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CONTENTS

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[Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents, the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, published in Pyongyang.]

For a Lasting Peace on the Korean Peninsula and for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea	1
Inheriting the Revolutionary Spirit of Mt Paektu and Brilliantly Embodying It	
Are Our People's Noble Duty <i>[Article not translated]</i>	4
Living and Working According to the Demand of the Chuche Idea Are Our People's Firm	
Revolutionary Will	4
Functionaries Should Possess a High Popular Spirit <i>[Article not translated]</i>	4
The National Pride and Self-Confidence of Our People Who Live in the Era of the Workers Party	
<i>[Article not translated]</i>	4
The Question of Intellectuals, Revolutionization, and Working-Classification Under the Socialist System	
<i>[Article not translated]</i>	5
Eliminating Classes Is a Fundamental Condition To Achieve the Independence of the Masses of the People	
<i>[Article not translated]</i>	5
The Historic Operation of Advance Into the Homeland Which Gave Our People a Faith	
in the Fatherland's Liberation—On the 50th Anniversary of the Victory in the Pochonbo Battle	5
The Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Reliance and Fortitude Fully Demonstrated by the Ranks	
of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas	9
The Work With the People Is a Unique Method of the Party Activities <i>[Article not translated]</i>	14
Let Us Effect New Upsurge in Agricultural Production by Implementing the Agriculture-First	
Policy Thoroughly	14
Improvement of Economic Guidance and Enterprise Management Is an Important Means for	
Fulfilling the Prospective Plan	19
Our Party's Theory of Self-Reliant National Economic Construction Is a Guiding Principle for Socialist	
and Communist Construction <i>[Article not translated]</i>	23
The New System of Dancing Codes Is a Precious Cultural Asset of Our Era <i>[Article not translated]</i>	23
The Fascist Military Rule Cannot Be Compatible With Democracy <i>[Article not translated]</i>	23
Effecting South-South Cooperation Is an Urgent Task Confronting Developing Nations at the	
Present Time	24
The Visit to Cuba, "The Island of Liberty" <i>[Article not translated]</i>	28

**For a Lasting Peace on the Korean Peninsula and
for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea**

41090005 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6,
Jun 87 pp 3-7

[Editorial]

[Text] On 25 June 1950, the U.S imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, launched an all-out surprise armed attack on the northern half of the republic.

The U.S. imperialists threw in enormous armed forces, including the bulk of their own Army, Navy, and Air Force which were armed with the latest weaponry, troops from their 15 subordinate states, and South Korean puppet troops, in a desperate attempt to eliminate our fledgling republic in its cradle, but they were unable to bring our people who rose up in a just cause to their knees.

The heroic Korean people and Korean People's Army rallied tightly around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as one and fought doggedly, thereby crushing the U.S. imperialists' brigandish armed invasion, securely defending our republic, and brilliantly preserving their national dignity and honor. The great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War represents a historic victory for our people who rose up in a struggle to defend the freedom and independence of their fatherland and their national sovereignty.

Scores of years have passed since the Korean war ended in the Korean people's victory, but not peace, and the danger of war still hangs heavily over the Korean Peninsula. Because of the reckless machinations of the U.S. imperialists, who instead of learning a proper lesson from their bitter defeat in the war, have persistently pursued a policy of aggression and war, our people's cherished desire to live in peace in a unified country remains unfulfilled.

It is a unanimous desire of the Korean people to remove the danger of war from the Korean Peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The reunification of the fatherland is a fervent unanimous desire of our people who lived as one nation throughout their long history before their country was divided. The current situation on the Korean Peninsula, where the danger of the country being divided forever and the danger of a new war are increasing with each passing day, demands more urgently than ever that the question of national reunification be settled as soon as possible." ("For the Complete Victory of Socialism," monograph, p 25)

Ours is a homogeneous nation which has lived with a single ethnic culture and language in the same land over a 5,000-year history. In the case of our nation, national

division was caused by the forcible U.S. occupation of South Korea. If the U.S. imperialists had not occupied South Korea and persistently pursued a divisive policy, our people would not have been divided and no issue of national reunification would have arisen in the first place. The unification issue in our country is inherently different from national unification issues in other countries, and can be settled only when the lost territory and people are recovered and national sovereignty is established in the whole country by putting an end to U.S. domination and occupation in the southern half of our country.

The Korean people, to the last person, do not want to live divided between North and South; it is their ardent unanimous desire to achieve the reunification of their country. It is a cherished national desire of all the Korean people, who have the same bloodline, and their eternal endeavor to reunify their temporarily and arbitrarily divided territory and people. An internal affair of a nation can never be a question of who eats whom or who gets eaten by whom, and it can be solved satisfactorily only when national unity is achieved absolutely on the basis of reconciliation and trust.

The issue—which is an internal affair of the Korean people—of realizing the common desire of the people in the North and the South by rejecting outside interference, cannot be solved through foreign intervention, much less by means of internecine fighting. Our people do not want war, and there is no Korean, whether he lives in the North or in the South, who would benefit from war. The Korean people should never again permit themselves to be lured by the U.S. imperialist aggressors into falling victim to war, nor to permit their sacred land to become a battlefield.

Yet the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets, while pursuing a policy of confrontation and war, are aggravating tensions, step by step, with the result that a grave situation bearing a close resemblance to the eve of a war is being created on the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists, who are dreaming of world conquest, while stressing in particular the military and strategic importance of South Korea, have of late sharply reinforced their armed forces in South Korea and, by bringing in nuclear weapons on a large scale, have converted the South into the largest nuclear outpost in the Far East. The U.S. imperialists have already deployed over 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types to South Korea while continually bringing in Lance and other nuclear weapons delivery vehicles, and building large new nuclear storage facilities. The density of nuclear weapons brought into South Korea is four times that of nuclear weapons deployed in NATO member nations.

The U.S. imperialists, bent upon triggering a new war of aggression, that is, a nuclear war, on the Korean Peninsula, have been fanning the war fever and putting the whole of South Korea, the front line and rear areas alike, in a state of constant mobilization, while each year

carrying out the provocative military exercise "Operation Team Spirit," in order to perfect preparations for a nuclear war. Since the first "Team Spirit" was staged, the number of troops participating in the annual exercise has grown and its duration has steadily increased with each passing year, with its provocative and dangerous nature being evermore strengthened. Participating in "Team Spirit 87," a joint military exercise, conducted by the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets since last February, are a huge force of 200,000 strong in toto, including U.S. aggressor troops from the Continental United States and the Pacific region, U.S. forces stationed in South Korea, and the South Korean puppet army. Thrown into this exercise are various arms, including the aircraft carrier task under the U.S. 7th Fleet, even an E-4H, a flying command post used in nuclear warfare. The joint military exercise "Team Spirit 87" is a simulated preliminary aggressive war preceding a nuclear strike, and represents an extremely dangerous military action designed to bring a dire nuclear calamity upon the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are evermore frantically stepping up their machinations to start a new war, under the pretext of coping with the "threat of a southward invasion." As reality shows, there is no such thing as "the threat of invasion from the North," and only the threat of invasion from the South exists. Our party and the government of our republic have declared time and again that it has no intention of "invading the South." Yet the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique are even circulating such preposterous allegations that we have worked out a plan to invade the South prior to the 1988 Olympics and that the Kumgang Mountains power plant construction project is intended as an "inundation operation." The allegation about the "threat of a southward invasion" as spread by the enemies is nothing more than a smoke screen to justify their ever-intensifying military buildup and new-war provocation schemes.

The current situation on the Korean Peninsula, where the danger of permanent national division, and the danger of a new war are increasing with each passing day, demands more urgently than ever that the question of achieving a lasting peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country be resolved as soon as possible.

To remove the danger of war and achieve a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula and the national reunification of Korea by a peaceful means is at once a vital problem relating to the fate of the Korean nation and a very serious problem which has direct bearing on world peace.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' frantic scheme to provoke a new war, the peace and security of mankind is in grave danger. If the current state of acute confrontation is allowed to continue unabated, further aggravating distrust and encouraging confrontation, then it is possible that the situation will eventually lead to the outbreak of another war on Korean soil. If a war should break out

in Korea, it would easily escalate into a global thermo-nuclear war, bringing irreparable calamity on our nation and the whole of humanity. Without holding in check and frustrating the U.S. imperialists' war machinations on the Korean Peninsula, it will be impossible to secure a lasting peace in Asia and the world, and guarantee the safety of mankind. That is why the people of all countries in the world who, desiring to prevent war and secure world peace, have a profound interest in the Korean question and express a firm solidarity with our struggle to remove the danger of war and safeguard peace on the Korean Peninsula.

Over the past 40 years and more, our people have craved for a reunified fatherland while enduring the misfortune of the arbitrary division of their land and nation and living in constant tension and in a constant fear of war. Our party and the government of our republic have made every possible effort to hasten national reunification in conformity with this national desire and the demands of the existing situation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song early on presented a three-point principle on national reunification and thus revealed a program for achieving the reunification of our country by our people themselves, without foreign interference and by a peaceful means, on the basis of democratic principles. Since then he has outlined various concrete measures to settle the Korean question by a peaceful means to suit the situation existing at a given time.

As early as 1984, our party and the government of our republic made a proposal calling for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea as a basic step to secure peace on the Korean Peninsula. This was followed by a series of proposals for various kinds of North-South talks to lay the groundwork for extensive contacts and dialogues between the North and the South. Last year we also took the initiative to suspend military exercises in order to ease tension, and made new proposals for holding [North-South] talks between military authorities and for converting the Korean Peninsula to a nuclear-free peace zone.

All these measures designed to achieve peace on the Korean Peninsula and the peaceful reunification of Korea mirror our party's firm faith and determination to reunify the divided fatherland in our generation without fail, and they serve as a milestone for settling the question of national reunification, the first and foremost issue for our nation.

On the contrary, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique, clinging to the policy of "two Koreas," are desperately seeking to further aggravate the situation in pursuit of their line of confrontation and war, while turning their backs on our peace efforts.

The road of aggravated tension and war is a road to national calamity and self-destruction. Whether peace

will be maintained and consolidated or tension will further aggravate and another war break out in Korea, depend entirely on the United States and the South Korean authorities. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling clique should stop pursuing their policy of war and confrontation, a line which runs counter to the current of the times, and should not tread in the footsteps of their ignominious history.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today, when the fate of all our countrymen has reached a critical point, all conscientious Koreans, whoever they may be, cannot turn away from stark reality.

"We must in every possible way break the deadlock and make a new opening for achieving peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country." (Ibid., p 30)

The key to making a new breakthrough for national reunification under the current situation lies in quickly easing the acute political confrontation and military tension and creating an atmosphere of genuine trust within our nation.

At the first session of the Eighth Plenum of the Supreme People's Assembly, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made an important proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks as an immediate measure to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of the country, and outlined concrete means for breaking the deadlock created on the road to national reunification.

High-level North-South political and military talks will be an epoch-making step to resolve distrust and misunderstanding between North and South, ease tension, and decisively improve North-South relations. This proposal will make it possible to remove the state of political confrontation between North and South through mutual consultations on such problems as that of cementing national ties by putting an end to abuses and slanders against each other, and promoting cooperation and exchanges between North and South in various fields. These talks will also make it possible to resolve the state of military confrontation by discussing and solving such problems as those of reducing the armed forces, terminating the armament race, converting the demilitarized zone into a peace zone, and suspending large-scale military exercises. To upgrade the authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and to organize a neutral nations observer force to keep an eye on military actions on both sides in the demilitarized zone along the military demarcation line will be an effective way to promote, in a fair manner, the work of easing the state of military confrontation and to prevent armed clashes.

If high-level North-South political and military talks are held and they produce good results, dialogues in various fields will be successfully promoted in a good atmosphere. When this happens, it will become possible to hold North-South talks to discuss basic problems concerning the realization of the peaceful reunification of the country.

But the South Korean ruling clique, turning away from our sincere proposal, carried out military exercises against the republic jointly with the United States this year, as in the past, and has recently been again fanning the war fever for the invasion of the North, while clamoring about "reunification through strength." By fabricating arbitrary lies, the South Korean ruling clique is stirring up feelings of distrust in and enmity toward us among the South Korean people. At the same time they are ruthlessly suppressing youths, students, and other South Korean people, who by linking their struggle to us, are fighting for anti-U.S. independence and anti-fascist democratization. Currently, the South Korean military brigands are engaged in an offensive against the opposition forces hoping to split and disintegrate them while threatening the people by using a possible "coup d'etat" as a whip. They hope to use this to pave the way for remaining in the seat of power for a long time.

The developments that have taken place since the proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks was made graphically indicate that the South Korean puppets are a band of traitors who do not want any talks between North and South, who seek nothing but confrontation, tension, and who make no effort whatever for the relaxation of tension. The South Korean ruling clique should be held accountable for its traitorous acts which cut the thread leading to the beginning of the North-South talks which had been placed on the agenda after great difficulties, and in this way blasted a golden opportunity to open North-South talks in various fields.

To secure a lasting peace in our country and meet the preconditions for peaceful reunification, tripartite talks between the United States, South Korea, and us should be held. Signing a peace agreement between us and the United States and adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South is a necessary process that should be taken in order to convert the unstable situation in our country, which is in a temporary state of war, to a complete peace, and it is a duty which we and the United States and South Korean authorities cannot shun.

The justness of our proposal for tripartite talks was borne out by the fact that no sooner had the proposal been announced to the world than it evoked immense reactions at home and abroad. Nevertheless, the United States, evading a formal reply, has made no positive response to our proposal; it has rather been countering it with confrontation by "strength."

