

**FOR THE STRENGTHENING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARTY AND
THE REVOLUTIONARY RANKS AND A FRESH UPSURGE IN THE
CONSTRUCTION OF THE SOCIALIST ECONOMY**

Speech Addressed to the Senior Officials of the Central Committee of the
Workers' Party of Korea
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In his new year's address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth tasks of strengthening the Party, consolidating our revolutionary ranks and accelerating the construction of the socialist economy. These tasks constitute a militant programme that reflects most accurately the requirements of our Party and our revolution which are now in a new, higher stage of development, as well as a guideline that must be followed steadily by Party organizations and officials at different levels. We must motivate the entire Party and all the people powerfully to carry out the militant tasks set forth by the great leader in his new year's address. This will then strengthen the Party and the revolutionary ranks and enhance the leading role of the Party so as to bring about a fresh upsurge in socialist construction.

First of all, great efforts should be made to strengthen the Party and the revolutionary ranks.

This is the fundamental guarantee for carrying out the revolution and construction successfully. The strength of the Party and the revolutionary ranks assures the successful advance of the revolution and construction. The Party guides the revolution and the revolutionary ranks carry it out. It is only when we strengthen the Party and the revolutionary ranks that we can enhance the leading role of the Party and mobilize the inexhaustible strength of the masses and thus push ahead with the revolution and construction. Strengthening the Party and the revolutionary ranks is the inevitable requirement of our revolution which has reached a new, higher stage of development. Today our revolution has reached a very high stage, the stage of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea. In order to model the whole of society on the Juche idea we must train people into communist men and transform all aspects of social life, according to the Juche idea, by pressing on with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. This task can only be fulfilled when we further strengthen the Party, the heart of society, and the revolutionary ranks, the driving force of revolution.

We must strengthen the ranks of cadres.

Cadres are the mainstay of our Party, the educators of the masses and the leaders of the revolution. The strength of the Party and the revolutionary ranks depends largely on how the ranks of cadres are developed. Cadres decide everything. Historical experience shows us that if the ranks of cadres are not strengthened, serious harm may be done to the development of the Party and thus the revolution and construction may suffer setbacks.

The ranks of cadres must be composed of those who are unfailingly loyal to the Party. Only those who are unfailingly loyal to the Party and determined to carry out the revolution can be real cadres of our Party. Party organizations should reinforce the ranks of cadres with those who are equipped with the Juche idea and determined to defend the Party's lines and policies resolutely and carry them out in whatever adversity.

The ranks of cadres should be composed of qualified people. The posts of cadres are not birthrights. Those who are inefficient and unable to carry out their tasks skilfully are not qualified to be cadres, however good their family backgrounds and however great their enthusiasm. When selecting and appointing cadres, Party organizations should eliminate the practice of judging them only by their personal files. They must know in detail how they are really working so that they give promotions to cadres who have high political and practical qualifications as well as organizing ability.

More young people should be promoted to cadres. In order to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche down through generations under the Party leadership, the ranks of cadres, the backbone of the Party, must be reinforced with promising young people. Selecting cadres from among those young people who support our Party whole-heartedly and are ready to fight to the last under Party leadership is very important in carrying out our revolution through generations. In dealing with personnel affairs, Party organizations should refrain from judging people mainly by their past records. They should, without hesitation, promote as cadres those young people who have received Juche education and have been trained in the production sites or in the People's Army, and should give them systematic training. Reinforcing the ranks of cadres with the people of working-class origin who have been trained in practical struggle is of great significance in maintaining the class character of our Party. The cadres of working-class origin have a strong sense of organization and principle and possess a revolutionary drive. They do not hesitate or waver even when they are in difficult situations. Party organizations must give preference to selecting cadres from among the people of working-class origin who are unfailingly loyal to the Party and highly efficient in their work.

In dealing with personnel affairs, we must eradicate provincialism, nepotism and all other unsound tendencies. If these tendencies are allowed in personnel affairs, the consequence may be grave. Party organizations must guard against dealing with personnel affairs on the basis of favouritism or acquaintanceship, kinship, friendship, hometown fellowship, class-fellowship and teacher-pupil relationships as well as against the practice of dismissing or promoting cadres at one's discretion.

The work of increasing Party membership should be conducted properly so as to strengthen the Party ranks.

The proper recruiting of new Party members is the first process of strengthening Party ranks. Only when this work is conducted properly, is it possible for the Party to maintain the purity of its ranks, improve its composition and increase its fighting efficiency on a steady basis.

