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Party Construction

The Democratic Centralization Is an Important Principle for the Construction of the Revolutionary Party of the Working Class

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[Article by Ko Kap-chong]

[Text] Our party has since the day of its founding waged vigorous struggles to thoroughly embody democratic centralism in its party building and activity, enhancing the party's combat strength ceaselessly. Today, even under the grave circumstances in which the Imperialists' and reactionaries' antisocialist maneuvers have gone to extremities, our party is dynamically demonstrating its might as the staff headquarters of the Korean revolution and as the organizer and helmsman of all the victories of our people and is forging ahead accelerating the chuche revolutionary cause. This is closely related to the fact that the principle of democratic centralism is firmly adhered to in our party.

Historically, the issue of democratic centralism has been discussed a great deal since the time the communist movement was first launched and the first working-class party came into being. It has something to do with the fact that democratic centralism is an important principle that should definitely be adhered to in the founding and consolidating of a revolutionary working-class party.

This issue, discussed over a long period of history, was resolved brilliantly by the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. The great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, using the immortal chuche ideology as the guiding principle, elucidated democratic centralism fully and flawlessly.

Democratic centralism means for the party to establish its lines and policies by putting together the will of the broad masses of party members, elect the party leadership, and for the leadership thus elected to lead in a unitary manner the struggle to implement the established lines and policies. The democratic centralism of the party demands the obedience of the party member to

the party organization, the minority to the majority, the lower party organization to the upper party organization, and all the party members and organizations to the party center. This is an important demand. Democratic centralism also demands democratic elections of all the party organizations, from the base-level up to the party center, and freedom for all the party members to fully present their opinions about party activities.

Democracy and centralism are closely related to each other in the party. In the working-class party, centralism apart from democracy is unthinkable; likewise, there can be no democracy away from centralism. A democracy running counter to the party ideology and leadership, a pure democracy away from the unitary leadership of the center, cannot be anything but bourgeois democracy and liberalism. On the other hand, a centralism apart from democracy, a centralism not based on the high consciousness of the masses and their creativity and initiative, inevitably leads to bureaucratism and subjectivism in the party building and party activity. Therefore, if the working-class party should draw a line between centralism and democracy and uphold only one of them, it would run into confusion in the party building and party activities, eventually finding itself unable to maintain its existence.

If the principle of democratic centralism is to be embodied thoroughly, the way of combining democracy and centralism is required to be defined correctly. The earlier theories, however, failed to fully address this critical question. Taking advantage of this vacuum, opportunists wrought grave havoc upon the party building and party activities.

As elucidated by the *chuche* theory of party building, the party centralism is for realizing the leader's unitary leadership, while the intraparty democracy is for enhancing the creativity and initiative of the masses of party members based on the leader's ideology and the party's lines and policies. Therefore, centralism and democracy should definitely be combined together in a way that gives priority to centralism and, under that condition, guarantees democracy. Only by combining centralism and democracy in this manner will it be possible to build a party with invincible combat strength, a party capable of fulfilling its lofty mission and duty satisfactorily.

Democratic centralism is one of the most important principles that should be firmly adhered to in the whole course of the working class' revolutionary party building.

This is related, above all, to the fact that democratic centralism enables the party into a revolutionary one guaranteed with unitariness of ideology and leadership.

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

"Democratic centralism as the organizational principle of the party is for ensuring unitariness of ideology and leadership in the party building and party activity."¹

To ensure the unitariness of ideology and leadership in the party is the inherent demand of the revolutionary working-class party. To ensure the unitariness of ideology and leadership means to accepting the leader's revolutionary ideology as the unitary guiding ideology and having the whole party move as one under the leader's unitary leadership. The working-class party is precisely the political weapon for realizing the leader's ideology and leadership. The fundamental purpose of building the working-class party is to attain the revolutionary cause charted by the leader through realizing his ideology and leadership. Therefore, for the working-class party, no task can be more important than the one of ensuring the unitariness of ideology and leadership. If the working-class party is to be built in accordance with its inherent demand, the whole party should definitely be turned into one color, the color of the leader's ideology, and the leader's unitary leadership should be thoroughly established in the party.