The U.S. imperialists should abandon their "policy of strength." They would gain nothing from any use of force, military threats, or means of war. If the United States really wants peace in Korea and the peaceful reunification of Korea, it should agree to our proposal for tripartite talks and withdraw its troops and all military hardware including nuclear weapons from South Korea.

Today the position of our party and of the government of our republic in wishing to preserve peace in Korea and hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea through tripartite talks remains immutable, and we will actively struggle to translate it into reality.

The most reasonable way to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of our country is to implement the proposal for establishing the Confederal Democratic Republic of Koryo as put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The proposal for establishing the Federal Democratic Republic of Koryo envisages: (1) that a unified national government will be established in which the North and the South will participate as equal partners, on the premise that the North and the South acknowledge and approve of each other's ideology and system as they are; and (2) that under this unified government, the North and the South will each put into effect a system of regional autonomy, sharing equal rights and obligations between them. If we are to prevent the country from being divided into "two Koreas" forever and to prevent the whole nation from experiencing the scourges of war, there is no alternative but to reunify the country by means of establishing a federal republic which will not permit the one to eat the other or to be eaten by the other. Therefore, we will in the future, as in the past, persevere in our efforts to translate our proposal for establishing the Confederal Democratic Republic of Koryo into reality.

Finding a peaceful solution to the national reunification issue is a nationwide undertaking that requires the unity of all Koreans desirous of national reconciliation, trust, and peace. If all patriotic forces in the North and South pool their energies and wisdom for the sake of the future of our nation, signal progress will be made on the road to breaking the current deadlock and settling the reunification issue.

Unless the whole nation is united firmly with the singularity of purpose, it would be impossible to fight successfully against the splittists at home and abroad who are desperately obstructing national reunification, nor will it be possible for people in all strata to fulfil their responsibility and role as masters in achieving national reunification. Today, even countries and peoples with social systems different from each other's are making joint efforts to achieve common goals. So, there is no reason why our homogeneous nation should not be able to unite for the sake of national reunification.

Our party and the government of our republic have proposed a joint conference of political parties and other organizations in the North and South in order to provide a venue of national dialogue where the consensus of people in all walks of life can be formed. We will always keep the door of such national dialogue open to political parties and all other South Korean organizations.

Our people's struggle to ease tension and achieve peace and peaceful national reunification on the Korean Peninsula is closely connected with the antiwar peace struggle of

the world's people. The antiwar, anti-U.S. struggle vigorously going on throughout the world is a source of immense encouragement to our people in stemming and frustrating the U.S. imperialists' schemes to provoke a new war in Korea, in defending peace, and in achieving national reunification. Currently, socialist countries and the progressive people of the world are actively supporting the struggle of our people to remove the danger of war and achieve peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula. We express our hope that progressive humanity and the peace-loving people of the world will provide still more active support and encouragement to our just cause.

The 40-year history of national division clearly proves that U.S. imperialism is the very culprit of aggression and plunder who has blocked the independent and peaceful reunification of our country and who has caused nothing but the pains and disasters of national division to our people. If the U.S. imperialists should continue to pursue their policy of confrontation and war on the Korean Peninsula in the face of the warnings of the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world, they would be unable to avoid a fate of destruction. One who is fond of playing with fire is bound to perish in a fire; and those who are fond of aggressive wars will end up perishing in a war of aggression.

With the active support and encouragement of the progressive people of the world, the Korean people will resolutely hold in check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' and their lackeys' schemes for provoking a new war and keeping the Korean people divided, maintain and consolidate peace in Korea, and realize their cherished historic desire for national reunification without fail.

Inheriting the Revolutionary Spirit of Mt Paektu and Brilliantly Embodying It Are Our People's Noble Duty

41090005 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 6, Jun 87 pp 8-13

[Article by Kim Won-chon; not translated]

Living and Working According to the Demand of the Chuche Idea Are Our People's Firm Revolutionary Will

41090005 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 6, Jun 87 pp 14-18

[Article by Chong Nak-son; not translated]

Functionaries Should Possess a High Popular Spirit

41090005 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 6, Jun 87 pp 19-24

[Article by Kim Hui-taek; not translated]

The National Pride and Self-Confidence of Our People Who Live in the Era of the Workers Party

41090005 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 6, Jun 87 pp 25-29

[Article by Yi Chu-sol; not translated]

The Question of Intellectuals, Revolutionization, and Working-Classification Under the Socialist System

41090005 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean*
No 6, Jun 87 pp 30-35

[Article by Sin On-kap; not translated]

Eliminating Classes Is a Fundamental Condition To Achieve the Independence of the Masses of the People

41090005 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean*
No 6, Jun 87 pp 36-40

[Article by So Pong-chang; not translated]

The Historic Operation of Advance Into the Homeland Which Gave Our People a Faith in the Fatherland's Liberation—On the 50th Anniversary of the Victory in the Pochonbo Battle

41090005 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean*
No 6, Jun 87 pp 41-46

[Article by Paek Hak-nim]

[text] A half century has passed since the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, a legendary hero and ever-victorious iron-willed commander, raised the torch of revolution high in Pochonbo and brought the first ray of hope to our people who were suffering under the brigandish Japanese imperialists. By leading to a brilliant victory the operations of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) into the homeland, the great leader opened a bright prospect for national resurrection and brought about a new, great upsurge in the overall aspects of the Korean revolution. This immortal revolutionary achievement will be handed down from generation to generation, along with the revolutionary struggle of our people, who are moving forward, confident of victory and full of revolutionary optimism. The spiritual and moral characters of our people who, infinitely loyal to the leader's cause in whatever vicissitude and trial, are confidently looking forward to the future of the country and nation, are permeated with an invincible faith implanted deep by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the days of operations into the homeland in the period of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle. It was due to this firm conviction in the victory of the revolution that our people were able to win victory in two formidable wars against the most heinous aggressors, the Japanese and U.S. aggressors, and displayed an inexhaustibly energy in bringing about a sustained vigorous upswing in the complex and arduous Korean revolution. We cannot think about the victory in the Battle of Pochonbo without recollecting with emotion how our invincible faith came to strike its deep roots and without renewing our conviction that the chuche revolutionary cause blazed on majestic Paektu Mountain will surely emerge victorious and a splendid communist paradise will be built in this land.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song triumphantly organized and commanded the historic operations into the homeland, namely, the Battle of Pochonbo, with a firm determination to fulfill the cause of fatherland restoration through the efforts of the Korean people themselves by expanding the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The escalation and expansion of the armed struggle into the homeland exercised revolutionary influence on the people at home and played a decisive role in vigorously inspiring them to the anti-Japanese struggle, thereby ultimately liquidating the Japanese colonial rule." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 1, p 68)

The Battle of Pochonbo represents the brilliant implementation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's strategic policy of escalating and carrying the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a revolutionary war aimed, on the one hand, at crushing the Japanese aggressors who occupied Korea and winning our national sovereignty, and on the other hand, at achieving the class emancipation of the oppressed masses of working people. The masters of the anti-Japanese revolutionary war were none but the Korean communists and the Korean people, and it was the unanimous desire of all our compatriots to build an independent, rich, and strong country. For this reason, the issue of carrying the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland arose as an important task to enhance the self-awareness and enthusiasm of the Korean communists and the Korean people as masters of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and have them deal a decisive blow to the Japanese colonial rulers, so that they could develop the struggle for the liberation of our country onto a higher stage and successfully consummate the historical task of national liberation.

With a deep insight into the inevitable demands of the developing anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who blazed the cause of the Korean revolution under the banner of chuche, set it forth as the consistent strategic policy of the anti-Japanese revolutionary war to expand the armed struggle into the border areas and in the homeland. This policy truly reflects the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's firm determination and noble patriotic idea of saving the nation's fate on his own, and it was a militant banner that made it possible to hasten victory in the cause of fatherland restoration by combining armed struggle with mass struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who embarked upon the road of fatherland restoration as early as the age of 14, taking a solemn oath that he would never return home until the fatherland gained independence, consolidated the northern border area along the Tumen

River as the strategic stronghold for the armed struggle and wisely led the task to expand the armed struggle into the homeland, while organizing and unfolding the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

With a view of rapidly expanding the armed struggle into the homeland particularly in the mid-1930's, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the Mt. Paektu revolutionary stronghold, a new type of base, and energetically carried out military and political activities in the border areas on the one hand, and on the other, firmly consolidated the mass-oriented base of the armed struggle by founding the Fatherland Restoration Society and expanding its organizational network deep into the homeland.

Upon completion of all necessary arrangements for the advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the homeland, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a plan of operation into the homeland at the historical Sogang Conference and personally organized and commanded the operations into Pochonbo, a place of political and military importance to the enemy.

The Battle of Pochonbo started with the signal shot fired by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song under a white poplar on the Karim river bank at 10 pm, 4 June 1937. With an intense politico-military activity launched by the KPRA under the command of the great leader, police sub-stations, township administrative offices, and other Japanese imperialists apparatuses of oppression and government administration were on flames, and written proclamations, appeals, and handbills were scattered everywhere in Pochonbo spurring the people on to join the holy war against Japanese imperialism. Amid the burning flames of the revolution spreading in the night skies of Pochonbo and cries of victory echoing through heaven and earth, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a speech entitled "Let Us Staunchly Fight on for the Restoration of the Fatherland," bestowing on the people a firm faith in victory and heightening their anti-Japanese sentiment. Following the successful completion of the Battle of Pochonbo, the great leader destroyed the pursuing enemy units on Mt Kusi and Mt Kansam, thereby concluding the operations into the homeland in a brilliant victory.

The victory in the Battle of Pochonbo, the historic operations into the homeland, represents a signal victory for the outstanding strategy and tactics and the tested generalship displayed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, an outstanding strategist and an ever-victorious, iron-willed commander.

Victory in war and combat depends largely on the rare excellence of the strategies and generalship displayed by the commander in chief.

The entire course of the KPRA expedition into the homeland was a glorious course in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created a protean strategy and versatile military art and brilliantly applied them in combat.

With a skilled organizational ability, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a plan of operation into the homeland, organized an expeditionary force under this plan, and carefully made all necessary arrangements, from reconnoitering enemy positions to combat preparations; and by using versatile strategy and tactics, he led his troops across the Yalu river without the knowing of the enemy and wiped out with a single blow the enemy troops stationed in Pochonbo, one of the enemy's strategic points, and then ambushed the pursuing enemy on Mt Kushi and encircled and destroyed a large enemy unit on Mt Kansam. This organizational skill and this versatile strategy and tactics represent a shining example of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's versatile generalship and his chuche-oriented method of guerrilla warfare.

Thanks to the uncommon generalship exercised by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, with penetrating insights into the prevailing situation and into the relative strength of our's and the enemy's, skilfully utilized a rare versatile strategy and protean guerrilla tactics, the KPRA's homeland expeditionary force overwhelmed the enemy's numerical and technological superiority with its strategic and tactical superiority and was able to move into the homeland without a hitch. Before the great leader's outstanding strategy and tactics, the border positions that the Japanese imperialists had consolidated as "impregnable" fortresses proved powerless and the large force the Japanese imperialists boasted as the "flower" of their army ended up suffering an irreversible, ignominious defeat.

By dint of such an outstanding generalship and such an ingenious, singular guerrilla strategy that had no precedence in any book on military science or any war history, the KPRA operations into the homeland, which shine so brilliantly in the history of our national liberation struggle, could end in a great victory.

The signal victory in the historic Battle of Pochonbo was a great victory made by airtight unity and solidarity of our people and the revolutionary army's firm rally around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The fate of war or victory in combat depends, importantly, on the strength of the unity and solidarity of the army and people banded tightly together as one around the outstanding commander.

The unity of the revolutionary force and the solidarity of the nation, dating back to those early days when our people began to loftily attend the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the helm of the revolution, were more firmly solidified from the day the KPRA was inaugurated. This unity and solidarity was always a major factor that contributed to victories in the battles against the Japanese imperialists.

The members of the KPRA who joined the anti-Japanese revolutionary force to embark upon the road of struggle

for fatherland restoration were infinitely loyal to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song with a profound sense of pride that they grew up as revolutionaries in the bosom of the great leader and accepted and embraced the political lives bestowed upon them by him. While traveling on this road, the KPRA grew and strengthened into an invincible revolutionary force that tightly banded together around the great leader in unity and solidarity, cherishing loyalty to him as its creed and moral obligation.

The infinite fidelity of the KPRA members—who took up arms for the leader, the country, and people—and the loyalty of our people—who reverentially adored the respected and beloved Commander Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation—were fused into one, and the revolutionary army and the people formed revolutionary ties by which they supported each other and cooperated with each other. These ties forged between the army and the people crystallized into the most adamant, durable unity between the army and the people which was unbreakable because it was based on a common desire to contribute to fatherland restoration and because it was nurtured in the days of bloody fighting against Japanese imperialism.

Firmly believing that the road lit up by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the road for the rebirth of the nation and that the way of hastening fatherland restoration was for the army and people to fight on by banding together with the same mind and will, the KPRA members and the people joined forces and creditably implemented the great leader's plan of operation into the homeland.

