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# Korean Affairs Report

KULLOJA

No 11, NOVEMBER 1985

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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

KULLOJA

No 11, NOVEMBER 1985

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

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FUNCTIONARIES MUST MORE VIGOROUSLY ACCELERATE SOCIALIST ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION WITH FIRM FIGHTING SPIRIT AND AMBITION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11 Nov 85 pp 3-8

[Text] All party members and workers throughout the country are carrying out the final stages of the battle for this year, a year that marks the fifth year since the beginning of the historic march to attain the 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction in the 1980's, which was put forth at the sixth party congress.

With the vigorous march of our people, who have decorated the 1980's with the miracles of the century and brilliant labor feats, revolution and construction have been developed to a higher level and great achievements brilliant in the history of the fatherland have been attained.

Today, our party demands that all party-member functionaries solidify achievements that have already been attained, and newly accelerate the historical march to attain the prospective goal of socialist economic construction in the 1980's by more vigorously accelerating socialist construction with a firm fighting spirit and ambition. Continuous innovations and continuous advances are our party's resolute will and traditional trait shown in struggles.

A new breakthrough for victories will be realized and the speed of advance in the 1980's will be further accelerated when all functionaries and party members are vigorously advancing, after overcoming all difficulties and ordeals with firm fighting spirit and ambition.

A firm fighting spirit and ambition are the noble ideological and spiritual trait of the communist revolutionaries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"Revolutionaries are those who can do everything, if demanded by the revolution. We are revolutionary fighters who have advanced toward victory after overcoming all difficulties and ordeals by demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of vigorously rising up by use of our own power no matter what difficulties may be faced, if demanded by the revolution." ("The Collected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 1, p 248)

Firm fighting spirit and ambition are the communists' noble revolutionary spirit and revolutionary trait in struggle which are demonstrated in the process of revolutionary struggles. They are shown in courageously overcoming all difficulties and ordeals, carrying out the revolution to the end, and confidently conducting all tasks however difficult they may be.

The revolution accompanies the strenuous struggle to overcome difficulties and ordeals and is a grand and creative work to change and reform nature and society. In order to lead to victory the revolutionary struggle, which accompanies a strenuous struggle to overcome difficulties and ordeals, and which is also a grand and creative work, one must overcome difficulties and ordeals with strong will, wage struggles to the end, and carry out all works with vitality. Because of this demand in the revolutionary struggle, firm fighting spirit and ambition are, from the first, an ideological and spiritual trait that communist revolutionaries must possess.

For communists, the revolutionary trait in struggles and firm fighting spirit and ambition are based upon and proceed from their confidence in victories in the revolution and the justness of their cause.

Only when one recognizes the justness of the revolutionary cause and sure victories for the revolutionary cause and has confidence in bright prospects for the future of communism can one's will be further strengthened and can one wage struggles for the revolution, without being disappointed or wavering, no matter what difficulties and ordeals one may face.

If the people lose faith while thinking that the victory of the revolution seems to be dim, their fighting spirit becomes weak and their passion cools. This is a vivid lesson learned from the history of the communist movement, which has advanced, breaking through difficulties and ordeals. Historical experience shows that those revolutionaries who have been deeply convinced of the justness of the socialist and communist cause and its inevitable victory have not lost their will even though they perished on the scaffold, but that those who have not had such conviction have given up the revolution halfway by yielding under temporary difficulties and, furthermore, have been reduced to renegades of the revolution.

A strong fighting spirit and vigor are the fighting ethos of the communist revolutionaries which proceeds from the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

Self-reliance and fortitude are the communists' own revolutionary spirit of carrying out the revolution with their own strength under any difficult condition. Communists are those who take the thoroughly revolutionary stand of assuming responsibility for the revolution of their own country and implementing it to the end under any adverse condition. For this reason, communists, however arduous the road of the revolution may be, staunchly fight for the victory of the revolution with an invincible fighting spirit, matchless boldness, and untiring revolutionary passion and ambition, and take the greatest pride in this struggle.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, who were endlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, were a shining model of communist revolutionaries with an invincibly strong fighting spirit and ambition. Even under the worst adverse circumstances, beyond the imagination of men, the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters always overfulfilled with faith and optimism and bravely overcame all types of difficulties and ordeals.

Because they were filled with a strong fighting spirit and ambition that nothing could break, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters appalled the enemy by loudly shouting that the victory of the revolution was visible despite the fact that their eyes were being gouged out and they were dying on the scaffold, and victoriously concluded an approximately 100-day arduous march while defeating the enemy even in the midst of freezing and stormy weather. The invincible fighting spirit and militant mettle of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, trained and nurtured by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was based on the immortal *chuche* idea and their revolutionary outlook toward the leader.

The great *chuche* idea enables the people to adhere to a resolute stand and attitude in the revolutionary struggle by firmly arming themselves with independent ideological consciousness and to endlessly struggle with a strong will while overcoming all types of difficulties and ordeals. A revolutionary outlook toward the leader enables the people to have the most correct view regarding the status and role of the leader in the struggle of the working class and take the stand and attitude of genuinely upholding the leader, thereby helping them devote themselves to the carrying out of the revolutionary cause while completely entrusting the leader, who gives a precious political life to them and leads them to the road of the revolution, with their destinies.

Because the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters were *chuche*-oriented communist revolutionaries who adopted the great *chuche* idea as the only faith, and because they had a revolutionary outlook toward the leader, their invincible fighting spirit and militant mettle served as the source of ideological and spiritual strength that powerfully advances our revolution with boundless vitality and great power of attraction.

For the functionaries to work with our party's traditional fighting ethos and strong will and ambition is an important question arising in endlessly carrying out the socialist and communist cause.

Socialism and communism are a historic cause achieved only through a protracted struggle; they are by no means achieved in 1 or 2 days. There are some people whose zeal and fighting spirit, demonstrated in the early days after their having embarked on the road of the revolution, gradually weaken as the revolutionary struggle becomes protracted.

When the revolutionary struggle becomes difficult and protracted, those whose will and fighting spirit are weakened normally become weary and shaken in the face of difficulties and trials. They also lose their will to carry out the work and, accordingly, become stragglers of the revolution. Thus they cannot traverse the road of the revolution valiantly and energetically.

Therefore, to carry out the revolution to the end, the revolutionary habit of working and living with overflowing fighting spirit and vigorous zeal and energy at all times while rejecting senility, stagnation, indolence, and relaxation should be firmly established among the people.

Those who are carrying out the revolution should energetically work with firm faith and fighting spirit in the face of any difficulties and trials; otherwise, they cannot invariably struggle for the victory of the socialist and communist cause.

For functionaries to work while demonstrating firm and strong fighting spirit constitutes the important requirement for effecting a new revolutionary upsurge in the struggle to occupy the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction of the 1980's.

In the past period, our people, under the wise leadership of our party, registered great successes in the vigorous struggle to occupy the 10 major prospective targets, the grand economic construction program unprecedented in the history of socialist economic construction in our country.

On the road of the rewarding struggle for socialist economic construction, our party and people have successfully fulfilled the Second 7-Year Plan. As a result, our party and people have incomparably strengthened the material and technological foundation of the national economy and have registered constant leaps and miracles in production and construction.

However, even though we have attained big success in the great advance of the 1980's, the tasks that we should fulfill in the future will be vast and we will face many difficulties on the road of fulfilling them in the future.

We, who have accelerated the advance of the 1980's while surmounting all difficulties and trials, should open a wider road of advance in the future with an indomitable fighting spirit while surmounting all difficulties and trials. Thus, we should fly the flag of victory on the hills of the prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

Indeed, for our guiding functionaries to push ahead with economic construction with indomitable fighting spirit constitutes an important guarantee for the brilliant realization of the socialist economic construction program set forth by the sixth party congress and for the promotion of the complete victory of socialism.

All functionaries should deeply recognize their heavy responsibility as the guiding members of the revolution who have firmly grasped the steering wheel of the revolution and should more vigorously accelerate the struggle to victoriously fulfill this year's national economic plan and to occupy the prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980's by highly demonstrating their revolutionary habit of working with indomitable and strong fighting spirit.



What is important in demonstrating the revolutionary habit of working with indomitable and strong fighting spirit is, above all, to have the firm stand and attitude of breaking through all difficulties and trials in the course of the advance on the basis of one's own strength.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: Communists should always carry out the revolution relying on the strength of the people of their own country and in accordance with it and should break through any difficulties by their own strength.

The people's fighting spirit in revolutionary struggle and construction work is mainly displayed by the stand and attitude which they adopt when they face difficulties and obstacles. Only those who are not afraid of difficulties but overcome them are the true revolutionaries who possess an unyielding fighting spirit. Therefore, in order to display the revolutionary spirit of working with a firm fighting spirit, functionaries should adopt a firm stand and attitude to overcome obstacles and difficulties by their own efforts. In this regard, it is important to realize that difficulties and obstacles can be overcome and revolution and construction can be accelerated only through struggle.

Difficulties in the course of the revolutionary struggle are only a temporary phenomenon produced in the course of advance. Thus, they can be overcome through struggle. Revolution begins with struggle and ends with struggle. The revolutionary struggle and construction work to remake and change nature and society in a revolutionary manner are the course of the ceaseless struggle to overcome difficulties and obstacles arising in this course. Without struggle, difficulties and obstacles cannot be overcome and revolution and construction cannot be led to victory.

Functionaries must clearly realize that they inevitably face difficulties and obstacles in the course of the struggle to attain the great goal of the socialist economic construction. At the same time, they must also realize that those difficulties and obstacles are only a temporary phenomenon and, thus, can be overcome through their active struggle. As they face difficulties, they must gallantly tackle them with faith in victory and must overcome them with an unyielding will. Precisely this is the working style which should be possessed by true revolutionaries, and is a guarantee for accelerating socialist construction vigorously.

In order to possess the revolutionary stand and attitude to overcome difficulties and obstacles by one's own efforts, functionaries must firmly maintain the revolutionary principle of self-reliance.

In the great struggle to remake nature, society, and the world in accordance with the independent demand of the people, communists can only rely on their own strength. If they do not trust their own strength but try to rely on others or dance to the tune of others, it is impossible to carry on revolution and construction and overcome difficulties and obstacles on the road of advance. Only when the revolutionary principle of self-reliance is firmly

maintained can revolution and construction be successfully carried on by relying on one's own strength and mobilizing the domestic resources of the country to the maximum. As the situation becomes complicated, and as difficulties are mounting, revolutionaries should fully display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Only self-reliance represents the way to final victory in the revolution.

The 10 long-range goals of the socialist economic construction can be successfully attained only when we find what is insufficient and produce what is not available by thoroughly implementing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and when we accelerate economic construction by relying on our own strength, technology, and resources.

In the spirit and will displayed by those anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who created something from nothing as demanded by the revolution, and won victory in the struggle against the strong Japanese imperialists, and by the 10 party members of Nagwon who fulfilled what was desired and demanded by the party and the leader with empty hands and with no complaint about conditions, guidance functionaries should solve all problems.

Carrying out work in a bold and broad manner constitutes an important expression of revolutionary work habits. Therefore, only when those who are carrying out the revolution possess revolutionary boldness in their work can they work with indomitable zeal and a strong fighting spirit and successfully fulfill any difficult and complicated task.

The first consideration that functionaries should take in carrying out their work in a bold and broad manner is that they should first of all properly plan their work and set forth the goal of their work in advance. Once functionaries are determined to carry out a task, have set forth its goal in a bold manner, and then have started the struggle for its implementation, they can push ahead with it easily and successfully fulfill it. However, if they assume a passive attitude toward carrying out their tasks, being frightened from the outset, they can carry out nothing.

Only when functionaries clearly and loftily set forth the target of their work can they carry out their work in a revolutionary manner and break through any difficulties.

Today's reality in which the advance of the 1980's to occupy the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction is being accelerated more urgently demands that all sectors and units of the national economy design their work in a broad and bold manner, more loftily set their targets, and thus more vigorously struggle for them.

We should work harder in order to realize the work of making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized, and scientific and to brilliantly fulfill the prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

In the future, we should firmly give priority to the development of the metallurgical industry, the extraction industry, and railway transportation.

We should also build more power plants, with concentration on more efforts on building hydroelectric power plants. Along with this, by actively carrying out the work to pioneer new scientific fields and to introduce ultra-modern science and technology into production we should modernize the overall technical provisions of the national economy. At the same time, we should not only expedite the ongoing nature remolding program in our country, but should also vigorously wage the struggle to epochally improve the people's living.

These difficult and vast tasks can be achieved successfully only when we constantly establish new lofty goals and struggle for them.

All functionaries should scientifically foresee not only the tasks that they are now carrying out, but also prospective tasks and should boldly and loftily establish targets. On the basis of this, they should struggle to achieve maximum success with minimum efforts in the shortest period of time.

Pushing ahead with a task aggressively is an indispensable requirement in carrying out work in a bold and broad manner. Even when we have set the struggle target for work we cannot expect any success if we fail to vigorously push ahead with it.

Once functionaries have established a work plan and have firmly grasped it, they should energetically push ahead with it to the end through an annihilation battle for its completion.

Actively waging the struggle to carry out an assigned revolutionary task, relying on the strength of the masses, and fully mobilizing their efforts constitutes an important way for functionaries to highly demonstrate the revolutionary habit of working with an overflowing, indomitable fighting spirit.

Only when functionaries firmly trust the masses can they break through any difficulties with an indomitable fighting spirit and with firm faith in victory. Only when functionaries actively organize and lead the mass struggle for carrying out revolutionary tasks can they successfully carry them out.

If functionaries fail to trust the strength of the masses they cannot break through any difficulties, and accordingly they lose their faith and courage.

Resolving all problems by relying on the strength of the masses is the basic way of the activities of communists.

All revolutionary struggles, including political struggle, class struggle, the struggle for economic construction, and the struggle for cultural construction, cannot be advanced even one step forward without relying on the strength of the masses. This is why it has become the work habit of our functionaries to push ahead with the revolutionary tasks relying on their strength and mobilizing their efforts.

Relying on the strength of the masses and inspiring them to vigorously carry out revolution and construction is one of the great revolutionary traits of leadership that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has demonstrated thus far.

Since the early days of his embarkment on the road of the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always mingled with the people and has foreseen the future of revolution from their strength. The great leader has shared the same destiny with the people and has thus led the Korean revolution, dotted with difficulties and trials, to victory.

Even during the grave period of the fatherland liberation war, when our revolution was put to a test, and the difficult period of postwar rehabilitation and construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was firmly convinced of revolutionary victory in the faith-filled voices of the people, who were determined to overcome all kinds of difficulties and ordeals to the end, and vigorously summoned them to struggle. By deeply realizing the aspirations and desire of our people in the earnest request of the working class at Nagwon, who pleaded with him that he let them win in the war, because they will live as happy a life with rehabilitation after the war as they did in the past by rehabilitating the ruins within a few years left by the Japanese imperialists, and in the innocent words of the Taesong grandmother who said that people in the country were living a happy life despite the extreme maneuvers of the enemy of the revolution during the difficult postwar period of rehabilitation and construction when the factionalists were babbling all sorts of Greek and that the people were now supporting the party and leader only, he firmly believed their strength and removed the obstacles laid to the revolution with his extraordinary fighting spirit and passion. In this way he defeated the U.S. imperialists who boasted of their being the strongest in the world and led the war to a brilliant victory and then erected a paradise of socialism and communism on this land, which the enemy said was impossible to rehabilitate, in the postwar period by sweeping away all scars of war.

Functionaries should always discharge the revolutionary tasks assigned to them through mass struggle with belief in the strength of the masses, and by emulating the leadership traits demonstrated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

To this end, functionaries should have a revolutionary point of view concerning the masses. A revolutionary point of view concerning the masses means regarding the popular masses as the masters of the revolution and construction as well as the driving force behind revolution and construction. The popular masses are the creators of history and the energy of social development. It is the popular masses that remold nature and change society. Also, it is the popular masses that create material wealth and develop culture. Without the role played by the popular masses and their creative activity, it is impossible to think of the successful implementation of the revolution and construction. Functionaries should become skillful political activists capable of fully mobilizing the strength and wisdom of the popular masses by establishing a revolutionary point of view about them.

Functionaries should make it an immutable law to go into reality and among the popular masses and work there. Only by going among the popular masses at all times can the functionaries understand the inexhaustible creative strength of the popular masses and find correct ways to resolve problems on the basis of the wisdom and creativity of the popular masses.

Today our party, presenting the revolutionary slogan reading "The party should go among the masses," demands that all functionaries go deep among the production masses and vigorously summon them to a struggle for socialist construction.

Instead of confining themselves to the office and devoting themselves to uttering empty words, functionaries should go among the popular masses, visit them at workshops where they operate machines, in the fields, in the dead ends of mien galleries, in the forests, and in the sites where they wage fishing struggles, and work and live together with them to locate the potentials for growth in production and to solve problems plaguing them with a sense of responsibility. When the functionaries take steps to solve the problems plaguing the masses in a timely manner through serious discussion with them and struggle bravely by leading them, they will find nothing they cannot overcome.

Under the leadership of our party and a great leader, our revolution has a bright and brilliant future.

All functionaries should bring epochal changes to the struggle waged to carry out the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by brilliantly realizing the prospective targets of socialist economic construction of the 1980's with inexhaustible fighting spirit, ambitious spirits, and passion, cherishing deep in their hearts a great pride of being under the wise leadership of the party and a great leader and of carrying out the revolution.

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THE REVOLUTIONARY PRINCIPLE ELUCIDATED BY THE CHUCHE IDEOLOGY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11 Nov 85 pp 9-14

[Article by Ch'oe Chong-hyon]

[Text] For the functionaries to thoroughly arm themselves with the chuche revolutionary principle is a basic requirement in walking the arduous road of revolution laden with trials, to the end. The revolutionary struggle is a task that the revolutionaries conduct according to their own firm faith; and such faith is formed and strengthened only based on a principled deep recognition and grasp of the revolution.

The chuche revolutionary principle, by making a correct concept, viewpoint, and stand held of the revolution, makes it possible for the functionaries to precisely understand the law of the developing revolution, confidently look into the days ahead for the revolution, and go forward to fight resolutely along the one road of the revolution without vacillation, never losing sight of the direction and target of the struggle, whatever the adversity.

(1)

The great chuche ideology elucidates the basic principle of the revolution defining the position and role of the masses of people in the revolutionary struggle.

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

"The chuche ideology, by putting forward the basic principle of the revolution that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of people and that the driving force for the revolution and construction also resides in the masses of people, has made it possible based thereon to elucidate for the first time the revolutionary theories demanded by our time."

(Book "On the Chuche Ideology," pp 77-78)

The basic principle of the revolution lies at the base of the revolutionary theory, and is a principle that runs through it all. The basic principle

of the chuche philosophy that has elucidated the position and role of man in his relationship with the world is given expression as the basic principle of the revolution that in their relationship with the revolution the masses of people occupy the position of the master and perform the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle.

If the basic principle of the revolution is to become one that is scientific and revolutionary, that principle must be evolved with the masses of people placed at the center. The developing course of the revolutionary struggle is the course of activity of the masses of people; and what is called the law that operates in the revolutionary struggle is the law that relates to the activity of the masses of people. Accordingly, in order to correctly recognize the laws that emerge in the revolutionary struggle, it is imperative to elucidate the basic principle of the revolution with primary emphasis on the masses of people by examining all the revolutionary questions with the masses of people placed at the center. Here, what is most important is that of correctly elucidating the mutual relationship between the revolution and the masses of people, i.e., the question of the position and role of the masses of people in the revolutionary struggle.

The chuche revolutionary principle, by elucidating the position of the masses of people in the revolution and construction, has enunciated that the revolutionary struggle is a task which the masses of people carry out, becoming its masters and assuming responsibility for it for the sake of their demands and interests; and by elucidating the role they play in the revolution and construction, it -as enunciated that the revolutionary struggle is a task pushed forward by the strength of the masses of people.

This basic principle of the revolution is a revolutionary principle elucidated based on a scientific analysis of man's inherent characteristics--the independent stand and attitude, the creative stand and attitude, and the action-consciousness. It is because they launch the revolutionary struggle for the sake of the independent stand and attitude that the masses of people come to occupy the position of the master in the revolution; it is because they possess the creative stand and attitude, the creative strength, that the masses of people take on the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle. And the action-consciousness that they possess constitutes a definite guarantee which makes it possible for the masses of people to occupy the position of the master in the revolution and construction and take on the role as the master of them.

From the basic principle of the revolution enunciated by the chuche ideology flow the basic stand, method, and principle which make it possible for the masses of people to defend their position as the master in the revolution and construction and acquit themselves fully of their role as the master. The masses of people are the masters of the revolution and construction, but this is not to say by any means that they will spontaneously come to defend their position as the master of them and acquit themselves fully of their role as the master. In order that the masses of people may defend their position as the master in the revolution and construction, they must defend their right as the master of them and fully discharge their responsibility as such, and must firmly maintain the principle of chuche in thought, self-dependence in

in politics, self-support in economics, and self-reliance in national defense. Again, in order that the masses of people may acquit themselves fully of their role as the master of the revolution and construction, they must highly display their creative strength and go forward to solve all questions to suit the specific situation. Precisely, if the self-dependent stand is the basic stand to defend the position as the master in the revolution and construction, the creative stand is the basic method to enhance the role as the master of them. And the principle of going forward with a tight grip on the people's thought as the basics constitutes the principle which, attaching decisive significance to the ideological factor and enhancing the role of the ideological consciousness, makes it possible for the masses of people to enhance their position and role as the master in the revolution and construction.

From the basic principle of the revolution that has enunciated the position and role of the masses of people in the revolutionary struggle also flows the chuche leadership theory which makes it possible to enhance their position and role. Because the masses of people occupy the position as the master and perform the decisive role in the revolution and construction, the leadership for them must necessarily be insured in such a way as to make it possible to enhance such position and role. Precisely herein lies the objective of the leadership for the masses of people, and for the realization, guidance and the masses must be combined. The question of guidance in the revolutionary movement is none toher than the question of leadership of the party and the leader for the masses of people. Apart from the leadership of the party and the leader it is impossible for the masses of people to enhance their position and role as the genuine master of the revolution and construction. From this comes to flow the question of thoroughly establishing the unitary leadership of the leader, the party's leadership system, and the question of implementing the mass line as the principle of mass leadership.

(2)

The chuche revolutionary principle makes it possible to most precisely elucidate the intrinsic nature of the revolutionary struggle, the factor and condition for its victory, and the method for the prosecution.

The chuche revolutionary principle enunciates that the intrinsic nature of all revolutionary struggles is the struggle to protect and realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

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

"The revolution is essentially an organized struggle to protect and realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people. By the revolution old social relations and social system are remade and changed and the social position and role of the masses of people enhanced." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," Vol 3, p 326)

Generally, all movements of matter are the manifestation of the properties embodied therein. In order to correctly understand the characteristics of a movement, this calls for analyzing the characteristics starting from the



properties of the matter itself which is the essence of the movement. Especially in the revolutionary movement which is subject to the restriction of various complex factors, only by precisely enunciating the intrinsic properties held by the subject of this movement and starting therefrom is it possible to correctly elucidate the characteristics and law of the revolutionary movement.

Man holds as his inherent attribute the demand to live freely, tied down by nothing. As the question of restricting man's freedom arises in his relationship with the surrounding world, only if man rules the surrounding world and becomes the master of it, can he be free. Man's inherent attribute to live and develop freely as the master of the world is none other than the independent stand and attitude. The independent stand and attitude determines the basic objective and basic cause of all the activities of man. The objective of the revolution lies in realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, and the cause of the revolution breaking out lies in the masses of people intent on eliminating the factors restricting their independent stand and attitude.

To say to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people means for them to occupy the position as the genuine master of nature and society and perform the role as the master. Therefore, the reason the revolutionary struggle breaks out is related to the existence of factors obstructing the masses of people in occupying their position as the master of nature and society and performing their role as the master.

Essentially, it is the law of nature that the masses of people taking on the decisive role in the advance of history demand a position consistent with their role. But in the exploiting society, even though they perform the decisive role in creating all the wealth of society and in developing the society, the people are in the position of a slave subjected to exploitation and oppression, but as opposed to this, the reactionary ruling class which is unable to perform any role in social development, occupies the position of the master of society. Thus in the exploiting society, the stratum occupying the position of the master of society and the stratum taking on a creative role are separated, and the broad masses of people come to have their independent stand and attitude cruelly trampled. Such phenomenon of separation means that the demands of the masses of people intent on living independently are being curbed. Unless such phenomenon is straightened out, it is impossible to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people. So it is that it is imperative to make the masses of people occupy the position of a genuine master of society in a manner consistent with their role.

The church-oriented concept that the revolution is a struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people and that it is none other than the struggle to basically change their position and role brings a new, unique understanding of the content of the revolution.

Inasmuch as the revolutionary struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people is related to the struggle to basically

change their social position and role, to change the basic factors determining their position and role constitutes precisely an important question in the revolution.

The most important factor determining the social position and role of the masses of people is the social system. The social system is a durable system of order governing people's position and role. By the social system people come to occupy their specific social position and are assigned their share of social role. Therefore, the most important part of the content of the revolutionary struggle manifests itself in the struggle to replace the old social system by a new one. The struggle to change the old social system is the society-remaking struggle of the masses of people to become the master of society, freeing themselves from the constraint of the old social system, and this is realized through the struggle for national liberation, class liberation.

People's position and role are not only governed by the social system, but are subject to positive influence by people's ideological, technical, and cultural standards directly expressing the developed levels of their independent stand and attitude, their creative stand and attitude, their action-consciousness. Even if the masses of people become the master of the state and the means of production, when their ideological, technical, and cultural standards are low, they cannot actually occupy the position as the genuine master of a new society, and moreover, cannot correctly perform the role as the master of society. Even though the exploiting system of the old society is overturned, if the standard of ideological consciousness of the working masses is low and they fail to have the awareness of being the master of a new society, they will not be able to precisely exercise their right as the master nor will they be able to commendably perform their role as the master. Again, if the technical standard and cultural standard of the working masses are low, even after being freed from exploitation and oppression they cannot occupy the position of a genuine master of economic and cultural life nor can they take on and perform the role befitting them in the creation of the material and cultural wealth of society. Therefore, even after the establishment of the socialist system, if the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people is to be completely realized, it is imperative to carry out the task of human liberation to the end and continue the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--aimed at enhancing the position and role of the masses of people in all aspects of the political, economic, and cultural life. Such revolution constitutes the struggle to turn the masses of people into the genuine master of nature and their own selves, freed from the constraint of nature and from the constraint of the old thought and culture. With the enunciation of the thought on the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--based on the chuche revolutionary principle has come to be provided the guiding principle which makes it possible to eliminate the final factor constraining the independent stand and attitude and completely realize the long-cherished desire of the masses of people to live independently.

The chuche revolutionary principle scientifically enunciates not only the intrinsic nature of the revolution and its content, but the law of the developing revolution as well.

What is important in the revolutionary principle is that of not only enunciating what the objective of all revolutionary struggles is and why they break out, but scientifically elucidating by what strength they develop and what the factor and condition for their victory are.

Generally, the intrinsic properties held by matter contain not only the direction and cause of the movement of said matter, but even its driving force and the basic factor in its development. Therefore, the driving force for the developing revolution, too, must be sought in the inherent attributes of man.

The chuche revolutionary principle enunciates that all revolutionary struggles can be pushed forward because the masses of people possess the creative stand and attitude, the creative strength.

If the basic objective and cause of the revolutionary struggle lie in the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, the driving force for the development of the revolution lies in their creative stand and attitude. The independent stand and attitude is mainly expressed in the position of man as master of the world; and the creative stand and attitude is mainly expressed in the role of man as remaker of the world. The creative stand and attitude is the basic motive power of human activity. Man's independent demands are realized through creative activity, and the creative activity is achieved by the functioning of creative strength. What is called the process of the revolution moving forward and developing is none other than the process of the masses of people setting forth their independent life demands and going forward to resolve them with their creative strength; and it is because of this that the revolutionary movement takes on a creative character.

Just as it is impossible to understand the intrinsic nature of the revolutionary struggle, its objective and cause apart from the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, it is impossible to think about the driving force for the development of the revolutionary movement and its law apart from the creative stand and attitude of the masses of people.

People's creative stand and attitude, when viewed on a large scale, can be expressed as creative strength remaking nature in terms of productive forces, and as revolutionary forces remaking society. These two kinds of strength are closely connected with each other and interact, but neither one of them can take the place of the other. If the productive forces which are the creative ability of the masses of people to remold nature are the driving force stepping up the production of material wealth, the revolutionary forces which are the creative ability of the masses of people to remold society constitute the driving force remolding the old social system. The development of productive forces and the change of production relations, too, are realized by the creative activity of the masses of people, and the superstructure of society is also changed and developed by the struggle of the masses of people.

The chuche revolutionary principle enunciates that the creative role of the masses of people pushing forward the revolutionary struggle is, in the final analysis, the role of their ideological consciousness.

All revolutionary struggles which are the independent and creative activity of the masses of people take on a deliberate character. The independent stand and attitude and the creative stand and attitude are insured by the action-consciousness. This is related to the fact that the action-consciousness contains man's independent demands and determines the direction of the functioning of man's creative strength capable of realizing said demands, adjusts and governs it. The ideological consciousness reflects people's demands and interests and governs their strength, and because of that, performs the most positive function in their activity. Precisely in the developed level of the ideological consciousness are intensively expressed the awareness level of independent demands and interests, the developed level of the creative stand and attitude capable of rationally utilizing man's creative strength and objective conditions. Therefore, that which performs the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle is the independent ideological consciousness of the masses of people.

The chuche revolutionary principle most precisely enunciates the factors in the development of the revolution and the conditions for its victory.

The creative activity to remold nature and society can be achieved only if there necessarily are man and the targets of remolding, and the interaction of the two. Here, the chuche-oriented factor is man, the masses of people, and all the external conditions constraining the activity of chuche are objective conditions. The chuche-oriented factor in the victory of the revolution is determined by the preparedness level of the independent stand and attitude, the creative stand and attitude, and the action-consciousness of the masses of people, and this is the decisive factor in the victory of the revolution. Needless to say, the material factors of society exert tremendous influence on the revolutionary movement, but these merely create objective possibilities for the development of the revolutionary movement and cannot directly determine the direction of said movement. What determines the direction of the revolutionary struggle are the independent demands, creative abilities, and ideological consciousness of the masses of people intent on living as the master of nature and society, freed from all kinds of constraints. The material conditions, when combined with people's activity, can begin to have significance. It is man that utilizes favorable objective conditions for the victory of the revolution, and it is also man that turns unfavorable objective conditions into the favorable. Therefore, the revolutionaries, always calculating the chuche-oriented factor with priority instead of faulting the objective conditions, must put efforts into ripening all factors.

What is important in calculating the chuche-oriented factor is that of correctly examining the interests and the balance of forces between us and the enemies.

In the revolutionary struggle each class and stratum presents various demands, and according to them, has different interests in all the questions arising in the revolutionary struggle. In the objective world which is the target of man's activity exists what is beneficial and what is harmful to realizing man's demands. Therefore, people have certain interests in what is beneficial

to them and what is harmful to them. By the same token, in the course of the revolutionary struggle, too, each class, each stratum has different interests in the revolution. Therefore, in order to successfully launch the revolutionary struggle, it is imperative to enunciate the intrinsic nature of all the targets arising in the revolutionary struggle and the law of their movement, and foster what is beneficial to the masses of people and remove what is harmful.

What is important in examining all questions arising in the revolutionary struggle, placing the masses of people at the center, is that of correctly calculating the balance of forces of the revolution from the standpoint of the creative strength of the masses of people. In order that the masses of people may realize their independent demands, they must display their creative strength to the hilt, and to that end, it is imperative to correctly calculate the interaction between the creative forces that can be set in motion in remolding nature and society and the obstructing forces. Thus in the direction of quickly fostering and commendably utilizing the revolutionary forces it is imperative to set precise struggle targets, determine the means and method of struggle, select an appropriate struggle period, and launch a decisive struggle. Only then is it possible to maximally enhance the role of the masses of people.

What is important in the revolutionary struggle, even as calculating the chuche-oriented factor with priority, is that of launching the revolutionary activity, precisely considering the objective conditions. Participating in the creative activity are not only people, but objective targets as well. The objective world can be remolded only by relying on the law of movement the objective world itself has. If people launch activity as they please, disregarding the characteristics of the objective target and its law of movement, they cannot remold it to suit their demands. Without relying on the law of nature, it is impossible to remold nature; and without relying on the law of social development, it is impossible to remold society. Therefore, the revolutionary, even as he puts priority efforts into ripening the chuche-oriented factor in the development of the revolution, must scientifically understand the objective conditions and the law, and rationally utilize them, and in a manner consistent with them, must go forward to solve all questions arising in the revolution and construction.

Inasmuch as the driving force for the development of the revolution resides in the masses of people, to establish the strategy and tactics of the revolution based on the role of the masses of people is the most correct principle to establish the scientific strategy and tactics consistent with the law of the developing revolution.

What is called the strategy and tactics resting on the role of the masses of people means the strategy and tactics that have enunciated the task of the revolutionary struggle and the method for the prosecution, placing primary emphasis on maximally enhancing the role of the masses of people. The strategy and tactics of the revolution, only when established based on the role of the masses of people which is the motive power of the revolution, can correctly present the task of the revolutionary struggle and the method for the prosecution, and maximally binding them and setting them in motion, can become the scientific

and revolutionary strategy and tactics leading the revolution and construction to victory. Thus considering first the aims, demands, and preparedness level of the masses of people, this makes it possible to go forward to solve most correctly all the strategic and tactical questions such as the question of composing the revolutionary forces, the question of selecting the period of the revolution, and the question of putting forward a precise task of the revolutionary struggle and the method for the prosecution.

With the establishment of the strategy and tactics based on the chuche revolutionary principle, the revolutionary strategy and tactics of the working class for national liberation, class liberation, human liberation have come to develop for the first time into the strategy and tactics evolved with the role of the masses of people as the basics.

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The correctness and might of the chuche revolutionary principle enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have been vividly demonstrated in the course of our country's revolutionary struggle.

The historic turnaround from a backward colonial semifeudal society to an advanced socialist society is indeed shining fruits reaped in the course of pushing ahead with the revolutionary struggle based on the chuche revolutionary principle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by illuminating the road ahead for national liberation, class liberation, human liberation for the first time in history based on the immortal chuche ideology and by leading the way in energetically launching the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution aimed at changing the old political system and the old economic system, the socialist revolution, and the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--has made our people the proud master of the state, the nation, and nature and society.

Truly, our people, by going forward to fight dynamically along the road indicated by the immortal chuche ideology founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by successfully carrying out in a very short period the revolution in several difficult and complex stages requiring the energetic launching of the struggle for national liberation and the struggle for class liberation, have been able to be liberated forever from all kinds of racial and class enslavement and to become a proud and happy people enjoying a rewarding living on the road of human liberation.

Today for our functionaries, there is no duty more glorious than to fight with total dedication in order to brilliantly attain our revolutionary cause generation after generation following the leadership of the party holding aloft the chuche banner bestowed on them by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

For the functionaries and party members, the key to going forward indeflectibly along the one road of chuche lies in thoroughly arming themselves with the chuche ideology. To arm themselves with the chuche ideology and go forward

to live in accordance with its demands is the first and foremost duty for our cadres and party members.

All functionaries and party members, deeply studying the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's laborious works and our party's documents where the chuche ideology is synthesized, must be well versed in the intrinsic nature and quintessence of the thought contained therein and the theoretical contents. In this way they must become the absolute espousers of the chuche ideology holding the ideology as their indeflectible faith, and shall go forward to more energetically advance the cause of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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SOCIALIST PATRIOTISM IS THE NOBLE FEATURE OF A COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY

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[Article by Son Song-p'il]

[Text] A communist revolutionary is the genuine patriot fervently loving his fatherland and people. The struggle and life of a communist are inseparably linked to love for his fatherland and people. He who does not have the warm feeling of fervent love for his fatherland and people cannot become a genuine communist. He who goes forward to fight, dedicating everything dear to him for the sake of the unending prosperity of the fatherland and the eternal happiness of the working masses is precisely a genuine patriot and a fervent communist.