What is important in recruiting new Party members at present is to admit those who are qualified for membership. Members of the Workers' Party of Korea are the vanguard of the working class and other toiling masses in carrying out the revolutionary cause of our Party; they are political workers who are fighting devotedly for the interests of the popular masses and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. Only those who are determined to devote their all for the Party and the leader, for the fatherland and the people, and who are playing the vanguard role in practical activities can be admitted to the Party. Party organizations must refrain from recruiting new Party members exclusively based on their family backgrounds and socio-political records. They must examine them thoroughly through their organizational life and practical activities, whether they work honestly with the determination to carry out the revolution following the Party and the leader. In this way they should admit truly qualified persons to the Party. Those who are faithful to the Party and the leader and work conscientiously leading the masses should be chosen for membership, even if their family backgrounds and socio-political records are involved.

There should be no instance of favouritism or acquaintanceship affecting the admission of new Party members. If the matter of recruiting new Party members is dealt with in such a way, heterogeneous elements may worm their way into the Party and unqualified people may enter the Party and defame the Party's dignity. Party organizations must admit new members strictly in accordance with Party principles. If an instance occurs in which new Party members are recruited by favouritism or on the basis of acquaintanceship, it must be promptly called in question and put to right.

There should be no instance of violating the procedure of admitting new members individually or of discussing their admission at a meeting without authorized representation. This is a gross violation of the Party Rules. According to the procedure prescribed in the Party Rules, Party organizations should examine each applicant individually and carefully, to decide whether he is fully qualified for Party membership and admit him if he is. They should also exercise strict control to

prevent any instance of examining and deciding the admission of Party members at a meeting without authorized representation. When such an instance has occurred, the decision on admission should be cancelled and the matter should be rediscussed and redecided.

It is necessary to raise the political and ideological level of Party meetings which consider the question of new membership, particularly the general membership meetings of Party cells. Party members will always remember the meeting of the Party cell which considered and decided his or her admission to the Party because such a Party cell meeting marks a turning point in their political life. At such a meeting, the people who are admitted feel great honour and pride in becoming members of a party which enjoys prestige and authority. They make up their minds to lead honourable lives as political activists. Party organizations must make substantial preparations for meetings which consider membership and improve their political and ideological level to the utmost.

Work with probationary Party members should also be improved. A probationary Party member is one who is being examined for full Party membership. During the probationary period he also acquires the qualities befitting a full Party member. The work with probationary members should be done properly, examining them fully and preparing them politically and ideologically, before admitting them to the Party. At present some Party members are not doing their jobs properly because they had not been well educated in the probationary period. Party organizations should supervise and control the organizational and ideological life of probationary members regularly and educate them systematically so they can acquire the qualities of full Party members in the probationary period.

We must consolidate and develop the unity and cohesion of the Party.

Unity and cohesion are vital to the Party; they are the source of its strength. No strength is greater than that of unity and cohesion. We must always attach prime importance to achieving the unity and cohesion in strengthening the Party and the revolutionary ranks and uphold the banner of unity, preserving it to the last.

The unity and cohesion of the Party must have one centre. Everything in the universe exists, moves and develops centring on the nucleus, so there must be a centre, a nucleus, for the unity of our Party as well. Unity and cohesion cannot exist without the centre. The leader of the revolution, the foremost leader, is that centre. Without him we cannot have durable unity. The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the centre of unity of our Party. He is the top brain and the foremost leader of our revolution. When the entire Party and all the people are firmly rallied behind him, no force in the world can match their strength, and our revolution will always emerge victorious. In the future, cadres and other Party members must be united invariably in one mind around the great leader and continue the fight for the realization of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The Party must be united based on a single ideology. A working-class party is the most advanced organization of the working class, an organization of progressive people who have a common ideology. If a revolutionary party of the working class is to achieve real unity, it must be based on one ideology. Unity which is based on business relations, is not a true unity and cannot remain solid nor can it last long. The revolutionary ideology of the leader is the ideological basis of our Party's unity. Only this unity can be most durable and effective. For our Party the Juche idea, the revolutionary philosophy of the great leader, is the ideological basis of unity. The Juche idea is the revolutionary world outlook of the working class, the one and only guiding ideology of our Party and our revolution. Cadres and Party members must equip themselves firmly with the Juche idea, defend it from reactionary trends and, based on this idea, must firmly unite in ideology and purpose.

Love for revolutionary comrades should underlie the unity and cohesion of the Party. Love for revolutionary comrades means noble ideological feelings between revolutionary comrades who are fighting in the same ranks to materialize the common purpose and ideal. The unity and cohesion of the Party will be powerful when love for revolutionary comrades underlies it. Revolutionary comradeship should be based on loyalty to the Party and the leader. Cadres and Party members should love their revolutionary comrades warmly and on this basis unite closely.