Our people defied the enemy's savage acts of terror and tight surveillance to supply a large quantity of logistic materials, such as food, fabrics, and shoes, to the KPRA and also provided it on time with information necessary for the operations, such as information on the locations of enemy troops stationed in Pochonbo, the composition of population in the border areas, and even their ideological trends. With the active material and moral support and encouragement of the people, the anti-Japanese guerrillas were able to brilliantly implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's plan of operation into the homeland and demonstrated the KPRA's combat capability to the fullest. The people in the homeland enthusiastically congratulated the KPRA on the brilliant success of its operations into the homeland and continue to protect the KPRA wholeheartedly. The days spent by the main force of the KPRA in its operations into the homeland were the historical days in which the army and people were united with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the center and in which they demonstrated the power of this unity.

Indeed, the victory in the operations into the homeland, particularly the victory in the Battle of Pochonbo, was the brilliant fruition of the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had set forth the most correct strategy of the anti-Japanese

armed struggle and led the KPRA with an outstanding, tested leadership, and it was a great triumph brought about by the power of the unity and solidarity of the KPRA and the people united solidly around the leader.

The triumphant advance into Pochonbo in the operations into the homeland will shine forever in the annals of our fatherland as a historic victory which imbued our people with faith in fatherland restoration.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Its implication does not lie in that we killed a certain number of Japanese but in that it brought the first ray of hope for revolution by nurturing the conviction that the Korean people were not dead but alive and they could win if they fought against Japanese imperialism." (Collected Works of Kim Il-song, Vol 12, pp 288-289)

About the time of the Battle of Pochonbo, black clouds hung more heavily over our people.

In those days the Japanese imperialists covered all of Korea with networks of troops, gendarmes, and police while viciously tightening up their colonial fascist rule in Korea as never before and wantonly arrested, imprisoned, and massacred patriotic Koreans by concocting various vicious fascist laws, including the Political Prisoners Probation Decree. The crafty Japanese imperialists, more noisily ranting about the propagandistic claim that "Japan and Korea are one" and the two have "the same ancestors and the same roots," built Shinto shrines and temples everywhere in an attempt to stamp out the Korean people's national pride and spirit of independence by forcibly inoculating them with the Japanese spirit, while persistently scheming to stamp out even the spoken and written Korean language. In addition, for the purpose of completing preparations for a war of aggression in the continent, the scoundrels stepped up the militarization of the Korean economy under the pretext of "developing the northern part of Korea," and forcibly mobilized our people in plundering our country of its precious resources. Korea was literally reduced to a land of darkness, a living hell, and our people stood at the crossroads of life and death.

The roaring flames that rose high in the night skies over Pochonbo at a time when the fate of our nation was in imminent danger and when the cries of rancor and groaning of our people suffering from cruelty and hunger were mounting signified an immortal torch that illuminated a bright road ahead for our people and brought the first ray of hope for national restoration to the hearts of our people.

The Battle of Pochonbo, more than anything else, implanted in our people the conviction that as long as they were led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, they were sure to fulfill the historical cause of fatherland restoration.

Our people's rock-hard belief that only victory awaits on the road they walk following the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a noble conviction that was nurtured and solidified from the moment they highly revered the respected and beloved leader as the center for leadership and unity. For our people, who had to suffer defeat after defeat in the struggle against the Japanese imperialists because they did not have the right leader to lead them, the esteemed name of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who rose high up as the sun of the nation, was the symbol of all their victories and the brilliant future of their fatherland. It was because they believed the great leader would never fail to regain the independence of Korea that our people were able to survive in those dark days, although they were shackled to slavery by the Japanese imperialists and had to go through untold national sufferings.

That is why our people's joy filled heaven and earth when they heard the news that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song launched operations into the homeland and led the Battle of Pochonbo to victory. Their hearts were brimming with infinite national pride and revolutionary confidence, as they revered the respected and beloved leader as the sun of the nation.

When the respected and beloved Commander Kim Il-song, for whom they had yearned awake or asleep, entered the homeland, our people were all the more moved by the greatness of the leadership and immortal contributions of the leader who lit up the road of the chuche-based Korean revolution and who was leading the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle on the road to victory. His entry to the homeland made the hearts of all our people all the more burn with an absolute trust in and a warm admiration for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and strengthen their revolutionary faith that the Korean people under the sagacious leadership of the great leader were the happiest and most proud people and would emerge victorious without fail.

Our people lived tenaciously, fond of telling legendary stories about the great leader. One legend said: "Esteemed Commander Kim Il-song beat the Japs by flying through the skies; The commander, overlooking Korea from Mt Paektu, flew into Pochonbo to deal a decisive blow to the Japs." Another said: "Esteemed Commander Kim Il-song used the magic of contracting space and walked over the mountain in a few steps." The numerous patriotic youths who came to be firmly convinced that as long as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was at the helm, the revolution would be brought to sure victory and the fatherland would be recovered without fail, joined anti-Japanese guerrilla units for the independence of the country, and not only the broad anti-Japanese masses but also the nationalists who used to keep the communists at an arm's length launched into a nationwide resistance against the Japanese rule.

By fully demonstrating the invincible might of the KPRA, the Battle of Pochonbo also implanted in our

people the rock-hard conviction that if they fight against the Japanese imperialists head-on, they were sure to win and achieve the goal of fatherland restoration.

For our people, who had to suffer from the bitter fate of a homeless nation because they had no revolutionary force of their own, a mere sight of the majestic look of the KPRA, a gallant revolutionary force that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had raised in the Paektu jungle, was a source of great encouragement.

In the mid-1930's, the Japanese imperialists, thrown into an utter confusion by the brilliant war results the KPRA produced by cutting its way through the enemy, made frantic attempts to block our KPRA operations into the homeland while stepping up the war of aggression against the continent. Following the Tumen conference in October 1936, the Japanese frantically carried out "punitive operations" against the KPRA and operations to seal off the border areas, turning the Tumen-Yalu area into an area that was among the places with the highest density of police population in the world. They even fabricated the false propaganda that they had "completely wiped out" our KPRA. All this patently illustrates how desperate the Japanese imperialists were in their attempts to block the KPRA from moving into the homeland and to forestall the KPRA's influence on our people.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors' unprecedented policy of oppression and frantic containment policy against the KPRA threw quite a large number of people into despair.

It was at that juncture that the fire of revolution which flared up in the skies of Pochonbo indicated that the KPRA was in good shape and was not a "drop in the ocean" as claimed by the Japs but had grown into an ever-victorious revolutionary armed force capable of crushing any strong enemy. This fire was also a solemn declaration before the world that the Korean people rejected the Japanese noisy propaganda that "Japan and Korea are one," that the Japs and the Koreans shared "the same ancestors and roots," a declaration that the Korean people were not dead but alive, and they would fight against the Japanese and defeat them.

Through the Battle of Pochonbo, our people clearly saw how the enemy's border defense positions, about which the Japanese used to brag an air-tight "impregnable fortresses," crumbled before the power of the KPRA and how the myth about "strong might" of the "invincible Imperial Army" was shattered.

The historic operation into Pochonbo, organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, dealt a telling political and military blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and shook the Japanese colonial rule to its foundation, further hastening its ruin.

When the Battle of Pochonbo was over, the chief of the Hyesanjin Police Station said: "...In retrospect, as long as the Pochonbo incident is concerned, I feel as if the

grass that we cut and piled up for a 1,000 days has just been reduced to a pile of ashes in an instant..."

He said: "Alas! the 5th of June is the day I will never forget as long as I live." This cry of distress clearly illustrates the magnitude of the political and military blow the KPRA operations into the homeland dealt the scoundrels.

The victory in the Battle of Pochonbo, which dealt a telling blow to the Japanese imperialists, implanted in the hearts of our people an undying torch of struggle which spread the raging flames of the anti-Japanese mass struggle throughout the country. Patriotic people in all walks of life, including workers and farmers, more tightly united under the banner of the Anti-Japanese United National Front, launched into various forms of anti-Japanese struggle and demonstrated their intense national spirit by smashing the Japanese imperialists' antipopular machinations. As a result, the anti-Japanese armed struggle came to be closely combined with the mass struggle of the people, and the struggle for national liberation in our country entered a new period of upswing, thus greatly hastening the defeat of the Japanese imperialists.

The victory in the Battle of Pochonbo, by dealing a stunning blow to the Japanese imperialists, who emerged as a main force of fascism and aggression against the continent, along with fascist Germany and Italy, greatly contributed to weakening the international imperialist forces of aggression, bringing the Japanese imperialist policy of aggression and war to bankruptcy, and strengthening the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist struggle of the world's revolutionary people. In particular, it taught the subjugated people in colonies the precious lesson that if they took up arms in their hands and fought in unity under an outstanding leader, they would be able to smash any enemy and gain victory in their struggle for sovereignty and independence.

Indeed, the victory in the historical operations into the homeland and in the battle of Pochonbo implanted in our people a firm faith in the victory of the revolution and served as a blazing torch of revolution that vigorously encouraged and inspired the peoples in the world who were fighting with our people for the cause of anti-imperialism and sovereignty.

Our people, who have stoutly walked the long road of revolution with faith in victory which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song implanted in them amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolution, are today doggedly struggling for the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause, brimming with renewed confidence and courage.

The road of revolution we have walked was far from smooth sailing, with difficult and complex revolutionary tasks constantly confronting us. The faith that our revolutionary fighters and revolutionary people firmly kept

engraved in their hearts in the arduous and trying course of revolutionary struggle was the belief that when people fight with unswerving trust in and a clear sense of obligation for the leader of the revolution and brimming with a firm faith in the future and with optimism, there would be no fortress that they cannot seize, and that only victory would await them. This faith and determination enabled us to glorify our honor as fighters of our great leader's, fulfill our revolutionary duties, and enjoy real happiness in the bosom of the prosperous fatherland.

All party members and workers should loftily revere and attend the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il with the purest and cleanest of hearts and give full play to the revolutionary ethos of dedicating everything to the party and the leader by emulating the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters in bygone days who were infinitely loyal to the great commander, confident of fatherland restoration. Our honor and worth of living and fighting lies in continuing revolution to the end, while trusting and following none but the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il under whatever adversity, with the firm political belief that one is concerned about nothing but the party and the leader.

The chuche revolutionary cause blazed in the Paektu jungle has come a long way and a vast future always lies ahead for our people.

We will in the future, as in the past, brilliantly carry on the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary spirit and confidently go forward to fight for the prosperity of our fatherland and for the ultimate victory of the revolution, united airtight around the party and the leader.

The Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Reliance and Fortitude Fully Demonstrated by the Ranks of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas

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[Article by Pak Yong-sun]

[Text] The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude represents our people's traditional revolutionary spirit and work habit.

In the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude was fully exhibited by the ranks of the guerrillas. Upholding the revolutionary banner of self-reliance under the sagacious leadership of the great leader, the anti-Japanese guerrillas overcame all the obstacles lying ahead on the road of revolution and went forward to chart the road of struggle by their own efforts, thereby fulfilling the historical cause of fatherland restoration and creating a proud chapter that will shine forever in the history of our people's struggle.

In the past, our people, by brilliantly inheriting the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude which was created in the fire of anti-Japanese struggle, have eliminated centuries-old backwardness and poverty, established on our soil a socialist power, sovereign, self-supporting, and capable of self-reliant defense, and wrought the miracles and innovations that have amazed the whole world.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude nurtured by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is deeply ingrained in the hearts of our party members and workers and serves as an inexhaustible source of encouragement and inspiration spurring them to new victories.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude is a lofty revolutionary trait which communist revolutionaries should invariably cultivate.

This spirit constitutes the revolutionary spirit and the principle of struggle for the communists determined to carry the revolution through to the end. To give full scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude means having faith in our own capability and resolving all problems arising in the revolution and construction by relying on own efforts. This spirit is basically different from reliance on others, from the weak-kneed attitude of giving up struggle in the face of difficulties, and from the passive attitude of sitting back and waiting for a favorable condition to come by.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude is the spirit which is based on the immortal *chuche* ideology and which fully embodies this ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology, the *chuche* ideology, elucidates the truth that man is the master of his own destiny and that the ability to chart his destiny also resides in him, and it demands that the masses of working people maintain the stand and attitude of being the masters of the revolution. The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, namely, the determination to break through obstacles encountered, with faith in one's own ability, thoroughly embodies this demand of the *chuche* ideology. The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, namely, the spirit of solving all problems by one's own efforts with a firm faith in one's own ability, flows from the *chuche* ideology's revolutionary principle that man is the master of his own destiny and the ability to chart his destiny also resides in him.

Because the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude fully embodies the demands of the great *chuche* ideology, it is the militant ethos that the communist revolutionaries should always bring into full play.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude was demonstrated from the early days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and was further consolidated, with

its vitality brilliantly attested to, in the formidable fire of the armed struggle; as such, it constitutes a priceless revolutionary asset.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It is self-evident that national liberation is not something we can entrust to someone or beg for. We must organize and unfold an active armed struggle so that the Korean people may achieve the restoration of their fatherland and the liberation of their nation, invariably by their own efforts." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 1, pp 29- 30)

The heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle was the most arduous and difficult bloody struggle ever waged in Korea.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle, being the first armed struggle to be waged in a colony against a foreign aggressor, was an arduous one in which the road that had never walked before by anyone had to be explored. The anti-Japanese armed struggle, which was waged under a difficult condition, with no national rear to fall back on, nor any support of a regular army, required the Korean communists to solve all problems concerning guerrilla warfare, ranging from the organization of guerrilla units to the formulation of strategy and tactics, one by one in an original way in the actual process of struggle, and to fight while solving by their efforts all logistic problems involving guerilla warfare, such as the supply of weapons, ammunition, and food.

Precisely under this condition, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song raised high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance and fortitude and brilliantly put into practice this revolutionary spirit.

