuing to wage vigorously the 3 August consumer goods production movement" (ibid, p 36)

What is important in producing consumer goods vigorously through an all-out mass movement is, first of all, to enhance the sense of responsibility and the role of functionaries, command personnel of the revolution.

In intensifying the mass movement for the production of consumer goods, it arises as an urgent necessity for leading functionaries to organize and actively push forward all tasks with a high degree of revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class character, and people-mindedness. If all our functionaries mingle go among the masses and vigorously conduct political work among them and plan economic organizational work with the spirit of devoted service to the people, it will be possible to insure an adequate supply of equipment, raw materials, and labor and increase the production of consumer goods continually.

It follows that all leading functionaries should plan economic organizational work always with a heightened

sense of responsibility and constantly improve the organization of production, technical guidance, the supply of equipment and materials, and price fixing work.

In producing consumer goods more vigorously through a mass movement, it is necessary to conduct well the work of mobilizing inner reserves among workers.

The mass movement for the production of consumer goods is an innovation drive to produce various kinds of consumer goods necessary in the people's daily life by seeking out inner reserves.

The more inner reserves are sought out, the more vigorous the production of consumer goods becomes. Accordingly, the work of mobilizing inner reserves should be carried out vigorously in every sector and unit of the national economy, in street neighborhood organizations, and everywhere in order to furnish sought out reserves to consumer goods producing units.

Inner reserves reside in the hearts of the producer masses. Broad masses of people should set ideology in motion and produce a large variety of consumer goods by actively mobilizing and utilizing industrial by-products, farm products, natural raw materials, and cultivated materials in every sector and unit.

In waging a vigorous mass movement to produce consumer goods, it arises as an urgent necessity to expand production units and the ranks of producers.

When household work teams and sideline teams are widely organized and the role of household service members is enhanced, it is possible to increase the output of "3 August consumer goods" drastically.

In cities and villages, dependents, old people, and feeble persons should be organized into household work teams and sideline teams to suit reality. Household service work should be actively encouraged so that household service members may produce more consumer goods.

In factories and enterprises, more daily necessity shops and work teams should be organized in order to boost the production of consumer goods with idle labor and materials, while normalizing production and improving the quality of products.

In producing consumer goods vigorously through an all-out mass movement, it is important for all sectors and units of the national economy to assist this undertaking.

If people in various sectors of the national economy, including the metal and machine industries, furnish necessary materials and plant machinery, parts and measuring instruments, and machine tools energetically, from their standpoint of being masters responsible for the production of consumer goods, if people in the transportation sector haul raw materials and supplies in timely fashion, then the mass movement to produce consumer goods will become energized all the more and proceed all the more vigorously.

Therefore, all sectors of the national economy should add spurs to the movement to produce consumer goods proceed by providing active assistance to the consumer goods producing units to suit the demand of the party policy of assisting light industry by every sector of the economy.

All functionaries and workers should contribute to successfully accomplishing this year's main goal of socialist economic construction, namely, an epochal improvement of the people's livelihood, by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and actively pushing forward the struggle to vigorously produce consumer goods through an all-out mass movement.

Cultural Construction

Immortal Cultural Assets Which Add Luster to the Garden of Chuche-Oriented Literature and Art

00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 91 pp 63-68

[Article by Yu Man; not translated]

Programmatic Guiding Principle Which Should Be Firmly Maintained in Intensifying and Developing Athletic Activities

00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 91 pp 69-73

[Article by Pak Myong-chol; not translated]

Experiential

Experiences Gained in Party Guidance Over Management and Operation of Complexes

912D0009B Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 91 pp 74-79

[Article by Pak Man-kun]

[Text] Strengthening partywide guidance in administrative economic work is an important task confronting party organizations.

Party guidance in administrative economic work is carried out through the collective guidance of the party committee.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK [Workers Party of Korea] Central Committee and secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The work system within the party is above all one which controls and manages the economy under the guidance of the party committee.