What is of important significance is that the task of ensuring unitariness for the leader's ideology and leadership in the party is accomplished through the process of thoroughly embodying democratic centralism. In debates on the principle of democratic centralism in the past, however, no one had brought up this point.

As the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il made it clear, democratic centralism is the principle of party building, its fundamental mission being to ensure the unitariness of ideology and leadership in the party building and party activity. The basic demand of centralism is to make the whole party think in one mind and will with the leader's ideology—the synthesis of the will of the broad masses of party members—as the unitary principle and move as one under the leader's unitary leadership, while intraparty democracy is for enhancing highly their creativity and initiative on the basis of the ideology of the leader and the lines and policies of the party. When the principle of democratic centralism is thoroughly embodied in the party building and party activity, the will of the masses of party members, the will of the masses of people, is channeled to and summed by the leader and put out as the most correct line and policy and all the party members will come to uphold the leader's ideology and its embodiment, namely, the party line and policy as their unitary faith, bringing the whole party to be dyed in one color ideologically, the color of the leader's ideology. Also, democratic centralism makes all the party members act solely in accordance with the leader's ideology and will and highly display their positiveness, creativity and initiative in the struggle to implement the leader's idea, enabling the party to thoroughly ensure the unitary leadership of the leader. This precisely means that democratic centralism serves to dye the whole party in one color, the color of the leader's ideology and firmly establishes the leader's unitary leadership in the party building and party activity and, by

doing so, makes it possible to build the working-class party into a revolutionary party guaranteed with the unitary ideology and leadership. Herein lies one of the main reasons why democratic centralism is an important principle of the working class' revolutionary party building.

That democratic centralism is an important principle of the working class' revolutionary party building is also for the reason that it makes it possible to build a militant party with strong organizational spirit and disciplinary character, enhance the party's strength extraordinarily and accomplish the revolutionary task facing the party.

The working-class party is the organizer that leads the relentless struggle against the imperialists and all types of reactionaries unerringly. It is the staff headquarters of the revolution that leads the revolutionary struggle and construction to victory through multilayered barriers and ordeals. Therefore, the working-class party absolutely is not allowed to be an amorphous group or a debate club. It must without fail be a militant unit with strong organizational spirit and disciplinary character. If the party center says one thing, all the party members must say the same thing. If the party center says "Go," all the masses of party members must go. When there are ten things that they want to do but if the party tells them to do only one thing, they must unconditionally do only that thing. Without such strong organizational spirit and disciplinary character, it is impossible for the working-class party to give full play to its might as the political staff headquarters and the leading force of the revolution. One of the major characteristics distinguishing the working-class' revolutionary party from opportunist parties of all kinds lies in the fact that the whole party forms one organized, monolithic body and militant organization that moves as one by unitary discipline.

Democratic centralism makes it possible to strengthen organizational spirit and disciplinary character in every way which is so important to the working-class party. Democratic centralism establishes monolithic system and revolutionary discipline by which all the party members and party organizations accept unconditionally and carry through thoroughly the lines and policies of the party, obey the party Central Committee and, by doing so, makes it possible for the whole party to firmly unite organizationally and move as one. Only when the principle of democratic centralism is correctly embodied in the party building and party activity will it be possible to have all the party organizations and members move as one by the order and discipline established in the party and to achieve the perfect and unconditional unity in action of the whole party in the struggles to carry through party lines and policies.

The organizational spirit and disciplinary character based on democratic centralism is strong and mighty because it relies on the high voluntariness and consciousness of the broad masses of party members. The party spirit and disciplinary character of the party is premised on the high voluntariness and consciousness of the

masses of party members, with its strength directly displayed in the revolutionary struggle and construction work to carry through party lines and policies.

The party is a political organization made up by the masses of party members; the party leadership in the revolution and construction is realized by the activity of party organizations and members. How strong the party's organizational spirit and disciplinary character is and how powerful its leadership is largely depend on how all the party members participate in the struggle to carry through the party policy.