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

"To love his class and people, to fervently love his party and fatherland is one of the noblest traits peculiar to the working class." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 17, p 95)

For man, a genuine fatherland of his is infinitely dear like the bosom of his mother. The fatherland is so dear because man's destiny is one with his fatherland's destiny. Only if there is their fatherland, people's destiny can be worked out, and only if their fatherland prospers, their independent life too comes to flower.

A genuine fatherland is where people's independent and creative life is guaranteed. People come to hold the feeling of a genuine love only for such fatherland that provides them with a rewarding life and happiness.

A genuine fatherland which guarantees a genuine life and happiness for people is the socialist fatherland where exists the socialist system which is provided by the struggle of the communists and the masses of people under the leadership of a working-class leader.

Man's independent and creative life depends on the kind of the social system. Under the exploiting system where the exploiting class behaves as the master holding the political ruling power of the state and the means of production



in its hand, people become the target of exploitation and oppression, and under such a system it is impossible even to think about people's independent life. Only by establishing the socialist system where the masses of working people become the master of everything in their fatherland, will people come to enjoy genuine freedom and right, a happy material and cultural life to their heart's content. The socialist system and the socialist fatherland are gains of the revolution won by the communists and the people with their blood, and are the benevolent bosom of a mother bestowing the reward and happiness of a genuine living on the masses of working people.

Socialist patriotism is precisely the feeling of a fervent love for the socialist system and the socialist fatherland that have been provided, and growing and prospering under the leadership of the party and the leader.

Patriotism as a feeling of love for the fatherland and the people, because of reflecting people's demands and interests, thoroughly takes on a class character.

Socialist patriotism is the genuine patriotism of the working class basically distinguished from the "patriotism" of the exploiting class, the bourgeois patriotism which forces [people] to blindly protect and love the exploiting system where a mere handful of the exploiting class behaves as the master.

The exploiting society where landlords and capitalists, behaving as the master, are forcing impoverishment and deprivation of right on the masses of working people, cannot become a genuine fatherland for the masses of working people even though they have been born and brought up there; and in such a place genuine patriotism cannot be displayed.

Socialist patriotism held by the communist is the patriotism that combines the class consciousness of the working class with the national sovereignty consciousness and the love for his fatherland with the love for his system. It is because of this that socialist patriotism becomes the genuine patriotism of the working class fervently loving its class and nation, its fatherland and system.

The ideological feeling of socialist patriotism is formed amid the revolutionary struggle which the working class, entering the stage of history, launches under the leadership of the leader, to build in its fatherland the socialist, communist society free of exploitation and oppression and this, for the communist revolutionary, constitutes an inseparable noble feature.

The communists are the revolutionaries who, sympathizing with the truthfulness of the communist revolutionary thought, struggle to build the socialist, communist society where the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people such as the working class will have been insured.

To realize the independent stand and attitude is the unanimous aim and desire of mankind. Such desire of mankind for the independent stand and attitude cannot be realized until the socialist, communist society free of exploitation and oppression is built. There is no task more glorious and rewarding than

the struggle to build the socialist, communist society where the independent stand and attitude, the inherent demand of a social being, will have been realized. On the road of this rewarding struggle the communists dedicate themselves to the revolution, overcoming all kinds of trials and barriers, and at times even confronting death head on.

The struggle for the sake of Socialism, Communism is the struggle for the sake of the unending prosperity of the fatherland and happiness of posterity. The patriot who lives and fights, not for himself but for the prosperity of the fatherland and the eternal happiness of ten thousand generations to come, is precisely the communist revolutionary. That is why they choose the trials-laden road of struggle rather than their own comfortable personal life and go forward to staunchly fight unswervingly throughout their lifetime on the road of revolution for the sake of the fatherland and the people.

All this bespeaks the fact that the communists are indeed the genuine patriots and revolutionaries possessing the most beautiful and noble features who most fervently love their fatherland and people from their lofty struggle idea and go forward to dedicate their whole lives for the sake of the fatherland and the people.

The ideological feeling of socialist patriotism held by the communist is high-minded and lofty because it holds infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader as the core.

The growth, prosperity, and future of the state and the nation depend altogether on the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader. A nation that has no peerless leader to attend and no leadership of a great party to receive, cannot have a genuine fatherland of its own and in consequence, will become unable to put an end to its history of suffering evoking tears of blood.

The socialist system and the socialist fatherland constituting the sociopolitical base for socialist patriotism are provided, consolidated, and developed by the leadership of the party and leader of the working class. Therefore, apart from the leadership of the party and leader of the working class the communists and the people cannot speak about a genuine socialist fatherland of theirs, and without faithfulness to the party and the leader the ideological feeling of socialist patriotism is unthinkable.

Our communists and people have firmly believed, in the course of victoriously moving the formidable revolutionary struggle forward under the leadership of the party and the leader, that the bosom of our leader is none other than the bosom of the fatherland and that it is on the road to Socialism, Communism loftily attending our leader and following the guidance of the party where the unending prosperity of the fatherland and their own eternal happiness are.

The Korean communists and people, by loftily attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the helm of the revolution, have been able to attain the historic cause of fatherland restoration and erect our country, which had lost even its identify on the world map, into a socialist power of chuche,

and by going forward following the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, to enjoy genuine freedom and right, a happy material and cultural life.

Our people, who have felt it to the quick that only by the leadership of the party and the leader can there be a prospering socialist fatherland of ours and a flowering life of ours provided as well, have loftily revered our great leader and displayed the noble spirit of patriotic dedication on the road of revolution the party and the leader teach. Day in, formidable day out during the Fatherland Liberation War and postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction, and during the period of overwhelming trials of the socialist revolution, too, our people such as the hero warriors of Wolmi Island and the 10 party members of Nakwon staunchly fought, firmly believing that defending the fatherland is none other than the road of protecting our great leader and that the road of implementing the line and policy set forth by the party and the leader is precisely the road of achieving the unending prosperity of the fatherland and the people. That the heroes of Wolmi Island and the 10 party members of Nakwon fought dedicating their youth and even offering their lives to protecting our great leader and defending the line put forward by the party and the leader vividly showed how fervently they had loved the fatherland and how lofty a plane their faithfulness to the party and the leader had reached. Such patriotic spirit has been highly displayed at all stages of our revolution, and this has become the ideomental source of ceaselessly moving the revolutionary struggle and construction task forward.

The genuine patriot, the communist revolutionary is he who, deeply thinking about the destiny of his party and his country's revolution all the time, struggles devotedly in order to work out the destiny of his fatherland and people.

The destiny of the fatherland the people is one with the destiny of the party and the revolution. It is by the party that the revolution moves forward, the splendored future of the fatherland is unfurled, and the people's independent and creative life is provided and made to flower.

Today, the patriotic feature of a communist revolutionary whom our party demands and who enjoys the people's respect manifests itself in his being faithful to the end to the revolutionary duty assigned him by the party and the leader and in his devoted struggle for the sake of the future of the fatherland and the happiness of posterity.

Inasmuch as people's ideological feeling manifests itself in their action, patriotism of the communists too comes to manifest itself amid their everyday practical struggle to carry out the revolutionary duty assigned them by the party.

Today all the lines and policies our party sets forth are all of them aimed at achieving the enrichment, strengthening, and development of our fatherland and providing the people with a happy life. Therefore, the thinking and activity of our functionaries and working people must be aimed at finding the way of more admirably implementing the intent of the party.

Our party is today calling the entire party and all of the people to struggle to energetically step up socialist economic construction and improve the people's life in an epoch-making manner. Only he who, embracing with all his heart this revolutionary duty set forth by the party, works giving his all, is the revolutionary soldier infinitely loyal to the party and the leader, and the genuine patriot dedicating himself for the sake of the fatherland and the people.

If the feature of a genuine patriot during the period of the struggle for national liberation and class liberation manifested itself in giving his all to the struggle to liberate the masses of people from all kinds of exploitation and oppression, the feature of today's genuine patriot manifests itself in exerting himself to faithfully carry out the revolutionary duty assigned him by the party and the leader. The reason why our party, giving such lofty prominence to the unsung heroes, is making others learn from them and is highly appraising the achievement of comrade Hong Ki-pok, a worker-inventor, is because they are the genuine patriots who at the revolutionary posts assigned them by the party have faithfully worked in order to solve the questions the party wishes to see solved.

Today the patriotic feature of a communist revolutionary manifests itself in the struggle to occupy ahead of schedule the 10 major prospective targets set by our party for socialist economic construction in the 1980s and further improve the people's life one notch higher. The 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980s are a grand economic construction program to lay the material and technical foundations consistent with the demands of the completely victorious socialist society and improve the people's life in an epoch-making manner. Those who work faithfully, whether or not anyone looks, in order to timely learn and solve the questions the party earnestly awaits to see solved in successfully occupying these prospective targets, are the people possessing the feature of a genuine patriot that are loyal to the party and the revolution. Scoring a breakthrough in occupying ahead of schedule the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980s and implementing unconditionally to the end with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance all the lines and policies set forth by the party and the leader such as the "June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement" is where the feature of a genuine revolutionary, a bona fide patriot fervently loving the fatherland and the people is.

The feature of socialist patriotism held by the communist revolutionaries manifests itself highly in holding dear and fervently loving the socialist system provided by the party and the leader.

For our people, the dearest thing is the advanced socialist system established in their fatherland.

Our country's socialist system is a precious gain of the revolution provided by the sagacious leadership of our great leader and our party, and is the basic source that makes a happy life and admirable hopes blossom for our people.

That in this land of beautiful mountains and rivers of the fatherland where our ancestors have lived and died generation after generation burying their

bones the socialist system has been established and is being ceaselessly strengthened and developed is our people's greatest pride and happiness. Fervently loving and ceaselessly strengthening and developing our country's socialist system is where the unending prosperity of the fatherland and the eternal happiness of ten thousand generation to come are.

Inasmuch as socialist patriotism is a concrete concept, love for the socialist system is also expressed in concrete form.

Genuine patriotism, beginning with loving one tree, one blade of grass in the fatherland, manifests itself in concrete form in ceaselessly striving to love one's neighborhood and workplace, hold dear and glorify all the gains made in the socialist fatherland, and construct our fatherland into the communist paradise, a beautiful and good place to live.

Love for the socialist system manifests itself highly in the struggle to safeguard the sovereign rights of the fatherland from the machinations of aggression and sabotage by all kinds of class enemies, and protect and defend the gains of Socialism.

The genuine communist, holding his fate as one with the fate of the fatherland, regards it as his lofty duty to defend the sovereign rights of the fatherland and add luster to the glory of the nation.

Today the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries, and the south Korean puppet gang, foolishly scheming to obliterate our country's socialist system, are lying in wait for an opportunity of aggression.

He who is prepared to check and frustrate the scoundrels' reckless machinations for a war of aggression and fight with his life for the sake of the party and the leader, for the sake of the genuine fatherland where the socialist system has been established, should the scoundrels recklessly come at us, is precisely the revolutionary who possesses the feature of a genuine patriot fervently loving the fatherland and the people.

The ideological feeling of socialist patriotism held by our communists manifests itself more vividly in feeling grieved more than anyone else especially over the realities of the dichotomized fatherland and divided nation and in going forward to fight resolutely in order to advance the attainment of the historic cause of independent reunification of the fatherland to the earliest possible date.

For 40 years to the present since the nation was divided and the national territory was dichotomized by the U.S. imperialists following liberation our communists have exerted every possible sincere effort to realize the unanimous desire of the whole nation for fatherland reunification.

Our communists and people, loftily upholding the guidelines and most rational proposals set forth by the party and the leader for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland, have been ceaselessly launching the patriotic struggle to realize them at the earliest possible date and advance that day

when the whole nation would be living happily in a reunified land. This is a manifestation of the most fervent patriotism of our communists genuinely loving the country and the people and assuming responsibility for the destiny of the fatherland and the people. The history of the past 40 years since the dichotomization of the fatherland vividly demonstrates who is the patriot struggling for the sake of the fatherland and the people and who is the traitor selling out the country and the people to foreign forces.

Today, even though the south Korean puppet gang, persistently clinging to the U.S. imperialist plot to create "two Koreas," is opposed to fatherland reunification to the death, our communists are doing everything they can, proposing, with the good faith of a fervent patriot, tripartite talks with the United States including even the south Korean authorities, as well as parliamentary conference and North-South Red Cross talks, economic conference and athletic talks, and bringing them to a successful conclusion, to lay stepping stones one by one toward fatherland reunification and lessen the suffering of the nation. This clearly shows that the communist revolutionaries are indeed the most fervent patriots feeling grieved more than anyone else over the suffering of the divided brethren and struggling to hand down a reunified fatherland to posterity.

Our party today calls upon all party members and working people to have themselves prepared as genuine communist revolutionaries infinitely loyal to their assigned revolutionary duty, holding the lofty feature of a genuine patriot.

We are at present faced with the glorious revolutionary task to energetically step up socialist economic construction, win the complete victory of Socialism, and realize the independent reunification of the fatherland.

An important question arising in successfully accomplishing this glorious revolutionary task is that of thoroughly preparing all party members and working people as communist revolutionaries armed with the spirit of socialist patriotism.

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

"Party organizations must above all indoctrinate the people to fervently love the socialist fatherland with an intense sense of national pride and a revolutionary sense of honor for living in the chuche socialist fatherland erected by the great leader and to devotedly struggle for its enrichment, strengthening, and development. And by making deeply understood among the people the incomparable superiority of our country's socialist system and how this has come to be provided, they must be made to defend gains of the revolution with their lives and go forward to further glorify the chuche socialist system." [No bibliographic reference given]

To strengthen indoctrination in socialist patriotism and prepare all party members and working people as resolute revolutionaries devotedly struggling

for the sake of the party and the revolution, the fatherland and the people, is a very crucial question bearing on the fate of the fatherland and the people and the future of the revolution.

Today the reality wherein our revolution is developing at an extraordinarily fast pace in a new higher stage, and the prevailing tense situation, call for conducting indoctrination in the unitary ideology and at the same time indoctrination in socialist patriotism more deeply than ever before among party members and working people.

What is most important in strengthening indoctrination in socialist patriotism is that of making them keep deeply engraved in their hearts the infinite national pride and honor for making revolution loftily attending the party and the leader.

Under conditions that the revolution and construction are conducted on a nation-state unit basis, the national pride and honor constitute the ideomental source that makes it possible for the communists to display their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness to the hilt in the struggle for the attainment of the revolutionary cause.

The basics in the national pride and honor held by our people are an infinite feeling of pride and happiness for making revolution under the leadership of our party, attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and a swelling sense of honor and pride.

In order to implant an intense sense of national pride and honor among party members and working people, it is imperative to ceaselessly strengthen indoctrination work for making them experience and learn deeply with all their hearts the greatness of the party and the leader.

Vigorously launching indoctrination in the greatness of the party and the leader among party members and working people, we must strive to make them keep faithfulness to our respected and beloved leader and to our party deeply engraved in their hearts as their revolutionary faith. In this way we must thoroughly bring up all party members and working people as fervent revolutionaries, genuine patriots who stop at nothing until carrying out the revolutionary duty assigned them by the party and the leader, unconditionally to the end with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

To indoctrinate party members and working people in the superiority of the socialist system is an important requirement in bringing them up as revolutionaries holding the spirit of socialist patriotism.

Love for the socialist system will begin to become a firm, strong one when its superiority is clearly understood. Only by deeply understanding the superiority of the socialist system can one have the ideological feeling to defend this system with his life and possess the strong will intent on devotedly struggling for the sake of its consolidation and development.

We must energetically launch indoctrination work among party members and working people with a view to thoroughly arming them with the genuine superiority of

our country's socialist system under which one and all are exercising all the political freedom and right as the genuine master of the state system and the social economic system and are working and studying to their heart's content, free from any worry about food, clothing, and shelter.

Fervent love for the socialist system gets to be a more durable one through clearly understanding the reactionary nature and corruption of the capitalist system and going forward to fight resolutely against it.

We must let them know concretely that the capitalist society and south Korean society are a rotten and diseased society where "the rich get richer, the poor get poorer," a reactionary society where the scoundrels having money and power have a monopoly on everything that is gorgeous and posh which exists there, and the workers and peasants, who represent the absolute majority, are groaning under impoverishment and deprivation of rights.

In this way we must strive to make all working people struggle giving their all in order to ceaselessly consolidate and develop our country's socialist system and thoroughly protect this grateful system from all kinds of machinations of aggression by the enemy.

Socialist patriotism is by no means an abstract concept; it manifests itself concretely in everyday work and life.

By conducting indoctrination in socialist patriotism in close combination with concrete revolutionary practice, we must strive to make all party members and working people commendably fix up and love their neighborhood and locality, their workplace and shop, and assiduously run the nation's economy.

What is especially important in socialist patriotism indoctrination is that of making the youth of the rising generation, clearly understanding what price had to be paid in the bloody struggle to win the socialist system which is a gain of our revolution, not forget it, not for a moment.

The younger generation, which is entering the stage as the next shift of our revolution, has grown up under this grateful socialist system, knowing nothing but happiness. They have not personally experienced the price that had to be paid in the struggle to win today's happy life and socialist gains. By making the new generation of the youth deeply understand that our country's socialist system and socialist gains are the precious fruits of arduous and trials-laden struggle, we must strive to make them go forward to fight, unafraid of any sacrifice, in order to defend the fatherland and the people.

All functionaries and party members and working people, by thoroughly arming themselves with the thought of socialist patriotism, shall more thoroughly prepare themselves as genuine communist revolutionaries who struggle giving their all in order to further glorify our country's socialist system, hasten the independent reunification of the fatherland, and achieve the nation's growth and development.

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## THE SOCIALIST LAW IS A MIGHTY MEANS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PARTY POLICY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11 Nov 85 pp 21-25

[Article by Sim Hyong-il]

[Text] Under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader our country's socialist construction is today being pushed forward energetically in a new higher stage. Our realities wherein the revolution and construction are deepening day by day, call upon all branches, all units to firmly establish revolutionary law and order and go forward to more thoroughly carry out the socialist law which is a mighty weapon for the implementation of the party policy.

The socialist law is a mighty means for protecting and realizing the leader's revolutionary thought and the embodiment, the party's line and policy, and as such, performs a great role in the revolution and construction.

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

"The law of our country is an important weapon for realizing the policy of our state. Our state's policy is our party's policy." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 12, p 221)

In the socialist society, the laws and regulations of the state are based on the party policy and hold it as their political mission to insure the successful realization of the line and policy of the party in all aspects of state-social life.

In the execution of the policy of the party, the law relies on its own peculiar form and method distinguished from other social means.

The socialist law has its important characteristics in expressing the line and policy of the party, turning them into rules, into standards.

All the laws and regulations implemented in the socialist society are what has expressed the policy of the party in the form of rules of people's conduct. Generally, the law is the standards of people's social life, rules of their activity. Law that is not turned into rules is unthinkable; what is not turned into standards cannot be called law.

In the socialist society, law as rules of conduct expresses the party policy in a concrete manner even as it is very standardized, in a definitive manner even as it is many-sided. Put another way, written laws instituted by the socialist state government broadly reflect the policy-oriented demands of the party in all the political, economic, and cultural areas, and these are made fast anchored in the form of concrete, definitive rules of conduct. In this way the law, with the concreteness, clarity, and coverage that no other social means could have, comes to express the policy of the party most admirably, and in consequence, comes to perform great functions in the implementation of the party policy.

In reflecting and expressing the party policy there are, in addition to the law, forms of social consciousness such as literature and arts or morality, and their significance and servant role are also very great. But unlike them, the law clearly states the policy-oriented demands of the party and the tasks set forth by the party, in the form of precise, concrete standards of work and rules of activity. Setting forth a precise target and task and vividly defining concrete criteria and activity conditions for the execution of the party policy is precisely where the unique function of the law which no other social forms and means can have in organizing and mobilizing all members of society in the implementation of the party policy lies.

The socialist law also has one of its characteristics in parting an unconditional duty to execute the party policy.

Under Socialism, social means such as literature and arts or morality also energetically encourage and inspire people to implement the party policy by revolutionarily indoctrinating them, but because of their inability to directly order people into action and impart an unconditional duty to carry it out, cannot have the strong guaranteeing force of law in the execution of the party policy. The socialist law, by defining the policy-oriented demands and tasks of the party as the legal duty of all working people, insures the thorough implementation.

It goes without saying that in the socialist society, the party policy and the embodiment, the law of the state, is executed voluntarily, faithfully by the intense political fervor of the working people who have become the genuine masters of the state and society. But this is not to say by any means that in the socialist society it will do to ignore the peculiar force of function of the legal duty and legal control.

As with the case of all laws, the socialist law, too, is a law of authority taking on the nature of a general duty. The socialist law is one that is instituted by the people's administration which is an organization of political power of the masses of working people such as the working class, and as such, its execution is obligatory, and is also guaranteed by the power of the state. The socialist law, comprehensively prescribing the rules of work and standards of activity imposed as a general duty on all state organs, organizations, and the citizenry for the realization of the policy of the party and measures of the state, presents strong demands for the execution. Again, the socialist law, sternly calling into question and punishing the contravention of the

measures of the state based on the contents of the party policy or the phenomena of indiscipline surfacing in the execution, makes it possible to thoroughly overcome them. The socialist law, precisely through such function of itself governing and controlling people's activity, makes it possible to protect the line and policy of the party and implement the party's policy-oriented tasks to the end.

By thus making the activity of all members of society standardized and obligatory to suit the intent of the party and the leader, the socialist law performs a great servant role that no other social means can in protecting and realizing the party policy.

What makes the socialist law a mighty means for protecting and realizing the party policy is related to the principled demand arising from the mutual relationship between politics and law, the definite function of politics versus law.

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

"Apart from politics it is impossible to speak about law. Law is no more than a form of expression of politics." [No bibliographic reference given]

In a class society, law has an inseparably close connection with politics. Politics and law, in a word, are in a relationship between content and form, objective and means. Just as content determines the form and objective governs the means, that which performs the definitive role in the mutual relationship between politics and law is precisely politics. Politics regulating law and law being codified by politics is precisely where the principled ground that law under Socialism is turned into a means for realizing the party policy lies.

The definite position and role of politics versus law manifest themselves concretely in many respects.

This, first of all, is expressed in that law is codified with a view to realizing the political rule of a specific class.

In a class society where people live and take action come to exist various phenomena and movements. But, however complex and diverse all the social phenomena and movements, these are divided into specific areas, and these, interacting in close relationships, come to constitute the whole of social life. Constituting the basic areas in such social life are the political, economic, and cultural areas, and the area that has the definitive significance among them is the political area.

Politics is a social function that organizes and commands people's activity in a unified way to suit the common interests of the class or the society. Politics, which is a direct function of managing people, needs the rules of conduct which make it possible to get all members of society moving in a unified way. If, in a class society, people's collective life and communal

activity are to be achieved and society is to be maintained and developed, there has to be politics that adjusts, guides and controls in a unified way the life and activity of numerous people possessing different class-oriented demands and interests and abilities; and in order to realize them, there necessarily have to be the common standards of life and rules of activity that insure the unity of people's conduct. By the political demands precisely for such unified management of society comes to be codified and implemented the law which is a standard of authority insuring societywide ruling order. This bespeaks the fact that in the relationship between politics and law, politics functions as a definitive factor in the existence and development of the law, and the law, subordinated to politics through and through, comes to exist as a means for insuring the realization of politics.

The definitive position and role of politics versus law manifests themselves also in that the class-oriented base of the law comes to be determined by the policy-oriented demands of the class holding the reins of government.

Law is an expression of the class-oriented will of the class holding the reins of government, and as such, reflects its demands and interests. The interests of the class holding the reins of government constitute precisely the class-oriented base of the law. Now, to say that the law rests on the will and interests of the class holding the reins of government does not mean that all the will of the class holding the reins of government necessarily becomes the law or that its aims and demands are reflected in the law directly in toto.

Law is not a simple rectilinear reflection of the will of the class holding the reins of government, but is a reflection of it turned into a policy. Put another way, law is an expression of the organized will of the ruling class that has synthesized and systematized its political demands. That law reflects the demands and interests of the class holding the reins of government comes to be achieved through the policy of the state which constitutes a most intensive and direct expression of the will of the class through and through. The policy of the state is a most intensive reflection and organized embodiment of the class-oriented will and interests of the ruling class.

From this, the law enacted by the state comes to reflect the will of the class holding the reins of government precisely through the policy of the state, and again, by realizing the policy of the state, comes to go forward to carry out its class-oriented demands.

Next, the definitive position and role of politics versus law manifest themselves as well in that law governs economic life with politics as a medium.

Law is also closely connected with the economy constituting the domain of society's material life. The law reflects the economy and exerts positive influence on the economy. On the other hand, the economy, even as it constitutes an important target area of legal control, becomes the material basis determining the content, change, and development of the law. Now, such close connections and interactions of the law and the economy are achieved not straightforward directly between the two, but with politics as a medium.

Politics, even as it is subject to the influence of socioeconomic institutions, holds a dominant position over them. Inasmuch as politics is a social function which manages people themselves who are the charge people that produce and consume material wealth conquering nature, it holds direct sway over people's economic life and economic activity. By politics alone the policy and guideline to organize, operate, and develop the economy are set forth, and unified command for the realization is insured. Therefore, politics constitutes an intensive expression of the economy and the decisive element holding sway over the development of the economy.

Politics, thus directly connected with the economy, exerts decisive influence on it, and because of that, comes to perform an active role as a medium in the relationship between the law and the economy as well. Put another way, the demands of socioeconomic life, focused on and synthesized in politics, are reflected in the law; and through directly serving for the realization of politics, the law comes to serve the economy. That through the politics of the ruling class the law reflects the economy and that the economy too comes to get reflected in the law through politics is precisely where part of the ground that politics comes to occupy the definite position and role versus law lies.

It is because in this way by political demands the law is codified and by politics its content is determined, the law in any society comes to serve as a means for realizing the policy of the class holding the reins of government.

The socialist law reflecting the will of the working class, in light of the fact that the party of the working class, holding the reins of government, directly guides the politics of the state, comes to hold it thoroughly as its mission to protect and realize the party policy.

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

"Law, because it is an expression of politics, must be subordinated to politics, and is inseparable from it. If so, who is it today that sets forth all the policies for our country's revolution and construction? That, needless to say many words to explain, is our party. Our party is leading our revolution and guiding our country's politics." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 12, p 221)

Politics in the socialist society is the politics implemented by the working class which is the society's leading class, and the politics guided by the party receiving the leadership of the working-class leader. The socialist politics is the politics which is implemented through the system of dictatorship of the proletariat under the unitary leadership of the leader, and because of that, comes to more firmly realize unified guidance for the society.

In the socialist party the working-class party, which is a political weapon for realizing the leader's thought and leadership, because it holds the reins of government and directly organizes and guides the political activity of the state, comes to go forward to successfully manage and operate the people's

activity in state-social life to suit the policy-oriented demands of the party. Put another way, when the party as the organization of the working class in highest form altogether responsible for the revolution and construction, for all the destinies of the masses of people, comes to hold the reins of government, it will come to completely represent the nation's politics and directly guide the state politics. This, in the final analysis, means that the working-class party through government organs also directly grasps, guides, and controls all tasks relating to enacting and implementing the law which is the basic weapon for the management of the state and society.

In fact, in order that the party in power may convert its line and policy to state measures and comprehensively implement them on a societywide basis, it comes to attach very crucial significance to the legal leverage. The party in power makes the state government organs thoroughly enact laws and regulations aimed at correctly reflecting the wishes and interests of the masses of people based on the thought and policy set forth by the leader, and energetically organizes and mobilizes organs of the state and law enforcement, social organizations and all working people in voluntarily obeying and executing the state laws. In this way the working-class party comes to go forward to make its line and policy implemented societywide through the state government and law; and the socialist law, legalizing the party policy inclusively in all areas such as the political, economic, and cultural areas, comes to insure the thorough realization.

Thus in the socialist society, under conditions that the working-class party, becoming the party in power under the leadership of the leader, comes to directly guide and push forward the task of enacting and executing the nation's laws, the policy-oriented demands of the party reflecting the independent wishes and interests of the masses of people come to be timely reflected in the law, and the servant mission of the law to implement the party policy and insure the independent and creative life of the masses of people also comes to be realized better.

All this vividly shows that the socialist law is indeed a mighty means for expressing the line and policy of the party and thoroughly implementing them.

That by the chuche revolutionary theory the political mission of the socialist law has been elucidated scientifically for the first time demonstrates the incomparable superiority and might of the socialist law, and at the same time, deals a telling blow to the reactionary bourgeois legal theory. Today the imperialists and their ideothoretical mouthpieces, by making an occupation of malicious vilification and slander against the socialist law as a link in their anticommunist propaganda, are making vain attempts to obliterate the people's yearning for the socialist system and cover up the reactionary nature and corruption of capitalism.

The modern bourgeois legal theory, raving about the supraclass nature of the capitalist social law, is trying to the utmost to conceal the fact that it is serving the bourgeois dictatorship, the antipeople politics of the bourgeoisie. Typically, the reactionary theory rationalizing the supraclass theory rationalizing the supraclass "legalism," by preaching the so-called "self-contained position of the law" or raving that the law which is above politics, provides the track for the politics and "checks" the tyranny of the politics, depicts

the fact upside down as if the politics exists in order to realize the law. Such unscientific sophistries are ones that have altogether started from the deceptive objective to conceal the antipeople nature and reactionary role of the capitalist law as a tool of the politics of bourgeois dictatorship. The chuche-oriented theory on the political mission of the law constitutes a scientific principle that has laid bare the fallacy of all this reactionary bourgeois theory.

By the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party new laws and regulations have been comprehensively codified for various areas based on the party policy and the socialist constitution in the past period in our country, and the revolutionary law-abiding ethos has been firmly established societywide. With the unitary, orderly socialist legal system created and with all state tasks and working people's social activities vibrantly organized and conducted through revolutionary law-abiding life in accordance with the laws and regulations, the revolutionary ethos to implement the party policy has come to be established more thoroughly in all aspects of state-social life, and in socialist construction, too, a great leap forward and advance have been achieved.

By going forward to thoroughly establish the state's law and order, further strengthening the function and role of the socialist law to suit the demands of the developing realities wherein the struggle for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is being energetically pushed, we must continue to step up our revolution and construction.

In order to strengthen the state's law and order and more thoroughly implement the party policy in all branches, at all units, it is important to enhance the role of state government organs.

People's administration organs are the executors of the line and policy of the party, and the direct charge people organizing and guiding the task to enact the laws of the state and establish law and order. The functionaries of state government organs, comprehensively and correctly reflecting the policy-oriented demands of the party, must thoroughly codify, ceaselessly improve and perfect the necessary laws and regulations, and substantially conduct, using diverse forms and methods, the indoctrination work to arm all working people with the law-abiding consciousness.

To strengthen partywide guidance for obeying and executing the law is the decisive guarantee for thoroughly establishing law and order and displaying the revolutionary ethos in the execution of the party policy. Party organizations at all levels, commendably exercising policy-oriented guidance, political guidance for law-abiding life, must lead all functionaries and working people in displaying an intense sense of responsibility and political fervor in implementing the party policy.

To strengthen the socialist law and thoroughly establish law and order is an important task to more thoroughly insure the people's administration's unified guidance for society and make all branches, all units thoroughly implement the policy and guideline of the party.

Deeply grasping the intent of the party for further strengthening the state's law and order and continuing to deepen the struggle to establish the revolutionary law-abiding ethos to suit the revolution and construction ceaselessly developing onto a higher stage, we must go forward to energetically step up the great task to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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STEERING IS THE BASIC METHOD OF REALIZING PARTYWIDE GUIDANCE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE ECONOMIC WORK

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[Article by Chong Yong-hwan]

[Text] Partywide guidance for socialist economic construction is one of the most important duties of party work. Whether or not socialist economic construction can be energetically pushed after establishment of the socialist system depends on how the working-class party realizes partywide guidance for economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by putting forward, based on his scientific insights into the intrinsic nature of the working-class party and the basic demands of partywide leadership, the thought that partywide guidance for administrative economic work must become the steerer, has elucidated for the first time the crucial question arising in the revolutionary leadership of the working-class party.

That today in our country socialist economic construction, successfully expedited, is walking the road of a ceaseless upsurge is the achievement scored as a result that under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song all party organizations have correctly realized the steering of administrative economic work.

To commendably do the steering of administrative economic work is a principled question arising in successfully realizing partywide guidance for administrative economic work and energetically stepping up socialist economic construction.

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

"What is important in partywide guidance for socialist economic construction is that of commendably doing the steering. Party committees at all levels, holding collective discussions, must decide on the correct direction and method of carrying out the party's economic task, organize and mobilize party organizations and party members and the working masses in the struggle for the implementation, and exercise guidance and control all the time to see to it that the tasks which have been decided on are precisely executed." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 29, pp 386-387)

To say to do the steering in partywide guidance for administrative economic work bespeaks the fact that the party exercises directional guidance and methodical guidance for administrative economic work. Directional guidance means that the party committee, collectively discussing measures for the implementation of the economic task set forth by the party, presents to administrative economic organs the direction and method of executing them; and methodical guidance means to assist the administrative economic functionaries in precisely executing the matters discussed and decided on by the party committee, plan and coordinate organizational political work so as to make all party members and working people devotedly struggle for the prosecution of this economic task, and ceaselessly lead the way in having the party policy thoroughly implemented, all the time inspecting and summing up the progress in the execution of the party's economic policy and rearranging work.

Party committees must perform the role of a steerer in exercising guidance for administrative economic work. Party committees must take hold of the steer aft so that the administrative economic functionaries can proceed in the correct direction along the party line. Metaphorically speaking, the relationship between the party functionary and the administrative economic functionary is like the relationship between the steersman and the oarsman aboard a boat. Just as a boat can proceed properly only if there is a hand pulling an oar moving the boat forward and there is also a hand correctly setting the course, steering the boat to the left and to the right with a grip on the steer, in the case of administrative economic work, too, only if the party functionary, instead of pulling oars together with the administrative economic functionaries, does the steering, is it possible to go forward to push socialist economic construction successfully to suit the demands of the party policy.

The need to go forward with a tight grip on steering as the basic method of partywide guidance for administrative economic work is related above all to the fact that so doing makes it possible to successfully realize political guidance for administrative economic work.

To realize political guidance for administrative economic work is a principled question arising from the intrinsic nature of the party. The party is a political organization in highest form shouldering the mission to lead all the revolutionary organizing of the working masses, and is general staff of the revolution organizing and commanding the revolutionary struggle and construction task in a unified way under the unitary leadership of the leader. The party, instead of taking direct charge of administrative economic work, performs through and through the role as a political leader guiding in a unified way the organizations in direct charge of the tasks of all branches such as the economy, science, and culture. Put another way, the party, unlike the administrative economic organs which insure economic work in material and technical terms, is a political leadership organ which insures it in partywide terms, in political terms. If the party, oblivious to its mission as a political leadership organ, takes over the work of administrative economic organs or gets bogged down by technical administrative work, it cannot satisfactorily perform its role as a political leadership organ, as a guiding force. Only if the party necessarily turns around its guidance for

administrative economic work firmly as political guidance, can it launch an activity consistent with the intrinsic nature of a working-class organization and satisfy the intrinsic demands of party work as well.

Steering makes it possible to satisfactorily realize political guidance in exercising guidance for administrative economic work. What is important in political guidance for administrative economic work is that of presenting the correct direction and method of implementing the party economic policy. Only if party organizations correctly present the direction and method of implementing the economic policy of the party, is it possible to make administrative economic organs go forward to execute economic work to suit the demands of the party policy and establish precise measures for the implementation. The steering by party organizations, because it makes the party committee discuss the new and important questions arising in the economic policy and economic work set forth by the party in each period and present the direction and method of the execution, makes political guidance satisfactorily realized for administrative economic work.

The steering also comes to insure political guidance through organizational political work establishing correct measures for the implementation of the economic policy of the party and inspiring party members and working people to implement them.

The steering by the party organization, by thus leading the administrative economic organ and administrative economic functionaries in proceeding in the correct direction without breaking away from the line and policy of the party and by making party work thoroughly subordinated to successfully insuring economic work, comes to guide administrative economic work by partywide method, the political method. This bespeaks the fact that the steering by the party organization constitutes a definite guarantee which makes it possible to successfully realize political guidance for administrative economic work.

