

KIM JONG IL

BRIEF HISTORY

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Publishing Comrade Kim Jong Il's
Brief History

Comrade Kim Jong Il, General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, is the most faithful successor to the revolutionary cause of Juche¹, the Supreme Commander of the revolutionary armed forces of Korea and the great leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people. In the first days of his revolutionary activities he set it as his lifetime task to complete the cause of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and has scored immortal exploits for the Party and the revolution, for the country and the people.

The historical course of his leadership over the Workers' Party of Korea has covered the arduous and trying period in which the internal and external situation of the revolution was very complex and the Party and the revolution were faced with tasks more difficult and enormous than ever before. In the arduous days when the fierce class struggle between socialism and capitalism was waged amid the protracted confrontation with the allied forces of imperialism of the world, Comrade Kim Jong Il, as the closest comrade and most faithful assistant of Comrade Kim Il Sung, has always held fast to the banner of socialism, the banner of the revolution, and turned misfortunes into blessings and adversities into favourable conditions, thus leading the Korean revolution to continuous upsurge and brilliant victory.

Through energetic ideological and theoretical activities he systematized Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology into the ideology, theory and methodology of Juche, developing it to be the immortal revolutionary banner of the era of

independence. He also worked out powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for the Korean revolution by giving scientific and theoretical answers to the urgent problems arising in the revolution and construction.

He advanced the idea that the working-class party must become the party of the leader and put the idea into practice. In this way he brought about a fundamental change in the building, activities and work of the Party, strengthened the Workers' Party of Korea founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung to be a revolutionary party of the Juche type and improved its militant efficiency and leadership.

In command of the overall revolutionary armed forces he developed the Korean People's Army to be the genuine armed forces of the Party and the leader and to be the invincible revolutionary armed forces that staunchly safeguard the Party and the cause of socialism by force of arms and turned the country into an impregnable fortress in which the entire population are under arms.

He put forward a fresh line to imbue the whole society with the Juche idea² and stepped up the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—strengthening the single-hearted unity of the revolutionary ranks to be invincible. He ushered in a new history of radical turn and brilliant flowering in the overall economic and cultural construction.

Sharing joy and sorrow with the people at all times and through genuine popular politics, the benevolent politics, he has made the whole country a large revolutionary family in which all people are united around the Party and the leader. He has also shown deep concern to providing the Korean people with worthwhile and happy lives.

Through tireless revolutionary activities spanning over 30 years he ushered in a new era of prosperity of the Kim Il Sung's nation for Korea.

The editorial board publishes Comrade Kim Jong Il's *Brief*

History to help those who want to know the history of Comrade Kim Jong Il's activities.

1. The revolutionary cause of Juche— a revolutionary cause to bring complete independence to the popular masses pioneered and carried on by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

2. To imbue the whole society with the Juche idea—means waging the revolution and construction guided by the Juche idea, the revolutionary ideology of President Kim Il Sung, and building communism by applying this idea.

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1

(February 1942—March 1964)

Comrade Kim Jong Il was born in the secret camp on Mt. Paektul (Samjiyon County, Ryanggang Province) on February 16, Juche 31(1942)², in a historical period when a new advance was being made in the development of the Korean and world revolution.

Comrade Kim Jong Il's family was a patriotic and revolutionary family in a way unprecedented in history.

His father, Comrade Kim Il Sung, was the father of Korean nation, the founder of socialist Korea and the leader of Korean people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was a thinker, theoretician, politician and military strategist who performed outstanding exploits for the Korean and world revolution, as well as for the times and mankind.

His mother, Kim Jong Suk, was a communist revolutionary fighter who, under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, devoted her whole life to the struggle for the restoration of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people.

His grandfather, Kim Hyong Jik, leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement, was a pioneer in shifting the direction from the nationalist movement to the communist movement in Korea.

His grandmother, Kang Pan Sok, his grandfather's younger brother. Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon, his uncle, Comrade

Kim Chol Ju and his maternal uncles, Comrade Kim Ki Jun and Kim Ki Song were also revolutionary fighters who dedicated their lives to the cause of national restoration.

His patriotic and revolutionary family, all of whose members had fought for the country and the people through generations, became the foundation which rendered it possible for Comrade Kim Jong Il to grow acquiring the traits of a people's leader from his early years.

From his childhood Comrade Kim Jong Il was extraordinarily clever and wise.

From his early years Comrade Kim Jong Il possessed the power of keen observation, the power of clear analysis and extraordinary perspicacity with regard to things and phenomena. He had a faculty for creative thinking, regarding every problem with an innovative eye.

Courageous and ambitious, Comrade Kim Jong Il did everything in a big way; he had a strong and daring character which enabled him to carry any difficult task to completion with his own efforts, once he started it.

Possessed of warm human love and broadmindedness, he was always generous, unceremonious and warm-hearted among people.

His unusual natural disposition was nurtured, so developing the traits and quality of a future revolutionary and leader, thanks to the exceptional education he received from his parents.

What his father had told about the lofty idea of *Jiwon* (Aim High)³ cherished by his grandfather, about the struggle of his family in Mangyongdae who had devoted themselves to the country and the revolution through generations, about the patriotic predecessors of Korea, the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners and about the members of the Children's Corps embedded revolutionary spirit in his heart as a

boy. In particular, the unremitting revolutionary activity of his father, Comrade Kim Il Sung and the personality of his mother, who was helping his father's revolutionary activity with all devotion, made the filial piety to his father in Comrade Kim Jong Il's heart sublimate into loyalty to the leader.

Indeed, Comrade Kim Jong Suk was a great mother of the revolution who laid the foundation to carry forward the revolutionary cause of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung through generations.

Growing up in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and in the period when a new country was being built, as well as in the flames of the fierce Fatherland Liberation War, Comrade Kim Jong Il cultivated uncommon qualities and disposition through his experiences of real life, and through his practical activity.

Witnessing the activity of Comrade Kim Il Sung who was handling all the problems, without a day's rest, in the building of a new country after liberation, and also spending his days at the Supreme Headquarters of the Korean People's Army accompanying President Kim Il Sung during the Fatherland Liberation War, Comrade Kim Jong Il experienced many events to be particularly noted in history. Especially, during the war, he was greatly impressed by Comrade Kim Il Sung's outstanding and seasoned ability of leadership, indomitable will, outstanding military wisdom and noble virtues. He strengthened his conviction that because we were led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, it was possible for us to shape the destiny of the country and the people and win the war.

In the song *The Embrace of My Motherland*⁴ written in 1952 Comrade Kim Jong Il gave a truthful depiction of his conviction and determination to be loyal to Comrade Kim Il Sung.

As we have seen, in his early days Comrade Kim Jong Il embodied his loyalty to Comrade Kim Il Sung in the noble heights. Later on this became the foundation of all his ideological and theoretical activity as well as of his practical activity.

Comrade Kim Jong Il finished the course of general education from September 1950 to August 1960.

In his boyhood, Comrade Kim Jong Il energetically worked to learn after President Kim Il Sung at the head of young students and schoolchildren.

In his primary school days, Comrade Kim Jong Il sponsored the formation of a “Group for the Study of General Kim Il Sung’s Short Biography” with the Children’s Union members of his class and involved himself in this work.

The aim of this study group was for the pupils to form a clear understanding of Comrade Kim Il Sung’s greatness through the study of his revolutionary history, and prepare themselves as pillars of the Korean revolution.

The “Group for the Study of General Kim Il Sung’s Short Biography” played a great role in making our younger generation, sons and daughters, faithful to Comrade Kim Il Sung in the days of the grim war, and later on the experience this group gained in its activity became the foundation in intensifying the work of emulating Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In July 1953 the Fatherland Liberation War ended in the victory of the Korean people.

Following the war Comrade Kim Jong Il, having finished the Pyongyang Primary School No. 4, studied at the Pyongyang Middle School No. 1, striving to acquire a wide range of knowledge.

Comrade Kim Jong Il sponsored a march to visit the areas of Pochonbo and Samjiyon, old battlefields of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and led the first expeditionary rank.

This visit was significant because it opened up the route for the march to visit the revolutionary battlefields around Mt. Paektu which was launched afterwards throughout the country.

Comrade Kim Jong Il set forth the slogan “Let us learn for Korea!” and strove to establish Juche⁵ among students and young people.

On September 1, 1957, Comrade Kim Jong Il went on to a senior class of the Pyongyang Middle School No. 1 (Later it became the Pyongyang Namsan Higher Middle School).

During this period Comrade Kim Jong Il paid great attention to doing away with the ideological venom of flunkeyism and dogmatism, and the flunkeyist and dogmatic ways of thinking which had caused enormous harm to the revolution through the ages and had been implanted even among young people and students to a considerable extent.

He closely studied and acquired in full the policies and revolutionary traditions of the Workers’ Party of Korea and enthusiastically learned the history, culture, geography and beautiful manners and customs of Korea, while assimilating foreign things to apply them to the actual situation of Korea.

Comrade Kim Jong Il frequently visited factories and rural communities with his schoolmates. At the practice workshop of the school he repaired trucks and electric motors and operated them, striving to become proficient with them.

The example shown by Comrade Kim Jong Il was of great help in encouraging his fellow students to establish a viewpoint and attitude of regarding our own things more dearly and developing them.

During his school days Comrade Kim Jong Il was very enthusiastic about the work of the Democratic Youth League(DYL)⁶.

From September 1957 Comrade Kim Jong Il worked as vice-chairman of the DYL committee of the school (the chairman being a teacher).

During this period the socialist transformation of the production relations reached the stage of completion in the country, and the grand march of Chollima⁷ started with the result that a great change was taking place in the ideological state of the people.

Nevertheless, the work of the DYL did not rid itself completely of the old patterns of formalism owing to the evil consequences of the machinations of the anti-party, counterrevolutionary factionalists. The DYL organizations did not properly organize and conduct their work in conformity with their character as organizations for ideological education and to suit the new circumstances.

Fully grasping this situation, Comrade Kim Jong Il paid close attention to the implementation of Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea on the youth movement.

Comrade Kim Jong Il regarded the basic task of the school DYL organization to be to train members as revolutionaries, faithful to the Party and the leader, and as highly-informed and well-qualified builders of socialism. He ensured that ideological education for DYL members was intensified and that DYL organizations gave efficient guidance to the DYL organizational life, to study and to the work of the Children's Union organizations, and organized all work in an original and broad way in conformity with the specific features of young people.

He carried on ideological education not in a stereotyped manner but in a varied and original way to suit the characteristic features of young people.

Comrade Kim Jong Il organized a visit of inspection to the old school and native village of Hero Ri Su Bok⁸ in April 1958 to get young people to emulate the Hero's loyalty to his leader and his burning love of the country and the people.

Comrade Kim Jong Il saw that the ideological education of young people and students was switched from the method of exposing and criticizing negative practices to that of actively finding positive examples and publicizing them and widely popularizing them.

Comrade Kim Jong Il gave close attention to encouraging DYL organizations to provide effective guidance for the organizational life of their members.

Comrade Kim Jong Il taught that the major task of DYL organizations was to lead their members to study hard and that this was the keynote in the guidance given to the life in the DYL organizations, and actively organized and conducted contests on the subjects of study, seminars on various subjects and symposia on literary works and the like.

Saying that students must put all their energies into study, Comrade Kim Jong Il showed an actual example. Already in his middle school days he put more energy than others into study to acquire a wide range of knowledge, saying that enthusiasm was the source of creation. In his higher middle school, he avidly read the works of President Kim Il Sung and Marxist-Leninist writings as well as the textbooks on the subjects of his study. He energetically read books on special technical fields such as mechanical engineering, agronomy and animal husbandry as well as books on social sciences and literary works.

Comrade Kim Jong Il's scholastic pursuits were very wide and profound.

Thanks to Comrade Kim Jong Il's example and energetic guidance, the students' enthusiasm to learn was greatly stimulated.

Comrade Kim Jong Il also channelled his efforts into getting DYL organizations to encourage their members to establish the spirit of leading a voluntary organizational life.

Comrade Kim Jong Il ensured that DYL organizations gave assignments to all their members, inquired into their implementation from time to time and gave them every assistance. He also saw that all DYL members had a correct viewpoint about criticism and participated in criticism and self-criticism with a will.

Comrade Kim Jong Il was also deeply concerned about the work of the Children's Union organization and established the system under which qualified DYL members of the higher classes became assistant sub-branch instructors, taking charge of and guiding sub-branches of the Children's Union to help class teachers who were guiding its sub-branches. It played an important role in ensuring the guidance by the DYL organization of the Children's Union organization.

Thanks to Comrade Kim Jong Il's energetic activity, the work of the school DYL organization got rid of the old patterns of the past and was conducted with originality and vigour. In the course of this Comrade Kim Jong Il's competent organizational ability was displayed.

Comrade Kim Jong Il became actively involved in the efforts to build socialism in the van of his fellow students.

At the National Meeting of Young Builders of Socialism, in March 1958, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that under the leadership of the Party the young people must work out a bright new age, a new socialist era for themselves. He appealed to all the young people to dedicate their enthusiasm, wisdom and ability to socialist construction.

In those days Comrade Kim Jong Il took part in the work for the building of 20,000 family dwellings for Pyongyang City. He brought his classmates' enthusiasm into full play and organized a technical innovation movement, thereby making it possible to bring about collective innovations to move much faster than formerly.

Comrade Kim Jong Il took part in the work of Taedong River bank protection. He involved himself in the construction of the Pyongyang School Children's Palace, motivating his fellow students to labour feats through skilful organizational and political work and by his working examples.

Comrade Kim Jong Il finished the course of higher middle school in August 1960.

Comrade Kim Jong Il was admitted to the course of political economy, faculty of economics, Kim Il Sung University, on September 1, 1960.

On that day he was firmly determined to make his university days a period of preparation to succeed to the Juche cause.

Comrade Kim Jong Il said:

“As I enter the highest institute of science, I am more firmly determined to shoulder the future of the revolution upholding the noble intention of the leader.

“I intend to make my university days a fruitful period to learn the leader's revolutionary idea more closely and make preparations to shoulder the Korean revolution.”

That day he climbed Ryongnam Hill and recited a poem, *Korea, I Will Glorify Thee*⁹ in which he expressed his determination to carry the revolutionary cause of Juche to completion upholding the will of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Having entered the university with great intentions, Comrade Kim Jong Il put all his energies into fully acquiring Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary idea, his revolutionary theory and leadership methods as well as accumulating all-round knowledge of nature and society.

In his junior and higher middle school days Comrade Kim Jong Il studied Comrade Kim Il Sung's works and teachings in a systematic way. Now he was studying Comrade Kim Il Sung's works again including Kim Il Sung's *Selected*

Works in a chronologically rounded way. In particular, he firmly grasped the idea and theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung who was solving all problems of the revolution and construction in an original way, proceeding from the specific situation in the country. He also studied, from the standpoint of Juche and in breadth and depth, the legacies of progressive ideas and theories and scientific and cultural legacies left by mankind, and particularly the preceding revolutionary thoughts and theories of the working class.

In the first period of his university days Comrade Kim Jong Il read through numerous works of former classes such as *The Communist Manifesto*, *The Capital*, *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism* and *State and Revolution*. In some pages he went through he pointed out the limitations of the theories. For instance, he wrote: "This theory does not suit our era," and "It is confined to describing the matter in outline, but has not unfolded the theory any further." He also elucidated his viewpoints on the given problems.

Comrade Kim Jong Il accumulated a wide range of knowledge not only on political economy, his specialized field, but also on many other fields such as philosophy and military science.

While devoting himself to scientific pursuit, he carried out a variety of activities in university days.

Comrade Kim Jong Il, first of all, paid deep attention to establishing a revolutionary outlook on the leader among the students.

Through many talks and seminars, he theoretically explained that the leader was the top-intellect of the revolution, the centre of unity and the supreme leader of the revolution.

In those days Comrade Kim Jong Il led the students so that they overcame the tendency to think highly of the preceding

theories and a dogmatic attitude toward study, a damaging practice among students in those days. He ensured that they acquired a firm viewpoint on considering all problems of the revolution and construction according to the standards of Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary idea and solving them in the interests of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Jong Il emphasized to his fellow students the necessity to closely study President Kim Il Sung's works. He worked out the plan of study and the goal of study so that during the first and second years they studied and made abstracts of all his works contained in Kim Il Sung's *Selected Works*, and in the third and fourth years they intensified the study of these works reading them again.

Comrade Kim Jong Il saw to it that education in the revolutionary traditions was intensified to enable students to fully acquire the historic root of the Party and the revolution, and that great efforts were channelled into class education and anti-revisionist education to instil a firm working-class attitude and establish strong revolutionary principles.

Comrade Kim Jong Il was deeply concerned with combining theory with practice on the part of the students.

He involved himself in the production training at the Pyongyang Textile Machinery Factory (then the Pyongyang Textile Machinery Manufactory). He also took part in the project to widen the Wasandong-Ryongsong Road in Pyongyang. He faithfully performed his duty as a student apprentice and a member of shock brigade.

During his practice at the Pyongyang Textile Machinery Factory he aroused the workers of the factory to launch a movement for model machines in maintenance and operation, personally handling lathe No. 26. This movement became the inception of the "model machine movement of loyalty for emulating lathe No. 26", which is now conducted as a mass movement.

Comrade Kim Jong Il joined the Workers' Party of Korea on July 22, 1961.

Then Comrade Kim Jong Il led his life at the university faithfully with a high degree of consciousness as a Party member, and with a sense of his great mission to the Party and the revolution.

During his university days he actively assisted the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He accompanied Comrade Kim Il Sung on tours of field guidance in North Phyongan Province, North and South Hwanghae Provinces, Ryanggang Province and South Hamgyong Province. He saw to it that Party organizations at all levels squarely tackled the implementation of Comrade Kim Il Sung's instructions as the central factor in Party work. He emphasized the need for Party organizations to fully embody the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method¹⁰ and definitely turn all work into work with people¹¹, into political work.

Attending Comrade Kim Il Sung on his tours of field guidance in the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works and Nampho Smeltery, Comrade Kim Jong Il discussed with the officials concerned ways for successful technical reconstruction of the national economy. He also paid close attention to rural technical revolution. Inspecting many agricultural cooperatives in South Hwanghae Province and other parts of the country in company with Comrade Kim Il Sung, he gave instructions to introduce mechanization and chemical application to back-breaking farm work, and actively introduce advanced farming methods.

Comrade Kim Jong Il helped Comrade Kim Il Sung on the spot in his preparations for and guidance of the Changsong Joint Conference of Local Party and Economic Officials which aimed at developing local economies and radically improving

people's living standards. Afterwards he visited mountainous counties such as Phungsan County, Ryanggang Province and Toksong County, South Hamgyong Province, and encouraged these counties to actively introduce the advanced experience of Changsong County¹².

In order to realize Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of creating Juche-oriented socialist art and literature, Comrade Kim Jong Il gave valuable instructions on the need to identify literary works created by Comrade Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and represent them, creating operas and dramas conforming to the era of independence and effectively depicting the working-class leader.

In response to Comrade Kim Il Sung's plan to establish TV broadcasting, Comrade Kim Jong Il took care of its preparations including the manufacture of equipment and testing of transmission and reception, thus ensuring the start of broadcasting.

Comrade Kim Jong Il's activity in university days to assist Comrade Kim Il Sung contributed greatly to his achieving leadership.

Comrade Kim Jong Il paid deep attention to the improvement of the contents of the university education.

In his treatise *On Reexamining the Question of the Unification of the Three Kingdoms*, Comrade Kim Jong Il comprehensively analysed and criticized the "Theory of the Unification of the Three Kingdoms by Silla", and the "Theory of Silla's Orthodoxy", and put forward his view on the need of newly systematizing from a Juche-orientated stand the Korean history which had been distorted by flunkey historians. As it turned out, this was a great scientific discovery.

Comrade Kim Jong Il made it clear that the main features of a nation were the commonness of blood, language and terri-

tory, and that the commonness of the blood and language was the most important characteristic feature of a nation. Furthermore, he pointed out that the Korean nation was not formed during the Japanese imperialist colonial rule or after liberation, as was asserted by some scholars. He said it was a resourceful nation with a long history of 5,000 years, and its overseas compatriots also belonged to the Korean nation.

Comrade Kim Jong Il paid great attention to correctly elucidating the greatness, originality and validity of Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary idea.

At scientific seminars and during his discourses with fellow students, Comrade Kim Jong Il proved that by authoring the Juche idea Comrade Kim Il Sung established fundamentally new principles of world outlook, and brought all the theories of the revolution and construction, such as philosophy, economics and political theories, to a new level.

In many discourses such as *On the Emergence of Modern Revisionism* Comrade Kim Jong Il analysed the cause of the emergence of modern revisionism, its reactionary nature and danger during his university days.

He pointed out that the harmfulness of modern revisionism was its denial of the leadership of the working-class party over the revolution and construction; its yielding to intimidation by the US imperialists' nuclear blackmail policy, the spreading illusion about imperialism, withdrawal from the anti-imperialist struggle and the undermining of unity and cohesion of socialist countries and the international communist movement.

Comrade Kim Jong Il developed the revolutionary idea of the working class in depth.

In many treatises and discourses such as *On the Decisive Role of Ideology* (December, 1962) he developed a Juche-oriented philosophical world outlook, socio-historical outlook and other revolutionary theories.

Having elucidated the limitation of historical materialism, regarding the process of the development of social history as the process of natural history, he clarified the fundamental principle of the Juche-oriented socio-historic outlook which believed that social history changed and developed thanks to the creative struggle of the masses to realize their desire for independence. He pointed out the shortcoming of the view which suggests that ideological consciousness always lags behind real life because social being defines social consciousness. He elucidated a new view that progressive idea of the era precedes actual life and that ideology plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle.

With regard to the nature of social revolution, Comrade Kim Jong Il said we should not regard revolution as mere replacement of a social system. He pointed out the need to formulate it from a new angle including the revolution in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres that continues after the establishment of a socialist system. Moreover, he explained the limitations of former theories on the types of revolution and formulated a new definition that anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution should be regarded as an independent type of revolution.

In many discourses such as *The Working-class Leader Is Not an Individual* and *The Working-class Leader Plays a Decisive Role in the Revolutionary Struggle*, Comrade Kim Jong Il systematized and deepened the theory on the position and role of the leader, thus establishing for the first time a scientific theory on the leader.

In many treatises and discourses such as *The Validity of Our Party's Policy of Developing Local Economies* and *The Taean Work System¹³ Is an Original System for Managing Socialist Economy*, Comrade Kim Jong Il scientifically proved the originality and justness of the line of building an indepen-

dent national economy and of the basic line of socialist economic construction set by the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Jong Il published a treatise *On the Special Features and Aggressive Nature of Modern Imperialism* in January 1962.

On the basis of comprehensively analysing modern imperialism he drew the following conclusion:

“...Modern imperialism is one in which not only monopoly is based on domination. It is imperialism which has state monopoly capitalism as its political and economic basis, relies not on old colonialism but on neo-colonialism, does not exist in parallel with each other but has been regrouped in a subordinate way headed by US imperialism, is not growing in scope and strength but is rapidly falling into decay and ruin, making desperate efforts.”

Comrade Kim Jong Il pointed out that the aggressive nature of imperialism had not changed in the least but had become more vicious; he exposed the crafty, aggressive nature of the US imperialists' double-dealing tactics, and in particular of their “peace strategy”.

Comrade Kim Jong Il published his graduation thesis *The Position and Role of a County in Socialist Construction* on March 18, 1964.

He had been paying close attention to the rural question under socialism in those days. He wrote this thesis based on the data he collected while assisting Comrade Kim Il Sung over the whole course when the Changsong Joint Conference of Local Party and Economic Officials was prepared and held in July and August 1962.

In his thesis Comrade Kim Jong Il proved the validity of Comrade Kim Il Sung's theory on a regional base in the building of socialism, and developed it in depth.

In his university days Comrade Kim Jong Il made a great

contribution to the fulfilment of the revolutionary cause of Juche through his energetic, ideological and theoretical activities and by his practical activities. He enjoyed respect and trust among broad sections of youth and other people as an outstanding political worker by acquiring the Juche-oriented art of leadership, and leadership quality, in an all-round way.

2

(April 1964— January 1974)

Comrade Kim Jong Il started work at the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on June 19, 1964.