When all the party members launch into struggles to carry through party lines and policies voluntarily and positively, the party's organizational spirit and disciplinary character and its combat strength will naturally grow stronger; on the other hand, if such work habit should spread among party members as doing only what they are ordered to do and doing it only for the sake of obligation, the party can neither have strong organizational spirit and disciplinary character nor fulfill its role satisfactorily. If the working-class party is to strengthen its combat might and its leadership role and fulfill its mission and duty, it must first of all rely on the masses of party members and have them display their voluntariness and positiveness to the fullest.

Democratic centralism brings party members to highly display their voluntariness and positiveness, strengthening the party's organizational spirit and disciplinary character and enhancing its combat strength.

Intraparty democracy makes it its primary demand to get the masses of party members to give full play to their voluntariness, creativity, and initiative on the basis the leader's ideology and the party's lines and policies. Hence it is self-evident that when democracy is fully guaranteed in the party, the masses of party members come to display their voluntariness, creativity and initiative to the full. However, if a democracy apart from centralism should be tolerated within the party, it would be impossible to get party members to fully display their voluntariness, creativity and initiative.

The voluntariness and positiveness of party members can be brought into full play only when democracy is guaranteed under the condition that priority is placed on centralist leadership. Generally, when the work lying before people meets their aspirations, demands and interests, they would feel a strong desire to do it and when they do it, they strongly display voluntariness and positiveness. The same thing can be said about the voluntariness and positiveness of party members. When the line and policy of the party fits their aspirations, demands and interests, the masses of party members fully display their voluntariness and positiveness with it on their own. Such aspirations and demands of the masses of party members are channeled and embodied into party lines and policies; consequently, all the party members take the leader's ideology and party policies as the unitary guiding principle of their thinking and

action. Therefore, apart from centralism it is impossible to think about any strong organizational spirit and disciplinary character of the party based on voluntariness and positiveness on the part of party members.

The voluntariness and positiveness of the masses of party members is also brought into full play in an organized, collective struggle. Centralism ensures that party decisions are carried through by the organized, collective struggle of party organizations and members with whom the leader's unitary leadership is guaranteed. It thus brings the voluntariness and positiveness of the masses of party members into full play. When centralism is not guaranteed in the party building and activity, we cannot have a complete and unconditional unity of action of the whole party in carrying through party policies. Nor can we wage an organized struggle based on the high voluntariness and positiveness of party members. This shows that party centralism by no means restrains intraparty democracy or hinders party members' voluntary and positive activities. On the contrary, it shows that strengthening the centralist leadership of the party serves as a guarantee for intraparty democracy and its maximum play.

When democratic centralism is carried through and all the party members fully display their voluntariness, creativity and initiative to attain the revolutionary mission assigned by the party, the organizational spirit and disciplinary character of the party and its combat strength and leadership role will grow stronger in every way and the party will come to fulfill its revolutionary mission successfully whatever the adversity.

Democratic centralism thus serves as an important principle guiding the party building and activity because it enables us to strengthen and develop the working-class party into an invincible party assured of unitariness of ideology and leadership and with strong organizational spirit and disciplinary character.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the principle of democratic centralism has been thoroughly embodied in the building of our party, with brilliant results. The route of struggle trodden by our party has been the course of the *chuche*-based ideology and theory of the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il concerning democratic centralism being embodied, and a proud path demonstrating its brilliant victory.

In thoroughly embodying the principle of democratic centralism in the party building and activity, our party gave top priority to waging vigorous struggles to dye the whole party in one color, the color of the revolutionary ideology of the great leader, the immortal *chuche* ideology, and to realize the great leader's unitary leadership in the party building and activity. Our party saw to it that all the party members firmly arm themselves with the *chuche* ideology, build it into their faith, and think and act solely in accordance with it, and that the whole

party thus solidly built up with one ideology—the great leader's ideology and intent—and nothing else. At the same time, it waged energetic struggles to establish a strong system and order under which the will of the masses of party members is channeled to the party Central Committee and any major, fundamental matters occurring in the party building and activities are acted on after a decision of the party center has been obtained. Our party saw to it that its organizations accept the great leader's ideology and intent and party decisions unconditionally, put them to collective debates in a timely manner and carry them through thoroughly with correct implementation measures and concrete plans. By doing so, it ensured that the whole party moves as one under the great leader's unitary leadership.