In order to consolidate and develop the unity of the Party we must carry forward our Party's tradition of unity and defend it to the end.

At the dawn of our revolution young communists held the great Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem as the revolutionary leader and achieved complete and unconditional unity of ideology, purpose and action, centring on him. They thus established the brilliant tradition of unity of our Party. At that time, most of the young communists including Cha Gwang Su and Kim Hyok were older than the leader, but they were united firmly behind the leader and safeguarded him resolutely, convinced through the struggle that the Korean revolution would emerge victorious only under his leadership.

Party organizations should bear in mind that the tradition of unity and cohesion established during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the wise guidance of the great leader remains the cornerstone of our Party in consolidating its unity through generations. They must carry it forward and develop it further. At the dawn of the arduous Korean revolution when nobody knew when the revolution would emerge victorious, the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners held the great leader in high esteem as the centre of unity and cohesion. They defended him politically and ideologically with their lives. Cadres and Party members must follow their noble example and defend the purity of the unity of our Party as the thing they hold most precious.

In order to consolidate and develop the unity and cohesion of the Party through generations, a strict discipline must be established under which the entire Party moves as one under the monolithic guidance of the Party centre.

That the entire Party moves as one under the monolithic guidance of the Party centre is a vital requirement of the Party's organizational discipline. The Party's organizational discipline is, in essence, a means to materialize the monolithic guidance of its leader.

Party organizations must accept and implement the Party's decisions and instructions with no questions asked, keep themselves constantly informed of important matters of principle arising in Party work, report them to the Party centre, and deal with them as decided upon. In addition to this, cadres and Party members should strictly observe the order and regulations established in the Party, have a better appreciation of Party organization, and strengthen Party life.

If we are to consolidate and develop the unity and cohesion of the Party we must resolutely fight against all kinds of anti-Party ideological tendencies and unsound practices which eat away and destroy it.

The unity and cohesion of the Party is steadily strengthened and consolidated through the struggle against such ideological tendencies and practices. This struggle must be continued as the revolution is developing onto a higher stage.

Now that our Party has been strengthened as never before and it has a well-organized work system, we can see that no organized faction can possibly appear as in the past. However, we cannot say with assurance that no individual anti-Party elements would appear, for survivals of parochialism, nepotism, defeatism and other outmoded ideological elements still remain in existence.

Party organizations must give cadres and Party members a clear understanding of the true colours and dangerous nature of factionalism, parochialism, nepotism and defeatism so that they fight resolutely against the slightest instance of harming unity and cohesion. In addition, they must ensure that no cadres or Party members harbour illusions about their fellow cadres or fawn upon them.

Close attention must also be paid to educating cadres and Party members as to our Party's experience in the struggle against factions.

The history of our Party is the history of struggle against factions. Through a long-drawn struggle against factionalists of all description, our Party has achieved an unbreakable unity and in this process gained valuable experience. This is a priceless asset for consolidating and developing the unity and cohesion of our Party to an even higher level. Party organizations must instill into cadres and Party members our Party's experience in the anti-factionalist struggle so that they can firmly defend the unity and cohesion of the Party in any adversity and consolidate and develop it through continuing generations.

We must work with the masses properly and unite the broad masses closely behind

the Party.

We must rally the broad masses including workers, peasants and working intellectuals solidly behind the Party through efficient work with them. Only then can we strengthen the mass base of the Party and consolidate the revolutionary ranks as solid as a rock.