In the mid-1960s the internal and external situation of the country was very complicated. Under those circumstances the struggle to implement the programme of socialist construction set at the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was carried on.

The US imperialists created the "Caribbean crises" in 1962 and perpetrated unscrupulous aggressive machinations against socialist countries and third world countries. In particular, they made the situation in the Korean peninsula extremely tense. The opportunists who had appeared in the international communist movement created great difficulties in the development of the world revolution, compromising with imperialism and undermining the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries.

On the other hand, anti-Party revisionist elements made their appearance in the Party and were obstructing the implementation of the Party's line in every possible way.

At this time, when the internal and external situation was so acute, the Party faced the task of stepping up the revolution and construction by strengthening itself still more organizationally and ideologically, and increasing its leadership role.

It was very significant that Comrade Kim Jong Il began work at the Party Central Committee in such a historic period.

At the first days when he started work at the Party Central Committee, Comrade Kim Jong Il made clear the central factor of Party work and paid close attention to correctly establishing the principal line of this work.

In his discourse with officials of the Organizational Leadership Department of the Party Central Committee on May 30, 1964, Comrade Kim Jong Il said:

“The principal line in the work and activity of our Party is to firmly establish the leader’s ideological system in the whole Party. The work of establishing the leader’s ideological system in the whole Party is a task which must be tackled permanently over the whole course in which our Party exists and carries out its activity. Therefore, all the work and activity of the Party must be concentrated on establishing the leader’s ideological system, assisting and respecting the leader still better and more, and implementing his instructions to the full.”

Comrade Kim Jong Il considered that in order to set up the principal line in Party work correctly, it was of paramount importance for the departments and officials of the Party Central Committee to firmly establish the main line before anyone else.

He paid attention so that the officials of the Party Central Committee always put the central factor of their work in implementing Comrade Kim Il Sung’s instructions with a steadfast viewpoint and the attitude of holding him in high esteem. He also saw to it that when they gave guidance to subordinate units, they always worked with an outline for implementing Comrade Kim Il Sung’s teachings. Moreover, he ensured that a well-organized system for disseminating Comrade Kim Il Sung’s instructions was established throughout the Party, and a system for adopting measures for implementing his instructions and reviewing their implementation was established.

During his tours of field guidance in Jagang Province, North Hwanghae Province and North Phyongan Province in the spring and summer of 1964, and in Kangwon Province and South Hamgyong Province in May 1965, Comrade Kim Jong Il made sure that willful interpretation of Comrade Kim Il Sung's instructions was done away with and that the spirit of carrying them out without conditions was established.

On the basis of correctly establishing the principal line in Party work, Comrade Kim Jong Il waged the struggle against the anti-Party revisionist elements throughout the Party.

In those days the anti-Party revisionist elements lurking in the Party ranks availed themselves of the aggressive moves of the imperialists and the schemes of modern revisionists, as these machinations became undisguised. They opposed the Party's revolutionary idea, tried to emasculate its revolutionary traditions and obstructed proper implementation of the Party's line and policy in every possible way.

In the first period after he started to work at the Party Central Committee, Comrade Kim Jong Il already saw through the true colours of the heterogeneous elements. In the course of gaining a better understanding of Party work as a whole, he sharply analysed their machinations and confirmed that all of these schemes assumed an anti-Party, counterrevolutionary character and involved bourgeois revisionist venom.

Firmly determined to launch a decisive struggle against the anti-Party revisionist elements, Comrade Kim Jong Il disclosed and checked, above all else, the schemes of those who attempted to emasculate and obliterate the revolutionary traditions of the Party.

The anti-Party revisionist elements who occupied important posts of the Party, abusing their authority, urged upon the Party organizations at lower levels the need for expanding the

length and width of the revolutionary traditions. They prevented the publication of reminiscences of anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters. They even forced to change the ideological and thematic content of the Monument to the Victorious Battle of Pochonbo then under construction, and made it smaller.

At the beginning of 1965 and in April 1967 Comrade Kim Jong Il revealed the wicked intention of the anti-Party revisionists to emasculate the purity of the revolutionary traditions by drawing a medley of traditions into it. He made it clear that only the leader who pioneered the revolutionary road creates the revolutionary traditions, that the only revolutionary traditions we should inherit are the traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle created by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and that these traditions are the historic root and cornerstone of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean revolution.

He resolutely checked the plotting of the anti-Party revisionists to cut off the lineage of the revolution. He made sure that the collection of reminiscences entitled "For the Freedom and Liberation of the People", and other books for education in the revolutionary traditions were published in large numbers and that the Monument to the Victorious Battle of Pochonbo was erected on a magnificent scale in accordance with the original blueprint.

Comrade Kim Jong Il keenly grasped and checked the crafty plotting of the anti-Party revisionists who were tactfully spreading bourgeois and revisionist ideas and feudal-Confucian ideas through broadcasting and the media, and creating a dissipated life among young people under the name of the "Ten-Year Plan" and such like.

Comrade Kim Jong Il laid bare the true colours of anti-Party revisionists as political schemers and swindlers. Posing as "leadership core" they schemed to emasculate the monolithic leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Having come to the conclusion that it would be impossible to achieve the unity and cohesion of the Party based on Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea as long as the anti-Party revisionists were left in the Party, Comrade Kim Jong Il considered that it was necessary to launch an all-Party struggle to expose and smash them organizationally.

Later, from mid-April of 1967, a meeting of officials of the Party Central Committee was held under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung. This meeting exposed in a rounded way the crimes of the anti-Party revisionists who had caused incalculable harm to the Party's organizational and ideological work, national reunification, foreign affairs and many other spheres, and dealt those responsible a decisive blow.

The 15th Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Party Central Committee was held from May 4 to 8, 1967.

This plenary meeting laid bare the crime of the anti-Party revisionists such as Pak Kum Chol, Ri Hyo Sun and Kim To Man, and took the organizational measure of removing them from the Party.

After this plenary meeting Comrade Kim Jong Il ensured that a strong all-Party struggle was waged to stamp out the evil ideological aftereffects of the anti-Party revisionists.

On many other occasions, he clarified for the officials of the Party Central Committee the principle and ways of the all-Party ideological struggle to do away with the evil ideological aftereffects of the anti-Party revisionists. He said that this ideological campaign must always be conducted by concentrating on staunchly defending and protecting Comrade Kim Il Sung politically and ideologically, and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Party. He pointed out the need to implement without deviation the instruction of Comrade Kim Il Sung to discriminate between the prime movers and passive elements, and denounce, the former and educate the latter, and carry out

the ideological campaign in close combination with the fulfilment of the basic revolutionary task.

Comrade Kim Jong Il paid particular attention so that meetings on the ideological struggle were held scrupulously among the cadres of the ministries and national organizations, and among officials in the fields of art and literature as well as in the media where the evil ideological aftereffects of the anti-Party revisionists were rooted deeply.

On many occasions at the end of June and at the beginning of July 1967, Comrade Kim Jong Il met the senior officials of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Party Central Committee, and those in the field of art and literature and gave them instructions to firmly establish the Party's monolithic ideological system among the writers, artists and officials in the media.

During his tours of field guidance in South Hamgyong Province, from July 17 to August 12, 1967, he made sure that Party organizations eradicated revisionism, parochialism and nepotism through scrupulous meetings for ideological struggle, and powerfully elicited the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses, which had soared through the ideological struggle, to a great upsurge in economic construction.

In the crucible of the all-Party ideological struggle waged amid the great concern of Comrade Kim Jong Il, all sorts of miscellaneous ideas such as bourgeois and feudal-Confucian ideas were gradually eradicated.

Comrade Kim Jong Il paid great attention so that Party members and working people had a correct attitude and viewpoint about the leader.

In August 1967 he ensured that the system of disseminating Comrade Kim Il Sung's instructions as soon as they were available was established more thoroughly, from the Party Central Committee to primary Party organizations. In Decem-

ber of the same year he took a measure to publish and disseminate in large numbers Kim Il Sung's *Selected Works* and other works of the leader.

Inspecting the revolutionary battlefields in Ryanggang Province in July 1968 and in August the following year, he instructed that Pochonbo, Samjiyon, Phophyong and other areas in the province should be laid out as bases for education in the revolutionary traditions.

Thanks to his tireless activities, education in the monolithic ideology of the Party was intensified and a new turn was brought about in the overall ideological work of the Party.

He also channelled great efforts to establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system in the Korean People's Army.

After the 15th Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Party Central Committee Comrade Kim Jong Il energetically fought against the military bureaucratic actions of alien elements who had established a foothold in commanding positions of the army.

During his talk with an officer of the People's Army in July 1967, and later on many tours of his field guidance to some units of the People's Army, he perceived that military bureaucrats occupying important posts in the army denied the Party's leadership over the army under the pretext of the army's peculiarities. He saw that they implemented the Party's military line in a distorted way and oppressed the Party organizations and political establishments in the army by wielding their military power, so that these organizations became lame ducks. Moreover, he perceived that they were plotting to establish the military bureaucracy foothold by whipping together flatterers, and that they behaved with a show of authority even by making a film giving themselves prominence.

Judging all facts, Comrade Kim Jong Il drew the conclusion that the military bureaucrats were political careerists opposed to the Party and the leader, and included anti-Party,

counterrevolutionary elements. He made a resolve to launch a resolute struggle against them.

The enlarged session of the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Party Committee of the Korean People's Army, held under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung in January 1969, exposed the crime of the military bureaucrats and removed them from the army ranks.

Comrade Kim Jong Il disclosed the true colours of the anti-Party revisionists and military bureaucrats lurking in the Party and army and smashed them, establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system within the Party and the People's Army. This was a remarkable exploit in the history of our Party.

In the second half of the 1960s Comrade Kim Jong Il energetically carried out the struggle to implement the line of simultaneous economic and defence construction.

The situation at the time was becoming extremely tense owing to the machinations of the US imperialists to provoke a new war. Comrade Kim Il Sung convoked the Party Conference in October 1966 and the 16th Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Party Central Committee from the end of June to the beginning of July 1967. At these meetings he pointed out the need to implement the strategic line of simultaneous economic and defence construction and set forth a policy of bringing about a new, great revolutionary upsurge to this end.

Comrade Kim Jong Il considered that the primary task to be tackled in prompting a fresh great revolutionary upsurge was to explode the opportunist economic theory.

In those days some officials thought that there was some truth in the "theory" that the rate of production growth becomes slower as the economy developed and its scope enlarged and, in the theory of economic management which

put the main stress on material incentive, and took a passive and conservative attitude in economic construction.

In the discourse *On Having a Correct Understanding of Political and Moral Incentive and Material Incentive* he gave officials of the Science and Education Department of the Party Central Committee on June 13, 1967, Comrade Kim Jong Il criticized the revisionist tendency of making material incentive absolute, and the Leftist tendency of making political and moral incentive absolute. He gave scientific answers to the theoretical and practical problems of socialist economic construction such as the problem of putting the main stress on political and moral incentive while correctly combining this with material incentive, and the problem of laying emphasis on the speed and setting the equilibrium between branches of the economy to the speed.

At the meeting of officials of the Party Central Committee and Party secretaries of the ministries and national organizations in October 1967, and on many other occasions, Comrade Kim Jong Il clarified again the reactionary nature of the revisionist economic theory, and made sure that an ideological struggle was launched to overcome it. He organized guidance and inspection of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works and many other units to intensify ideological struggle.

As the ideological struggle was intensified, opportunist economic theory as well as passivism and conservatism, ideologically based on this theory, were smashed, and all the officials were armed with Juche-oriented economic theory and, full of confidence, aroused Party members and other working people for a fresh, great revolutionary upsurge.

Comrade Kim Jong Il made sure that powerful ideological propaganda was launched to arouse the entire Party and all the people for a fresh, great revolutionary upsurge.

In his discourse *On the Intensification of Ideological Pro-*

paganda for a Revolutionary Advance in the Building of the Economy and Strengthening of Our Defences given to the officials of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Party Central Committee on July 3, 1967, he emphasized the need for all officials and working people to display to a high degree the spirit of self-reliance and strenuous effort, to maximize production and economy, promote the technical revolution and step up the Chollima Workteam Movement¹⁴.

Comrade Kim Jong Il personally mixed with working people and inspired Party members and other working people to a fresh, great revolutionary upsurge.

He visited the Ryongsong Machine Factory on August 8, 1967, explained the essence and significance of the Party's new policy of effecting a great revolutionary upsurge and encouraged the workers to advance in the vanguard of this upsurge.

The workers of Ryongsong called on the working class of the whole country to make innovations in the implementation of the line of simultaneous economic and defence construction and fulfilled the national economic plan for 1967. They did this more than 80 days ahead of schedule as befitting standard-bearers of the great upsurge.

The appeal of the workers of Ryongsong and the success of their efforts powerfully encouraged the working class throughout the country to undertake a great revolutionary upsurge.

Comrade Kim Jong Il ensured that efforts were made to carry out the task of socialist industrialization by establishing an independent and modern industry in the building of socialist economy.

He visited the Jangjingang Power Station, the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant and the construction site of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant in August 1967, in September of the same year and in September 1968 respectively and made sure

that solid power bases for the country were built by accelerating the construction of power stations and increasing generating capacity.

Moreover, during his tours of field guidance in the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works and other metal works, machine factories, chemical works as well as light industry factories in Pyongyang, Hamhung and Kusong, he gave guidance so that the problems of strengthening the independence of industry and stepping up its modernization were solved successfully.

Furthermore, with a view to giving strong impetus to the technical restructuring of industry, he gave field guidance to numerous factories and enterprises of key industries and to local industry factories in many cities and counties including Taegwan County and made sure that mechanization, semi-automation and automation were introduced into production processes by accelerating technical restructuring.

In order to make the Taean work system effective, Comrade Kim Jong Il visited the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant in October 1967 and on many occasions afterwards and led the factory to set an example in implementing this work system. In April 1968 he visited the Commission of Materials Supply and guided it to improve the materials supply.

To rapidly develop agriculture, he visited Sukchon County, the Phochon Cooperative Farm, Hoeyang County, the Hukkyo Cooperative Farm, Hwangju County and many other counties and cooperative farms associated with the leadership exploits of Comrade Kim Il Sung. He gave them meticulous guidance so that the superiority of the new system of agricultural guidance and the vitality of the sub-workteam management system¹⁵ were given full scope. Moreover, on his tours of field guidance in South Phyongan Province, North and South Hwanghae Provinces and in other areas on the plains along the west coast which are major areas of grain production, and in

the mountainous rural communities in South Hamgyong Province, North Phyongan Province and Ryanggang Province, he explained the tasks and ways for increasing grain production, developing agriculture in a diversified manner and stepping up the rural technical revolution.

In the crescendo of a great revolutionary upsurge to make great innovations in socialist economic construction, the historic task of socialist industrialization was carried out, the technical restructuring of industry was promoted with success and agriculture developed considerably.

Comrade Kim Jong Il also worked energetically to bring about a great revolutionary upsurge in the building of the defences to increase the nation's defence capabilities.

The US imperialists, who had been making the situation in the country extremely tense, provoked the Panmunjom shooting incident in April 1967, intrusion into the DPRK's territorial waters by an armed spy ship, *Pueblo* in January 1968 and intrusion into its territorial air space by a large spy plane, *EC-121* in April 1969, leading to a situation on the brink of war.

Having grasped the extremely acute situation, Comrade Kim Jong Il explained the specific tasks for boosting the defence capability of the country in February 1968, and led the army and the people to their implementation.

He attached primary importance to firmly arming the soldiers politically and ideologically in increasing the defence capabilities of the country, and made sure the Party organizations and political organs in the army did away with the evil consequences of military bureaucracy, and carried out political and ideological education of the soldiers in depth.

Comrade Kim Jong Il took measures so that military commanders, the core of the People's Army, mastered the Juche-oriented tactics created by the leader and acquired in full the art of command which would enable them to efficiently com-

mand battles and administer their units under any circumstances. In addition, he saw that formalism and curtailing were strictly guarded against in drills.

From the spring of 1965 to the summer of 1967, he visited some aviation units, and on the east and west coasts naval units, and many artillery units of the People's Army, and guided them to conduct combat drills scrupulously.

Comrade Kim Jong Il paid close attention to improving weapons and equipment of the People's Army and guided the work of the munitions industry to mass-produce powerful modern weapons to suit the specific conditions of Korea and the constitution of the Koreans.

To arm all the people, he made sure that a better organized commanding system was established for the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, and that their weapons and equipment were improved and their training intensified. To effect the fortification of the whole country on a higher stage, along with the arming of the entire people, he inspected the east and west coasts and other points of military importance in July 1967 and on many other occasions afterwards. He led the soldiers to lay strong defensive positions to suit the topographical features of the country.

Thanks to the energetic guidance of Comrade Kim Jong Il, the defences of the country were considerably increased, making it possible to check and frustrate all the machinations of the enemy to provoke a war.

Comrade Kim Jong Il ensured that the 60th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung was celebrated in splendid style and guided the people to cherish intense loyalty to the leader on the occasion, and devote everything to the struggle to carry forward the revolutionary cause of Juche to completion through the generations.

On August 30, 1971 he climbed Mt. Paektu, sacred mountain of revolution, and, recollecting the 60 years of Comrade Kim Il Sung's arduous revolutionary struggle, said to the officials:

“No one in this world has traversed a rigorous revolutionary road for many years as our leader has done.

“In a few months the leader will celebrate his 60th birthday. Now we should shoulder the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader.”

In the discourse he gave in April 1972, and on many other occasions, Comrade Kim Jong Il repeatedly made clear that carrying the revolutionary cause pioneered by Comrade Kim Il Sung forward to completion through the generations was the noble mission of the Korean people.

On Comrade Kim Il Sung's 60th birthday, Comrade Kim Jong Il energetically pushed forward the work of giving wide publicity to the greatness and revolutionary exploits of the former and in ensuring they were known for many years to come.

Comrade Kim Jong Il ensured the publication of Comrade Kim Il Sung's works and many educational books such as the *Short Biography of Comrade Kim Il Sung*.

Comrade Kim Jong Il saw that a bronze statue of Comrade Kim Il Sung was erected on Mansu Hill in Pyongyang and that the revolutionary battle sites in Ryanggang Province and other revolutionary battlefields and historical revolutionary sites across the country were refurbished with respect so that they could be handed down to generations to come. He also made sure the Korean Revolution Museum was set up and, at the same time, the Museum of Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung was built and inaugurated in each province.

Comrade Kim Jong Il saw that an exhibition hall of gifts was built to carefully maintain as national treasures the gifts

sent to Comrade Kim Il Sung from heads of parties and states and resistance fighters from countries around the world, and representatives of international organizations and people of all social standing.

Comrade Kim Jong Il ensured that the assignments for the first two years of the Six-Year Plan were fulfilled ahead of schedule, by the 60th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and that vigorous efforts were made so that the goal for the production of 30,000 machine tools, the main aspect in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, was attained.

Comrade Kim Jong Il ensured that the “Order of Kim Il Sung” and the “Kim Il Sung Prize” were instituted and their conferment ceremony was held significantly.

The 60th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung was an important occasion which encouraged the Korean people to have boundless national pride and revolutionary self-confidence in waging the revolution under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and to feel deeply the sense of their mission to carry Comrade Kim Il Sung’s revolutionary cause forward to completion through the generations.

Comrade Kim Jong Il first worked as instructor and section chief of the Central Committee of the Party. He was active in the responsible positions of vice-director, director and secretary of the Party Central Committee from September 1970, July 1973 and September of the same year respectively. In October 1972 he was elected member of the Party Central Committee.

He vigorously guided the effort to develop Party work in a more original way to suit the developing situation.

Comrade Kim Jong Il made sure that Party organizational work was radically improved.

Above all, he set up a new system of reviewing Party life in the whole Party.

Review of Party life is a basic form of Party life and a powerful means for educating Party members in a revolutionary way and training them organizationally and ideologically.

Comrade Kim Jong Il made sure that a short course and a demonstration lecture on the new system of reviewing Party life were organized. Later, in September 1973, he saw that this new system was introduced throughout the Party.

This made it possible to make a new advance in the organizational life of Party members and increase the militant function and role of Party organizations as never before.

With a view to expanding Party ranks and improving the quality of its membership, Comrade Kim Jong Il saw that the work of augmenting the Party membership was improved and intensified.

He made sure that this work was done in the direction of strengthening Party forces in the fields of great importance in the revolution and construction. At the same time, he saw that a large number of advanced elements from among the younger generation, young workers in particular, were admitted to the Party.

Comrade Kim Jong Il devoted his all to improve Party ideological work in a revolutionary way.

Comrade Kim Jong Il ensured that Party ideological work always tackled education in the Juche idea as its main direction. In March 1973 he saw that study groups with various I names were reorganized into the “Group for the Study of the Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung”, and made sure that all the groups put the main emphasis on the study of Comrade Kim Il Sung’s works. Moreover, he ensured that education in the principles of the Juche idea was conducted in breadth and depth, with the “Hall for Studying Comrade Kim Il Sung’s Revolutionary History” as a base.

Comrade Kim Jong Il ensured that the method of question-

and-answer study which Comrade Kim Il Sung created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was introduced in the field of art and literature to bring about a fresh turn in Party study.

He took measures to compose the ranks of lecturers with well-qualified officials throughout the Party and improve their qualifications, and provided for the readjustment of the lecture network.

With a view to improving the method of Party ideological work, Comrade Kim Jong Il ensured that agitation for increased production was conducted vigorously.

He saw to it that an agitation corps for increased production was organized in June 1973 with officials in Party organs and economic establishments, people working in the media and artists, and that the corps accumulated experience in this agitation by visiting the Jaeryong, Ulnryul and Thaethan Ore Mines. He also made sure that on this basis large-scale agitation for increased production was conducted at the Kum Song Tractor Plant and the Sungri General Motor Works in November of that year, to create a model for this agitation.

For the nationwide introduction of the new method of agitation, agitation for increased production, the vitality of which had been proved, Comrade Kim Jong Il saw that the itinerant art propaganda troupes were organized. He saw that agitation for increased production was increased through newspapers, broadcasting, TV and films, and that Party, administrative and economic officials carried out agitation for increased production, personally visiting the sites of socialist construction.

Comrade Kim Jong Il paid close attention to improving the system and methods of Party work.

He encouraged the departments of Party committees at all levels to make it a rule to work out their functions properly and do their work in conformity, seeing it as an important way

of doing away with formalism, bureaucracy and subjectivism in Party work.

He induced Party officials to make it a rule to visit their subordinate units, carrying knapsacks on their backs to work there, as the anti-Japanese guerrillas had done, and to establish a well-organized system of guiding their subordinate units, a system under which they would work at these units for 20 days a month, and then return to their respective departments to rearm themselves and elaborate a new work plan during the remaining ten days.

Comrade Kim Jong Il saw that the tendency of doing Party work by administrative methods, such as giving orders and directions and collecting statistics, was eliminated once and for all, and that Party work was completely turned into work among people, into political work.

Thanks to the energetic leadership given by Comrade Kim Jong Il, the old pattern of bureaucracy and formalism which had been implanted for a long time in Party work as a whole, including its content, method and system, as well as conventional methods was overcome gradually, and Party work entered the road of original development with work among people as its main aspect.

From the time he started working at the Party Central Committee, Comrade Kim Jong Il directed close attention to work in the field of art and literature. He ensured that a revolution was made in art and literature to bring about a new turn.

Comrade Kim Jong Il defined the essence of artistic and literary revolution as eliminating what is old in all spheres of art and literature, such as their content and form, the system and method of their creation, and developing a new, Juche-oriented art and literature.

He ensured that efforts were concentrated on the cinema to

make a breakthrough in revolutionizing art and literature.

The cinema is a composite art in which a variety of artistic and literary means are organically combined. Therefore, developing the cinema first and propagating its success is a guarantee for quickly developing all domains of art and literature.

To effect a revolution in the cinema, Comrade Kim Jong Il paid prime attention to fully preparing film artists, who were entrusted with this task, politically and practically.

He encouraged film artists to work hard to arm themselves with the Juche idea, make themselves revolutionary¹⁶, and assimilate themselves to the working class¹⁷. At the same time, he ensured that a well-organized system of propagating Comrade Kim Il Sung's instructions and a well-knit system of study were established. In January 1970 he adopted measures to do away with the former system of holding meetings for reviewing artistic activities, and hold meetings for the study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche-oriented ideas on art and literature at regular intervals. He guided Party meetings and meetings to review stage performances in film art on many occasions and induced film artists to retain loyalty to the Party and the leader and establish a strong discipline and system for carrying out their creative activities under the leadership of the Party.