The antifactionalist struggle waged by our party in the past was an important part of its effort to thoroughly establish the unity and solidarity in ideology, intent, and deed throughout the party on the basis of the *chuche* ideology and thus to ensure unitariness of ideology and leadership in the party. There was a time when the peculiar developments in the communist movement in our country allowed factionalists—who were seriously affected by flunkeyism and dogmatism—and other anti-party elements to remain in hiding in our party. They raised their heads and engaged in anti-party, counterrevolutionary maneuvers whenever the party faced difficulties. Our party waged the struggle to clean up the historically-inherited filth of factionalism and anti-party revisionist elements and to firmly establish the party unity and solidarity, vigorously and in close combination with the struggle to accelerate the socialist construction. By doing so, it thoroughly guaranteed the unitariness of ideology and leadership in the party and brought into full play the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative positiveness of party members and the working people, achieving leaping progress and innovation in the revolution and construction.

To thoroughly embody the principle democratic centralism, our party also put great emphasis on strengthening the party life and improving the method and style of party work. It waged vigorous struggles to enhance the sense of party organization among members and establish the revolutionary party-life spirit, ensuring that all the party members devote themselves to struggles in the interest of the party organization with a correct stand and attitude toward the organization. It thus strengthened and developed the whole party into an invincible one that operates by its unitary party-life standards. Our party, through the entire course of its party building, waged steadfast struggles to straighten out the method and style of party work and established, fully and throughout the party, the revolutionary work method and popular work style based on the revolutionary mass line. By doing so, it gave democracy full play in the party, strengthening and developing its ranks into a mighty revolutionary vanguard unit based on the voluntariness and positiveness of the masses of party members. One of the important keys to our party having been able to

strengthen and develop itself into such a mighty party as the tested, invincible headquarters of the revolution lies in the fact that it thoroughly embodied the principle of democratic centralism in the party building and activity.

All the party organizations and members must firmly adhere to and thoroughly embody the principle of democratic centralism in the party building and activity.

We must first of all establish strong discipline in the party for the whole party to work as one and build up the revolutionary spirit by which to report and deal with in a timely manner any important and fundamental matters in the party building and activities. Also, we must firmly establish the revolutionary ethos among party members by which they unconditionally accept and thoroughly implement party decisions, and by doing so, ensure that they become the spearhead and shock brigade in the struggle to accomplish the massive revolutionary tasks facing the party.

It is one of the important tasks in thoroughly embodying the principle of democratic centralism that we give full play to democracy in every aspect of party life. We must positively encourage all the party members to present their spontaneous views at party meetings and fully exercise their rights, ensuring that party committees of all levels thoroughly adhere to the principle of collective leadership and tolerate no individual subjectivism or arbitrariness.

Democratic centralism is an important principle we must continue to adhere to in our future party building and activity.

All the party organizations and members will continue to strengthen and develop our party into an invincible, ever-victorious party by thoroughly embodying the principle of democratic centralism in the party building and activity and, by doing so, accelerate the chuche revolutionary cause vigorously.

Footnote

1. See "The WPK Is the Organizer and Helmsman of All the Victories of Our People," monograph, p 19.

The Leadership of the Party of the Working Class Is an Intrinsic Demand of the Socialist Society

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 91 pp 58-62*

[Article by Yi Chu-song; not translated]

Economic Construction

Highly Displaying the Spirit of the Pukchong Conference Is a Sure Guarantee for the Orchard Development

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 91 pp 63-67*

[Article by Won Hoe-tuk; not translated]

The Development of Foreign Trade Is an Urgent Demand for the Economic Construction

912D0008B *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 91 pp 68-71*

[Article by Han Su-kil]

[Text] Today all our party members and working people throughout the country are, under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, waging vigorous struggles to regularize production at high levels and further improve the material and cultural living standards of the people by giving firm priority to the preceding sectors of the people's economy and putting to effective use the economic foundations we have laid.

