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CONTENTS

8 JANUARY 1990

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Editorial Bureau

- Under the Wise Leadership of the Party, Let Us More Vigorously Step Up To Permeate the Society
With the Chuche Idea *[Article not translated]* 1

Political and Ideological

- Firmly Defending the Socialist System and Glorifying It Are Essential Demands for Consummating the
Revolutionary Cause of the Working Class *[Choe Mun-son; article not translated]* 2
- The Socialist Construction and the Leading Role of the Party *[U Tal-ho; article not translated]* 2
- Enhancing the Function and Role of the Revolutionary Regime of the Working Class Is a Firm
Guarantee for Winning the Victory of Socialism and Communism
[Chin Mun-kil; article not translated] 2
- The Party's Ideological Work Must Be Ceaselessly Deepened According to the Demand of the
Development in the Revolution *[Kim Chong-il; article not translated]* 2
- Arming the People With the Spirit of Looking Forward to the Future Is an Important Task of the
Communist Education *[Om Ik-sung; article not translated]* 2

Revolutionary Tradition and Party Buildup

- The Document of Revolutionary Slogans Which Glorifies the History of the Anti-Japanese
Revolutionary Struggle *[Kim Chang-song]* 3
- The Functionaries of the Party Should Become True Mothers of Masses
[Kim Yung-mun; article not translated] 9

Economic Construction

- The Major Task Which We Should Grapple With in Developing the Light Industry *[Kim Chang-sok]* .. 10
- Let Us Further Develop Foreign Trade According to the Demand of the Development in Reality
[Kim Tal-hyon] 14
- The Taean Work System Is the Most Superior Economic Management System Which Our Party
Consistently Adheres to in the Socialist Construction *[Kim Chol-sik; article not translated]* 18

Cultural Construction

- The Ideological and Artistic Distinctiveness of the Songs About the Socialist Fatherland
[Pak Yon-kyong; article not translated] 19

South Korea

- The Total Bankruptcy of the South Korea Rural Economy Caused by the U.S. Imperialists' Colonial
Subjugation Policy *[Pak Yong-sang; article not translated]* 20

JPRS-AKU-89-001
8 January 1989

Editorial Bureau

1

**Under the Wise Leadership of the Party, Let Us
More Vigorously Step Up To Permeate the
Society With the Chuche Idea**

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean*
No 9, Sep 89 pp 3-8

[Article not translated]

**Firmly Defending the Socialist System and
Glorifying It Are Essential Demands for
Consummating the Revolutionary Cause of the
Working Class**

00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 9, Sep 89 pp 9-15

[Choe Mun-son; article not translated]

**The Socialist Construction and the Leading Role
of the Party**

00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 9, Sep 89 pp 16-22

[U Tal-ho; article not translated]

**Enhancing the Function and Role of the
Revolutionary Regime of the Working Class Is a
Firm Guarantee for Winning the Victory of
Socialism and Communism**

00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 9, Sep 89 pp 23-28

[Chin Mun-kil; article not translated]

**The Party's Ideological Work Must Be Ceaselessly
Deepened According to the Demand of the
Development in the Revolution**

00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 9, Sep 89 pp 29-34

[Kim Chong-il; Article not translated]

**Arming the People With the Spirit of Looking
Forward to the Future Is an Import Task of the
Communist Education**

00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 9, Sep 89 pp 35-40

[Om Ik-sung; article not translated]

**The Document of Revolutionary Slogans Which
Glorifies the History of the Anti-Japanese
Revolutionary Struggle**

902D0001A Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 9, Sep 89 pp 41-47

[Article by Kim Chang-song]

[Text] Our party and people have the glorious history of winning the great victory in the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and brilliantly launching the revolutionary cause of chuche under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It was in the course of this glorious journey that the struggle history of the Korean revolution, advancing under the leadership of our respected and beloved leader and the high banner of chuche, was created, and that the tradition of heroic struggle, an all-out struggle for the freedom and independence of the fatherland under the leader with all loyalty to him, was founded.

Revolutionary documentary slogans, unearthed in large numbers recently under the wise leadership of our party, vividly show with abundant exhibits the brilliant history of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, to the boundless excitement of our people, who, adhering to the revolutionary tradition, are waging a vigorous struggle for the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

Documentary slogans, first unearthed in the Mt. Paekdu area, the Mt. Paekdu Secret Camp site in particular, continue to be excavated all over northern Korean areas such as Yanggang, Chagang, and North and South Hamgyong provinces, and in widely scattered areas across the country including Pyongyang City, North and South Pyongan and Hwanghae provinces. Thus, as many as 6,500 wood pieces carrying such slogans have been unearthed so far.

The newly found literature of slogans constitute a great open-air archives offering full evidence of historical facts about the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle from the latter half of the 1930's—when the overall Korean revolution, centering chiefly on an armed anti-Japanese struggle, began rapidly expanding and infiltrating home into Korea deeply—through to the time of the liberation of the fatherland. They represent a synthesis of the glorious chronicles of the struggle of our people who, for the first time in their history, had a great leader to uphold and attained the sacred cause of national liberation under the banner of chuche. They retain intact the glorious history of the Korean communists adorned with lofty revolutionary spirit and immortal exploits.

Today, we are fighting on vigorously to further glorify from generation to generation the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition created by our leader, and to attain the final victory of the chuche revolutionary cause begun in the Paekdu forests. It is a great joy and pride that we now

have the voluminous literature revolutionary slogans of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle era at a time like this.

The revolutionary documentary slogans newly unearthed are precious revolutionary assets that add luster to the history of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

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

The revolutionary historical sites and relics newly unearthed in large numbers in the Mt. Paekdu area and all over the northern Korean regions are most precious revolutionary assets enriching the history of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class, which made immortal achievements successively under the leader's guidance, is passed on to posterity and continues to shine by means of revolutionary artifacts that remain of the historical path.

The revolutionary documentary slogans, still in the process of being unearthed continually in an unprecedentedly extensive scale, are what anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters wrote on barks they stripped of trees. They are revolutionary artifacts showing the whole anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of our people organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They offer historical evidence, adding luster to that history with abundant exhibits.

The newly discovered revolutionary documentary slogans, first of all, add due luster to the history of the great revolutionary struggle organized and waged under the guidance of the leader—the peerless leader our people had in the high center of leadership for the first time in their history.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is the cause of the leader pursued under the leader's ideology and leadership. The greatness of the working class' revolutionary struggle depends precisely on the greatness of the leader. The wise leadership of a peerless leader creates the history of a great revolutionary struggle, providing a decisive guarantee for its development and victory.

It was not until our people, languishing under the colonial rule of the brigandish Japanese imperialists, had the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, genius of great ideology and unsurpassed leadership, at the helm of the revolution and came under his leadership, that they first found the most correct path of struggle to regain the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation and rose in the holy fatherland restoration war.

In retrospect, our people, in resistance against the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule in the past, had staged various forms of rioting, demonstrations, workers' strikes, slowdowns, and tenancy disputes, including the anti-Japanese loyal army movement, the independent

army movement, and the patriotic cultural enlightenment movement; each time, however, they had to be trampled down miserably by the bayonet of Japanese imperialism just because they lacked leadership. Meanwhile, those self-appointed "leaders" of national liberation movements and the early communist movement launched what they called struggles for national independence and liberation only to suffer bitter failures, leaving lessons of blood, for the same reason that they lacked leadership of a peerless leader.