He led the film artists to improve their artistic skills by intensifying training in acting and speaking and the study of aesthetic theory, and by holding skill sessions at regular intervals.

He energetically guided the work to make a radical advance in the creation of films.

Comrade Kim Jong Il worked out a plan of revolutionizing the cinema by adapting for filming the works personally created by Comrade Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

In 1967 he organized the Paektusan Production Unit which would take charge of this work and accumulate experience in the creation of the feature film. *Five Guerrilla Brothers*, and other films based on revolutionary traditions.

Drawing on this experience, in April 1968 he assigned the task of adapting *The Sea of Blood* as a film. He gave energetic guidance to this work on 120 occasions to carry the film to completion. Following this he led the officials concerned to carry out, with distinction and in only 40 days, the production of the film version of *The Fate of a Self-defence Corps Man*. He also gave energetic leadership to the work of adapting *The Flower Girl* as a film which was a masterpiece and was awarded with a special prize and a top grade medal at the 18th World Film Festival.

In the course of this, he created the tradition of Juche-oriented revolutionary film art.

Comrade Kim Jong Il gave a talk to writers and film directors on June 18, 1970. In this talk, entitled *Let Us Create More Revolutionary Films Based on Socialist Life*, he assigned them the task of creating more films dealing with socialist life and fully expounded the theoretical and practical problems arising in the implementation of this task. Then he gave meticulous guidance for this work. As a result, in 1970 alone, *The Flourishing Village*, the People's Prize laureate work, and scores of other films were created with success.

With the successful creation of a film revolution, a breakthrough was opened for revolutionizing other fields of art and literature.

Drawing on the success and experience of cinematic revolution, Comrade Kim Jong Il advanced the policy in September 1969 of bringing about a revolution in opera and led the struggle for its implementation.

Revolutionizing the opera was extremely important for cre-

ating a revolution in art and literature as a whole. Doing away with the old pattern of *Changguk* (Korean classical opera) and conservative opera, which had remained in the same field of opera for a long time, and creating new revolutionary opera was essential for the operatic art to blossom and develop to meet modern-day requirements, and to be enjoyed by the people.

Comrade Kim Jong Il defined the basic task of the revolution in opera to be to modernize and popularize opera based on revolutionary content and national form. He put forward the principle of the creation of a new opera to be to invariably make the content of the opera revolutionary and, on the basis of this, divide the lyrics, the basic means of artistic representation, into stanzas, widely introduce *pangchang*¹⁸, closely combine dance with drama and make a three-dimensional revolving stage which constantly changes in keeping with dramatic development.

After he clarified the task and principle of operatic revolution, Comrade Kim Jong Il set the task of adapting *The Sea of Blood* as an opera in the latter part of March 1971.

Comrade Kim Jong Il said:

“We must make a revolution in opera in the course of adapting the immortal classic *The Sea of Blood* as an opera.” He made sure that the libretto was completed truthfully to the original. Then he organized a large creative group with the best creative workers and artists from the central authorities and provinces. He mixed with the creative workers and artists, giving meticulous guidance in direction and acting, the choice of songs and their completion and the creation of the three-dimensional art for the stage.

As a result, the work of producing the operatic version of *The Sea of Blood* was carried out in four months and saw the light in July 1971. The creation of the revolutionary opera *The*

Sea of Blood was a historic turning-point, opening a new era of opera, and a starting-point in a new history of *Sea of Blood*-type revolutionary opera.

Comrade Kim Jong Il carried out the first stage of the operatic revolution by the creation of *Sea of Blood*-type opera. Following that he led the creation of the operas *A True Daughter of the Party*, *Tell, O Forest*, *The Flower Girl* and *The Song of Mt. Kumgang*, and perfected them as masterpieces which were called the five revolutionary operas.

After creating these operas he saw that *The Fate of a Self-defence Corps Man*, *Under the Bright Sun* and many other operas were created, one after another, to follow the success achieved in operatic revolution and to expand and take it a step further.

In February 1966 Comrade Kim Jong Il put forward a policy of developing a new type of revolutionary literature to meet the requirements of the era of independence and the Korean revolution.

He said:

“Let us develop a new type of revolutionary literature! This is the militant slogan that must be upheld by our literature today.” (Kim Jong Il, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. 1, p. 108.)

He explained that developing a new type of revolutionary literature meant creating the type of literature which described the leader both in name and in fact, and made sure that great efforts were channelled into the creation of revolutionary literary works portraying Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He formed the April 15 Literary Production Company with the best writers, clarified the theoretical and practical problems arising in creative work and gave them scrupulous guidance to ensure the highest ideological and artistic level of the works. As a result, novels belonging to a cycle of novels, *Immortal History*, depicting Comrade Kim Il Sung, such as *Revolution-*

ary *Aurora*, *The Year 1932*, started to be created and published one after another.

Comrade Kim Jong Il saw that works of art personally created by Comrade Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle were adapted as novels and that works based on the revolutionary traditions, the Fatherland Liberation War, socialist life and national reunification, works showing in depth the ideological and moral qualities of the people in our era faithful to Comrade Kim Il Sung, were created in greater numbers.

Thanks to the energetic guidance given by Comrade Kim Jong Il, *The Sea of Blood*, *The Flower Girl* and *The Fate of a Self-defence Corps Man*, personally written by Comrade Kim Il Sung, were represented as revolutionary literary works. Such fine works as long stories *Eternal Smile*, *Thriving Sunflowers* and *A White Aspen Tree* were created.

Comrade Kim Jong Il ensured that innovations were also made in other spheres of art and literature such as music, dance, the fine arts and acrobatics. Thanks to this, the golden age of Juche-oriented art and literature was ushered in during the 1970s.

In April 1973 he published the work, *On the Art of the Cinema*, by putting together and systematizing in an integrated way his idea, theory and policy on art and literature he had developed in depth through profound ideological and theoretical inquiries, as well as the success and experience he had accumulated in the course of leading artistic and literary revolution.

In the work he gave comprehensive answers to the theoretical and practical problems arising in the creation of Juche-oriented art and literature, such as the theory on communist humanics, the theory on the seed¹⁹ of an artistic and literary work, the theory on the revolutionary system of creation and of

guiding the creative process, as well as theories on directing, acting, filming, music and fine art.

Comrade Kim Jong Il pressed ahead with the three major tasks of the technical revolution²⁰ to considerably reduce the difference between heavy and light labour, the distinction between agricultural labour and industrial labour, and freeing women from the heavy burden of household chores, the tasks set at the Fifth Congress of the Party.

He found the key to eliminating heat-affected and other harmful work, and decreasing the difference between heavy labour and light labour in the automation of production processes, and energetically led the effort to bring about overall automation in industry.

He fixed the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works as a model unit in the effort to accomplish overall automation and gave meticulous guidance to this end. When a model of automation was made at the iron and steel works, he positively promoted the work of giving currency to it in industry.

He also promoted the effort to achieve mechanization and comprehensive mechanization of difficult and labour-consuming work in addition to the automation of production processes. As a result, heavy and high speed excavating and conveying equipment was made for coal and ore mines, and the level of mechanization was raised in forestry, construction and all other sectors.

Comrade Kim Jong Il paid close attention to carrying out a rural technical revolution to diminish the distinctions between industrial and agricultural labour.

He induced the Kum Song Tractor Plant and the Sungri General Motor Works to widely introduce the experience of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works in automation, and vigorously promoted the project to increase production capacity for the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture. He also saw

that farm machine factories were built in each province, bases for the production and repair of machine parts in each county and material and technical foundations in all cooperative farms to make and repair simple farm implements.

He also encouraged Chongsan-ri to accelerate forcefully the work of bringing about comprehensive mechanization and the application of chemicals to make the Chongsan Cooperative Farm a model of rural technical revolution and publicize its success throughout the country.

To free women from the heavy burden of housekeeping, he saw that projects under construction were finished and commissioned as soon as possible—the comstarch factories in various provinces, noodle factories, rice cookeries and riced corn flour factories in cities and counties and the factories for processing vegetables, fish and fruit in all parts of the country.

Thanks to Comrade Kim Jong Il's profound attention and energetic guidance, the three major tasks of the technical revolution set out at the Fifth Congress of the Party were fulfilled with credit and the people, considerably freed from hard and exhausting labour, came to enjoy a more independent and creative life.

Upholding the intention of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade Kim Jong Il vigorously guided the struggle to accomplish the cause of national reunification.

He stepped up the struggle to realize basic programme of national reunification.

Comrade Kim Jong Il ensured that the North-South Joint Statement reflecting the three principles of national reunification—*independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity*—set forth by the great leader was adopted and widely proclaimed at home and abroad.

In May 1972, he personally examined the Draft North-

South Joint Statement and gave meticulous guidance so that the content of the statement as a whole was made on the basis of the three principles of national reunification. Moreover, he saw that at the Panmunjom talks, we took the initiative in launching the offensive against the scheme of the south Korean side to delay the announcement to the public of the fact that an agreement was made on the three principles of national reunification. On the other hand, he ensured that vigorous coverage was given to the content of the fair reunification principles to make it known throughout the world. As a result, the North-South Joint Statement, the keynote of which is independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, was made public on July 4, 1972. This was a historic event when a reunification programme common to the nation was provided for the first time and proclaimed at home and abroad.

After the publication of the July 4 Joint Statement, Comrade Kim Jong Il unremittingly guided the struggle to implement the three principles of national reunification.

He clarified the way to frustrate the delaying tactics persistently employed by the south Korean authorities at the preliminary talks between the north-south Red Cross organizations, making it possible to wind up the preliminary talks, which had been dragging on for one year since September 1971, in only 20 days and to go over to a full-dress talk from August 1972.

Comrade Kim Jong Il also actively led the north-south high-level talks.

He made sure that we overcame, on our own initiative, the artificial obstacles created by the south Korean side at the talks and discussed the fundamental problems for reunification.

As a result, the North-South Coordination Commission was formally organized and run as a joint standing organization of the nation. Furthermore, the tide of national reunification was quickly mounting among the south Korean people.

Comrade Kim Jong Il roused the whole Party and all the people for the struggle to implement the five-point policy of national reunification²¹ put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a new five-point policy of national reunification on June 23, 1973.

This five-point policy, the embodiment of the three principles of national reunification to meet the prevailing situation, was a declaration which dealt a heavy blow to the machinations of those at home and abroad who tried to keep the country divided, and demonstrated the determined will of the entire nation for reunification.

Comrade Kim Jong Il made sure that news services, newspapers and broadcasts explained and propagated the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification, and that mass meetings were held in all parts of the country to support the three principles and five-point policy, and expose and denounce the south Korean puppets who had gone back on the July 4 Joint Statement.

In the course of this, the justness of the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification was widely recognized at home and abroad and the nature of the plottings of the US imperialists and south Korean puppets to create “two Koreas” was revealed in all its rawness.

Paying close attention to creating a favourable international situation for national reunification, Comrade Kim Jong Il saw that positive diplomatic activities were carried out. In June and July 1973 he clarified in detail the problems arising in setting up a mission to be permanently stationed at the United Nations and carrying out our activities with foreign countries through the UN.

As a result, the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries, held in September 1973, and other international gatherings and meetings of international organizations adopted

and published decisions, declarations and resolutions to give strong support to the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification. The 28th session of the UN General Assembly, held in the second half of 1973, welcomed the three principles of national reunification and adopted a resolution on the immediate dissolution of the “UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea”, an instrument of the US imperialists for interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

In the course of the struggle to implement the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification, the US imperialists and south Korean puppet clique were isolated still more, and the people’s confidence in national reunification increased still further.

Comrade Kim Jong Il strove to make a new advance in the work abroad to meet the requirement of the developing revolution.

In the mid-1960s the international situation was very complex. Many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America won national independence and entered upon the road of building a new society, making their appearance as a newly-emergent force. Frightened by the growth of the progressive forces, the imperialists, under the plea of “peace strategy”, attempted to destroy small and progressive countries one by one, refraining from aggravating their relations with big countries as far as possible.

On the other hand, the socialist countries and the international communist movement, owing to Rightist and Leftist opportunism that appeared within their ranks and the resultant divergence of opinions, were suffering from trials and were not advancing as a united force.

The prevailing situation urgently demanded that the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces achieved unity and checked

and frustrated the imperialists' machination for aggression and war.

The Workers' Party of Korea faced an urgent task of positively carrying out its activities abroad under the banner of the Juche idea for the development of world revolution.

Comrade Kim Jong Il clearly perceived the prevailing situation and took radical measures for making a decisive advance in the work abroad.

He clarified the general direction and basic mission of the work abroad as well as the attitude, position and qualities that must be possessed and adhered to by those in charge of the work abroad, and guided them with his own example.

Comrade Kim Jong Il visited Indonesia accompanying Comrade Kim Il Sung from April 9 to 21, 1965, loyally supporting the latter in his activities abroad.

He saw that the main effort in the activities abroad was directed into strengthening friendship and solidarity with the newly-emergent countries for the development of the country's foreign relations. He paid close attention to giving strong support to and strengthening militant solidarity with the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the struggle of the Arab countries against the US imperialists and the Israeli expansionists, the struggle of the African countries for national liberation and the anti-US struggle of Cuba and other Latin-American countries. He made sure that political, economic and cultural exchange and cooperation were developed with the newly-emergent countries in Asia and Africa.

Comrade Kim Jong Il ensured that we developed diplomatic relations with capitalist countries and joined many international organizations in order to expand and develop the country's foreign relations.

As a result, by the mid-1970s the foreign relations of the

country had developed to such an extent that we established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with over 60 countries, carried out economic and cultural exchanges with over 100 countries, and joined much more than a hundred international organizations.

3

(February 1974— September 1980)

Comrade Kim Jong Il enjoyed respect and admiration by the whole Party and the entire people for his exceptional personality and the quality he embodied in his school and university days when he assisted Comrade Kim Il Sung in every possible way, and in the course of his revolutionary activity at the Party Central Committee, as well as for the exploits he performed for the Party and the people.

Party members and the people felt the extraordinariness of Comrade Kim Jong Il through their own lives. So they admired him extremely, calling him “dear leader” and “intelligent leader”.

Comrade Kim Jong Il was elected Member of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea, on February 13, 1974.

Comrade Kim Jong Il proclaimed the programme of imbuing the whole of society with the Juche idea and organized and led the struggle to develop the Juche cause to a new and higher stage.

He conducted tireless ideological and theoretical activities to formalize the revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

From May 1966 to July 1969 he studied and analyzed in a comprehensive way the major works written by Marx, Engels and Lenin.

Continuing meditation and research in the following years, he solved in depth the theoretical and practical problems arising in scientifically formalizing the revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung. He formalized this idea, which is based on the new philosophical principle of Juche, into an integrated system of the idea, theory and method of Juche.

Comrade Kim Jong Il had thought of defining the ultimate programme of the Workers' Party of Korea on the basis of Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary idea for a long time and, in the course of the struggle against the anti-Party revisionists in 1967, he matured his plan and determination to set the ultimate programme of the Party to be to transform the whole of society after the Juche idea. Moreover, in the mid-1970s he considered that the subjective and objective conditions for putting this plan into effect were fully mature.

If one is to put forward the slogan of imbuing the whole of society with one idea and carry it out, there must be a correct guiding idea reflecting the requirement of the time. The imbuing of the whole of society with one idea must be raised as the urgent demand of social and revolutionary development and, moreover, there should be strong determination of the masses to accept this task, and political forces must also be prepared. In those days all these conditions were mature.

Fathoming the mature requirement of social and revolutionary development, Comrade Kim Jong Il proclaimed the modelling of the whole of society after the Juche idea as the ultimate programme of the Party at the national short course of Party propaganda workers on February 19, 1974.

To model the whole society on the Juche idea means carrying forward our revolution guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and building and perfecting communist society on the basis of this idea.

Modelling the whole of society after the Juche idea is a

programme of building communism aimed at transforming man, society and nature as required by the Juche idea to capture the ideological and material fortresses²² of communism and bring complete independence to the working masses.

Comrade Kim Jong Il taught that the slogan of imbuing the whole of society with the Juche idea was the ultimate programme of the Party because this slogan elucidated the supreme goal of the Party and the basic way of attaining it.

He fully expounded important problems arising in imbuing the whole of society with the Juche idea as well as the essential ways for solving them.

The fact that Comrade Kim Jong Il set the modelling of the whole of society after the Juche idea as the ultimate programme of the Party was an epoch-making event, an event of great importance in Party building and in the revolutionary struggle.

In his speech *On Thoroughly Establishing the Party's Leadership System*, made at the Consultative Meeting of Senior Officials of the Organizational Leadership Department, and Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Party Central Committee, held on April 28, 1979, Comrade Kim Jong Il said:

“Establishing the Party's leadership system means enforcing throughout the Party a revolutionary spirit and an iron discipline of carrying through the Party's decisions and instructions unconditionally, and encouraging Party members to improve their appreciation of the Party organization and intensify Party life so as to fully ensure the Party's leadership over the revolution and construction.” (Kim Jong Il, *Selected Works*, Korean ed., Vol. 6, p. 288.)

On May 10, 1979 Comrade Kim Jong Il made sure that intensive studies and short courses as well as large-scale controversies were conducted throughout the Party on the question

of establishing the Party's leadership system. Moreover, he saw that Party committees at all levels were strengthened and their functions and roles were improved in order to intensify Party guidance over the work of power organs, administrative and economic work, public security work, and judicial and procuratorial work.

Thanks to his energetic guidance, the fighting efficiency and leadership role of Party organizations at all levels were enhanced and the Party's monolithic leadership over all spheres of the revolution and construction was fully ensured.

Fully realizing the position and role of the Party in the transformation of the whole society after the Juche idea, Comrade Kim Jong Il advanced the policy of modelling the whole Party after the Juche idea.

Transforming the whole Party after the Juche idea means making all Party members core elements of a Juche type, and conducting Party building and Party activity strictly on the basis of Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea, theory and method. In the final analysis, this means making our Party a perfect party of the Juche idea.

To transform the whole Party after the Juche idea, it is necessary to firmly establish a monolithic ideological system and a leadership system in the Party.

Comrade Kim Jong Il induced all Party organizations to promote the work of establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system and its leadership system as the basic policy of Party work and activity.

Comrade Kim Jong Il saw that consolidating Party ranks qualitatively by training all Party members into cadres, and effecting a revolution in the ranks of cadres, was regarded and tackled as an important way of transforming the whole Party after the Juche idea.

Making the whole Party a party of cadres means taking all

Party cadres up to the level of a cadre of a higher grade, and bringing all Party members up to the level of a cadre. Making a revolution of cadres signifies strengthening the ranks of cadres with the elite of a Juche type and considerably raising the level of all cadres.

To train all Party members into cadres, Comrade Kim Jong Il ensured that Party ranks were strengthened from the class viewpoint as well as politically and ideologically, and that the work of educating and tempering cadres and Party members through study. Party organizational life and revolutionary practice was carried on meticulously. He saw that the work of increasing Party membership was conducted putting the main stress on the qualitative consolidation of Party ranks.

In order to transform the whole Party after the Juche idea he established a well-organized system of inner Party work to enable the senior officials and departments of Party committees at all levels to improve work with cadres, with Party members, with the masses as well as with subordinate Party organizations. Furthermore, he established the system of guiding subordinate units under which effective assistance is given to them on condition of supervising them as well as the work system under which the task in hand is promptly carried out by improving coordination and cooperation between departments.

Comrade Kim Jong Il formulated the work method, created and developed by Comrade Kim Il Sung while leading the revolution and construction, as the leader's work method and encouraged all officials to emulate and employ it.

As a result of the promotion of the transformation of the whole Party after the Juche idea thanks to Comrade Kim Jong Il's leadership, the Party was strengthened as a Juche-type party and the cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea was pushed ahead rapidly.

Comrade Kim Jong Il organized and gave wise guidance to

the work of firmly rallying the masses from various walks of life around the Party as a requisite of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

He said that in order to intensify the work with the masses from various social strata. Party workers should equip themselves with the revolutionary view of the masses, work by relying on the Party's mass line, improve the method and style of work and work to suit the characteristics of the social sections and people they deal with by employing concrete methodology and he led them to work accordingly.

As a result a new turn was brought about in rallying all members of the society around the Party and their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activeness were heightened in socialist construction unprecedentedly.

Comrade Kim Jong Il worked to carry forward the Party's revolutionary tradition in full to meet the requirement of the transformation of the whole of society after the Juche idea.

The Party's revolutionary tradition contains, in a comprehensive way, the thought, theory and method needed for transforming the whole of society after the Juche idea and involves rich experience and exploits.

In March 1974 Comrade Kim Jong Il advanced the slogan: "Let us produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas!" He encouraged Party members and the working people to hold a correct viewpoint and attitude toward the revolutionary tradition. He also made sure the system and method of education in the revolutionary tradition were improved to suit the developing situation, and that the revolutionary battlefields and revolutionary historical sites were developed.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party he proposed the construction of the Wangjaesan revolutionary site, and from May 1974 to October 1975, he gave field guidance on three occasions at the construction site in the

northernmost part of the country. At the beginning of July 1976 he worked out a plan to make the area around Mt. Paektu and Lake Samji, where the revolution had taken root, a base for education in the revolutionary tradition and a site for a grand open-air, revolutionary museum. He took the construction work under his control and guided it so that the area was made the best revolutionary battle site for its size, form and content. He made sure that many historical revolutionary sites in Ryanggang Province and in all other parts of the country were developed well enough to turn them into schools for education in the revolutionary tradition.

After preparing the bases and means of education Comrade Kim Jong Il saw that visits to revolutionary battle sites, and historical revolutionary sites, were made and that education in the revolutionary tradition through broadcasts and works of art was intensified.

Comrade Kim Jong Il paid close attention so that the requirement of the slogan, "Let us produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas!", was fully met in all aspects of social life.

He said:

"The aim of education in the revolutionary tradition is not only to inform people of historic facts but, to all intents and purposes, to induce them to follow and emulate the noble revolutionary idea and fighting spirit of the revolutionary forerunners who overcame every trial and won a brilliant victory under the guidance of the leader." (*Accomplishing Juche Revolutionary Cause*, Korean ed., Vol. 4, p. 259.)

Comrade Kim Jong Il encouraged all cadres. Party members and other working people to apply in practice the revolutionary tone and method of work of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who carried Comrade Kim Il Sung's orders through unconditionally in any adversity. In particular, in the latter half of the

1970s, in view of the very heavy task confronting our Party and the prevailing complex situation, he induced Party members and other working people to break through the obstacles and difficulties in socialist construction with their own efforts by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous effort.

He guided all Party members and other working people to emulate the habit of study of the anti-Japanese guerrillas in hearty response to Comrade Kim Il Sung's instruction "To study is the main task of revolutionaries". He guided them to make study a habit and regard it as the first process of revolutionary work.

He paid close attention to establishing the anti-Japanese guerrillas' mode of life throughout society. He induced all Party members and other working people to promote their political integrity by strengthening their lives in a revolutionary organization, manage the economic life of the country scrupulously and establish the habit of leading their daily lives in a cultural, plain and optimistic way.

Thanks to the energetic leadership of Comrade Kim Jong Il, the Party's slogan requiring people to produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas was made the faith of all members of society and was applied in all spheres of work and life. As a result, the Paektu revolutionary spirit²³ was prevalent throughout society and the transformation of the whole of society after the Juche idea was further stepped up.

Comrade Kim Jong Il intelligently organized and led the struggle to expedite grand socialist construction.

At the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee held in February 1974, Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the programme of grand socialist construction aimed at fulfilling the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and attaining

the new long-term objectives in socialist economic construction.

In February 1974 Comrade Kim Jong Il put forward the revolutionary line to wage the speed campaign in all fronts of the socialist economic construction in order to expedite the grand socialist construction.

Being unprecedented in its scale and qualitative level, the goal of grand socialist construction could be attained successfully only through a speed campaign.

Comrade Kim Jong Il fully expounded the essence and basic requirement of the speed campaign as well as the basic means of carrying out this campaign.