"When founding the Taean work system, the leader defined the party committee as the highest leadership organ of each unit and established the new system by

which all problems arising in enterprise management are discussed and acted upon collectively by the party committee."

Collective guidance, as the basic mode of activity of the party committee, is of great importance in successfully controlling and managing the socialist economy by properly combining party guidance and the mass line.

To strengthen the collective guidance of the party committee means that all new and important problems arising in economic work are discussed and dealt with collectively by the party committee, free from individual subjectivism and dogmatism. In other words, the party committee collectively discusses and decides the direction and method for implementing the party's economic policy and executes economic tasks by actively setting functionaries and workers in motion. Only by organizing and executing all economic operations under the collective guidance of the party committee, is it possible to thoroughly fulfil the policy requirements of the party in the management and operation of enterprises and correctly manage the socialist economy to suit the desires and needs of the masses.

In the past period, our party committee of Sangwon Cement Complex attained a certain measure of success in setting an example for managing and operating modern factories and enterprises by meticulously organizing the task to strengthen the collective guidance of the party committee to suit the demands of the Taean work system.

It is barely three years since our complex was built and put into operation as a large-scale building material production base equipped with the latest technical provisions according to the party's plan. But, today it has a firmly established orderly production management system as befitting the characteristics of a modern enterprise built in accordance with the requirements of the Taean work system and is handling the entire spectrum of enterprise management—such as planning, equipment management, finance management, labor management, procurement contracts for materials, and their supply—in a scientific and rational manner by a computerized system. All employees are skilfully handling the latest models of equipment and machinery in the workshops which are kept very clean and tidy. They live happily in modern multistory apartments, insured of a full measure of logistic support. In this period, under the slogan "We will do whatever the party decides," our complex studied and completed a new baking method suitable to our country's raw material and fuel supply situation and increased the operating rate of the calcinators more than five times by improving the quality of refractory materials and the (regenerative) kilns. It also regularized, standardized, and scientized all aspects of enterprise management to suit the requirements of the Taean work system. The overall enterprise management and operation of the complex, ranging from guidance in production and technical management to logistic work,

has been continually improved, and the cement output has correspondingly risen each year in a systematic way.

Last year alone our complex scored successes in overfulfilling the state plans by 16.3 percent in the total volume of industrial production, by 0.2 percent in cement production, and by 14 percent in contribution to the state budget revenues. By upholding the decision of the 17th Plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee, last year we also produced tens of thousands of tons of cement in excess of the preceding year's cement output while conserving an enormous amount of fuel, power, raw materials, and supplies, including 43.36 million kilowatt hours of electricity, more than 6,800 tons of coal, and over 8,000 tons of gypsum, thereby contributing to the acceleration of socialist construction overall.

It represents wholly the brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of our party that since the early days of commissioning, our complex has achieved such a proud success in effecting miracle after miracle and innovation after innovation in every aspect of production and management activity.

While looking after the overall activities of the state, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il always directed profound concern to our complex despite his busy schedule and on dozens of occasions looked into the problems arising in the management and operation of our complex and in the normalization of production and clarified the methods for tackling these problems and has wisely led the struggle to implement these methods.

In particular, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent a group of guidance and assistance personnel made up of economic management experts to our complex so that it might thoroughly apply the Taean work system in enterprise management and operation to suit its characteristics as a highly automated and remote controlled complex. He has regularly received reports on the overall operational condition of our complex, ranging from the condition of the equipment and the supply situation of power, raw materials, and supplies, and has seen to it that problems which stand in the way are resolved in a timely fashion.

Indeed our party's wise guidance has been a decisive factor and the source of invincible strength in vigorously buttressing our complex—which was erected as a model for modern methods of production and construction and as a model factory for modernization and automation—so that it may indeed become a national model for enterprise management and operation and for the normalization of production.