Our people, subjected to a history of national ordeals under the colonial rule of the ruthless Japanese imperialists, met a purposeful, revolutionary new era of advances along a straight path for the first time when they came under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who took the masses of people to the victory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, with the destiny of the fatherland, the people and the revolution right on his shoulders.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a great ideological theorist who founded the solely correct guiding ideology of the revolution reflecting the pressing demands of the times and the masses of people, opening up a bright future for the Korean revolution. He was a man of an unsurpassed art of leadership who, by the chuche-oriented art of leadership, organized and mobilized Korean communists and the broad masses of people into the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle. And he was a benevolent father who, with his lofty communist virtue, bestowed an eternal political life on revolutionary fighters and brought them up as true revolutionaries. For the greatness of his ideology and theory, the greatness of his leadership, and for the greatness of his ideological and mental features, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song proved to be the pre-eminent leader of the Korean revolution; from the very day they had the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the high center of leadership, our people could put an end to the bitter history of the national liberation movements in the past and embark on a revolutionary struggle course of pressing hard on the heels of the enemy.

This great history of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle—which, for the first time in the history of our nation spanning thousands of years, had the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as its leader and continued to win under his wide leadership—shines even more and are being passed on from generation to generation through the revolutionary literature of slogans that newly have been brought to light.

Among the slogans unearthed in widely scattered areas throughout the country are: "Kim Il-song, the supreme leader of the 20 million Korean people," "Kim Il-song, the sun of Korea and hero of the world," Kim Il-song, the rallying point of the 20 million and savior of freedom and liberation for all the peoples," and others praising the respected and beloved leader as "heaven-sent master," "patriot for all the ages," "heart of the Korean

revolution" and "national hero." They prove, with indisputable documentary evidence, the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stood at the helm of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle as the sun of the nation, the savior of fatherland restoration and the center of unity and solidarity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who founded the anti-Japanese people's guerrillas on April 25 1932 and declared the great anti-Japanese war, crushed the Japanese imperialist aggressors everywhere he went by means of chuche-based guerrilla tactics and a clever method of battle. In the latter half of the 1930's and the first half of the 1940's in particular, he, with his headquarters in the Mt. Paekdu Secret Camp, expanded the armed struggle in the Mt. Paekdu area and in areas deep inside the country, and pressed ahead energetically with preparations for the founding of a party and with the work of the anti-Japanese national unification front. He thus made immortal achievements in lifting the general Korean revolution into vigorous, uninterrupted upsurges.

Pieces recently excavated in Chayu-ri, Musan County, and other places contain these slogans: "Fellow countrymen, General Kim's anti-Japanese army has advanced into the country, cherishing the national desire for independence," "General Kim, the heaven-sent commander in chief, descended on North Korea to destroy the brigandish Jap" and "Commander-in-chief Kim Il-song and his anti-Japanese partisans have taken the anti-Japanese war to inside the country." Also, among slogans unearthed in the Mt. Paekdu base area are: "Compatriots, your sons and daughters, with the Mt. Paekdu commander in chief as their leader, are here to destroy the Jap. Every person, come forward supporting the anti-Japanese army," and "The commander in chief, using the method of chasing the enemy 1,000 li every time, leading tens of thousands of soldiers, descended on Mt. Paekdu to smash the Jap." These slogans prompt us to look back, with deep emotions, on the history of the immortal leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who rapidly expanded and developed the anti-Japanese armed struggle inside the country, beginning in the latter half of the 1930's.

Furthermore, the words in a slogan unearthed in Yonsa County "the site of the eight provinces party meeting, attended by the helmsman Kim Il-song, 9 February 1943," and those in another slogan found in Najin City "the site of the inside-the-country party meeting, July 1944" provide indisputable evidence for the historical facts that functions of party work committees inside the country had grown stronger under the unified guidance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army party committee, that the party branch in Korea and party organizations in wide areas in North Korea, including the Mt. Paekdu area, Musan and Yonsa, had expanded rapidly, strengthening their role, and that preparations for the founding of a party had made brisk progress.

At the same time, the inscriptions such as "the site of the eight provinces meeting" in a strip of wood unearthed in

the site of Kuksabong meeting in Yonsa county, "the site of the all-army anti-Japanese meeting, July 1943" in another piece discovered in Najin City, and "the site of the South Pyongan region," "small meeting site" and "second meeting site" in documents unearthed in various parts of the country tell, in a long-lasting way, of the struggles in those days when the work of the anti-Japanese national reunification front through the Fatherland Restoration Society movement expanded into an awesome, nationwide scale under the leadership of the great leader.

For the first time in the history of our people they had the great Comrade Kim Il-song as their leader and, under his leadership, they brought on such forceful development in the overall Korean revolution. And in the face of that reality, they put all their excitement and joy together and carved in a natural stone, powerfully and with all their sincerity: "The 20 million compatriots, when the day of fatherland restoration comes, a monument shall be built here with golden and diamond hatchets to forever commemorate the feats of General Kim." This slogan is moving the hearts of our people profoundly as they wage the heroic struggle to complete the revolutionary cause of *chuche* under the leadership of the great leader.

Thus, the newly discovered literature of slogans serve as documental records irrefutably proving that the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of our people was the first glorious struggle of the Korean revolution under the leadership of the great leader. For this very reason, they constitute precious revolutionary assets.

The newly excavated revolutionary literature of slogans also brilliantly adorn the history of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle that firmly established *chuche* of our revolution and kept advancing on a triumphant path.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"By firmly establishing *chuche* in the revolutionary struggle, we could expand and strengthen the revolutionary ranks uninterruptedly even under such severe circumstances and win the historic victory in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle."¹

The revolutionary struggle and the communist movement are, essentially, struggles to realize self-dependence for the masses of people in their respective countries. The revolutionary movement in each country can be successful and develop vigorously only when the line and policies are established to suit the actual circumstances in that country, and when the movement is organized and undertaken by relying on the strength of the masses of people of that country.

If the people of each country fail to wage their revolutionary movement with their own strength, in the responsibility of the people themselves and in a way that suits the actual circumstances in their country, and if they rely on other peoples, it is impossible for them to

develop the revolution and, as a result, they cannot create the history of a genuinely revolutionary struggle. Only when waged under a revolutionary line, strategy and tactic based on an original subjective view and faith and reflecting the objective demands of the developing revolutionary movement and the voluntary aspirations of the masses of people, and when pushed ahead by relying on the *chuche*-oriented revolutionary forces, the revolutionary struggle becomes a great revolutionary struggle to realize self-dependence for the masses of people.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of our people is a glorious revolutionary struggle organized and waged by relying on the strength of the broad masses of people in compliance with the *chuche*-oriented revolutionary line, strategy, and tactics set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Until those days, the established theories dealing with colonial national liberation struggle had it that the liberation and independence of an oppressed people could materialize only under the condition that the working class of the suzerain state has won victory in their revolutionary struggle, and only with the support of the big powers. Also, there had been no experience of national liberation struggles ever carried out by colonial peoples on their own in the world history of revolutionary movements. Under these circumstances, it proved to be a question more important than anything else to come up with a correct line, strategy and tactic of revolution that suit the aspirations and demands of the masses of people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a deep insight into the demands of the times and our developing revolution, put forth the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolutionary line at the Chialun Conference, brilliantly embodying the immortal *chuche* ideology. He thus launched a new path to follow to destroy the Japanese imperialists and all the counterrevolutionary forces that were in collusion with them and achieve the class liberation.

The fact that the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolutionary line was put forth was a revolutionary event elucidating the correct way to lift our people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle onto a new higher stage and successfully resolve national and class contradictions in our country simultaneously.

The struggle to implement the ideology, theory, strategy, and tactics concerning the anti-japanese, anti-feudal democratic revolution was wisely organized and led by the respected and beloved leader in the midst of the blazing armed struggle. It briskly spread into a national, all-people scale, with brilliant, fruitful results.

The recently unearthed literature of slogans represent a broad range of historical facts of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle era, highlighting struggles waged to resolve strategic, tactical tasks in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

For example, they include those slogans: "Korean compatriots, all rise to liberate the country and establish a people's government," "Build a national self-dependent economy," "Build a strong national army," "Confiscate land from the Jap and pro-Japanese landlords and distribute it to landless peasants," "Institute free education and give children of the poor education free of charge," and "International anti-imperialist forces, unite."