Next, the reason it is essential to go forward with a tight grip on steering as the basic method in exercising partywide guidance for administrative economic work is related to the fact that it makes it possible to thoroughly embody the demands of the revolutionary mass line.

It is a basic requirement in the leadership of the working-class party to conduct the revolution and construction ceaselessly enhancing the political fervor of the masses and organizing and mobilizing their inexhaustible strength. The leadership of the party is realized through collective guidance by party committees at all levels. When all questions are solved based on collective discussions by the party committee, the creative fervor and positiveness of party members and working people all come to be displayed highly.

The steering premised on the collective leadership of the party committee is the genuine partywide leadership method which makes it possible to set the party organizations, the party members, and the masses of the relevant branch in motion and energetically organize and mobilize them in implementing the line and policy of the party. The steering, because in all branches, at all units,

the party committee which is the supreme guidance organ, strengthens collective guidance based on a comprehensive grasp of the specific conditions of the relevant unit, makes the party members and working people, on a stand befitting the master, clearly understand the work they have to do and vigorously launch into implementing the party policy. This bespeaks the fact that through the steering method partywide guidance for administrative economic work comes to be admirably realized and the demands of the party's mass line come to be successfully implemented.

Steering is the basic method that has invariably been maintained in partywide guidance for administrative economic work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, early on putting forward the thought for the party organization to commendably steer administrative economic work, has sagaciously led the way in making it correctly realized.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by defining party committees at all levels as the supreme guidance organs for their respective relevant units and by revamping the organizational composition of provincial, city, and county party committees, factory and enterprise party committees in such a way as to commendably do the steering, has had firmly established an orderly partywide guidance system for administrative economic work. Establishment of the orderly partywide guidance system for administrative economic work has made it possible to firmly insure the leadership position of party committees and further strengthen their function, and admirably embody the collectivist principle in the guidance for administrative economic work. Establishment of the steering method and the orderly guidance system making its successful realization possible, by making it possible to strengthen partywide leadership for administrative economic work and commendably conduct party internal work as well, has become an important guarantee for further strengthening and developing party work as a whole.

Today's realities wherein socialist construction is developing onto a higher stage urgently call for further enhancing the role of party organizations as a steersman of administrative economic work.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has significantly stressed the need of party organizations, in a manner consistent with the demands of the developing realities, to strengthen partywide guidance for administrative economic work and enhance their role as a steersman.

Party organizations and party functionaries, by loftily upholding the intent of the party to further strengthen their role as a steersman in administrative economic work and thoroughly implementing it, must bring about fresh innovation in all branches of socialist construction.

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

"Party organizations must first of all commendably exercise partywide guidance for socialist economic construction." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 8, p 409)

What arises importantly in steering administrative economic work is that of strengthening partywide guidance so as to make the economic policy of the party implemented on the principle of absolutism and unconditionality.

Socialist economic construction in our country is the struggle to implement the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the embodiment, the economic policy of the party. What is called partywide guidance for economic work, the steering, is none other than the activity to realize the leadership of the party and the leader in economic work; and the leadership of the party and the leader for the revolution and construction is realized through the struggle to implement the economic policy of the party. Apart from the work to implement the economic policy of the party it is impossible to speak about partywide guidance for economic work, the steering.

Party organizations and party functionaries, grasping as the main line the work to implement the economic policy of the party, must strengthen partywide guidance for administrative economic work. Comprehensively enunciated in the line and policy of the party are from the tasks by branches to the concrete method for the prosecution. Party organizations and party functionaries must implement the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the decision and directive of the party timely and thoroughly on the principle of absolutism and unconditionality, and exercise guidance so as to make administrative economic work conducted precisely in accordance with the policy-oriented demands of the party.

It occupies a very important place in implementing the economic policy of the party to enhance the role of the party committee. The party committee is the supreme guidance organ and political planning staff of the relevant unit. All the work of the relevant unit is organized and conducted by the collective guidance of the party committee. Party committees must discuss and decide on the measures for the execution of the economic policy set forth by the party in each period, and while making the administrative economic functionaries undertake economic work, must have the party functionaries inspire the masses by party work, work with people. And they must also have the conditions for the work insured so that the administrative economic functionaries can commendably carry out economic work, and have the locked-in links unlocked as well.

In enhancing the role of party committees, it has important significance to deepen guidance on condition of grasp and control.

To exercise guidance on condition of grasp and control is the basic form of realizing partywide guidance. Partywide guidance for administrative economic work must be exercised through and through on condition of grasp and control; and if guidance is attempted without grasp and control, such guidance cannot become a substantial one. Unless party organizations grasp and control administrative economic organs, they cannot find out how the party policy is being executed nor can they establish correct guidance measures and extend substantial help.

Party organizations and party functionaries, as they go forward with a comprehensive grip on the struggle to execute the economic policy of the party, must deepen guidance.

Party organizations and party functionaries must systematically find out all the time the progress in the conduct of administrative economic work, sum it up from time to time, and establish appropriate countermeasures. When the party committee, presenting the correct work direction and method, summing up the progress in the prosecution, and making rearrangements, goes forward to ceaselessly deepen guidance, the steering of administrative economic work will come to be commendably insured economic work satisfactorily pushed.

Inasmuch as the steering of administrative economic work is the guidance of the party committee through and through, it cannot be successfully realized by the individual strength of functionaries alone. If the steering of administrative economic work is to be satisfactorily insured, this work must be turned around as the party committee-wide task, and all departments and functionaries of the party committee must be set in motion. Set all departments and functionaries of the party committee in motion, and it will be possible to focus all the tasks of the party committee such as party organizational work and ideological work on successfully insuring the administrative economic work at hand and get the base-level party organizations, mass organizations, and administrative economic organs moving substantially. Party organizations and party functionaries, overcoming the phenomenon of being indifferent to economic work or looking away from it and the erroneous phenomenon of belittling it, and closely combining party work and administrative economic work from the viewpoint and stand of assuming complete responsibility for administrative economic work, must underpin the prosecution of the revolutionary task with party organizational political work.

In order to commendably do the steering of administrative economic work, it is also important to positively enhance the autonomy and initiative of the administrative economic functionaries.

To have the autonomy and initiative of the administrative economic functionaries enhanced is one of the methods to overcome the taking over of administrative work by the party functionaries and guide administrative economic work with the partywide method.

The administrative economic functionaries are the masters of administrative economic work and the direct charge people. The steering of administrative economic work is none other than the task to lead and push in partywide terms the administrative economic functionaries to conduct their work in the correct direction to suit the policy-oriented demands of the party. The same as in the case of all other work, administrative economic work, too, can be prosecuted successfully when its masters and direct charge people, the administrative economic functionaries, conduct work autonomously with initiative firmly in their position. Whether or not the administrative economic functionaries can properly pull their weight depends largely on how the party organization and party functionaries conduct work with them. Therefore, the party organization and party functionaries, instead of taking over administrative economic work but always with the method of enhancing the autonomy and initiative of the administrative economic functionaries, must push ahead with administrative economic work. To use

the administrative method of dictation and commandism, taking over administrative economic work and pushing aside the administrative economic functionaries, has nothing to do with the steering method.

If the party functionaries take over administrative work, the administrative economic functionaries will become unable to display autonomy and initiative in their work, to go forward to actively launch work on a stand befitting the master. In the final analysis, should this come to pass, neither will party work be done commendably and economic work properly, nor will the authority of the party be enhanced, ultimately. The party functionaries, giving up the erroneous viewpoint and work attitude to come in from the side and take over administrative economic work in the belief that all work can be done only if they themselves take it over, must make positive efforts to insure economic work through and through with the partywide method, the political method, and have the sense of responsibility and role of the administrative economic functionaries enhanced.

Party organizations and party functionaries must positively give prominence to the administrative economic functionaries and back up their activity commendably in partywide terms. When the party functionaries and the administrative economic functionaries work in concert, the former commendably conducting organizational political work and the latter economic organizational work, it is possible to bring about ceaseless innovation in all work.

To improve the political administrative standard of the party functionaries is an important requirement in properly doing the steering of administrative economic work.

If the party functionaries lack in the economic knowledge and are ignorant of technology, they cannot have a say in economic matters nor can they substantially teach the direction and method of economic work. Ignorant of economics and technology, it is impossible to avoid subjectivism, formalism, and bureaucratism in guidance. Only if their standard is high, can the party functionaries energetically inspire the masses to implement the party policy, and go forward to briskly launch organizational political work.

The party functionaries, deeply studying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and the embodiment, the party policy, must steadfastly improve their own political administrative standard. At the same time, they must ceaselessly strive to acquire the knowledge of economics and the knowledge of science and technology. The party functionaries, establishing the revolutionary study ethos and studying and studying again, must prepare themselves as reliable functionaries thoroughly prepared in politico-ideological terms, in economic technical terms. When they possess the correct work method and work style complete with high administrative qualifications, the party functionaries can acquit themselves fully of their basic responsibility and go forward to steadily and faithfully exercise partywide guidance for administrative economic work.

Today in stepping up socialist economic construction, the position and role of the party functionaries are very important. All party functionaries, by deeply grasping and thoroughly embodying in practical activity the intent of the party to enhance their steersman's role in exercising partywide guidance for administrative economic work, shall more energetically push ahead with the revolution and construction.

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EXPERIENCE IN RURAL REVOLUTIONIZATION DURING THE ANTI-JAPANESE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11 Nov 85 pp 31-35

[Article by Kim Kyong-su]

[Text] Fifty-five years have elapsed since a brilliant example of rural revolutionization was set in the Wuchiatzu village during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The priceless experience gained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the course of embodying the thought he had put forward for rural revolutionization while charting a new route ahead for the Korean revolution became a precious resource for the victorious forward movement of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and our developing revolution.

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

"Members of the Korean Revolutionary Army and members of revolutionary organizations who had been dispatched to the mid-Manchurian region such as Kuyushu and Wuchiatzu, by going in deep among the broad masses and enlightening and awakening the masses of all strata and by revolutionarily indoctrinating them and briskly launching the struggle to unite them under the anti-Japanese banner, more thoroughly laid the mass base for the armed struggle, and in the process, piled up precious experience in rural revolutionization."

(Book "Let Us Further Expand and Develop the Revolutionary Movement To Suit the Demands of the Prevailing Situation," p 3)

Rural revolutionization during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was an important task to lay the mass base for the armed struggle by enlightening, awakening, and revolutionarily indoctrinating all the rural masses and uniting them under the anti-Japanese banner.

In the revolutionary struggle of the working class, the peasantry together with the working class constitutes the main force of the revolution; and whether or not the masses of peasants can be won over to the side of the revolution constitutes a key question influencing the victory or defeat

of the revolution. To lead the masses of peasants along the road of revolution under the circumstances of our country at the time when the peasantry represented an absolute majority of the population, had arisen as a very urgent demand for the victorious forward movement of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle. Only by thoroughly organizing the masses of peasants into a revolutionary force was it to be possible to create a mass base and stronghold for activity advantageous to the guerrilla struggle about to be launched.

With his deep insights into the position and importance of the rural area in moving the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle forward, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sagaciously led the task to revolutionize rural villages while preparing for an armed struggle, and in the process, gained precious experience in rural revolutionization.

The experience gained in rural revolutionization during the early days of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was first of all in that mass political work aimed at revolutionarily awakening the peasants was briskly launched goal-consciously using various forms and methods.

Revolution begins with awakening the masses. This being so, rural revolutionization, too, can be successfully pushed by mass political work alone that remolds the ideological consciousness of the peasants and sets them in motion.

At the time, mass political work in our country's rural area was aimed in terms of its content at giving priority to the work of culturally enlightening the peasants and conducting it in close combination with politicoideological indoctrination work.

Over the years immersed in the feudalistic old ideological convention, our people were writhing amid ignorance and obscurantism, and in consequence, were unable to clearly understand their unhappy plight and its cause. Under such circumstances, the task to awaken the peasants began with cultural enlightenment work to stamp out illiteracy and heuristically teach them about the feudal customs and the backward, reactionary nature of superstition, discussing questions such as "is there a ghost or not?" and "what kind of harm do the feudal customs inflict on the revolution?"

And political work was conducted with primary emphasis on gradually acquainting them in detail with the Japanese imperialist colonial harsh oppression and plunder policies, the inherent exploiting nature of the scoundrel landlords and their techniques, and on making them infinitely hate the Japanese imperialists and the scoundrel landlords. So doing, political work was energetically launched, making it the basic direction of the work to strive to convince the peasants of the fact that Japanese imperialism was the cunning, ruthless and evil enemy in possession of enormous armed forces, that in order to strike and cut down such powerful enemy, all the anti-Japanese masses must come together, that when we fought with one mind and one will, victory could be won and that day of fatherland restoration could be hastened.

By such political work conducted on the principle of gradually instilling national consciousness, class consciousness, and revolutionary consciousness, beginning with stamping out illiteracy and doing away with conventionalities

and superstition, the peasants were enlightened and awakened, and they came to go forward to establish the revolutionary world view.

The specific circumstances of the peasants were not alike, and moreover, on account of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the plight of the peasants was different from one another and so were their ideological consciousness levels. It was to be possible for mass political work in the rural villages to score success only by using various forms and methods consistent with the characteristics of the peasants and the specific conditions of the rural villages.

Mass political work for rural revolutionization during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was energetically launched through revolutionary education work which was first conducted with daytime schools and nighttime schools as strongholds.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, when fixing up Kalun, Kuyushu, and Wuchiatzu as revolutionary villages, had grasped Chinmyong School, Samgwang School, and Samsong School beforehand, and accepting the children of poor peasants, had them study free of charge, and organizing the teacher ranks with young communists, also had the curricular contents replaced by advanced ones consistent with the contemporary trend. At the same time, establishing a nighttime school in every hamlet, he had our national letters, Korean history and geography taught, linking them to the Korean revolution.

Through daytime and nighttime schools all people including old men and married women and girls, not to mention the village youths and juveniles, came to study the Korean language and letters and establish the way of life to go forward to struggle, keeping engraved in their hearts the aspiration to a new world to be unfurled in the days ahead for the fatherland. As educational work became brisk in the villages, the villages seethed with a revolutionary atmosphere. In the morning at the resounding bugle call juveniles jumped out of every house and their vigorous morning calisthenics and running shook the village, and during the day, songs ringing out of the fields stirred the soul, and in the evening, the villages seethed with the voices of reading and discussion in the night school classrooms. Truly, the daytime and nighttime schools established in the rural villages performed a great role as the place for the cultural enlightenment and politicoideological indoctrination of the peasants.

What was widely utilized in the political work for rural revolutionization during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle were revolutionary publications.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, attaching great importance to the work of revolutionary publications, energetically led this task.

By the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's indefatigable activity, revolutionary publications such as "Bolshevik" and "Nong'u" [Peasants' Friend] were issued and numerous textbooks and explanatory books such as "A Peasant's Reader," "A History of Social Development," and "Comments on Capitalism" were published and disseminated in large numbers. The articles carried in these publications--those dealing with the sociopolitical questions exposing the

vicious colonial plunder policies of the brigandish Japanese imperialists and the cunning exploiting nature of the landlords and capitalists, as well as the stirring articles calling the readers to the anti-Japanese revolution--became precious food nurturing the class consciousness and revolutionary consciousness of the peasants.

The work of revolutionary publications was a difficult task that had to break through formidable trials. But the young communists who had grown up as revolutionaries in the bosom of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, regarding the revolutionary publications activity as a crucial task to defend the banner of the revolution and energetically call the masses of people to the anti-Japanese struggle, insured in a self-sacrificing spirit the issuing and disseminating of the publications. To obtain paper which was in short supply, and mimeographing equipment and supplies, they traveled hundreds of li at night defying the enemy's shadowing surveillance, and at times, mimeographed publications without lamplight in the woods laden with the night dew; and they had the publications swiftly disseminated even to the villages where white terrorism was rampant. In the process, the broad masses came to understand their class position and deeply hold a soaring feeling of anger and hatred against the enemy.

The mass political work aimed at revolutionizing the rural villages was also briskly launched through the activity of revolutionary literature and arts.

Literature and arts during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, by showing the social contradictions under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and our people's anti-Japanese struggle through artistic depiction, were utilized as an energetic ideotheoretical weapon that enhanced the national and class preparedness of the masses and called them to the anti-Japanese mass struggle.

Even amid such difficult and complex circumstances that a new road to the Korean revolution had to be charted, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created immortal classics such as revolutionary artistic works "The Song of Korea," "An Chung-kun Shoots Hirobumi Ito," "Pride of the Thirteen Provinces of Korea," and "Tansimchul" [one of the revolutionary dances created by Kim Il-song], and also organizing propaganda theatrical troupes, had the artistic propaganda activity briskly launched. As revolutionary dramas, songs and dances were performed in the rural villages and revolutionary songs rang out from them, the life of the peasants seethed with the revolutionary atmosphere, and their struggle desire and morale became heightened even more.

Precisely during this period loudly singing "The Star of Korea," an immortal paean to the revolution written by the young communist, Comrade Kim Hyok, the people came to go forward to keep it deeply engraved in their hearts as an indomitable faith to uphold, attend, and follow to the end the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation, as the center for unity.

In addition, the political work for rural revolutionization was able to score many successes through oral propaganda such as lectures, agitation speeches, explanatory talks, and meetings to heighten the revolutionary consciousness of the juveniles through telling interesting stories on the great revolutionary thought of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Indeed, rural revolutionization during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was firmly guaranteed by the mass political work conducted using various forms and methods; and the achievements and experiences scored through the revolutionary educational work, revolutionary publications activity, and revolutionary literary and art activity briskly launched in the rural villages at the time constitute important parts of the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition.

Next, the experience gained in rural revolutionization during the early days of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was in having launched with a touch of freshness the task to unite the broad masses of peasants in the revolutionary organization and revolutionarily temper them through organizational life.

Revolutionization of the masses is pushed forward in the process of getting them action-conscious and at the same time, organized. Organizational life is the school of revolutionary indoctrination, and in consequence, one of the keys to the revolutionization lies in strengthening the organizational life.

What was important in getting the peasants organized and revolutionized was that of enrolling them in peasant mass organizations of various types by strata and having them trained organizationally. Only by forming and building mass organizations of various types to suit the specific situation that the peasants were composed of various strata, was it to be possible to unite all the broad rural masses organizationally and lead them on to the side of the revolution.

It was an event of great significance in the political life of the peasants that under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a peasants union, the first revolutionary mass organizations of the peasants of our country, was formed on 10 March 1928.

With the formation of the peasants union as a revolutionary mass organization composed of working peasants with poor peasants and farmhands as the core, the revolutionary organizational life of the peasants began and in the process, their revolutionization became energetically pushed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, as he was leading the way in making organizations of the peasants union expanded to various localities, had mass organizations such as peasants society, revolutionary mutual aid society, and anti-imperialist union organized to suit the local characteristics and the preparedness levels of the peasants, and went forward to organize and unite the masses of peasants in them. Among the peasants high in their preparedness level under a great revolutionary influence, peasants societies were formed centered around farmhands and poor peasants, and together with the basic masses, all the other rural people aiming for anti-Japanese were enrolled in the anti-imperialist union and anti-Japanese society. And those observing neutrality while friendly toward the revolution, sympathizers with the revolution, and elderly people were brought into the revolutionary mutual aid society.

While forming new revolutionary mass organizations, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expanded already existing legal organizations by the method of

revolutionarily revamping them, and led the way in having many peasants tempered amid organizational life. The experience in having organized into a revolutionary village the rural village of Ryoha [Korean transliteration] centered around the Wuchiatzu village constitutes one of the archetypal instances.

The rural village of Ryoha had been a place where a nationalist force, striking its roots, had claimed to build an "ideal village." The village's "activists in power" had persisted in a bigoted "idea" of nationalism, and through organizations under their influence had been tolerating absolutely no other ideological currents from coming into the village.

With his deep understanding of the circumstances of the village, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song first indoctrinated a village elder, Pyon Tae-u, who had once held a key position in a nationalist organization, had at one time been involved with the "Koryo [Korean] Communist Party," and had advocated the construction of an "ideal village." The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, holding sincere talks with him for many days, persuasively made him see the unreasonableness of the nationalist concept of persisting in the outdated, looking away from the demands of the times. He could not but be greatly moved by the great leader who, asking how was it to be possible to establish an "ideal village" in a foreign land and where was the ground for promoting industry and agriculture under conditions that the Japanese imperialist robbers were riding the country astride, was acquainting him with the route of the Korean revolution illuminated at the Kalun Conference. Knowing only to lecture others and so bigoted as he had been until then, he at last awoke from his absurd dream of building an "ideal village," and influencing the village's other "activists in power," made them come forward to follow the road of revolution.

As Wuchiatzu "activists in power" were indoctrinated and reformed, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, revamping the nationalist mass organizations which had been under their influence--the Society of Peasants' Friend into the Peasants Union, the Young Men's Association into the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, and the United Women's Education Association into the Women's Union--converted them to revolutionary organizations. Thus Wuchiatzu, which had been dreaming nothing but absurd dreams under the influence of nationalism, was fixed up as a district seething with the revolution. The peasants, relying on their organization, positively participated in the practical struggle against the Japanese imperialists and landlords such as broadcasting leaflets, communication liaison, reconnoitering the enemy's movements, defending the neighborhood, and wresting weapons from the enemy. In the course of executing the matters discussed and decided on by their revolutionary organization, the peasants came to nurture the organizational spirit, disciplinary character, and revolutionary ethos and join the ranks of main force of the revolution.

It constitutes one of the important experiences gained in rural revolutionization during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to have led the peasants on to the side of the revolution, launching the mass organizational work with a touch of freshness in this manner to suit the specific conditions of the rural villages.

Again, the experience gained in rural revolutionization during the early days of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was in having revolutionized the rural youth first and then revolutionized the whole village.

The rural youth of our country were swift in receptiveness to the new, and great and fervent in disquisitions on truth and yearnings for an ideal society. In the rural area, too, the youth were the force that had to take the lead in the struggle to save the fate of the country which had fallen into dire straits; and it was in enhancing the vanguard role of the rural youth where one of the keys to calling the broad masses of peasants to the revolutionary struggle was.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his insights into the position and role of the youth, had led the way in giving priority to the task of awakening the youth, uniting them in an organization and revolutionizing them. This was a correct measure which would make it possible to effectively launch the task to enlighten and indoctrinate the broad masses of peasants by awakening the rural youth first and go forward to rationally conduct the task to unite the youth first with priority given to youth organization construction in the rural area and gradually draw the peasants into mass organizations.

By the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who had led the way in giving priority to revolutionization of the rural youth it was possible to bring good results to rural revolutionization, having the indoctrination-nurtured youth exert influence on their families, relatives, friends, neighbors, and the people of the whole village.

The brilliant example set by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song when he revolutionized the village of Hungnyung [Korean transliteration] in the summer of 1931 vividly showed how powerful it was to indoctrinate and remold the youth first and then revolutionize the whole village.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, as through the daytime and nighttime schools of the Hungnyung village he made the youth correctly understand their duty and responsibility before the times and the revolution, directed great attention to instilling fervent love for the fatherland and the anti-Japanese revolutionary consciousness in them. And organizing book-reading meetings, athletic meets, and propaganda theatrical troupes as well, he had the revolutionary temper of the youth fostered, and led the way in making the youth united in revolutionary youth organizations such as the anti-imperialist youth league and anti-Japanese young men's association.

As in this way the activity of the youth became brisk, the villages began seething with the revolutionary atmosphere. The peasants who were awakened, gaining faith and courage from the struggling face of the youth, came to hold aloft the anti-Japanese banner, enrolled in the peasants society, anti-imperialist union, and revolutionary mutual aid society. The Hungnyung village peasants, together with the Red Guards the great leader had had organized with the youth, also positively came forward to join the struggle to defend the revolutionary organization and the masses from the enemy suppression and oppose the landlords and their running dogs. Thus it was under the revolutionary influence of the youth that revolutionization of the Hungnyung village came to be conducted successfully.

The task to indoctrinate and awaken the rural youth first and unite them in an organization was also the process to thoroughly create reserve forces for the revolution, bring up the core force with a view to the future, and go forward to strengthen the rural position. The rural youth were tested and tempered through organizational life and practical struggle under the sagacious leadership of our great leader, and grew up as masters of the rural area, as core force of the revolution. Amid their struggle learning by experience with all their hearts the greatness of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and the sagacity of his leadership, they showed to the hilt their indomitable will to fight their way through, taking the lead on the arduous road of revolution, gladly offering their youth and their lives for the realization of our leader's revolutionary thought and line.

As the rural position was thoroughly organized with the youth and as the activity of the rural youth who had grown up as vanguard fighters of the revolution became brisk, the ground swell among the masses of peasants to wake up from the slumber of ignorance, obscurantism, and centuries-old backwardness and embark on the road of the anti-Japanese revolution became heightened day by day. Not to mention their parents, but even those who had been opposed to the death to the progressive activity of the youth out of fear of the Japanese imperialist bayonet, now seeing the future of the revolution in the face of the youth staunchly moving forward clearing a thorny path along the genuine route of the Korean revolution, came forward to join the anti-Japanese struggle. Thus it was through the process of revolutionizing the youth and enhancing their forerunner role that rural revolutionization came to be pushed forward more successfully.

The experience gained in rural revolutionization during the early days of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, because of its invincible vitality, became the precious asset to insure the great victory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and energetically encourage and inspire our revolutionary cause.

The brilliant tradition of rural revolutionization achieved amid the anti-Japanese flame has become a source of great strength which made it possible for our peasants even under such complex conditions following liberation to successfully insure the victory of the land revolution and the agricultural cooperativization movement and which has made it possible for them to grow up today thoroughly as a great force for socialist rural construction.

Resolutely defending, brilliantly carrying on and developing the experience gained in rural revolutionization during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we shall solidly consolidate the socialist rural position and go forward to hasten more dynamically the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

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FUNCTIONARIES MUST BECOME THE STANDARD BEARER INSPIRING THE MASSES BY  
PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

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[Article by Kim Hui-kon]

[Text] To energetically inspire the masses by practical example is one of the important questions arising in establishing the revolutionary work style and struggle ethos among the functionaries.

The functionaries are commanding personnel in the driver's seat of the revolution, and are the standard bearer of struggle leading the masses at the forefront of the revolution and construction. How at each unit and post the line and policy of the party will be implemented depends largely on the functionaries. Only if the functionaries correctly carry out their duty and role as a fervent propagandist of the party policy, as an able organizer of the implementation, is it possible for all tasks to be done commendably.

Practical example, i.e., leading by personal example, is the revolutionary work style and genuine work habit which the functionaries must necessarily possess in order to acquit themselves fully of their duty and role.

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

"... whenever, in whatever work, it is important that the guidance functionaries become a model and lead by personal example." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 16, p 80)

Leading by personal example is the revolutionary work style of the guidance functionaries who with their practical action set an example to the masses and lead them at the forefront. With a view to acquitting themselves fully of their mission and role as faithful servants of the people, the functionaries must necessarily possess the people-minded work style of inspiring the masses by practical example. Wherever the functionaries, becoming the standard bearer of the ranks, energetically inspire the masses by practical example, the party policy is executed precisely all the time and any task that has arisen, however difficult, gets to be implemented admirably. Indeed, the practical example of the functionaries, the revolutionary work style of leading by

personal example, gives strength and courage to the masses and becomes a powerful weapon which makes them positively launch into the prosecution of the revolutionary task with intense enthusiasm and work desire.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, every time he conducts his on-the-spot guidance visiting every nook and corner of the country, always directs deep attention to improving the work method of the functionaries, and sagaciously leads the responsible functionaries in the county, especially those of the county party, in cultivating and holding the revolutionary work habit of inspiring the masses by practical example.

In his visit early on to a factory and a cooperative farm in our Pakch'on County, comprehensively enunciating the tasks arising before the county in improving the standard of living for the people and developing the rural economy, our great leader gave his concrete teachings that every time a difficult and backbreaking task arose, the functionaries must be the first to put their shoulder to it and must stand at the forefront of the masses in implementing the party policy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, straightening out the deficiencies surfacing in the work style of the functionaries in conducting his on-the-spot guidance for the Yulgok Cooperative Farm, gave his programmatic teachings that every time a difficult and backbreaking task arose in any farming season, the responsible functionaries of the farm must lead the agricultural workers at the forefront. Our great leader's teachings became the guiding principle in revolutionarily improving the work style of guidance functionaries of not only the cooperative farm, but of all the guidance functionaries in our county.

In the past period the county party committee, loftily upholding the on-the-spot teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, energetically launched the struggle to establish the work habit of leading by personal example among the functionaries; and as a result, the functionaries in the county such as the responsible functionaries of the county party and the county-level administrative economic organ have come to possess the genuine work habit of responsibly conducting work in a manner befitting the master, always taking the lead in all tasks. With the work style of the functionaries improving by far, their sense of responsibility and role have become more heightened and in consequence, a new turnaround has come to happen in the overall tasks of the county such as the local industry and the rural economy. All the local industry factories such as the glass factory, the paper mill, and the household ironware production cooperative are normalizing production on a high standard, and this year, compared with last year, the great achievement of a fourfold growth of the production of mass consumption goods has been scored, and despite unfavorable climatic conditions, agricultural production is increasing every year.

Thus for the past few years our county has had the glory of receiving a high appraisal from the glorious Party Center every year.

The achievement we have scored in improving the work style of the functionaries is no more than an extremely elementary one when viewed from the demands of

of the party, but in the process, the county party has come to gain certain experience and lesson.

The experience the Pakch'on County Party Committee has gained is above all that when they clearly understand the intrinsic nature of the revolutionary work style of leading by personal example, the functionaries can become the genuine standard bearer inspiring the masses by practical example.

Leading by personal example practiced by the functionaries constitutes a mighty weapon inspiring the masses with a great influencing power. Inasmuch as the functionaries must always be a model for the masses, only if they set an example in work and life, can they become a genuine standard bearer leading the masses. The county party committee has directed priority attention to acquainting the functionaries clearly with the intrinsic nature and superiority of the work style of leading the masses by practical example and making them hold a correct recognition of it. Here, making them thoroughly understand that to always maintain this work style is precisely a mighty political work inspiring the masses to exploit and is the way to respond with loyalty to the implicit political trust and great expectations of the party and the leader at their assigned revolutionary post is where we have focused strength. To tell the guidance functionaries to practice the revolutionary ethos of leading by personal example means by no means that they must conduct work silently and steadily in a corner. It constitutes leading by personal example in practical terms only if, when a difficult task arises, the guidance functionaries must not only be the first to take the lead, but boost the morale of the working people and lead them to labor exploit by such means as conducting stirring agitation which moves the masses. The county party committee, taking every opportunity of group study, lecture, and large gathering, has positively launched the task to make the might of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance method and our party's energetic administrative guidance method clearly understood among the functionaries, on the one hand, and explain in an easy-to-understand manner the actual facts that commanding personnel of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas had protected the guerrillas, taking the lead in mounting an attack against the enemy, but bringing up the rear in retreat.

But, holding study meetings and explanatory talks only a few times, it was impossible to make the functionaries fully understand the work style of guiding by practical example. The county party committee, in keeping tabs on the work of the charge guidance members, came to learn that the erroneous phenomenon was surfacing that certain functionaries and guidance members, going down to the base level allegedly for setting example, were taking over the base level's party work and administrative economic work. When we looked into the work of a unit where administrative discipline lacked and administrative economic work was not going well, in many cases the cause lay in that the party functionaries, putting aside the administrative economic functionaries and clinging to technical administrative questions, were not conducting work by the partywide method, the political method. The county party committee, acquainting the functionaries clearly that the work method of a party functionary inspiring party members and working people by practical action lies precisely in conducting work by the method of work with people, the method

of political work, briskly launched the struggle to have the revolutionary ethos of leading by personal example established among them, and also energetically pushed the task to introduce and propagandize the functionaries who enjoy the respect of the masses for quietly setting practical example. Such political work had an important significance in making the functionaries gain a correct understanding that leading by personal example is an effective method of political work. The county party committee did not remain satisfied with this alone. Where we focused greater efforts was that we strove to make the functionaries hold a definite understanding that inasmuch as the party and the leader, firmly trusting those who had lived a difficult life in bygone days, subjected to all kinds of mistreatment and humiliation, as well as us who are their children, prominently made cadres of us, the functionaries must necessarily respond to the benevolence of the party and the leader loyally with practical work achievements, and to that end, must become a model in work and life. This was very effective in making the functionaries, especially the young cadres, never forgetting their class position and roots, always conduct work and life responsibly in a wholesome manner, and go forward to lead the masses by practical example. To comment on our county alone, there are longtime functionaries at the county party and at many other organs, enterprises, and cooperative farms in the county, and there are also no small number of young functionaries of a new generation. We strove to have the correct understanding held among them that for the solicitude of the party and the leader who trusted us, brought us up as commanding personnel of the revolution, and put us in the responsible positions of factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms, we could not repay the political trust of the party and the leader if we worked in the manner of issuing directives and giving pep talks to lower-level people and that in the end, such functionaries could not lead the masses. As a matter of fact, a functionary who talks smoothly, issues directives, and is merely fond of making the rounds, cannot become a genuine standard bearer of the masses, nor will the masses follow such a functionary. Only a functionary who responds with practical work achievements through practical activity at the revolutionary post assigned him by the party and the leader, can inspire the masses to struggle and exploit, and enjoy the high respect and trust of the people. Through such organizational political work we came to gain the precious experience that when the functionaries hold the correct understanding of the revolutionary work style of leading by personal example, they can energetically lead the masses by practical example.

The experience gained by the county party committee is also that when a difficult task arises before the county, only if it plans and coordinates organizational political work to establish the revolutionary ethos of the functionaries to be the first to put their shoulder to it and score a breakthrough, can they become the genuine standard bearer energetically inspiring the masses to awesome struggle and exploit.

The task to establish among the functionaries the revolutionary ethos of leading by personal example cannot be satisfactorily resolved by a general appeal or pep talk. It can be successfully established only if underpinned with organizational political work to set the functionaries in motion to suit the demands of the revolutionary task at hand.

People come to look up to the guidance functionaries first when they run into a difficult and backbreaking work. Only if at such a time the guidance functionaries are made to highly display the revolutionary work habit to be the first to jump in and immerse themselves in turning a difficult corner, can they give strength and courage to the masses and become the standard bearer energetically inspiring the masses.

The county party committee, when the project was in full swing to drain the stagnant water in the Tokan Plain, thoroughly planned and coordinated organizational political work to make the revolutionary work habit highly displayed among the functionaries.

The Tokan Plain contains several thousand chongbo of fertile paddy field where the Taeryong River and the Ch'ongch'on River converge. In the Tokan Plain there are several large cooperative farms, and these farms account for one-half of the grain yield of our county. But when a torrential rain was caused by the cold front, the water level of the rivers rose and used to flood a large area of the Tokan Plain at times.

The county party committee, finding an important key to increasing the county's grain yield in draining the stagnant water in the Tokan Plain, set a bold bold target to complete an enormous project to dig canals in the winter, the slack season, and energetically launched organizational political work aimed at positively inspiring the functionaries and working people in the county.

It was no easy task by any means to carry out the construction project in early January, a time of savage cold, to dig a very deep and wide canal no less than 50 li long in three sections. As the project to drain the stagnant water was in full swing, the opinion was advanced among certain functionaries to do one section a year, and the phenomenon of vacillation and hesitation surfaced, doubting the feasibility to complete the enormous project in such a short period of time on the strength of the county alone. Holding a consultative meeting of responsible functionaries of the county party committee and administrative economic organ at the project site, we strongly criticized the erroneous phenomenon of those functionaries vacillating without faith, on the one hand, and briskly launched organizational political work as well to establish the revolutionary ethos among them. The county party committee, dispatching the guidance functionaries of the county party and administrative economic organ to the sections assigned to each organ, enterprise, and cooperative farm as a unit, conducted precise assignment organization so as to make it possible for each unit to responsibly press on with the project, and at the same time, made a total mobilization of all the technical means and propaganda and agitation means.