Last year the party committee of the complex, with its attention centered on meeting the requirements of the party's work method to the fullest, meticulously organized the work of strengthening its collective guidance in enterprise management and operation in support of the wise guidance of the Party.

The party committee of the complex above all made a concentrated effort to carry out collective consultations in a substantive manner so that collective consultation might prove its great worth in working out measures to improve the management and operation of the complex.

Stepping up collective consultation is a basic requirement for insuring the collective guidance of the party committee and an important guarantee for achieving success in work. One man alone, however confident of himself, cannot accomplish little. Only through proper collective consultation is it possible for the party committee to clearly size up and grasp the overall operation and work out and execute correct measures to implement party policies and improve enterprise management and operation by relying on the inexhaustible creative wisdom of the masses.

Early on when our complex was established and put into operation, the party committee had the tendency of relying on a handful of people with rich experience in enterprise management and knowledge in technical administrative work for the solution of problems arising in the management and operation of the complex. As the work of the complex moved into high gear, the party committee came to realize that this tendency was very harmful to the efforts to bring the creativeness of the masses into play, determine the right direction and method of enterprise management and operation, and enhance the function and role of the party committee as a collective leadership organ. Thereupon the party committee exerted great efforts to step up collective consultation. While guarding against committee members' individual subjective and dogmatic views, we routinely exercised guidance and control so that we might enhance the role of party committee members, particularly those at work on the protection site, profusely accept their creative views, and establish a stringent discipline of collectively discussing and solving important problems arising in the management and operation of the complex without exception. We also saw to it that party organizations conducted the work of grasp, summation, and reevaluation always in a concrete and substantive manner to suit the peculiarities of each object and its substance and thereby improved the level of this work, with the idea that whatever was discussed and decided collectively should be implemented thoroughly. The importance of collective consultation clearly manifested itself in the process of improving the operating rate of the calcinators.

One of the obstacles encountered by our complex in the early period of its operation was that the calcinators, which may be called the heart of the cement factory, went out of order from time to time. How to determine the precise causes of this phenomenon and work out a correct remedy in a timely fashion was a burning question in the management and operation of the fledgling complex.

Planning to refer this problem to an enlarged committee meeting, the party committee of the complex made to

prepare for the enlarged session. We sent out a group of technical personnel, including the chief and assistant engineers, to the production site with an assignment to work out concrete measures designed to raise the operating rate of the calcinators by holding separate departmental technical consultations. At the same time, the party committee directly organized meetings to hear technical suggestions, and held a prize competition for technical innovations in order to encourage all technicians and workers to actively come up with suggestions on ways to insure the sustained operation of the calcinator without hindrance. The party committee synthesized the valuable technical innovation and rationalization plans suggested by broad masses of workers and widely publicized them. On the other hand, the committee set its members in motion and let each of them come up with a concrete suggestion for improving the operating rate of the calcinators during the collective consultation session.

Collective consultations held by the party committee based on such a meticulous preparation proved really efficient and effective. At the enlarged session of the party committee aimed at increasing the operating rate of the calcinators, all participants took the floor and presented more than one innovative suggestion each. Needless to say, some of the suggestions were scientifically and technologically immature. But, in the course of hearing people's opinions, we could determine the real causes of the frequent stoppage of the calcinators and came to the conclusion that to solve this problem we need to study and complete a method of operation suitable to the modern process of calcination. Through this process of consultation, we came to believe that collective consultation sessions of the party committee can prove their worth only when each session is meticulously planned and prepared in advance so that it can work out practical countermeasures to resolve problems that stand in the way.

Having worked out a clear plan for increasing the operating rate of the calcinators through collective consultation, the party committee adopted a pertinent resolution and planned organizational work in concrete terms. We gave separate specific assignments to the staff personnel, the department to insure the successful execution of the plan, and each department of the party committee and organized a special project team headed by the chief engineer in order to vigorously launch the task to perfect the method of operation. At the same time, party functionaries and administrative economic personnel mingled and stayed with calcinator operators, conducting political work among them in various forms and by various means and locating and solving in timely fashion the problems that stood in the way.