From the firm conviction that the Korean revolution should be accomplished by the efforts of the Korean communists, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized and mobilized the broad masses in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, with the firm determination to have them wage the struggle by themselves, never thinking of relying on others no matter how difficult the condition may be. The great leader armed the anti-Japanese guerrillas tightly with the *chuche* line of the Korean revolution and indoctrinated them so that they might gallantly break through all bottlenecks and obstacles and supply all materiel needed in the struggle by themselves. Setting personal examples, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspired the guerrillas to the practice of self-reliance. The "Yon-kil bomb" which the respected and beloved leader built in person in the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and the noble examples of self-reliance which he showed in the process of building this bomb, immensely moved and vigorously stirred our guerrillas into the practice of self-reliance.

Each time the situation surrounding the revolution became tense and manifold bottlenecks and obstacles stood

in the way, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song raised high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance and fortitude and inspired our people and the anti-Japanese guerrillas to the sacred struggle.

The struggle to implement the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was arduous from its first step.

The Japanese imperialist' suppressive machinations to hold in check our people's revolutionary advance grew extremely intense; there were ceaseless waves of arrest; and the unawakened masses were intimidated by suppression by the counterrevolutionaries. Some anti-Japanese fighting groups, which should have fought shoulder to shoulder in the common front against the Japanese imperialists, were hostile to the Korean communists and did not hesitate to commit heinous acts against them, partly due to the Japanese imperialists' divisive machinations and partly due to the political backwardness of these groups themselves. In addition, there were the leftist adventurist maneuvers of the sectarians and flunkeyists. All this made the future of the revolution bleak.

Under this difficult condition confronting the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with the firm conviction that our people themselves should break through the difficulties, set a brilliant example of self-reliance and fortitude by giving his all to the implementation of the line of armed struggle, defying any possible danger to his personal safety.

Throughout the entire period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, holding aloft the banner of self-reliance, the great leader sagaciously led the anti-Japanese guerrillas to give full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, while breaking the deadlock by himself, without the slightest wavering and hesitation no matter what difficulty confronted him.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude—this is the revolutionary spirit that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song implanted deep in the hearts of our guerrillas. Throughout the entire period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, this revolutionary spirit served as the source of our guerrillas' way of thinking and mode of operation, and also as the guiding principle governing all their activities.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas, by upholding the revolutionary principle of self-reliance set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by following the noble examples of self-reliance shown by the respected and beloved leader, gave full scope to the revolutionary ethos of solving all problems by their own efforts.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude which was given full play by the anti-Japanese guerrillas was demonstrated in the aggressiveness with which they tackled and accomplished the revolutionary tasks in hand, with the self-consciousness of being the masters of

the revolution, and with no grumbling whatsoever about the given conditions.

The work style and high sense of responsibility befitting a master are one of the important ingredients of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. He who fails to maintain the stand and high sense of responsibility befitting a master cannot give full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas were able to overcome the hardships that defied human imagination and finally emerge victorious in the war against Japan, because all of them waged a strenuous struggle, with the revolutionary spirit of relying on themselves and showing fortitude by having a high degree of revolutionary awareness of being the masters of the Korean revolution.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas were the *chuche*-type revolutionaries engaged in a struggle to build socialism and communism in our land by defeating the brigandish Japanese imperialists. That is why they steadfastly walked the arduous road of revolutionary struggle, with the attitude of being a master and with a high degree of revolutionary self-awareness of being the people who were in charge of this sacred cause and who should chart the road of revolution by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of standing on their own feet because they were the in charge people.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas were fully aware that to stand up and fight against the brigandish Japanese imperialists, who were expanding aggression in the continent while dreaming of world conquest, meant walking the road of bloody war in which they would have to turn many a deadly corner. Nevertheless, they steadfastly maintained the thoroughgoing revolutionary stand that if they were to fulfill their duties as the masters of the Korean revolution, there was no alternative but to implement to the end the *chuche*-oriented line of the Korean revolution by overcoming all trials by themselves, refusing to look to others for help.

It was due to the thoroughness of their revolutionary stand that the commanders and rank and file of the anti-Japanese guerrillas regarded it as an honorable duty to carry out their revolutionary tasks, however difficult they might be, and never shy away from them for any reason, under any excuse, or by any calculation. They believed that the more difficult and important their assigned revolutionary tasks were, the greater was the trust that their organizations bestowed in them. From the firm standpoint of fulfilling their revolutionary tasks to the end by their own efforts, even if they had to give their own lives, they searched for conditions necessary to accomplish these tasks and exerted themselves to find ways to create such conditions on their own initiative. Furthermore, once a method for implementing a task was found, they displayed their revolutionary spirit by implementing the task to the end by aggressively tackling it.

In early 1936, when the functionaries of an arsenal who were ordered to make hundreds of home-made grenades in a few days in order to insure the combat of anti-Japanese guerrilla units, there was no guarantee whatsoever for carrying out this order. There was not enough time, and the "punitive offensive" of the enemy was intensifying. Although it appeared an impossible assignment in the ordinary mind, the functionaries of the arsenal, from the firm standpoint that hand grenades were necessary for a combat mission and that they should make hand grenades because no one was going to bring them, procured by themselves the materials needed in making hand grenades and finally executed the orders, by crossing the enemy line and overcoming extreme difficulties. The manufacture of the "Yon-kil bombs"—which gave the enemy cold shivers—with practically nothing in an inaccessible mountain far away from a modern industrial center, eloquently attests to the loftiness of the anti-Japanese guerrillas' stand befitting the masters of the revolution.

Whatever difficult assignment was given, the anti-Japanese guerrillas thus held it as their iron-clad principle of struggle and life, to solve all problems by their own efforts, without grumbling about conditions under whatever arduous circumstances, from the firm standpoint of being the masters of the revolution.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude fully demonstrated by the anti-Japanese guerrillas also manifested itself in their work attitude of manufacturing what was not readily available and seeking out more of what was in short supply and executing their revolutionary assignments to the end, by overcoming whatever difficulty might confront them.

The guerrillas' revolutionary ethos of tackling whatever difficult task, not hesitating and swerving in the face of whatever bottleneck and obstacle, until they fulfilled their duties stemmed from their thorough conviction that they did not even have the right to die before accomplishing revolutionary tasks assigned them by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. To lose heart and flinch in the face of a temporary difficulty and worry about the matter and make calculations before getting things done is a manifestation of capitulationism and has nothing whatsoever in common with the guerrillas' way of thinking and way of doing things. The revolutionary ethos of supplying all materials necessary for the revolutionary struggle by ourselves by manufacturing what is not readily available and by seeking out more of what is in short supply was one fighting spirit that filled the ranks of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to the brim.

In 1937, a sewing team under an anti-Japanese guerrilla unit received a important assignment from the headquarters to turn out a large quantity of padded socks in a week's time. The only needle of the sewing machine broke in the process of fulfilling the assignment. They did not know where to get a new needle. If socks were to be made by hand, it would be impossible to meet the

deadline. At that juncture, the hearts of the members of the sewing team were boiling with the sole desire to carry out the orders unconditionally, not hesitating and swerving and not yielding to a temptation to bargain for a new deadline. With difficulty, they succeeded in remodeling a netting needle into a swing needle and were able to solve the problem at hand and fulfilled their assignment on time.

Similar examples were found wherever anti-Japanese guerrillas were stationed. Beyond expression were the bottlenecks and obstacles confronting the medical staff of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, who had to treat the wounded and the invalid when well-equipped medical facilities and equipment were not available. Nevertheless they did not flinch before an obstacle or find an excuse in difficulties but provided adequate medical service by seeking out hidden reserves to suit the given condition, for instance, in the jungle by making use of what was available in the jungle, and in the level area and on the riverside by utilizing what was available there.

In this way the anti-Japanese guerrillas, refusing to hesitate or waver in the face of obstacles and fulfilled their assigned revolutionary tasks without fail, by manufacturing what was not readily available and by seeking out more of what was in short supply.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude of the anti-Japanese guerrillas was fully demonstrated in their perseverance in solving all problems in hand by their own efforts without relying on others.

To have faith in one's own ability and solve problems by relying on oneself is the consistent stand and principle that the communists should firmly maintain in the revolutionary struggle.

If anyone, when faced with a slightly difficult task, should seek an easy way to do the job by looking to others for help, instead of trying to do his best, that kind of attitude will be a manifestation of the idea of maintaining a parasitical existence with reliance on foreign powers, and also a manifestation of the flunkeyist idea of having no faith in one's own ability, and has nothing in common with the anti-Japanese guerrillas' fighting spirit. The anti-Japanese guerrillas waged their struggle always with the belief that the revolution of a country should be carried out by the efforts of the people of that country themselves, solving all problems arising in the revolutionary struggle absolutely by their own efforts. In this manner of struggle, the anti-Japanese guerrillas felt a sense of reward and happiness as revolutionaries and unswervingly walked the road of revolution with a firm faith in victory.

Through their practical struggle, they came to learn that no matter how difficult and complex a task may confront them, they would be able to carry it out to suit the given condition by mobilizing all potential and reserves, only if they endeavored to solve all problems through their own efforts.

In the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, it was the most pressing and difficult task to produce weapons. Weapons were needed more than anything else to implement the line of the armed struggle. Swords and spears could be made at field blacksmiths, but they were not enough because the target of fighting was the Japanese imperialist aggressor troops armed with modern weapons. Some people insisted that foreign aid be introduced to purchase weapons and build hand grenade and other arsenals.

Under these circumstances, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, saying that the best way to obtain weapons was to seize them from the enemy, presented an outstanding policy calling for the anti-Japanese masses to pool their efforts and wisdom so that each of them solve the problem of supplying his own weapon.

Upholding the great leader's policy of seizing weapons, the Korean communists raided Japanese military and police sentry posts and the homes of vicious landlords, and pro-Japanese bureaucrats everywhere to seize weapons from them, thereby laying the foundation of guerrilla armament.

The whole process of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle was a proud course of struggle in which the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, the banner of which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song raised high, was brilliantly displayed and brought into full play among the ranks of the revolutionaries.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude fully displayed by the anti-Japanese guerrillas under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitutes an important element of the glorious revolutionary tradition, the historical root of our party and the revolution. The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, cultivated in the fire of the anti-Japanese struggle, has a very profound, immense inspirational power because it was forged on the basis of loyalty to the revolutionary cause and because it was consolidated in the storms of the unprecedentedly arduous and protracted revolutionary struggle. The tradition of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude should be observed in every aspect of our people's revolutionary struggle and construction, and it is a priceless revolutionary asset that should be tenaciously maintained and brilliantly carried forward from generation to generation.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by brilliantly inheriting and developing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude which was fully displayed in the fire of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our party and people have eliminated the centuries-old backwardness and poverty and erected the most powerful socialist system on our soil in a historically short span of time, and are currently waging a rewarding struggle to win the complete victory of socialism.

Confronting our party and people today is the historical task of fulfilling the Third 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule by pushing the revolution and construction still more vigorously and by consummating the cause of national reunification as soon as possible. Naturally, obstacles and trials lie ahead on the road of executing this sacred task.

With the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique evermore intensifying their machinations to concoct "two Koreas" and to provoke another war, the situation in our country has become tenser, compelling our revolution to walk all the more arduous path.

Under these circumstances, in order for us to excellently fulfill our revolutionary tasks in hand, we have to work in all aspects of the revolution and construction with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

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 prevailing situation demands that we struggle harder than ever before with fortitude in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. We should not look to anyone for help but make revolution only by our own effort."

When we display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude at each post of socialist construction, upholding the militant appeals made by the party, we will be able to accomplish whatever gigantic task by our own effort—this our people have learned through experience.

We should thoroughly implement party decisions and instructions by giving full scope to our party's traditional revolutionary spirit, namely, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

In bringing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude into fully play, it is important, above all, to have the firm conviction and correct stand that we must solve all problems by our own effort.

For revolutionaries, a firm conviction is an important guarantee for success in all activities. He who tackles each problem, whatever it may be, with the firm conviction that he must solve it by his own effort, is bound to hit upon a magical solution.

As the anti-Japanese guerrillas did in bygone days, we should, with the firm conviction that we should carry out unconditionally whatever task the revolution demands and that we are capable of carrying it out, implement the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the embodiment, the line and policy of the party, unconditionally and thoroughly, by devoting all our wisdom and energies. The more complex the situation becomes and the more gigantic tasks confront the revolution, the

more firmly we should adhere to the principled stand of fighting only by following the road shown by the chuche ideology, and the more actively we should seek out and produce all that is needed in the revolutionary struggle and construction by our own efforts and fulfill our revolutionary duties. Herein lies the sacred way of fulfilling our duties and responsibilities as the revolutionary warriors of the party and the leader.

To give full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, it is also necessary to possess the thoroughgoing attitude of devoting oneself to the service of the country and people.

The spirit of conserving the property of the state and society and the spirit of devoted service to the people constitute one of the important basic ideological-spiritual requirements in giving full scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. Only he who values the interests of the people and devotedly struggles to fulfill the demands and aspirations of the people will not flinch in the face of whatever Herculean revolutionary task and under whatever unfavorable condition but persevere until he accomplishes the task by his own effort, by breaking through all bottlenecks and obstacles.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas were able to etch the gallant footsteps of self-reliance and fortitude at each corner of formidable trial beyond imagination, because the heart of each of them was permeated with a warm love for the people and the immense spirit of devoted service as exemplified in their determination to bring a new Korea—the restored fatherland in which freedom and happiness would bloom—to our people who were groaning in the chains of brigandish Japanese colonialism.