An important thing in positively accelerating the socialist economic construction in every sector of the people's economy as intended by the party, and in thereby performing miracles and innovations in production and construction uninterruptedly, is to further develop our foreign trade.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"One of the important tasks facing us in the nation's economic developments is to develop foreign trade rapidly.

"With the people's economy having grown incomparably large in scale and its sectors heavily diversified, the realities in our country are demanding further expansion and development of its foreign trade."¹

Foreign trade here means commodity exchange carried out between countries. Each country develops its economy through foreign trade, selling commodities it has and buying raw materials, fuel and various other goods that are nonexistent or in short supply in that country.

Foreign trade—which dates back to the time when commodities began to be produced and first states were born and which came through a long history—essentially means external economic relations based on the commodity-currency relationship.

Under the condition that every country has its national borders and produces commodities, countries building socialism are also required to develop their foreign trade, and only by doing so can they strengthen their economic foundations and solve more effectively the task of improving the living conditions of their peoples. This is closely related to the fact that all the countries have different natural and economic conditions and vary in their levels of development in terms of productive forces, science and technology at a given time, and that certain disparities emerge between them in terms of variety and quantity of goods produced and economic structure. For such differences, each country is required to solve the problem by acquiring through foreign trade what is nonexistent or in short supply while basically producing on its own whatever is needed in economic

construction. The faster it develops its foreign trade, the more successful it can be in accomplishing various tasks such as accelerating production and construction, strengthening the country's economic strength, and improving the living standards of its people.

Today, thanks to the vigorous progress in the socialist construction under the sagacious leadership of the leader, our national economy has grown incomparably in scale and the productive forces have reached high levels of development. Under these circumstances, to develop our foreign trade has become an urgent task.

In the present period, to develop our foreign trade stands out as a pressing demand that needs to be met to, first of all, regularize production at high levels in various sectors and units of the people's economy.

To regularize production at high levels is of important significance in bringing the might of the self-dependent national economy into full play and thereby accelerating the socialist economic construction.

In the past period, our people highly displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and built large numbers of modern heavy- and light-industry factories and local industry plants, laying firm foundations of a self-dependent national economy. In recent years in particular, our people, while pushing forward energetically major construction projects having critical significance in strengthening the quality of the people's economy and achieving the main targets of the Third Seven-Year Plan, have waged vigorous struggles to modernize and scientize the people's economy. As a result, the nation's economic foundations became extraordinarily firm and their productive potential grew incomparably large. In these conditions, it is possible even with the existing factories and enterprises alone to sharply increase production and rapidly improve the living standards of the people should they be operated at full capacity.

The important task in the present period in regularizing production at high levels through effective use of the existing economic foundations is to ensure raw materials, fuel and other supplies satisfactorily. As modern factories and enterprises are built in large numbers and as the existing ones are further modernized, the demands from the people's economy for raw materials, fuel and other supplies are on increase daily in terms of variety as well as quantity. If those demands from various sectors of the people's economy are to be met satisfactorily, it is important to expand and develop foreign trade as well as to strengthen the production bases for such materials and supplies and increase the output.

Only when the problems of raw materials, fuel, and other materials that are not produced or in short supply in our country are resolved in a timely manner through foreign trade will it be possible to regularize production at high levels through operations of all the factories and enterprises at full capacity, and to bring the economic foundations we have laid to prove their worth.

In the present period, developing foreign trade is also an urgent demand in further upgrading the production and technology bases of the people's economy and thereby accelerating the nation's economic construction.

To strengthen the production and technology bases of the people's economy is one of the important tasks in generating uninterrupted upsurges in production and construction in accordance with the demands of the developing realities. Only by improving the technical provisions of the people's economy with no letup can we push up the labor productivity and the product quality radically, lower the costs, and free the working people from difficult, backbreaking labor.

Technical provisions of the people's economy improve ceaselessly as science and technology develops. In order to modernize and scientize the people's economy on the basis of modern science and technology, it is important to conduct foreign trade well as well as to bring up science and technology to the advanced world levels and rapidly develop the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries.

Foreign trade positively contributes to importing results of modern science and technology widely, and to introducing up-to-date plant machinery to production. If we, through foreign trade, import up-to-date plant machinery produced by modern science and technology in a way that suits our specific conditions and in a timely manner, we can renovate obsolete technical provisions and accelerate modernization of production processes positively.