These slogans bear testimony to how the history of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle developed—the struggle that carved out its unique path along the line of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolutionary line as elucidated in the "10-Point Major Program of the Fatherland Restoration Society," which covered all the issues—political, economic, military, cultural, and even foreign policy—and which was explicated again after the Chialun Conference.

The newly excavated literature of slogans further clarify the chuche-oriented nature of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. It was indeed not only waged in compliance with the chuche-oriented revolutionary line but also was organized and pushed on successfully by the Korean people themselves.

One can see it in what the slogans reflect—that is, the chuche-oriented position that the masters of the Korean revolution are the Korean people themselves, and the lofty thought about completing the fatherland restoration cause by the strength of our people themselves.

"We, all members of the anti-Japanese main force, must always have the self-awareness that we are responsible for the Korean revolution," "The 20 million Korean compatriots, let us all unite and bring independence to this beautiful Korea," "... independence on our own"—these slogans were the cries of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters from their hearts for holding fast to the chuche-oriented position and completing the fatherland restoration cause on their own through to the end.

Our revolution thus entered a new course of advance, finding solutions to all problems in the struggle on our own and moving forward triumphantly, under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song whose motto was, from the early days, to place himself among the masses of people and arouse them in the revolution.

Indeed, thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader, ranks of core elements, made up by the young, new-generation communists not contaminated by factionalism and flunkeyism, were put in place. And, in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, they brought the broad anti-Japanese masses into firm unity ideologically, consciously and organizationally, developing the unity of the leader, the party and the masses. They thus grew stronger and developed into the powerful self-dependent chuche of the revolution.

The creation of this powerful, chuche-oriented revolutionary force made it possible to solve self-dependently problems about anything needed in the armed struggle

even at a time when there was no state-level logistic support nor the support of a regular army, and to positively arouse all the people in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, thus shaking the foundations of Japanese imperialist rule to its foundations and greatly hastening its ruin.

"The North Korea anti-Japanese armed unit, join forces with the Korean anti-Japanese army and destroy the brigandish Japanese imperialists," "All the people, unite as one and rise in anti-Japanese resistance," "The liberation of the fatherland 1945," and "Long live the independence of the fatherland"—these and other slogans recently discovered exactly reflects the proud history of the struggle that realized the unity of the entire nation and attained the historic cause of fatherland restoration in response to the great leader's militant appeal "Let us carry on the Korean revolution to a successful conclusion on our own."

Thus, the newly unearthed documentary slogans bear testimony to the glorious history of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle which, under the banner of chuche, opened a new path for the colonial national liberation revolution, and for that reason they constitute precious assets of our revolution.

Those literature add brilliant luster to the great history of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle which is emblazoned with the heroic struggles of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

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

"The documentary slogans written on pieces of wood which were unearthed recently are vivid historical materials showing the loyalty of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, their boundless devotion to the revolution, confidence in victory and their revolutionary optimism. They are precious assets of our party and revolution."

The greatness of the revolutionary struggle largely depends on how great the ideological and mental features are of those who participate in it, as well as on the greatness of its leader and guiding ideology. To begin with, revolutionary movements are premised on the high ideological consciousness of people who participate in them. People who voluntarily participate in the revolutionary struggle with a deep recognition of the historic mission they have on their shoulders on behalf of the times and the revolution will fight on undauntedly in any adversity, with lofty revolutionary spirit; they will devote their whole life to the revolutionary struggle. Therefore, only the revolutionary struggle participated in by people with lofty ideological and mental features can win brilliant victories. The lofty ideological and mental features of the people participating in the revolutionary struggle is an important factor making it possible to create a great history of the revolutionary struggle.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, the first generation of our revolution, grew under the guiding hand of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who personifies a great ideology and noble communist character at its utmost height; they were staunch communist revolutionaries who, in the midst of the practice of the formidable revolutionary struggle, learned from the revolutionary ideology and nature of the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, from the first days of his revolutionary career, already saw it as a priority condition for the restoration of the fatherland and the victory of the revolution to bring up new generations of communists and create the vanguard of the revolution. And he put his heart and soul into meeting that condition. Day in and day out, revolutionaries continued to grow, armed with true communist revolutionary spirit through revolutionary political, organizational work and revolutionary practice. Thanks to them, the history was founded of the struggle that kept demonstrating the communist revolutionary spirit in a noble fashion.

As seen in the revolutionary documentary slogans, what constituted the core of the communist revolutionary spirit on the part of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters was their infinite loyalty to the leader.

"Let us all defend the heart of the Korean revolution to the end with our lives," and "Let us all lay down our lives to defend the highest mind of the independence of Korea"—slogans unearthed in the Mt. Kanbaek Secret Camp site and in Undok County respectively—make one think, graphically, of the heroic path of struggle trodden by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who were infinitely loyal to the revolutionary ideology and line, orders and instructions of the great leader, and who defended the safety of the respected and beloved leader with their lives.

From the very moment when they were embraced in the bosom of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters mastered the revolutionary view of the leader, seeing the leader as the center of unity and leadership, the center of the national life, rather than simply as their commander. And they honorably held to their integrity and basic responsibility as revolutionary fighters of the leader. In the field of a decisive, life-or-death battle, in a hard march full of ordeals, and in the enemy prison where they had to be ready to die, they kept burning their hearts thinking how to better implement the tactical lines, orders, and instructions of the respected and beloved comrade commander. They displayed high revolutionary spirit by implementing them unconditionally and thoroughly. If it was for defending and protecting the revolutionary ideology of the respected and beloved leader, they would do anything even if it meant risking their facing the false and unjust accusations of being "public welfare organization" members. They absolutely refrained from doing anything that might stain the ideology of the leader. If it was for the safety of the

leader, they turned themselves literally into a shield against the barrage of enemy fire with no hesitation. It was none other than the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters with the loyalty to the leader and his cause as their life who did all these things.

The value of these documentary slogans as historical relics is so high because they contain the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters' revolutionary view of the chief, which they mastered by their hearts and gave full play to in the arduous course of the revolutionary struggle.

"Oh Korea, we will liberate you and show your greatness to the whole world without fail," "Fatherland—our life," "Our nation is not a weak nation.... It is a great nation that gave birth to the heaven-sent master General Kim Il-song," and "Oh Korea and its people, shout the name and be proud of General Kim Il-song you have"—these slogans reflect the noble features of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who, with fervent patriotism and in the our-nation-first spirit, devoted themselves to the struggle to restore the beautiful fatherland and rescue its resourceful people. It was the faith cherished by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters that the greatness of our people lies in the holy struggle to restore the fatherland, and that the greatness of our nation lies in the fact that they met the respected and beloved commanding general. That was why they chose to leave traces of their devotion to the cause of fatherland and national liberation by expressing, in writing, their patriotic feelings and the superiority of our nation.

Also, "The invincible anti-Japanese cause," "The invincible Korea," and "Let us all live every minute and every second of the anti-Japanese struggle in a worthy manner so that we won't be ashamed of ourselves when the day of independence comes"—these and many other slogans unearthed point to the heroic path trodden by the fighters, who fought for the 20 long years unflinchingly, with the confidence in victory and the revolutionary optimism that Korea will regain independence without fail as long as the Korean revolution has the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as its helmsman. Thus, these slogans are impressively reminiscent of the history of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle blazoned with the noble revolutionary spirit.

At the same time, these revolutionary slogans show the lofty comradeship, rich feelings and revolutionary optimism that bloomed among the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters even in the midst of an adversity that surpassed all imagination. Thus, they bear testimony even more clearly to the rich contents and greatness of the revolutionary spirit they had.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, although run through with incomparably arduous and severe struggles, could attain great victories and immortal, forever-shining historical achievements thanks to the heroic struggles of the fighters with the noble revolutionary spirit and the patriotic people.

Thus, the newly unearthed documentary slogans serve as eyewitnesses of history, vividly showing the history of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, which was added luster as a glorious revolutionary struggle by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters with the noble ideological and mental features.