Deeply aware that to successfully fulfill their revolutionary tasks is their important revolutionary duty which the party demand and the people want, all functionaries and party members should follow the example of the anti-Japanese guerrillas' frugal lifestyle and meticulous work style. The more bountiful and sufficient things become, the more thrifty and prudent we should be in our daily life and accomplish our assigned revolutionary tasks to the end by seeking out and mobilizing all inner reserves and potential to the limit.

In having functionaries and party members display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, it is also important to step up the struggle to have them acquire scientific and technological knowledge and to improve their politicoadministrative qualifications.

The struggle to implement party decisions and directives is a difficult and complex undertaking designed to remake nature and society that requires a high level of administrative ability.

Today's reality is such that no one can forge even a step ahead without knowledge. He who seeks out what is not readily available needs to have relevant knowledge; and

he who seeks to break through bottlenecks and obstacles standing in his way needs to know how to do it. One cannot practice self-reliance by merely sitting up all night wasting his energy. This kind of work style is far from the ethos of self-reliance.

We must always study, bearing in mind that improving our scientific, technological, politicoadministrative qualifications is a pressing demand of developing realities that cannot be delayed even for a moment and constitutes an important guarantee for enabling us to fulfill our weighty duties to the party, the state, and the people.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude is the traditional fighting spirit that is deeply rooted in the hearts of our people, who are fond of making revolution and waging a struggle.

All party members and workers, following the example shown by the anti-Japanese guerrillas, should thoroughly put into practice the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude in their work and in their daily lives, and produce and build more and better, by their own efforts and by using the nation's own resources and technology.

The Work With the People Is a Unique Method of the Party Activities

41090005 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 6, Jun 87 pp 53-58

[Article by Han Chong-chol; not translated]

Let Us Effect New Upsurge in Agricultural Production by Implementing the Agriculture-First Policy Thoroughly

41090005 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
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[Article by Kim Chang-chu]

[text] In a series of his recent programmatic instructions, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has kindly taught that we should bring about another upswing in agricultural production through a thorough implementation of the agriculture-first policy set forth by our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's programmatic teaching on implementing the agriculture-first policy serves as the guiding principle that has to be firmly adhered to in the struggle to radically improve the people's living standard and to capture the grain height of the new prospective plan.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the struggle to achieve the prospective goals for socialist economic construction, it is very important to rapidly develop agriculture." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 8, p 359")

Rapid development of agriculture is of great significance in improving the people's living standard, in augmenting the nation's economic strength, and in managing the overall national economy. Success in communist construction depends largely on how well agriculture is developed alongside of industry.

With a deep insight into the significance of the development of agriculture in socialist and communist construction, our party early on set forth the agriculture-first policy and has vigorously led the struggle to implement it.

Adherence to our party's agriculture-first policy and its thorough implementation—therein lies an iron-clad guarantee for drastically boosting agricultural production to suit the demands of developing realities.

The main point of our party's agriculture-first policy is that it calls for agricultural production as the first and foremost task in socialist and communist construction and requires all sectors of the national economy to concentrate their efforts on agricultural development. The agriculture-first policy demands that the whole party, the whole country, and all the people pay their primary attention to the rural community and direct their great efforts to agricultural production.

Thorough implementation of the agriculture-first policy provides an important guarantee, above all, for ceaselessly increasing agricultural production, radically improving the people's living standard, and for accelerating overall socialist construction.

Our party, which is struggling to build communist society in which the masses of working people can realize the independent stand and attitude, regards the improving of the people's livelihood as one of the most important fighting tasks and the first and foremost principle governing its activity.

What comes first in improving the people's living standard is to solve the food problem satisfactorily. The food problem is the first urgent problem that need be solved to assure the people of their lives and activity, and there can be no happiness of the people apart from solving this problem.

The food problem should be solved at an increasingly high level as the society develops and as the people's living standard improves. A basic way for and a decisive key to meeting the ever-increasing demand for grain and other farm products lie in developing agriculture. Only by doing farm work properly and producing grain and other variety of farm products in abundance, will it be possible to insure independent and creative lives for the people by satisfactorily solving their food problem and, at the same time, to accelerate industrial production by providing sufficient quantities of raw materials to light industry.

Only by doing farm work well under the current continuing adverse weather condition and fill the nation's granary,

will it be possible to dynamically overcome whatever natural damage that may occur and manage the national economy with a large grain reserve.

If we should do farm work poorly and fail to be self-sufficient in food and thus depend on others for food supply, then we would be unable to maintain our sovereign rights securely and would have no say in the international arena.

All problems arising in improving the people's livelihood, in augmenting our economic power, and in managing our national economy are closely linked to agricultural development.

Therefore, only by increasing agricultural production through implementation of the agriculture-first policy, will we be able to satisfactorily meet the demand of the workers for food and vigorously speed up overall socialist construction.

Today we are faced with the particularly important task of making an active contribution to solving the food, clothing, and shelter problem completely for the workers by triumphantly capturing the grain height of the new prospective plan.

In the period of the new prospective plan, we must fulfill the 10 prospective targets for socialist economic construction set at the sixth party congress, including the 15 million-ton grain target, and increase overall agricultural production 1.4 times. When the Third 7-Year Plan is fulfilled, the people's food, clothing, and shelter problem will be satisfactorily solved, and a decisive turn around will be made in our struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

The grain target of the Third 7-Year Plan is a very high goal, and its fulfillment requires a bold, daring strategy for boosting agricultural production.

In hitting the grain target of the new prospective plan, it is necessary to effect a further intensification of farm production and produce a greater output per acreage. In our country, where the acreage of arable land is limited and the intensification of agricultural production has reached a high level, an increase in the per-acre harvest can only be attained through an increase in investment.

It is also necessary, along with increasing the per-acre harvest, to make a vigorous effort to search for more arable land and reclaim tideland so that the acreage under cultivation may be decisively increased.

Today we are actively pushing a struggle to increase cultivated acreage by vigorously waging the battle to reclaim 300,000 chongbo of tideland, one of the 10 major prospective targets. The reclamation of 300,000 chongbo of tideland will be of great significance in solving the people's food, clothing, and shelter problem.

To successfully solve vast problems arising in attaining the grain target of the prospective plan, we should put efforts into the agricultural sector and solve problems involving agricultural production on a priority basis.

Attainment of the grain target of the new prospective plan is not a fighting goal for the agricultural sector alone but an important task in which a prodigious success can be made only when all sectors of the national economy pay due attention to farming and make priority efforts to solve all problems that arise in agricultural production. Only when we go forward with properly accomplishing this task, will we be able to triumphantly capture the 15 million-ton grain height by ceaselessly increasing agricultural production as intended by the party.

Not only to hit the grain target but also to achieve the industrialization of agriculture, we should put efforts into agriculture by following the agriculture-first policy. The industrialization of agriculture means converting agricultural production to modern technological processes through rural irrigation, electrification, mechanization, and chemicalization. When agriculture is industrialized, it will become possible to rapidly increase agricultural production, eliminate differences between industrial and agricultural labor, and free the farmers from arduous toil by developing agriculture into an economy large in scale and based on modern machinery and technology.

In achieving the industrialization of agriculture under the condition in which rural irrigation and electrification has been completed, it is important to produce tractors, harvesters, and various other modern farm machines in large quantities and supply them to rural areas while consolidating the accomplishments made in rural irrigation and electrification.

The task of achieving the industrialization of agriculture can be successfully accomplished when in the industrial sector, which builds machines and technical provisions, produce and supply modern farm machines in large quantities. At the same time, it is necessary to produce in great quantities various kinds of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals suitable to the soil condition and the characteristics of crops in our country and deliver them to rural areas, and to place agricultural production on a high scientific and technological foundation by actively introducing advanced agricultural techniques and methods and the results of agricultural science.

Success in agricultural production depends largely on the extent of the supply of technological provisions and materials needed in farming. If we supply material and technical provisions necessary for agricultural production more adequately while enhancing the self-awareness of the agricultural workers as masters and giving full play to their revolutionary fervor and creative enthusiasm, we will be able to produce a great result in agricultural production and succeed in accomplishing the Herculean revolutionary task of agricultural industrialization.

When the whole party, the whole country, and all the people direct their primary attention to agricultural production and give the first priority to solving problems in agricultural production by following the agriculture-first policy, we will be able to accomplish the historical task of agricultural industrialization.

The proud successes we have made in rural socialist construction thus far clearly corroborate the validity and viability of our party's agricultural policy and agriculture-first guideline.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is always concerned about agricultural development, early on defining the solving of the grain problem as one of the foremost, central tasks in socialist construction and as a basic task in the rural economy, set forth the slogan "Rice is socialism per se," and has sagaciously led the struggle to accomplish this task.

The slogan "Rice is socialism per se" epitomizes the importance that the solving of the grain problem has in socialist and communist construction, and constitutes a forceful programmatic guideline in our party's agricultural policy.

Our party's slogan "Rice is socialism per se" was brilliantly translated into reality through the struggle to implement the agriculture-first policy, resulting in a drastic increase in grain output in our country.

Entering the 1970's in particular, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stood in the forefront of the agricultural front, leading the whole party and all the people to put great efforts into agricultural development, in order to implement the agriculture-first policy.

As a result of the efforts put into the agricultural sector by the whole party and all the people under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, technological improvement has been actively promoted and modern agricultural science and technology widely introduced in our rural communities, and thus agricultural production rapidly increased.

With an active thrust made in the rural technological revolution in accordance with the Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question, tractors and other farm machines have been introduced in farming, making it possible to perform most of farm work by the use of machinery, electric power, and chemicals, and switch agricultural production to modern technological process.

With all our people putting efforts into agriculture despite the continuation of an abnormal climatic condition in recent years, we have been able to constantly increase grain output and radically improve the people's livelihood by thoroughly implementing the *chuche* farming method. This represents the shining fruition of our party's agriculture-first policy.

With the food problem brilliantly resolved, our party, under the slogan "Rice is socialism per se," has set forth the task of implementing the communist principle in food supply, namely the principle of supplying food according to the need and is now wisely leading the struggle to implement this principle.

Only when the whole party, the whole country, and all the people firmly adhere to the agriculture-first policy and thoroughly implement it under the slogan "Rice is socialism per se," will it be possible to bring about a ceaseless upsurge in farm output and accelerate the complete victory of socialism by better solving the people's food, clothing, and shelter problem.

Today our party is calling for agricultural functionaries and farm workers to radically increase agricultural production, including grain output, as the most important fighting task.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We have to do our utmost to carry out farm work properly and continually increase grain production." (Ibid, p 206)

In increasing agricultural production by implementing the agriculture-first policy, it is important, above all, to have functionaries and workers thoroughly subordinate all work to farming with the right view of farming.

The agriculture-first principle by nature demands that primary attention be paid to farming and that great efforts be put into agricultural development.

To pay primary attention to agricultural production, functionaries and workers should have the right view of farming.

Given the solid economic foundations and our experience in the struggle to continually increase agricultural production by putting efforts into the rural economy, the more firmly our correct view of farming takes hold, the more thoroughly we will be able to implement the agriculture-first policy. If our functionaries and workers should regard farming as secondary or neglect rural communities, it would become impossible to implement the agriculture-first policy. Farming is not a transitory work that can be accomplished by putting efforts into it just once or twice. It is an undertaking that requires constant efforts with a firm grip on it, and a great success can be made in it only when all kinds of erroneous attitudes or work styles unbefitting the masters of the revolution are done away with.

Therefore, functionaries and workers in state economic organizations and the rural economic sector should master the essential nature and requirements of the agriculture-first policy in depth and wage a vigorous struggle to implement it.

In particular, they should have the firm ideological viewpoint and attitude of earnestly helping the farmers in rural tasks.

Another important thing in implementing the agriculture-first policy is to decisively increase investment in the rural economy.

Increased investment in the rural economy provides a firm guarantee for the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and for a radical boost in agricultural production. Given the current level of farming techniques in our country which is considerably high, if investment in agriculture is increased, it will be possible to boost agricultural production correspondingly.

In increasing investment in agriculture, it is important to produce large quantities of chemical fertilizers and supply them to rural areas. Only by producing a full assortment of chemical fertilizers and supply them to rural areas in large quantities and on time, will it be possible to drastically increase the per-acre output from existing land and provide a sufficient amount of fertilizers for ever-increasing paddy and dry-field acreage under cultivation through tideland reclamation and through efforts to bring more land under cultivation.

Therefore we should drastically increase the amount of chemical fertilizers applied per-chongbo by speeding up the construction of new chemical fertilizer plants to produce a greater amount of chemical fertilizers, such as nitrogenous, phosphorous, and potash fertilizers, for delivery to rural areas, while normalizing fertilizer output at a high level by maximizing the capacity of existing chemical fertilizer factories.

Producing more farm machinery for delivery to rural areas constitutes a main objective of state investment. Only by producing and delivering various farm machines, such as tractors, rice transplanters, rice seedling picking machines, paddy cutting machines, and threshers, in greater quantities, will it be possible to produce a great result in agricultural industrialization through an overall mechanization of toilsome farm work and ceaselessly boost agricultural production by carrying out on time the vast range of farm work which requires seasonal attention.

In the machine industry, efforts should be made to produce more tractors by operating tractor factories at full capacity and produce and deliver various kinds of high-performance farm machines needed in the overall mechanization of farm work.