Just as the commanding officer of a military unit must ably command the combat ranks at the forefront and boldly open up an attack route in order to win victory in battle, in the fight with nature, too, the key to winning victory lies in that the guidance functionaries, becoming the standard bearer of the ranks, go forward to score a breakthrough. Such revolutionary ethos of the functionaries leading by personal example is definitely guaranteed

and highly displayed by a bold attack spirit and energetic political work alone. The enormous project that it was necessary to dig up frozen earth in the sections running 50 li in total length and dispose of approximately 300,000 cubic meters of earth, was not making any notable headway and ran into barriers as the cold weather increased in intensity. At such a time, holding a bold attack spirit and using the method of moving one who in turn moves ten who in turn move a hundred who in turn move a thousand and so on, we made the whole project site seethe with the revolutionary enthusiasm, and inspired the masses to struggle and exploit. The responsible functionary of the county party committee, jumping onto the broadcasting car, made a stirring appeal to the whole project site: If we slacken earth-digging work for a moment, earth will freeze up even deeper and a bigger obstacle will stand in the way of the project to drain the stagnant water; a soldier who has received his orders cannot step back even one step until executing them; let us hasten the completion of the construction project to the earliest possible date with that spirit, that vigor of dashing forward with the spirit of the chollima clearing the ashes during such difficult postwar period. So appealing, he was the first to go into the most difficult section, the Ttedongch'on section, and getting hold of a machine digging up frozen earth and working together with the combatants, energetically led the project at the forefront.

The revolutionary ethos of the functionaries leading by personal example that inspires the masses by practical example, must manifest itself in giving prominence to the work of the most backbreaking segment. Focusing efforts on boosting the morale of the combatants of the Sambong Cooperative Farm in charge of the difficult task in the section for digging the Kuryong drainageway, we positively launched political work. The work in the section for digging the Kuryong drainageway was a very formidable one that had to dig up frozen earth while filling up a large pool. We dispatched functionaries of the propaganda department there and also concentrated mobile propaganda activity. Functionaries of the propaganda department briskly organized economic agitation using various forms and methods, and working together with the combatants, had their morale boosted by far.

As the county party functionaries vigorously launched into the project, all the responsible functionaries in the county, inspired by it, came to command at the forefront the work of their charge sections, and the revolutionary ethos came to be highly displayed among them to be the first to tackle difficult and backbreaking work and go forward to score a breakthrough. As a certain responsible functionary of the administrative committee who was assigned the guidance work of the segment under the charge of Maengjung-ri, worked and lived together with the farm members and pressed on with the construction project from the first day the project began to the end, the Maengjung Cooperative Farm scored the achievement of being the first in the county to complete its assignment of enormous work.

As all the county functionaries were set in motion and as they energetically organized and mobilized the masses, the construction project came to be launched as a mass movement from the beginning, and with the whole county

vigorously launching into the project, it was possible to briskly finish it in a jiffy. The Tokan Plain project that had to dig up frozen earth and build a waterway several score li long was an enormous task that normally would have taken several months, but because the guidance functionaries, becoming the standard bearer of the ranks, energetically led the masses, it was possible to complete it in a period of less than a month, a mere 20 days. Through the practical struggle we have come to deeply learn by experience that whenever a difficult task arises, if the functionaries, becoming a locomotive of the revolution, lead the masses, there is no task that cannot be done, and that with a great influencing power incomparably stronger than several hundred words, they can energetically inspire the masses.

The experience gained by the county party committee through the struggle to establish among the functionaries the revolutionary work style of leading the masses by practical example also shows that only if the guidance functionaries help the work of a base-level unit on the stand of assuming responsibility for it and go forward to unlock the locked-in links in a manner befitting the master, is it possible for party members and working people to positively push ahead with all tasks with burning passion and enthusiasm.

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

"The party functionaries, only if they go down to the base level all the time, can concretely find out its actual conditions, substantially help the base-level functionaries, and positively organize and mobilize party members and working people in the prosecution of the revolutionary task."  
[No bibliographic reference given]

To help the work of a base-level unit on the stand of assuming responsibility for it is a lofty duty shouldered by the functionaries. Guidance work of the functionaries aimed at pushing production and construction, only if conducted at the production site, by the machine of a factory or an enterprise, by the head of a field of a cooperative farm, will become a most substantial one. Only if the functionaries go down to the base level, to the production site, can they discover new pieces of work to do and correctly establish the method to solve pending question as well. Only the functionary who, going in among the producer masses, seeks out work to do, and goes forward together with them to unlock the locked-in links, can become a genuine functionary who substantially helps the work of a base-level unit, assuming responsibility for it.

The county party committee has launched political work, work with functionaries, to evaluate the functionary who has gone down to the base level and positively helped its work precisely as a functionary commendably leading by personal example and to widely introduce and propagandize the laudable deeds of a model functionary who has pushed the work of a base-level unit on the stand of assuming responsibility for it. And it has also gone forward to establish the organizational measures to make the responsible functionaries go into

the production sites and while working together with the workers and farm members, strive to unlock the locked-in links in fulfilling their production quota at hand.

One of the important tasks facing the county in implementing the party policy calling for raising one notch higher the standard of living for the people was that of increasing the production of edible oil. In an effort to solve the question of edible oil, the county party committee held discussions on several occasions, but failed to find a wonder method. A responsible functionary who received an assignment from the county party committee for increasing the production of edible oil, saying that instead of discussing the matter in the office, it was imperative to go down to the base level and hold discussions with the masses, went down to the foodstuff factory, taking with him functionaries of the relevant branch. At that time the foodstuff factory was improving some of its facilities in order to increase the extraction rate of oil, but was still unable to bring about a basic turnaround in the production of oil in any notable manner. In the course of working with the workers and technicians and talking with them, the county party functionary came to learn that by improving certain facilities in terms of handicraft it was impossible to basically solve the question of increasing the extraction rate of oil. In particular, it was learned from a certain technical functionary that for the solution to the question, it was imperative to manufacture a modernized, universal oil-extraction machine but that out of fear that it would cause a great loss to the party if unsuccessful, he was unable to boldly embark on manufacturing it. Convinced that precisely herein lay the key to unlocking the locked-in links, the county party functionary, working with the technician and living with him and searching the method to manufacture the universal oil-extraction machine, began the work to manufacture it. That functionary, together with the technician visiting other counties nearby and central factories, studied the blueprinting and scientific and technological matters necessary for the manufacture of the oil-extraction machine, and he himself took the lead in helping the blueprinting work and cutting the component parts, to the utmost, and positively pushed all the work of the technician. Encouraged by this, the factory functionaries and skilled workers, and the technical functionaries in the county, came to vigorously launch into positively helping the work of manufacturing a modern, universal oil-extraction machine. Thus with numerous complex blueprints drawn up and the manufacture and assembly of several hundred large and small component parts completed, a universal oil-extraction machine came to be introduced to oil production in a little more than a month. At present, our county's foodstuff factory is increasing the oil production as much as 6 percent more than before.

Also when the farming work at hand was not going well at the Yulgok Cooperative Farm, the responsible county party functionary went down to the farm and staying there for several days at a time, positively helped the farm in its work.

A big reserve for increasing this year's agricultural production had been in producing lots of humus. But according to what the county party functionary learned, the Yulgok Cooperative Farm had no sources of humus. In the course of working with the farm members and participating in party cell conferences and talking with longtime members of the farm, he came to hear it said that



there might be a source of humus at a place far from the ri seat. The county party functionary went to the place on the very night, taking with him several members of the farm, and at last found the source of humus; and from the next day on, he guided at the forefront the work of digging peat, a good source of humus. Thus by excavating nearly 1,000 tons of peat in a little more than 10 days and by letting them ferment, a large quantity of quality humus came to be created. In the process, we have also come to learn that if the functionaries firmly take the stand of assuming responsibility for the work of a base-level unit, they can see what others cannot and seek out deeply hidden resources of production as well.

What is important in positively pushing the work of cooperative farms is that of enhancing the sense of responsibility of the primary-level functionaries and helping them perform a role of the van. They are functionaries of the infrastructural unit of a farm working and living with farm members. Only if the primary-level functionaries of a cooperative farm take the lead, can all farming work be made to go well. In order to enhance the role of the primary-level functionaries of a farm, it is essential, needless to say, to gather them and conduct training or hold conferences, but it is more effective to teach them step by step, directly working together with them.

A certain county party responsible functionary, who went down to the Kisong Cooperative Farm in the weeding season, acquainting himself with the progress in the farm's weeding work, and working together with the work team captain, the cell secretary, and the subworkteam foreman in the Sanggol field of No 4 Work Team which was the team most lagging behind, concretely taught them where the primary-level functionaries should take the lead in each farming season, how work organization should be done, how the daily labor points should be appraised, and in what form to meet farm members and hold talks with them. The county party responsible functionary's method of teaching the primary-level functionaries step by step while working in the field made it possible to substantially help their work with a great influencing power, and caused to bring about a new change in the way of work of the farm functionaries.

Through the struggle to generalize such a work method we have been able to ceaselessly enhance the sense of responsibility and role of the primary-level functionaries in the county. If in this way the functionaries deeply penetrate the production site and substantially help the work of a base-level unit, it will be possible to successfully unlock the locked-in links and admirably carry out any task, however difficult.

Our experience shows in practical terms that when the functionaries go down to the base level and energetically inspire the masses by practical example, it is possible for the superior and subordinate to join forces and go forward to successfully carry out all the tasks that have arisen before the county.

By continuing to thoroughly establish among the functionaries the revolutionary ethos of leading by personal example, we shall further heighten the revolutionary spirit of party members and working people, bring about a new turnaround in all areas of county work, and go forward to respond with loyalty to the implicit political trust and great expectaitons of the party and the leader.

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## GUIDANCE BY THE COUNTY PARTY COMMITTEE FOR INSURING ECONOMIC WORK

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[Article by Paek Tong-kyun]

[Text] To strengthen partywide guidance for economic work is one of the important tasks arising before party organizations. The economic work is a task to implement the line and policy of the party, and the success in economic work depends in large measure on how partywide guidance is exercised for it.

Our party has always been directing deep attention to strengthening partywide guidance for socialist economic construction, and has enunciated comprehensively from the principled requirement in the realization to the concrete method.

The Sinyang County Party Committee, loftily upholding the thought and intent of the party, has been energetically launching the struggle to strengthen partywide guidance for economic work. In the process, we have deeply learned by experience the correctness and invincible vitality of our party's unique thought and theory calling for strengthening partywide guidance for economic work, and have come to score no small successes and gain certain experiences, closely bonding party work and economic work.

The experience we have gained in partywide guidance for economic work is above all that when party organizations and party functionaries go forward with a tight grip on economic work as one of their basic revolutionary tasks, they can score a high success in the fulfillment of the economic task at hand.

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

"When economic work is not going well, the party functionaries must feel bad about it more strongly than the administrative economic functionaries, and when an urgent economic task has arisen, must militantly get it done, rolling up their sleeves in the fulfillment of the economic task together with the administrative economic functionaries." [No bibliographic reference given]

In whatever task, whether or not it can get successfully carried out depends altogether on how the charge functionaries approach the task at hand with what kind of viewpoint and attitude. In the question of insuring partywide guidance for economic work too, the success comes to be influenced in the end by whether the party functionaries in charge of party work go forward with a tight grip on economic work as one of their important revolutionary tasks, or they regard it as of secondary importance. Therefore, we have directed priority attention to making the party functionaries learn it by experience in terms of theory and understand it in terms of principle that for the party which is building Socialism holding the reins of political power, economic work constitutes one of the most important revolutionary tasks and that only by aiming party work and party activity toward successfully insuring economic work will it be possible to commendably conduct party work and so will economic work be satisfactorily carried out.

But this was not to say that partywide guidance for economic work would be satisfactorily realized just because the party functionaries had learned by experience in terms of theory and understood in terms of principle the significance and importance of closely bonding party work and economic work and of strengthening partywide guidance for economic work. It was important to have all party functionaries direct attention to economic work, and it was necessary to make all party organizations go forward with a tight grip on economic work.

But in the past period, although certain party functionaries in the county talked a lot about the importance of economic work, they were directing little attention to economic work, laying stress on party internal work alone.

Drawing a lesson from such phenomenon, we have energetically launched the ideological struggle to thoroughly overcome the erroneous stand among the party functionaries to look away from or neglect economic work, thinking that party internal work is all that they have to do, the wrong viewpoint to think that economic work is a task for the administrative economic functionaries to perform and that the party functionaries have no responsibilities at all for it. We have also striven to make the principle thoroughly observed to appraise the achievements in party work with the results of economic work and to have party life guidance exercised in all its links in close combination with the fulfillment of the revolutionary task. At the same time, giving the assignment to the party functionaries to push the economic work on a partywide basis, the county party committee has striven to inspect and sum up without fail the achievements scored in the fulfillment, and presented a strong demand aimed at making the assignment carried out to the end. This has become a very good method in making the party functionaries step forward rolling up their sleeves to successfully insure economic work, and always rack their brains and deeply study economic work. In the process, the party functionaries have come to hold the definite stand and viewpoint that they too are responsible together with the administrative economic functionaries before the party and the revolution for the economic work that has arisen in the county and to exert themselves in order to push and insure economic work on a partywide basis, considering it as one of their own basic revolutionary tasks.

In the course of the struggle to improve the technical provisions of our local industry and increase its production capacity we have experienced keenly what

great important significance it has in successfully insuring partywide guidance for economic work for the party functionaries to go forward with a tight grip on economic work as one of their own basic revolutionary tasks.

Our Sinyang County is a mountainous county and as such, in the beginning had been relatively lagging behind other counties in the standard of technical provisions of the local industry. The products produced by our local industry were not large in volume, lacked in variety, nor was their quality high in standard.

But no small number of the party functionaries in the county had been looking away from such situation of the county local industry in the belief that the responsibility for it rested solely with the administrative economic functionaries and so was the duty to resolve it. It was precisely here where the problem was. It was important to straighten out the erroneous viewpoint and attitude of certain party functionaries toward the local industry and to solve this question, organizing and setting them in motion.

Every time an opportunity presented itself we have explained to the party functionaries that it is for the purpose of providing an affluent, civilized life for the people in the county in accordance with the plan and intent of the party and the leader by implementing the party policy and carrying out the tasks assigned by the party that the county party committee exists and the party functionaries are essential; we have appealed to them to let us, deeply aware of the basic duty of a party functionary, roll up our sleeves to uplift the local industry and positively help and push the administrative economic functionaries. From such appeal having become conscious of the basic duty and responsibility of a party functionary, functionaries of the county party committee have stepped forward in unison.

Functionaries of the organizational department have exercised guidance and control so as to make the summation of party life conducted with the progress made by the cadres and party members in the fulfillment of the revolutionary task at hand, on the one hand, and directed deep partywide attention to the task to organize the ranks of administrative economic functionaries with politico-administratively prepared people capable of satisfactorily carrying out the economic tasks arising before local factories and to deploy the technical functionaries on the principle of the right people in the right place. The propaganda department, mobilizing all the strength and means of propaganda and agitation, has widely explained and propagandized, using diverse forms and methods, the significance and importance of developing the local industry, and energetically channeled political propaganda and economic agitation so as to make the task to improve the technical provisions of local industry factories and expand their production capacities launched as a mass movement.

The county party committee has also planned and coordinated the organizational work to have all departments of the county party each take charge of a local industry factory and push the task to improve the technical provisions of the factory and increase its production capacity, politically on a partywide basis. Thus manufacturing and installing modern large-size oil extraction equipment in a short period and organizing new refining and packaging processes, we have

satisfactorily solved the question of oil, and have also successfully conducted the task to improve the technical provisions of local industry factories and expand their production capacities as well.

Experience shows that when party organizations and functionaries, considering economic work as one of their basic revolutionary tasks, closely bond party work and economic work and underpin and push administrative economic work on a party-wide basis, it is possible to score a great success in the implementation of the party's economic policy.

The experience the county party committee has gained in partywide guidance for economic work is also that insuring the unity of the party functionaries and administrative economic functionaries in the fulfillment of the economic task constitutes an important guarantee for successfully insuring economic work.

To insure the unity of the party functionaries and administrative economic functionaries in the fulfillment of the economic task constitutes an important condition for closely bonding party work and economic work and going forward to successfully carry out the economic task that has arisen before the relevant unit. The economic task that has arisen before the relevant unit, is too taxing for the administrative economic functionaries to carry out with their strength alone, and it can only be carried out successfully when the party functionaries and administrative economic functionaries keep in step with the same mind.

Where the county party committee has directed deep attention to insuring the unity of the party functionaries and administrative economic functionaries in the guidance of economic work is that when a new, important economic policy was set forth by the party or an economic task arose that had to be resolved urgently, efforts were made to hold ample discussions with the administrative economic functionaries without fail, decide on the direction and method of the execution, and establish the execution measures.

The county party committee, in preparing for a committee conference or a meeting of the executive committee on insuring the economic task, even if the question was clear-cut and it could make a decision on its own, efforts were made to discuss the matter with the administrative economic functionaries without fail and amply hear their opinions. Even when holding discussions with the administrative economic functionaries on the measures for the fulfillment of the economic task, we saw to it that the party functionaries did not persist in their subjective opinions alone, but listened to the opinions of the administrative economic functionaries with attention and respect. And, instead of waiting for the administrative economic functionaries to come to visit us, we went to visit the administrative economic functionaries and sincerely discussed with them with an open mind the measures for the fulfillment of the economic task at hand. In this manner we made it possible always for the party functionaries and administrative economic functionaries with a unanimous opinion and the same mind to join forces and keep in step toward one and the same goal and energetically launch the struggle to carry out the economic task at hand.

Another question to which the county party committee directed great attention in order to insure the unity of the party functionaries and administrative

economic functionaries in the guidance of economic work was that of thoroughly doing away with the phenomenon of the party organizations and party functionaries to unnecessarily intervene in administrative economic work or take it over and of enhancing the sense of responsibility and autonomy of the administrative economic functionaries.

The county party committee positively helped the administrative economic functionaries organize and command economic work boldly with an intense sense of responsibility and initiative, and correctly led the party functionaries in thoroughly overcoming the tendency to take over administrative work.

It happened when the construction of a cement plant began, loftily upholding the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for organizing a local building materials base.

Setting our mind to building the cement plant with the county's own strength, we had discussed concrete measures and methods, and organized relevant assignments. In accordance with the decision of the county party committee, a construction command was set up and construction force organized. But, when the work began in earnest, it was not one or two bottlenecks and barriers that emerged. Moreover, among certain functionaries there was a lack of faith, saying that it was impossible to build the cement plant with the county's own strength. Thus the construction project was not proceeding as the county party had discussed and decided. Whereupon, a certain functionary of the county party committee who had received the assignment to push and insure the cement plant construction project on a partywide basis, put aside the administrative economic functionaries who were responsible for the project and commanding it, in an attempt to take over such administrative work as mobilizing labor and materials, issuing direct orders to the factories and enterprises in the county. As a result, the administrative economic functionaries, who were responsible for the project, handed over everything to the county party functionary and came to stand by in the capacity of a guest, as it were.

If this project were to proceed properly, it was imperative to let the administrative economic functionaries issue orders while the party functionary was positively doing political pushing. Only by straightening out such work attitude among the party functionaries as to dictate, command, and issue orders at the forefront, putting aside the administrative economic functionaries, such erroneous viewpoint as to take over administrative economic work in the belief that all work would be done well only if they took it over, would it be possible to correctly insure partywide guidance for economic work. Timely straightening out the biased tendency that surfaced, we arranged to leave it boldly to the administrative economic functionaries to do the economic organizational work and battle command while striving to have the party functionaries, in a manner consistent with their function, energetically launch organizational political work, underpin politically and push on a partywide basis the work of the administrative economic functionaries.

As party organizations and functionaries energetically launched organizational political work aimed at successfully insuring the economic task at hand and as the administrative economic organ and administrative economic functionaries began responsibly conducting economic organizational work and command, the

cement plan construction project began proceeding at a high rate of speed. From such facts we have come to draw the bitter lesson that if, going out of bounds of their function, the party functionaries come to take over administrative work, it is impossible to insure the unity of the party functionaries and administrative economic functionaries in the guidance of economic work nor is it possible to successfully carry out the economic task at hand.

Reality energetically demonstrates that when party committees clearly set the direction and method of executing the party's economic policy, the party functionaries commendably underpin the execution with political work and energetically push it on a partywide basis, and the administrative economic organ and its functionaries satisfactorily acquit themselves of their responsibility and role, it is possible for the party functionaries and administrative economic functionaries to join forces in the guidance of economic work and successfully carry out the economic task at hand.

The experience we have gained in the realization of partywide guidance for economic work is also that to strengthen grasp and control constitutes an important requirement in successfully insuring economic work.

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

"To strengthen the work of grasp and control for the progress in the execution of the party's economic policy is one of the very important questions that has to be solved in the partywide guidance of economic work in the present period."  
[No bibliographic reference given]

Grasp and control are the basic form for the realization of partywide guidance for economic work, and are one of the important functions of a party committee. Only by commendably conducting the work of grasp and control for the progress in the execution of the party's economic policy is it possible to exercise substantial, live guidance, thoroughly seeing through the actual state of affairs at the base level, and have the pending questions solved on a sound basis, timely straightening out the biased tendencies surfacing in economic work.

With a view to conducting satisfactorily along the policy-oriented line the work of grasp and control for the execution of the party's economic policy, the county party committee has energetically launched the task to improve the politicoadministrative standard of the party functionaries.

The county party committee has directed priority attention to the task to arm the functionaries with the great leader's revolutionary thought and teachings, and the party's intent, decision and directive, and in particular, put great efforts into making them well versed in the party's economic policy set forth for their branches, their units. Thus the party functionaries have been provided with the criteria for measuring the progress in the conduct of economic work on the policy-oriented line, and they have been given the measuring stick enabling them to judge whether or not economic work is proceeding properly in accordance with the intent of the party. At the same time, every time they went down to the base level for guidance work, the responsible

functionaries took the base-level functionaries with them and taught them step by step through the routine of work how to analyze and judge the questions at hand, how to conduct the work of grasp for the execution of the party policy, and how to seek the methods to solve the pending questions. In the process, the policy-oriented eye and political insight of the functionaries have become quickly enhanced, and the work of grasp and control for economic work as a whole has come to be conducted correctly along the policy-oriented line.

If the party functionaries are to commendably conduct the work of grasp and control for economic work, they must approach the production site and go in among the masses. Only by penetrating the realities where the party's economic policy is being executed and going in among the masses struggling to implement the party policy is it possible to precisely ascertain the actual state of affairs.

We have heightened the demand made of all functionaries of the county party committee to go down to the party cell and work team and substantially conduct work with people, and carried out on a regular basis the task for the responsible functionaries to go in among the producer masses, find out the progress in the execution of the party's economic policy, and go forward to establish the necessary countermeasures. At the same time, the county party committee has not stopped at merely learning the actual state of affairs for grasping and controlling economic work, but substantially conducting summation of the progress in the execution of the arranged work, put great efforts into consolidating and developing the achievement and its experience into planning and coordinating the rearrangement work aimed at solving the questions still awaiting complete solution as well as pending questions. This has been very effective in making all functionaries, always maintaining an intense sense of responsibility and vigorous work desire, push ahead with any work, once begun, to the end with perseverance without leaving it half done.

In the course of ascertaining the actual state of affairs at the paper mill we came upon the fact that production was not being normalized because of the raw material and fuel not being timely insured. While searching for measures to solve the pending question of raw material, fuel, and supplies, we came to learn that introducing the heat-trituration method would be the most effective way to score a breakthrough in the bottleneck.

Going in among the workers and technicians, we convinced them that only by introducing the heat-trituration method would it be possible to solve the pending question of raw material and fuel in the production of paper and normalize the production, and steadfastly made explanation and propaganda so that the producer masses could accept it as a vital requirement. The producer masses came to keenly feel the necessity of accepting this method, and mobilized themselves in unison in the task to realize the new technological innovation proposal.

But, unless various technical questions such as manufacturing and assembling the equipment were solved, it was impossible to successfully insure this task. It was important to have the wisdom of the technicians joined to the fervor of the producer masses.



We got the necessary technical capabilities organized, and while energetically pushing their work on a partywide basis, planned and coordinated work with the technicians.

People's trust in the party depends in large measure on how party organizations and functionaries approach them. When the party organization and party functionaries trust people with a true heart and responsibly look after them, they will warmly feel the guiding hand of the motherly party and come to display an intense sacrificial spirit and initiative in the fulfillment of their assigned revolutionary task.

The county party committee, placing partywide faith and trust in the technicians, had the necessary conditions insured with priority, and also having the bottlenecks in their life resolved, encouraged and inspired them to fulfill their technological innovation task. And we also appraised in a fair and just manner the achievements they had scored in technological innovation, and led and helped them win the glory of party membership. Gaining strength from the party organization trusting and leading them, the technicians devotedly struggled with high morale in order to carry out their technological innovation task. In this way manufacturing and installing various kinds of equipment with our own strength, we have come to admirably fix up the paper production process by the heat-trituration method. Through such process we have come to deeply learn by experience that only by believing in one's own strength and practicing self-reliance can one break through whatever bottlenecks and barriers and that when helping and leading people with partywide faith and trust placed in them, they can commendably carry out any technological innovation task, however difficult.

Practical experience bespeaks the fact that grasp and control constitute the basic form for the realization of partywide guidance for economic work and one of the important methods for heightening the demand made of work, and shows that where the party functionaries, deepening arrangement and rearrangement work without stopping merely at grasp and control, devotedly struggle to solve pending questions, putting their shoulder to them, ceaseless miracle and innovation always happen and great achievements are scored.

By going forward in the future too the same as in the past to loftily uphold and thoroughly embody the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the intent of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il for strengthening the partywide guidance of economic work we shall continue to dynamically struggle to serve even better to develop the local industry and improve the standard of living for the people.

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THE SYSTEM FOR DAILY SUMMATION OF PRODUCTION AND FINANCE AND THE RATIONALIZATION OF ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

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[Article by An Yong-man]

[Text] Today the system for daily summation of production and finance is manifesting its great vitality in all branches, at all units of the people's economy.

The system for daily summation of production and finance created by our party is an original economic management method which, embodying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented economic management thought, has illuminated the road to making the socialist economic system sound and more highly displaying its superiority. With the system for daily summation of production and finance thoroughly established, it has been possible to further enhance the position and role of the producer masses in enterprise management, and improve the management activity and achieve a ceaseless upsurge in production and construction.

Experience vividly proves that the system for daily summation of production and finance created by our party is indeed the chuche economic management method that has turned around enterprise management as the task of the masses themselves, and constitutes a mighty weapon that must be tightly grasped in socialist economic construction.

Today when economic management has to be further improved to suit the demands of the realities wherein socialist construction is deepening and developing onto a new higher stage, to highly display the superiority of the system for daily summation of production and finance is a lofty duty of the functionaries and working people and a glorious task arising in successfully occupying the grand targets of socialist economic construction that have arisen before us.

To highly display the superiority of the system for daily summation of production and finance is a basic requirement in rationalizing enterprise management.

To say to rationalize enterprise management bespeaks the task to scientifically plan and coordinate the activities of production and management, effectively

utilize labor, facilities, materials, funds, and score maximum economic achievements with minimum outlays. Instead of using economically what is available, to increase production either by the method of increasing the facilities and materials, labor forces and funds, or by the method of increasing the outlay ratio for production growth has nothing to do with the rationalization of enterprise management. Rather, this will come to impose a greater burden on the state and hamper in developing the economy and improving the standard of living for the people. Only by rationalizing enterprise management and producing more with less resources is it possible to realize an uninterrupted high rate of speed of economic development and display the superiority of the socialist economic system to the hilt.

One of the important methods to score high economic achievements by rationalizing enterprise management is to conduct production and financial summation on a daily routine basis, correctly dovetailing them.

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

"In the future we must strive to have the summation of financial work conducted necessarily tied in with the summation of the people's economic plan fulfillment." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 16, p 116)

In the socialist society, inasmuch as the economic relations relative to commodity production and circulation still prevail and the movement of properties in the form of material is accompanied by the movement of funds, the societywide process of production constitutes the process of consumption of material and at the same time the process of utilization of funds, the process of creation of material wealth and at the same time the process of formation of financial resources. In the socialist society where production and finance are closely linked together, in order to precisely evaluate the result of management activity and rationalize enterprise management, it is imperative to conduct production summation and financial summation on a regular basis, the two tied in together. Only then is it possible to precisely evaluate the result of management activity amid comparison of the quantitative side and qualitative side, positively inspire working people to struggle for production increase and conservation, rationalize enterprise management, and further step up production and construction.

The system created by our party for daily summation of production and finance is the economic management method of a new type improving management activity and rationalizing enterprise management by making branches and units of the people's economy conduct the people's economic plan fulfillment summation and financial summation in close combination, each day.

The system for daily summation of production and finance above all makes it possible to rationalize enterprise management by the method of enhancing the sense of responsibility and role of the producer masses.

In the socialist society the basic method to rationalize enterprise management lies in enhancing the sense of responsibility and role of the producer masses.

The masses of working people are the masters of socialist production and management, and are the direct charge people. It is the producer masses who operate and move the machines, and it is also the producer masses who ceaselessly innovate and develop technologies. By the conscious activity of the producer masses a rational combination of production elements is achieved and labor, facilities, materials, and funds come to be utilized economically. In the socialist society, the producer masses not only know the reserves and possibilities for production growth better than anyone else, but positively struggle to search and mobilize them. Therefore, if enterprise management is to be rationalized and production increased rapidly, it is imperative to have the producer masses positively participate in enterprise management and their sense of responsibility and role ceaselessly enhanced.

In the daily summation of production and finance, all the producers gather and sit down together by the production units each day, and establish countermeasures. At the same time, summing up in combination with the finance, the progress in the fulfillment of the people's economic plan by the collectives and by individual members, it is systematized and made a way of life to make political and material appraisals according to the extent they have contributed to increasing production and running housekeeping. In this way it makes the producer masses positively participate in enterprise management, hold a heightened awareness as the master of production and management, and conduct work giving all their creative strength and wisdom to improving management activity. This shows that the system for daily summation of production and finance is indeed an admirable enterprise management method which, turning around enterprise management definitely as a task of the producer masses themselves and enhancing their sense of responsibility and role, goes forward to rationalize enterprise management.

The system for daily summation of production and finance also makes it possible to rationalize enterprise management by the method of strengthening the work of base-level production units.

The base-level production unit occupies an important position in improving the work of the relevant enterprise and achieving the overall development of the people's economy. At the base-level production unit the working people's production activity, labor activity, is organized, the result is achieved, and the people's economic plan is carried out. Whether or not all the questions arising in the management activity of an enterprise such as improving facilities maintenance and materials management, rationalizing production organization and labor organization, and carrying out the people's economic plan are successfully solved depends, in the final analysis, on how the work of the base-level production unit is strengthened. Only if the work of the base-level production unit goes well, can innovation happen at the factory or enterprise and so can the overall people's economy be developed rapidly.

The system for daily summation of production and finance constitutes precisely a powerful means to improve the work of base-level production units such as work teams, posts, and work groups.

The system for daily summation of production and finance is the enterprise management method which, with work team, post, and work group as the basic units, sums up each day the production activity and the state of management such as the progress in the fulfillment of production plan and technological development plan, the state of utilization of facilities and materials. This being so, the daily summation of production and finance conducted, it will become possible to discover not only the good points that have surfaced in production and management such as production organization, labor management, and facilities maintenance, but also the deficiencies and the causes as well in a timely manner, and establish the necessary countermeasures to go forward to improve the management activity. At the same time, it comes to positively inspire all working people to carry out their assigned production quotas without fail and stimulate the functionaries of base-level production units to plan and coordinate economic organizational work with an intense sense of responsibility. Thus all the basic production units such as work teams, posts, and work groups will come to improve their production activity and labor activity, enhance the efficacy, and carry out the people's economic plan both qualitatively and quantitatively. This shows that the system for daily summation of production and finance is a superior enterprise management method which, strengthening the work of the base-level production units, makes it possible to go forward to improve the management activity of the relevant enterprise.

The system for daily summation of production and finance also stimulates so as to ceaselessly increase the inner accumulation of the people's economy, strengthening the conservation system and positively seeking out inner reserves.

To increase the accumulation of the people's economy, strengthening the conservation system and positively mobilizing inner reserves, is an invariable principle our party maintains in socialist economic construction, and is one of the basic requirements in rationalizing enterprise management. Only by strengthening the conservation system and positively mobilizing and effectively utilizing inner reserves is it possible to produce and construct more with existing materials, funds, and labor force even without increasing capital investment, and rationalize enterprise management, enhancing the efficacy of management activity.

In order to strengthen the conservation system, positively mobilize inner reserves and effectively utilize them, it is imperative to precisely grasp the state of utilization of properties in the form of materiel, make a timely analysis and appraisal of said state of utilization, and positively inspire the broad producer masses to practice conservation and increase production.

The system for daily summation of production and finance, by making all units and producers concretely sum up the progress in the fulfillment of the production plan and the state of technical management, especially the state of utilization of raw materials and supplies, makes it possible to regularly grasp the state of properties in the form of materiel and the state of their utilization, and positively seek out the properties in the form of materiel which an enterprise or production units are not yet utilizing or are utilizing in an erroneous way, and utilize them effectively. At the same time, the system for daily summation of production and finance, by giving collectives or individual producers

conservation quotas together with production plans and normalizing the summation of the fulfillment, and especially as to the deficiencies that have surfaced in the fulfillment of the conservation quotas, by seeking out the causes in ideological and technical economic terms and having them go forward to overcome them, makes them strive with a meticulous, assiduous work attitude to use sparingly even one kilowatt of electricity, one gram of coal, one piece of cloth, one man-day labor, one penny. Thus conserving properties in the form of materiel to the utmost and positively mobilizing inner reserves, it becomes possible to ceaselessly increase the inner accumulation of the people's economy.

All this shows that the system created by our party for daily summation of production and finance is a superior enterprise management method which, by bringing the producer masses positively into enterprise management and enhancing their sense of responsibility and role and by strengthening the base-level production units and searching and mobilizing inner reserves and increasing production, makes it possible to rationalize enterprise management and go forward to energetically step up socialist economic construction.

To highly display the superiority of the system for daily summation of production and finance is an urgent requirement in going forward to successfully carry out the enormous economic construction task before us by bringing about a ceaseless upsurge in production in all branches, at all units.

Today our people are energetically launching the struggle to realize the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy and lay the material and technical foundations commensurate with the completely victorious socialist society, occupying ahead of schedule the 10 grand major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980s. In order to successfully carry out the enormous economic construction task, spurring this rewarding march movement of our people's, all branches and units must conserve even more and produce still more.

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

"To produce even more, using everything sparingly to the utmost and seeking out reserves maximally, is an important principle that must be maintained firmly in socialist economic construction." [No bibliographic reference given]

To eliminate the phenomenon of waste and maximally increase production and conservation is a definite guarantee for bringing about a ceaseless upsurge and innovation in production. All branches, all units, more thoroughly realizing the system for daily summation of production and finance, must energetically launch the struggle to maximally mobilize the economic foundations and production potentialities already in place and produce and construct even more with less materials, labor, and funds. Only by so doing is it possible to go forward to bring about a ceaseless upsurge in production, satisfactorily supplying the means of production, labor, and funds demanded by the capital construction sites and nature-remaking battlefields where the projects are

under way on a large scale today, and successfully implement the policy of the party as well, which calls for ceaselessly improving the people's life, stepping up the light industry revolution and the service revolution.

In order to highly display the superiority of the system for daily summation of production and finance, people's economic branches and production units must above all turn this task systematized, a way of life.

Part of the superiority of the system for daily summation of production and finance lies in positively inspiring the working people to go forward to ceaselessly improve their production and management activities by making them sum up their production activity, labor activity each day and timely overcome the deficiencies that have surfaced. Therefore, in order to make the superiority of the system for daily summation and production and finance highly displayed, all branches, all units must normalize it to sum up each day the day's results of production and financial activities.

Showing this well is the experience of the Anju District Coal-Mining Complex, Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, and Pyongyang Textile Machine Works which are going forward to improve their production and management activities, turning the daily summation of production and finance systematized, a way of life.