The basic requirement of the speed campaign was to press ahead with work at top speed through the enlistment of all forces while ensuring its quality at the highest level. The basic way of this campaign was to promote the ideological and technical revolutions energetically and back this up with organizational leadership.

The policy of the speed campaign was one that expounded the basic form of combat for socialist construction by embodying the Juche idea, and the thought of uninterrupted revolution.

Comrade Kim Jong Il led the whole Party and all the people to commit themselves to grand socialist construction under the slogan "Forward, everybody, in the speed campaign!" Comrade Kim Jong Il saw that Party guidance given for economic construction was radically improved. He visited major factories, enterprises and cooperative farms in North and South Hamgyong Provinces, in May 1974 and those in North Phyongan Province in June the same year. They had a conspicuous share in the development of the country's economy. He acquainted himself with the state of affairs and solved their difficult problems, inspiring Party members and other working people to grand socialist construction.

Successful fulfilment of the national economic plan for 1974, the first year of grand socialist construction, was a decisive factor in carrying out the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule, before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party, and in making a leap forward to a high stage in grand socialist construction.

In order to fulfil without fail the national economic plan for 1974, on whose fulfilment there was a stress, Comrade Kim Jong Il initiated a 70-day campaign in October that year and directed it in the lead.

He made a speech *Let Us Conduct a 70-day Campaign with Vigour through the Efforts of the Whole Party* at the consultative meeting of senior officials of the Party Central Committee, the Administration Council and the chief secretaries of provincial Party committees, held on October 9, 1974. In the speech he clarified the aim and the main task of the 70-day campaign as well as the way of conducting it and instructed the entire Party, the whole country and all the people to start the 70-day campaign on October 21.

Comrade Kim Jong Il found the key to the victory of the 70-day campaign in ideological motivation, and made sure that education in loyalty to the Party and the leader, as well as the struggle to overcome every manner of ideological malady obstructing progress, were stepped up among the working people. Furthermore, he saw that the masses were roused to tap latent reserves, to do away with departmentalism, and explore the colossal reserves of idle goods and materials.

He fixed the mining industry, transport and exports as those branches to which the main efforts should be directed in the 70-day campaign, and ensured that leadership as well as propaganda and agitation forces were concentrated on these branches, and that more manpower and equipment were sent to them and nationwide assistance given.

Thanks to the guidance of Comrade Kim Jong Il the 70-day campaign wound up victoriously.

During this period industrial production grew by 70 percent and the gross industrial output value in 1974 increased by 17.2 per cent compared with the previous year. As a result the plan for the year, on whose fulfilment there was stress, was overfulfilled, and bright prospects for the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan were opened up.

On February 15, 1975, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea awarded the title of Hero of the DPRK to Comrade Kim Jong Il for his exploits in Party work and in many other fields of the revolution and construction true to the intention of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Drawing on the success of the 70-day campaign Comrade Kim Jong Il promoted the effort to reach the major production targets of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule, before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party.

At the beginning of 1975 he organized the "speed-campaign youth shock brigade". At the beginning of July that year he gave field guidance in the Komdok Mine and took radical measures for increasing production at this mine. He ensured that the projects of the large, long-distance conveyer-belt at the Unryul Mine, and the large, long-distance pipeline for the transport of ore concentrates between the Musan Mine and the Kim Chaek Iron Works, were completed as soon as possible, making it possible to achieve a great advance in the transport of iron ore and in the removal of soil and rock.

Thanks to the leadership of Comrade Kim Jong Il and the devoted efforts of the people, the goals of the Six-Year Plan for the production of electricity, coal and chemical fertilizer were attained successfully at the end of August 1975 with the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party near at hand. The goals for the production of fabrics and seafoods were reached

before that time and the goal for the production of grain was achieved two years ahead of schedule.

Following the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan Comrade Kim Jong Il pressed ahead with the effort to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) was a programme of economic construction, the main task being to solidify the economic foundation of socialism and improve the standard of living of the people still further, with accelerated speed, by making the national economy Juche-orientated, modern and scientifically-based.

For the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan Comrade Kim Jong Il advanced the slogan, "Let us display to a higher degree the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance," in his speech made to senior officials of the Organizational Leadership Department and Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Party Central Committee on January 1, 1978. At the 16th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee held in the same month he encouraged all Party members and working people to come out for the fulfilment of the new long-term plan.

Furthermore, he induced all Party organizations to promote economic construction energetically by closely combining Party work with economic affairs.

Comrade Kim Jong Il organized and led the 100-day campaign to fulfil the assignment for the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule, by the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. The campaign made a breakthrough in the fulfilment of the new long-term plan.

Regarding the increase of coal production as the key to the immediate development of the economy as a whole, he sent Party guidance teams to major coal mines in November 1978. He also took measures for the satisfactory production and sup-

ply of machinery, equipment and props needed by coal mines and made sure that the Anju Coal Mine was made a model unit of comprehensive mechanization, and that its experience was widely popularized.

To develop transport in step with the development of the national economy he ensured that another “200-day campaign to revolutionize transport” was launched in the rail transport sector from early January 1978. In July 1979 he kindled the flames of the “drive for extra-haulage on schedule without accident to implement the decision of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea”. This encouraged a mass campaign for increased transport and the energetic promotion of the projects to introduce electric traction on many rail sections, build stations and make railways modern.

Comrade Kim Jong Il also promoted the work to put production and management activity on a scientific basis and apply the Taean work system in enterprise management.

Comrade Kim Jong Il’s leadership made the national economy Juche-based, modern and scientific successfully and stepped the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Comrade Kim Jong Il intelligently guided the effort to develop in depth the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural.

He channelled great efforts into expanding and developing the three-revolution team movement sponsored by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The three-revolution team movement is a new method of guiding the revolution in which political and ideological guidance is combined with scientific and technical guidance, the superiors give effective help to their subordinates and the masses are roused to the implementation of the three revolutions.

From 1974, Comrade Kim Jong Il sent three-revolution teams to important units of industry and agriculture, and also to many other sectors of the national economy such as construction and transport. Following this he ensured that these teams were dispatched to such fields as science, education and public health. Thus, by 1975 the three-revolution team movement embraced all sectors of the country.

He established a new system of guidance for the three-revolution teams and in May 1975 he took measures for Party organizations to improve their guidance of the three-revolution team movement.

He ensured that Party hard-core members and young intellectuals, who were qualified politically and ideologically as well as scientifically and technically, were sent as three-revolution team members, and that short courses, demonstration lectures and inspection tours were arranged in a planned way to improve their political and professional qualifications.

Under the guidance of Comrade Kim Jong Il the three-revolution team members promoted, in accordance with the Party's intention, all work for ideological, technical and cultural transformation with a strong spirit, giving every possible assistance to field workers, and pooling efforts with them. In the course of the energetic promotion of the three-revolution team movement, the leadership role of Party organizations and the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses were enhanced sharply. This showed that all conditions for bringing the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions to a higher stage were created.

Perceiving the requirements of the developing situation, Comrade Kim Jong Il put forward the slogan, "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" in November 1975, and initiated the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement.

In December 1975 he induced the workers of the Komdok Mine and the farming population of Chongsan-ri to kindle the flame for the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement. Thus, this movement expanded into a society-wide mass movement covering all sectors and all units of socialist construction.

In his speech *On Some Main Tasks That Must Be Tackled in Party Work This Year*, made on January 1, 1976, Comrade Kim Jong Il fully expounded the essence and the fundamental task of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, and other essential questions, which would serve as the guiding principle in conducting this movement.

He said:

“The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is a new mass movement to make full preparations for meeting the great revolutionary event and accelerate the building of socialism and communism to the utmost by pressing ahead with the ideological transformation of people and the collective innovation movement in the building of the economy, culture and defences through their organic combination by embodying the principles of the speed campaign and the ideological campaign.

“The main task of this movement is to expedite the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as a whole.” (Kim Jong Il, *Selected Works*, Korean ed., Vol. 5, pp. 235-36.)

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is in-depth development of the Chollima Workteam Movement onto a new stage and a mass movement of an advanced form.

In order to promote the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement energetically as a society-wide movement, Comrade Kim Jong Il encouraged Party organizations to correctly fix the goal and task for each stage and properly assess and evaluate their implementation regarding guidance given to this movement as an important aspect of Party work. He made sure that

directives for this movement were issued and mass discussions were held for their implementation. He also saw that meetings for the exchange of experience and demonstration lectures were organized throughout the Party and that *Rodong Sinmun* and other media widely presented information about the experience and successes of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement to popularize them.

Thanks to the energetic promotion of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement a new turn was made in the way people thought and worked, and the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses was enhanced with the result that the transformation of people, technology and culture was rapidly accelerated.

Comrade Kim Jong Il advanced the slogan, “Let us live our own way!” on December 25, 1978 and encouraged us to promote the revolution and construction in our own fashion.

He said:

“ ‘Let us live our own way!’—this is precisely an important strategic slogan which our Party is putting forward at present.” (Kim Jong Il, *Selected Works*, Korean ed., Vol. 6, p. 203.)

Living our own way was an important requirement for ultimately completing the revolutionary cause of Juche by expediting the transformation of the whole of society after the Juche idea and, at the same time, it was an urgent problem in view of the situation prevailing in the latter half of the 1970s.

In those days the machinations of the US imperialists and the south Korean stooges against our Republic became more blatant with the passage of time. On the other hand, some socialist countries, following a revisionist path, were overtly bringing pressure to bear upon others to impose their misguided line, and were creating a variety of complex situations.

The prevailing situation demanded that the Party and the

people establish Juche more firmly in all spheres of the revolution and construction and that we live in our own fashion.

Comrade Kim Jong Il taught that living in our own fashion meant thinking and acting with our own brains as required by the Juche idea, and solving everything through our own efforts in the interests of the revolution and the people.

The underlying spirit and fundamental requirement of the slogan calling for living our own way is to uphold the banner of the Juche idea to the last, and live and make revolution as required by it in the face of all storms, and whatever others do.

By ensuring the application of the slogan calling for living our own way in all spheres of the revolution and construction, Comrade Kim Jong Il opened the way for breaking through the difficulties and winning a new victory.

Amid the titanic struggle to live in our own fashion through self-reliance and hard work, the three revolutions proceeded successfully. In the course of the promotion of socialist economic construction many heroic and commendable acts were performed and a large number of unassuming heroes were produced.

Unassuming heroes were model communists of a Juche type who did not work for fame or reward but devoted themselves wholeheartedly to the Party and the revolution, for their country and fellow people, whether they were seen or not, whether they received recognition or not.

Comrade Kim Jong Il sponsored the campaign to follow the example of the unassuming heroes in October 1979 and set it as an important policy of the Party to conduct this campaign.

He gave energetic guidance so that the campaign to follow the example of the unassuming heroes, as well as the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, became another stimulus in transforming the whole of society after the Juche idea.

The campaign to follow the example of the unassuming

heroes rapidly spread because of the great influence and attraction of its communist example, making it possible to effect radical improvement in the ideological and mental qualities and way of work of people and in the work methods and styles of officials.

Comrade Kim Jong Il promoted the development of socialist culture forcefully.

Regarding the full implementation of the *Theses on Socialist Education* as a key to improving educational work, he advanced a policy on effecting an ideological switchover for implementing educational theses, in October 1977.

He said:

“Ideological switchover is essential for translating educational theses into reality.”

This was a well-directed policy in that it made it possible to carry out the educational theses successfully by eliminating old-fashioned viewpoints and attitudes to education and establishing the Juche-orientated viewpoint and attitude.

With a view to encouraging cadres, educational officials, and the entire people to turn out for the implementation of the educational theses with the Juche-orientated viewpoint and attitude he saw to it that Party plenary meetings and mass rallies were held in September and October 1977 at provincial, city and county levels in support of educational theses, and that they discussed ways for its implementation. He ensured that the National Meeting of Educational Workers was convened with the attendance of 15,000 representatives from the end of September to early October in 1978. For the improvement of educational contents and methods, he examined, in the summer of 1978, the lesson plans for primary and senior middle schools in all respects and took measures for their improvement. He acquainted himself with the contents of edu-

cation given by colleges and universities, and elucidated the orientation of their improvement. Meanwhile, he ensured that teachers raised their political and practical qualifications to a higher level, that they went through every process of pedagogy in education, employed a heuristic method and visual means as well as experiment and practices intensively in education, and translated the study-first principle into reality.

Comrade Kim Jong Il pushed ahead with the development of the science and technology of the country.

In those days science and technology were not meeting the requirements of the rapidly developing socialist economic construction, mainly because scientists were setting the themes of their research projects on their desks, not based on actual situation, and were not engaged in the practicalities of research, and were separated from each other.

Comrade Kim Jong Il initiated the shock-brigade movement of scientists and technicians so that collective innovations took place in scientific research.

In September 1975, he organized the “July 1 shock brigade of scientists and technicians” and dispatched it to various factories and enterprises. On the basis of his verification of the vitality of the shock brigades of scientists and technicians, he saw to it that the “February 17 shock brigades of scientists” involving specialists in different fields were made up in February 1978 and dispatched to the important projects of various sectors of the national economy. He also ensured that each unit of the national economy organized an “April 15 technical innovation shock brigade” with scientists, field technicians and skilled workers to promote a technical innovation campaign forcefully.

As a result, the production site was turned into the field of scientific research and mass technical innovation, and the scientific research and mass technical innovation campaign were

closely linked, so that science and technology could be developed rapidly and their success introduced to production successfully.

Comrade Kim Jong Il took measures to provide scientists and technicians with better conditions for scientific research and ensured that the officials who had achieved great successes in their scientific and technical research were conferred with decorations and honorary titles.

Comrade Kim Jong Il brought about the development and flowering in all spheres of art and literature by consolidating and developing the success achieved in the course of effecting a revolution in art and literature.

In January 1978, he put forward a policy on creating 100 novels, long and short, within a few years, and took measures for the writers to develop their political judgment and creative talent and gain experiences in reality.

Consequently, *Spring in the Guerrilla Base*, *Heavy Battle Area* and *At the Foot of Mt. Paektu*, the supporting novels of the cycle *Immortal History*, and other excellent novels were published.

On the basis of the successful revolution in film-making, he proposed the production of revolutionary films portraying Comrade Kim Il Sung and pointed out guiding principles to be adhered to in creating them, such as the problem of avoiding set formulae, depicting the great man and his great life in a lifelike way by artistic means, and portraying him as suited to the genre. As a result *Flames Spreading Over the Land*, *Far Away from Headquarters*, *In the First Armed Unit*, and other films were created, thus opening a flowering period of revolutionary films.

In his discourse, *On the Art of Opera*, delivered to creative workers in the sector of art and literature from September 4 to 6, 1974, Comrade Kim Jong Il reviewed the success and expe-

rience gained in creating a revolution in opera production, and presented a comprehensive Juche-orientated theory on opera as a whole, so developing the art of opera steadily.

He advanced a policy on breaking the old forms of conventional dramatic art which had been on the wane throughout the world, and creating a new revolutionary drama of the Juche type, and personally directed the work of adapting *The Shrine*, a play written by Comrade Kim Il Sung, as drama.

Thanks to his guidance, the revolutionary drama, *The Shrine*, had its premiere in August, 1978. It became the model of a new *Shrine*-type revolutionary drama that eliminated the old aspects of conventional dramatic art found in its form, direction and acting, and improved the setting and art for the stage as well as its music to meet the aesthetics of the times.

Comrade Kim Jong Il, in his concluding speech delivered at the enlarged session of the fifth plenary meeting of the third central committee of the Korean Journalists Union on May 7, 1974, pointed out the character, mission and task of the Party's mass media in a fresh light, and wisely led the struggle to make a revolution in newspapers, broadcasting and book publication.

Thus, a revolutionary change was brought about in writing editorials and in journalism, first in *Rodong Sinmun*, and old forms were broken as a follow-up in the overall work of mass media, so that the Party's mass media could discharge with credit its mission as an ideological weapon serving the work of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

With a view to developing public health services, Comrade Kim Jong Il made efforts to ensure that the Party's policy on preventive medicine was implemented to the letter, the Koryo method of treatment was widely introduced, innovations were brought about in medical services, and medical science and technology as well as the medical appliance industry were

developed to meet the world trends in development.

He paid special attention to developing physical training and sport with the main emphasis on implementing the policy of popularizing them.

To this end, he saw to it that working people took an active part in various forms of mass sports, and on holidays and commemoration days sports events were held on a large scale according to their kind and branches. Encouragement was given to the development of physical training and sport of young people through the intensification of physical education at school, and the activities of amateur sports teams. In the meantime, in order to develop professional sport, he directed the sector concerned to step up the training, as required by the Juche-orientated tactical system, by holding fast to the policy on cultivating the strength of ideology, speed, skill and fighting spirit among the sportsmen, thus bringing the level of many sports events to world standards.

Comrade Kim Jong Il, while giving field guidance to the Komdok Mine on July 1, 1975, put forward a policy for creating revolutionary culture among the great collective of the working class and disseminating it in towns and rural communities. He ensured that efforts were directed to the work of making every work place and living quarter of working people neat and tidy, and of establishing a socialist cultured manner in production and life.

Comrade Kim Jong Il advanced the policy of modelling the whole army on the Juche idea and gave wise leadership to the struggle for its realization.

Modelling the whole army on the Juche idea is essential for strengthening the People's Army into invincible, revolutionary armed forces and a sure guarantee for the successful achievement of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

In his talk to the senior cadres of the general political bureau of the Korean People's Army on January 1, 1975, he put forward this policy.

Modelling the whole army on the Juche idea is an undertaking to make all soldiers the fighters who are unfailingly loyal to the Party and the leader, and carry out army-building and military activities thoroughly on the basis of the Juche idea. Comrade Kim Jong Il said that making the People's Army a perfect army of the leader and the Party by modelling it on the Juche idea was the general task to be carried out in army-building.

Thanks to this policy, a clear light was shed on the general orientation and basic ways for maintaining the purity of Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of army-building and developing the People's Army into the invincible revolutionary armed forces as required by the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea. A sure guarantee was provided for making the People's Army an army of the leader and the Party both in reality and in name.

For the implementation of this policy, Comrade Kim Jong Il stipulated that priority should be given to the political work within the People's Army. On the New Year's Day of 1976 he put forward the slogan "Let us fight for the great leader at the risk of our lives!" and ensured that ideological education was conducted accordingly.

He intensified the work to follow the examples of the anti-Japanese heroine Comrade Kim Jong Suk and advanced the policy of conducting the movement to emulate the veteran of the anti-Japanese revolution Comrade O Jung Hup. He ensured that all the army units waged the struggle to intensify the education in the revolutionary traditions, and embody it in their actual life, under the slogan "Let us train, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas!"

In his letter addressed to those attending a meeting and a short course of the chiefs of the propaganda and agitation sections of the political departments of the corps (services and arms), and divisions (brigades) of the Korean People's Army, in February 1979, he illuminated once again the contents and ways for politico-ideological education geared to the purpose in all respects.

He instructed that in the political and ideological work of the People's Army old forms of formalism, stereotype and administrative mannerism be eliminated, that anti-Japanese guerrilla propaganda and agitation method be introduced, and all forms of propaganda and agitation changed into battle-line propaganda and agitation as suited to the mettle of the army.

He channelled great efforts into the work of strengthening the People's Army militarily and technically, as required by the modelling of the whole army on the Juche idea.

He pushed ahead with the all-round promotion of this, ascribing to it the important task of developing the commanding ability of its officers, restructuring the military organizational and operations command system, improving the military and technical qualifications of armymen, and modernizing its military equipment.

He ensured that the commanding officers of the People's Army studied Juche-motivated tactics of warfare deeply to master them, and studied the foreign war experiences from the standpoint of Juche at the same time. In December 1979, he took measures to enhance the role of the staff offices at all levels, thus strengthening the command system of the People's Army as a whole and modernizing the means of command communications.

He made efforts to intensify the practice of Juche-motivated tactics, shooting and physical training and sport within the army, improve military equipment with the main emphasis on

raising the capacity of the units for attacking and their mobility, and make the combat and technical equipment modern and home-made.

As a result, the People's Army made remarkable progress in its military and technical preparations.

In order to step up the modelling of the whole army on the Juche idea, Comrade Kim Jong Il showed deep concern for developing the communist mass movements within the People's Army, kindling the launching by the whole army of the Three Revolution Red Flag Movement in early December 1975. He gave a great impetus to the movement by combining it with the Red Flag Company Movement and the Red Flag Vanguard Company Movement.

Under his leadership, the policy on modelling the whole army on the Juche idea was translated into reality, with the result that the People's Army was developed into the revolutionary armed forces capable of guaranteeing the revolutionary cause of Juche militarily, and was equipped with perfect qualities as an army of Comrade Kim Il Sung and of the Party.

Comrade Kim Jong Il, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the situation at home and abroad in the mid-1970s, provided a wise leadership for the struggle to reunify the country.

Totally defeated in the Vietnamese war in 1975 and driven out of Southeast Asia, the US imperialists declared south Korea to be their "forward defence zone", and shipped nuclear weapons in quantity into it while staging a "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, a nuclear test war against the north, from 1976, and escalating it annually. At the instigation of the US imperialists, the south Korean puppets set the rumour of "southward invasion" afloat and built a concrete wall along the 240-km-long military demarcation line, inciting a confrontation between the north and the south and bringing the north-

south talks intentionally to rupture. This finally turned the north-south relations back to their original state before the publication of the July 4 joint statement in 1972.

With a clear insight into the turn of the situation, Comrade Kim Jong Il pushed ahead with the work of strengthening the motive force of national reunification.

He said to the following effect:

“We must on all accounts rely on our internal forces and drive out the US imperialists and reunify the country by our own efforts. To this end, we must strengthen our internal revolutionary forces to the maximum.” (Kim Jong Il, *Selected Works*, Korean ed., Vol. 5, p. 102.)

Strengthening our internal forces for reunification is a decisive factor for a victory in the acute struggle between the reunification forces and the separatists.

Comrade Kim Jong Il consolidated the revolutionary force of the north, the pivotal force for national reunification, rock-solid, politically, economically and militarily.

He was deeply concerned with the growth of the south Korean patriotic forces for reunification and encouraged them to unite with one another for the sacred cause of reunification. As a result, the revolutionary force in the north was further strengthened and the struggle of the south Korean youth and students and people in all walks of life for national reunification became organized more and more, with its scale and fighting efficiency developing rapidly.

Comrade Kim Jong Il united overseas Koreans into the internal forces which would contribute greatly to the cause of national reunification.

In order to make them maintain the national pride in having Comrade Kim Il Sung as their leader and feel deeply the pain of the divided nation and urgency of reunification, he saw to it that many of our delegations and art troupes were dispatched

abroad, while work with the overseas Koreans on a visit to their homeland was well promoted. Thus, broad masses of overseas Koreans formed organizations and turned out for the struggle to achieve the cause of national reunification. They finally made up a great united front of overseas compatriots. Overseas Korean conservative political figures, and religious people, as well as the former high-ranking officials of the south Korean puppet government who had defected to foreign lands, expressed their support for the independent reunification of the country.

Comrade Kim Jong Il paid deep attention to strengthening international solidarity with our people's struggle for national reunification.

As a result, the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was organized in June 1977, and such organizations as the Committee of Solidarity with the Korean People and the Committee in Support of Korea's Reunification were organized and active in over 70 Asian, African and Latin-American countries. In 1979 alone, 1,080 million people from 128 countries, 31 international and regional organizations participated in the international signature campaign in support of the independent reunification of Korea.

In keeping with the new circumstances in which the driving force of national reunification was strengthened and the international atmosphere was changed in favour of Korea's reunification, Comrade Kim Jong Il saw to it that a strong impetus was given to the wide-ranging north-south talks on our own initiative

He ensured that 18 political parties and public organizations in the northern half of Korea held a joint conference in January 1977 and adopted a letter addressed to the political parties, public organizations and people from all social strata

in south Korea and overseas Korean compatriots. The main content of the letter was the proposals for early realization of an independent and peaceful reunification of the country by the united efforts of north and south. It proposed convoking a north-south political consultative meeting to discuss the proposals.

He saw to it that the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland published statement in January, making public the measures taken on our initiative to remove distrust and antagonism between the north and south and achieve national reconciliation and unity. He actively promoted the struggle for holding wide-ranging dialogue and negotiations.