Documentary slogans, unearthed lately in large numbers under the wise leadership of our party, extol the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the immortal achievements of the indomitable communist revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Chong-suk, and reflect the firm, unswerving position and the revolutionary will of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters for carrying on the cause of chuche revolution. These slogans add special luster to the history of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

A slogan unearthed in Hahoe-ri, Undok County, has the word "Cry loudly and let the world know about the three big prides of our nation," while other slogans paraphrase it as "First of the three: the heaven-sent commanding general and lodestar for all the people, Kim Il-song"; "Second of the three: the anti-Japanese, independence struggle woman commander, Kim Chong-suk"; and "Third of the three: the Mt. Paekdu star of hope that has appeared in the Korean sky." Meanwhile, a slogan discovered in Sahoe-ri, Sonbong County, says: "The splendid strokes of luck in the history of Korea are that it has the sun of the nation General Kim Il-song, that it has the Paekdu anti-Japanese woman commander Kim Chong-suk, and that it has the Paekdu star of hope. Long live the three good lucks." A slogan unearthed in Paekhak-ri has this word: "The stories of the world's top masters are the stories of the three great masters of Korea—Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-suk, and the Mt. Paekdu star of hope. Let us pass on the stories of the three greats to posterity forever." These slogans precisely symbolize the honor and pride which the three prides of Korea brought to our fighters and people. For the first time in the thousands of years of history of our people, the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters had the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation. Also, they had Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the anti-Japanese heroine and indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, as the shining example of personal guards, and celebrated the birth of Comrade Kim Chong-il in the forests of Mt. Paekdu. Thus, they saw the great history of the Korean revolution unfolding before them, and in expression of their deep emotions and joy, they inscribed, with all sincerity, such words as "the three prides," "the three good lucks," "the stories of the three great," and "the three Long Live's," and left them to be passed on to posterity.

Especially, slogans found in Yonsa County have these words: "Ah Korea, we let you know the birth of the Paekdu star of hope," and "Korea's star of hope has risen over Mt. Paekdu." A slogan found in Chongjin City says, "20 Million compatriots, be proud that the star of hope has appeared over Mt. Paekdu," while another slogan discovered in Sonbong County says: "We herein

list the greatest persons of all ages and countries unparalleled throughout heaven and earth: General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and the Paekdu star of hope who will inherit his sun ray." As seen in these documentary slogans, the revolutionary fighters clearly saw in the birth of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il the bright future of Korea, the building of a prosperous new society on the fatherland that has regained independence. And they let the whole world know about their deep emotions and joy of the day when it thus became possible to carry on the revolutionary cause of chuche from generation to generation. It was something of deep significance.

The documentary slogans shine as the revolutionary original-text documents indeed, bearing testimony to the glorious history of the anti-Japanese struggle, which carved the first march route for the chuche revolutionary cause under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, the legendary hero of the anti-Japanese struggle and genius of the revolution.

The voluminous revolutionary slogans unearthed recently are precious revolutionary assets for our party and people making it possible to get the glorious revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to shine forever from generation to generation, and to firmly carry on the lifeline of our revolution from generation to generation.

With a great pride for the fact that we, under the wise leadership of our party, now have the great open-air archives to enrich the history of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we must make positive efforts to preserve those documents forever as a national treasure, and to deeply study and master the ideology, substance and significance contained in the slogans. Especially, party organizations and functionaries responsible for revolutionary artifacts should fix up well the revolution's historical sites and historical battlefields, and museums of revolutionary artifacts on the basis of the newly excavated documents. At the same time, they should plan and coordinate in a substantive manner the indoctrination work to firmly arm party members, working people and the rising new generations with the brilliant tradition of our party. By doing so, they should help firmly establish chuche of the revolution and continue to add luster infinitely to the proud history of our revolution which continues to advance firmly along the sole path of the revolution launched in the forests of Paekdu, no matter whatever winds might blow in from around us.

Our victory is always a certainty as long as we adhere to the brilliant anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions as the lifeline of the Korean revolution and march on under the wise leadership of the party and the leader.

Footnote

1. "Let Us Complete the Socialist and Communist Cause to the End, Holding Aloft the Revolutionary Banner of Chuche," monograph, p 3.

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Revolutionary Tradition and Party Buildup

9

**The Functionaries of the Party Should Become
True Mothers of Masses**

00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 9, Sep 89 pp 48-54

[Kim Yung-mun; article not translated]

The Major Task Which We Should Grapple With in Developing the Light Industry

902D0002A Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 9, Sep 89 pp 55-59

[Article by Kim Chang-sok]

[Text] Today, all the party members and working people have risen in a vigorous struggle to fulfill the central tasks set forth by the party in the development of the light industry, highly upholding the decision of the 16th plenum of the 6th party Central Committee.

The central tasks we must grapple with in the light industry development in the present period are honorable, rewarding struggle tasks to lift our light industry onto a new high level in the next 2 or 3 years and thereby bring about a decisive turning point in the improvement of the people's livelihood.

All the functionaries and working people must highly demonstrate their revolutionary spirit and combat strength to thoroughly fulfill the party-set militant tasks and, by doing so, bring about a great revolutionary turning point in the development of the nation's light industry.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"The light industry is an important branch on which we must put emphasis in the immediate socialist economic construction."¹

Developing the light industry is a sacred work to provide the people with conditions needed for a self-reliant, creative life. The working-class party, responsible for the destiny of the people and struggling to provide them a happy life, is required to place great emphasis on the development of the light industry throughout its economic construction guidance to ensure that the working people's demands for mass consumption goods are met properly.

In order to meet the working people's demands for mass consumption goods satisfactorily by developing the light industry, it is important to properly define central tasks in the light industry development for each period and stage of the economic construction, and to wage forceful struggles to accomplish them. Only by doing so will it be possible to correctly set forth the key links that should be worked on in each period of the light industry construction, to concentrate efforts on them in a way that suits the intention of the party, the aspirations and desire of the masses of people and the objective requirements in the light industry development, as well as the specific circumstances surrounding the country, and to fully mobilize all economic potential and possibilities to ensure a sustained expansion in the mass consumption goods production.

Based on its deep foresight into the requirement of the socialist economic construction that has reached a new higher stage, our party put forth the clear-cut central

tasks for all to grapple with in the light industry development today, thus providing basic guidelines to bring about a great turning point in the production of mass consumption goods.

The central tasks for all to grapple with today in the light industry development are to utilize the existing light industry foundations effectively, and to accelerate plant modernization, so as to develop the nation's light industry onto a higher level and thereby meet the demands of the working people for mass consumption goods more satisfactorily. Only by grappling with these central tasks steadfastly, and carrying them out, can the light industry fulfill its targets under the Third 7-Year Plan as demanded by the party and reach, in 1993, the last year of the Plan, the height of 1.5 billion meters in textile production, bringing our country to rank among the world's most advanced in annual per-capita textile production. Also, only by doing so can the light industry unleash leaping, qualitative developments in footwear production, ensuring the planned production of more and better shoes that suit modern fashions and popular tastes, and at the same time successfully reach the projected high goals by increasing the production of processed foodstuffs 3.2 times and daily necessities 2.5 times in the next few years.

One of the important tasks to grapple with in the light industry development in the present period is to increase the production of mass consumption goods to epochal levels by effectively utilizing the industry's firm foundations that already have been laid.

We had waged vigorous struggles to build a self-dependent, modern light industry under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader. As a result, our country today has the firm light industry foundations as we see them. The basic line of the socialist economic construction to develop light industry and agriculture simultaneously while giving priority to heavy industry development, and the party policy of simultaneously developing large-scale central industries and medium- and small-scale local industries were implemented brilliantly; as a result, many large-scale textile mills, food-stuff plants and daily necessities factories, all equipped with modern technologies, were built everywhere. Each county now has an average of 20 or more local industry plants to meet the rapidly increasing working people's demands for mass consumption goods satisfactorily. Chemical fiber industry and other firm raw material bases for the light industry were built and, at the same time, workshops and work teams for daily necessities were organized within central industry enterprises, creating a firm basis on which to increase the mass consumption goods production to epochal levels.