Especially, to develop foreign trade has become a pressing demand in the present period in actively responding to rapid changes in the situations and accelerating the socialist construction vigorously.

Imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists today are intensifying political and economic pressures against nations that are holding on to their path of self-reliance in a knavish attempt to push them back to the road of capitalism. In order to bring the might of our self-dependent national economy into full play and generate uninterrupted upsurges in the socialist economic construction while shattering the imperialists' antisocialist maneuvers and their economic interferences and blockade maneuvers, it is important to develop our foreign trade.

Especially, at a time when changes in the international political situation are also significantly affecting foreign trade relations, we must develop our foreign trade accordingly, in an active and aggressive manner, and only by doing so can we expand our foreign market shares and achieve successes in foreign trade work. The more we develop our foreign trade in a way suitable to the changing situations, the more effective can we be in giving full play to the socialist system of our own, enhancing the international prestige of our country, and in further promoting friendship and cooperation with various countries of the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il made a scientific analysis early on of the position and role of foreign trade in socialist economic construction and, on that basis, clearly enunciated the specific direction and methods of development for our foreign trade.

We must thoroughly carry through the chuche-based foreign trade policy of the party and further strengthen our economic relations with the many countries in the five continents of the world, expanding and developing trade with them with no letup.

Important in developing foreign trade in the present period is, first of all, to thoroughly implement the party guideline on multilateralizing and diversifying our foreign trade.

To multilateralize and diversify foreign trade means for various branches of the people's economy to conduct direct trade with many countries, diversifying export and import goods in variety and using various formulas and methods to promote trading activities. Since foreign trade is business activity through and through, it is necessary to develop markets for our products and expand our shares in foreign markets if we are to step up our trading actively. If we fail to broaden our foreign trade and if we should, as a result, export our products only to countries which ask for them, we cannot have vigorous trade. Therefore, only by multilateralizing and diversifying trade and stepping up trade activities by various formulas and methods can we earn more foreign currency with the capital available and import at right times raw materials, fuel, and various other goods we need to develop our people's economy.

In order to promote trade on a multilateral basis, it is important to further develop foreign markets and trade with many countries of the world.

In this respect, priority must be given to efforts to strengthen cooperation with Asian nations. Asian countries are geographically close to us and developing trade relations with them is economically in our interest. Therefore, we must put strong emphasis on trade cooperation with them, expanding the varieties of export and import goods and increasing the amounts of trade in a short period.

We must continue to develop our foreign economic relations with nonaligned nations and developing countries. Under the principle of collective self-reliance, we must actively push for South-South cooperation, broaden our trade with nonaligned nations and developing countries and, by doing so, further strengthen friendship and cooperation with them.

At the same time, we must develop foreign trade with capitalist countries friendly to us on the principle of equality and reciprocity. We must also put great emphasis on frontier trade and local trade, thereby developing foreign markets with no letup.

In order to diversify foreign trade, it is important to conduct trade business by various formulas and methods.

All the foreign trade agencies must sharply increase the foreign currency revenue by employing various formulas and methods including small trade, processing trade and barter trade and conducting trading efficiently in accordance with the new demands in the development of our foreign trade and with the world trade development trends. Also, while holding steadfast to the position of chuche, we must conduct joint ventures and joint operations with other countries on a broad basis, producing more goods worth being shipped to foreign markets and further improving their quality.

Next important in developing foreign trade is to increase exports decisively.

Increasing exports is of decisive significance in developing foreign trade. Exports are the first process of foreign trade. Only by increasing exports actively can we expand our import sources, enhance our foreign solvency, buy whatever we need and as much as we want from other countries, and keep the export-import balance as it should be.

In expanding exports, it is important to increase the proportion of processed goods. Today we have solid processing industry bases in our country that can contribute to expanding exports of processed goods and finished products. Under these conditions, it is of fundamental significance in developing our socialist foreign trade that we move on to increase the proportions of finished goods including plant machinery in our exports rather than continuing to rely on raw materials and semifinished goods.