In this process the technicians and workers devised and perfected dozens of technical innovation plans as well as our own new style of operating method and modified the raw material feeding process into the calcinators to suit exiting conditions, thereby scoring a success in improving the operating rate of the calcinators.

By means of strengthening the collective consultation of the party committee and setting the wisdom of broad masses of people in motion, we were able to creditably solve the problem of replacing over one hundred various imported parts, such as crusher abrasion plates, filters, and motor brushes, with domestic products, as well as the problems of increasing the capacities of important equipment such as the raw material and cement mills and lengthening the maintenance cycle of the calcinators.

Our experience indicates that only when the party committee, with a firm grip on the task of strengthening collective consultation as the first step in collective guidance, perform this task in a substantive manner by making meticulous advance preparations, is it possible to work out appropriate measures to manage and operate the enterprise well.

To strengthen collective guidance, the party committee of the complex also made active efforts to organize in a substantive manner joint operation plans among the organization, propaganda, and various other departments of the committee.

The different departments of the party committee have their own jobs to do, and perform their jobs according to their own separate functions. But all of them have the common task of bringing party members and workers tightly around the party and the leader and organizing and mobilizing them in the struggle to implement party policies. The tasks confronting a certain party committee cannot be accomplished by any one department alone. Only when all the departments of the party committee, particularly the organization and propaganda departments whose functions are directed inward inside the party, properly execute joint operations, is it possible to strengthen the collective guidance of the committee and creditably fulfill the tasks confronting each department.

Each time an important problem cropped up in the management and operation of the enterprise, we put primary emphasis on solving it and exerted major efforts to have the organization and propaganda department execute their work to suit their special characteristics. As a result, the organization department backed up economic work by means of having party organizations strengthen their militancy and step up guidance in the party life of party members; and the propaganda department on the other hand actively inspired the masses to exploits by mobilizing all available means and resources of propaganda and agitation and launching vigorous economic propaganda and economic agitation. In executing tasks confronting the complex, we always saw to it that the organization and propaganda departments endeavor to execute joint operations well while working in conformity with their own functions. As a result, we were able to help settle the hundreds of young discharged servicemen who had been assigned to the complex only a few months before and bring them up as core elements, and also able to bring together the functionaries, technicians, and workers who arrived from many factories and enterprises across the country and make them actively

launch into the struggle to accomplish the assignments under the state plan. This year, as in the past, we have seen to it that the organization and propaganda departments of the party committee tightly organize their work and vigorously push forward with the mass struggle to mobilize inner reserves; and by doing so we have opened up a definite prospect for producing a large quantity of cement in excess of the plan by collecting various additional materials such as slack, pulverized stone, and clinker.

In this process, the party committee of the complex came to keenly realize that to effectively conduct joint operations of the organization and propaganda departments designed to insure the proper execution of administrative economic work, it is important for us to define the direction of work and the tasks for each department in concrete terms and heighten its sense of responsibility while keeping various departments in close contact and in step with one another.

The operational process of the party committee of the complex by which the overhaul of the No. 2 calcinator was successfully completed was very instructive.

What arose as an urgent task in hastening the completion of the major overhaul of the calcinator was to have the tool shop, which undertook the work to insure necessary conditions for repair, produce repair parts ahead of the repair work. However, the supply of some of the parts which were urgently needed in the calcinator repair could not be made available because they were in short supply. With regard to this problem, some functionaries proposed that all we need to do is to have the party committee adopt a resolution stating that it would unconditionally insure the production of repair parts to the end, and use the functionaries of the material supply department and the tool department in the fulfillment of this commitment by giving them specific assignments. Some functionaries did not pay much attention to this matter on the grounds that their departments were not in charge.

As clarified by our party, there is no such thing as pure party work aside from economic work, and success in party work should manifest itself in success in economic work. The departments of the party committee should not be indifferent to administrative economic work but actively back it up from the standpoint of the master.