Indeed, our light industry, begun from scratch after Liberation, grew to be a chuche-type sector for comprehensive mass consumption goods production complete with textile, foodstuff, footwear, daily necessities industries and all other branches, doing away with all its

historically inherited backwardness. Under these circumstances, to put main emphasis on effectively using the existing firm light industry foundations while paying deep attention to creating new production capacities constitutes a firm guarantee for epochal gains in the mass consumption goods production in a short period of time.

We must wage a vigorous struggle to effectively utilize the light industry foundations that have been built, operate existing plants at full capacity and put machinery and equipment into full operations. Only by doing so can we increase production rapidly with no or less additional investments.

At the same time, an effective use of the present light industry foundations makes it possible to add to state stockpiles as it saves equipment, materials, labor and fund and thus to channel more funds to capital construction for modernization of light industry plants and expansion of their capacity. Thus, the policy our party put forth of effectively utilizing the existing light industry foundations is a revolutionary policy that—on the basis of an in-depth analysis of specific circumstances surrounding the light industry development in our country—points to a clear-cut path toward rapid increases in the mass consumption goods production in a short period of time.

Another central task for us to grapple with in the light industry development in the present period is to accelerate the modernization of light industry plants actively, strengthen the material and technological foundations of the light industry and further elevate levels of its technical provisions.

Today we live in an era of science and technology. Relying on the highly developed modern science and technology to attain high growth in production is the fundamental trend of the current global economic development. As science and technology, which are products of creative human talents, develop rapidly, and as electronics and other up-to-date scientific and technological achievements are put to extensive applications, reserves and possibilities of production growth continue to increase unprecedentedly. Today, it is impossible to bring about a qualitative turning point in the mass consumption goods production without developing the light industry on the up-to-date scientific and technological bases.

In developing the light industry on the up-to-date scientific and technological bases, an important method is to accelerate the modernization of light industry plants.

Modernizing light industry plants is the work to remodel obsolete production facilities into modern ones and carry out comprehensive mechanization, automation and computerization in production. Only by modernizing light industry plants will it be possible to introduce an extensive use of efficient machinery and equipment and advanced production methods based on up-to-date scientific and technological achievements and to save public labor and yet create high labor productivity and

markedly improve the quality of products. Especially, modernization of light industry plants will bring about epochal improvements in the levels of technical provisions in all the branches, replace human labor with up-to-date machinery and technical means, freeing workers from difficult, backbreaking labor. Therefore, plant modernization is one of the fundamental principles that should be firmly adhered to in the light industry construction.

The modernization of light industry plants has become an increasingly pressing demand in our country.

Facing us today is the task of carrying out the Third 7-Year Plan successfully to strengthen the nation's economic power to an extraordinary degree and lift the living standards of the people to epochal levels. The basic task of the Third 7-Year Plan is to accelerate chucheization, modernization and scientization of the people's economy and, by doing so, lay firm material and technological foundations for the complete victory of socialism. Only by accelerating the modernization of light industry plants further in a way that meets the demands of the people's economy for chucheization, modernization and scientization will it be possible to equip all the light industry branches with modern technologies, achieve high growth in production and strengthen the power of the socialist, self-dependent national economy foundations.

This clearly shows the correctness of the measure our party took by setting forth the modernization of light industry plants as one of the central tasks in the light industry development for the present period.

The central tasks set forth by our party in the light industry development are aimed at developing our light industry onto the next higher level to meet more satisfactorily the working people's demands for mass consumption goods.

Mass consumption goods are one of the basic necessities of the working people in their material and cultural life and, as such, the demands for them increase unceasingly as the socialist construction advances and the people's living standards improve.

Today, with the socialist construction going on in a new higher stage, the demands of our people for mass consumption goods have grown extremely high, with marked changes structurally. Since problems of food, clothing and housing ceased to exist, our people unanimously have been demanding the production and supply of consumer goods higher in class and more diverse in variety, and in larger quantities and at lower prices. The increased demands therefore should be met all the more satisfactorily, and only by doing so can we provide the people with a more self-dependent, creative life and give full play to the superiority of our most advanced socialist system.

If we are to meet the working people's demands for consumer goods more satisfactorily, the nation's light industry has to be developed onto a new and higher stage.

the struggle to develop the nation's light industry onto a new, higher stage is a work for expanding the production of mass consumption goods in a big way, under the circumstances in which the firm chuche-oriented modern light industry bases have been built and are already independently producing and delivering all the light industrial goods needed to the livelihood of the people, and by means of relying on the powerful foundations thus built. Only by developing our light industry onto the next higher stage from where it is now will it be possible to bring about a leaping gain in the production of mass consumption goods quantitatively, expand their varieties and lift the quality of products to the highest possible levels. Thus, we will be able to meet, at high levels and in a satisfactory fashion, the working people's qualitative and quantitative demands for consumer goods that continue to increase as their material living standards and general cultural levels grow higher.

Indeed, the central tasks to grapple with firmly in the light industry development are worthy struggle tasks that embody the far-sighted plans and high intention of our party for providing our people with a more affluent and civilized life and for fully demonstrating the power of our country as the people's paradise.

For the fact that they are based on realistic conditions and possibilities promising their realization, the central tasks put forth by our party in the light industry development have brought great hopes and courage to our people and are arousing them into fresh struggles and innovations.

We have with us the most correct policy of light industry construction which already proved its superiority through practice and is demonstrating its vast vitality. We have also the powerful economic capital and scientific, technological forces which we have built with fortitude. If we accelerate our forceful march along the same correct path of light industry construction as we have trodden, we will be able to achieve new brilliant progresses in the light industry development.

Functionaries and the working people should bear in mind deeply the policy and intention of the party and thoroughly fulfill the central tasks in the light industry development, and by doing so, bring about a new turning point in the production of mass consumption goods.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"All the functionaries should carry through the light industry revolution policy of the party with high revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working-class spirit and people-mindedness and bring about a new turning point in the production of mass consumption goods."

Most important in fulfilling the central tasks in the light industry development in the present period is to operate existing light industry plants at full capacity and regularize their production at high levels.

At present, foundations of our light industry are very strong and their potential production capacities are very high. If the existing plants are operated at full capacity and their production regularized, it will by itself bring about great changes in the production of mass consumption goods and markedly improve the people's livelihood.

To insure that light industry plants are operated at full capacity and their production regularized at high levels, plants and enterprises are required to improve the maintenance of facilities. Plant facilities are the most important means of production and their efficient maintenance is one of the fundamental conditions for regularized production. Plants and enterprises should love and maintain facilities like the apple of the eye, strictly observe the technical specifications and standard manufactory procedures in the use of facilities, operate facilities efficiently to meet the technical engineering requirements, and establish strict system and order in the maintenance of facilities. All the machinists must step up vigorously the "movement of loyalty to create model machines by learning from No. 26 lathe" and ensure that their machines are maintained in a flawless shape and always ready for full operations at full capacity.

At the same time, it is important to ensure that raw materials and other materials are supplied sufficiently. Raw materials and other supplies are essential elements of production. In order to bring the our light industry's vastly expanding production capacity into maximum play, we have to provide plants and enterprises with raw materials and other supplies on time and in sufficient quantities. In this connection, it is important to develop chemical industry and ensure an increased production in the next few years of chemical fiber, vinyl chloride, polyethylene, dyestuffs, chemical detergents and various supplementary materials. At the same time, it is important for local industry plants to efficiently run the raw material bases already created and effectively use cultivated raw materials and natural raw materials, and to operate medium- and small-size plants at full capacity and secure the required raw materials and other supplies on their own. We must also build firm export bases and step up the work of importing part of the raw materials and other supplies needed for a light industry revolution from other countries through effectively-run processing deals, joint operations and joint ventures.