Since its foundation, our Party has regarded the matter of rallying the broad masses behind it as the fundamental question for strengthening the Party and the revolutionary ranks and has put great efforts into work with the masses in each period and stage of the revolution. In the past under the wise leadership of the Party, great success has been achieved in work with the masses. Especially since last November 5 when the Party set forth its policy on rallying the broad masses closely behind the Party by implementing the mass line thoroughly, a great change has taken place in work with the masses through the campaign to carry out this policy. As you know, last year one particular publishing house had an opportunity to pose with the great leader for a souvenir photograph on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the publishing house. At that time the publishing house did not allow a leader writer to take part in this photograph because his background was bad. He was the man who had studied abroad thanks to the grace of the great leader and had had many opportunities to pose with the leader for a photograph. He had followed the Party for 40 years, working faithfully as a doctor and associate professor. Excluding him now from the photograph taken with the leader amounted to dismissing him from the revolutionary ranks. So I summoned the officials concerned last November 5 to deal with this very serious problem. Regarding it as a grave incident which violated the mass line of the Party, I then took revolutionary measures to unite the broad masses firmly behind the Party by carrying out the mass line. Since then great effort has been directed to work with the masses, particularly with those of involved family backgrounds and chequered socio-political records. As a result, people whose family and socio-political backgrounds are involved, to say nothing of the common people, are trusting and following the Party whole-heartedly. In fact, the Party had exerted great efforts to unite the people of involved backgrounds. However, some officials had worked in a slipshod manner violating the Party's line and policy so that many of those with involved backgrounds had complained behind the scene, doubting Party policy, although they had hailed it in public. But, since the Party took measures on November 5, they hail Party policy not only in public but also behind the scene. Even those officials who were prejudiced against people with complex backgrounds, saying that many of them were questionable, are now saying that an overwhelming majority of them trust and follow the Party. This is a priceless success which cannot be bartered for anything. We can say that since November 5 last year, we have solved the problem which we had failed to solve for the previous 15 years. In this sense, we can say that the measure taken by the Party on November 5 last year is as historic an event as the destruction of the files of those allegedly involved in [°]Minsaengdan during the anti-Japanese armed struggle or as much a revolution as the agrarian reform which was carried out after liberation.

While consolidating the success already achieved, Party organizations must continue to improve work among the masses in keeping with the new requirement of developing revolution so as to unite the broad masses closely behind the Party. If work with the masses is to be successful it is necessary to equip officials with the Party's policy on this matter, the Party's policy put forth last November 5 in particular.

The policy put forth by the Party last November 5 is a guideline that all Party organizations and officials must hold fast to in their work among the masses. This policy provides not only the principles to be maintained in their work with the masses, but also the way to carry it out. If officials are well versed in this policy, they can find skilful solutions to any complicated problems arising in their work allowing them to work among the masses efficiently and to conform to the Party's intention.

Party organizations should not be content with only one study session of this policy, but continue repeating it to officials until they are familiar with it. The study of this

policy should be encouraged particularly among the junior Party workers who work in institutions, enterprises and cooperative farms, dealing directly with the masses, so that they clearly understand this policy and embody it thoroughly in their work with the masses.

If work with the masses is to be successful, practical measures should be taken to implement the Party policy thoroughly.

No matter how correct the policy is, it cannot be carried out properly nor will it succeed unless practical measures, are taken. Although the Party has continually emphasized the need to deal with this work properly, no substantial result has been produced. This is mainly because no effective practical measures have been taken. Party organizations must pinpoint the stumbling blocks in carrying out the Party policy on this work and remove them one by one.

First of all, it is necessary to re-examine all the guiding documents of the Party Central Committee relating to work with the masses, revising what must be revised. As long as the different guiding documents on work with the masses which have been issued to subordinate Party organizations remain untouched, it would be useless to emphasize verbally the need to improve work with the masses.

In order to revise these guiding documents, the officials of the Organizational Leadership Department of the Party Central Committee must before anyone else work in a responsible manner. Since they are the major officials of the Party who deal with the political life of the people, they must be masters of this work. They must re-examine all the guiding documents relating to work with the masses and correct all that does not accord with the Party's policy.

Problems that rankle in the minds of those who have complex backgrounds must also be resolved with care.

This will practically show them the trust the Party places in them and will have greater effect on them than hundreds of speeches in persuading them to accept the Party's policy whole-heartedly.

The work of resolving these problems must be undertaken in all sectors and in all units. This work cannot be successful if it is carried out by only a few individual sectors or units. In the past, Party organizations have tried hard to resolve the problems rankling in the minds of those who have involved back grounds and to rally them behind the Party, but some officials have put a spoke in their wheel by abusing their authority.

Any deviations must not occur in work with the masses. Work with the masses deals with people of different family backgrounds, socio-political records, ages and intellectual levels, so some inexperienced officials are liable to reveal deviations in this work. Since the Party took a step to bring about a fundamental change in work with those who have complex backgrounds on November 5 last year, Party members' consultative meetings, enlarged meetings of secretariats of provincial Party committees and other meetings have been held to criticize many officials who had made mistakes. They had dealt incorrectly with people of involved backgrounds, and violated the mass line of the Party. Most of them have repented of their mistakes and may work hard to bring about a change in their work with the masses. But some of them may loathe those who have subjected them to criticism or lodged complaints against them. They may then in turn try to bring pressure upon those who accused them and take revenge on them. Besides, some officials may sway to the left by being prejudiced against those with complex backgrounds on the pretext of maintaining class principles in their work with the masses. Some people may, on the other hand, turn to the right, unable to, discern class enemies by professing boldness in their work with the masses with involved records. Some other officials may neglect their work with the common people by being totally occupied with people of chequered backgrounds allegedly in an attempt to deal with them well. Unless these deviations are corrected in time, they will weaken the revolutionary forces and cause grave consequences to the Party and the revolution.