At the same time, it is necessary to consolidate farm machine repair bases and improve the delivery of farm supplies, particularly such as diesel oil, gasoline, agricultural chemicals, vinyl sheets, and tires.

In implementing the party's agriculture-first policy, it is also important for the whole party, the whole country, and all the people to more vigorously support agriculture in terms of materials, technologies, and labor.

To support agriculture vigorously in terms of materials, technologies, and labor is the basic idea of the great Theses on the agrarian question. Only when the whole party, the whole country, and all the people support agriculture vigorously, will it be possible to dispatch important farm work, such as rice transplanting and weeding, in the right season, while maintaining the quality of the work to suit the demands of the *chuche* farming method.

The solid self-supporting economic foundations laid in our country has a sufficient condition and potentiality for providing material and technological support for agriculture. In various sectors of the national economy, efforts should be made to produce and deliver on the first-priority basis various equipment and farm supplies needed in agricultural production exactly as planned, while producing and delivering small- and medium-size farm implements and fertilizers in greater quantities by searching for hidden reserves and utilizing uncovered reserves. In the busy farming season, all the people should provide labor assistance for rural villages so that further innovations may be achieved in agricultural production.

To implement the agriculture-first policy and bring about a new upswing in agricultural production, we should carry out farm work in a way more advanced scientifically and technologically and further improve farm management and operations.

Functionaries and workers in the agricultural sector, with a profound sense of being masters in charge of agriculture, should first of all implement the *chuche* farming method thoroughly.

The *chuche* farming method is a scientific farming method, a way of doing farm work in a scientific manner to suit the climatic condition and the biological characteristics of the crops; it is an intensive farming method which makes agricultural production highly intensive on the basis of modern science and technology.

The first requirement in implementing the *chuche* farming method is to improve the fertility of the paddies and dry-fields. Unless the fertility of the soil is improved, it will be impossible to fully supply necessary nutrition to the crops and increase the per-chongbo output. Therefore we should increase the soil fertility of the paddy and dry fields by producing quality compost in great quantities, by applying an assortment of fertilizers, and by improving the soil fertility of cold and damp fields as well as acidified fields.

At the same time, a variety of crops should be assigned to different soil in accordance with the principle of the right

crop at the right place and the right crop in the right season; and sowing should be carried out properly and on time; and the right number of roots per pyong should be precisely observed.

In implementing the *chuche* farming, it is important to establish a scientific fertilizing system and carry out proper weeding in the paddy and dry fields.

To establish a scientific fertilizing system, it is necessary to set the right amount of fertilizer for each field on the basis of the field-by-field soil analysis data, apply fertilizer at the right time to suit the biological characteristics of the crop, and weed the fields completely by putting efforts into weeding.

At the same time, proper paddy irrigation and dry field irrigation should be carried out and thoroughgoing measures should be taken to protect the crops from blight and storm damage.

Establishment of a proper seed hybridizing system and improvement of plant breeding are one of the important requirements for the *chuche* farming. Scientists and technical personnel in the agricultural sector should decisively increase the yield of farm crops, including corn, by producing such fine breeds as are suitable to the climatic condition in our country and which can insure a high, stable crop yield under whatever adverse natural condition.

Improvement of the management and operation of cooperative farms is arising as a very urgent task in bringing about a new upswing in agricultural production.

Improvement of the management and operation of the rural economy provides a firm guarantee for continually boosting agricultural production by giving full play to the superiority of the socialist rural economic system and by effectively utilizing the material and technological foundations of the rural economy already laid.

It is important that cooperative farms carry out every task in accordance with their by-laws and thoroughly observe democratic principles in management and operation. In particular, it is a pressing requirement to concentrate rural labor in farming through proper labor management.

In deference to the party's intentions, we should have rural labor settle in rural communities and see to it that they are not diverted to other sectors and should speed up farm work by concentrating rural labor in farming.

The revolutionary duty assumed by the agricultural workers is agricultural production. We should prevent such phenomenon from appearing as mobilizing rural labor in tasks which have nothing to do with farming or assigning societal duties which have no bearing whatsoever to farming to cooperatives, state farms, and rural factories and enterprises.

To concentrate rural labor in farming, we should reduce managerial labor and unproductive labor in cooperative farms as much as possible and divert it to agricultural production and refrain from spreading out so many tasks in the farming season that rural labor may be wasted or may raise an obstacle to farm work. In this connection, it is important for the managerial personnel of cooperative farms and base-level functionaries to actively participate in productive labor and unconditionally fulfill the number of work days they are required to put in, so that they may give a favorable influence on rural workers by leading them by personal example.

In addition to managing labor properly, cooperative farms should keep tractors and trucks in good repair and use them in a rational manner. They should set up a proper tractor and automotive repair and maintenance system and see to it that tractors and trucks are repaired on time so that they are utilized in farming in the most effective way.

The strict observance of the Land Law in the utilization and management of cultivated land is an important guarantee for increasing farm production. Proper farming begins with concentrating the use of land on agricultural production. We should thoroughly eliminate the phenomenon of wasting land and put more land to effective use in cultivation.

A decisive guarantee for implementing the agriculture-first policy thoroughly lies in providing proper partywide guidance in farming.

If party organizations push farming energetically with a firm grip on it and grasp and guide it in a responsible manner to suit the policy requirements of the party, it will be possible to concentrate efforts on agricultural production and carry out farming well. The fuller play party organizations give the revolutionary ardor and creative positiveness of the agricultural workers by vigorously conducting political work among them in accordance with the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method, the greater will be the successes in agriculture. Therefore, party organizations in units related to agriculture should bring about a new turning point in agricultural production by stepping up political guidance and policy guidance in farming.

The direct charge people in agricultural production are functionaries and workers in the agricultural sector. Functionaries and workers in the rural economy should further heighten their sense of responsibility and their role and carry out all farm work effectively, with the attitude of being masters of the revolution. Agricultural functionaries should grasp the whole range of farming, step up guidance in it and provide proper technical guidance in agricultural production. Particularly by giving fully play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, functionaries and workers in the rural economy should actively search for hidden reserves and put uncovered reserves to active use and effectively push farm work

while solving by their own efforts all problems encountered in agricultural production, so that they may bring about a continuing upsurge in agricultural production. Upholding the party slogan "The plot of the farm is my plot," farm workers should carry out all farm work according to high scientific and technological standards and in an assiduous and meticulous manner.

The struggle to bring about a continual upswing in agricultural production by thoroughly implementing the agriculture-first policy is an honorable and rewarding struggle to brilliantly put into practice the great leader's far-reaching idea and our party's lofty intention of providing a more affluent and cultured life for our people.

We should make an active contribution to solving the people's food, clothing, and shelter problem satisfactorily and achieving the complete victory of socialism by bringing about a continual upsurge in agricultural production through the thoroughgoing implementation of the agriculture-first policy set forth by our party.

Improvement of Economic Guidance and Enterprise Management Is an Important Means for Fulfilling the Prospective Plan

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[Article by Yi Chong-yong]

[Text] Economic guidance and enterprise management in socialist society are an important function of organizing and directing the independent, creative communal labor and economic activities of the people.

To increase production at a constantly high pace in socialist society, where the masses of working people have become the holders of the sovereignty of the country and the masters of the means of production, it is necessary to improve and strengthen economic guidance and the management of the national economy to suit the demands of developing realities. Only by improving economic guidance and enterprise management will it be possible to produce a greater economic output with a smaller input by properly combining important factors of production and by maximizing their use and to quickly increase the production of material wealth by insuring a proper balance and productive links between various economic sectors and between various production units.

As the level of socialized production increases with the development of economy, improvement of economic guidance and enterprise management will assume increasingly great importance. As the scope of communal labor increases in keeping with the development of the economy and as the links between technologies and the economy, as well as the production-consumption links

between numerous production units, become more complex and stronger, how to improve economic guidance and enterprise management will become a very important problem.

The objective reality of the socialist economic construction in our country which has entered into the stage of implementing the Third 7-Year Plan, a new dazzling blueprint for socialist construction, urgently demands that economic guidance and enterprise management be improved still more.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The socialist economy develops continually and the new reality of economic development demands that economic guidance and enterprise management be improved accordingly." ("For the Complete Victory of Socialism," monograph, pp 19-20)

Today, when socialist economic construction has reached a high plateau, the scale of our national economy has increased beyond comparison, and the links between various economic sectors and units have become very complex. Only by improving economic guidance and enterprise management to suit the demands of developing realities will it be possible to properly manage and operate the large-scale socialist economy; and thereby properly dovetail the links between numerous production units and between the production processes in these units; utilize productive factors in a rational manner; and move on to constantly maintain a high tempo of economic development.

Improvement of economic guidance and enterprise management is an important means for successfully fulfilling the vast tasks of the Third 7-Year plan confronting us today.

Improvement of economic guidance and enterprise management will enable us to actively hasten the successful fulfillment of the new prospective plan by maintaining smooth production-consumption links between various sectors and units of the national economy.

These links mirror their interlocked relationships in terms of quantity of the means of production exchanged between factories and enterprises organically related to one another. After all, dovetailing these quantitative links is an essential precondition for achieving the planned development of the economy and maintaining a constant high tempo of economic development by insuring a proper balance of the national economy. In the new prospective plan period, the scope of the economy will further increase and a vast amount of material resources will be mobilized. Accordingly, only by maintaining a proper production-consumption links between various sectors and units of the national economy will it be possible to stabilize production at a high level, eliminate

the wasting of social labor, and constantly increase production at a fast pace, by operating factories and enterprises at full capacity and by maximizing the use of all productive potential.

Proper production-consumption links between various sectors and units of the national economy necessary for the fulfillment of the new prospective plan can be successfully achieved only means of further improving economic guidance and enterprise management. If the supply of technologies and materials needed in production and the conduct of production command are pre-planned and supervised properly through the improvement of economic guidance and enterprise management, each sector and each unit of the national economy will be able to fulfill their plans by the day, by the 10-day period, by the month, by the quarter, and by the indicators without fail. When all factories and enterprises accurately fulfill their production plans, it will become possible for all sectors, factories, and enterprises in the economy to deliver raw materials, supplies, machines, and equipment to one another as planned and achieve a high tempo of economic growth in the society as a whole by smoothly carrying out cooperative production. The improvement of economic guidance and enterprise management makes it possible to work new miracles and achieve innovations in the struggle to fulfill the new prospective plan by insuring proper production-consumption links between various sectors and units of the economy and by maintaining an overall balance of the national economy as a whole.

Improving economic guidance and enterprise management will also enable us to actively hasten the fulfillment of the new prospective plan by seeking out and mobilizing the inner reserves of the national economy to the maximum.

In the period of the new prospective plan, which envisages a high tempo of production growth, we have to carry out on a large scale, on the one hand, capital construction projects designed to increase productivity in key industries, such as electricity, coal, steel, and nonferrous metals, and on the other, important plant construction projects aimed at solving the people's food, clothing, and shelter problems satisfactorily, while drastically increasing production far above the current level, and further remodeling existing factories and enterprises with modern technologies. The execution of these gigantic tasks requires a huge amount of labor, equipment, materials, and funds. In satisfactorily meeting the demand for manpower and material resources needed in fulfilling the new prospective plan, it is important to actively mobilize and utilize inner reserves while further increasing state investments. Only by seeking out and effectively utilizing the inner reserves of the national economy, will we be able to increase production with no additional, or even with less, labor, equipment, raw materials, supplies, and funds, and more successfully carry out capital construction aimed at expanding production capacity and solving food, clothing, and shelter problems.

One of the effective means of actively mobilizing and utilizing the inner reserves of the national economy is to improve economic guidance and enterprise management. If, by improving economic guidance and enterprise management, we have all sectors and units of the national economy draw up scientific and dynamic plans, meticulously organize production and carry out air-tight supply work for the implementation of these plans, and execute various other tasks, such as those for scientific and technological development, then we will be able to inspire functionaries and workers to exert themselves intensely and to actively launch into inner reserves mobilization work designed to increase production. This will in turn will enable us to seek out and mobilize vast reserves of all kinds and produce more while reducing the use of labor, materials, and funds as much as possible, and accelerate productive construction by increasing savings. According as economic guidance and enterprise management improve, we will be able to push production and construction at an ever faster pace by fully seeking out and mobilizing diverse forms of reserves, which will continue to be created in unlimited quantities as the socialist economic system develops. This indicates that an important guarantee for vigorously waging the struggle to fulfill the new prospective plan by seeking out and mobilizing the inner reserves of the national economy lies in improving economic guidance and enterprise management.

Improvement of economic guidance and enterprise management also makes it possible to actively accelerate the fulfillment of the new prospective plan by securely converting the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the workers into labor achievements.

A decisive factor providing a powerful thrust to the development of productive power in socialist society is the revolutionary enthusiasm of the people. The means of labor are linked to the objectives of labor with people at the center, and labor, which is an important factor of production, can fully perform its functions only through their role. Needless to say, today, when science and technology are developing at a fast pace, modern machinery and technical provisions are playing an ever greater role in production. However, it is the producer masses that develops science and technology and build and operate machines and equipment. When the revolutionary fervor of the producer masses is given full scope and their inexhaustible creative potential and wisdom are properly set in motion, we will be able to speed up production and construction and successfully fulfill the new prospective plan.