By relying on the firm bases of production and technology of our own, we must expand exports of various products including modern machine tools, heavy-duty freight cars, ships, electric machines, farm machines and electronic appliances. We must also increase the proportions of light industry products we export. Furthermore, with nonferrous metals and magnesia clinker which we have been shipping to world markets in the form of raw materials, we must in the future increase their exports in the form of processed goods.

To strengthen production bases for export goods and fulfill export plans without fail constitutes a firm guarantee for increased exports. We must conduct specific investigations and analyses of overseas market demands and the global trends of production and technology developments and, on that basis, build and strengthen in a forward-looking manner production bases for export goods relying on resources that are abundant in our country. Especially, we must set up more factories and workshops specializing in export goods production and at the same time modernize production facilities.

Factories and enterprises assigned to export goods production must plan and coordinate their work closely

under the principle of giving top priority to export goods production and subordinating everything else to it and fulfill their production plans by the day, by the 10-day period, by the month, by the quarter, and by the indicators without fail. We must thus produce more export goods that are popular and sell for high prices in world markets, developing ever larger markets for them and further enhancing the nation's international prestige.

At the same time, we must develop ship, railway, and air transports for export shipments to meet the transport demands with export goods.

Next import in foreign trade is to hold fast to the credit-first principle thoroughly.

Credit is the life of trade. If we lose credit in foreign trade, we can neither sell our products to other countries nor buy what we need from them on time. Therefore, only by practicing the credit-first principle thoroughly in our foreign trade can we continue to expand the list of our trade partners and widen our trading activities positively and further enhance our country's international prestige.

In order to gain credit in foreign trade, obligations of contracts must be fulfilled thoroughly. We must produce export goods on time as stipulated in the contracts without fail. We must thoroughly honor the contracts about their delivery, too.

Improving the quality of export goods is an important requirement in maintaining credit. We must establish among export-goods producers the habit of doing their work meticulously and earnestly, plan and coordinate economic organization work closely, step up technical innovation movements vigorously and, by doing so, push up the quality of export goods to world levels. Especially, we must make more and better packing materials and do the packing in a solid and yet smart-looking way to suit the customer taste.

To enhance the responsibility and role of functionaries in the foreign trade sector constitutes an important guarantee for developments in this area.

Whatever we do, the outcome is largely determined by the responsibility and role of the guiding functionary manning the control lever. Our foreign trade has expanded in scope and complexity; under these conditions, only by enhancing the role of functionaries can we respond to changes in the situation surrounding it and develop it further.

Functionaries in the foreign trade sector must thoroughly arm themselves with our party's foreign trade policy and step up trade activities energetically in accordance with the party's intent. Especially, functionaries must ceaselessly improve their levels of business efficiency in response to changes in the situation. They must always be familiar with world economic conditions and moves in international markets and deal with them aggressively and efficiently.

All the functionaries and working people in the foreign trade sector will bring about a new turnaround in our foreign trade, upholding the party's intent, and by doing so, contribute positively to successfully fulfilling the Third Seven-Year Plan and to accelerating the socialist construction vigorously.

Footnotes

1. *The Collected works of Kim Il-sung* Vol 35, p 335.

The Enterprise System Is a Superior Industrial Management System Befitting to the Nature of the Socialist Planning Economy and the Demand of the Extensive Industrial Development

00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 91 pp 72-76

[Article by Pak Yong-kun; not translated]

Cultural Construction

Our Chuche-Oriented Literature and Art Which Move Forward Along With the Era

00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 91 pp 77-81

[Article by Kang Nung-su; not translated]

Experiential

The Experience in the Work of the District Party Committee Gained in Blending the Party Work and the Revolutionary Task

00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 91 pp 82-86

[Article by An Pil-hum; not translated]

Question of Fatherland's Reunification

The Grand Unity of the Entire Nation Is a Firm Guarantee for the Reunification of the Fatherland

00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 91 pp 87-91

[Article by Yu Ho-chun; not translated]

International

Imperialists are the Fiendish Enemy of the World Peace and Security

00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 91 pp 92-96

[Article by An Myong-hyok; not translated]