The consistent standpoint and efforts of our Party and the Government of our Republic for an independent, peaceful reunification were known far and wide, arousing the enthusiasm of the whole nation and the keen concern of the world community for the reunification.

Comrade Kim Jong Il paid deep attention to turning the movement of overseas Koreans in all parts of the world where they are living into a patriotic and democratic movement that defends the democratic national rights of compatriots, fights for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and strengthens solidarity with the progressive people of the world.

Thus the movement to revere the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, study the Juche idea and contribute to the cause of national reunification with the dignity of being members of the Korean nation and the soul of Korea was conducted briskly among the overseas compatriots and their organizations and the movement of overseas Koreans developed to a higher stage.

In the middle of the 1970s, frightened by the growth of the

anti-imperialist independent forces, the imperialists and dominationists were making vicious attempts at intervention and sabotage to impede the independent development of the newly-emerging nations, violently trampling upon the sovereignty of these countries. They were scheming in a cunning manner to drive a wedge between revolutionary nations and pit them against each other, so as to profit from the disputes.

Strengthening the anti-imperialist independent forces was of great significance in ensuring the superiority of progressive forces over the dominating ones, and crushing the anti-revolutionary attempts of the imperialists.

Comrade Kim Jong Il showed deep concern for intensifying propaganda of the Juche idea in order to stimulate solidarity with anti-imperialist independent forces. Under his guidance, works and books about the Juche idea were published and disseminated widely.

In the major regions of the world, progressive organizations and figures from press circles inaugurated committees for the translation and publication of the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung, translating and publishing great volumes of works annually. In the period from January to October, 1980, Comrade Kim Il Sung's works were published in 50 languages with a circulation of 24.43 million copies, and carried in more than 1,000 newspapers and magazines in 124 countries. So, the ranks of followers of the Juche idea increased rapidly, resulting in the formation of the Juche idea study organizations in nearly all countries of the world with memberships of political figures, people from academic and press circles, fighters of resistance armies, youth and students as well as high-ranking party and government officials.

In the course of study and dissemination of the Juche idea on a global scale, the Latin-American Institute of the Juche

Idea (LAIJI) was organized in February 1978, and in April of the same year the International Institute of the Juche Idea (IIJI) was inaugurated with its Secretariat situated in Tokyo, Japan.

The Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea (ARIJI) was founded in September 1980. And the Juche idea study organizations issued periodicals such as *Study of the Juche Idea*, *Independence*, and *Banner of Independence*.

International seminars on the Juche idea were held on a grand scale in Pyongyang, Togo, Madagascar, India and various other countries.

Comrade Kim Jong Il paid deep attention to the expansion and development of the non-aligned movement.

He ensured that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea became a full member of the movement in August 1975 and carry out the resolutions and documents adopted at the meetings of the movement in good faith.

With a view to strengthening the anti-imperialist independent forces, Comrade Kim Jong Il put forward principles for unity and independent development of the international communist movement and made tireless efforts to that end.

On January 1, 1979, he emphasized that in order for the international communist movement to follow the road of independence unswervingly, each party and people of all countries should oppose all forms of domination and subjugation, defend independence and strictly observe the regulations of mutual relations between parties, and ensured that Korea set an example in this respect.

Comrade Kim Jong Il led our Party actively in developing the contacts and exchanges with Communist and Workers' Parties of capitalist countries in Europe and various other regions of the world, by expanding the scope of its external activities.

Under his leadership, the external prestige of the Workers'

Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic was elevated in the second half of the 1970s along with the growth of anti-imperialist independent forces.

4

(October 1980 —)

Entering the 1980s the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people were faced with a historic task of formulating a fresh fighting programme to further develop the Party into a revolutionary party of the Juche type, and to expedite modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

The 19th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee held in December 1979 adopted a resolution to convoke the Sixth Congress of the WPK in December 1980, marking the 35th anniversary of its founding.

Comrade Kim Jong Il made tireless efforts to make the Party congress a historic one in the setting up of a new milestone in the development of the WPK and the Korean revolution.

At the consultative meeting of senior officials of the Organizational Leadership Department and the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Party Central Committee, held on January 8, 1980, he advanced concrete tasks to greet the Sixth Party Congress. These called for a further strengthening of the Party and a fresh upswing in the revolution and construction. In June that year he ensured that slogans of the Party Central Committee were sent to all Party members and other working people to inspire them to greet the Party congress with high political enthusiasm and brilliant feats of labour.

With the Party congress approaching he ensured that all Party organizations consolidated their ranks and rallied the

masses from all walks of life firmly around the Party and the leader, and that a 100-day campaign (July 1 - October 8) was launched to fulfil the plan of the national economy for 1980 ahead of schedule. On the other hand he saw to it that construction of Changgwang Street, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Changgwang Health Complex²⁴ and other monumental edifices that would add lustre to the era of the Workers' Party was finished before the Party congress.

He guided the work of making preparations at a high level for the Party congress and the functions celebrating the congress, and at the same time paid special attention to preparing documents of the congress.

By giving a fresh light to the character and guiding ideology of the Party, its revolutionary traditions and final objective, and the principles for Party building and activities on the basis of the great Juche idea, he ensured that the new Party Rules were completed as impeccable Rules of the Workers' Party of Korea, guided by the Juche idea.

After full preparations under his guidance the Sixth Congress of the WPK was held in Pyongyang from October 10 to 14, 1980.

In his report to the congress Comrade Kim Il Sung summed up the victories and experiences gained in the revolution and construction during the period under review, and defined modelling the whole society on the Juche idea as the general task of the Korean revolution. He clarified the ways and means for its implementation.

The congress elected Comrade Kim Jong Il a member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, a member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Party Central Committee and a member of the Central Military Commission of the Party.

The Sixth Party Congress was an historic congress in that it brought about a fresh turn in developing the WPK into an eter-

nal party of Juche and consolidating the foundations of the Party on which to carry forward and consummate the revolutionary cause of Juche down through generations.

After the Party congress Comrade Kim Jong Il aroused the entire Party membership and people to the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the congress.

In the speech, *On Some Tasks Facing Party Organizations*, at the consultative meeting of senior officials of the Organizational Leadership Department and the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Party Central Committee and the Pyongyang City Party Committee, held on December 3, 1980, and in the speech, *Tasks Facing the Provincial, City and County Party Committees*, at the consultative meeting of the chief secretaries of the provincial Party committees, held on April 3, 1981, he clarified the tasks for implementing the resolutions adopted at the Party congress.

He pointed out that for the implementation of the resolutions, Party work should be intensified as required by the developing revolution. He said the important matters here were to establish an atmosphere for carrying out Comrade Kim Il Sung's instructions and Party policies without any conditions attached, continue to lay foundations of the Party and strengthen ideological edification among Party members and other working people. He stressed that the movement to follow the examples set by unassuming heroes and the three-revolution team movement should be intensified and the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—be promoted.

As he clarified the tasks and methods for stepping up modelling the whole society on the Juche idea, a broad avenue was opened to implement the resolutions adopted at the Sixth Party Congress.

Greeting Comrade Kim Il Sung's 70th birthday, Comrade

Kim Jong Il devoted tireless energy to writing works that integrate and systematize the Juche idea authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung. He ensured that Comrade Kim Il Sung's works, including Kim Il Sung's *Works*, books on his revolutionary history, his biography, documentaries, feature films and novels that compiled his revolutionary activities were produced.

Having proposed to build the Tower of the Juche Idea and the Arch of Triumph into monumental structures, he personally picked up the sites for their construction, tutored on the drawing of their designs and guided the whole process of construction. Thus a tower that portrays the great revolutionary ideology, the Juche idea, and the Arch of Triumph were built. He also ensured that Munsu Street commensurate with the size of a city, the Kim Il Sung Stadium, the Grand People's Study House, the Mangyongdae Fun Fair, the Ice Rink, the Pyongyang Department Store No. 1 and other monumental structures were built in Pyongyang, and dwelling houses and public service establishments built in provincial cities and rural communities.

He organized a national seminar on the Juche idea at the end of March 1982 and sent it his work, *On the Juche Idea*.

Under his deep care an international seminar on the Juche idea was held in New Delhi, India, from April 9 to 11 that year.

With the attendance of foreign guests who came from 118 countries to congratulate Comrade Kim Il Sung on his 70th birthday, a celebration meeting and various other functions were held in Pyongyang. Celebration was also held in many countries of the world in various forms.

The functions of celebrations were an important occasion for displaying to the whole world the might of our people who were united single-heartedly around Comrade Kim Il Sung,

and in strengthening the unity and solidarity of the forces in the world that aspired to independence.

Comrade Kim Jong Il conducted unremitting ideological and theoretical activities to develop the Juche idea in depth.

Developing the Juche idea in depth was an urgent demand of the developing Korean revolution.

Only when the idea was developed in depth could the Workers' Party of Korea be further developed into a party of the Juche type and the revolution and construction be led along the road illuminated by the Juche idea, thus making a fresh advance in modelling the whole society on the Juche idea. And the cause of socialism could be safeguarded by smashing the opportunistic trends of all shades and imperialist manoeuvres against socialism.

With deep insight into the demand of the times Comrade Kim Jong Il made public his work, *On the Juche Idea*, on March 31, 1982.

The work integrated and systematized the Juche idea in a comprehensive way and further developed the principles clarified by the idea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

“It can be said that Comrade Kim Jong Il rendered it possible to nurture into a dense forest the Juche idea whose seed I had sown in the soil called people, and to gather a rich harvest.”

Comrade Kim Jong Il clarified the origination of the Juche idea, its philosophical principle, its socio-historical principles, guiding principles and historical significance and developed their ideological and theoretical contents.

He made it clear that the Juche idea was an original idea Comrade Kim Il Sung authored with a deep insight into the demand of the new historical era, and that it is composed of a

philosophical principle, socio-historical principles and guiding principles.

Stressing that the Juche idea, unlike other kinds of conventional philosophies, raised the fundamental question of philosophy centring on man and clarified a new philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything, he developed further the Juche-orientated view of man's essential characteristics and gave scientific definitions to a fresh view and stand on the world based on the philosophical principle of Juche.

He scientifically systematized the basic and starting principle of the socio-historical principles, namely the principle that the popular masses are the motive force of history, and other fundamental principles of social history—the principle that the history of mankind is the history of the struggle of the masses to achieve independence, the principle that the socio-historical movement is a creative movement of the masses, and the principle that their consciousness of independence plays the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle. He developed the contents of these in a comprehensive way.

He clarified the guiding principles of the Juche idea which are composed of the principles of maintaining an independent stand, of applying the creative method and of placing the main stress on ideology, and he gave comprehensive answers to the matters that arise in applying the guiding principles of the Juche idea.

He wrote that the historic significance of the Juche idea is that it gave light to the true revolutionary outlook on the world suited to the era of Juche²⁵, opened a new and higher stage of development of the revolutionary theory of the working class and brought about a great change in the Korean revolution and in the revolutionary practice of our era to create a new independent world.

With his comprehensive systematization and development of the Juche idea, the might of the Juche idea as a guiding ideology of the revolution and construction has been strengthened incomparably. In addition, the revolutionary parties of the working class and the people have become able to wage a daring struggle for the cause of independence of mankind, with the Juche idea as a textbook of their life and struggle.

In the latter half of the 1980s he continued the ideological and theoretical activities for developing the Juche idea.

In his works such as *On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea* (July 15, 1986), *On Establishing the Juche Outlook on the Revolution* (October 10, 1987), *On Having a Correct View and Understanding of the Juche Philosophy* (October 25, 1990), *The Juche Philosophy Is an Original Revolutionary Philosophy* (July 26, 1996) and other works, he further developed the Juche idea and enriched it with original ideology and theories, and proved its validity.

He asserted that, in understanding the relationship between the Juche idea and Marxism-Leninism, the originality of the former should be viewed as fundamental in combination with its inheritance of the latter. Developing the Juche-oriented socio-historical principles and revolutionary theories, he evolved a theory on the driving force of the revolution, the nucleus of the Juche-oriented socio-historical principles, and the theory on the socio-political organism, which is the integral whole of the leader, the Party and the masses.

In his works, *On Establishing the Juche Outlook on the Revolution* and *Let Us All Live and Struggle Like Heroes*, he enriched the theories of the Juche outlook on the revolution and on life.

He wrote a large number of other works, giving a fresh insight to many a theoretical and practical question such as on the nature and advantages of socialist society and the law gov-

erning its development, on the building of the Party, state and working people's organizations, on the Party leadership of the revolution and construction, on the characteristics of modern imperialism and on the strategies and tactics for making the whole world independent. He thus further enriched the treasure house of the Juche idea.

After the Sixth Party Congress Comrade Kim Jong Il pushed ahead with the work of further consolidating the foundations of the Party.

Consolidating the Party's foundations is more urgent in the period when the problem of inheriting the revolutionary cause of the leader has become the order of the day.

Only when the Party's foundations are consolidated in the period when the revolutionary cause is being inherited can the revolutionary cause, pioneered by the leader, be consummated without experiencing any twists and turns, even though one generation of the revolution is replaced by another.

Acknowledging the importance of laying foundations of the Party, Comrade Kim Jong Il had already put forward the policy of laying the Party's foundations in February 1974, and ensured that a thoroughgoing monolithic system of Party leadership was established in all fields of Party building and activities. As a result a considerable success had been achieved in the 1970s in the effort to lay the foundations.

In speeches he made at a consultative meeting of senior officials of the Organizational Leadership Department and the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Party Central Committee, and the Pyongyang City Party Committee, in December 1980, and in a consultative meeting of the chief secretaries of the provincial Party committees in April 1981, he advanced the tasks for promoting the laying of the Party's foundations continuously and led the effort for their implementation.

In this effort he paid deep attention to building up the ranks of cadres.

As the Party's leadership is effected by cadres, building up their ranks with the revolutionary elite, faithful to the Party, is of greatest importance in laying Party foundations.

He ensured that the ranks of cadres were built up in a far-sighted way by boldly promoting young and capable people, mainly taking into consideration their loyalty to the Party. And the system and order of personnel work were observed strictly to ensure the purity of the ranks of cadres. In addition he ensured that the training of Party cadres was improved and the ranks of reserve cadres were built up solidly.

In order to consolidate the Party's foundations he ensured that a revolutionary discipline whereby all members move as one was established in the Party, the organizational life of cadres and Party members was further strengthened, and that the Party-wide study of the new Party Rules adopted at the Sixth Party Congress and the conferring of new Party membership cards in 1982 occasioned improvement in the standard of organizational life of Party members.

Pointing out that the laying of Party foundations was, in essence, cultivating faithfulness to the Party among Party members and other working people, he ensured that ideological education was intensified among Party members, working people and young people, so that they cherished loyalty to the Party as their faith and obligation.

He advanced the slogan "Let Us Become the Kim Hyoks and Cha Kwang Sus²⁶ of the '80s!", in October 1981, and ensured that the tradition of absolute loyalty to the leader cherished by young communists at the dawn of the Korean revolution was inherited as it is. Thus the historical task of laying the Party's foundations was implemented by the end of the 1983.

The completion of the work of laying Party foundations

is a precious achievement Comrade Kim Jong Il scored in his effort to implement the Juche-oriented cause of Party building.

On October 17, 1982, he made public *The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU*²⁷, a work in which he developed the Juche theory of Party building.

In the work he gave a profound elucidation of the historical experiences of building the WPK, the true features a revolutionary party of the working class should adopt and the matters of principle arising in developing the Party into a Juche-type revolutionary party. Having given perfect answers to the theoretical and practical problems arising in Party building and activities, the work is a guide to developing the WPK into the eternal party of Comrade Kim Il Sung and consummating the revolutionary cause of Juche.

In February 1982 the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a decree on conferring the title of Hero of the DPRK on Comrade Kim Jong Il. The citation said he performed great exploits in inheriting the revolutionary cause of Juche by developing the WPK into a Juche-type revolutionary party and in promoting the three revolutions.

Comrade Kim Jong Il organized and guided the work of bringing about a fresh upsurge in the construction of the socialist economy in the 1980s, and defending and carrying out the Juche-oriented management system of the socialist economy.

It was only when a fresh upsurge was effected in the socialist economic construction that the new long-term objectives of the socialist economic construction, put forward at the Sixth Party Congress, could be achieved and the modelling of

the whole society on the Juche idea be promoted on a higher plane.

For a fresh upsurge in the socialist economic construction, Comrade Kim Jong Il instructed, at the consultative meeting of senior officials of the Party Central Committee, on June 8, 1982, to effect a fresh, great upsurge in the construction of the socialist economy. He said that it should be as great as the upsurge of Chollima brought about by the December 1956 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee. He called all Party members and other working people to an effort to launch the campaign to create the “speed of the ’80s”.

The campaign was a mass advance movement to effect a fresh upsurge in the construction of the socialist economy by inheriting the revolutionary spirit the Korean people had displayed during the period of the Chollima great upsurge, and by applying in full the principles of the speed campaign.

Comrade Kim Jong Il encouraged the working class of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex to make a start for the campaign on July 9, 1982. He then aroused the entire Party and all the people to the campaign under the slogan “Let us create the speed of the ’80s in the spirit displayed during the great Chollima upswing!”

He ensured that the organizational and political work for the campaign of creating the “speed of the ’80s” was intensified, and gave energetic guidance to it.

While ensuring that the “speed of the ’80s” was created in the construction of the No. 3 ore-dressing plant of the Komdok General Mining Enterprise, in June 1982, through a three-dimensional campaign, he saw to it that meetings of the sectors of the national economy were held so that the “speed of the ’80s” was created in each sector and in each unit.

Thanks to his audacious and large-scale organization and energetic guidance, the world-class Komdok No. 3 ore-dress-

ing plant was built in such a short span of time as one year, and all sectors of the national economy pursued the Second Seven-Year Plan with success.

He called the entire Party and all people to reclaim 300,000 hectares of tidal flats, obtain 200,000 hectares of new land for cultivation, and build the West Sea Barrage and the Thaechon Power Station—the four major projects for nature-remaking put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung. He ensured that in the course of this, the campaign to create the “speed of the ’80s” was conducted on a higher plane.

Construction of the West Sea Barrage was a gigantic project—damming the open sea for eight kilometres, building three locks and scores of sluices on the dam.

In May 1981 Comrade Kim Jong Il assigned the project to the Korean People’s Army, mapped out an audacious, large-scale operational plan for finishing the project at the earliest date through three-dimensional and lightning methods, and inspired them to greater efforts by inspecting the building site on several occasions.

Thus the West Sea Barrage was built as a monument of the present era in five years, with the raw materials, equipment and technology of Korea.

Comrade Kim Jong Il guided the effort to defend and carry out the Juche-oriented system of economic management.

Defending and thoroughly implementing the Juche-oriented economic management system was more urgent in those days as some socialist countries were resorting to reformist deviations by managing the economy through capitalist methods.

At the Third Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the WPK, in April 1981, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that the Taean work system should be implemented more thoroughly as required by the developing situation.

Comrade Kim Jong Il ensured that Party organizations at all levels discussed measures for carrying out the instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and led factories and enterprises to review the execution of the Tae'an work system in a substantial way and meet the requirements of the Tae'an work system with all consistency.

In order to carry out the Tae'an work system as required by the developing situation, Comrade Kim Jong Il paid deep attention to seeing that the Party's May 1985 measure for establishing the administration and economic guidance committees by merging the administrative and economic establishments proved effective. In November 1985, he took the measure of organizing integrated enterprises of various forms and, to enable the newly-formed integrated enterprises to conduct their management efficiently as required by the Tae'an work system, ensured that the Tae'an Heavy Machine Complex was laid out as a model unit and its experience was popularized across the country.

In order to give economic executives and producer masses a correct understanding of the cost-accounting system and make them apply the system properly, he organized seminars and meetings on a number of occasions for swapping experiences, and ensured in January 1986 that a model unit for applying the system was built, and its experience absorbed by factories and enterprises.

In order to adhere to the collectivist principle in the management of the rural economy, he ensured that the sub-work-team management system and the workteam premium system were applied more efficiently.

On several occasions, including at the meetings of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, in May and December 1986, he said the road the socialist countryside should take was a more modernized, industrial and large-scale communist

economy as indicated by the socialist rural theses. He then took positive measures to give fuller play to the sub-workteam management system and the workteam premium system.

Thus the sub-workteam management system based on collectivist principle was applied in the rural economic sector and its advantages were given play on a higher plane.

Comrade Kim Jong Il gave sagacious guidance to the work of strengthening people's power and improving the work of working people's organizations.

From February 1982 he was elected a Deputy to the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Supreme People's Assemblies.

Intensifying the work of people's power in the 1980s was an urgent demand of the developing revolution in carrying out the resolutions adopted at the Sixth Party Congress and in stepping up modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

In order to enhance the function of people's power, he ensured that the Party's monolithic ideological system and the Party leadership system were established firmly in the power organs, and established in them a well-regulated system of grasping lower units.

He paid close attention to enabling people's power to satisfactorily play its role as the master responsible for people's livelihoods.

In September 1981 he saw to it that the people's power organs took charge of meat production, and in November 1982 he led them to implement, at their responsibility, Comrade Kim Il Sung's instructions to supply such main non-staple foodstuffs as cooking oil, eggs, fish, vegetables, soy sauce and bean paste in adequate amounts.

He paid great attention to enhancing the function of legal control of people's power and intensifying its guidance over the socialist law observance.

He adopted a number of measures for establishing the habit of abiding by law in the society and on December 15, 1982, made public the work, *On Strengthening the Socialist Law-abiding Life*, in which he clarified the tasks and ways for strengthening the socialist law-abiding life. He then led the struggle to implement the tasks.

In order to conduct the struggle to establish a habit of observing law through a mass drive, he proposed in December 1983 to launch the movement of a model law observance county. He made Phyongwon County, South Phyongan Province, a model unit and popularized its experience. In addition, he took measures for improving the role of the committees for guidance in socialist law observance, and the public security, judicial and procuratorial organs.

Under his guidance people's power was further strengthened and its function and role enhanced, improving the people's trust in the power of the DPRK more than ever before.

In conformity with the requirements of the developing revolution to step up modelling the whole society on the Juche idea, Comrade Kim Jong Il paid deep attention to improving the work of the working people's organizations.

He ensured that the Seventh Congress of the League of the Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Sixth Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the congresses of other working people's organizations occasioned a fresh turn in the work of these organizations, and led them to be unfailingly faithful to the Party.

He ensured that the ranks of cadres of working people's organizations were built up with a hard core faithful to the Party and capable, and took several measures to improve their political and practical qualifications.

He organized, in May 1984, a national training course for officials of the General Federation of Trade Unions and, in

December 1985, a national training course for officials of the Union of Agricultural Working People, and sent them letters *On Stepping Up the Work of the General Federation of Trade Unions*, and *On Stepping Up the Work of the Union of Agricultural Working People*. These marked a milestone in bringing about radical changes in improving the political and practical qualifications of officials of the GFTU and UAWP, and in strengthening their work.

He ensured that the working people's organizations conducted in a substantial way education in the spirit of loyalty to the Party and leader, in revolutionary traditions and in socialist patriotism among their memberships.

He encouraged the organizations to propagandize Party's economic policies, briskly conduct agitation for increased production and promote various forms of mass movements among their members who were all out to create the "speed of the '80s". So the socialist emulation campaign, technological innovation movement, youth shock-brigade campaign and other forms of campaigns to create model units with a sub-workteam, workteam, cooperative farm or county as a unit, were conducted on a wide scale in every place.

Comrade Kim Jong Il ensured that Party guidance was strengthened over the work of working people's organizations, to improve their work in step with the developing situation.

Thanks to his energetic guidance the working people's organizations were enabled to perform their tasks with credit and intensify the work of consolidating the revolutionary ranks rock-firm.

Comrade Kim Jong Il continued in the 1980s to give wise leadership to consolidating and developing the successes achieved in cultural work in the 1970s.

He put forward original policies for educational revolution

and directed great effort at bringing about a fresh upswing in educational work.

Creating revolution in education was an urgent demand of the Korean revolution in training the rising generation to be true successors of the revolution so as to consummate the revolutionary cause of Juche with credit through generations. It was also an urgent problem arising from the situation whereby the qualitative level of education was not keeping step with the requirements of the developing situation.

In the letter *On the Further Development of Educational Work* he sent to the participants of the national meeting of active educational workers on July 22, 1984, Comrade Kim Jong Il set out the policy of making a revolution in education and guided its implementation.