To give full scope to the revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness of the workers, it is necessary to improve the level of their ideological consciousness by giving priority to political work, and also to improve economic organizational work. Only then will it be possible to turn the revolutionary fervor of the workers solidly into practical productive achievements and continually inspire them to new labor exploits. When economic

guidance organizations, factories, and enterprises, by improving economic guidance and enterprise management, carry out substantial political work in a manner suitable to the level of their assigned tasks and targets, provide adequate conditions necessary for production, such as the delivery of raw materials and supplies, and remove the bottlenecks on time, it will be possible to make all workers exert themselves to the best of their ability by using their energies and wisdom to the fullest, and ceaselessly increase production by giving full play to their zeal for work.

All this indicates that an important guarantee for the successful fulfillment of the Third 7-Year Plan lies in further improving economic guidance and enterprise management to suit the actual needs of socialist economic construction.

In view of the importance of the work of improving economic guidance and enterprise management in the fulfillment of the new prospective plan, our party is currently exerting great efforts to decisively improve this work.

We should successfully fulfill the grand goals of the Third 7-Year Plan by further improving and strengthening economic guidance and enterprise management, with political work and economic organizational work as its essential substance, to suit the party's intentions and demands.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"To successfully fulfill the Third 7-Year Plan, we need to decisively improve economic guidance and enterprise management." (Ibid, p 19)

What is most important in improving economic guidance and enterprise management at this moment is the thoroughgoing observance of the socialist economic guidance and management principles.

The socialist economic guidance and management principles are the guideline that should be observed in all activities in guiding and managing the socialist economy. Fully elucidated in the socialist economic guidance and management principles as set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the basic requirements and guidelines which should invariably be observed in all activities in guiding and managing the socialist economy, ranging from executing party leadership and unified, centralized state guidance to organizing managerial activities in a planned and rational manner, by setting the thought and enthusiasm of the producers in motion through work with people as basics. Therefore, only by guiding and managing the economy in accordance with the socialist economic guidance and management principles, will we be able to avoid even the slightest deviation in economic construction and satisfactorily accomplish our economic tasks by

actively setting the wisdom of the masses in motion and by organizing and guiding production in a scientific manner.

We should correctly solve problems concerning socialist economic guidance and management and develop the economy constantly at a high pace by guiding and managing the socialist economy with a tight grip on the principle of correctly combining political work with administrative economic organizational work, and combining collective guidance with unified command.

In improving economic guidance and enterprise management, it is important to firmly protect and preserve and thoroughly implement the chuche-oriented socialist economic management system and give full play to its vitality.

The socialist economic management system, with the great Taean work system, the new agricultural guidance system, and the scientific planning system as created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, as its basis, is a unique economic management system embodying the immortal chuche ideology in the realm of economic management and is the most revolutionary and scientific economic management system adapted to the intrinsic nature of the socialist economic system and the inevitable demands of socialist and communist economic construction. Today, when we are confronted with the Herculean tasks of the Third 7-Year Plan, the key to pushing socialist economic construction on a straight path through improved economic guidance lies in giving full play to the vitality of the chuche-oriented socialist economic management system by firmly protecting and preserving and thoroughly implementing this system.

To securely protect and preserve and thoroughly implement the socialist economic management system, all economic guidance functionaries should arm themselves tightly with the immortal chuche ideology and its embodiment, namely, our party's thought, theory, and policy on economic management, and deeply comprehend the validity of this thought, theory, and policy.

In protecting and implementing the chuche-oriented socialist economic management system, it is important to thoroughly implement the Taean work system. All factories and enterprises should vigorously inspire the revolutionary zeal and creativeness of the producer masses to the fulfillment of the new prospective plan, by planning economic organizational work under the collective leadership of their respective party committees and by giving priority to political work in accordance with the requirements of the Taean work system. One of the tasks on which we should place particular emphasis in better implementing the socialist economic management system at the moment is the regularization and standardization of enterprise management. The regularization and standardization of enterprise management is of great importance in giving play to the vitality of the socialist economic management system by making all

economic functionaries and workers move concertedly and regularly, in accordance with the rules of management, and by insuring a high degree of organizational and disciplinary quality in entrepreneurial operations. Economic functionaries should further improve the standards of management to suit our party's economic construction policy, the socialist economic management system, and the actual needs of the vigorous struggle for the fulfillment of the new prospective plan, and make all workers conduct the life of labor precisely in accordance with the prescribed system and order.

In improving economic guidance and enterprise management, it is very important to properly manage and operate industrial complexes.

Today, the complex in our country is the basic form of entrepreneurial organization in various sectors of the national economy and constitutes the basic unit in the state's planned economic management. Our complexes are demonstrating their superiority, because they lay stress on collectivity in enterprise management by meeting the demands of the Taean work system; because they organize and execute production in a responsible manner on the basis of monolithic state planning; and because they carry out economic operations in a creative manner, with all enterprises under each complex pooling their efforts and closely cooperating with one another.

Economic guidance organizations should responsibly guide complexes to correct fulfillment of the demands of the Taean work system in all aspects of enterprise management and step up production and technological guidance to complexes so that they may give fuller scope to their vitality. Complexes, for their part, should carry out business operations in a creative and effective manner by working out their own plans correctly and responsibly, under the state's overall planning guidance; by conducting various economic organizational work, such as organization of cooperative production, procurement of materials and supplies, and organization of transportation, in a responsible manner; and by implementing a correct independent economic accounting system by organically combining the interests of the complex with those of the enterprises belonging to it.

What is also important in improving economic guidance and enterprise management is their scientization and rationalization.

The new reality of the surging thrust in socialist economic construction demands the corresponding scientization and rationalization of economic guidance and enterprise management. Only through the scientization and rationalization of economic guidance and enterprise management will it be possible to achieve better unified and detailed planning; perform speedy and accurate calculation required in economic organizational work, such as labor management, facilities management, materials management, and organization of production; and

find on time effective means for seeking out and mobilizing inner reserves; so that greater economic results may be produced with reduced costs.

To achieve the scientization and rationalization of economic guidance and enterprise management, it is necessary first of all to conduct business operations by scientific means on the basis of accurate plans, computations, and statistics. Accurate planning is the first step in the implementation of the party's economic construction line and policy, and accurate computation and statistics are an essential requirement for analyzing and evaluating the process and outcome of business operations and finding effective ways and means of improving economic management. In planning work aimed at the fulfillment of the new prospective plan, every sector of the national economy should draw up scientific and dynamic plans by accurately reflecting the party's policy requirements and the initiative of the producer masses on the one hand, and on the other, on the basis of a concrete calculation of all factors of production. At the same time, speedy and accurate computing and statistical work should be carried out so that objective realities can be assessed as they are.

To carry out business operations by scientific means on the basis of accurate planning, computation, and statistics, we should widely introduce modern technological devices, such as electronic computers. Only by actively introducing modern technological devices will it be possible to handle vast administrative work speedily and accurately, perform economic computations by the best possible methods, and seek out more reserves and potential for production growth much faster.

To rationalize enterprise management, efforts should be exerted to properly utilize various economic leverages in a manner suitable to the transitional nature of socialist society.

The principle that needs to be met in utilizing economic leverages to suit the transitional nature of socialist society is that these leverages should be properly utilized by giving definite priority to political work, so that the party's policy demands and the requirements of basic laws of the socialist economy may be fulfilled. Only by properly utilizing economic leverages with priority on political work will it be possible to turn various economic leverages into an effective means of rapidly increasing communal production and rationalizing enterprise management.

To enhance the sense of responsibility of economic guidance functionaries and their roles is an important guarantee for improving economic guidance and enterprise management.

Economic guidance functionaries are members of the commanding personnel of socialist economic construction and the people directly in charge of economic guidance and enterprise management. Keeping faith with the economic guidance functionaries, our party

entrusts them with the honorable duty to direct and manage the national economy and improve the people's living standard. How well we will solve problems encountered in improving economic guidance and enterprise management and how spiritedly we will wage the struggle to fulfill the new prospective plan, depends wholly on the sense of responsibility and the role of the economic guidance functionaries who actually organize and direct production and construction in all sectors of the national economy.

The sense of responsibility and the role of economic guidance functionaries, importantly, find their expression in their revolutionary stand of shouldering the responsibility of solving all problems arising in production and construction at their respective sectors and units. Economic guidance functionaries should solve problems on hand and lead the masses with vigorous political work and with their superb organizing skills, by standing in the van as befitting the commanding personnel of the revolution. In Particula, by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance fortitude, they should take the initiative in creating conditions necessary for improvement of business operations and preplan airtight economic organizational work under whatever circumstances.

In enhancing the sense of responsibility and the role of economic guidance functionaries, it is important to for them to always keep abreast with realities to suit the requirements of our party's revolutionary mass line. Unless one keeps abreast with realities, he will be unable to grasp the actual condition of the production site and will end up committing the errors of subjectivism, formalism, and bureaucratism. Therefore, economic guidance functionaries should make it a rule and a habit to always go deep among the producer masses and work and live with them.

We should ceaselessly create miracles and innovations in the struggle to fulfill the new prospective plan by thoroughly implementing the party's intention to decisively improve economic guidance and enterprise management.

Our Party's Theory of Self-Reliant National Economic Construction Is a Guiding Principle for Socialist and Communist Construction

41090005 *Pyongyang KULLOJA* in Korean
No 6, Jun 87 pp 70-75

[Article by Kim Chae-un; not translated]

The New System of Dancing Codes Is a Precious Cultural Asset of Our Era

41090005 *Pyongyang KULLOJA* in Korean
No 6, Jun 87 pp 76-81

[Article by Choe Chae-hyon; not translated]

The Fascist Military Rule Cannot Be Compatible With Democracy

41090005 *Pyongyang KULLOJA* in Korean
No 6, Jun 87 pp 82-86

[Article by Pak Tong-kun; not translated]

Effecting South-South Cooperation Is an Urgent Task Confronting Developing Nations at the Present Time

41090005f Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6, Jun 87 pp 87-92

[Article by Chong Song-nam]

[Text] A special high-level conference of nonaligned nations on South-South cooperation is to be held in Pyongyang amidst the keen interest and high hopes of nonaligned and developing countries.

This conference, based on the decision of the eighth summit conference of nonaligned countries, will make an overall analysis of the current state of South-South cooperation and seek more rational and effective means for expanding South-South cooperation on the basis of the past successes and discuss wide-ranging problems related to the implementation of these means. This special high-level conference, the first of its kind in the history of the nonaligned movement, will be of great significance in developing extensive South-South cooperation and provide an important opportunity to vigorously encourage and inspire the struggle of nonaligned and developing countries for economic liberation and for a new international economic order.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Only by expanding and developing South-South cooperation in accordance with the principle of collective self-reliance will it be possible for nonaligned and developing countries not only to successfully build self-sustaining national economies but also to open up a new prospect for establishing a new international economic order to replace the existing international economic structure."

South-South cooperation reflects the common aspiration and desire of nonaligned and developing countries to free themselves from economic enslavement by and economic dependence on the imperialists and achieve economic self-dependence and national prosperity, and it consists in many-sided economic and technological cooperation and exchanges among these countries on the basis of the principle of independence, equality, fulfillment of one another's needs, and collective self-reliance. This cooperative relationship represents an entirely new international economic relationship which is essentially different from both the predatory economic relations among imperialist countries and the domination-subordination relationship between developed and underdeveloped nations.

Development of South-South cooperation is an effective way for nonaligned and developing countries to achieve economic self-dependence as well as complete economic liberation by building self-dependent national economies.

Most of developing countries are backward agricultural states with underdeveloped industries, which are without exception deformed and lop-sided ones built by the

imperialists for the purpose of plundering the rich resources of these countries. Construction of self-dependent national economies is a very important and pressing task confronting developing countries in building rich and powerful sovereign, independent states.

Economic self-dependence is the material foundation of political dependence. Unless economically self-dependant, a country cannot avoid being politically subjugated by another country and nor free itself from inequality in its relations with other nations. Only by building a self-dependent national economy will a country be able to consolidate its political independence and attain the wealth and power of the state and the prosperity of the people. The struggle of developing countries for economic self-dependence is a sacred struggle to liquidate their backwardness and poverty handed down from the colonial rulers and build rich, powerful, sovereign and independent states.

For developing countries to build self-dependent national economies is not an easy task at all. These countries have an acute shortage of funds, materials, and technologies needed in building self-dependent national economies. Nevertheless, if they carry out South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance while marshalling their own abilities and hidden resources to the limit on the principle of self-reliance, they will be able to solve problems related to the shortage of funds, materials, and technologies in building self-dependent national economies.

Developing countries are blessed with unlimited manpower and natural resources and have accumulated considerable experiences and skills which they can exchange. If developing countries, which number more than 100, exchange even only a few of their good experiences and skills one another, they will become common possession of all of these countries. If developing countries put this and other possibilities to proper use and administer to one another's needs and carry out extensive economic and technical cooperation and exchanges, they will be able to meet the shortage of funds, technologies, and materials on their own, without having to owe capitalist countries a debt of gratitude, and build self-dependent national economies with flying colors.

Expansion of South-South cooperation is a positive and active way for nonaligned and developing countries to smash the old international economic order and build a new international economic order.

The old international economic order is a product of the colonial system and serves the imperialists as a leverage for exploitation and plunder. By relying on the time-worn international economic order, the imperialists are plundering developing countries of their natural resources at will and causing economic difficulties to them. As long as the old international economic order is left intact, it will be impossible for developing countries

not only to free themselves from international exploitation and plunder but also to achieve economic independent and consolidate their political independence which they have already won.

In order for developing countries to bring down the old international economic order and build an equitable international economic order, they have to effect South-South cooperation.