Also important in accomplishing the central tasks in the current light industry development is to expedite technological improvement work for plant modernization.

The modernization of light industry plants as demanded by our party today is aimed at lifting the technological level of our light industry to the advanced world levels in

the next few years. Achieving this goal, in fact, means a revolution for our country with an extremely short history in the development of modern light industry. Therefore, we must expedite technological improvement work in a revolutionary manner upholding the party policy of technological revolution highly, and by doing so, lift the technological standards of our light industry plants to epochal levels.

An important task arising in the modernization of light industry plants is to gradually introduce modern, up-to-date facilities while remodelling and utilizing the existing facilities, as demanded by the party. Functionaries should work to speed up technical remodelling of the existing production processes and machinery in their branches and units, reorganize production processes into rational and efficient ones and further complement missing production processes including prior- and after-processes. Also, we must plan and systematically coordinate work for introducing up-to-date facilities and decisively uplifting the modernization levels of our light industry.

At the same time, it is important to create quickly model plants which are higher than average in their modernization levels, setting them up as examples for others in the same branch or region to follow and speed up modernization actively. To expedite technological improvement work at light industry plants, it is necessary to strengthen machine production bases of the light industry sector and wage vigorous struggles to ensure self-production of machinery, implements and accessory parts needed for modernization.

A pressing requirement we face in accelerating modernization and bringing on a light industry revolution is to strengthen technical personnel training work to train many good technicians and experts and enhance their responsibility and role.

We must strengthen educational work and train many resourceful technical personnel for the light industry firmly armed with modern science and technology and give them assignments on the right-person-to-the-right-place basis, ensuring that they contribute to the fulfillment of the light industry revolution positively. At the same time, it is necessary to plan and coordinate activities to further improve the levels of technical personnel in the light industry sector, lead them and see that they all fully devote their wisdom and talents in their areas and do their jobs faithfully.

One of the important methods to accomplish the central tasks set forth by our party in the light industry development is for functionaries to plan and coordinate economic organizational work.

The struggle to accomplish the central tasks in the light industry development is a process of simultaneously accelerating the work of regularizing production and that of modernizing light industry plants. Consequently, only by conducting economic organizational work well will it be possible to correctly estimate economic and technical

factors involved such as raw materials, facilities, technical capabilities and funds to successfully fulfill those central tasks.

Functionaries in the light industry sector should correctly work out measures to accomplish the central tasks in the light industry development and effectively organize struggles to fulfill the 3-Year Light Industry Development Plan. Particularly important is for functionaries to give base-level units their tasks in a clear-cut manner, monitor and grasp progress in their fulfillment on a regular basis and take necessary measures in a timely fashion, all in a substantive way befitting the master.

At the same time, in compliance with the demand of the Taean work system, production guidance and technical control should be improved under the collective leadership of the party committee; control of facilities, materials and supplies, labor as well as financial control must be closely planned and coordinated so as to produce more high-quality mass consumption goods at lower costs with the existing facilities, materials, labor and funds. In rationalizing management activities, we are faced to a particularly pressing demand and it is that we expand production uninterruptedly by using funds, allocated by the party for bringing on a light industry revolution, as an important capital for enlarged-scale reproduction.

The fundamental factor guaranteeing the fulfillment of the central tasks set forth by our party in the light industry development is for functionaries to highly display their revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working-class spirit and people-mindedness.

The revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working-class spirit and people-mindedness are the ideological, moral characteristics for the chuche-type communist revolutionaries to have on them; they represent the fundamental factors essential to accelerating the light industry revolution successfully. Only by bringing the revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working-class spirit and people-mindedness into full play will it be possible to boldly overcome bottlenecks and barriers, carry through the party's light industry revolution policy thoroughly and bring about a new turning point in the production of mass consumption goods. And only by doing so can our functionaries fulfill their responsibilities for the party, the revolution, the working class and the people.

Functionaries in the light industry sector must highly display their revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working-class spirit and people-mindedness in any difficult and complicated environments and conditions, and carry through the chuche-oriented light industry policy of our party thoroughly and unconditionally. They must fulfill the revolutionary tasks assigned to their units in an exemplary manner in the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

Especially, functionaries should go deep among the masses and be the first to labor at whatever tough jobs

they have there. They should lead the masses by personally setting example, meet challenges straightforwardly and turn any disadvantage into an advantage, thereby ensuring that existing facilities are operated at full capacity and the modernization of light industry plants accelerated actively.

Upholding the decision of the 16th plenum of the sixth party Central Committee highly, all the functionaries and working people should redouble their efforts and positively contribute to lifting the nation's light industry onto the world levels and bringing about an epochal turning point in the production of mass consumption goods.

Footnote

1. "The New Year Address" 1989, monograph, p. 5.

Let Us Further Develop Foreign Trade According to the Demand of the Development in Reality

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[Article by Kim Tal-hyon]

[Text] At the important meetings of the party and the state held recently, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward militant tasks for epochally increasing exports by further developing foreign trade in conformity with the demand of the new higher stage of socialist construction in our country and extensively elucidated the method of implementing them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching for developing foreign trade is a programmatic guideline which we should firmly grasp in the struggle to improve and strengthen the work of foreign trade at present and to accelerate the socialist economic construction.

By thoroughly implementing the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching for developing foreign trade, we should effect a new turning point in the work of foreign trade and should more vigorously accelerate the grand socialist march movement.

Foreign trade—exchange of goods among nations—constitutes the basic form in the external economic relations. Through foreign trade, each nation will meet the demand of what is not produced in itself or the demand of raw materials, materials, and the demand of products which it can produce only in a small quantity, thus expanding its external economic relations.

From the early date, our party attached great importance to the work of foreign trade and put forward chuche-oriented foreign trade policies including the policy for diversifying trade and observing the principle of creditability first in foreign trade. Our party wisely led the struggle to carry out such policies.

In particular, as the socialist economic construction deepened, our party formulated an orderly working

system for implementing the chuche-oriented foreign trade policy and took revolutionary measures for providing our own firm foundation of trade by strengthening foreign trade activities and organizing production bases for export goods with a view to the future. Thanks to our party's wise leadership, foreign trade in our country today is developing as an important sector of the national economy under the unified guidance of the state plan, and is actively contributing to accelerating the socialist construction.

Laid before us are the magnificent tasks of the Third 7-Year Plan and the nation's external economic relations are constantly expanding. This reality demands that we further expand and develop foreign trade.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: One of the important issues in the economic development of our nation at present is to rapidly develop foreign trade.¹

The Third 7-Year Plan which our people are carrying out today is a great economic construction goal designed to achieve the enormous quantitative growth and a new epochal qualitative upsurge in production and construction carried out by all domains and units of the national economy. In order to successfully attain the economic construction goals included in the new prospective plan, we should further develop foreign trade.

Needless to say, since the firm foundation of the self-reliant national economy has been created in our country, the various and manifold demands, which are raised in the economic construction and in enhancing the people's living standard, are met basically by our own production. However, only when we solve the problem in some short materials and what we do not possess can we accelerate production and construction more speedily.

To successfully occupy the huge-scale targets in various fields of the national economy, including the metal industry, the machine industry, the chemical industry, and the light industry, during the new long-range plan period, it is imperative not only to vigorously wage the struggle of accelerating economic construction with our own strength, our own technology, and our own resources by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, but also to expand and develop foreign trade so as to smoothly meet the demands for imported goods.

Today when socialist economic construction is being pushed ahead to a new high stage, only by further expanding and developing foreign trade can greater progress be achieved in enhancing the vitality of the self-reliant national economy, in improving the people's livelihood, and in expanding foreign relations.

Developing foreign trade in conformity with the developing reality is an indispensable requirement for further strengthening the country's economic might.