Comrade Kim Jong Il said:

“By making a revolution in education in accordance with the fresh demands of the developing revolution, we should improve school education in general and radically raise the quality of education so as to bring up the new generation to be efficient revolutionary talents, and make our education contribute more substantially to the development of the country’s science and technology and the construction of the socialist economy.” (*Accomplishing Juche Revolutionary Cause*, Korean ed., Vol. 5, p. 177.)

Setting the improvement of the quality of secondary general education as a central task in making a revolution in education, he ensured that the Pyongyang Senior Middle School No. 1 was built as a model educational establishment and, while giving field guidance to the school on April 28, 1984, instructed that qualitative change should be brought about in secondary general education.

He ensured that the senior middle schools drew curriculum so as to properly combine education of social and political

subjects with basic natural subjects and theoretical education with practical education, and textbooks were revised continually in step with the developing situation.

He took radical measures in April and July 1985 to intensify foreign language education in primary education. He ensured that teaching and examination methods were revised to help students study in a comprehensive way and raise their creative ability for application and zeal to study, and he started in 1987 the movement to win the “July 15 top-honour prize”. In order to improve the training of technicians and specialists in the educational sector, he ensured that Kim Il Sung University and other major universities were refurbished excellently and their experience popularized so as to shore up other universities. In addition he ensured that over 40 new colleges were established in less than two years for training field technicians with high technical skills in a greater number.

In this way more than 100 universities and colleges were newly established in the 1980s and the number of intellectuals reached 1.73 million in 1993. With the improvement of quality of university and college education and the stepping up of scientific research at universities and colleges, a great number of masters, doctors and other capable men of science and technology in their twenties and thirties were brought up.

Comrade Kim Jong Il promoted the work of raising science and technology of the country to a new, high level.

It was only when science and technology was developed rapidly that the making of the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientifically-based could be stepped up to consolidate the material and technical foundations of socialism and improve the people’s standard of living without letup.

In the speech, *On the Further Development of Science and Technology*, he delivered to senior officials of the Party Central Committee on August 3, 1985, he put forward concrete

tasks and methods for developing the country's science and technology to a higher stage as demanded by the actual situation of socialist construction and in step with the trend of development of modern science and technology.

He said that what was important in the development of science and technology was to solve the problems of raw materials, fuel and energy, solve the scientific and technological problems arising in producing modern machines and equipment, intensify research in putting production, technical processes, production methods and management activities in all sectors of the national economy onto new scientific foundations and develop basic sciences as well as new aspects of science and technology.

In order to raise the level of science and technology in the country to that of the world in the shortest possible time, he ensured that the Plenary Meetings of the Party Central Committee, in February 1986 and in March 1988, discussed measures to that end, and convoked a national meeting of people with academic degrees or titles and a national meeting of inventors. He also inspired scientists and technicians to enhance their sense of responsibility and role by organizing the national festival of science and technology annually since 1986.

He saw to it that the 13th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee, in March 1988, set forth the three-year plan for the development of science and technology (1988 - 1990) and stressed at the meeting of senior officials in the field of science, on August 31 of the same year, that electronics engineering, metallurgical engineering, laser engineering and other important aspects of science should be developed in a comprehensive way.

On April 28, 1995, he visited the State Academy of Sciences and gave it tasks for rapidly developing ultra modern

science and technology, including the electronics industry, and for developing the country's science and technology to a higher stage. He also took measures to provide scientists and technicians with better conditions for scientific research.

Thanks to his energetic guidance the country's science and technology developed rapidly on a Juche footing, rendering positive contributions to placing the national economy on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific basis.

Comrade Kim Jong Il gave wise leadership to further developing the Juche-oriented art and literature on the basis of the successes achieved in the 1970s.

In the letter, *For the Further Development of the Juche-oriented Art and Literature*, he sent to the participants of the National Meeting of Active Persons of Art and Literature, on March 31, 1981, he put forward tasks for raising art and literature to a higher stage.

Comrade Kim Jong Il advised that in conducting all work to develop art and literature, definite precedence should be given to maintaining the achievement attained, and in adding greater glory to it.

Paying deep attention to creating a novel series, he led production of more novels, poems and other literary works providing a detailed and philosophical depiction of the noble mental world of the people of the new era. He led the campaign for creating 100 volumes of long and medium-length novels, starting from 1978, and launched another campaign for the same purpose, for five years, starting from 1984. As a result, the creation of the series of *Immortal History*, covering the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, was completed in 15 volumes, and a lot of novels and poems of high ideological and artistic value came into being.

Comrade Kim Jong Il looked after the creative work of the multi-part film, *Star of Korea*, depicting the revolutionary his-

tory of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the films *The County Party Chief Secretary*, *Wolmi Island*, *A Single Heart* and *The Pledge Made That Day*, which portrayed the loyal men of our times. After the beginning of the 1990s, he energetically guided the creation of the multi-part film, *The Nation and Destiny*, which gives a picture of the all-embracing policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, and its validity.

In the field of dramatic art, Comrade Kim Jong Il guided the work of adapting *Blood at an International Conference*, created in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, into a *Shrine*-style drama in March 1984. On the basis of this he guided the work of putting on the stage, *A Letter from a Daughter*, *Three Pretenders* and *Celebrations*, and opened a new era of revolutionary drama by staging the five major revolutionary dramas.

Comrade Kim Jong Il perfected the national opera, *The Tale of Chun Hyang*, as a model of the national opera and developed electronic music into a modern and popular music of the Korean style.

He led the research work for inventing a Juche-orientated dance notation and brought it to completion in 1987, thereby opening a wide vista for the development of the dancing art.

Comrade Kim Jong Il proposed creating a new type of music and dance epic and led the creation of *Song of Glory* (1982), *Song of Joy* (1987) and the grand performance of 70,000 artists, *Song of Festival* (1989). He guided them to be completed as monumental works of the 1980s. He also effected a great turn in the fields of the circus and fine art.

Under his guidance Korean art and literature brought about a brilliant progress and blossoming in the 1980s and contributed greatly to promoting the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea.

Based on his distinguished knowledge of art and literature

and on his experience gained in the course of his guidance for making a revolution in art and literature. Comrade Kim Jong Il wrote theoretical books on art and literature, *On the Art of Drama* (April 1988), *On the Art of Dance* (November 1990), *On the Art of Music* (July 1991), *On Fine Art* (October 1991) and *On Juche-oriented Theory of Literature* (January 1992), through the late 1980s and into the first half of the 1990s.

These works, along with *On the Art of the Cinema* and *On the Art of Opera* published in the 1970s, serve as textbooks for illuminating the way forward in building Juche-orientated art and literature.

In order to improve the living standard of the people, Comrade Kim Jong Il energetically pushed forward the revolution in light industry and public service and the building of dwelling houses.

Constant improvement of the people's living standards was an urgent demand for giving full scope to the advantages of the people-centred socialism of the Korean style and for achieving the reunification of the country.

In his speech *On Further Improving the Standard of Living of the People*, delivered at the consultative meeting with senior officials of the Party Central Committee on February 16, 1984, Comrade Kim Jong Il laid down the tasks for developing agriculture and fishing industry, creating a revolution in light industry and public service, and building houses on a large scale.

He directed great efforts in agriculture and fishing industry to solve the food problem of the people. At the same time, he put great efforts into fully meeting the demand for consumer goods by thoroughly carrying out the Party's policy of making a revolution in light industry.

The revolution in light industry is a struggle for expanding

and developing the productive foundations of light industry, relying on modern technology, and fully meeting the ever-growing quantitative and qualitative demands for daily necessities of the people, by markedly increasing the production of consumer goods in a short span of time.

For this revolution Comrade Kim Jong Il advised officials to have a correct viewpoint and attitude toward it. At the consultative meeting with senior officials in the light-industry sector on March 31, 1984, and during his field guidance to the dried-rice factory on April 1 of the same year, he laid down specific tasks and methods for bringing about a revolution in light industry and public service. In December, he called the Tenth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee and powerfully led the whole Party and all the people to the implementation of the Party's policy.

Comrade Kim Jong Il suggested building good model factories for the textile industry and other sectors of light industry and popularized them, so that light-industry factories were reinforced in a technical way and placed on a modern footing. In September 1983, he proposed building halls and rooms for displaying sample products of light industry in the capital and provincial seats, and in cities, counties and factories, so as to increase and improve the variety and quality, with these useful samples as example.

While endeavouring to put on a new, higher plane the textile industry, the food-processing industry, the footwear industry, the consumer-goods industry and other sectors of light industry, Comrade Kim Jong Il organized many branch-factories, workshops and workteams producing daily necessities in centrally-run industrial enterprises, and also a lot of housewives' workteams and sideline workteams in cities, workers' districts and cooperative farms, so as to markedly increase the production of light-industry goods.

Giving on-the-spot guidance to Pyongyang City Light-Industry Goods Exhibition on August 3, 1984, Comrade Kim Jong Il put forward the task for producing various kinds of consumer goods in a nation-wide campaign by tapping reserves and potentialities, thus initiating the “August 3 consumer goods” production movement. This movement proved very viable, because it sharply increased the production of various consumer goods and relied on the masses’ intelligence and creativity.

Comrade Kim Jong Il suggested Party organizations push on powerfully with the movement. In May 1986, he paid a high tribute to Phyongchon District, Pyongyang, as an exemplary unit and had its experience generalized across the country. In May 1989, he advanced the policy of initiating a campaign to win the title of model county (city or district) of the “August 3 consumer goods” production. The movement expanded by a great proportion and contributed a large share in the production of consumer goods.

At the 16th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee in June 1989, Comrade Kim Jong Il ensured that the Three-Year Plan for the development of light industry was adopted and took revolutionary measures for enlisting the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people in the struggle for its implementation. In his letter, *On Thoroughly Bringing About Revolutionary Turn in Light Industry*, addressed to those attending the National Meeting of Light Industry in June 1990, he again elucidated the tasks and methods for effecting a revolution in light industry.

In order to bring about a great turn in welfare service, he directed a primary concern to developing socialist commerce so as to fully meet the people’s ever-growing demands in their lives.

Comrade Kim Jong Il established a well-organized system

of goods supply and put commercial facilities on a modern footing and thus further improved goods supply to the workers in the arduous and labour-consuming sectors, such as rural areas and coal and ore mines.

To meet the demands for the lives of the people he suggested building and operating many large, modern general and special restaurants in large cities, as well as a lot of small restaurants and soft-drink stands in every part of the country. He also ensured that factories making boiled rice, bread and noodles were built in cities and in workers' quarters.

For improving public service Comrade Kim Jong Il proposed building comprehensive welfare service centres of the Changgwang Health Complex type in each province, city and county (district), with the modern Changgwang Health Complex in Pyongyang City as a model.

Comrade Kim Jong Il mapped out a blueprint for grand construction in order to fully solve the people's housing problem and pushed it forward.

After the construction of modern Changgwang Street, he ensured the construction of Munsu, An Sang Thae and Kwangbok Streets in Pyongyang City, while undertaking extensive building of modern houses in provincial capitals such as Chongjin, Nampho and Hamhung Cities, as well as in county towns and rural communities.

Announcing his plan in June 1984 to build new building-materials production centres, Comrade Kim Jong Il proposed building silicate brick factories with an annual production capacity of 1,000 million bricks each, in Pihyon, Anju and Hamhung. He also proposed building a modern cement complex in Sangwon and a lot of building-materials production bases in local areas on their own.

Relying on the sound bases of building materials and the high zeal of the people, Comrade Kim Jong Il initiated, in

December 1989, another construction of 50,000 flats in Pyongyang by the 80th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and brought to completion the second-stage construction of Kwangbok and Thongil Streets, while ensuring the building of a great number of dwelling houses in local areas.

Thanks to the guidance of Comrade Kim Jong Il, the revolution in light industry and welfare service and the building of dwelling houses were promoted in Korea, and the Korean people have been put in a position to be able to realize their independent demand in the sphere of material and cultural life on a higher standard.

Comrade Kim Jong Il powerfully pushed on with economic construction in order to safeguard socialism in Korea.

Around the middle of the 1980s, great success was achieved in the fulfilment of the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—and the socialist system was further consolidated and developed.

At the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee and in the policy speech delivered at the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly, held in December 1986, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the objectives of the Third Seven-Year Plan (1987-1993).

Comrade Kim Jong Il organized and led the whole Party and all the people to the fulfilment of the Third Seven-Year Plan.

In 1988 he gave energetic guidance to the 200-day campaign in order to make a breakthrough in the fulfilment of the new long-term plan, by enlisting the efforts of the whole Party and all the people.

In February 1988 Comrade Kim Jong Il sent a letter and slogans of the Party Central Committee to all Party members on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the

DPRK and dispatched, in March 1988, the 200-day campaign assisting teams of Party officials to important factories and enterprises, so that they organized and enlisted the masses in these units and gave active support to officials concerned.

The 200-day campaign proceeded vigorously amidst the high revolutionary zeal of the masses.

Comrade Kim Jong Il defined capital construction as a major target of the 200-day campaign and concentrated all efforts on finishing major projects, such as construction of power stations, projects to expand coal mines, the second-stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, the project to expand the capacity of the Musan Mining Complex and construction of Sunchon Vinalon Complex, which had already been under way.

As a result, a new speed, “the speed of the 200-day campaign” was created during the 200-day campaign and a breakthrough for fulfilling the Third Seven-Year Plan was made.

To lead to the continued upswing in socialist construction, Comrade Kim Jong Il proposed in May 1988 holding the National Meeting of Heroes and put forward the slogan, “Let us all live and struggle like heroes!”

The National Meeting of Heroes held in 1988 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK appealed to the Korean people to give full play to their heroic mettle by conducting another 200-day campaign, upholding the new slogan presented by Comrade Kim Jong Il.

In hearty response to the appeal of the National Meeting of Heroes, all the people gave full play to mass heroism once again in the new 200-day campaign and completed 500 projects that would contribute to the economic development of the country. They thus accomplished the highly fixed fighting objectives in all sectors and units.

On the basis of the success achieved in the two rounds of

the 200-day campaigns, Comrade Kim Jong Il led the struggle to carry out the Third Seven-Year Plan through the movement to create the “speed of the ’90s” in all sectors of the national economy.

Comrade Kim Jong Il put great efforts into fully implementing the *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country* authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Full implementation of the theses on the socialist rural question was an urgent demand of the developing revolution for solving the rural question for once and all.

Putting stress on raising the level of ideological consciousness and cultural and technical standards of the farmers to those of the working class, Comrade Kim Jong Il propelled the rural technical revolution so as to raise the level of industrialization and modernization of agriculture to a higher plane.

Comrade Kim Jong Il took active measures to increase the production of tractors and lorries, the basic means for introducing comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy, and send them first to rural areas. He also ensured the increased production of chemical fertilizers and chemicals and thereby accelerated the introduction of chemicals into agriculture.

In order to accomplish the irrigation of agriculture at a high level, he organized and guided, from the autumn of 1989 to the spring of next year, the project of 800 km-long canals, in order to fully solve the water problem in the western granary. He led it to completion in less than one year.

Comrade Kim Jong Il looked after the county general farms, which had already been formed and managed, so that they gave full scope to their advantages as model units of all-people ownership. In 1994 he amalgamated cooperative farms in Sukchon County and Mangyongdae District with the county (district) as a unit and turned the former into an agricultural

complex and the latter into a state farm, thus steadily maturing the conditions and possibilities for placing cooperative farms as a whole under all-people ownership. In this way the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—were promoted vigorously in rural communities, the difference between towns and rural areas was reduced sharply, and the socialist rural question was being solved satisfactorily.

Comrade Kim Jong Il enlisted the whole Party and all the people in another revolutionary upsurge by creating the “speed of the ’90s” in socialist construction.

Owing to the collapse of socialism in the former Soviet Union and eastern Europe and the dissolution of the world socialist market, the struggle for carrying out the Third Seven-Year Plan was confronted with grave trials and difficulties. What was worse, the imperialists and reactionaries schemed viciously to isolate and suffocate the DPRK in a political, military and economic way.

In coping with the changing international environment and in keeping with the requirements of the prevailing situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the policy of modulating the speed of economic growth envisaged in the Third Seven-Year Plan, of improving the economic structures for further strengthening economic independence in order to ensure self-sufficiency under whatever circumstances, and of changing direction in external economic relations.

For carrying out the policy advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade Kim Jong Il took measures at the 17th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee, in January 1990, to make the existing economic foundations prove effective, by waging the struggle to increase production and make economies to the full in all sectors and units of the national economy with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

In February 1990 he convened the National Meeting of the Production Innovators, and in April the same year the National Meeting of Young Activists, thus inspiring all working people to take part in the movement to create the “speed of the ’90s”.

Overcoming all difficulties and hardships, the working class and all other working people launched the movement to create the “speed of the ’90s”, and smashed the anti-DPRK plots of the US imperialists and other international reactionaries, thereby carrying through the Third Seven-Year Plan to success.

During the Third Seven-Year Plan the industrial output increased by 1.5 times and the annual average rate of growth of industrial production was 5.6 per cent. In the agricultural sector the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—were carried forward and the socialist system of rural economy was further consolidated.

With the fulfilment of the Third Seven-Year Plan the Korean people defended their socialism and provided a solid economic foundation on which to be able to live on their own under any circumstances.

Comrade Kim Jong Il put great stress on strengthening the Party, enhancing its leadership role and consolidating the single-minded unity of the leader, the Party and the masses.

Strengthening the Party and enhancing its leadership role was an important demand of our developing revolution around the mid-1980s. The modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea entered a new stage as did the situations at home and abroad.

To this end Comrade Kim Jong Il attached a primary attention to improving and strengthening the Party’s ideological work to meet the demands of the developing situation.

Only when the Party’s ideological work is improved and

intensified is it possible to unite Party members and other working people behind the Party and ensure its leadership over the revolution and construction.

At the meeting of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee and the meeting with senior officials of the Propaganda Department of the Party Central Committee in October 1985, Comrade Kim Jong Il stressed that to enhance the role of the Propaganda Department and improve and intensify the ideological work, efforts should be concentrated on education in the principles of the Juche idea, education in the revolutionary traditions, class education and education in socialist patriotism, and that officials in the propaganda sector mingle among the people in depth and conduct propaganda and agitation work for socialist economic construction. At the meeting of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee in May 1986, he emphasized that education in the Juche idea should be intensified so that it contributed to imbuing cadres, Party members and the working people with a correct understanding of the motive force of the revolution and to firmly establishing the revolutionary outlook on the leader among them. In his talk, *On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea*, to senior officials of the Party Central Committee in July 1986, he clarified the principles in strengthening education in the Juche idea.

In a speech, *Let Us Highly Display the Korean-Nation-First Spirit*²⁸, to senior officials of the Party Central Committee on December 28, 1989, a talk, *Our Socialism Centred on the Masses Shall Not Perish*, given to senior officials of the Party Central Committee on May 5, 1991, and in other works, Comrade Kim Jong Il gave a scientific elucidation of the true advantages and the secret for invincibility of the Korean style of people-centred socialism embodying the Juche idea. He ensured that the Party's ideological work was directed at firmly defending and developing socialism.

To strengthen the Party and enhance its leadership role, he put considerable efforts into improving the militant function and role of Party organizations at all levels.

In his talk, *Let Us Strengthen the Party and Further Improve Its Leadership Role*, addressed to senior officials of the Party Central Committee and chief secretaries of the provincial Party committees, in June 1989, Comrade Kim Jong Il stressed the need for Party organizations to intensify the inner-Party work for building up their ranks to meet changing situations.

He ensured that a special directive of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee was issued in August 1989 and organized all-Party talks to carry it out.

In the struggle to carry out the special directive, Comrade Kim Jong Il saw to it that Party members took part in their organizational and ideological life voluntarily, with an improved attitude toward organization. He saw that democracy in the Party and its organizational discipline were intensified further.

Comrade Kim Jong Il directed particular attention to strengthening Party cells, the lowest organizations of the Party. In his letter, *Let Us Strengthen the Party Cell*, addressed to the participants of the National Lecture Meeting of Secretaries of the Party Cells on May 10, 1991, he put forward the slogan "Let us make all Party cells into cells of loyalty!" He ensured that Party organizations at all levels concentrated efforts on turning Party cells into cells of loyalty and heightening their functions and roles under the slogan, thus strengthening the fighting efficiency of the Party.

Grasping the importance of improving work methods and style in strengthening the Party and enhancing its leadership role, Comrade Kim Jong Il led all Party workers to work as demanded by the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method.

Comrade Kim Jong Il had earlier suggested the slogan “Let the whole Party go among the masses!”, encouraging officials to go among the masses and work, sharing joy and sorrow with them. In January 1990, he advanced the slogan, “We serve the people!”, and led all Party workers to devote their all to the people. At the same time, he ensured that an innovation was made in ideological education and struggle throughout the Party, so as to root out old-fashioned work methods and styles such as bureaucracy, formalism, expediency and taking over administrative work.

Under the guidance of Comrade Kim Jong Il, the Party was further strengthened in an organizational and ideological way, and the unity and cohesion between the Party and the masses was cemented. In this way, under the slogan, “When the Party is determined, we can do anything!” Party members, working people and soldiers manifested loyalty in following the Party’s leadership.

As the Party strengthened and its role intensified Comrade Kim Jong Il made every effort to consolidate the ever-growing single-minded unity of the leader, the Party and the masses.

Comrade Kim Jong Il pointed out:

“ ‘Let us further glorify our own socialism with the might of the single-minded unity’—this is a fighting slogan our Party raises at the moment.”

Achieving the single-minded unity of the entire society with the leader at the centre is a fundamental guarantee for “strengthening the driving force of the revolution, and firmly defending and accomplishing the Juche revolutionary cause, come what may.

To cope with the complicated situations around Korea in the latter half of the 1980s, Comrade Kim Jong Il led Party organizations to hold higher the slogan of single-minded unity. On many occasions he clarified the task and way to fur-

ther strengthen the single-minded unity of the leader, the Party and the masses. He led the Party members and working people to engrave the loyalty to the Party and leader with belief and conscience and to sublimate it into the morality of their life.

As a result, the whole Party and the society were converted into a socio-political organism, sharing life and death on the basis of revolutionary obligation and comradeship, and into a large family of kinship living in harmony, helping and leading each other.

Many workers, peasants, intellectuals, men and officers of the People's Army and young people sent their letters written by their hearts to Comrade Kim Jong Il. He personally replied to their simple letters, thus giving love to them.

Grasping the reality in which the single-minded unity among the leader, the Party and the masses was cemented and the communist virtue of helping and leading each other came to full bloom throughout the country, Comrade Kim Jong Il convened the National Meeting of the Vanguard of Communist Virtue in December 1993, so that the communist virtues came to prevail throughout the country.

Thanks to the guidance of Comrade Kim Jong Il, kinship between the Party and the masses was established and single-minded unity of the leader, the Party and the masses cemented more firmly.

Comrade Kim Jong Il perceived the grave situation in which ruling parties in several countries that had been building socialism disintegrated at the end of the 1980s and in the early 1990s, because of the schemes of the imperialists and opportunists. He conducted energetic ideological and theoretical activities to safeguard and strengthen the revolutionary party of the working class.

Comrade Kim Jong Il made public, *The Workers' Party of*

Korea Organizes and Guides All the Victories of Our People (October 3, 1990), and *On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building* (October 10, 1992). In these works he elucidated fully the basic principles for building the revolutionary party of the working class.

He analysed the historical lessons drawn from building socialist government parties, and illuminated the important principles for building revolutionary parties. These principles were to provide and develop a correct guiding ideology for the party, to build a party into a mass party of the working people, to strengthen the party's unity and cohesion ensuring the oneness of ideology and leadership, to develop the party putting the main stress on ideology and to ensure the party's political leadership over the whole society by equipping society with one ideology.

Since Comrade Kim Jong Il developed in depth the Juche-oriented theory on Party building, an ideological and theoretical weapon was provided to firmly defend the working-class party, develop it into an organizer and guider of the revolution and construction and enhance its leadership role.