The struggle to smash the old international economic order and establish a new international economic order in its place is a struggle to abolish the old system and structure based on domination, enslavement, and inequality in the sphere of international economic relations and replace it with a new system and structure based on equality, mutual benefit, and independence. This struggle is bound to encounter with a stubborn resistance on the part of the imperialists bent up maintaining the old international economic system as it is, and it can be successfully waged only by the united efforts of developing countries.

South-South cooperation is a powerful means by which developing countries will be able to fulfill their demand for discarding the old international economic order and replace it with a new international economic order by increasing their negotiating and resisting power in their struggle against the imperialists. Developing countries account for the bulk of the world's raw materials and fuel resources. The imperialists cannot survive without relying on raw material and fuel supply from these countries. If developing countries nurture their negotiating and resisting power through South-South cooperation and struggle by relying on this power, they will be able to deal a telling blow to the imperialists and drive them into a predicament. When the imperialists are driven into the corner with no way out, then they will willy-nilly accede to the demands of the developing countries; and in that event, the situation will make a new turn in favor of establishing a new international economic order.

How to expand and develop South-South cooperation is a pressing problem question confronting developing countries in connection with the fact that the world economic situation has deteriorated and the North-South negotiations on the question of restructuring the existing international economic system are at a standstill at present.

The developing countries are experiencing economic difficulties due to the worldwide economic crisis which began in early 1980 and due to the protectionist and high-interest policies implemented by the imperialists as a way out of this crisis.

The foreign debts of developing countries are sharply increasing with each passing day, seriously affecting the development of their socioeconomic life. The foreign debts of the developing countries had increased from \$332.4 to \$1,035 billion in 10 years between 1977 and

1986. Of the 131 developing countries which are importing capital, 123 owe foreign debts, and of these, 61 are in a predicament, having to pay the interests on their loans immediately.

Developing countries are reducing outlays for economic development in order to pay back foreign debts; and as a result, not a few of them are in an economic slump, making the lives of their people harder. The average annual economic growth rate was 1.95 percent in the 1980-1985 period, only one-third of the average annual growth rate in the 1960-1980 period; and we see even a phenomenon of shrinking economy appearing in some of the African, Middle Eastern, and Latin American countries. The people of quite a few developing countries are suffering from severe hunger and horrible diseases due to stagnant and shrinking production.

The principal cause of the economic difficulties the developing countries are experiencing lies in their lopsided and deformed economic structures, which are a consequence of the vicious colonial rule, as well as in the imperialists' unceasing neocolonial exploitation and plunder through the unfair international economic order.

If developing countries are to free themselves from hunger, poverty, and diseases and achieve national prosperity, they should be economically self-dependent, bring down the present unfair international economic system, and establish a new fair international economic order in its place.

The international negotiations to replace the old international economic order with a new one are not producing due results because of the obstructionist machinations of the imperialists. In numerous North-South negotiations, including the North-South summit talks held in Cancun, Mexico, and the sixth UN trade and development conferences held in Belgrade, the imperialists have desperately opposed the move for establishing a new international economic order and accepted none of the fair demands of developing countries.

The imperialists continue to ruthlessly plunder developing countries of their abundant resources and the fruits of labor of their diligent people under the pretext of economic "aid" and "cooperation." The wealth that the United States and other industrialized capitalist countries have carried away from developing countries in the form of profit in the past 4 years is worth a whopping \$1,104.6 billion. In the name of economic "aid," the imperialists are not only curbing the development of self-reliant national economies in developing countries but also wantonly interfering in their internal affairs; they are even trying to render the political independence of these countries cosmetic.

Never expect that the imperialists will present developing countries with a gift of economic liberation and a new international economic order. This is a serious lesson learned from history. Some nonaligned countries

should not pin their hopes on the stalemated North-South negotiations or on the "aid" of the imperialists but explore ways to live by their own efforts. Expanding South-South cooperation on the principle of collective cooperation will provide nonaligned and developing countries with the most correct way of living by their own efforts.

In the past period, nonaligned and developing countries have done a lot in realizing South-South cooperation. In this connection, the nonaligned movement has always played central and catalytic roles. From its noble mission undertaken before the times and history, the nonaligned movement has carried out strenuous activities to develop South-South cooperation, putting it at the forefront as one of its important strategic goals to make nonaligned and developing countries achieve their economic liberation.

Thanks to the energetic activities of nonaligned and developing countries, new proclamations and action programs for establishing a new international economic order have been adopted at the UN General Assembly and other international forums; pertinent measures taken; and new international cooperation organizations created. These represent an encouraging success scored by nonaligned and developed countries in their struggle to establish a new international economic order. At the initiative of the nonaligned movement, strategies and policy guidelines on South-South cooperation, as well as an economic cooperation program, have been adopted, and cooperation plans are being implemented in various fields. Bilateral, sub-regional, and regional cooperation is developing among developing countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Mediterranean area, and good results are being produced in various aspects of South-South cooperation. The volume of South-South trade increased from \$12.2 billion in 1971 to \$152.2 billion in 1981, an increase of more than tenfold. The amount of South-South investment increased to over \$40 billion dollars in the 1971-1983 period. This figure corresponds to 60 percent of investment made by developing countries in other foreign countries. These achievements constitute a valuable asset in further expanding and developing South-South cooperation.

The present state of South-South cooperation shows that, compared with the desire and demand of nonaligned and developing nations for mutual cooperation, and with their potential, the results are short of expectations.

In order to strengthen the self-sustaining capability of their national economies, achieve complete economic self-dependence, and establish a new international economic order, nonaligned and developing nations should expand and develop South-South cooperation by marshalling their abundant resources, potential, and possibilities to the maximum.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Nonaligned countries should work out effective measures to step up South-South cooperation through joint

consultations and actively strive to put these measures into practice." "Answers to Questions Posed by the Chief Editor of the Yugoslavian Newspaper (Oslovdzenye)," booklet, p 12)

In expanding and developing South-South cooperation at this time, it is important above all to map out the right strategy and policy to give full scope to the potency and vitality of South-South cooperation. South-South cooperation is a common cause of nonaligned and developing nations in opposing imperialism and colonialism and achieving economic liberation and national prosperity; and the struggle to carry out South-South cooperation is both national and international in nature. For nonaligned and developing countries to organically combine their own national interests with the common interests of all, each giving full play to its creativeness, is an essential requirement for successfully carrying out South-South cooperation. South-South cooperation will fully demonstrate its vitality and produce substantial results only when it is carried out on the basis of this essential requirement.

For nonaligned and developing countries to give full play to the spirit of mutual cooperation and solidarity is an important question in fully demonstrating the potency and vitality of South-South cooperation.

Nonaligned and developing countries were in bygone days all subjected to imperialist oppression and exploitation and are today vigorously struggling together to consolidate their independence, achieve economic self-dependence, and build a new society. Their past common plight and their present common goals provide a firm base for enabling these countries to cooperate one another closely in the economic and technological fields while administering to one another's needs.

In developing economic and technological cooperation, nonaligned and developing countries should always demonstrate the spirit of mutual cooperation and solidarity, with countries relatively advanced or relatively well-do-do in terms of money and resources providing unstinting assistance to countries relatively lagging behind or experiencing economic difficulties. Only by bringing the spirit of mutual cooperation and solidarity into play will nonaligned and developing countries be able to solve difficult problems arising in developing economic and technological cooperation and carry out South-South cooperation in a substantive manner.

In bringing the potency and vitality of South-South cooperation into full play, it is important to thoroughly observe the principle of mutual benefit.

Because the primary purpose of South-South cooperation is the attainment of the economic self-dependence of nonaligned and developing countries, South-South cooperation can demonstrate its potency only when it conduces to the national economic development of each of these countries and brings economic benefits to it. If

action programs or plans on South-South cooperation are not compatible with the national economic development needs of these countries or bring no economic benefit to them, none of these countries would be willing to participate in such cooperation. Therefore, action programs and plans for South-South cooperation should be formulated in such a way as to be compatible with both the national economic development needs and the economic interests of each country and as to have all participating nations share the costs and benefits. It should never happen that some participating countries benefit while others suffer a loss. If participating nations get help in developing their national economies and receive economic benefits through South-South cooperation, all of them will actively cooperate with keen interest in South-South cooperation, and when this happens, South-South cooperation will continue to expand and develop on a solid basis.

How to set the targets, forms, and methods of cooperation correctly is an important question in bringing the potency and vitality of South-South cooperation into full play.

Nonaligned and developing countries differ in the levels of economic development and the geographical distribution of natural resources; as a result, they have different concerns and interests in South-South cooperation. This is bound to have a certain effect on having all countries participate in South-South cooperation together. Accordingly, it is important to set the right targets, forms, and methods of cooperation in order to have all countries differing in their levels of economic development and geographical distribution of national resources actively participate in South-South cooperation together, with great concern and interest.

It will be beneficial to set different targets, forms, and methods of South-South cooperation in accordance with the different interests and conditions of participating nations. In setting the targets of South-South cooperation, it is necessary for countries with vital stakes cooperate among themselves first and subsequently bring in the rest. In setting the forms and methods, it is reasonable to gradually increase the depth and breath of cooperation from simple to complex, separate to comprehensive, bilateral to multilateral, according to the wishes and conditions of participating countries.

Another important thing in expanding and developing South-South cooperation at present is to carry out cooperation by the method of beginning with what is urgent and immediately feasible and gradually expanding the scope, while solving problems, one by one.

South-South cooperation with multilateral cooperation and exchanges as its content is so vast a task that it cannot be carried out simultaneously in all spheres and, at the same time, it is an urgent task which cannot be delayed until all favorable conditions are in place. Non-aligned and developing countries should cooperate by at first tackling immediately urgent and feasible tasks in

freeing their people from poverty, hunger, and disease and in attaining economic self-dependence.

More immediately, it is important to carry out cooperation and exchanges in the areas of food and agriculture.

For nonaligned and developing nations to develop agricultural production and solve the food problem is a very important and urgent issue that should invariably be addressed in order to remove the aftereffects of the imperialist colonial rule, consolidate their national independence, and achieve the self-dependent development of their countries.

One of the important means by which nonaligned and developing countries can quickly achieve self-sufficiency in food is to carry out irrigation projects, improve farming, and solve problems concerning seeds, fertilizers, farm machinery, agricultural chemicals, and technologies, through joint venture, joint operation, and technological exchanges. It is very reasonable that developing countries, African countries in particular, should increase food production by carrying out irrigation projects and farming by the method of joint operation. The joint operation formula, a system of joint investment and joint distribution, constitutes an economically viable and promising form of cooperation because it organically combines the spirit of solidarity with the principle of mutual benefit among developing countries.

More immediately, in carrying out South-South cooperation, it is important for nonaligned and developing countries to develop South-South trade and step up cooperation in the financial and monetary fields.

Developing South-South trade and stepping cooperation in the financial and monetary fields is of great importance in meeting the material and technological needs of developing countries in socioeconomic life by relying on their own vast markets and by solving fund problems through South-South cooperation, while thwarting the imperialists' economic pressures and blockade schemes.

Nonaligned and developing countries should make joint efforts to open their markets to one another and establish a worldwide preferential trade system. They should also sign a fiscal and financial cooperation agreement on the principle of equality and mutual benefit; make their financial and monetary organizations closely cooperate with one another; and set up solidarity funds for socioeconomic development, a joint fund to finance a comprehensive program for primary products, and development and monetary stability funds; and establish a South bank and other joint financial organizations. In addition, nonaligned and developing countries should accelerate overall South-South cooperation through cooperation and exchanges in various fields, such as industrial, public health, educational, and cultural.

In expanding and developing South-South cooperation at the present time, it is also important that the highest-level authorities of nonaligned and developing countries

discuss these matters and make decisions and take practical measures to carry out cooperation according to these decisions.

In carrying out substantial South-South cooperation, it is important that the highest-level authorities of these countries make a public political pledge to administer to the needs of one another by seeking out and developing immense possibilities of mutual cooperation on the basis of the principle of collective self-reliance, and that each country faithfully abide by this pledge. The highest-level authorities of nonaligned and developing countries can hold informal talks from time to time to discuss the question of developing South-South cooperation; and if necessary, the heads of state and government can directly sign important cooperation agreements.

At this time, a mature demand has developed for convocation of a summit conference on South-South cooperation. A summit conference on South-South cooperation will be the highest-level conference which will provide a powerful guarantee for promoting the solidarity and mutual cooperation among nonaligned and developing countries and mark another milestone in the comprehensive expansion and development of South-South cooperation. Nonaligned and developing countries should make a sincere effort to convene a summit conference and bring conditions for convocation to maturity.

It is one of the important foreign policy principles of the government of our republic to strengthen political solidarity with nonaligned and developing countries and expand and develop South-South cooperation.

Attaching great significance to promoting South-South cooperation, the government of our republic has made positive proposals at summit and various other international conferences of nonaligned and developing countries on developing South-South cooperation and made every sincere effort to translate them into reality. In addition, the government of our republic has rendered active cooperation to nonaligned and developing countries in various fields, including the rural economy, to help solve their food problems and build self-dependent economies. The principled stand and sincere efforts of the government of the republic for South-South cooperation are receiving an active endorsement and a high appraisal from nonaligned and developing countries and are contributing to strengthening and developing the nonaligned movement and attaining the independentization of the whole world.

The government of our republic will make every effort to help the forthcoming special high-level conference of nonaligned countries on South-South cooperation produce excellent results, and will make an active contribution to the expansion and development of South-South cooperation by sincerely implementing the declaration and action program that will be adopted at this conference.

The Visit to Cuba, "The Island of Liberty"
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[Article by Kim Su-chon; not translated]