The functionaries of these establishments, holding the daily summation of production and finance as an important component part of production and management, have established a strict discipline and order for the work teams, posts, and work groups to conduct this work on a regular basis, and have turned it systematized, a way of life. At the same time, by going forward to timely straighten out biased tendencies surfacing in normalizing the daily summation of production and finance, they have seen to it that it be conducted precisely. Thus these establishments, heightening the working people's production fervor and desire and rationalizing their production activity and labor activity, are going forward to energetically increase production.

People's economic branches, factories and enterprises, clearly understanding the significance of turning this work systematized, a way of life in making the superiority of the system for daily summation of production and finance highly displayed, must establish a strict system and order for rationally setting the summation time to suit the specific conditions of their branch and unit and conducting it on a regular basis. In this way they must turn the daily summation of production and finance into an indispensable component part of the production and management activities. In particular, the functionaries must not approach the daily summation of production and finance as a simple administration task, and it is important to approach it as a political task aimed at making the correctness and vitality of the party policy displayed to the hilt and go forward to execute it as such. When so doing it is possible for all branches, all units to normalize the task of daily summation of production and finance and more highly display its superiority.

In order to highly display the superiority of the system for daily summation of production and finance, it is also important to go forward to ceaselessly improve the technical-economic criteria and evaluation criteria to suit the demands of the developing realities.

To perly institute the technical economic criteria and evaluation criteria and ceaselessly renew them constitutes the precondition for displaying the superiority of the system for daily summation of production and finance to the hilt. Only by properly instituting the technical economic criteria and evaluation criteria is it possible to precisely sum up and evaluate the results of the working people's production and labor activities, and produce and construct even more with existing materials, facilities, and labor, improving enterprise management. Today, under conditions that science and technology develop ceaselessly and in step therewith, modern technical means, new production processes and production methods are positively introduced to production, if the work of summation and evaluation is done based on outdated criteria without renewing the technical economic criteria and evaluation criteria, it can, on the contrary, bring about the result of lessening the fervor of the producer masses and wasting a lot of materiel and labor, and in the end, it will become impossible to highly display the superiority of the system for daily summation of production and finance.

All branches, all units, scientifically instituting the technical economic criteria such as the norm of consumption of materiel, norm of labor, and the rate of utilization of facilities, must ceaselessly renew them to suit the demands of the developing realities, and based thereon, must precisely sum up all labor activities such as each individual producer's production results and how he insures the quality of his work, the state of his consumption of material and the state of his maintenance of facilities. At the same time, renewing the evaluation criteria, they must see to it that proportionately greater shares be given to those producers who have overfulfilled their production quotas and saved raw materials and supplies. In particular, factory and enterprise party organizations, evaluating those working people who have scored high achievements in production as none other than people faithful to the party and the revolution, must direct deep attention to seeing to it that they be accorded not only material evaluation, but due political evaluation as well. In this way efforts must be made to have all the producer masses even more exert themselves, clearly understanding their share of work performed for the sake of the fatherland and the people.

For the economic guidance functionaries to plan and coordinate organizational guidance work with an intense sense of responsibility is a basic guarantee for making the superiority of the system for daily summation of production and finance displayed highly.

The economic guidance functionaries are the commanding personnel answerable to the party and the state for enterprise management and operation. Depending on how the commanding personnel organize and blueprint work in whatever task, it can or cannot go well. How much worth the daily summation of production and finance at factories and enterprises will show also depends, in the final analysis, on how the economic guidance functionaries will plan and coordinate organizational guidance work for this task with how intense a sense of responsibility.

The guidance functionaries of factories and enterprises, grasping on a daily routine basis the state of daily summation of production and finance at all



production units, must exercise guidance so as to make it conducted correctly. The economic guidance functionaries, all the time going down to the sites where the masses live and work, must commendably insure work conditions for the captains of work teams, the managers of posts, and the leaders of work groups, and seeking out a correct methodology, must lead them by practical example so that they can conduct the daily summation of production and finance on a high standard. In particular, the guidance functionaries, correctly making the division of management work at the summation units such as facilities maintenance, materials management, labor management, and accounting work, must strive to make all of the working people actually perform their roles not only as masters of production, but as masters of management as well. At the same time, the economic guidance functionaries must strive to make the daily summation of production and finance conducted in close combination with the struggle to realize the pledged targets of the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions, and must also thoroughly plan and coordinate the work to set an example at one unit and generalize it. In this way by ceaselessly uplifting the daily summation of production and finance onto a high standard to suit the demands of the developing realities, they must strive to make it show an even greater worth in practice.

To make the superiority of the system for daily summation of production and finance highly displayed is a glorious and rewarding task to improve enterprise management and lead socialist economic construction to a ceaseless upsurge.

All functionaries and working people, by positively struggling to more highly display the superiority of the system for daily summation of production and finance created by our party, shall successfully occupy the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction and go forward to hasten the great task to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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THE MODERNIZATION OF TECHNICAL PROVISIONS IS AN URGENT DEMAND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY

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[Article by Yi Sun-kun]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, at various conferences such as the regular meeting of the State Administration Council held last June and the conference of functionaries of the eastern sea area fishery branch, gave his kind teachings for bringing about a new turnaround in the developing fishing industry to suit the demands of the realities.

The teachings the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has given on several occasions recently relative to the task of the fishery branch constitute the programmatic guiding principle which must be strictly adhere to in the struggle to occupy the 5 million tons of marine products height ahead of schedule and improve the material and cultural standards of living for the people.

One of the important questions arising in thoroughly fulfilling the militant tasks set forth before the fishery branch is that of continuing to to energetically launch the struggle to modernize the technical provisions of the fishing industry.

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

"We must take a positive measure aimed at modernizing the fishing industry."  
("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 8, p 286)

The fishing industry is one of the economic branches which occupies a very important place in improving the standard of living for the people.

A priority question arising in the people's life is the question of food; and in order to satisfactorily solve this question, it is imperative to increase the production of supplementary foodstuffs together with grain production. A most rational method to increase the production of supplementary foodstuffs lies in developing the fishing industry. Only by developing the fishing industry to suit the conditions of our country which has inexhaustible fishery

resources surrounded by sea on three sides, is it possible to satisfactorily solve the question of protein-rich supplementary foodstuffs and further improve the people's diet, and successfully realize the struggle target set by our party for improving the standard of living for the people one notch higher in the near future.

In order to bring about a new turnaround in the developing fishing industry to suit the demands of the realities wherein socialist construction is deepening and the life demands of the people for supplementary foodstuffs are ceaselessly rising, it is imperative to realize the modernization of technical provisions of the fishing industry.

Modernizing the technical provisions of the fishing industry is the struggle of all its fishing, processing, and shallow water marine cultivation segments to replace their backward technologies with advanced ones and further improve the overall standard of technical provisions of the fishing industry. Modernized technical provisions of the fishing industry constitute an important stamp showing the developed standard of the fishing industry; and apart from this task it is impossible to bring about a new turnaround in the fishing industry. The shortest route to further developing the fishing industry lies in positively stepping up the modernization of its technical provisions. Only if all segments of the fishing industry replace their backward technologies with the latest ones and realize the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes, is it possible to definitely lift the fishing industry onto a new higher standard of development and admirably occupy the marine products height of socialist economic construction in the 1980s.

To modernize the technical provisions of the fishing industry above all constitutes a reliable guarantee for increasing the production of marine products in an epoch-making manner.

The fishing industry has a series of characteristics which are different from those of other branches of the people's economy. The sea where the production of marine products takes place is very widespread and subject to extreme changes. Therefore, with backward vessels or fishing gear it is impossible to conquer the sea at will nor is it possible to catch a lot of fish which are constantly migrating.

Inasmuch as marine creatures are biological forms of life, they become easily perishable after catch. No matter how large a quantity of fish the fishing workers have caught with great efforts braving angry waves, unless the fish are processed commendably there will be very little to show for the effort and it will become impossible to supply the people with marine products amply throughout the four seasons. In order to overcome the limitations stemming from such characteristics of the fishing industry and bring about an epoch-making turnaround in the production of marine products, it is imperative to further modernize the technical provisions.

Only by energetically launching the struggle to modernize the technical provisions and thoroughly equipping [the fishing industry] with modern fishing vessels and scientific instruments for search and observation and

fishing gear consistent with the peculiar characteristics of fish, is it possible to set out across the sea throughout the four seasons, unconstrained however angry the waves and however inclement the weather, and precisely discover the constantly migrating schools of fish and be ready to catch the schools of fish which come toward you while catching the schools of fish which move away, by chasing them. In this way a lot of fish with different behavioral patterns can be caught. Together with the technical provisions designed to catch a lot of fish, the more equipment and facilities capable of handling on board within a short time the fish that have been caught, as well as high-efficiency processing facilities, the more it is possible to improve the rate of utilization of fishing vessels and produce processed marine products of good quality, refrigerating, salting, canning, and dehydrating them without the loss of one single fish.

Thus, to modernize the fishing technical provisions constitutes a reliable guarantee for increasing the catch of fish and the production of their processed products in an epoch-making manner. Precisely herein lies the major ground that modernizing the fishing technical provisions constitutes an urgent demand for the development of the fishing industry.

To modernize the fishing technical provisions also constitutes an important condition for comprehensively developing the fishing industry.

That today our party is putting great efforts into the fishing industry has its objective in increasing fish production, and at the same time, in opening up bright prospects for a more comprehensive development of the fishing industry. To comprehensively develop the fishing industry constitutes an important task to maximally tap all the fishery resources existing in our country's widespread seas and effectively utilize them.

In our country's seas, depending on their depths and the configurations of seabed, water temperatures and the state of distribution of planktons, there are hundreds and thousands of varieties of fish and plants. There are stationary varieties of high-class fish and seasonally migrating varieties of fish, numerous tasty and nutritious clams and marine plants. In order to maximally, effectively utilize all these marine resources, it is imperative to comprehensively develop the fishing industry, and to that end, the technical provisions must be modernized.

Only by modernizing the technical provisions and thoroughly equipping the fishing industry with advanced technical means is it possible to concretely survey and ascertain the fishery resources and maritime conditions of the widespread seas and develop, to suit their characteristics, fishing, shallow water marine cultivation, and processing, all together. The question of developing the fishing segment in a many-sided way, positively blending pelagic fishing and offshore fishing, deep sea fishing and shallow sea fishing, large scale fishing and medium-small scale fishing, the question of cultivating various kinds of clams and marine plants in a manner consistent with maritime conditions, and the question of developing the work of processing diverse kinds of marine products, all of them all together, can also be solved more satisfactorily only when relying on modern technical means. This bespeaks precisely

the fact that in order to maximally, effectively utilize the marine resources, developing in a comprehensive, balanced manner all segments of the fishing industry from fishing to shallow water marine cultivation to processing, the technical provisions must necessarily be modernized.

To modernize the technical provisions of the fishing industry arises as a very important question too in order to do away with the backbreaking labor of working people of the fishing branch and provide a rewarding labor life for them.

To completely liberate working people from difficult and backbreaking labor and provide an independent, creative labor life for them is the invariable policy-oriented demand our party maintains in socialist construction. Although a lot of achievement was scored in the past period through the struggle to implement our party's line of three technological revolutions, in order to completely liberate the working people of the fishing branch from backbreaking labor, it is imperative to continue to modernize the technical provisions.

The fishing industry is essentially a very difficult production branch which directly deals with forbidding nature. Fishing workers, the primary producers, always operating across the raging seas faraway and deep, unlike the other land-based economic branches, work day and night, and in the case of the working people of the processing segment, too, they come to work subject in large measure to the effects of natural climatic conditions. The fishing industry, the same as in the case of agriculture, has a seasonal characteristic depending on the fishing conditions.

Such characteristics of fishing labor urgently call for positively launching the struggle to step up the modernization of technical provisions no less than other branches of the people's economy.

Only if meteorological facilities capable of timely forecasting any change in maritime weather, fishing vessels capable of withstanding whatever angry waves, and modern equipment and facilities capable of comprehensively mechanizing, automating all the processes of laying and hauling in fishing nets are aplenty, is it possible to make the fishing workers joyously work under the same secure conditions as on land; and only if equipment and facilities capable of comprehensively processing and disposing of marine products are aplenty, is it also possible to make the workers of the processing segment enjoy a rewarding labor life to their heart's content. Such questions arising in improving the labor life of the fishing branch workers can be solved satisfactorily only when the struggle to modernize the fishing technical provisions is energetically launched.

All this vividly shows that to modernize the technical provisions of the fishing industry constitutes an urgent demand for successfully carrying out the militant task that has arisen before the fishing branch and liberating the workers from backbreaking labor once and for all.

Our people, energetically launching the struggle in the past period to improve the technical provisions of the fishing industry under the sagacious leadership of the party, have already scored a lot of achievement.

In our country which had not one vessel worth mentioning prior to liberation, there are in place today powerful fishing fleets composed of various kinds of fishing vessels large and small, such as modern processing mother ships of the 10,000-ton class or heavier, stern trawlers of the 3,750-ton class, and refrigerator transports of the 5,000-ton class, and also thoroughly in place are the material and technical foundations of a chuche-oriented fishing industry complete with large refrigeration plants, refrigerated storages, and assembly-line processing facilities. Everywhere along the coasts of the eastern and western seas have been erected and put in place large numbers of fishery stations and fishery cooperatives complete with modern fishing facilities and processing facilities, shallow water marine cultivation stations with various kinds of cultivation facilities, full-time shipbuilding bases and repair bases, and fishing gear production bases. As a result of the improved standard of technical provisions, our fishing industry, forever casting off the backward practice of bygone days to catch fish using insignificant small boats, has strengthened and developed into a powerful fishing industry which, using modern fishing fleets, catches fish at will even going out to faraway seas, not to mention the seas near our country; into a reliable fishing industry which produces and supplies the people with large quantities of tasty and nutritious fresh fish and various kinds of processed marine products such as refrigerated fish and canned fish.

The achievement our people have scored in the struggle to improve the technical provisions of the fishing industry within a historically short span from the ground up is incomparably great and incomparably precious. But, in order to lift the fishing industry onto a higher standard to suit the demands of the developing realities, occupy the 5 million tons of marine products height ahead of schedule, and more satisfactorily meet the demands of the people for improving their diet, it is imperative to continue to step up the modernization of the fishing technical provisions.

What is most important in modernizing the technical provisions of the fishing industry is that of producing still more of modernized, universalized fishing vessels, advanced fishing gear, and high-efficiency processing facilities.

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

"Modernizing, universalizing fishing vessels and widely introducing scientific fishing methods, we must strive to catch a lot of fish." [No bibliographic reference given]

Vessels, fishing gear, and processing facilities are the basic technical provisions of the fishing industry and the means of production. In what big quantities fish are caught and processed marine products are processed, whether or not the production of marine products can be normalized, in the final analysis, depends largely on the number of fishing vessels and their degree of technical provisions, the modernized standards of fishing gear and processing facilities.

Unless the fishing vessels are modernized, universalized and commendably equipped with fishing gear, it is impossible to improve the rate of utilization of the vessels and catch a lot of various kinds of fish taking advantage of the changing maritime conditions; and unless the processing facilities are modernized, it is impossible to timely process and dispose of the fish that have been caught.

Various branches of the people's economy must timely supply the raw materials and supplies and facilities needed in realizing the modernization of the fishing technical provisions; and in particular, the branches charged with building ships and producing the fittings, and the fishery branch must positively launch the struggle to produce still more of modernized, universalized fishing vessels, processing mother ships, transports, and large, lightweight fishing gear. In this way it is imperative to amply equip the vessels with fishing equipment such as the machine to throw and haul in nets, with scientific and technological instruments such as fish-finder, loran, radar, direction finder, devices for monitoring nets, with advanced fishing gear, with equipment such as ice machine making it possible to directly process the fish that have been caught; and it is imperative to build in large numbers various kinds of modernized, universalized fishing vessels that can adjust at will the speed of raising nets and the speed of winding the net-hauling line, the direction and speed of a vessel. Only the modernized, universalized fishing vessels can insure mobility in fishing, and working the seas throughout the four seasons unconstrained by seasonal and climatic conditions, can catch fish in the seas far and near.

Along with modern fishing vessels and fishing gear, it is imperative to increase refrigeration plants high in quick-freezing capacity and capable of adjusting cold storage temperatures at will for insuring the quality of frozen fish, and produce a lot of refrigerator cars and refrigerator trucks for hauling frozen products and modern processing facilities capable of commendably insuring canned goods, salted and smoked goods, and processed marine plants. Only then is it possible to timely process marine products still more, even better, and have even the people living in mountain villages far away from sea enjoy marine products throughout the four seasons on a regular basis without interruption.

To further improve the currently existing technical means of fishing is one of the important questions arising in modernizing the technical provisions of the fishing industry.

Today the technical provisions existing in our country's fishery branch are legion, and their might is on an extraordinarily high level. If currently existing technical provisions are improved a little bit more, it will be possible to raise by far their modernized standard and bring about a new turnaround in the developing fishing industry. To further improve the technical provisions already in place constitutes an effective method to raise the modernized standard of the fishing technical provisions. Guidance functionaries of the fishery branch, setting clearly defined targeted tasks to further improve the technical provisions existing in their segment, at their unit, must go forward to carry them out one by one in a manner to show the worth.

In order to energetically launch the struggle to modernize the technical provisions of the fishing industry, it is especially important to make an attitude befitting masters of the revolution and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance highly displayed among the functionaries and working people of the fishery branch.

Today in our country, in accordance with the demands of the Tsean work system, the state is insuring in a unified way all the conditions needed in modernizing the technical provisions of the fishery branch, assuming responsibility therefor. The more the state insures with responsibility the conditions necessary for developing the fishing industry, the more highly the functionaries and working people of this branch must display their sense of responsibility, deeply aware of the duty they shoulder.

The direct charge people of the fishing industry are the functionaries and working people of this branch, and it is also none other than they themselves who are the masters in charge of modernizing the fishing technical provisions. It constitutes only the befitting way, deserved duty of the functionaries and working people of the fishery branch to struggle positively in order to realize the modernization of technical provisions with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, holding an attitude befitting masters of the revolution.

The functionaries and working people of the fishery branch must catch a lot of fish and at the same time, manufacture with their own strength modern fishing facilities, fishing gear, and processing facilities, commendably utilizing various kinds of equipment used in producing and repairing technical provisions, and go forward to energetically launch the struggle to modernize the technical provisions, maximally searching and mobilizing all reserves and possibilities.

To develop the fishing science and technology constitutes an important method to modernize the technical provisions of the fishing industry.

The production of marine products is a production activity targeting marine animals and plants with different habitation patterns ceaselessly migrating depending on maritime conditions in far-flung waters from the sea nearby to the sea thousands of miles away. Such characteristics of the production of marine products call for having a constant grasp of the state of migration and habitation patterns of marine animals and plants, searching out the fishing, cultivating, and breeding methods consistent with them, and working out various technical means. The duty to solve such questions arising in the production of marine products is assigned to none other than the scientists and technicians.

The scientists and technicians of the fishery branch must ceaselessly improve their standard of political theory and their qualifications in terms of science and technology, and going into the realities and joining forces with the producer masses, must go forward to satisfactorily solve the scientific and technological questions arising in improving the technical provisions of the fishing industry. Recently, the maritime conditions and ocean currents have been changing frequently, and in step therewith, certain changes are also



taking place in the patterns of stationary fishes, migratory fishes, and marine plants. The scientists and technicians of the fishery branch, based on having scientifically made clear firmly on the chuche-oriented stand the course of change of maritime conditions and marine resources in seas nearby and faraway, in waters shallow and deep, must positively search out the means, which are consistent with our country's specific conditions, to forecast maritime conditions and fishing conditions, modern means of production and processing of marine products including new fishing gear such as trawling longline as well as modern hydraulically-operated power devices, and modern fishing and cultivating methods.

In order to score a high achievement in the struggle to modernize the technical provisions of the fishing industry, it is imperative to enhance the sense of responsibility and role of the economic guidance functionaries.

Inasmuch as the task to modernize the fishing technical provisions is a very difficult and complex one, various kinds of bottlenecks and barriers can arise in the process. Whether or not the fishing technical provisions can be rapidly modernized to suit the intent of the party depends, in the final analysis, on how the economic guidance functionaries organize and command this task.

The economic guidance functionaries of the fishery branch and of the branches involved in the production of the fishing technical provisions, deeply understanding the importance of the duty assigned them, must widely explain and inculcate our party's fishery policy among the working people, and thoroughly planning and coordinating economic organizational work, must strive to make them score a high success in production. The economic guidance functionaries, thoroughly overcoming especially old ideas such as subjectivism and formalism, and erroneous work style, must go forward to launch all work boldly, daringly.

All functionaries and working people, by going forward to energetically launch the struggle to modernize the technical provisions of the fishing industry, shall positively contribute to satisfactorily fulfilling the militant task that has arisen before the fishery branch and occupying the 5 million tons of marine products height ahead of schedule.

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THE NORMALIZATION OF PRODUCTION AND THE COMPLETE UTILIZATION OF PRODUCTION CAPACITY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11 Nov 85 pp 57-61

[Article by Yu Si-yong]

[Text] Today we are faced with the glorious duty to strengthen the might of the socialist system, more energetically stepping up socialist economic construction, and highly display its superiority. In order to successfully fulfill this rewarding duty, all factories and enterprises must continue to put great efforts into maximally, effectively utilizing the production capacity already in place by normalizing production on a high standard.

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

"At present the task arising most importantly before you comrades is eliminating unevenness in production and normalizing production." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 13, p 363)

Normalizing production is the invariable principle our party maintains in socialist economic construction. Our party, throughout the period of leading socialist economic construction by having all factories and enterprises strive to effectively utilize the economic foundations already in place by normalizing production, has made it possible to achieve the planned, balanced development of the people's economy and an uninterrupted high rate of speed of production growth.

To say to normalize production means to eliminate unevenness in production, operate all production facilities with full load, and carry out the people's economic plan evenly.

In the socialist society, the normalization of production is expressed in that the factories and enterprises, effectively utilizing the production capacity already in place, carry out without fail by the day, by the ten-day period, by the quarter, and by the indicators, the production quota set by the state.

Production capacity is the economic category reflecting the production potentialities of the economic foundations already in place, society's material and

technical foundations. The society's material and technical foundations constitute the material side of productive forces, and consequently, this has the latent capacity capable of creating material wealth necessary for the society.

The production capacity of a factory or enterprise signifies the maximum quantity that a given product can be produced in a given period. Put another way, this is determined based on a scientific calculation of the conditions and possibilities for making the production potentialities of the material and technical foundations already in place maximally displayed. Therefore, the production capacity is expressed as the highest production target which the factories and enterprises have to reach in a relevant period; and to make the production volume maximally approach the production capacity arises always as an important question in production organization.

The production capacity, only if the production facilities are operated with full load every hour, every day, can be utilized to the fullest; and to that end, it is imperative to normalize production on a high standard, thoroughly overcoming unevenness in production.

To completely utilize the production capacity already in place by normalizing production on a high standard is the demand of the law of the developing socialist economy.

This is above all related to the fact that the normalization of production and the complete utilization of production capacity make it possible to more satisfactorily realize the objective of socialist production.

In the socialist society, the objective of production lies in satisfactorily insuring the society's material needs. With a view to realizing such objective of production, the socialist society precisely dovetails production and consumption according to the state plan, based on a precise calculation of the demands for products and the possibilities for insuring them, and goes forward to run the nation's economic life on a planned basis.

In the socialist society where all economic branches, factories and enterprises are linked to one another in terms of production and consumption, if any one link in the people's economy fails to normalize production and completely utilize the production capacity, it will come to obstruct proportionately the fulfillment by other related branches of their production plan.

If factories and enterprises fail to timely fulfill their plan, it will become hard to recover. The production volume is determined by the two factors of the given production capacity and time. For factories and enterprises to fail to fulfill a month's production plan of theirs during the same month means to lose that much time. Inasmuch as there are limits to the production capacity of factories and enterprises and a lost time can never be recovered, that portion of the production volume which remains unfulfilled will become very difficult to fulfill the following month, and if that still remains unfulfilled, it will become impossible to meet the demands of the society proportionately. This bespeaks the fact that only

if all factories and enterprises normalize their production on a high standard and completely utilize their production capacity will it be possible to most satisfactorily realize the objective of socialist production.

What makes it the demand of the law of the developing socialist economy to completely utilize the production capacity already in place by normalizing production on a high standard is also related to the fact that this constitutes the basic method to enhance the efficacy of societywide labor.

All products are every one of them the product of certain societywide labor. Consequently, how effectively societywide labor is utilized constitutes one of the basic questions exerting great influence on the production of material wealth. Only if, by eliminating the waste of labor and means of production, the efficacy of societywide labor is enhanced, is it possible to quickly increase national income, making labor productivity grow ceaselessly, and systematically improve the standard of living for the people, strengthening the nation's economic foundations.

In order to enhance the efficacy of societywide labor in the socialist society, all factories and enterprises, normalizing their production, must completely utilize their production capacities already in place. Only then will they be able to most effectively utilize labor and means of production, eliminating their waste in the course of production. Failure to normalize production will make it possible to effectively utilize productive fixed assets, and a lot of societywide labor will come to be wasted.

The more the economy grows in scope and the higher the standard of technical provisions rises for production, the more productive fixed assets will reach an immense scale; and in consequence, expenses for the maintenance and depreciation of the fixed assets will come to account for a very big share in the cost of a product. Under such conditions if, unable to normalize production, productive fixed assets are not utilized effectively, an enormous economic loss will come to be suffered, creating serious obstruction to the management activity of a factory or enterprise.

On the other hand, in modern production, production capacity is created and put in place through investment in capital construction and a labor force commensurate with it is deployed. This being so, incomplete utilization of the production capacity will come to manifest itself precisely in the irrational utilization of labor. In this way if the production facilities cannot be operated with full load, it will bring about a waste of working-time and cause the lowering of labor productivity.

In the event of failing to normalize production and completely utilize the production capacity, a great deal of raw material, fuel, and motive power will also be wasted. If factories and enterprises, failing to overcome unevenness in production, conduct production in an assault style toward the end of the month, not to mention the overworking of the production machinery, the products will be low in quality, rejected and off-grade products will grow in number, and a lot of raw materials and supplies will come to be wasted. Especially as for fuel and motive power, the lighter the load with which

the production machinery is operated, the greater their consumption per unit of product, and because of that, if the production capacity is incompletely utilized, their waste will come to rapidly grow in scope.

If, normalizing production on a high standard, the production capacity comes to be utilized always with full load, it will be possible to thoroughly eliminate such losses and raise the productivity of societywide labor, most effectively utilizing labor, facilities, and materials.

What makes it the demand of the law of the developing socialist economy to normalize production on a high standard and completely utilize the production capacity already in place is also related to the fact that this constitutes a basic guarantee for insuring an uninterrupted high rate of speed of production.

There are two methods to increase production. One of them is building more factories and enterprises to expand production capacities by creating additional ones, and the other is operating already existing factories and enterprises with full load to completely utilize their production capacities.

Inasmuch as the size of production is determined by the size of production capacity, other conditions being equal, if production is to be increased ceaselessly, it is imperative first of all to build new factories and enterprises and expand production capacity. But, unless the production capacity, however big the size, is properly utilized, it will be impossible to increase production. Consequently, for the ceaseless growth of production, it is imperative along with expanding the production capacity to completely utilize it.

The size of production together with the size of the production capacity is determined importantly by the degree of the utilization. Therefore, what is more important in increasing production at an uninterrupted high rate of speed is that of operating already existing factories and enterprises with full load and completely utilizing their production capacity. This is very beneficial in economic terms as well, and precisely herein lie the major reserves for production growth in the present period. If new factories and enterprises are to be built, enormous amounts of additional labor and fund and a considerable construction time will be required, but very little of them will be required in operating factories and enterprises with full load. If already existing factories and enterprises are operated with full load and their production capacity is completely utilized, it will become possible to increase production even more greatly with less capital investment than in the case of building new factories and enterprises and expanding production capacity.

Normalize production, operating factories and enterprises with full load, and it will be possible to more quickly create production capacity as well. In order to create additional production capacities, it is imperative to create more socialist accumulation sources and increase investments in capital construction. To that end, it is imperative not only to create national income even more but to more quickly increase the portion of society's net income in national income. National income is the source of accumulation and consumption, and the source of accumulation channeled to capital construction out of it is the portion of

society's net income. The portion of society's net income comes to depend importantly on the growth of labor productivity. The more labor productivity is raised and the more labor and means of production are economized, the lower the cost of the product will become and the bigger the portion of net income in gross social product will grow. This bespeaks the fact that only on the basis of completely utilizing the production capacity already in place is it possible to more satisfactorily provide the funding resources for the creation of additional production capacities.

Thus, to normalize production on a high standard and completely utilize the production capacity already in place constitutes an important guarantee for creating even more socialist accumulation sources and continuing to go forward to increase production at a high rate of speed.

To normalize production on a high standard and completely utilize the production capacity already in place is an urgent demand presented by the reality of our country's developing economy.

As a result of the successful fulfillment of the Second Seven-Year Plan under the sagacious leadership of our party, the country's foundations of the self-reliant national economy have been further strengthened and their production potentialities have grown incomparably big.

By energetically launching socialist economic construction in the past period, we have laid sound self-reliant economic foundations possessing powerful potentialities. Everywhere in the country large scale heavy industry and light industry factories and medium and small scale local industry factories have been erected, their technical provisions have been further modernized, and industry's branch structures have been even more perfected. With a definite priority given to the extractive industry over the processing industry, production bases for coal, iron ore and nonferrous minerals have been fixed up even better, self-reliant motive power bases and bases for metal, machine, chemical, and construction materials industries have been thoroughly created, modern light industry factories have been erected in large numbers; and thus the whole country has been turned literally into a forest of factories and enterprises. Such sound economic foundations provide conditions and possibilities for making production grow ceaselessly. How maximally the potentialities of the people's economy are mobilized and how much worth the nation's economic foundations display depends precisely on whether or not production can be normalized on a high standard.

If, operating currently existing factories and enterprises with full load, we normalize production on a high standard, we can by far increase production, and enhancing the efficacy of societywide labor, further strengthen the nation's financial foundations as well. In this way we can occupy the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction and more satisfactorily solve the questions of the means of production, consumer goods, and funding sources that are essential to ceaselessly improving the people's life.

Normalizing production on a high standard at all factories and enterprises and completely utilizing the production capacity already in place, we must

make maximally displayed the production potentialities which the economic foundations laid in our country possess.

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

"... properly formulating measures aimed at normalizing production, we must strive to make all branches, all units fulfill the plan without fail by the day, by the ten-day period, by the month, by the quarter." [No bibliographic reference given]

In the present period the branches where great efforts must be put into normalizing production are the extractive industry, the metal industry, and the railway transport branch.

To quickly develop the metal industry with a definite priority given to the extractive industry and railway transport is an invariable principle our party is maintaining in socialist economic construction, and is the key link where efforts must be focused in order to bring about a ceaseless upsurge in socialist construction in the present period. Success or failure in the struggle on all fronts of socialist economic construction to normalize production on a high standard and completely utilize their production capacities already in place is influenced in large measure by the developed degree of the extractive industry, metal industry, and railway transport, in the final analysis. Therefore, continuing in accordance with the intent of the party to put great efforts into the development of those branches which are in charge of precedent processes of the people's economy, we must go forward energetically to score a breakthrough in bringing about a ceaseless upsurge in overall socialist economic construction.

What is important in normalizing production on a high standard and completely utilizing the production capacity already in place is that of commendably conducting the insuring of materials and cooperative production organization.

The insuring of materials and cooperative production organization are the basic factor exerting influence on the normalization of production. The process of production is the ceaseless process of consumption of the means of production such as raw materials and fuel, supplies and goods of cooperative production, and in consequence, if production is to be conducted on a normal basis without interruption, such material and technical means must be introduced ceaselessly, freshly to the process of production. The means of production such as materials and goods of cooperative production come to be insured only through complex links with numerous factories and enterprises producing them. Under such conditions, depending on how the insuring of materials and cooperative production organization are conducted, success or failure in the normalization of production will be influenced in large measure.

All economic guidance functionaries, properly establishing the materials supply system to suit the demands of the Taean work system, must thoroughly plan and coordinate cooperative production organization, and upon production of goods

such as raw materials and fuel, see to it that they are transported to the users in a timely manner. To that end, the economic guidance functionaries must enhance their sense of responsibility and initiative.

Inasmuch as the process of economic construction is the complex and difficult process of struggle to remake and conquer nature, in this process a lot of bottlenecks and barriers can stand in the way. In the process of production various kinds of questions can arise and it is no easy thing by any means to solve them. Therefore, the economic guidance functionaries, always displaying an exuberant fighting spirit with the vigor and enthusiasm of a revolutionary in all tasks and life, must go forward to solve, one by one to show its worth, the questions arising in insuring materials and organizing cooperative production.

What is also important in normalizing production on a high standard and completely utilizing the production capacity already in place is that of all factories and enterprises energetically launching the struggle to positively seek out their inner reserves and introduce them to production.

For factories and enterprises to seek out every bit of their inner reserves and positively mobilize and utilize them is one of the important methods to normalize production and quickly develop the nation's overall economy.

Mobilize and utilize inner reserves, and it will be possible to produce still more products even as using no additional or less labor, facilities, materials, and funds, and raise labor productivity and lower by far the cost.

In the present period an important question arising in mobilizing inner reserves is that of energetically launching the struggle to economize raw materials and supplies, fuel and motive power.

Today in step with the scope of the nation's economy growing incomparably bigger and production increasingly dramatically, the demands for raw materials and supplies, and fuel, especially motive power, are increasing ever more everywhere. In order to satisfactorily fill such demands quickly growing in step with the developing economy and to step up the nation's overall economic construction ceaselessly at a high rate of speed, all factories and enterprises must positively seek out methods that can increase production even as using less raw materials and supplies, fuel and motive power, and introduce them to production.

At present are being presented in various branches and units of the people's economy worthy technological innovation proposals in large numbers that can increase production with their own strength even as conserving by far raw materials and supplies, fuel and motive power without requiring a great deal of investment of state capital. If such technological innovation proposals are boldly, positively introduced to production, the factories and enterprises can create the reserves of the necessary raw materials and supplies and fuel, and based thereon, normalize production on a high standard under whatever conditions.

All factories and enterprises, properly setting the technical tasks arising in producing even more with currently existing production facilities and the



technological innovation targets aimed at economizing raw materials and supplies, fuel and motive power, must go forward to solve them one by one by the method of an annihilation battle, on a planned basis.

To normalize production on a high standard and completely utilize the production capacity already in place is the key link in the present period which must be tightly grasped in order to successfully carry out the enormous task of socialist economic construction set forth by our party.

All economic guidance functionaries, by energetically organizing and mobilizing party members and working people in the struggle to normalize production on a high standard and making maximally displayed the production potentialities of the economic foundations already in place, shall bring about a fresh upsurge in socialist economic construction.

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ECONOMIC EFFICACY IS AN IMPORTANT CRITERION FOR THE EVALUATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11 Nov 85 pp 62-65

[Article by Hong Tong-ik]

[Text] One of the important questions to which deep attention must be directed at all times in managing and operating the socialist economy is that of raising the economic efficacy of management activity.

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

"... each and every enterprise shall strive to economize materials and funds and produce even better products still more with less expenditure, and improving the enterprise's earnings growth in every way, give even greater profits to the state." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 4, p 116)

Economic efficacy is the economic category comprehensively reflecting the rationalized degree of management activity. The achievement scored as a result of the economic technical measures the state or an enterprise has taken in order to carry out the people's economic plan manifests itself precisely as economic efficacy. The economic efficacy is the ratio between the economic achievement and the expense disbursed in order to score the achievement.

The degree of economic efficacy depends largely on the economization of societywide labor. The more economically labor forces and facilities, raw materials and supplies, and funds are utilized, the more the economic efficacy comes to grow. In the final analysis, it may be said that the economic efficacy is a comprehensive indicator characterizing the economized degree of societywide labor.

To enhance the economic efficacy is an indispensable requirement arising from the objectives of people's labor activity, production activity.