Having awakened those functionaries who had a biased tendency to their error, we carefully planned organizational work to have the organization and propaganda departments push ahead with the task to set in motion those party members and producers who were charged with the production of repair parts, as a joint operation between these two departments.

The party committee, on the one hand, had the organization department take charge of the cell in the processing work team in the tool shop and exert efforts to enhance the militancy of this party cell and the vanguard

role of the party members through guidance in their party life, and on the other, had the propaganda department actively evoke the revolutionary ardor of the workers through explanation and dialogue, radio broadcasts, visual-aid displays, and movie viewing for practical effects. In addition, we established it as a routine for the functionaries of the organization and propaganda departments to sit together each day to exchange information on the results of the day's work and discuss problems arising in keeping the two departments in step with each other and work out countermeasures to tackle these problems.

As a result of the joint efforts of the organization and propaganda departments to provide partywide push for the struggle to insure the production of repair parts, the processing work team of the tool shop uncovered enough reserves for producing parts necessary for the major overhaul of the No. 2 calcinator only in several weeks, making it possible to complete the major overhaul work ahead of schedule and normalize cement production at a high level.

To step up the struggle to strengthen collective guidance, the party committee of the complex also paid profound attention to having the party secretaries, the manager, and the chief engineer join forces to solve important problems arising in the management and operation of the enterprise.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The party secretaries, the manager, and the chief engineer of a complex should deeply aware of their duties undertaken before the party and the revolution and manage the enterprise well by working as a trinity."

Our party consistently demands that the party secretaries, the manager, and the chief engineer of each complex manage the enterprise well by working as a trinity.

The party secretaries, the manager, and the chief engineer are the command personnel who are wholly responsible for party work and administrative economic work in their factory or enterprise and the core of the party committee. Whether success is achieved or not in the work of the party committee of a particular enterprise and in the management and operation this enterprise depends in the final analysis on whether or not the party secretaries, the manager, and the chief engineer work together by joining forces and keeping in step with one another.

In the past period the party committee of the complex made it a rule for the party secretaries, the manager, and the chief engineer to solve all problems, major or minor, which arose in the management and operation of the enterprise, only after they discussed them and reached a unanimity of opinion. We established the practice of

holding prior consultations with the party secretaries, the manager, and the chief engineers on the subject matters before holding party committee meetings, administrative leadership meetings, or staff meetings and having these three routinely discuss all problems, ranging from problems concerning guidance in production, equipment management, and the supply of materials to problems involving small machine parts, without formality in the office, on the factory premises, or on the production site and work out countermeasures. This practice worked in favor not only of simplifying the operational procedures and solving problems in hand with mobility but also of insuring cooperation and unity of action among the party secretaries, the manager, and the chief engineer.

To insure the working of the trinity, we paid special attention to enhancing the party secretaries' sense of responsibility and at the same time to having them always be humble and conduct work with the administrative economic functionaries skilfully. The party secretaries are the political committeemen of the enterprise who are responsible for the political lives of the people working there. Therefore, every word and every action of the party secretaries have a tremendous impact on the administration economic functionaries. Only when the party secretaries always have a well-rounded work ethos and conduct work with administrative economic functionaries adeptly and masterfully is it possible to properly form a trinity and manage and operate the enterprise proficiently.

The party committee of the complex saw to it that the responsible functionaries of the party committee honorably treated the manager as the commander responsible for enterprise management and the chief engineer as the chief of staff who provides overall guidance in production and gave as much prominence as possible to them and strongly backed them up so that all tasks arranged on the administrative level could flow down to the base units without interruption and be implemented without fail. Further, the party committee saw to it that the party secretaries, instead of waiting for administrative economic functionaries to call, voluntarily attend important administrative technical meetings, such as administrative executive committee meetings or staff meetings, at every opportunity in order to acquaint themselves with what was being discussed and listen to the opinions expressed. At the same time, we saw to it that with regard to the opinions coming from the base level on the work of the administrative economic functionaries, the party secretaries gave much thought to these opinions and handled them with care in such a way that party functionaries themselves worked out concrete methodologies suitable to the nature of those opinions and the characteristics of the subject matters and drew lessons themselves. In particular, we saw to it that the party functionaries, instead of being hasty in giving party assignments, making demands, and exacting responses, detected the holes in the work of the administrative economic functionaries in advance and notified them of these holes so that the functionaries themselves could fill them up.