Today, our country has the strong foundation of the self-reliant socialist national economy that our people have provided through their efforts for self-reliance and fortitude, and the production potential of the national economy is very powerful. In particular, as a result of the great construction march which has been vigorously carried out in the recent period, the scale of the self-reliant national economy has been epochally expanded and the fields of the national economy have been diversified. One of the important problems in enhancing the might of the national economy which has been firmly provided in our country today is to more smoothly solve raw materials, fuel, and materials.

To smoothly solve raw materials and materials which have become vast in quantity and which have become diversified in kind, it is imperative not only to utilize to the maximum our country's resources by rapidly developing various fields of our national economy, including the extraction industry and the metal industry, but also to further develop foreign trade.

In the socialist society, the work of ensuring raw materials and materials required for economic construction is being carried out according to the plan and most of the work is settled by its own capabilities. Some short raw materials and materials are acquired by the foreign trade sector. The raw materials and materials, ensured by the foreign trade sector, are to be widely used for numerous plants, enterprises, and production activities of the national economy. Therefore, if the foreign trade sector fails to sufficiently supply the required raw materials and materials, unbalance and difficulties will be caused in ensuring overall raw materials and materials for the national economy and a negative influence will be exercised upon the socialist economic construction. Furthermore, an unexpected disadvantageous situation may take place in trade. Therefore, unless we expand and develop foreign trade, we cannot meet the demand in the national economy for imported raw materials.

Only when we further expand and develop foreign trade in conformity with the practical situation in which the scale of national economy has been unprecedentedly expanded and the structure of each sector has become diversified, can we more smoothly ensure the raw materials and materials which our country cannot produce or produce only a small quantity and some raw materials and materials which are produced in our country but we cannot economically make both ends meet. By doing so, we can continuously normalize the production in plants and enterprises at a high level, can properly ensure the production-consumption ties and the balance among sectors and units of national economy, and can successfully accelerate expansion and reproduction works. If we develop foreign trade, we can develop and utilize effectively the rich resources of our country by widely accepting advanced technology and modern machines and facilities, and can more rapidly enhance the technology and equipment of the national economy onto the advanced standard of the world.

Thus, when foreign trade is actively developed, the might of the national economy in our country will be further strengthened.

It is an important requirement for rapidly enhancing the standard of the people's material and cultural life to further develop foreign trade.

Constantly enhancing the people's living standard is the supreme principle in our party's activities.

Since the first day of its founding, our party put forward the enhancement of the people's living standard as the supreme principle in its activities and vigorously struggled to provide the people with abundant and civilized material and cultural life. No task is more important for the party which carries out the revolution than to enhance the people's living standard by properly carrying out economic construction.

Living a happy life free from the worries of food, clothing, and housing thanks to the wise leadership of our party, our people are now putting forth even higher demands in their living, as a result of the socialist construction which has entered a new stage. Only when the people's growing demands in their living are properly met, can they live an even more independent and creative life not only politically but also materially and culturally and can the superiority of the socialist system of our country be fully displayed.

As the people put forth new higher demands in their living, our party has unfolded a bold plan to epochally improve the people's standard of living, and is vigorously leading the struggle for its fulfillment. The recent 16th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea put forward the major tasks which we should grasp in developing the light industry.

The important task on which our party places special emphasis in ceaselessly improving the people's standard of living is to epochally increase the production of people's consumer goods through the light industrial revolution. One of the important factors for successfully accomplishing the task is precisely to further develop foreign trade.

The varieties of people's consumer goods are very extensive and the quantitative demands for them are very high. Only by developing foreign trade, can the modern light industrial plants be operated smoothly, the levels of their technology and equipment be ceaselessly enhanced, and the production of quality food stuffs, home appliances, daily necessities, and all other kinds of people's consumer goods be increased. Only when an even greater turn is made in foreign trade, can the people's growing demands for consumer goods be even more properly met and our party's plan for providing an independent and creative material and cultural life for the people be fulfilled at an early date.

The development of foreign trade is also an important guarantee for enhancing the prestige of the country in the

international community and for developing friendly and cooperative relations with many foreign countries.

Thanks to the *chuche* idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the correct foreign policy of our party, which is the embodiment of the *chuche* idea, today, our country's prestige has been drastically enhanced in the international community and its relations with foreign countries have greatly expanded. Our country, which was once a backward colony of imperialism, is today shining in the Orient as a prestigious sovereign independent state and is called "the *chuche* fatherland" and "a model socialist country" by the people of the world. As its prestige is enhanced in the international community and its economic might is strengthened, our country is expanding its friendly and cooperative relations with many foreign countries. All these changes, which have taken place in developing our relations with foreign countries, demand that we further expand and develop foreign trade correspondingly.

Foreign trade is an important means to economically cooperate with foreign countries. It also greatly contributes to developing political relations between countries. The development of friendly relations between countries normally begins with trade and, then, this gradually develops into political relations. In this regard, we can say that foreign trade is the first stage in developing relations with foreign countries. The levels of qualities of goods and their amount traded between countries show the level of the development of each country and its economic capabilities.

Only when we export more quality goods to foreign countries by developing foreign trade, can the prestige and position of our country be further enhanced in the international community, and its friendly and cooperative relations with foreign countries be expanded and developed based on the principle of complete equality and reciprocity.

All these facts show that developing foreign trade in parallel with the deepening socialist construction is an important requirement for strengthening our economic might, ceaselessly enhancing the people's standard of living, and expanding the friendly and cooperative relations with foreign countries.

At present, it is our party's iron determination to vigorously step up the socialist economic construction by further expanding foreign trade.

As long as our party's *chuche*-oriented foreign trade policy continues to brightly illuminate our path and as long as we have at our disposal rich natural resources, the foundation for a strong national economy of self-reliance, and valuable experience acquired from our past foreign trade activities, whether we will be successful or not in our struggle to further develop foreign trade depends on how highly the functionaries will demonstrate their revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness.

The revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness are the spirit of faithfulness and devoted service to the party, the revolution, the working class, and people. At the same time, it is a noble trait that our functionaries should cherish as a matter of course. The functionaries' revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness are to be expressed in their practical struggle of implementing our party's lines and policies. Today, when our party calls for trade-related work to be improved and strengthened in order to expedite socialist economic construction, the guidance functionaries in various sectors of the national economy, including those in the trade sector, should express their revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and concern for the people in the practical struggle to solve this issue on which our party is presently concentrating its efforts on. Only when the functionaries display high their faithfulness to the revolution, the party, working class, and the people can they successfully solve any difficult and complicated problems and more vigorously promote foreign trade.

We should bring about new revolutionary changes in foreign trade in a way that corresponds to the practical demand of the socialist economic construction that has reached a new height by improving and strengthening the trade work and by displaying high the revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and concern for the people, all based on a correct understanding on the party's intention to further develop foreign trade.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In the area of external economic activity, we should actively expand trade with other countries and broadly develop various forms of trade and technical cooperation and exchanges with them, including joint venture projects.²

What is most important in developing foreign trade according to the practical demands of the socialist economic construction is for all the sectors and units of the national economy to vigorously stage a struggle to gain an increase in the export volume.

The chief objective of external trade is to buy from other countries raw materials, materials, and goods that are not available or short in production domestically. In order to satisfactorily realize the goals in foreign trade, it is imperative to give priority to drastically increasing the export volume. Without an increase in trade, it is impossible to effect an increase in the trade volume, nor is it possible to raise enough funds to buy goods from other countries that are necessary for domestic economic construction without increasing the trade volume. Increasing the trade volume is a priority work aimed at raising more money needed for imports—the preceding process of imports. Only when the trade volume is increased can more raw materials, materials, and goods be purchased and can a large amount of reserve funds be kept for imports accordingly.

Our party, after setting a bold goal of drastically increasing the trade volume, is wisely leading a struggle

toward this end actively. The major goal our party seeks to achieve in overseeing the struggle to increase the trade volume is to ultimately solve the supply of imported goods necessary for economic construction and people's livelihood more satisfactorily.