The basic objective of people's labor activity, production activity, lies in creating the material means necessary for life. The process of creating material wealth is the process of consumption of production elements such as

labor and materiel, and to enhance the economic efficacy constitutes an important method to efficiently, effectively utilize them. Without enhancing the economic efficacy it is impossible to satisfactorily secure the labor forces, facilities, materials, and funds necessary for production nor is it possible to go forward to increase production ceaselessly. To insure a high economic efficacy constitutes an important guarantee for increasing the production of material wealth and satisfying people's needs in life.

The economic efficacy, depending on the character of production relations and the objectives of societywide production, is calculated differently. In the capitalist society where the means of production rest on private ownership and the pursuit of profits is the objective of production, what has no economic significance of any kind when viewed from the societywide standpoint, and even acts bringing about the waste of societywide labor are tolerated as a part of management activity and become the "natural thing."

But in the socialist society where working people are the masters of production and management and the promotion of the people's well-being is the objective of production, any management activity where economic efficacy is not insured is unthinkable. In the socialist society, only by insuring a high economic efficacy in management activity is it possible to step up societywide production and satisfactorily fill the ceaselessly growing needs of the working people in life.

In order to enhance the economic efficacy to suit the demands of the developing socialist economy, it is imperative to organize and evaluate the management activity, holding said efficacy as an important criterion.

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

"We must emphasize it to all economic functionaries that instead of evaluating their work solely by the extent of their fulfillment of the production plan alone, it is also imperative to evaluate it by the extent of their fulfillment of the task relative to the cost of the product and the earnings growth of their enterprise as well." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 8, p 321)

In enhancing the economic efficacy various economic factors operate, but how great a worth these will display depends in large measure on how the organization and guidance for the economy are done. Here, to organize and evaluate the management activity with the economic efficacy as an important criterion has a very great significance.

The economic efficacy reflects the mutual relationship between the economic achievement and the society expense disbursed to score it. This being so, to enhance the economic achievement while reducing the disbursement of societywide expense constitutes an indispensable condition for enhancing the economic efficacy.

One of the methods to maximally economize production and management expenses and positively enhance the technical achievements in production is that of

organizing and evaluating the management activity with the economic efficacy as a criterion. This above all makes it possible to rationally plan and coordinate the task of utilizing labor resources and material assets while making comparison with the resultant economic achievement. In this way it makes it possible to economize production and management expenses, eliminating their waste, and reduce nonproductive disbursements such as penalties, damages for breach of contract, arrears, losses stemming from destruction and damage of properties, losses from operations downtime, and purchase of materials unsuitable for designated use. To organize and evaluate the management activity with the economic efficacy as an important criterion--because it stimulates and controls to set the economic criteria on the principle of maximally enhancing the qualitative and quantitative achievements in production and go forward to realize them--also makes it possible to renew qualitative indicators such as labor productivity and rate of utilization of facilities and enhance the achievements in production.

In this way to organize and evaluate the management activity with the economic efficacy as an important criterion constitutes a principled question in improving socialist economic management.

From the first period of leading the construction of a new society our party has been correctly leading all branches, all units of the people's economy in conducting management activity on the principle of enhancing the economic efficacy. This has become an important factor making it possible for factories and enterprises to utilize resources of labor, assets in the form of materiel, and assets in the form of currency economically, rationally, and produce and construct even better, still more with less resources.

In particular, the basic line of economic construction set forth by our party for developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously while developing heavy industry with priority has had great significance in making it possible to rapidly increase production with less resources. Even in the case of making capital investment in accordance with the basic line of socialist economic construction, by focusing capital investment on the construction of heavy industry not for the sake of heavy industry but for the construction of heavy industry capable of effectively serving for the development of light industry and agriculture, our people have made it possible to maximally enhance the economic efficacy. Again, energetically launching the struggle to increase the industry's inner accumulation, they resolved the funds necessary for industrial development basically with the strength of the industry itself, and even as carrying out the task of socialist industrialization, made it possible to continue to increase capital investment in agriculture.

Experience shows vividly that when going forward to substantially conduct the task to organize and evaluate management activity on the principle of enhancing the economic efficacy, it is possible to ceaselessly improve the standard of living for the people even as maximally stepping up socialist economic construction and continuing to thoroughly lay the nation's economic foundations.

Today when socialist economic construction is being energetically pushed at a new higher stage, it arises before all branches, all units of the people's

economy as an even more important demand to organize and evaluate their management activity with the economic efficacy as a criterion.

Today our people are faced with the crucial task to go forward to successfully occupy the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980s while consolidating the achievements scored in the struggle to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan. During the period of a new prospective plan we must carry out capital construction on an enormous scale for strengthening the motive power base with priority given to the extractive industry and railway transport, and must develop science and technology and modernize the overall technical provisions of the economy. This enormous task that has arisen before us can be carried out successfully when labor, materiel, and funding are amply insured. Therefore, it arises as a very important demand in the present period to evaluate management activity with the economic efficacy as a criterion so as to make all branches, all units of the people's economy utilize the resources of labor, assets in the form of materiel, and assets in the form of currency economically, rationally.

One of the principled demands arising in organizing and evaluating management activity with the economic efficacy as an important criterion is that of correctly calculating the political interest together with the economic interest.

To say that management activity must be organized and evaluated with the economic efficacy as a criterion means by no means that it will do to ignore all the other demands, giving prominence to the economic interest alone. In the socialist society, all management activity must be conducted thoroughly in the direction of protecting, defending, and realizing the political interest of the party and the state and the basic interest of the revolution. If in management activity prominence comes to be given to the economic efficacy alone even as claiming to insure the political interest, it will be impossible to correctly implement the intent of the party on stepping up the revolution and construction nor will it be possible to go forward to satisfactorily attain the chuche revolutionary cause. In order to go forward to conduct without tilting the task to organize and evaluate management activity with the economic efficacy as an important criterion, it is imperative at all times to maintain the principle of giving priority to the political interest, attaching greater importance to it than to the economic interest.

Another principled demand arising in organizing and evaluating management activity with the economic efficacy as an important criterion is that of properly defining the relationships between the different types of economic efficacy and correctly combining them.

In the economic efficacy there are various types such as the economic efficacy from an immediate standpoint and the economic efficacy from a prospective standpoint, the economic efficacy from an enterprise's standpoint and the economic efficacy from a societywide standpoint. All these types reflect the economic efficacy from different sides, and contain different economic contents. This being so, if importance were attached to any one type of the economic efficacy relying on any one methodology, it would be possible to realize no more than

a one-sided economic interest and ultimately, it could also obstruct overall socialist economic construction. Only if all types of the economic efficacy are correctly combined, will it be possible to go forward to successfully launch the struggle to rationalize enterprise management and step up production and construction.

In order to commendably conduct the task to organize and evaluate management activity with the economic efficacy as an important criterion, it is imperative above all that the functionaries should hold a correct viewpoint.

Inasmuch as all activities by people are governed by their ideological consciousness, how the functionaries will conduct work with what kind of a viewpoint is a basic question influencing success or failure in improving management activity. Only if the economic functionaries themselves have a correct viewpoint and understanding, can they go forward to positively improve management activity with a tight grip on the indicators of economic efficacy and bring about ceaseless innovation in production and construction.

All branches, all units of the people's economy, by making deeply understood among the economic functionaries the importance and significance of organizing and evaluating management activity with the economic efficacy as an important criterion, must make them go forward to conduct enterprise management with a correct viewpoint. In particular, it is important to conduct ideological indoctrination and economic control in close combination so as to prevent the surfacing from among the functionaries of the ideological tendency to regard the economic efficacy as of secondary importance.

In order to commendably conduct the task to organize and evaluate management activity with the economic efficacy as an important criterion, it is also imperative to properly make the economic calculation.

The economic calculation is a precondition for improving enterprise management and operation. Without commendably making the calculation it is impossible to correctly establish the technical measures for production aimed at enhancing the economic efficacy in planning work nor is it possible to go forward to satisfactorily solve the question of economizing societywide labor in enterprise management and operation. To correctly calculate the economic efficacy constitutes an important method to substantially conduct the task of organizing and evaluating management activity and produce more with less expenditure.

Therefore, all branches, all units of the people's economy, calculating thoroughly in detail the factors and objective conditions exerting influence on enhancing the economic efficacy, must strive to make it possible for all links in management activity to reduce expenditure and enhance the achievement in production. At the same time, by concretely calculating the economic efficacy in the direction of maximally mobilizing inner reserves they must see to it that the might of the production technical foundations already in place be displayed amply.

To plan and coordinate economic organizational work is one of the principled questions in enhancing the economic efficacy.

An important objective of the economic calculation lies in enhancing the economic efficacy, and only if underpinned with thorough economic administrative measures, can it be realized satisfactorily. Even if a calculation capable of enhancing the economic efficacy is made, unless the necessary practical measures are established, it is impossible to hope for any kind of success.

The economic functionaries, properly conducting various types of standardizing work such as instituting the norm of labor and standard of material consumption based on scientific calculations, must strive to make all units effectively utilize the resources of labor and assets in the form of materiel and maximally reduce nonproductive expenditure. At the same time, by correctly conducting the work of utilizing economic leverages to suit the demands of the Tsean work system, they must strive to make said work positively inspire the fulfillment of the qualitative indicators of management activity.

To strengthen partywide guidance is a decisive guarantee for scoring success in economic work. The task to organize and evaluate management activity with the economic efficacy as an important criterion, too, in the final analysis, depends on how the party organizations of a relevant unit guide this task. Reality shows that at those units where partywide guidance is correctly insured, a high economic efficacy is achieved in management activity without exception, and ceaseless innovation and upsurge happen in production and construction.

Party organizations must lead correctly in political terms the task to make management activity organized and evaluated with the economic efficacy as an important criterion. In particular, they must positively launch organizational political work so as to make the economic functionaries have a deep concern in enhancing the economic efficacy, formulate the production plan calculating it, and go forward to carry out the plan.

To organize and evaluate management activity with the economic efficacy as a criterion is an important struggle task to rationalize enterprise management to suit the basic demand of socialist economic management, and maximally step up production and construction.

All branches, all units of the people's economy, by energetically launching the task to organize and evaluate management activity with the economic efficacy as an important criterion, must economize labor and facilities, materials and funds to the utmost and positively search and mobilize buried inner reserves to the hilt, and shall positively step up production and construction and go forward to successfully occupy the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

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## PEOPLE'S CREATIVE ABILITY AND EDUCATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11 Nov 85 pp 66-70

[Article by Won Yong-kyu]

[Text] To ceaselessly enhance people's creative ability, strengthening education in science and technology together with politicoideological indoctrination is a policy-oriented demand our party is invariably maintaining.

Creative ability is people's creative strength to conquer nature and revolutionary ability to change society. To nurture creative ability constitutes an important guarantee for successfully remaking and transforming nature and society by turning people into energetic social beings and enhancing their role.

People are the masters of nature and society, and independent and creative social beings remaking the world to suit their will and demand, unwilling to tolerate any kind of enslavement. If people are to become energetic social beings, they must have creative ability together with an independent ideological consciousness.

Creative ability is an important qualification a communist social being has to have. Man can become a most energetic social being in the world, a communist social being of a new type, only if he arms himself with an independent ideological consciousness, the communist revolutionary thought, and at the same time has creative ability. Man's independent demands get realized by his creative ability. Only if people have creative ability, can they become social beings going forward to remake nature and society to suit their will and demand instead of blindly adapting themselves to the world, the communist social beings displaying intense creativity in the solution to all questions arising in the revolution and construction.

Creative ability makes it possible for people to go forward to successfully launch their goal-conscious activity to remake and transform nature and society.

People's activity to remake and transform nature and society is guaranteed and realized by their creative ability. In their activity to remake nature and society people will come to display their creative strength and revolutionary ability the more to the hilt, the higher their creative ability. This is



a stark truth demonstrated by the history of struggle of the masses of people to remake nature and develop society. The history of the developing social productive forces is the history of the growing people's creative strength to conquer nature, and the history of the social revolution is the history of the strengthening revolutionary ability of the masses of people to change society. This bespeaks the fact that nature-remaking, society-remaking is unthinkable apart from people's creative strength and revolutionary ability.

In their creative ability to remake and transform nature and society, people's physical strength at the same time their knowledge constitute the important component parts, and here, what constitutes the basics is their knowledge.

The process of human development is the process of the growing people's independent ideological consciousness and at the same time of their growing creative ability. From the dawn of human society to the present people's creative ability has been developing incomparably. Yet, relatively speaking, between the past period and the present there is little difference in the physical structure and physical strength of human beings. This means that what constitutes the basics in creative ability is knowledge.

Man's knowledge is not something that he is born with nor is it something that can be had spontaneously.

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

"Man, through education, acquires an independent ideological consciousness and knowledge about nature and society, and nurtures the creative ability capable of understanding and changing the world." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 411)

Man, through a systematic education, comes to acquire knowledge to remake and transform nature and society. Needless to say, man also comes to acquire knowledge in the course of practical activity to remake and transform nature and society. But solely with the knowledge he has acquired through personal experience in the course of practical activity man cannot amply master in a short period the knowledge in science and technology mankind has historically compiled.

The time period that man is born into this world and conducts practical activity in one generation is limited, relatively speaking. Inasmuch as there is a limit to the physical life, the time period of a man's practical activity in one generation is no more than a short one when compared with the period in which the knowledge in the relevant domain of science and technology has been accumulated.

A man's generation is no more than a few dozen years. But the period in which the knowledge in science and technology has been accumulated began with mankind's creative activity, and has since come through many generations. On the other hand, the areas of a man's practical activity in one generation are also limited. In many cases a man in one generation comes to conduct his practical activity in a certain branch, in a certain area and in consequence,

the knowledge acquired through personal experience here cannot but be limited in depth and breadth. This bespeaks the fact that solely with the knowledge he has acquired in the process of direct practical activity, through personal experience in his generation, man cannot amply master the knowledge in science and technology.

Man, through education in science and technology, comes to systematically master the achievements scored by mankind in advanced science and technology and acquire the ability to make a commendable use of them by various means.

Education in basic science, education in basic technology, and education in specialized technologies are powerful means that make people's understanding ability and practical ability enhanced.

Man's creative ability consists of understanding ability and practical ability. When man's understanding ability and practical ability are enhanced, so is his creative ability enhanced. Man's understanding ability and practical ability are not something that man is born with nor are they something that is enhanced spontaneously. Through education in science and technology man goes forward to ceaselessly enhance his understanding ability and practical ability.

Education in science and technology first of all enhances man's understanding ability. The process of man's understanding ability getting enhanced is the process of an upward development from phenomena to substances, from the sense to reason, from the simple to the complex. Solely with the process of intuitively grasping simple and fragmentary objects and phenomena man cannot go forward to sufficiently enhance his understanding ability. Man's understanding ability comes to be extraordinarily enhanced in the process of grasping objects and phenomena with complex inner links that can be understood through scientific reasoning.

Inasmuch as education in science and technology makes people master in a short period the achievements scored by mankind in science and technology, it teaches not an intuitive and fragmentary knowledge but an abstract, systematized, theorized knowledge to suit the law of the developing understanding.

The process in which man masters the knowledge containing difficult and complex abstract, systematized, theorized contents in terms of science and technology comes to be accompanied by an understanding activity in higher form such as reasoning.

To comment on recent cases of mathematics alone, fresh ground was broken for "mathematics of catastrophe-theory" and "mathematics of fuzzy sets," the former mathematically expressing and putting in order abruptly changing objects and phenomena, a feat which it was impossible even to think about before, and the latter mathematically describing fuzzy objects and phenomena which had been claimed to be beyond higher mathematics and modern mathematics to solve; and people are being given education in them. In the course of receiving such education people come to do a great deal of thinking in higher form such as reasoning.

Education in science and technology, because it is conducted gradually raising its standard, makes people's thinking faculty continue to grow higher.

Through education in science and technology people come to grasp the contents of science and technology amid the continuing repetition of the process of either drawing particular knowledge from the general knowledge they have already acquired or drawing general knowledge from various particular knowledge they have already acquired; and precisely in this process, their understanding ability comes to be incomparably enhanced.

On the other hand, education in science and technology, because of using as the basics the heuristic method which is the most superior teaching method consistent with the intrinsic nature of socialist education and the law of the understanding process, makes people comprehend the contents of education through their own active thinking activity.

The subject of understanding is people themselves. Only through their own thinking activity can people understand the intrinsic nature of objects and phenomena. Education conducted in science and technology with the heuristic teaching method as the basics, by inspiring people's thinking activity and enabling them to easily grasp the intrinsic nature of objects and phenomena and the contents of science and technology, makes it possible for them to ceaselessly enhance their creative ability.

Education in science and technology also nurtures the practical ability of people remaking and transforming nature and society. The practical ability is the ability to remake nature and society, the ability to change the phenomena of nature and society and create new objects and phenomena, do away with outdated social institutions and establish new ones. To possess the practical ability is an important condition for people to become energetic social beings remaking and transforming nature and society.

Nature and society consist of very complex and diverse objects and phenomena, and they possess the inner nature and law of development of their own. In order to successfully remake and transform nature and society, people must have a rich knowledge of science and the practical ability capable of admirably applying it to their practical activity and ably making a commendable use of it by various means. By having both knowledge of the world and practical ability people become energetic social beings with creative ability.

The unsung heroes who with infinite loyalty to the party and the leader greatly contributed to the development of the country and of science and technology were without exception people high in creative ability.

The case of comrade Hong Ki-pok, today's patriot, worker inventor who has been widely known in the world already, shows well how important practical ability is in people's creative activity. By producing a rational model of a testing device after repeated experiments for over 10 years comrade Hong Ki-pok succeeded in an entirely new innovative invention of great significance in enhancing the utilization value of the nation's precious resources even as using the least possible amount of them. The new innovative invention by comrade Hong Ki-pok shows well how important practical ability is in people's creative ability.

Education in science and technology, applying various types of practical education such as the socialist education method which correctly combines

theoretical education and practical education, education and production labor, nurtures people's practical ability.

The practical ability of people remaking and transforming nature and society is a manifestation of knowledge and physical strength, and as such, it comes to be enhanced in the process of applying the knowledge already acquired and making a commendable use of it by various means.

No matter how much one knows the law or formula of science, such knowledge becomes a useless one if one cannot apply and make a commendable use of it by various means to remake nature and society, and it cannot become one's creative ability. The question of nurturing the applying ability so as to make it possible to apply the learned principle or law of science to practice is solved through various types of practical education.

Education in science and technology, correctly applying various teaching methods such as closely combining visual-aid education, education by example, lectures and scientific experiments, and training in production in a manner consistent with the characteristics of the teaching contents and people's preparedness level, teaches people the principle and law of the development of all the objects and phenomena of nature and society and nurtures their ability to apply and make a commendable use of them by various means. In this way even with one principle it makes it possible for people to go forward to launch their practical activity, creatively applying it to various kinds of objects and phenomena which have different conditions and require different methods.

Education in science and technology, thus nurturing people's understanding ability and practical ability, constitutes an energetic means which makes it possible for them to positively conduct their creative activity.

To strengthen education in science and technology and bring up technicians and specialists with creative ability in large numbers is an important requirement in rapidly developing the nation's science and technology and energetically stepping up socialist economic construction.

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

"By making an education revolution to suit the new demands of the developing revolution and by improving overall school education work and decisively raising the quality of education we must admirably bring up the younger generation as functional revolutionary personnel and make our education contribute even better to the development of national science and technology and socialist economic construction." (Book "On Further Developing Education Work," pp 8-9)

Today we are faced with the crucial task to step up the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy and go forward to realize the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980s. The struggle to successfully realize this task is the task to make a great revolution in the scientific and technological areas, thoroughly lay the material and technical foundations of Socialism, Communism, and strengthen

the nation's economic might in every way. Bringing up able technicians and specialists in large numbers by strengthening education in science and technology, we must admirably carry out the difficult and enormous tasks facing us.

By strengthening education in science and technology in the past period under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader we have trained a large number of able technicians and specialists urgently needed in developing our country's people's economy.

But today the standard of our education in science and technology has yet to catch up with the demands of reality. At present science and technology are developing very rapidly. In step with the rapid development in recent years of mechanical engineering, electronics, and automation engineering, plant facilities are being renewed in a more simplified, functional way, and fresh ground is being broken for the first time in those scientific and technological areas which have great significance in economic construction.

The rapid development of modern science and technology calls for strengthening education in science and technology in a manner consistent with it and lifting our science and technology onto a higher standard, and bringing up able technicians and specialists in large numbers. Further strengthening education in science and technology to suit the demands of the developing realities, we must rapidly develop our national science and technology and go forward to step up socialist economic construction at a high rate of speed.

What is important in strengthening education in science and technology is that of raising the scientific theoretical standards of basic education in technologies and of education in specialized technologies.

To strengthen basic education in technologies is a precondition for substantially conducting education in specialized technologies. Only if one's basic knowledge in technologies is sound, can one acquire specialized knowledge in depth and breadth. Universities, setting the basic courses of study in technologies to suit the characteristics of major studies and insuring the sequential order, must strengthen education in basic sciences. Only then can the students completely acquire specialized knowledge in their university study, and even after advancing into society, go forward to creatively solve difficult and complex scientific and technological questions arising in various branches of the people's economy.

The basics in raising the standard of education in technologies lies in strengthening education in specialized technologies.

Today, in step with the rapid development of science and technology, ground is being broken ceaselessly for new areas of science and technology, modern technical means such as electronic computer and industrial robot are being widely utilized in production, and plant facilities are being replaced with precision, large, and high speed ones. Under such conditions, universities must quickly raise their standard of education in specialized technologies, widely introducing the latest advances in the developing science and technology, which are being achieved in their major teaching areas. In particular, universities must put great efforts into strengthening education in the latest advances in the developing science and technology which are being achieved in their major teaching areas, such as

education in the latest science and technology in the electronic and automation industries, and in modern automation elements and means, and education in welding and hydraulic technologies.

At the same time, strengthening education in blueprinting, we must strive to make it possible for all students to intelligently read whatever blueprints, design and manufacture various kinds of modern plant facilities admirably on their own.

What is important in education in science and technology is also that of establishing chuche.

To establish chuche in education in technologies is an invariable principle our party is maintaining. To teach what is urgently necessary for us, using what is ours as the basics in giving education in science and technology, to link all the contents of education closely to reality constitutes an important guarantee for making education in science and technology thoroughly serve our country's revolutionary cause, and an energetic method nurturing the creative ability of the students.

At present arising before us are many scientific and technological tasks necessary for chucheizing, modernizing, and scientizing the people's economy such as solving the question of raw material, fuel, and motive power relying on our resources, strengthening self-sufficiency in iron production, and developing the production and processing of nonferrous metals.

We must direct deep attention to teaching the students the knowledge of science and technology necessary for solving precisely such scientific and technological questions on the chuche-oriented stand.

In the event of introducing and teaching the science and technology of other countries, too, we must do so through and through from the standpoint of knowing what is our country's better and stepping up the revolution and construction faster.

To strengthen education in experiments and practical exercises, implementing the educational policy of the party calling for combining theoretical education and practical education, is an important task which must be adhered to in education in science and technology aimed at nurturing the creative ability of the students.

Theories learned from lectures, when further consolidated in the course of experiments and combined with applying ability through production exercises, specialized exercises, can begin to become a live knowledge that can be used in practice.

On the basis of ceaselessly raising the scientific theoretical standard of their lectures, schools must conduct all the necessary experiments and practical exercises without exception, and put great efforts into commendably fixing up modernized experimenting facilities and training factories.

To strengthening education in science and technology and nurture the creative ability of the students is one of the important tasks and a noble duty facing the educational branch.

All functionaries of the educational branch, by deeply grasping and thoroughly implementing the revolutionary quintessence of the thought for strengthening education in science and technology enunciated by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his historic paper "On Further Developing Education Work," shall thoroughly prepare the younger generation as able scientists, technicians, and specialists complete with creative ability.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY ASPECT OF CHARACTER OF THE PARTY FUNCTIONARY DEPICTED IN  
LITERARY AND ART WORKS

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[Article by Pak Ho-yun]

[Text] In recent years our writers and artists have created many new archetypal models of character representing our era. Among these contemporary archetypes there are archetypal models of character of chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries taking the lead in the struggle to protect and implement the line and policy of our party, party functionaries who are standard bearers of the struggle. Representative of them is character of the leading characters in feature films such as Ch'a Sok-pin in "County Party Responsible Secretary" and Kang Song-min in "Story About a Party Functionary," and Sin Ch'ol-min, the leading character in full-length novel "Warm Heart."

Such works giving prominence to a chuche-oriented party functionary as the leading character have brilliantly embodied our party's chuche-oriented literary and art policy calling for creating a lot of works on the theme of socialist realism. Our party set forth early on the task to produce a lot of works on the theme of socialist realism truthfully reflecting the proud struggle features of the communistic new social beings of our era, and in particular, put efforts into creating works depicting a chuche-oriented party functionary.

Works which, giving prominence to a party functionary as the leading character, have comprehensively depicted his ideomental features and qualifications, perform a very important function in the task to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Our party functionaries are commanding personnel of the revolution who, through their work and life, indoctrinate all members of society into chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries and insure the leadership of the party for the revolutionary struggle and construction task. Works that have depicted deeply and truthfully the features of the party functionaries who, knowing better than anyone else the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the intent of the party, directly organize and command the struggle to implement them, most correctly reflect the revolutionary realities of our society where the functionaries and working people are indoctrinated by the example of the



leading characters, and the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader is being brilliantly embodied.

The leading characters depicted in the literary and art works such as feature films "County Party Responsible Secretary" and "Story About a Party Functionary" and full-length novel "Warm Heart" are all archetypal party functionaries who have grown up in the bosom of our party. Even as they have the clearly delineated individualities of their own, they have an extraordinary aspect of character in common as chuche-oriented party functionaries.

What is most important in the extraordinary aspect of character of the party functionaries depicted in our literary and art works is above all the purest and cleanest of faithfulness to stop at nothing until implementing unconditionally to the end what the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song hopes for and the party calls for.

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

"Faithfulness to our leader and party is the basic characteristic of a cadre."  
[No bibliographic reference given]

Faithfulness to the party and the leader is the most basic trait a party functionary must possess. This constitutes the core of the ideomental features and qualifications of a party functionary.

Our party functionaries are professional revolutionaries conducting party work by the implicit political trust and solicitude of our great leader and glorious Party Center. Only if the party functionaries are infinitely faithful to the party and the leader, can they strengthen the party and energetically organize and mobilize all party members and working people in the implementation of the party line and policy.

The admirable images of party functionaries depicted in our revolutionary works vividly show that infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader is the most important extraordinary aspect of character of a chuche-oriented party functionary.

Ch'a Sok-pin in feature film "County Party Responsible Secretary" or Kang Song-min in feature film "Story About a Party Functionary" and Sin Ch'ol-min in full-length novel "Warm Heart" are archetypal party functionaries who know none but our great leader and party and seek the reward and joy of living in embracing what our leader hopes and our party intends to see resolved as none other than law, supreme command and thoroughly implementing it unconditionally. They are bona fide party functionaries who share fate with the party, whatever the adversity, and give their all for the sake of our great leader and party.

That he exists because the party exists and that throughout his lifetime he can live a fulfilling life with loyalty only on that one road of forever following the party is the intense awareness that has taken its firm place in the heart

of Ch'a Sok-pin, the leading character in feature film "County Party Responsible Secretary." That is why when he is unable to normalize the production of coal and electricity in accordance with the intent of the party, the rice he eats tastes like sands and he cannot fall asleep when he lies in bed, and it is only when he at last succeeds in introducing the furnace for igniting the start-up fire and the power plant comes to operate with full load with the coal supply insured that he says movingly, "Now the party is relieved of a great anxiety. The party ...."

The party functionary's faithfulness depicted in our literary and art works rests on the revolutionary faith knowing none but the party and the leader.

Only if faithfulness springs from convictions of soul, can it become a genuine faithfulness free of pretense and change of heart. It is only if faithfulness rests on revolutionary convictions of soul is it possible to resolutely protect and defend the line and policy of the party, unwavering under whatever difficult conditions and environment, and go forward to implement them thoroughly without the deflection of a fraction of an inch.

The image of Sin Ch'ol-min, the responsible secretary of an iron complex who is the leading character in full-length novel "Warm Heart," shows well this stark truth of life.

Sin Ch'ol-min organizes work boldly, daringly when the bottom of No 1 Blast Furnace cracks, and loyally upholding the teachings of our great leader for carrying out the reconstruction and expansion project in the direction of increasing the capacity of the blast furnace by 200 cubic meters, energetically launches organizational work for the implementation. In the process, a lot of bottlenecks and barriers arise. It was at a time when distrust, inhospitality, and rejection toward fellow human beings and self-protectionism surfacing especially from among certain functionaries were not only curbing people's revolutionary fervor and initiative but were making it impossible to make a further cutback in the time period of the project.

Even in such difficult environment, because of holding our great leader's teachings as his faith, Sin Ch'ol-min ignites the fire of loyalty in the heart of the working class while struggling against the outdated ideas standing in the way of the forward movement, and performs the miracle of completing the enormous project in no more than 2 months.

Thus the party functionaries depicted in our revolutionary works are the very incarnation of loyalty of our era that, holding the revolutionary faith, be it the day of glory or the day of trial, thinks only in accordance with the intent of the party and the leader and goes forward to uphold it unswervingly. Unswervingly sharing fate solely with the party in fire and water and going forward to uphold the party is where the shining life of our party functionary as our era's church-oriented communist revolutionary, as the standard bearer of struggle is, where the incomparably elegant beauty of character is.

What occupies an important place in the extraordinary aspect of character of the party functionary depicted in the works of our literature and arts is also

the revolutionary work habit of conducting work in accordance with the great-leader-style work method.

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

"Our-leader-style work method is one of the important features the party functionaries must possess." [No bibliographic reference given]

Our great leader's teachings and the embodiment, the party policy, come to be driven home among the masses and embodied in life through the party functionaries. However correct the line and policy of the party and however intense the revolutionary fervor of the masses, these cannot be implemented properly unless the party functionaries organizing and executing them possess a correct work method and style.

Here, what is important is that the party functionaries thoroughly embody the great-leader-style work method.

The great-leader-style work method whose vitality has been demonstrated to the hilt on the long road of struggle to attain the chuche revolutionary cause is the mightiest work method energetically pushing the revolution and construction forward by thoroughly uniting the masses of people around the party and making their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness maximally displayed.

The party functionaries depicted in the works are the archetypal party functionaries of our era who, personifying the great-leader-style work method, go forward to embody it faithfully in work.

The great-leader-style work method above all calls upon the functionaries to go down to the base level and go in among the masses, and conduct work, relying on the masses. Only by acting in accordance with this demand is it possible to concretely ascertain the actual state of a base-level unit and formulate correct countermeasures, and insure precise guidance for the masses of people without falling into subjectivism and bureaucratism.

The scene in feature film "County Party Responsible Secretary" in which Ch'a Sok-pin, sitting down together with Ch'oe Kwan-pae, an old man, facing each other in the boiler room of an electric power plant, reveals his predicament as responsible secretary and receives the elderly person's help with an open mind, and the scene in which he goes in among the coal miners and receives their suggestions without standing on ceremony are canvases which make us deeply think again what it means for our functionaries to go down to the base level and go in among the masses.

So is the scene in feature film "Story About a Party Functionary" in which the leading character, Kang Song-min, letting an elderly man of the village ride the horse while he himself acts as the groom leading the horse by the halter, says with a gallant air, "In our country being led by the Workers Party, the people are the chief of county" and goes to search a source of earth to use in making jars essential to people's life.

Such meaningful scenes show the live features of our party functionaries who, sincerely accepting suggestions of the people, not only resolve them with utmost sincerity but approach the base-level people as equal comrades-in-revolution, close friends, and going in among the masses, behave with humility and simplicity. Moreover, these scenes show well the genuine work attitude of a chuche-oriented party functionary who, instead of staying in the office, goes in among the masses, and sharing joys and sorrows alike with them, feels joy and fulfillment in hearing out all their wishes and precious opinions, and goes forward to solve pending questions, relying on the masses.

To go in among the masses and go forward to solve all questions, giving priority to political work, is one of the important demands of the great-leader-style work method.

Everything is resolved by man's thought. There is nothing that cannot be done if people's ideological consciousness is set in motion with political work commendably conducted.

What is most important in political work is that of making the infinite adoration and loyalty toward the party and the leader that are becoming our people's noble ideological feeling, burn more sweepingly. Precisely so doing is the party functionary's basic responsibility which holds work with people as the basics, and herein lies a sound guarantee for strengthening political work.

In feature film "County Party Responsible Secretary," when the coal mine manager whines about the impossibility to fulfill the production increase quota with currently existing capacity, Ch'a Sok-pin goes in among the coal miners in the gallery and, as he works together with them, he tells them of the party's implicit trust in them and inspires the loyalty of the coal miners. Truly moving is this scene of his political work. This meaningful scene shows not only the might of political work but also the fact that there is no task that cannot be done if the guidance functionary and the masses become a complete whole with loyalty as the axis, and guidance and the masses become bonded. It is because of such energetic political work that the coal miners firmly pledge to become the Kim Hyok, the Ch'a Kwang-su of the '80s and vigorously launch into protecting the Party Center with an additional production of 2,000 tons of coal.

Such image of the chuche-oriented party functionaries appearing in literary and art works is an artistic generalization in depth and breadth of the reality wherein all tasks are being conducted spiritedly, creatively as, with party work firmly turned around as work with people under the sagacious leadership of our party, the militant function and role of the party organization have become extraordinarily heightened and the great-leader-style work method has been thoroughly embodied in party work as a whole.

What is important in the extraordinary aspect of character of the chuche-oriented party functionaries depicted in literary and art works is also the motherly nature of holding people infinitely dear, and loving and leading them.

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

"... above all, the party functionaries must possess the motherly nature. Ours is literally a motherly party. To say that ours is a motherly party bespeaks the fact that the party functionaries must become the mother of the masses."  
[No bibliographic reference given]

Ours is a motherly party which, assuming responsibility for the people's destiny, makes it flower and provides them with infinite happiness and rewarding life. Just as a mother looks after her sons and daughters without discrimination with familial love, our party bestows political life on all of our people with warm love and benevolence with a view to bringing them up as independent and creative beings. So it is that our people, calling our party a motherly party and entrusting altogether to its great bosom the destiny of their own and that of their posterity, go forward to fight staunchly along the one road the party leads.

In the relationship between the party and the masses, the party functionary occupies a truly important place. This is so because the link between the party and the masses is formed through the party functionaries. Therefore, the party functionary of a motherly party must possess the motherly nature. Only then can the warm love and solicitude the party bestows on the masses of people reach them evenly in a timely manner; and the masses of people, trusting the party, will come to seek the bosom of the party on their own and entrust their all to the party.

The party functionaries depicted in literary and art works are the archetypal party functionaries of our era faithfully personifying the character as functionaries of a motherly party.

What is important in the motherly features of a party functionary is to approach people with rich human qualities, and preserve and love them. Only if the party functionary possesses political qualities and at the same time human qualities, can he substantially conduct work with people and become a mother whom the masses trust and follow with a true heart.

"Look! Look sharp! So you thought I, T'ae Song-muk, would always be in hot water? Now you see there is one who understands me! There is!"

That is what T'ae Song-muk, of the thermal shop of a thermal power plant, shouts excitedly, shaking his fist right in front of his wife's nose in feature film "County Party Responsible Secretary" when he sees an automobile with the responsible secretary in it approaching his house.

This excited shout of a middle-aged man before his wife like a child puffed up with self-importance sounds as if he wants to proclaim loudly before the whole world that he too has a mother who looks after him without discrimination. It is because of the presence of such motherly love of Ch'a Sok-pin's that T'ae Song-muk, who has been unable to get settled into any job even after changing his job as many as three times, is finally able to strike his roots in the power plant and grow up to be a positivist going forward at the forefront of the ranks, an innovator who at last succeeds in introducing the furnace for igniting the start-up fire amid the respect and love of the masses. This is no more than an instance showing Ch'a Sok-pin's rich human qualities.

It is the party functionary indeed who approaches people without discrimination with rich human qualities and guides them warmly by the hand that can have all people held in the motherly party's bosom of great love and command respect as a genuine mother of the masses.

What is especially important in the motherly features of the party functionary depicted in the production is that of protecting people's political life and leading the way in making them add more luster to it.