Comrade Kim Jong Il put great efforts into celebrating in grand style the 80th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Saying that single-minded unity is his revolutionary philosophy and the basic principles of the revolution, Comrade Kim Jong Il put forth the slogan for further glorifying the socialism of Juche through the single-minded unity early in January 1992, the year that marked the 80th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung

Comrade Kim Jong Il saw to it that a great turn took place in production and construction in response to the letter of the Party Central Committee on greeting the 80th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung with high revolutionary enthusiasm and

labour exploits. He arranged for the inauguration ceremonies of Thongil Street and the motorway between Pyongyang and Kaesong, as well as of many other newly-built or rebuilt factories and enterprises.

On April 13, 1992, the Central Committee of the WPK, the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, the DPRK National Defence Commission and the DPRK Central People's Committee adopted and publicized the decision to confer the title of DPRK Generalissimo on President Kim Il Sung who had achieved everlasting exploits for the time and the revolution, and for the country and the people during his 80 years.

Thanks to the great devotion and effort of Comrade Kim Jong Il, the celebrations of Comrade Kim Il Sung's 80th birthday were prepared and performed in a manner unprecedentedly magnificent and varied. They powerfully demonstrated at home and abroad the iron will of the Korean people to accomplish the Juche revolutionary cause, the cause of socialism and communism, uniting single-heartedly around Comrade Kim Il Sung, and thus the single-minded unity of the leader, the Party and the masses was further consolidated.

Comrade Kim Jong Il made great efforts to accelerate the modelling of the entire army after the Juche idea and strengthen the country's defence power in every way.

Further toughening of the country's defence capacity was an urgent demand, because at the time the US imperialists, proclaiming the Korean peninsula as a test ground for power showdown, expanded the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, a large-scale nuclear test war which presupposed a surprise nuclear attack on the northern half of Korea, and brought the situation to the brink of war.

To deal with the aggravated situation, Comrade

Kim Jong Il directed primary attention to powerfully promoting the modelling of the entire army after the Juche idea, in order to build up the Korean People's Army into the revolutionary armed forces of the Party.

Using the enlarged session of the 20th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Committee of the Korean People's Army, in December 1979, as a momentum, Comrade Kim Jong Il took drastic measures to thoroughly establish the Party's leadership system in the entire army.

He ensured the efficient performance of the work of accepting and discussing the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung on thoroughly establishing the Party's leadership system in the army given at the enlarged session of the 20th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Committee of the KPA. In February and March 1981, he proposed conducting in depth the education of principles of the Party's leadership and the education in the Party's greatness. He gave meticulous guidance so that ideological education was carried on widely through mass media including the newspaper, *Joson Inmingun*, and by means of literary works.

In line with the plan mapped out by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Party Central Military Commission in June 1982, he took radical steps for ensuring more thoroughly the Party's guidance over the People's Army.

As a result, the idea and intention of Comrade Kim Jong Il on Party's political work and military activities in the People's Army was put into effect more fully.

Comrade Kim Jong Il worked hard to enhance the fighting capacity of the People's Army.

He suggested organizing and performing in a planned way the lectures for officers at all levels, short military courses and various kinds of military drills and study discussions for commanding officers to improve their military qualifications and

commanding abilities, and took measures for improving and intensifying military education.

Comrade Kim Jong Il led the work of revising and perfecting various combat regulations and manuals to suit the Juche-oriented art of war and modern warfare. So combat training was conducted efficiently under the slogan, "Training is also a battle." It was based on the Juche-oriented training method so as to establish Juche in the combat training. In particular, he did away with formalism and curtailing in training, so that mock-up battles were organized to develop the courage and fighting abilities of the soldiers.

Well acquainted with natural and geographical conditions of the country and the characteristics of modern warfare, Comrade Kim Jong Il took active measures to put the weaponry of the KPA on a modern footing, with the main stress on increasing mobility and striking power.

Under the guidance of Comrade Kim Jong Il, the People's Army grew in strength and scope into unchallengeable armed forces faithful to the Party and unrivalled by any strong enemies.

At the 19th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee on December 24, Juche 80 (1991), Comrade Kim Jong Il was elected the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army. He received the title of DPRK Marshal on April 20 the following year. At the First Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly in May 1990, he was elected the First Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK and on April 9, Juche 82 (1993) the Chairman of the National Defence Commission at the Fifth Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly.

With the entry of the 1990s, the situation of the revolution at home and abroad demanded further increases to country's defence power.

The US imperialists ambitious to suffocate Korea, which was advancing with the unfurled banner of socialism, in a military way, rearranged their aggressive forces in other parts of the world to Korea and the Far Eastern region. They designated the DPRK as a target of the nuclear attack and resumed the “Team Spirit” joint military exercise, a nuclear test and preliminary war. In consequence, the situation in Korea was strained to the brink of war.

Comrade Kim Jong Il convened the sectional meetings of the Korean People’s Army more than ten times from 1992 to 1993. They included the Meeting of the Company Political Instructors of the KPA in December 1991 and the Meeting of the Commanding Officers and Political Workers of the KPA in October 1993. He made sure the cadres in the People’s Army prepared themselves to be skilful military commanders and political workers, boundlessly loyal to the Party and the leader, and equipped with revolutionary sweep and iron courage.

Comrade Kim Jong Il inspired the army to give full play to the qualities of unity between officers and soldiers, unity between Party members and members of the League of Socialist Working Youth and unity between the army and the people. He ensured intensified military training, strict military discipline and strengthened fighting capacity and combat preparations of the People’s Army. From early 1992 he saw to it that various kinds of combat training was organized and conducted at a higher level, and gave field guidance.

Comrade Kim Jong Il gave on-the-spot guidance to the 564th Unit of the KPA on April 25, 1994, the 214th Unit of the KPA on the New Year’s Day of 1995, the women’s company of the coast artillery of the 291st Unit and the 155th Unit of the Navy of the KPA in February 1995. He showed a meticulous care for combat training and the lives of soldiers and laid

down tasks for strengthening the fighting capacity of the People's Army.

On the occasions of the 63rd anniversary of the KPA and Navy Day in April and June 1995, Comrade Kim Jong Il gave field guidance to the 1017th Unit and 853rd Unit of the KPA respectively and advanced tasks, a guide for developing the People's Army into invincible revolutionary armed forces.

Under his energetic guidance, the People's Army was immensely strengthened in a political and military way.

On the 60th anniversary of the founding of the KPA and the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Fatherland Liberation War, he proposed holding a military parade and various other celebrations in a grand way and erecting the Monument to the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War. This would mark a qualitative change in demonstrating the might of the revolutionary armed forces, and increasing the defence power still further.

Comrade Kim Jong Il suggested establishing the revolutionary atmosphere of giving importance to military affairs throughout all society and giving full play to the traditional virtue of unity between the army and the people.

As a result, the atmosphere of attaching great importance to military affairs was established among the rising generation and the masses. When the semi-war state was announced in March 1993, more than 500,000 young people and students' and demobilized soldiers petitioned to be allowed to join or rejoin the People's Army within a short time of only ten days.

Comrade Kim Jong Il gave vigorous guidance for carrying out a revolutionary economic strategy of the Party.

In order to smash the destructive plots of the imperialists against the DPRK and firmly ensure the victory of the cause of socialism on the basis of the success achieved in the fulfilment

of the Third Seven-Year Plan, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the revolutionary economic strategy of our Party at the 21st Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee in December 1993.

Comrade Kim Jong Il energetically organized and mobilized the whole Party and the people to implement the revolutionary economic strategy advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Jong Il said:

“The revolutionary economic strategy advanced by our Party is to thoroughly carry out an agriculture-first policy, light industry-first policy and trade-first policy during the period of adjustment. Along with this, it envisages giving precedence to the coal and electric-power industries, and to railway transport, the vanguards of the national economy, while continuing to develop the metallurgical industry.”

The Party’s revolutionary economic strategy is aimed at transforming the country’s economic structure—restructuring the economy with the main stress on heavy industry into the one with main stress on agriculture and light industry and changing the orientation of foreign trade.

In order to carry out this strategy, Comrade Kim Jong Il ensured the further consolidation of the single-minded unity of the revolutionary ranks, and saw that full play was given to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. He also made adjustments to the rate of economic growth, boldly decreased capital construction and improved the role of the Administration Council.

In implementing this strategy, Comrade Kim Jong Il encouraged all senior officials to work in a militant way, with a high revolutionary spirit and full of confidence and optimism. He saw that all Party organizations conducted their organizational and political work aggressively.

Comrade Kim Jong Il saw that concrete measures for

fulfilling the task during the adjustment period of the socialist economic construction adopted at the Seventh Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly in April 1994 were taken. He called National Meeting of Agriculture in February 1994 and the National Meeting of Active Workers in the Stock-breeding Sector and the National Meeting of Workers in the Coal-mining Industry in April the same year. Thus, he led Party members and working people vigorously to the struggle to carry out the revolutionary economic strategy.

Comrade Kim Jong Il initiated the "Jong Chun Sil Movement"²⁹ and took revolutionary measures to launch the movement in all sectors and all units.

In his talk, *Let Us Enhance the Role of the County and Effect a Turn in the People's Living Standards*, to senior officials of the Party Central Committee on October 20, 1994, Comrade Kim Jong Il urged all counties to follow the examples of the Jonchon County Commercial Agency and Maengsan County, enabling them to reap good crops, develop local industry and build county towns and rural villages neat and clean. In December 1994, he held the Meeting of the Vanguards of the Jong Chun Sil Movement.

With the Party's revolutionary economic strategy being implemented with credit under the guidance of Comrade Kim Jong Il, great success was achieved in improving the living standards of the people.

Comrade Kim Jong Il wisely organized and led the struggle for realizing the policy of founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation.

Entering the 1980s, the most important task raised in the struggle for national reunification was to realize the policy of

founding the DCRK advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Party Congress.

To this end, Comrade Kim Jong Il proposed explaining and propagating the correctness, rationality and actuality of the new reunification policy widely at home and abroad. At the same time, he strongly led the struggle to ensure peace on the Korean peninsula.

Comrade Kim Jong Il gave specific guidance and took measures to activate the proposals initiated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, such as the proposal for holding the tripartite talks between the north and the south of Korea and the US, and the proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks, aimed at replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and adopting a nonaggression declaration between the north and south to remove tension and ensure a durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

In 1984 and 1985, the sessions of the supreme power organs sent letters to the US and south Korean authorities proposing the tripartite talks and the north-south parliamentary talks. The organs also took a series of measures in 1986 for preventing the danger of war and easing the sharp military confrontation on the Korean peninsula. Following the unilateral measure of reducing 100,000 soldiers of the KPA in 1987, the organs suggested a comprehensive proposal for peace in November 1988 and urged its implementation. They also proposed in May 1990, disarmament to ensure peace on the Korean peninsula.

These proposals and measures reflecting a true stand for peaceful reunification received welcoming and absolute support at home and abroad.

With the aim of creating preconditions for founding a confederal state, Comrade Kim Jong Il pushed forward the struggle for national reconciliation and unity between north and south.

In early September 1984, he saw to the issuing of a decision to send relief goods³⁰ to more than 200,000 south Korean flood victims in the name of the DPRK Red Cross Society, so opening a new vista for national reconciliation and unity.

As a result, the North-South Red Cross Talks which had been suspended for 12 years were reopened in May 1985.

In order to broaden the scope of the resumed dialogue and negotiation, Comrade Kim Jong Il advised the making of various proposals for the dialogue and exerted every effort in their realization.

To create an atmosphere of reconciliation and unity through mutual visits between the north and the south, even within narrow limits, Comrade Kim Jong Il led to success the mutual visits of art troupes, sports teams and home-visiting groups between the north and the south. They achieved good results.

As a result, at the North-South Red Cross Talks in May 1985, an agreement was reached on exchanging Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country.

Comrade Kim Jong Il led the joint cheering by the north and the south at the 11th Asian Games (September 1990), the North-South Reunification Soccer Game (October 1990), the Pan-National Reunification Music Concert (October 1990), the "Traditional Concert for Reunification Seeing 1990 Out" (December 1990), and participation in the 41st World Table Tennis Championships and the Sixth World Youth Soccer Championships by the single team of the north and south. So, in spite of all manner of mean obstructions by the anti-reunification forces, the atmosphere of national reconciliation and unity among the whole people of the north and the south was generated more favourably than ever before, and the nation basked in the ardour for national reunification.

Comrade Kim Jong Il put great effort into forming the great national united front.

He ensured that the Party, the Government and the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland made rational proposals for promoting the formation of the pan-national united front of the people of the north, the south and abroad and strove for their implementation.

As a result, there was a great advance in rousing the patriotic and democratic forces in south Korea and abroad to the cause of national reunification and in uniting them in an organizational way. The patriotic reunification movement for bringing into effect the policy of founding the DCRK rapidly expanded among overseas compatriots in many countries through dialogues and meetings between the north and overseas compatriots in Vienna, Austria, in Helsinki, Finland, and in Tokyo, Japan. In December 1984 the “National Alliance for the Country’s Reunification” was formed and a solid foundation laid to promote the formation of the great national united front.

Comrade Kim Jong Il led a powerful struggle for holding the north-south joint conference and the Pan-National Rally. As a result the Pan-National Rally, a great national reunion, was held in August 1990 with the participation of broad sections of the people from the north, the south and abroad. The rally reaffirmed the will of the Korean nation to achieve reunification without fail by smashing the schemes of the divisionists at home and abroad and demonstrated this to the world. In November the same year, the Pan-National Alliance for the Country’s Reunification (Pomminryon), an allied organization of the all-nation patriotic force for reunification, was formed. The formation of Pomminryon provided an epoch-making occasion in strengthening the motive force of the country’s

reunification and developing the reunification movement in a unified way, and on an all-nation scope.

Amid the exuberant enthusiasm of the entire nation for reunification, Comrade Kim Jong Il led to success the north-south high-level talks to bring about a decisive phase for the country's reunification. The north-south high-level talks started in September 1990. At the fifth talks in December 1991, the "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange Between North and South" was adopted, and in January 1992, the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula was signed. On the basis of reconfirming the three principles of national reunification, clarified in the June 4 Joint Statement in 1972, the north-south agreement declared the intentions of both the north and the south to make joint efforts to remove political and military confrontation, achieve national reconciliation, prevent aggression and armed clashes, ease tension and ensure peace, achieve multi-sided cooperation and exchanges, promote the joint interests of the nation and achieve peaceful reunification.

The adoption of the north-south agreement and joint declaration on denuclearization was a great victory won in the course of the all-nation struggle to carry out the three principles of national reunification, a historical event which provided a new landmark on the road to reunification.

Comrade Kim Jong Il energetically endeavoured to achieve the *10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country*.

The US imperialists and their satellite forces prevented the north-south agreement and the joint declaration on denuclearization from being implemented and worsened the situation to the extreme. In coalition with the US imperialists, the south Korean authorities resumed staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and put all dialogues between north and south

in deep freeze.

Meanwhile, the US imperialists laid a false “nuclear issue” of DPRK before the United Nations and schemed viciously to apply “sanctions”.

To overcome great difficulties created for the country and people and pave the way for the country’s peace and peaceful reunification by the united efforts of the entire nation, Comrade Kim Il Sung presented the *10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country*, in April 1993. The programme is a great charter uniting the entire nation into one, surpassing differences in ideologies, systems, faiths and properties; and is a programme for achieving the country’s reunification by the efforts of the Korean nation itself.

Comrade Kim Jong Il put great effort into implementing the programme, so that it would get absolute support and welcome from people at home and abroad.

Comrade Kim Jong Il regarded it as a link in the whole chain of the struggle for national reunification to get back Ri In Mo and other unconverted, long-term prisoners held in the south and wisely led the struggle to success.

He ensured that each political party and social organization sent a letter to the south Korean Red Cross Society demanding their repatriation, and addressed an appeal to the Red Cross organizations of the world and the international organizations to launch a solidarity campaign to bring about their repatriation. He also ensured that the problem of their repatriation was strongly urged at all talks between the north and the south.

In this way, the repatriation of Ri In Mo, an ex-war correspondent of the Korean People’s Army, who had been captured by the enemy during the Fatherland Liberation War, was achieved at last on March 19, 1993. He had fought for 34 years in prison in south Korea, keeping his faith and will. In order to

bring a new phase in achieving the reunification of the country by the efforts of the Korean nation itself, Comrade Kim Jong Il worked hard and led to success the exchange of the top-level special envoys from the north and south, as outlined by Comrade Kim Il Sung in May 1993. On June 28, 1994, a preliminary contact for the historical north-south summit meeting was held at Panmunjom, where an agreement was reached on holding the meeting in Pyongyang from July 25 to 27, 1994. The north-south summit meeting was not held because of an inhuman and traitorous act on the side of the south Korean authorities; however, the ardour for national reunification grew greater among the people in the north, the south and abroad.

Thanks to the wise leadership of respected Comrade Kim Jong Il, the national reunification policy of the WPK was widely disseminated, in and out of the country, and the motive force of the revolution for achieving the country's reunification was further strengthened, thus brightening prospects on the road to national reunification.

Comrade Kim Jong Il paid deep attention to world independence.

After the beginning of the 1980s, the international situation became very complicated and tense, owing to the interference and aggressive plots of the imperialists to maintain and expand their hegemony.

Comrade Kim Jong Il said:

“To achieve the unity of anti-imperialist, independent forces affords the decisive guarantee for halting and foiling imperialist moves for aggression and war, bringing about durable world peace and building an independent new world.” (*Accomplishing Juche Revolutionary Cause*, Korean ed., Vol. 5, p. 86.)

Comrade Kim Jong Il developed friendly relations with

socialist countries and communist and workers' parties throughout the world.

Attaching great importance to strengthening friendship and solidarity between the parties and the people of Korea and China, he visited China in June 1983, thereby opening a new vista of friendship between Korea and China.

At the Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee in Chongjin in July 1984, Comrade Kim Jong Il presented the task for strengthening relations and contacts with progressive political parties, social organizations and revolutionary organizations in the world, and took concrete measures for further promoting mutual visits of party delegations.

During one year alone, 1985, delegations of the WPK went abroad on 70 occasions and met with political parties of many countries, and more than 90 party delegations from other countries visited Pyongyang. The celebrations of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the WPK in October 1990 were attended by 276 delegations and delegates of 126 countries, from the five continents.

Through the increased contacts and travels between the communist and workers' parties and other progressive political parties, the friendship and cooperation between them and the unity of the international communist movement were further consolidated, making a great contribution to strengthening the anti-imperialist independent forces.

Comrade Kim Jong Il directed great attention to developing the non-aligned movement.

In his treatise *Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea*, published on May 3, 1983, and many other works, Comrade Kim Jong Il illuminated the basic principles of the non-aligned movement. He stressed that non-aligned countries should be united firmly and cooperate closely in economic and technical fields. In June 1986, he

ensured that in view of the complicated international situation, the report of the joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and the Central People's Committee laid the stress on the need for the non-aligned movement to launch an energetic struggle to oppose the war policy of the imperialists, defend world peace, break the old international economic order and establish a new fair one.

Comrade Kim Jong Il exerted great efforts to develop in scope the joint struggle of the world peace-loving people against imperialism.

He gave meticulous guidance to the World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace, in Pyongyang in July 1983, and the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula, in September 1986. These marked important occasions for preventing the danger of another world war, ensuring peace and security and rousing the world peace-loving people powerfully to the joint struggle against imperialism.

Comrade Kim Jong Il wisely led the work of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students held in Pyongyang in July 1989, so that it became a grand festival of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship.

On October 12, 1988, he published *The Present Times and the Tasks Facing Young People* in which he gave an elucidation of the worth and significance of lives of young people, and provided an ideological and theoretical guideline for the Pyongyang festival to add lustre to its noble ideals. In addition, he pushed forward preparations for the festival as a work involving the whole country. He attended the opening and closing ceremonies of the festival and encouraged youth and students from five continents.

Comrade Kim Jong Il guided the April Spring Friendship Art Festival which has been held traditionally every year since

1982, on the April 15 festive day. It has become a grand international art festival, and thereby further strengthened the international solidarity of the anti-imperialist independent forces.

In the latter half of the 1980s, the imperialists committed more barbarous atrocities than before, in order to disintegrate socialist and newly-emerged countries from within and tenaciously spread an illusion about capitalism. In consequence, in the countries, which were enchanted by the illusion, a grave situation was created precipitating the giving up of the struggle against imperialism and the introduction of capitalism.

In his talk, *Let Us March Forward Dynamically along the Road of Socialism and Communism under the Unfurled Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle*, given to senior officials of the Party Central Committee on September 25, 1987, Comrade Kim Jong Il elucidated the inevitability of the downfall of imperialism and the victory of socialism. He gave profound answers to fundamental problems arising in advancing the anti-imperialist independent cause.

In his talk he newly formulated the characteristic features of modern imperialism; the US imperialists who had become the ringleader of imperialism after the World War II, accelerated the external advance and internationalization of capital, with the result that the political, economic and military collusion of capitalist powers was formed and their method of rule and plunder became more cunning. He defined as the main features of capitalist society to be a decadent material life, a poor mental and cultural life and a reactionary political life, and this showed the anti-popular and corrupted nature of modern imperialism.

Basing his elucidation of the true colours of modern imperialism, he made clear the inevitability of the downfall of imperialism and the victory of socialism. He clarified the concrete methods for opposing imperialism and achieving the

cause of the world independence.

Comrade Kim Jong Il deepened and developed in an original way the theories on modern imperialism, on socialism and on making the whole world independent. The solutions of these were urgently demanded by the present times and provided a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for the revolutionary struggle, thereby developing and enriching the Juche revolutionary theory on a higher plane.

Comrade Kim Jong Il paid great attention to the struggle for rebuilding the international socialist movement under the banner of the Pyongyang Declaration.

Between the late 1980s and the early 1990s serious events took place in several countries that had been building socialism. Socialism collapsed and capitalism revived there. To cope with the situations Comrade Kim Jong Il elucidated the way for defending the cause of socialism with credit and rebuilding it, through his energetic ideological and theoretical activities.

He published the talks *Our Socialism Centred on the Masses Shall Not Perish* (May 5, 1991) and *The Historical Lesson in Building Socialism and the General Line of Our Party* (January 3, 1992) to senior officials of the Central Committee of the WPK; the discourse *Abuses of Socialism Are Intolerable* (March 1, 1993) published in *Kulloja*, the organ of the Party Central Committee; the treatise *Socialism Is a Science* (November 1, 1994) and *Giving Priority to Ideological Work Is Essential for Accomplishing Socialism* (June 19, 1995) published in *Rodong Sinmun*; and other works.

In his works he gave new expositions of the characteristics of socialist society and the law-governed process of its development, the strategic and tactical principles to be maintained in building socialism and communism, the Party and state building, the Party's guidance to the revolution and construction, the necessity of ideological work in the fulfilment of the

socialist cause, the principles and means for the Party's ideological work and many other theoretical problems, thereby deepening and developing the Juche-oriented theory of socialist construction.

He also published many works concerning the Party building and Party work and integrated the theory on building the revolutionary Party and the principle of Party activities on the basis of the Juche idea. He gave perfect answers to all theoretical and practical problems raised in accomplishing the cause of socialism.

In his letter *Let Us Bring the Advantages of Our People's Government into Fuller Play* (December 21, 1992), sent to those attending a national short course for the officials of the people's government organizations, Comrade Kim Jong Il evolved an original theory on building the people's government.

In his speech *Let Us Prepare the Young People Thoroughly as Reliable Successors to the Revolutionary Cause of Juche* (January 17, 1990) and his letter *Young Men and Women, Be the Youth Vanguard Unfailingly Loyal to the Party and the Leader* (August 26, 1991), sent to all the young people and workers of the League of Socialist Working Youth on the occasion of the Youth Day, he pointed out the significance and tasks for nurturing young people to be successors of the revolution in accomplishing the cause of socialism.

The Conference of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea held in January 1996 decided to rename the organization after Comrade Kim Il Sung, the pioneer and leader of the youth movement of Korea, ie, the Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League.

In his discourse *Let Us Exalt the Brilliance of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Idea on the Youth Movement and the Achievements Made under His Leadership* given to Chongnyon Jonwi,

organ of the Central Committee of the Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League, Comrade Kim Jong Il stressed the need to defend and add lustre to the Juche-oriented ideas and theories on the youth movement expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the achievements he made for the development of the movement.

His clear-cut answers to theoretical and practical problems raised in safeguarding and accomplishing the cause of socialism made it possible for the world's progressive people to have a firm conviction of victory, to rebuild socialism on a new basis and advance the cause of socialism.