In order to drastically increase the trade volume in response to what is intended by the party, it is imperative to further develop the processing industries by maximizing the existing production capacity.

We should actively develop the processing industries using the existing production capacity in order to export the nonferrous metals and magnesia clinker after processing them in the first stage, second stage, and third stage and in order to export a large amount of such various goods as processed rolled steel products, machines tools, plant facilities, and cement.

In order to drastically increase the trade volume it is as important to vigorously carry out the technical revolution with a view toward firmly organizing processing bases in all the sectors, plants, and enterprises of the national economy as better utilizing the existing production capacity.

At the same time, we should set correct stage-by-stage targets to increase exports and thoroughly fulfill them by mobilizing and utilizing to the maximum the revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom of the producing popular masses and all types of reserves and potentials. The scientists and technicians should solve the scientific and technological problems involved in increasing exports in a timely manner. By so doing, we should export various processed goods of better qualities and in greater quantities.

Also important in further developing external trade in conformity with the demands of a new higher stage of socialist construction is to thoroughly implement the party's policy to make trade multilateral and diverse so as to conduct external trade with many countries of the world in a diversified and bold manner.

Making trade multilateral and diverse is an important policy that our party has put forward in expanding and developing external trade. Making trade multilateral and diverse means conducting trade activities by various trading units, under the unitary guidance of the state, with different partners of many countries in many regions of the world with various goods and in various ways. We should conduct trade in a multilateral and diverse manner so as to broaden the scope of trade and to further activate the trade work so that we may secure the smooth supply of imported raw materials necessary for socialist economic construction.

In particular, under the present circumstances where socialist economic construction is in rapid progress and where tremendous tasks of economic construction are set for us one after another, unless we conduct external trade with many countries of the world in various forms and methods and in a diverse and bold manner, we cannot

satisfactorily meet the demands, in a timely manner, for the imported goods of various kinds required by the various sectors of the people's economy, plants, and enterprises.

To make trade multilateral and diverse, we should conduct vigorous external activities to expand our external markets in many countries of the world, while continuing to develop trade with socialist countries.

In conformity with our increasing export volume, we should expand our trade with the Soviet Union, China, and other socialist countries and conduct positive activities for external trade to extend our export markets to the countries of Southeast Asia and the Middle East which are near our country geographically and which can become our good trading partners, thereby extensively developing trade with these countries. At the same time, we should develop our trading and economic business with capitalist countries and conduct positive external activities to further extend our activities into world markets.

While placing emphasis on developing state trade, we should massively develop local trade as well, thereby extensively conducting trade with other countries in various ways, such as border trade, barter trade, processing trade, and merchant trade, and develop tourist business by well organizing sight-seeing places.

Joint venture and collaboration are an important part of making external trade multilateral and diverse. The various sectors of the people's economy should further develop joint ventures and collaborations with socialist countries and other countries, while normalizing the operation of the existing joint venture plants and joint venture companies, and actively conduct external construction.

Also important in further developing external trade in conformity with the demands of a new higher stage of socialist construction is to properly establish the work system of external trade and augment trade regulations in conformity with the increasing trade volume.

Properly establishing the trade work system and augmenting trade regulations is the natural demand of socialist external trade. Socialist external trade is an important component of the people's economy based on the socialist ownership of production means, and they develop purposefully under the state's unitary guidance. In socialist external trade, even a minor spontaneity and disorder should not be tolerated. Moreover, in order to increase the export volume according to the party's policy today, we should conduct trade with many more countries in various ways. Therefore, we should properly establish the trade work system and augment trade regulations to suit this situation to firmly safeguard the state's unitary and purposeful guidance for the trade work, precluding spontaneity, diffuseness, particularism, and other undesirable phenomena in trade.

The state organs and fields which guide external economic affairs should correctly establish the system of guiding and controlling trade organs so as to strengthen the state's unified guidance and the system of unifiedly controlling and commanding the overall exporting process, including the building of export goods production bases, the production of export goods, and the transportation of export goods. They should also properly assign export and import goods indexes to trade organs and establish an orderly system in handling export and import goods. They should unify the prices of export and import goods and strengthen the state's unified guidance and control of the overall external economic affairs, including trade and other economic activities with foreign countries.

In addition to correctly establishing the system of external trade activity, it is important to vigorously wage the struggle to unconditionally fulfill assigned export quotas and to improve the quality of export goods. The failure in fulfilling export quotas in a timely manner and poor quality and poor package of export goods result not only in losing credit in foreign trade and in damaging the external prestige of the country, but also in having an unfavorable effect on our overall economic development and our people's livelihood.

Economic guidance functionaries should establish the strong discipline of fulfilling the export plan first, lift the quality of export goods to the international level, and improve the quality of package of export goods. They should also thoroughly establish the discipline under which, when people fail to fulfill their assigned export quotas, their plans for producing cooperative production goods to produce export goods, and their export goods transport plans, this is also regarded as a failure of fulfilling their production quotas in other national economic fields although these quotas have been successfully fulfilled. Economic guidance functionaries should also establish practical measures to increase the export volume and to fulfill export quotas without fail.

Vigorously waging the struggle to reasonably utilize imported goods and materials and expanding the struggle to economize on them to the maximum into a mass movement is a way of increasing the effectiveness of foreign trade.

Imported materials, regardless of their kind, size, quantity, and prices, are our precious property which have been exchanged with our country's resources and the noble labor of our people. They are also the valuable assets with which we can accelerate socialist economic construction. If imported goods and materials are handled carelessly and used wastefully, this will result in reducing the fruit that we have obtained through our exports and in losing our social labor and precious funds. Therefore, utilizing imported goods and materials in a reasonable manner and economizing on them to the maximum is synonymous with treasuring and caring for the country's property. This is also an expression of patriotism.

All functionaries and the working people should effectively use the funds accumulated through exports with the attitude befitting the master of the economic activity of the country and should make efforts to use the funds sparingly and effectively.

To reasonably utilize imported goods and materials and to economize on them to the maximum, it is important to utilize less imported goods and materials, if possible, and to vigorously wage the struggle to utilize domestically available or produced goods and materials to the maximum. Economic guidance functionaries should correctly establish the plan to replace imported goods and materials with domestically available or produced goods and materials. They should establish measures to epochally reduce imports. They should also establish the traits of treasuring our own resources and utilizing them to the maximum. All sectors and units of the national economy should actively wage the struggle to systematically lower the norm of consumption of imported goods. Economic guidance organs should review the existing standard of material consumption per unit of product and should further improve the old standard. Along with this, they should regularly grasp and inspect the status of utilization of imported goods, including imported facilities, and should strengthen the struggle against the phenomenon of exceeding the norm of consumption of imported goods and materials and hoarding or wasting imported goods and materials.

The struggle to develop foreign trade is an honorable and rewarding struggle not only to firmly build the material and technological foundation of socialism, but also to extensively develop the socialist economic life of the popular masses.

We should further expand and develop foreign trade in conformity with the demands of the reality in which socialist economic construction has entered a new high stage. Thus, we should effect constant upsurges in production and construction and brilliantly implement the Third 7-Year Plan.

Footnotes

1. "Collection of Kim Il-song Works," Vol 35, page 335.
2. "Let Us Consummate the Socialist and Communist Cause Under the Banner of the Chuche Revolution," published book, page 14.

The Tae'an Work System Is the Most Superior Economic Management System Which Our Party Consistently Adheres to in the Socialist Construction

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean*
No 9, Sep 89 pp 66-72

[Kim Chol-sik; article not translated]

**The Ideological and Artistic Distinctiveness of the
Songs About the Socialist Fatherland**

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean*
No 9, Sep 89 pp 73-78

[Pak Yon-kyong; Article not translated]

**The Total Bankruptcy of the South Korea Rural
Economy Caused by the U.S. Imperialists'
Colonial Subjugation Policy**

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean*
No 9, Sep 89 pp 79-84

[Pak Yong-sang; article not translated]