Man, a social being, only if he has political life, can have value as a human being and walk the road of true living. Therefore, for the party functionary to have people's political life protected and luster added to it constitutes one of the basic conditions for enabling them to enjoy an independent and creative life.

It is because of being aware of such heavy responsibility at all times that the chuche-oriented party functionaries approach with utmost prudence any question relating to people's political life, and in diagnosing people's thought, do so after viewing it from many sides, and pour their energies into embracing people with tolerance and indoctrinating them.

The party functionaries depicted in the works are the engineers of political life precisely for such social beings.

In feature film "Story About a Party Functionary," the scenes showing the relationship between the leading character Kang Song-min and engineer Yim Chun-mo are canvases truthfully reflecting how a chuche-oriented party functionary must handle people's political life.

To speak of engineer Yim Chun-mo, he was originally the responsible engineer of the Namch'on River Power Generation Department, but for having unwittingly made an error, has been transferred to Namgok-ri. Because of that, let alone the unit concerned, a certain responsible functionary of the county who happens to be a close relative of the engineer's, was not only unwilling to find out his true heart, but was keeping him at a distance.

But responsible secretary Kang Song-min alone sees the laudable inner heart of the engineer who, in an effort to give a plus to the country, if only a little, strives together with his wife taking advantage of his day off, whether or not anyone looks, to pile earth atop a stone wall to raise grain. So it is that Kang Song-min, feeling as his own the pain Yim Chun-mo feels in his heart, goes to visit him, walking several score li in moonless night across hills and rivers, learns all about his laudable deed springing from the bottom of his heart, saves his political life, and leads him onto the road of rebirth.

The beautiful act of Kang Song-min as the protector of political life not only does not stop at lifting engineer Yim Chun-mo onto the road of rebirth, but manifests itself more prominently in bold relief in looking after his work and life all the time and indoctrinating him in terms of principle.

Kang Song-min, who sternly criticizes engineer Yim Chun-mo for falling a victim to timidity and leaving buried an additional tract of land that can be had in

blueprinting an embankment project, an assignment given him by the trust and solicitude of the party, and tells him that you may be cowardly before the responsible secretary but not before the people and you must work honorably;

Kang Song-min, who adds his signature to the redrawn blueprints and says let us assume responsibility together before the law;

Such features of Kang Song-min depicted on the screen confirm in artistic terms that the chuche-oriented party functionary is the engineer of political life who indoctrinates people in terms of principle, assumes full responsibility for their political life, and leads them in striving to work truly for the sake of the party and the leader.

It is because the party functionaries depicted in our revolutionary works have a heart thus burning with trust in and love for human beings that, indoctrinating engineer Pak Chong-ho in full-length novel "Warm Heart" who has lived half his lifetime vexed with an ill-fated life, they turn him into a performer of exploits, a genuine contemporary social being.

Through such moving images people see not only those party functionaries alone who are depicted in the works, but also our party, the great mother who, bestowing political life on all of our people, has it defended and luster added to it, and come to think again with all their hearts over the infinite happiness and pride of living, entrusting their own destiny and that of their posterity altogether to the party's loving bosom.

Our literary and art works, in addition, depict with high ideartistry in depth and breadth the ideomental features and qualifications held by the party functionaries of our era.

This is altogether a result of our party setting forth the chuche-oriented literary and art thought and sagaciously leading the way in the embodiment, and is the proud artistic reflection of the great change that has occurred in party construction and party activity, in the way of work of the functionaries, on the road of the struggle to realize the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

All functionaries and working people, learning from the noble ideomental features of the chuche-oriented party functionaries depicted in our revolutionary literary and art works, shall more thoroughly prepare themselves as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries infinitely faithful to the party and the leader.

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THE COLONIAL ENSLAVEMENT OF SOUTH KOREAN AGRICULTURE AND THE RUINED PEASANT LIFE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11 Nov 85 pp 76-80

[Article by Sin Sang-hup]

[Text] Today in south Korea, on account of the U.S. imperialist colonial enslavement policy, agriculture is going through a serious crisis and agricultural production is rapidly falling.

The U.S. imperialists, pursuing their colonial enslavement policy in south Korea for the past 40 years, have enforced a colonial agricultural policy systematically ruining south Korean agriculture. Thus south Korean agriculture has come to fall into a colonial agriculture chained to the plunderous economic system of the United States, and peasant life has come to be utterly ruined.

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

"At a time when the cooperativized socialist rural economy of ours is continuing to develop by leaps and bounds, south Korean agriculture is still unable to free itself from colonial semifeudal enslavement and its productive forces are being utterly destroyed day by day." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 13, p 61)

Agriculture is one of the two major branches of the economy and as such, occupies an important place in the overall economic development. If a nation's economy is to develop, it is imperative to develop agriculture too together with industry.

But today south Korean agriculture, by falling into a U.S. imperialist colonial agriculture, is being extremely restrained from self-reliant development.

The colonial enslavement of south Korean agriculture lies first of all in being changed to the U.S. imperialist neocolonialist domination and plunder.

The U.S. imperialist neocolonialist domination of south Korean agriculture is characterized by its perpetration in covert form.

Unlike the Japanese imperialists of bygone days, the U.S. imperialists do not own land, the basic means of agricultural production, but using commodity



circulation, and financial and credit systems as basic leverages, are perpetrating their domination and plunder, and instead of positioning themselves in the forefront, are perpetrating indirect domination through the puppet regime and reactionary bureaucrats, landlords and comprador capitalists.

By forcibly taking agricultural produce at nominal prices through the commodity circulation system, on the one hand, and selling farming material such as fertilizer and farm implements at high prices, the U.S. imperialists are ruining south Korea's agricultural production.

The financial and credit systems are being utilized as important leverages in the U.S. imperialist neocolonialist domination of south Korean agriculture. The U.S. imperialists are making an extremely small portion of the puppet government's budget appropriated as agricultural expenditure even as they put their lackeys in the forefront to impose excessive taxes on the peasants. And, taking advantage of the lending of small farming funds, they are intervening not only in agricultural production but even in the life of the peasants. In addition, through their monopoly capitalists and comprador capitalists holding a grip on the enterprises producing fertilizer and farm implements, and using the method of adjusting and controlling their production and supply, the U.S. imperialists are dominating agricultural production.

Unlike the Japanese imperialists of bygone days who had entered the stage as direct owner of the means of production, plunderer, oppressor in the rural area, the U.S. imperialists are exacting colonial excess profits in the south Korean rural area, greedily grabbing the agricultural produce market, farming funds and farming materials even without investing capital in agriculture. Such indirect domination and plunder of the U.S. imperialists against south Korean agriculture are curbing the development of south Korean agriculture, and are playing harmful functions blurring the racial and class confrontation and contradiction objectively existing in the south Korean rural area.

The colonial enslavement of south Korean agriculture also lies in that feudal socioeconomic institutions are being artificially maintained and preserved in the rural area by the U.S. imperialists.

Following 8.15 the south Korean rural area pressed hard for abolition of the feudalistic land ownership system and establishment of the democratic land ownership system. But the U.S. imperialists through "farmland reform" merely pretended to "abolish" the landlord system in south Korea and "distribute" land to the peasants, but in fact, revamped the landlord system and preserved the tenant farming system in toto.

Objectives of the U.S. imperialist machinations to sustain the feudalistic landlord system lie in creating a socioeconomic base in south Korea more advantageous to their own colonial domination and plunder. Because of such U.S. imperialist machinations today the south Korean rural area has yet to be liberated from the constraint of the feudalistic landlord system.

The feudalistic landlord system being artificially sustained and preserved by the U.S. imperialists, by constraining the development of the productive forces

of south Korean agriculture, is becoming the socioeconomic base for realizing the policy-oriented demands of the U.S. imperialists bent on ruining the agricultural production.

In the south Korean rural area under the U.S. imperialist neocolonialist domination the feudalistic exploitation institution is manifesting itself in various forms.

In the days of the Japanese imperialists land ownership belonged to the landlords, the farmers, the plunderous "Tongch'ok" [Oriental Development Company], etc. and change in land ownership was not particularly frequent. But today land ownership in the south Korean rural area is scattered into many hands of not only the landlords and farmers but also the puppet government, comprador capitalists, reactionary bureaucrats, officers of the puppet army, the puppet police, temples, foreigners, etc., and change in land ownership too is taking place very frequently.

The management method of the south Korean landlords has also changed a great deal. In bygone days the main management method of the landlords was that of openly applying the parasitic exploitation method under the tenant farming system. But today the south Korean landlords conduct a minimum of management under the tenant farming system per se and are mainly applying the so-called "independent management" method.

What is called the "independent management" method is essentially no more than a camouflage designed to cloak the landlord as "owner farmer" and cover up the feudalistic exploitation institution.

In bygone days the landlords, either using the supervisors of their tenant farms or personally, collected rents harshly from the tenants. But today the south Korean landlords, using the form of "joint farming" pooling the land of the landlord and the labor of the tenant, have instituted an arrangement in such a way that the rent the tenant pays is called "obligatory crop" the tenant voluntarily offers to the one offering the land. The landlords, also by concluding a tenancy agreement through a third party and disposing of the collected rent by the method of either making an on-the-spot "purchase" or sale, make it impossible for the tenant to find out who the landlord is, and ultimately, are covering up the feudalistic exploitation institution. That is why no small number of south Korean tenant farmers, even as they are losing part of their essential labor to the landlords, are not properly feeling the harshness of feudalistic exploitation but rather, are erroneously thinking that their delivery of rents is something to "repay" the "person who has let" the land to them. "Liquidation" of the tenant farming system in south Korea is no more than a stratagem to deceive the peasants. In fact, the tenant farming institution is growing in cunning form. Thus in the south Korean rural area, the feudalistic economic institution, existing as it does in overt or covert form, is relentlessly exploiting the peasants.

The colonial, semifeudalistic socioeconomic institution being artificially sustained in the rural area by the U.S. imperialists is becoming one of the factors that makes it impossible for south Korean agriculture to move forward along the course of the law of its own development.

The colonial enslavement of south Korean agriculture also can be seen in that south Korean agriculture is chained to the U.S. agricultural monopolies by the U.S. imperialist surplus agricultural products.

Generally, the economy's self-reliance manifests itself not only in the realm of production but also in the realm of product circulation. In consequence, when the domestic market is taken over by foreign monopoly capitalists, the economy loses its self-reliance and becomes unable to escape enslavement.

South Korean agriculture, because of the U.S. imperialist surplus agricultural products monopolizing south Korea's agricultural produce market, has come to be thoroughly chained to the U.S. agricultural monopolies.

The U.S. imperialists have been enforcing their colonial agricultural policy over a long period with a view to turning south Korea into a sales market for their surplus agricultural products.

The U.S. imperialists, who began after 8.15 to bring their surplus agricultural products into south Korea, created a "legal" guarantee into the 1950s for bringing their surplus agricultural products on the excuse of "aid." Based on this, the U.S. imperialists pushed their surplus agricultural products extensively into south Korea.

By the U.S. surplus agricultural products extensively brought in, the productive forces of south Korean agriculture have been ruined, and south Korea has fallen completely into a zone of famine, into an import zone of agricultural products. In the final analysis, south Korean agricultural production has come to be adjusted and controlled by the U.S. surplus agricultural products brought in. Put another way, the quantity of south Korean agricultural production has come to be influenced by the quantity of the U.S. surplus agricultural products brought in.

The U.S. imperialists, by bringing their surplus agricultural products extensively into south Korea, have brought down the prices of the agricultural products produced by the small rural economies of south Korea to a level below the production costs, and ultimately, have come to monopolize the agricultural produce market, bankrupting south Korean agricultural production.

The systematic increase in the U.S. surplus agricultural products brought in is bringing down south Korea's rate of self-sufficiency in food.

South Korea's rate of self-sufficiency in food fell from 93.9 percent in 1965 to 80.5 percent in 1970, to 56.2 percent in 1980, to 48.9 percent in 1984. This bespeaks the reduction of the rate of self-sufficiency in food to a half in the past 20 years.

In step with the drop in the rate of self-sufficiency in food the quantity of the surplus agricultural products imported by the south Korean puppets have dramatically increased. Compared with 1950, the import increased 10.7 times in 1960, 45 times in 1970, and into the 1980s, its absolute quantity has increased to 5-7 million tons.

All facts demonstrate that south Korean agriculture, without self-reliance of any kind, has completely fallen into a colonial agriculture.

The colonial enslavement of south Korean agriculture is bringing grave aftereffects to the rural economy and peasant life.

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

"Today south Korea's rural economy is utterly bankrupt and the living conditions of the peasants are in a wretched state." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-sung," Vol 5, p 258)

Today in south Korea, on account of the neocolonialist agricultural policy of the U.S. imperialists and the vicious rural plunder machinations of the puppet gang, the rural economy is completely bankrupt and peasant life utterly ruined.

The aftereffects of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule over a long period and of the south Korean puppet gang's rural plunder machinations constituting a treason against the country and the people, are manifesting themselves in the rural economy going utterly bankrupt.

The land area under cultivation in south Korea, the rural economy's basic means of production, is shrinking with each passing day.

Since 8.15 the cultivated area has been reduced year after year, and particularly into the 1980s, this is becoming an ever more serious question. In 1984 alone, the cultivated area was reduced by as much as 55,000 chongbo compared with 1980. Such reductions in the cultivated area are caused by the intensifying machinations of the U.S. imperialists for land plundering and the nonproductive utilization of land by the south Korean puppet gang.

Up to 1960 alone, the U.S. imperialists had plundered no less than 200,000 chongbo cultivated area in south Korea in the name of constructing military bases, military airfields, military exercise fields, military roads, etc., and in the 20 years since, robbing an additional 206,000 chongbo, have been using them for military purposes. The south Korean puppet gang, too, by making reckless use of cultivated area for amusement centers, tourist resorts, express highways, villas, etc., are causing reductions in cultivated area.

In south Korea, the cultivated area is not only being reduced, but is being rendered barren. Because the south Korean puppet gang, by importing chemical fertilizer and agricultural chemicals unsuitable for south Korean soil, had them administered haphazardly, nearly all of the plowed fields have turned into acid soil, and the organic contents of soil drastically reduced, a lot of the land under cultivation are becoming arid where the crops do not ripen properly. To comment on south Korea's paddy field alone, the organic contents of 66 percent of its total area are below the standard values.

The rate of utilization of the cultivated area, too, is falling year after year. Bespeaking this well is the fact that the rate of utilization of the cultivated area fell from 147.1 percent in 1963 to 122.4 percent in 1982.

In south Korea, because in this way farmland, the basic means of agricultural production, is being systematically reduced and turned arid, the rural economy is going bankrupt.

In south Korea, the material and technical foundations for agricultural production are also in an extremely backward stage.

In the south Korean rural area, on account of the puppet gang's anti-people agricultural policy, irrigation facilities are almost nonexistent or even the facilities already in place are being destroyed. Of the 1.3 million chongbo of south Korea's paddy field, the paddy field secure with irrigation barely accounts for 30 percent, and even that, because of incomplete irrigation facilities, is unable to pull its weight. So it is that the south Korean rural area every year suffers major flood damage or is unable to avoid drought damage. For last year alone, more than 100,000 chongbo of land were lost to major floods, and more than 54,000 tons of agricultural crops were damaged.

The south Korean rural area's mechanized level is in an even more deplorable state. As of 1980, the number of tractors per 100 chongbo of cultivated area was no more than 0.12, and trucks, 0.05.

All facts vividly bespeak the extent of utter bankruptcy of the south Korean rural economy on account of the U.S. imperialist colonial agricultural policy.

The comprehensive bankruptcy of the south Korean rural economy has inevitably brought about a reduction in the volume of agricultural production. In south Korea, the production volume of grain fell to 86.1 percent, legumes to 77.7 percent, potatoes to 61.8 percent in 1982, compared with 1977. Thus south Korea has been turned into a world-ranking zone of famine unable to survive without importing millions of tons of grain.

The aftereffects of the reactionary colonial agricultural policy of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys can also be seen in that it is utterly ruining south Korea's peasant life.

The net income of the south Korean peasants is decreasing year after year especially on account of the constantly rising prices of farming materials among other things. If the net income per farming household was 581.5 percent in 1982 compared with 1974, the expenditure increased to 768.8 percent in the same period. This bespeaks the fact that the expenditure per farming household is by far greater than the income and that it is growing faster.

One of the foremost major factors accounting for the decrease in the income of the farming household is related to the fact that the index of the purchase prices the farming household pays is by far bigger than the index of the selling prices of agricultural products. If the index of the selling prices of agricultural products increased to 140.3 percent in 1983 compared with 1980, the index of the purchase prices paid by the farming household increased to 156.2 percent in the same period, and among them, the index of the purchase prices of farming materials dramatically increased to 187.7 percent. This means that the peasants are selling their agricultural products at low prices while purchasing industrial products at higher prices.

Thus the south Korean peasants, on account of the systematically decreasing income of the farming household which is the basic source for their living expenses, are in the impossible situation of being unable to satisfy even half the necessary living expenses, no matter how much farming they do.

The ruined life of the south Korean peasants can also be seen in the dramatically increasing debts owed by the farming household.

The debts owed by the farming household have been dramatically increasing as its income decreased. Farming household debts, compared with 1971, increased 4.3 times in 1976, 27 times in 1980, and 56.7 times in 1983. The averaged debt owed per farming household reached 2 million won in 1984.

The gravity of farming household debts in the south Korean rural area lies in that the peasants have already lost the ability to repay their debts. Such phenomenon manifests itself intensively in that the debt owed by the farming household by far surpasses the monetary assets per farming household.

If the debt owed by the farming household amounted to 72.5 percent of the monetary assets per farming household in 1971, it increased dramatically to 158.1 percent in 1980, and 189.3 percent in 1983. Such phenomenon forces the south Korean peasants to use the borrowed money for immediate living expenses rather than use it for farming fund. As the debts mount in this way, the stifling phenomenon is growing among the south Korean peasants that even selling off their meager properties, they use all of the proceeds to repay their debts as much as possible and then the whole families leave their beloved native place. Thus in south Korea, as the number of peasants leaving their native villages increases year after year, it reached no less than 880,000 in 1981. Most of the peasants leaving their native villages are youths and those in the prime of manhood; and if their relative weight was 42 percent in 1976, it increased to 61.6 percent in 1981. Such phenomenon of departure from farming villages in south Korea is becoming the factor in spurring the emergence of a labor force consisting of aged men and of women and in devastating the rural area.

That the living conditions of the south Korean peasants are becoming increasingly more difficult can also be seen in the worsening conditions for education and public health in the rural area.

Today in south Korea, school expenses and medical expenses are extremely costly, and moreover, because schools and hospitals are concentrated in the cities, it is very difficult for the peasants to use them. Just to mention the school expense per student per year in south Korea, "primary school" costs as much as 347,000 won, high school 558,000 won, and university 2.618 million won. And as for medical expense, it costs as much as 12,000 won just to visit a doctor, appendectomy 400,000 won, heart surgery no less than 8 million won. Under such conditions, it is evident that with their income next to nothing there is no way the south Korean peasants can bear the burden of such an enormous amount of money. That is why, let alone the poor peasants, even the middle-level farmers cannot think of sending their children to a university, and find themselves in the impossible situation that they have no alternative but to sell off

their family properties and give up farming if a member of their family is hospitalized for treatment or has to undergo surgery.

Thus the south Korean peasants have a wretched life forced upon them by the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist gang's anti-people agricultural policy.

Today the south Korean rural area is turning into a living hell where the peasants cannot survive, to say nothing of farming.

What has caused such wretched conditions of the south Korean rural area to happen rests altogether with the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang's machinations constituting a treason against the country and the people.

The south Korean peasants cannot free themselves from today's miserable plight of theirs unless they drive out of south Korea the U.S. imperialists and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang forcing upon them nothing but suffering and misfortune of every kind.

The south Korean peasants, for the sake of the right to living and an independent and democratic life, shall join forces with the broad circles of people such as the workers, the youth and students and go forward to more dynamically launch the struggle for anti-U.S. independent-ization and anti-fascist democratization.

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## THE QUESTION OF DEBTS OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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[Article by Kim Su-yong]

[Text] Today the developing countries are energetically launching the struggle to establish a new international economic order which is equitable and independent, opposing the outdated international economic order which is a system of the imperialists for exploitation and plunder.

The question of debts of the developing countries is arising as a burning politicoeconomic matter. The enormous foreign debts owed by the developing countries are not only greatly affecting the socioeconomic life of these countries, but are becoming a condition for pressure and intervention of the imperialists against the debtor nations.

The question of debts of the developing countries is altogether one that has been spawned by the outdated international economic order the imperialists are forcing upon them. It is because of the fact that even today the same as in the past the imperialists are still persistently perpetrating colonialist plunder that the question of foreign debts of the developing countries has come to arise. Consequently, the question of debts is not one at all for which the developing countries should assume responsibility, but one which the imperialists should solve altogether in an equitable manner.

To solve in an equitable manner the question of debts which is arising as a deep, acute international question is an immediate common struggle task in the struggle of the developing countries to oppose imperialism and construct a self-reliant national economy.

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

"Third World countries are at present relying on the great powers mainly for two things. One is borrowing fund from a great power, the other being technology." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," Vol 2, p 134)

To solve the question of funds on one's own is an indispensable requirement in achieving one's nation's economic self-reliance. In order that the developing



countries, which have belatedly embarked upon the road to building a new society, may defend political independence and construct a self-reliant national economy, it is very important to correctly solve the question of funds.

It is only if the developing countries go forward to solve the question of funds, relying on their own inner accumulation as far as possible, even though their economic foundations are limited, that they can independently establish the target and plan for economic construction to suit their country's specific conditions and go forward to successfully launch the struggle for the realization. If, instead of relying on their own people and resources, they are bent on solving the question of funds needed in building a new society, relying on the imperialists who are lying in wait for perpetrating reinvasion, it is clear, in the final analysis, that they will come to lose their independent stand and attitude not only economically but politically as well and they will be chained once again to the imperialists.

No small number of the developing countries are today becoming debtor nations, unable to repay the unprecedentedly enormous debts they owe on account of the financial enslavement machinations being perpetrated by the imperialists such as the U.S. imperialists.

It is reported that the foreign debts owed by the developing countries will reach no less than \$970 billion within this year. This is an enormous amount equal to one-third of all of the gross national product of the debtor nations or 1.5 times their total annual exports.

The foreign debts are concentrated preponderantly in certain regions and countries. The foreign debts owed by the developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean stand at \$360 billion as of now, an enormous amount equal to 50 percent of the GNP of these countries in the regions or 4 times their total exports. And the debts owed by Brazil amount to \$104 billion, Mexico \$96 billion, Argentina \$48.4 billion and Venezuela \$35 billion. This means a per-capita debt of approximately \$770 for Brazil, \$1,100 for Mexico, \$1,440 for Argentina, and in the case of Venezuela, no less than \$2,300.

The seriousness of the question of debts of the developing countries is related to the fact that not only the amounts of the foreign debts are enormous, but the pace at which the foreign debts increase in amount is very fast and with each passing day the possibility of the repayment lessens.

The debts owed by the developing countries were \$9 billion in 1958 and even up till 1970, were no more than \$60 billion. But between 1970-1973, the figure increased to \$130 billion, and between 1973-1985, it grew more than 7 times.

Such cumulative foreign debts that have grown year after year with increasing speed are utterly beyond the level of the payment ability of the developing countries in their economic conditions to repay them.

Now, the imperialists such as the U.S. imperialists, running the gamut of arrogance, are demanding persistently that the debtor nations repay the

enormous debts on due dates, but the debtor nations, the developing countries, are going through difficulties, unable to repay them.

The developing countries, on account of the "debt crisis," are going through a time of great anguishes in the construction of a new society, especially in the construction of a self-reliant national economy.

No small number of the developing countries which owe foreign debts, unable to repay the principal together with interest by the due date, are asking the creditor nations for an extension of the repayment date. The creditor imperialists, taking advantage of this opportunity, are perpetrating intervention against the debtor nations, bringing pressure to bear on them, and are even blatantly demanding change in their economic policies.

As certain debtor nations take the refinancing measure of taking out new loans to pay back their old debts, the "vicious circle" of debt begetting debt and interest begetting interest is happening, and the enslavement of the debtors to the imperialists is intensifying.

As some developing countries use most of their commodity export proceeds for debt repayment, their foreign currency holdings are declining rapidly, and they are being appraised internationally as countries without the ability to repay debts. At present a country is acknowledged as having reached the "danger line" in the ability to repay its debts when the rate of its debt repayment out of its export proceeds reaches 20 percent, and certain developing countries have either reached this "danger line" or crossed it. A number of the developing countries such as Brazil, Chile, Mexico, and Argentina have by far exceeded such "danger line."

Thus no small number of the developing countries, running short of foreign currencies, are curtailing the import of the essential consumer goods and materials needed in production, and as a result, an abnormal situation is prevailing, such as decline in production, rise in prices, and decrease in fund accumulation. And, because of a short supply of funds, they have come to have no alternative but to scale down or change the economic construction plan for building a new society.

The "debt crisis" is thus not only exerting great aftereffects on the socioeconomic life of the developing countries, but is seriously affecting the economies of the creditor capitalist nations as well.

As the developing countries either are altogether unable to repay their cumulative debts or frequently make partial repayments after the due dates, management activity in the creditor imperialist nations, especially that of private banks and corporations gets tied up and ultimately, the financial and monetary system of the capitalist world is thrown into chaos. And because, on account of a short supply of foreign currencies, imports by the developing countries have declined and the overseas commodity sales markets have shrunk, the capitalist economy which is in a serious economic crisis, has come to fall deeper into predicament.

The current "debt crisis" has not only turned an extreme minority of wealthy capitalist countries into a collective creditor and an absolute majority of poor countries into a collective debtor, on an international scale, but is creating an intense politicoeconomic confrontation between the two. Thus today the question of debts of the developing countries is on the agenda as a burning question which must be urgently solved in the world politics and economies.

The "debt crisis" of the developing countries is by no means something that has come into being spontaneously. This has been brought about altogether by the aftereffects of the long colonial rule by the imperialists over the developing countries, and is a direct product of their neocolonialist plunder machinations which are continuing even today.

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

"To speak about the economic barrier which the newly independent states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are experiencing, it is the aftereffects of the venomous colonial rule of the colonialists over a long period, and the result of the continuing economic aggression and plunder of the imperialists against these countries." (Ibid., pp 204-205)

Imperialism is the mastermind of aggression and plunder, and the author that has spawned backwardness and impoverishment in the developing countries. The bottlenecks and barriers of all kinds which the developing countries are experiencing today in the course of building a new society are those that have come into being as the aftereffects of exploitation and plunder by the imperialists against these countries.

The question of debts of the developing countries, too, had already had the conditions for its emergence created by the vicious colonialist policies of the imperialists, and it is only today that it has come to the surface and become a reality.

Now, the kept reactionary bourgeois economists, shamelessly shutting their eyes to the grave aftereffects of the colonial rule by the imperialists, are spreading out absurd sophistries as if the present "debt crisis" were caused by the policy "error" and "hasty industrial investment" of the developing countries. Such preaching of theirs is no more than a wicked, cunning scheme designed to cover up all the contradiction and reactionary nature of the outdated international economic institutions while shifting altogether to the developing countries the responsibility for having spawned the question of debts.

The condition for the question of debts to arise in the developing countries had already existed from long ago, and it can be viewed that it was into the 1970s that it began coming to the surface.

When one summarizes the course of struggle of the developing countries to build a new society, it may be said that the 1950s and 1960s were a period to achieve political independence and establish a progressive socioeconomic system and that into the 1970s they embarked in real earnest on the road of struggle to overcome economic backwardness and achieve economic self-reliance.

The peoples of the developing countries, who had been subjected to nothing but venomous exploitation and plunder by the imperialists over a long period, embarked on the road of building a new society under conditions that they had extremely backward and insignificant economies and no funds at all. From this, the developing countries needed a lot of funds for building a new society as well as for constructing a self-reliant national economy. This is altogether the aftereffects of the colonialist policies perpetrated by the imperialists.

As if to add to their misfortune, on account of various kinds of economic unevenness such as the oil crisis and food crisis which occurred from the mid-1970s, the developing countries came to need even more funds.

The imperialists such as the U.S. imperialists, cunningly taking advantage of the short supply of funds which the developing countries were experiencing, schemed to channel their surplus loan capital into the developing countries and continue to intensify their neocolonialist plunder.

The economies of the imperialist countries writhing in a ceaseless economic crisis after the Second World War were being drawn deeper into predicament, into the 1970s. In particular, with the world financial panic in 1974-1975 as the turning point, in the imperialist countries the stagnation of production continued, unemployment increased rapidly, and many enterprises went bankrupt one after another. Under such conditions, the imperialist monopoly capital took to exporting loan capital to overseas rather than the domestic market, especially to the developing countries.

It was precisely such neocolonialist machinations of the imperialists that created the precondition for the "debt crisis" to prevail in the developing countries.

The direct factor responsible for the debt crisis prevailing in the developing countries lies above all in that the imperialists such as the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their financial plunder against these countries.

The penetration by capital and financial plunder are the customary techniques of aggression used by the imperialists to enslave other countries in economic terms. Frightened by the total collapse of the old colonial system, the modern imperialists are still using in toto the technique of intensifying financial plunder even today in order to deepen their neocolonialist exploitation and plunder.

The imperialists first of all replaced the so-called "outright grant-in-aid" policy, which was a link in their cunning, wicked reinvasion machinations against the developing countries, with the "loan" policy, which represents a blatant move for financial plunder.

Such "loan" policy of the imperialists is essentially a scheme to export loan capital, and is one that is aimed at enslaving the debtor nations in economic terms.

Vividly bespeaking how persistently the modern imperialists clung to the "loan" policy is the fact that between 1973-1983 the "loans" the developing countries

received from the imperialist countries and international financial organizations increased rapidly from \$51 billion to nearly \$300 billion.

The reactionary "loan" policy perpetrated by the modern imperialists has become one of the important factors that has spawned the debt question in the developing countries.

The modern imperialists, also by perpetrating the penetration of the developing countries by private bank capital, have increased the funding difficulties of these countries.

Loans by private banks have the characteristics of very high rates of interest and short repayment periods. Nevertheless, in an attempt to step up the construction of a new society and quickly rehabilitate and develop their national economy, certain developing countries accepted no small amounts of loans from private banks of the imperialist countries.

Thus at present the developing countries are resolving 80 percent of their needs for foreign funds by accepting loans from private banks of the imperialist countries. As a result, of the total amount of the foreign debts owed by the developing countries, private bank loans accounted for 50 percent in 1980 which were no more than 25 percent as recently as 1971.

The modern imperialists thus not only went forward to intensify the penetration of the developing countries by private bank capital, but are more viciously plundering the debtor nations, artificially raising the rates of interest.

A mere 1 percent increase in the rate of interest charged by banks in the United States makes the African countries incur an additional debt of \$1.5 billion and the Latin American countries \$4 billion. The U.S. imperialists are going berserk in attempting to make up for the growing government budget deficits by raising the rates of interest and free themselves from the serious economic crisis. In a period of only 4 months from March of last year the U.S. imperialists raised the rate of interest 4 times by 0.5 percent each, and at present the annual rate of interest stands at no less than 13 percent.

Such high-interest-rate policy of the reactionary Regan Administration is forcing an additional funding burden on the debtor nations by making the rate of interest, and at the same time the value of the dollar, artificially rise in international financial markets.

The debts owed by the developing countries increased by an additional \$11.5 billion in the period between 1979-1982 alone on account of such machinations of the imperialists.

All facts vividly demonstrate that the U.S. imperialists are indeed the shameless, brigandish plunderer against the developing countries, and the author spawning and fostering the "debt crisis." This also shows well how viciously the modern imperialists are scheming to enslave the developing countries in economic terms.

The factor that has spawned the "debt crisis" of the developing countries also lies in the machinations for extensive penetration by "multinational enterprises" of the imperialist countries against the developing countries and in the neocolonialist exploitation and plunder through non-parity exchange.

The "multinational enterprises" extending their tentacles to the developing countries and the non-parity exchange between industrial products and raw material resources and agricultural products in the international market are modern imperialism's means of neocolonialist exploitation and plunder.

The subsidiary companies and branch offices of "multinational enterprises" of the imperialist countries currently existing as parasites in the developing countries, by penetrating the major economic branches and resources-tapping branch of the host country and exacting high-rate profits but by sending the money to their home countries instead of using it for reinvestment, are obstructing the construction of a self-reliant national economy in the developing countries and are even creating their funding difficulties. The profits alone which the "multinational enterprises" are formally remitting to their home countries reach approximately \$20 billion a year, it is reported.

The non-parity exchange being perpetrated by the imperialists in the international market is also increasing the foreign debts of the developing countries.

The developing countries are making up through the bank loans of the capitalist countries for two-thirds of the loss suffered on account of the non-parity exchange forced upon them by the imperialists. And the developing countries are unable to increase their exports on account of the utterly arrogant protectionist trade policy enforced by the imperialists.

Such economic plunder machinations being viciously perpetrated by the imperialists are severely weakening the debt payment ability of the developing countries, and are becoming one of the factors that has spawned the present "debt crisis" and is further intensifying it.

The arms race, which the imperialists are forcing, based on having abetted and fostered various disputes and alienation between the developing countries, is also exerting no small influence on increasing the debts of these countries.

The imperialists are exacting enormous profits out of their sales of weapons to the developing countries. The exports of weapons by the imperialists to the developing countries increased nearly 11 times in the period between 1965-1980, and in 1980 alone, the imports of weapons by the developing countries amounted to as much as \$15 billion.

No small number of the developing countries are importing weapons with the loans they have taken out from other countries.

Such arms race which the imperialists, having deliberately rendered the situation tense or fomented disputes, are forcing is ultimately bringing the result which, while favorable to the imperialists, is increasing the debts of the developing countries.

All these facts vividly show that the responsibility for having spawned the debt question and expanded and deepened it into a "debt crisis" entirely rests with the imperialists.

The imperialists such as the U.S. imperialists, even after having created the "debt crisis" of the developing countries, are cunningly utilizing it in viciously maneuvering to sustain the old international economic order and continue their neocolonialist exploitation and plunder against the developing countries.

The imperialists, in an attempt to turn the debts of the developing countries into shackles of economic enslavement, are perpetrating all kinds of pressure and intervention machinations to make it impossible for these countries to implement anti-imperialist, progressive internal and external policies. The imperialists, also driving a wedge between the developing countries and fomenting alienation by such methods as granting extension of debt payment dates to some of the developing countries or granting new loans on "preferential terms" while continuing to dun others for debt payment, are going berserk in making them fight each other.

The developing countries must energetically launch a common struggle for an equitable solution of the debt question against such wicked machinations of the imperialists.

At present the developing countries are indfectively, resolutely launching the struggle to reduce their debt burden or ease the repayment terms.

The developing countries have the deserved right to present such demands. The imperialists such as the U.S. imperialists are not only the author who has created the "debt crisis" of the developing countries, but have already plundered from the developing countries wealth several times their loans and bank loans.

So it is that at the conference of the representatives from Latin American and Caribbean countries which was held in Havana, the capital of Cuba, in August of this year, to discuss the question of debts, the matter of making the debts of the developing countries null and void came up and was discussed openly. And at the 21st summit conference of member states and governments of the Organization of African Unity the question of reducing the foreign debts amounting to \$170 billion was discussed, and 115 delegations and delegates including the delegations of 93 member nations of the Nonaligned Movement participating in the foreign ministers conference of nonaligned nations held in Angola also discussed realistic proposals to present the demand to the imperialists for an equitable solution of the debt question.

At such various international conferences held this year and in a series of formal speeches by government leaders of the developing countries were advanced just proposals demanding that the imperialist countries take measures to stabilize world market prices, lower the tariff barrier, revamp the International Monetary Fund, and set an equitable rate of interest on debts.

Such proposals are only equitable and fitting, and the developing countries must go forward to more energetically launch the common struggle for the realization.

The developing countries must also dynamically launch the struggle to smash the old international economic order and establish a new one. In particular, they must struggle to demolish the non-parity exchange system forced by the imperialists and obtain equitable prices for crude goods, and must take positive measures to strictly restrict and control the extensive penetration by "multinational enterprises" and the acts of exploitation and plunder.