Last year the problem of repairing the belt conveyor cropped up in the cement shop. Upon receiving the surprising report about the trouble with the belt conveyor, the responsible functionaries of the party committee, in the course of looking into the real situation, came to realize that there were holes in the economic organizational work, equipment management, and technical management of the factory functionaries that had to be filled. Before convening a meeting of the party committee on the basis of the views submitted by the base level and the results of their on-the-spot survey, the responsible functionaries held serious consultations face to face with the responsible administrative economic functionaries. In the consultations, the responsible party committee functionaries unaffectedly presented for discussion the questions raised by the base level or the problems they had detected themselves concerning economic organization work, equipment management, and the work method of the functionaries, and after listening carefully to the opinions of the responsible administrative economic functionaries, arranged for them to detect the shortcomings themselves and correct them. As a result, the meeting agreed without objection that every effort should be made to repair the belt conveyor, and that to this end, the functionaries should take the initiative in solving problems associated with equipment and technical management while making coordinated efforts to prepare for the repair work.

No sooner had the consultative meeting ended than the administrative economic functionaries went down straight to their respective workshops to look for solutions by exchanging candid views with the functionaries at the base level, and the technical functionaries on the other hand went back and forth on foot between Sangwon and far off Sunchon at night on their own initiative to bring materials needed in the repair of the belt conveyor. Subsequently, we held an enlarge party executive committee meeting at which we agreed to complete the repair of the belt conveyor lightening quick in two days and brilliantly implemented the agreement by setting the functionaries, workers, and technicians in motion.

By having the party secretaries, the manger, and the chief engineers attain unity of purpose and enhance their sense of responsibility and their role in their respective posts, we were able to reach correct agreement on how to solve all fundamental problems arising in managing the enterprise according to party intention—problems such as the problem of manning the primary-level command structure in the workshops responsible for the basic process of production with technically prepared young

college graduates, the problem of formulating norms and functions designed to meet the demands of the Tae'an work system to suit the peculiarities of the enterprise and routinizing and scientizing enterprise management, and the problem of organizing a technical skill study group and a group for self-study of specific technical skills in each workshop and on each job category and establishing skilled technician training schools in the eight workshops including the calcinator shop—and solved them in a satisfactory manner.

In the past period we heartily learned by experience the superiority and vitality of the Tae'an work system which regards the collective guidance of the party committee as a basic requirement, and came to hold the firm conviction that the only correct way to properly manage and operate large-scale factories and enterprises equipped with modern technological provisions lies in strengthening the collective guidance of the party committee to suite the demands of developing reality.

In the future, we will manage and operate our complex more excellently as a national model plant as intended by our party by successfully solving all problems arising in the management and operation of the complex, under the collectively guidance of the party committee.

District Party Committee's Organizational Political Work Designed To Even More Vigorously Carry Out Movement To Win Red Flags of the Three Revolutions

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA* in Korean No 5, May 91 pp 80-85

[Article by Yi Tae-han; not translated]

Question of Fatherland's Reunification

Divisionist Nature of the 'System-Oriented Reunification Theory'

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA* in Korean No 5, May 91 pp 86-90

[Article by Yi Mun-hwan; not translated]

International Issue

Imperialists' 'Assistance' and 'Cooperation' Are Snares to Domination and Subjugation

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA* in Korean No 5, May 91 pp 91-96

[Article by Kim Su-yong; not translated]