Comrade Kim Jong Il channelled his efforts into providing a joint action programme for the revolutionary parties to safeguard and promote the cause of socialism.

In April 1992, after full consultation with heads of the progressive political parties and party delegates that were aspiring after socialism from 70 parties in different countries, the Pyongyang Declaration *Let Us Defend and Advance the Cause of Socialism* was drafted and made public in Pyongyang.

By its truthfulness and justness the Pyongyang Declaration is arousing support and sympathy from more political parties and the peoples of the world as days go by; it has become a reliable banner of the movement to reconstruct socialism. More than 220 parties in the world have put their signatures to the declaration as of May 1995.

Comrade Kim Jong Il wisely led the struggle for smashing the vicious and persistent racket on the "nuclear issue" the US imperialists and the allied forces of imperialists had raised to frustrate Korea, a bulwark of socialism.

Under the pretext of the false "nuclear issue", the US imperialists aggravated tension in the Korean peninsula to the utmost. In 1993, they resumed the "Team Spirit" joint

military exercise and openly threatened the DPRK in a military way.

To counter the aggressive manoeuvres of the US imperialists Comrade Kim Jong Il took decisive measures. He proclaimed a state of semi-war for the whole country, the whole people and the entire army on March 8, 1993; he ensured that the withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was declared in a statement of the DPRK Government on March 12. These self-defensive measures caused a great sensation throughout the world and compelled the US imperialists to come to the table with the DPRK.

Comrade Kim Jong Il led a flexible and bold diplomatic campaign in the nuclear confrontation through the DPRK-US talks, holding fast to the independent stand and dignity.

As a result, at the end of the three-stage DPRK-US talks, held from June 1993 to October 1994, the DPRK-US basic agreement was announced and a letter of guarantee from the US President to Comrade Kim Jong Il was made public.

Through the conclusion of the basic agreement the United States was placed under obligations not to use armed forces, including nuclear weapons, against the DPRK, or to threaten the latter with arms, but to ensure denuclearization, peace and security on the Korean peninsula, respect the sovereignty of the DPRK and support peaceful reunification of Korea.

In return for DPRK's performing the duty of the NPT and freezing the building of the nuclear power stations by the graphic moderated reactors, the United States shouldered the construction of a nuclear power station by light-water reactors, as well as various other political, economic and diplomatic obligations.

The brilliant achievement and example of Comrade Kim Jong Il, who defended the bastion of socialism, exerted a

great encouraging influence, on the world's independence and reconstruction of the socialist movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the benevolent father of the Korean people, died suddenly on July 8, Juche 83 (1994).

At the historical moment when the cause of socialism in Korea was vigorously advancing, breaking through manifold difficulties and hardships, and a new phase on the road to the reunification of the country was being opened, the death of Comrade Kim Il Sung was the greatest loss and sorrow for the Party and the revolution of Korea and for the cause of independence of mankind.

Comrade Kim Jong Il formed the state funeral committee in great sorrow and had the news of Comrade Kim Il Sung's death delivered as an important broadcast at 12:00 on July 9.

The condolence period, fixed from July 8 to July 17, was put off for three days, reflecting the earnest feelings and demands of the entire people and, later, it was prolonged for 100 days.

On July 19, 1994, the funeral ceremony of Comrade Kim Il Sung was held solemnly in Pyongyang in the presence of Comrade Kim Jong Il. The following day the national memorial services were held at Kim Il Sung Square, as well as in all other local areas of the country.

Comrade Kim Jong Il, with all loyalty, led the entire people in the struggle to carry out Comrade Kim Il Sung's last instructions, turning the sorrow of having lost Comrade Kim Il Sung into energy and courage.

In order to hold Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem and follow him as the eternal leader and the sun of the nation, Comrade Kim Jong Il put forward new slogans: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will always be with us" and "Let

us arm ourselves more firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!”

He proposed newly editing and producing documentaries, such as “The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is immortal,” and “The Great Life in 1994”, and the portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung with a radiant smile on his face and other art works. He also ensured that the pictures and films depicting his life and revolutionary activities were intensively carried and telecast in the Party newspaper and other mass media and on TV.

On April 30, 1995, Comrade Kim Jong Il advanced the slogans of the Party Central Committee on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Party, and strongly enlisted the Party members and working people to the revolution and construction.

On June 12, 1995, he made the Central Committee of the WPK, the Central Military Commission of the WPK, the DPRK National Defence Commission, the DPRK Central People’s Committee and the Administration Council of the DPRK adopted the decision “On having the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung forever in the eternal image”.

The decision said: Meeting the first anniversary of Comrade Kim Il Sung’s death and reflecting on the unanimous aspiration and desire of the whole Party, the entire army and all the people to hold Comrade Kim Il Sung forever in the eternal image, and continue to accomplish the Juche revolutionary cause pioneered by him with credit, the Kumsusan Assembly Hall where Comrade Kim Il Sung stayed for a long time and guided the Party and the State work, is renamed the Kumsusan Memorial Palace, the Kumsusan area is built into the sacred temple of Juche, Comrade Kim Il Sung is laid in state in the palace as he was in his lifetime.

Thanks to the noble idea and energetic guidance of

Comrade Kim Jong Il the Kumsusan Memorial Palace was rebuilt magnificently into the sacred temple of Juche, and opened on July 8, 1995.

After the opening of the Kumsusan Memorial Palace Comrade Kim Jong Il drew up an operation to lay out the Kumsusan area in a far-sighted way. He saw to it that the plaza of the palace was paved with granite slabs, the portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung with a sunny smile on the face of the palace was portrayed in mosaic for eternity and an arboretum was created near the palace. He ensured that a road in front of the palace plaza and an access corridor to the palace were built for the convenience of the visitors to the palace.

Commemorating the third anniversary of Comrade Kim Il Sung's death, he initiated and guided the construction in the area around the Kumsusan Memorial Palace of the Tower of Immortality, inscribed with the messages "The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will always be with us"; he also saw to it that the Juche era was instituted with 1912 as the first year when Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and his birthday April 15 was commemorated each year as Sun's Day to exalt his revolutionary life and great achievements for all ages.

The main slogans of the Party and the measures Comrade Kim Jong Il advanced symbolize the unshakable faith and will of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people to uphold Comrade Kim Il Sung as the leader of the Korean revolution for all ages and carry forward the revolutionary cause of Juche to the end.

Comrade Kim Jong Il is giving meticulous guidance so that all work—the implementation of the Party's revolutionary economic strategy expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, Party work, military affairs, the work to achieve the country's reunification and external affairs—is conducted creditably as Comrade Kim Il Sung intended in his lifetime.

At the meeting of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee on October 16, 1994, Comrade Kim Jong Il expressed his determination to push on with the revolution and construction the way Comrade Kim Il Sung intended in his lifetime. He said:

“In future I will regard the teachings of the leader given during his guidance to the revolution and construction as the only guiding principles, and carry them out even though a hundred and a thousand years will pass.”

He gave energetic guidance to staunchly defending Comrade Kim Il Sung’s ideology and achievements and inheriting and developing them.

In October 1995, marking the 50th anniversary of founding the Workers’ Party of Korea, and in December 1995 he made public *The Workers’ Party of Korea Is the Party of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung* and *Respecting the Forerunners of the Revolution Is a Noble Moral Obligation of Revolutionaries* respectively. In these works he clarified again his determination to faithfully inherit and develop the ideology and achievements of Comrade Kim Il Sung and to complete his cause down through generations; he also pointed out that the revolutionary forerunners should be given prominence in revolutionary practice and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the highest representative of revolutionary elders, should be held in lasting reverence.

He regarded the propaganda by means of Comrade Kim Il Sung’s works as the first task of the ideological work of the Party and led the publication of the Kim Il Sung’s *Works*, the library of the Juche idea, in 50 volumes.

Entering the latter half of the 1990s the Korean people’s struggle to implement the revolutionary economic strategy faced serious difficulties owing to the vicious schemes of the allied force of imperialism and reactionaries to stifle the Juche-

orientated socialism and to the natural disaster that swept the country for several years successively.

In order to implement the Party's revolutionary economic strategy and bring about a fresh upsurge in socialist construction, he called the entire Korean people to work and live in the spirit of the "Arduous March".

The spirit of the "Arduous March" is a thoroughgoing, indomitable revolutionary spirit that safeguarded the lifeline of the Korean revolution and brought about a great turn during the severest period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle conducted under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He ensured that joint editorials under the titles "Let us advance vigorously in the new year, holding the red flag high" and "Let us build our country, our motherland, to be ever more prosperous, following the leadership of the great Party" were published on the New Year Days of 1996 and 1997 by the newspapers *Rodong Sinmun*, *Joson Inmingun* and *Chongnyon Jonwi*. The editorials were of great significance in inspiring the Party, the country and the army as a whole to step up the general socialist advance in the spirit of the "Arduous March", the revolutionary spirit of soldiers and the spirit of red flag.

He called a national meeting of activists of rural youth sub-workteams and workteams in December 1996 and a national meeting of activists in livestock and poultry farming in March 1997 and inspired Party members and other working people to the struggle to implement the agriculture-first policy of the Party and its policy on livestock and poultry farming. He convened a national meeting of primary organization secretaries of the youth league in June 1996, a national meeting of model primary organization chairmen of the General Federation of Trade Unions in October 1996 and a national meeting of model primary organization chairmen of the Union of the Agricultural Working People in December 1996 and ensured

that the role of working people's organizations was improved in implementing the Party's revolutionary economic strategy.

In his letter to a meeting of workers from the Workers' Party of Korea, "Let us make this year a year of revolutionary changes in socialist economic construction," dated January 24, 1997, he pointed out that a fresh turn should be made in the work of Party organizations for the successful implementation of the tasks facing socialist economic construction in 1997.

True to the instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung in his lifetime, Comrade Kim Jong Il ensured that the Anbyon Youth Power Station, the Monument to Party Foundation, the Chongryu Bridge (Second stage), the Kumnung Tunnel No. 2, the Pyongyang-Hyangsan Tourist Road, the Wolbisan Power Station, the Wonsan-Mt. Kumgang Railway and other monumental edifices were constructed and Mts. Kuwol, Jongbang and Chilbo were laid out to be recreation grounds for the people.

Comrade Kim Jong Il also paid deep attention to education and culture and wisely guided them.

In his congratulatory message to a national meeting of the winners of the July 15 Honour Pupil Prize from senior middle schools in February 1997, he stressed that all schoolchildren should be trained to be reliable successors to the revolution who are faithful to the Party and the leader and knowledgeable, morally impeccable and physically sound.

In his letter to the teaching staff and students of Kim Il Sung University on the 50th anniversary of its establishment on October 7, 1996, titled *On Intensifying University Education as a Requisite for the Development of the Revolution*, he stressed that training in a larger number revolutionary talents who are faithful to the cause of socialism is an urgent demand of our revolution and advanced the tasks for improving education and edification in universities and colleges.

To cope with the acute situation in the country, Comrade

Kim Jong Il set military affairs as the most important of the state affairs and regarded the Korean People's Army as the main force of the revolution and backbone of the self-reliant defence force. Inspecting the units of the KPA including those in the forefront, he ushered in the heyday of the strengthening of the revolutionary armed forces of our Party.

In 1996 and 1997, as he had done in 1995, he continued to inspect the units of the three services of the KPA stationed in west and middle front line, the units defending islets and military academies, including the unit standing guard over Height 351 in the eastern front line area and the KPA mission to Panmunjom. Giving them on-site guidance, he gave them tasks for developing the KPA and perfecting combat readiness and showed deep concern for the soldiers' lives.

Inspired by his on-site guidance, the officers and men of the KPA have been fully prepared as the foremost guard and death-defying corps of the Supreme Commander Kim Jong Il, fighting without hesitating to lay down their youth and life under the slogan "Let us defend at the risk of our lives the headquarters of the revolution headed by great Comrade Kim Jong Il!" Pervading the entire army are the spirit of defending the leader at the risk of one's life, the spirit of becoming human bombs and shells and the spirit of suicidal explosion for the leader.

Comrade Kim Jong Il considered national reunification, which had been the life-long cause and ardent wish of Comrade Kim Il Sung, his greatest task and channelled great efforts to it.

On August 4, 1997, he made public *Let Us Carry Out the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Instructions for National Reunification*. In this work pointing out that Comrade Kim Il Sung had promoted the cause of national reunification by his preeminent ideas and leadership, laid solid foundations

and opened a bright prospect for realizing it, he clarified that the country should be reunified on the basis of the three charters—the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation and the plan of establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. Continuing that improving relations between the north and south of Korea is an urgent demand for achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, he called the south Korean authorities to desist from relying on foreign forces and take the stand of national independence.

He wrote that if the south Korean authorities give up the present anti-national, anti-reunification confrontational policy and make positive change in practice to live up to the expectation of the entire nation, we will meet them at any time to negotiate with open heart about the destiny of the nation and make joint efforts for the country's reunification. He also pointed out that in order to find a correct solution to the Korean question, the countries concerned must play a positive role with an attitude of helping Korea's reunification.

On June 19, 1997, Comrade Kim Jong Il made public *On Preserving the Juche Character and National Character of the Revolution and Construction*.

In this work he stressed that adherence to the Juche character and national character is the key to success in the revolution and construction and vital to national prosperity. He pointed out that under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and our people have resolutely maintained the Juche character and national character in opposition to imperialism and dominationism throughout the entire period of the revolutionary struggle, thus achieving an independent development of the country and nation without any deviation and winning brilliant victory in the revolution and construction.

Continuing that adherence to the Juche character and national character of the revolution and construction is a fundamental principle that must be maintained in accomplishing the people's cause of independence, the cause of socialism; and stepping up socialist construction and realizing the reunification of the country and its prosperity by preserving and embodying the Juche character and national character is the unshakable faith and will of our Party and people, he laid bare the anti-national nature of "globalization" and "internationalization" clamoured by the south Korean reactionaries.

Comrade Kim Jong Il led the implementation of the Agreed Framework between the DPRK and the USA so that the obstacles on the road of its implementation were removed and an agreement on the delivery of light-water reactors was signed between the Government of the DPRK and the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) in December 1995. He saw to it that 500-member Korean delegation participated in the 14th World Festival of Youth and Students held in Cuba to strengthen international solidarity.

Indeed, the three years after the demise of Comrade Kim Il Sung were the days when all officials and working people of Korea, true to Comrade Kim Jong Il's teaching, "Live not merely for today but for tomorrow," brought about a fresh upsurge in socialist construction to make their country, their motherland, ever more prosperous and the days when they scored brilliant victories and labour feats under the unfurled red flag associated with Comrade Kim Il Sung's life in the face of the vicious attempts of imperialists and reactionaries of the world to isolate and stifle their country.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Jong Il, the Korean people consolidated the political and ideological foundations on which to inherit and complete the cause of Comrade Kim Il Sung with credit and provided a sure guarantee for

safeguarding their revolution and socialist motherland, consolidating the economic strength of the country, expediting national reunification and advancing the revolutionary cause of Juche.

For the immortal exploits he scored for the revolution and construction in Korea, Comrade Kim Jong Il has enjoyed absolute authority as the leader of the revolution and boundless trust and respect of the Korean people.

From the end of September to early October 1997 the conferences of the Workers' Party of Korea organizations of the Korean People's Army, provinces (cities under the direct control of the central authority), ministries, national institutions and other bodies that perform the functions of provincial Party organization were held.

The conferences discussed "On Nominating the Great Leader of Our Party and People Comrade Kim Jong Il as General Secretary of Our Party" and adopted resolutions on nominating him as General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea with unanimous approval. This was an expression of the unshakable faith and will to accomplish the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's cause, the revolutionary cause of Juche, with Comrade Kim Jong Il at the head of the Party and the revolution, rallying rock-solid around the Party Central Committee.

As desired by the whole Party Comrade Kim Jong Il was officially elected General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 8, Juche 86 (1997), as he had strengthened and developed the Party to be an invincible, veteran revolutionary party which enjoys full support and trust from all the people, trained the Korean people to be an independent people with indomitable faith and will and opened a new era of the Kim Il Sung nation's prosperity, with tireless revolutionary activities over the past 30 and more years.

The cause of the Korean revolution advancing vigorously along the road of Juche under the leadership of Comrade Kim Jong Il, General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, will achieve ultimate victory without fail in any storms and adversity and Korea will shine brilliantly as the motherland of Juche, where its 70 million fellowmen enjoy genuine freedom and prosperity on the reunified land.

NOTES

1. **Paektusan Secret Camp**—secret camp Comrade Kim Il Sung set up in dense forest of Mt. Paektu during the anti-Japanese armed struggle. It was a strategic base and the heart of the Korean revolution, and the principal base for operation, action and support from the latter half of the 1930s to the first half of the 1940s. p. 1

2. **Juche 31 (1942)**—the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea instituted the Juche era with 1912 as the first year when the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born, in order to exalt the revolutionary life and imperishable achievements of the great leader, who created the immortal Juche idea and led the revolution and construction in Korea to victory, and carry forward and complete his revolutionary cause.

The institution of the Juche era was made public on July 8, 1997, the third anniversary of Comrade Kim Il Sung’s death. p. 1

3. **Jiwon (Aim High)**—a revolutionary outlook on life that a man must find his true worth and happiness on the road of struggle for his country and nation. It is also an indomitable revolutionary spirit that he must achieve the liberation of his country at any cost, even though it means fighting through generations. p. 2

4. *The Embrace of My Motherland*

Moran Hill is afire with a red glow,
The Taedong is arched with a rainbow.
How beautiful this motherland
In whose embrace I’ve grown up!

Azaleas smile sweetly in spring,
Larks warble high up on the wing,
As warm and tender as the vernal sun
Is the land that has brought me up.

The sun rises on the sea buoyant,
The land glows under the sun radiant,
Stars twinkle with nocturnal grace,
In my father the General’s embrace. p. 3

5. **To establish Juche**—it means adhering to the principle of solving all prob-

lems of the revolution and construction independently, in conformity with the actual situation in one's own country and with one's own efforts. p. 5

6. DYL—abbreviation for the Democratic Youth League of Korea. It is the predecessor of the Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League. p. 5

7. The grand march of Chollima—a grand march brought about in the course of the Chollima Movement, an all-people movement to do away with everything that is backward in all fields of the economy, culture, ideology and morality and accelerate socialist construction to the utmost. *Chollima* is a horse that gallops 1,000 *ri* (400 kilometres—Tr.) a day. It symbolizes the revolutionary mettle of the Korean people who step up the construction of socialism at a very fast speed". p. 6

8. Hero Ri Su Bok—an 18-year-old squad leader of the Korean People's Army who blocked the enemy's gun muzzle with his chest and made a breakthrough for his unit during the Fatherland Liberation War.

The following note left by him is popular.

"I am a youth of liberated Korea. Life is precious to me. So is my hope for a brilliant future. However, my life, my hope and my happiness are not so valuable as the fate of my fatherland. Nothing is more glorious, beautiful, more blissful than to dedicate my only life to our one and only fatherland." p. 6

9. Korea, I Will Glorify Thee

As I stand on Ryongnam Hill at sunrise,
The land of 3,000 *ri* greets my eyes.
Learning the leader's great idea,
I'll be the master of the revolution in Korea.
O Korea, I will add glory to you.

On the road of Juche I will be firm and steady
Under the guidance of the great leader.
Braving the raging waves and storms,
I will lead Korea into the future.
O Korea, I will bring glory to you.

I will carry forward the cause of the sun
That shines over the whole world.
I will unfold the era of communism
When the red glow of Juche covers the earth.
O Korea, my Korea!

p. 9

10. Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method—the idea and method for providing leadership for the masses which applied to the mass line of the Workers' Party of Korea in conformity with the new situation of socialist con-

struction. They were created in the course of President Kim Il Sung's field guidance in Chongsan-ri, Kangso County, South Phyongan Province in February 1960.

The keynote of the Chongsanri spirit is the spirit of faithfully serving the interests of the popular masses and taking full responsibility for their living conditions. It is the spirit of rallying all members of society around the leader by educating and remoulding them to lead them as far as the communist society.

The keynote of the Chongsanri method is that the higher bodies should help the lower levels and the superiors should assist their subordinates; that the former should always visit the field to closely inquire into the true state of affairs and find correct solutions to the problems, and carry on the revolution and construction by drawing on the creativity of the masses by giving priority to political work.

p. 12

11. Work with people—Party work to rally people around the leader and the Party by transforming them through re-education and encouraging them to take part in the fulfilment of their revolutionary task of their own free will with the attitude of a master of the revolution.

p. 12

12. Advanced experience of Changsong County—experience of Changsong County, North Phyongan Province, a county which, after Comrade Kim Il Sung's field guidance there, made good use of its mountains, comprising 90 per cent of its whole territory, and turned itself into a rich and modern county by developing livestock farming and local industry.

p. 13

13. Taean work system—the system of managing the socialist economy established by President Kim Il Sung during his field guidance in the Taean Electrical Machinery Factory in December 1961. The keynote of this system is that enterprise management is conducted under the collective leadership of the factory Party committee, and that the mass line is implemented in the management.

p. 15

14. The Chollima Workteam Movement—a grand mass advance movement conducted with a workteam as a unit. It organically combines in the work of transforming working people along the line of the communist ideology with the work of bringing about mass innovation in work and production.

p. 27

15. Sub-workteam management system—a form of agricultural production and labour organization that ensures peasants' active participation in the collective economy. It does so by placing a certain labour force, land and production implements in charge of the sub-workteams of cooperative farms, and by handling distribution according to the execution of the state plan.

p. 28

16. To make themselves revolutionary—means rooting out egoism, individualism and other outdated ideologies in the minds of people and improving the degree of their communist ideological awareness.

p. 36

17. To assimilate themselves to the working class—means transforming all members of the society and all social realms including the economy, culture, ideology and morality to the pattern of the working class. p. 36

18. *Pangchang*—a stanzaic song that in opera, cinema and dance explains and supplements the mental world of the hero or heroine, and the circumstances and development of drama off the stage or screen. p. 38

19. Seed—as the core of a work of art or literature, it is the ideological life-essence which contains both the writer's main subject and the soil in which the elements of the image can strike root. p. 40

20. The three major tasks of the technical revolution—the tasks of the technical revolution of a new, higher stage that must be carried out after industrialization. In other words they are to reduce considerably the differences between industrial labour and agricultural labour and the distinction between heavy and light labour, and to free women from the heavy burden of household chores. They are a strategic task in socialist construction for the ultimate victory of socialism. p. 41

21. Five-point policy of national reunification—consists of elimination of military confrontation and easing tensions between the north and south; bringing about extensive collaboration and interchange between them; convening a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life as well as representatives of political parties and social organizations in them; instituting a north-south confederation under the single name of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, and entering the UN under the single nomenclature. p. 44

22. To capture the ideological and material fortresses—means transforming all members of society into comprehensively developed people, possessed with communist ideology, a good knowledge of science and technology and good cultural attainment; establishing a unified communist ownership of production means and developing productive forces to such a high level as to be able to effect distribution according to people's needs. p. 50

23. The Paektu revolutionary spirit—formed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by President Kim Il Sung. It is a spirit of braving through all manner of difficulties, fighting to the last without abandoning faith and developing the country through one's own effort. p. 55

24. The Changgwang Health Complex—a complex for sanitation and health services equipped with public, individual and family bathrooms, a swimming pool, wading pools, a barbers, a beauty parlour and a soft-drink stand. p. 80

25. The era of Juche—a new era when the masses of the people have become

masters who dominate the world and carve out their destiny independently and creatively. p. 84

26. Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang Su—young communists who were unfailingly faithful to President Kim Il Sung in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. p. 87

27. “DIU”—abbreviation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union President Kim Il Sung organized in 1926 during his early revolutionary activities. p. 88

28. The Korean-nation-first spirit—the dignity and pride of being a member of the Korean nation and the idea and mentality expressed in the form of awareness and will to exalt its greatness. p. 109

29. The “Jong Chun Sil Movement”—a movement to emulate Jong Chun Sil, head of the Jonchon County Commercial Agency, who rendered contributions in raising the standard of living of her county people. p. 120

30. Relief goods—fifty thousand *sok* (1 *sok* equals to about 144 kilogrammes) of rice, 500,000 metres of cloth, 100,000 tons of cement and medicine. p. 122

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