A most positive method for the developing countries to overcome the "debt crisis" is that of increasing inner accumulation and going forward to strengthen and develop financial and monetary cooperation between the developing countries based on the spirit of South-South cooperation.

Among the developing countries there are those that have resolved on their own the funds for building a new society, practicing self-reliance without depending on outside help and also those that have gained good experience in realizing South-South cooperation in the financial area. If all the developing countries, sharing such good experiences with each other, are to launch the struggle to achieve economic self-reliance domestically, on the one hand, and go forward to realize South-South cooperation in external economic relations, they will be quite capable of doing away with debt-ridden enslavement to the imperialists. Precisely herein lies the true road to overcoming the "debt crisis," which they are going through at present, and satisfactorily solving the question of the necessary funds for building a new society.

The developing countries, firmly uniting with one another, shall go forward to more staunchly launch the struggle to smash the old international economic order forced by the imperialists and establish a new one, and build an independent, prosperous new society with their own funds, technologies, and resources.

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'ULSA OJOK' ARE TRAITORS UNPARDONABLE FOR A THOUSAND AUTUMNS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11 Nov 85 pp 87-91

[Article by Kang Sok-hui]

[Text] Eighty years has passed since the Japanese imperialists concluded by force the "Ulsa Ojoyak" [1905 Agreement of Five Articles] with a view to realizing their colonial rule over Korea.

The "Ulsa Ojoyak" was an agreement aggressive and selling out the country, one that was brought into being by the armed threat, fraud and trickery of the brigandish Japanese imperialists, and by the traitorous machinations of the flunkey traitors, the "Ulsa Ojok" [five traitors, all cabinet ministers who had given assent to the Ulsa or 1905 Agreement of Five Articles: Yi Wan-yong, Yi Kun-t'aek, Yi Chi-yong, Pak Che-sun, and Kwon Chung-hyon]. By the conclusion of this brigandish agreement the sovereign rights of our country and people began to be gravely violated, and it was from that time forward in fact that our people came to have the fate of a Japanese imperialist slave forced upon them.

Every time we think of that day of national infamy we cannot hold back national indignation and soaring hostility against the Japanese imperialists who had forced the misfortune of a ruined country upon our people and the "Ulsa Ojok" who had sold out the country and the people.

The "Ulsa Ojoyak" was a product of the policy of aggression against Korea pursued by the Japanese imperialists who had long been watching for a chance to prey upon Korea.

Having established a government espousing absolutism of the emperor system through the 1868 bourgeois revolution known to the world as "Meiji Restoration," the Japanese imperialists had begun from the first day to launch systematic aggression machinations, holding Korea as their first target of overseas expansion. The Japanese imperialists, first of all putting it in the forefront as the immediate target to force an unequal treaty on Korea, created an excuse for aggression against Korea by provoking the incident of [Japanese battleship] "Unyo" in August 1875. Having forcibly created an excuse for aggression, the Japanese imperialists came in with an aggressive

fleet the following year, and threatened and blackmailed the feudal ruling circles of the Yi Dynasty into agreeing to the "Provisions for Friendship Between Korea and Japan" called the "Kanghwa Treaty." By forcing an enslaving, aggressive unequal treaty upon our country, the Japanese imperialists opened up Korea by force and began degrading Korea to the status of their semicolony.

After concluding the "Kanghwa Treaty," the Japanese imperialists unleashed the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War with a view to establishing their exclusive rule over Korea, and removed their rivals. Having established their sphere of influence over Korea through the two aggressive wars, the Japanese imperialists with positive U.S. imperialist encouragement clung to machinations to enslave our country.

The cunning U.S. imperialists entered into a secret agreement with the Japanese imperialists in July 1905 and "recognized" the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists in exchange for the Japanese imperialist guarantee not to invade their aggressive base in the Far East, especially their right to rule over the Philippines. And at the time of the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty of Portsmouth, by pulling strings behind the scenes and giving positive support and encouragement to help the Japanese imperialists establish their right to rule over Korea, the U.S. imperialists had an "international guarantee" provided for the Japanese occupation of Korea.

Having a solid guarantee provided for their occupation of Korea with positive U.S. imperialist support and encouragement, the Japanese imperialists dispatched to Korea as a special imperial envoy the scoundrel Ito (Hirobumi Ito), the ringleader of aggression, on 9 November 1905, with a view to concluding a "protective treaty" instituting their colonial ruling right in accordance with a plan for aggression already in place. In accordance with the plan, the scoundrel Ito came out to force the feudal government of Korea to agree to conclude the "treaty." As this brigandish demand did not materialize as planned, the scoundrel Ito had Japanese troops completely surround the palace, put the Japanese legation and key points in Seoul on airtight guard, and ordered the deployment of units armed with rifles and artillery to all the wall gates of Seoul.

Having created a bloodthirsty atmosphere with the aggressive armed forces brought into Korea earlier, the scoundrel Ito forced the cabinet ministers of the feudal government of Korea to convene a meeting on 17 November and in the evening of the same day, arbitrarily proclaiming that agreement had been reached on the "treaty" after obtaining the assent of five fawning cabinet ministers--minister of external affairs Pak Che-sun, minister of educational affairs Yi Wan-yong, minister of agricultural, commercial and industrial affairs Kwon Chung-hyon, minister of internal affairs Yi Chi-yong, and minister of military affairs Yi Kun-t'aek--made Pak Che-kun affix his seal to the "Korea-Japan Agreement" consisting of 5 articles. This is none other than the "Ulsa Ojoyak" signed in the year of Ulsa [1905], and the 5 scoundrels who embraced this agreement, an instrument selling out the country, are known as "Ulsa Ojok."

The "Ulsa Ojoyak" was an aggressive agreement which, completely robbing Korea's feudal government of its diplomatic rights and stationing

"Resident-General" in Korea, made him intervene not only in Korea's diplomatic rights but in its internal affairs as well. With the conclusion of this "agreement" Korea became unable to exercise its sovereign rights, diplomatically, and under the rule of the Japanese imperialist "Resident-General," also came to gradually lose even the real power of all the other branches of the government, in fact.

The conclusion of the brigandish "Ulsa Ojoyak" was not only a product of the Japanese imperialist policy of aggression against Korea, but a result of traitorous machinations of the flunkey traitors.

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

"Our country's situation in the final days of the Yi Dynasty's feudal society was especially deplorable. Every time any event worth mentioning occurred, people went berserk in trying to play their part, each bringing in foreign forces, instead of thinking about saving the country with their own hands." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 17, p 99)

It is the inherent nature of flunkey traitors to hesitate in no way to bring in foreign forces and hand over the country and the people to them, if necessary for their success in life, their lust for political power. Bespeaking this well is the crime of treason against the country and the people committed by the flunkey traitors, each getting a ride on the coattails of foreign forces, in the final days of the Yi Dynasty's feudal society.

The crime left behind by the "Ulsa Ojok" even among the feudal ruling circles of the Yi Dynasty in an attempt to sustain their political rule, using foreign forces, instead of thinking about saving the country, cannot be expunged forever from our national history.

The crime committed by the "Ulsa Ojok" lies above all in that with a view to satisfying their ugly passion for power getting a ride on the coattails of foreign forces, they opened up the road ahead for the Japanese imperialists to stepping up their colonial enslavement policy in real earnest.

It meant precisely bringing about the ruination of the country to give assent to the conclusion of the "protective treaty" the Japanese imperialists were forcing.

The same as were all the "treaties" which the Japanese imperialists had earlier forced Korea's feudal government to conclude, the "protective treaty" was also one that was aimed at rendering the powers of Korea nominal without substance, and as such, was incomparably more aggressive and enslaving than the previous "treaties."

Consequently, whether to submit to the Japanese imperialist demand for conclusion of the brigandish "treaty" or to oppose it was a serious question whether to open up the road ahead for the Japanese imperialists to their colonial enslavement of our country or to block it out. It was precisely because the conclusion of the "treaty" meant the ruination of the country and the people that the three

cabinet ministers--minister of state Han Kyu-sol, minister of finance Min Yong-ki, and minister of justice Yi Ha-yong--came out to oppose the signing of the "Ulsa Ojoyak" under coercion of the Japanese imperialists.

Just as there is no one getting a ride on the coattails of foreign forces that does not fawn on the master, just as there is no flunkey traitor that is not servile, there is no comparison for the fawning and servility of the "Ulsa Ojok." With their success in life, their power guaranteed by the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the "Ulsa Ojok" positively defended the conclusion of the "treaty," saying "it is indeed the general trend that has made us do so," or "it was unavoidable" for the "peace of the Orient."

The "treaty" was concluded because of the fawning and servility of the flunkey traitors who had been scheming solely for their personal fame and fortune, getting a ride on the coattails of big fellows, instead of nurturing national strength and believing in the resourceful, intrepid people of ours, and in the end, they came to open up a road advantageous to the Japanese imperialists for the implementation of their policy of aggression against Korea.

On account of the conclusion of the "treaty," an instrument selling out the country, Korea became unable to conclude any treaty of international character without going through the Japanese government, and the Japanese imperialists became able to go forward to establish their dominating rights in Korea in the plausible name of "protective governance." The U.S. imperialists helped to make it easier for the Japanese imperialists to occupy Korea by declaring immediately upon the fabrication of the brigandish "treaty" that they would withdraw their legation from Korea ahead of all others, and the Japanese imperialists, taking advantage of this opportunity, extensively sent their aggressive armed forces into Korea. As a result, the Japanese imperialist policy of full-scale occupation of Korea was positively pushed and Korea's independence was gravely violated, and the danger of national misfortune became imminent for our people.

The crime committed by the "Ulsa Ojok" is also that, looking away from our people's anti-Japanese struggle for the restoration of state power, they positively helped the full-scale occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists.

So-called flunkey traitors are human trash, enemies of the nation groveling before their master to carry out his demands even as unhesitatingly trampling the nation's aims and demands for their personal hedonism and success in life. The "Ulsa Ojok" were precisely traitors unpardonable for a thousand autumns who participated to the end in the implementation of the Japanese imperialist policy to occupy Korea, ignoring our people's anti-Japanese resistance to restore state power.

The wicked, treacherous Japanese imperialist aggressors, having forcibly concluded the "Ulsa Ojoyak" taking stringent precautions, but afraid of the Korean people's resistance, were keeping it a secret. But the truth was exposed before the whole world by the contemporary patriotic intellectuals aiming for modernization of the country when an article was published in the "Hwangsong News," headed "Siirya Pangsong Taegok (Today Is a Lamentable Day), appealing to the righteous indignation of all of the people."

As the sad news about the conclusion of the country-ruining "Ulsa Ojoyak" broke out, the whole country ground its teeth with indignation, and the people scathingly denounced the aggressors and the traitors and went forward to vigorously launch their struggle in various forms.

The whole country seethed with such struggle as the patriotic cultural movement, the national bond compensation movement, the anti-Japanese righteous army movement, etc. demanding the abrogation of the country-ruining "Ulsa Ojoyak." Nevertheless, acting contrary to the nation's aims and demands, the "Ulsa Ojok" played the role of a henchman in the implementation of the Japanese imperialist policy of full-scale occupation of Korea, remaining in high positions of the puppet regime fabricated by the Japanese imperialist scoundrels.

The pro-Japanese Pak Che-sun cabinet fabricated by the Japanese imperialists, revamping the whole cabinet structure the Japanese way from the first days of the Japanese imperialist "governance by Resident-General," served as camouflage for Japanese imperialist aggression, and the subsequent Yi Wan-yong cabinet, too, carried out the role as a tool for the Japanese imperialist policy of aggression. Pro-Japanese running dog Yi Wan-yong, saying he would "cooperate with Japan to the end" because it was "impossible to achieve independence without real strength for it" or it was the "consensus" to let "each and every one of the cabinet members cooperate with Japan and enhance friendship," swore faithfulness to the master and thoroughly served him.

The "Ulsa Ojok," who thus degraded themselves to the status of a pro-Japanese running dog, looked away from our people's anti-Japanese resistance for the restoration of state power, and tacitly approved the vicious Japanese imperialist suppression machinations. And they once again perpetrated an act of treason to the country and the people to hand over to the Japanese imperialists the right to Korea's internal affairs.

The "Ulsa Ojok," with the "incident of secret envoys to the Hague" as a turning point, positively cooperated with the Japanese imperialists in restricting the powers of the Korean King and ultimately in dethroning King Kojong. After King Kojong, knuckling under the pressure of the scoundrels, yielded the throne to his young son, Ch'ok (Sunjong), traitor Yi Wang-yong signed the aggressive "Chongmi Ch'iljoyak" [the 1907 Agreement of 7 Articles] in July 1907 in accordance with the Japanese imperialist demand. Thus the right to Korea's internal affairs was completely transferred to the Japanese imperialists. Subsequently, the national army was forcibly disbanded, and even the judicial power was robbed by the Japanese imperialists. The state power remained only in name without substance and it became a matter of time before the Japanese imperialist aggressors occupied Korea completely as their exclusive colony.

There was no end to the "Ulsa Ojok's" act of treason against the country and the people, and it manifested itself more viciously around the time of full-scale occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists.

Having gained a tight grip even on the right to Korea's internal affairs, the Japanese imperialists grappled in real earnest with the machinations to realize once and for all their occupation of Korea, ranting that they must "speedily resolve" the matter of "Korean-Japanese Annexation."

The 20 million Korean compatriots, finding themselves at the crossroads of life or death, answered the frenzied Japanese imperialist "annexation" machinations with struggle. In particular, with the fabrication of the brigandish "1907 Agreement of 7 Articles" and forcible disbanding of the Korean Army by the Japanese imperialist scoundrels as a turning point, the anti-Japanese righteous army struggle upsurged further on a nationwide scale. The righteous army troops, reinforced by the disbanded regular army troops, annihilated the Japanese imperialist "punitive units" everywhere, and raided and executed pro-Japanese running dogs without mercy. It was also an incident that happened in this period that the patriotic youth An Chung-kun shot to death the scoundrel Ito, the mastermind of aggression against Korea, in October 1909.

Notwithstanding the fact that the country faced a grave crisis and the people's aims and demands swept the whole country, the "Ulsa Ojok," fawning on the Japanese imperialists together with the leaders of "Ilchin-hoe" [One Step Forward Society], an organization of pro-Japanese running dogs, ran amok in realizing Korean annexation by force. Yi Wan-yong, by expressing deep condolences for the death of Ito, the irreconcilable enemy of our people, and dispatching envoys to so-called mourning services, revealed his traitorous nature even more. And, arranging for a secret talk with Terauchi, the newly appointed "Resident-General," on 16 August 1910, he pledged to Terauchi at the meeting to sign the "treaty of annexation," and subsequently on 22 August, signed the "treaty" as drawn up by his master without changing a word of it, saying there was no need any more for yes or no inasmuch as the intent of the "treaty" was clear. And, after keeping the fact a secret out of fear of the resistance of all of the people, it was proclaimed only on 29 August. The most shameful period of 36 years as a ruined nation in our people's history had begun precisely in this way.

Thus the "Ulsa Ojok" are traitors of all time who will be cursed eternally for their grave crime committed against the nation.

What was had by the "Ulsa Ojok" in exchange for having sold out the country was the Japanese imperialist feudal peerage together with "imperial bounties" in the amounts of 50,000-150,000 won, and for that, they became able to enjoy their personal fame and fortune. For their personal power, success in life, and hedonism the "Ulsa Ojok" had not hesitated to sell out the country and the people and become extraordinary political prostitutes fighting to defend the interests of the Japanese imperialists.

The criminal acts perpetrated by the "Ulsa Ojok," human filths who were extreme egoists, counterrevolutionary high-position seekers, ladies-in-waiting meekly obeying the master, and thus prolonged their ugly lives embraced in the master's bosom, held back the modernization of Korean society and put the heartrending yoke of colonial slavery on our people.

With the "Ulsa Ojok" selling out the country to the Japanese imperialists, Korea was degraded into a backward colonial semifeudal society and put into a state of deprivation of political rights, economic bankruptcy, and cultural darkness. Under the unprecedented medieval terror governance and colonial

plunder policy of the brigandish Japanese imperialists Korea lost its identity on the world map and our people were caught up in aimless roaming amid untold impoverishment and hunger.

The criminal acts of the "Ulsa Ojok," pro-Japanese flunkey traitors and betrayers of the nation, left behind a bitter lesson in the contemporary history of our people.

That is that it vividly showed that when flunkey traitors carry the day getting a ride on the coattails of aggressors as did the "Ulsa Ojok," the country is ruined and the people cannot escape the fate of a colonial slave.

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

"As we say all the time, it is the law of nature that he who practices flunkeyism becomes a nitwit, a country that practices flunkeyism perishes." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 22, p 62)

In our country's contemporary history the shame in the year of Ulsa [1905] and the tragedy in the year of Kyongsul (1910) vividly demonstrated that when flunkeyism is practiced by a man, he becomes a nitwit, and when it is practiced by a county, the country perishes.

It is the law of nature that where there are machinations by aggressors, ugly flunkey acts of submission by traitors ensue. But in our country's contemporary history there were no scoundrels who surpassed the "Ulsa Ojok" in flattering and submitting to the aggressors and making an occupation of betraying the nation. They were the anti-people, reactionary ruling class, and the thought they espoused was flunkeyism.

The "Ulsa Ojoyak" and "Korean-Japanese Annexation Agreement" were treaties concluded, unable to hold off the demands of the brigandish Japanese imperialists, precisely at a time when the "Ulsa Ojok," traitors immersed in flunkeyism, fawning on the Japanese imperialists, were carrying the day.

In fact, in however ruthless, evil, and cunning way the Japanese imperialists ran amok, the aggressive, country-ruining agreements were the kind of agreements that would not have been concluded so easily had it not been for the flunkey acts of the "Ulsa Ojok."

The Japanese imperialists, when making their final decision on the draft "Ulsa Ojoyak," said that they would seek other means in the event that there was no possibility to get the assent of Korea's feudal government, precisely because they had foreseen their demands would not be realized easily on account of the opposition of Korea's feudal government and our people's furious resistance that might arise. Again, as a matter of fact, our people's resourceful struggles launched against the machinations of foreign aggressors were showing that ample potentialities existed in our country to beat back the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists. Under such conditions, if the feudal ruling circles, instead of making secret negotiations with the Japanese imperialists, had believed in our people's strength and gone forward to fight head on, relying on the

struggle of the masses of people, they would have been quite able to smash the aggression machinations of the scoundrels.

But, failing to see through the vicious nature of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and getting a ride on the coattails of the scoundrels, the "Ulsa Ojok," driven as they were by the desire for their personal hedonism and success in life, degraded themselves into extreme flunkeys and committed the crime of selling out the country and the people, an act unpardonable for a thousand autumns. On account of the "Ulsa Ojok," the pro-Japanese running dogs who were carrying the day as the majority force within the feudal government, the country's sovereign rights were robbed and the nation came to go through the misfortune of forlorn hopes.

That where traitors immersed in flunkeyism carry the day, the people become nitwits and the country perishes is the bitter lesson left behind by the "Ulsa Ojok" in this way. So it is that traitors must be struck down and flunkeyism thoroughly overcome.

The history's lesson left behind by the "Ulsa Ojok" must never be allowed to repeat itself. Nevertheless, today in south Korea, as traitors following in the footsteps of the "Ulsa Ojok" unhesitatingly perpetrate acts of treason against the country and the people selling out the country and the people to the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries in exchange for a guarantee for their personal fame and fortune, the heartrending history our people went through in bygone days is repeating itself. Following in the footsteps of the "Ulsa Ojok," the same as did the gangs of Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui, today traitor Chon Tu-hwan, swearing his faithfulness to his U.S. and Japanese masters, is making it his full-time occupation as a flunkey to sell out the country. On account of this, south Korea is being reduced even more to the status of an imperialist colony, and the south Korean people, who had had the life of a Japanese imperialist slave forced upon them for 36 years, are still unable to put an end, this time to the fate of a U.S. imperialist slave which has already lasted 40 years.

On account of the policy of dependence on foreign forces and machinations of treason against the country and the people by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist gang surpassing the "Ulsa Ojok," south Korea has come to be sucked deeper into colonial domination and enslavement by the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries.

Bent on realizing their ugly passions to enjoy personal comfort and remain in the seat of power for a long time, the south Korean puppet gang go along with the splittists on such things as so-called "cross recognition" and "cross contact," and as they do so, they follow the U.S. imperialist policy of "two Koreas" and are creating grave barriers against fatherland unification constantly as time passes. On account of the splittist machinations of the south Korean puppet gang, who are pro-U.S., pro-Japanese running dogs, the tragedy of dichotomized national territory and divided nation is deepening even more. Reality shows that without driving out the U.S. imperialists, the aggressors, with the country-selling traitor Chon Tu-hwan gang left alone,



the south Korean people cannot free themselves from misfortune and it is impossible to realize the independent reunification of the country.

Our people, who have experienced to the quick how great and grave aftereffects aggression and flunkey acts bring about, by clearly understanding the criminal machinations of the U.S.-Japanese aggressors and their lackeys and resolutely struggling against them, shall go forward to energetically hasten the reunification of the fatherland and the nationwide victory of the revolution.

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## ISRAEL IS THE CANCER OF THE MIDDLE AND NEAR EAST PEACE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11 Nov 85 pp 92-96

[Article by Yi Chong-in]

[Text] The Middle and Near East is one of the regions in the world where the situation is most complex and acute. For the last several score years in this region the peace was gravely violated, war broke out several times, and tragic incidents of bloodshed occurred. Today, too, the situation in the Middle and Near East is still tense and the complex questions of this region still remain unsolved.

At present the U.S. imperialists are behaving as if they are the "mediator" of the Middle and Near East peace, but it is no more than a cunning maneuvering to demolish the anti-imperialist struggle front in this region by deceiving the people and achieve their aggressive objectives.

The reason the situation in the Middle and Near East is so complex and the people in this region have come to go through misfortune and unhappiness has its cause altogether in the shameless aggression machinations of the Israeli expansionists and the U.S. imperialists.

The complexity of the situation in the Middle and Near East is above all one that has been brought about by the vicious anti-Arab machinations of the Zionists and imperialists, machinations that have been historically perpetrated.

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

"The U.S. and British imperialists, from long ago fomenting racial enmity and confrontation between the Arab people and Jews and putting the Zionists in the forefront as 'shock brigade,' have cunningly plotted to aggress the Arab countries such as Palestine." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 29, pp 603-604)

Israel's machinations for aggression against the Arab people began to be perpetrated from long ago. The scoundrels' policy of aggression is underlaid with reactionary Zionism. Zionism is a reactionary thought spread toward the

end of the 19th century by the Jewish bourgeois nationalists scattered in a number of countries in Europe. Zionism, which for its ideological basis rests on the absurd tenets of Judaism that the Jews have been "chosen by God" and must perform the role of "Savior," holds as its ideological contents extreme nationalism, exclusionism, racism, etc. Its basic tenet holds among other things that the Jews in various countries of the world constitute a "worldwide Jewish nation" and that the Jews, emigrating to Palestine, must restore there their "state" which is "purely Jewish." It was in August 1897 when in Basel, Switzerland, the first Zionist Congress was held and the "International Zionist Society" (Zionist organization) was created that Zionism was organized into an open movement pursuing the political objective called "Jewish state construction." Subsequently, even calling the Zionist movement something like their "national liberation movement," they rationalized aggression against the Arab countries and inspired national exclusionism and thought for aggression among the Jews, and caused religious fanaticism for "return to Palestine."

Just because Jews lived in today's Palestine for a while in ancient times when the movement and dispersal of a people were intense, it is outrageous in fact to say to drive out the Arab people, a native-born people living there for thousands of years, and restore a purely racist Jewish state.

Nonetheless, the Zionists positively launched the Zionist movement, and the imperialists, starting from their own aggressive ambition, came out to protect it.

The British colonialists, taking advantage of the Zionists, tried to grasp Palestine, strategically important in dominating the Middle and Near East and, playing the Arab people and the Jews against each other, obliterate the Palestinian people's struggle for independence. The British government issued the Balfour Declaration in 1917 pledging support for the Jews to construct a "national home" in Palestine and adopted a law permitting the entry of 16,600 Jews annually from 1920. In accordance therewith many Jews swarmed into Palestine, and the number increased from 84,000 in 1922 to 410,000 in 1938. Meanwhile, the British colonialists incited the Jews in Palestine into perpetrating the atrocity of massacring the Arab people.

It is the U.S. imperialists who most persistently went wild in winning the Zionist movement over to their side and taking advantage of it. The U.S. imperialists who, from long ago attaching importance to the geographical position of the Middle and Near East region, had been coveting its resources, plotted to achieve their wicked aggressive objectives, driving the British imperialist forces out of this region by taking advantage of the intensifying confrontation and enmity between the Arabs and Jews. Initially, they pretended to espouse mainly "neutrality," "nonintervention," but on the eve of the Second World War, blatantly extended their hands to the question of the Jews.

In May 1939 the British government issued the "Palestine white paper" proposing to establish an independent Arab state in Palestine, restricting the entry of Jews into Palestine in an attempt to temporarily ease the

Palestinian situation which had intensified on account of their own machinations. Suffering a blow from the British government's "white paper," the Zionists rebuffed Britain on the one hand and moved the "Zionist Society" headquarters from Britain to the United States. For the U.S. imperialists who had been lying in wait for a chance to make use of the Zionists in their policy of aggression against the Middle and Near East, this became a golden opportunity. From that time onward, directly grasping and manipulating the Zionists at will, the U.S. imperialists concocted all kinds of stratagem.

The U.S. imperialist machinations to aggress the Middle and Near East region, making use of the Zionists, came to be launched more blatantly after the Second World War. One of the gravest machinations perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists immediately following the Second World War is that, taking the Palestinian question to the United Nations, and setting their voting machine in motion, they made the United Nations adopt an unreasonable decision. Mobilizing their voting machine at the Second UN General Assembly in November 1947, the U.S. imperialists had Britain's "mandate" over Palestine rescinded and the Palestinian "partition plan" passed for setting up two states in this region for the Arabs and Jews. (According to this resolution, in Palestine were to be established an Arab state comprising 11,100 square kilometers and a Jewish state of 14,000 square kilometers, and the holy city of Jerusalem and vicinity was to be internationalized.)

The Palestinian "partition plan" was one that gravely violated the demands of the Arab people for national self-determination and independence. That is why all of the Arab people such as the Palestinian people came out demanding in unison the sovereign independence of Palestine in opposition to the U.S. imperialist conspiratorial machinations to do away with the historically existing Palestinian state.

But the Zionists, blabbering that this decision was the "first step toward the construction of a Jewish state," launched vicious machinations against the Palestinian Arab people. The scoundrels, mobilizing numerous secret armed terrorist organizations such as "Haganah," "Irgund," and "Sudeten," extensively carried out "purge" operations against the Arab people both inside the region scheduled for inclusion in the realm of the Jewish "state" to be established, and out. The scoundrels mounted a bloody war of massacre, a war of expulsion against the peaceful Palestinian Arab people everywhere such as (?Quaz), (?Salam), and (?Bait). The Zionists not only occupied the Haifa, (?Guduth), and Baisan areas, but took over beforehand most of the region earmarked for the Palestinian Arab people under the UN "partition plan."

Under such conditions the U.S. imperialists incited the Zionists into unilaterally proclaiming the "founding" of an Israeli "state" on 14 May 1948, on the one hand, and viciously plotted to make it impossible for the Palestinian Arab people to realize their founding of an independent nation-state.

By such conspiratorial machinations of the U.S. imperialists and Zionists came into being in the Middle and Near East an Israeli "state," an imperialist stronghold for aggression and the source of war of aggression against the

Arab people. This became the root of evil for racial enmity, confrontation, and bloody clashes in the Middle and Near East.

The reason the situation in the Middle and Near East has become as complex as it is today also lies in that under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists the Israeli expansionists are ceaselessly perpetrating machinations for aggression and war against the Arab people.

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

"The U.S. imperialists, inciting the Israeli expansionists, have carried out war of aggression against the Arab people, and are viciously plotting to strangle their struggle for national independence and a new life."  
("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 22, p 465)

The Israeli "state" fabricated by the U.S. imperialists centered the stage from the first day as a forward base of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression against the Arab people in the Middle and Near East region, as a hotbed of aggression and war threatening the peace and security of this region.

The Israeli expansionists have systematically perpetrated machinations for a-gressive war in order to create a "Great Israeli Empire" getting a ride on the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression against the Middle and Near East.

The "Great Israeli Empire" the Israeli ruling circles are dreaming of is one that encompasses nearly all of the Arab territory, and as such, is from start to finish an aggressive, expansionist state fabrication plan aimed at trampling the national sovereign rights of the Arab people and turning the entire Arab world "Jewish."

The Israeli expansionists, perpetrating ceaseless military provocations and wars of aggression in an attempt to realize this heinous ambition of theirs, have illegally occupied territories of the Arab countries, and frenziedly carried out machinations to turn the occupied Arab land "Jewish."

Bearing vivid testimony to this are the four Middle East Wars provoked by the Israeli expansionists.

The Israeli expansionists, on 15 May 1948, the day after the fabrication of the "Israeli state," unleashing the "Palestine War" against Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia, robbed the Arab people of their territory of 6,700 square kilometers and drove the Palestinian people out of there. Thus nearly 1 million Palestinian people, driven out of their land in this war, came to live the life of a refugee. The Israeli aggressors, going mad as they did in the war of aggression, did not stop at this. The Israeli expansionists, provoking the Second Middle East War against Egypt in October 1956, occupied the Gaza Strip and coastal area of the Gulf of Aqaba and ruthlessly massacred a large number of the Arab people; provoking the Third Middle East War with U.S. imperialist encouragement in June 1967, illegally occupied Arab land; and in October 1973, once again unhesitatingly perpetrated the criminal machination of provoking the Fourth Middle East War.

Through the four wars of aggression the Israeli aggressors occupied the territories of Arab countries such as the entire territory of Palestine and Syria's Golan Heights, (?Guduth) and the West Bank of the Jordan River, the Gaza Strip and the Sinai peninsula. (The territories occupied by Israel are equal to 4 times the Israeli territory originally decided by the UN General Assembly.) The scoundrels have completely annexed part of the occupied Arab land to Israel, and forcibly expelled nearly 3 million Arabs including the Palestinian Arabs.

The Israeli expansionists, destroying Arab people's dwellings in the occupied areas and after driving out the Arabs, have built Jewish "collective settlements" and "military settlements" in their place. The zones containing such fortified "collective settlements" and the military installations there they call their "anchored settlements [chongch'akch'on]." On account of their machinations to construct such "anchored settlements," many Arab people have lost their beloved native place and dear dwellings and come to roam aimlessly in an arid land without any means to make a living. As of 1980, 130 "anchored settlements" were in place in the Golan Heights alone, and the few remaining Arab people accounted for a mere 8 percent of the entire inhabitants. This clearly shows that the Israeli expansionists, turning their occupied Arab land "Jewish," intent to hold on to it permanently.

Even after the Fourth Middle East War the machinations of the Israeli expansionists for aggression against the Arab people continued to be perpetrated.

The Israeli expansionists carried out an armed invasion of southern Lebanon in March 1978 and putting this area's splittists in the forefront, made them fabricate the "republic of free Lebanon" in April of the following year, and in June 1982, perpetrating a brigandish armed invasion of Lebanon under the positive aegis of the U.S. imperialists, massacred at random the innocent inhabitants of this region. What height the bestial atrocities of the scoundrels reached can also be seen vividly in the fact that after invading West Beirut on 15 September 1982, in a period of less than 10 days they massacred over 7,000 innocent inhabitants at Palestinian refugee camps.

On account of the ceaseless wars of aggression unleashed by the Israeli aggressors under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists, there was not one day that the people's blood was not shed in the Middle and Near East, and the people in the region came to go through untold misfortunes and sufferings.

Thus the several wars of aggression perpetrated by the Zionists after the fabrication of the Israeli "state" clearly showed that the scoundrels are indeed the destroyer of the Middle and Near East peace and the enemy standing in the way of this region's people moving forward under the banner of anti-imperialist sovereignty.

Today, too, the Israeli expansionists are going berserk in preparing for provoking another war of aggression under the positive aegis of the U.S. imperialists.

The Israeli expansionists are positively stepping up the militarization of their country. Ceaselessly expanding munitions production relying on the enormous military and economic "aid" from the U.S. imperialists, they are mobilizing nearly one-half of their population in direct or indirect military branches, and are turning the whole of Israel into a military camp. At the same time, the scoundrels have extensively constructed various kinds of military installations in their occupied areas and international "border" areas and concentrated large military forces, armored vehicles, and artillery, and are ceaselessly perpetrating machinations of military provocation against the Arab countries. Thus the peace and security of the Middle and Near East are being gravely threatened, and the danger of another war being unleashed by the Israeli aggressors is increasing in this region.

All facts vividly show that Israel is indeed becoming the constant source of threatening the peace and security of the Middle and Near East.

With the encouragement of the U.S. imperialists the Israeli aggressors are going berserk in attempting to perpetrate a war of aggression against the Arab people, but however desperate machinations they may perpetrate, they cannot achieve their heinous objectives of aggression.

The aggression machinations of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli expansionists are running into the strong struggle of the Arab people such as the Palestinians. The Palestinian people, not to mention the periods of the 2d, 3d, and 4th Middle East Wars, have been continuing to launch armed struggle against the Israeli aggressors for 30 years up to the present. The Palestinian people, drawing the precious lesson through their long struggle for taking back their national sovereign rights that the Palestinian question can never be solved without putting an end to the occupation policy of the Israeli Zionists and to the aggression policy of the imperialists encouraging them, are indomitably launching the anti-imperialist, anti-Israeli struggle under the guidance of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Palestinian people's struggle is proceeding amid arduous trials, but there is no force that can stand in the way of their just cause for national independence in opposition to the aggressors. Broad circles of the Arab people together with the Palestinians are energetically launching the struggle to take back the robbed Arab land, checking and frustrating the aggression and war policy of the Israeli expansionists.

The aggression and war machinations of the Israeli expansionists are unable to escape the strong protest and denunciation of the world people. Many countries and progressive peoples of the world are resolutely opposing and denouncing the machinations of aggressive war being perpetrated by the Israeli expansionists under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists. Constituting an actual instance of this is the fact that following the 1973 Middle East War many countries of the world broke off diplomatic relations with Israel, strongly censuring and denouncing the expansionist machinations of the Israeli aggressors. Even after that, continuing to energetically ring out of the international arena is the voice of supporting the just cause of the Arab people such as the Palestinians, exposing the criminal acts committed by the Israeli aggressors with the encouragement of the U.S. imperialists. This

constitutes a big blow to the Israeli aggressors. The Israeli expansionists are going through a serious politicoeconomic crisis internally as well. Israel, by squandering a military expenditure of \$4.5 billion in the past 3 years alone for its invasion of Lebanon, is facing the worst crisis in its history. The Israeli aggression against Lebanon has resulted in burdening the Israeli taxpayers with more than \$3 billion. At present, the deficit in Israeli balance of international payments exceeds \$5 billion and foreign debts amount to \$30 billion. Everywhere the discontent of the inhabitants is growing, and even within the reactionary ruling circles chaos and feuding intensify with each passing day. The serious crisis Israel is going through is a corollary to the policy of aggressive war which the Israeli expansionists have been ceaselessly enforcing, getting a ride on the coattails of the imperialists.

On account of the strong anti-imperialist, anti-Israeli struggle of the Arab people, the machinations of aggression and expansion by the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists shall not be able to escape shameful bankruptcy.

If peace is to be insured in the Middle and Near East and the question of this region is to be equitably solved, the Israeli aggressors must withdraw from all of the Arab land they have illegally occupied, and the legal national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to found an independent state must be realized.

Our people, in the future too the same as in the past, shall send complete support for and firm solidarity with the just cause of the Palestinian people and all of the Arab people, and resolutely oppose and denounce the criminal machinations of the Israeli aggressors being perpetrated under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

The question of the Middle and Near East shall inevitably be solved to suit the demands and aspirations of the people of Arab countries such as the Palestinian people who fight opposing the aggression machinations of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli expansionists and aiming for national independence and independent development.

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