Party organizations must make sure that officials never bring pressure or take revenge on those who lodged complaints against them. In addition, they must see that officials put preferential efforts into work with the basic masses while dealing efficiently with the people of complex backgrounds and avoiding left or right

deviations in their work with the masses.

For success in work with the masses, a well-ordered work system should be established.

It is necessary to establish a well-organized system of working with the masses through Party members and other hard-core elements of the masses. This is the embodiment of our Party's traditional work method by which one educates and motivates ten, ten a hundred, a hundred a thousand and a thousand ten thousand. Party organizations must help Party members to enhance their vanguard role so that they can educate hard-core elements of the masses and in turn these elements can educate the broad masses. The role of the hard core of the masses must be enhanced particularly in educating and transforming those people who have complex backgrounds. We should consolidate the ranks of the hardcore elements and teach them methods of educating the masses so that they may skilfully educate people with involved backgrounds.

The system of working with the masses through working people's organizations should be improved. Working people's organizations are political organizations which embrace the broad masses of people. Working with the masses through these organizations is our Party's principle of mass guidance. Party organizations must improve the guidance of working people's organizations so that all of them work with the masses independently, creatively and skillfully conforming to their own nature and characteristics.

The ideological education of Party members and working people must be intensified.

They must first be taught to have a good understanding of the Party.

This is of great significance in training Party members and working people into true communist revolutionaries unfailingly loyal to the Party, and in encouraging them to accomplish the revolutionary cause of our Party through generations. Giving them a better understanding of the Party will encourage them to entrust their destiny entirely to the Party and display their single-hearted loyalty to the Party.

What is important in intensifying this education is to give wide publicity to the achievements made by our Party in the revolution and construction.

Our Party has achieved a great deal in guiding the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader.

The greatest achievement is that our Party has developed into a powerful revolutionary party which will continue to carry forward the revolutionary cause of Juche towards its completion. By energetic activities, our Party has strengthened its ranks, cemented its unity of ideology and purpose and thoroughly established its revolutionary work system with an iron discipline. Never before in the history of our Party has our work been better-organized. And never before have all Party members and working people been rallied so closely behind the Party Central Committee with one ideology and purpose.

Under the guidance of the Party, brilliant successes have also been scored in economic construction and in the development of culture. The national economy has been equipped with modern technology, the material and technical foundations of socialism have been further consolidated, and grand monumental structures have sprung up in all parts of the country. In art and literature, the outmoded pattern of conventional opera and drama gave way to the revolutionary operas of Pibada style and to the revolutionary dramas of Songhwangdang style. In addition, numerous works of literature and art of high ideological and artistic value, including revolutionary films and novels, have been created. In particular, the success achieved in creating revolutionary operas is something that we can all be proud of. It took other countries five or ten years to create one opera, but in our country the five revolutionary operas with a style fundamentally different from conventional operas were created in a little more than one year.

Thanks to the Party leadership, our country is highly praised as the 'homeland of Juche', and the 'country of miracles in the 20th century'.

Party organizations must give wide and in-depth publicity to the Party's achievements among its members and among the working people.

These achievements should be illustrated by means of tangible facts and in a variety of forms and methods. Newspapers and other publications as well as TV and radio

broadcasts can be used for this purpose. These days TV has been broadcasting panel programmes involving the creative staff of masterpieces such as the music and dance epic *The Song of Glory* and the revolutionary opera *The Sea of Blood*. They deal with the success achieved by the Party in guiding the creation of these works, showing scenes from them. It is not bad. In future new forms and methods should be explored to propagandize Party's achievements in a realistic manner. This propaganda should not be conducted under a crash programme on particular anniversaries, but steadily on a regular basis.

The Party's benevolence should be made known widely.

Our Party grants great benefit to the people and it becomes greater as time passes. It is only when Party members and working people clearly understand the great benefit granted them by the Party that they will never forget the Party's benevolence. Then they will work devotedly to prove themselves worthy of the Party's concern. Party organizations should make the Party's benevolence clearly known through different forms and methods on holidays, commemoration days and other important occasions.

Education concerning the motherland should be strengthened among both Party members and the working people.

The motherland is the genuine mother of everyone and the cradle of their genuine life and happiness. The motherland is all to us and nothing is more precious than the motherland. The motherland is more valuable than one's own life. Because the motherland is priceless, so many sung and unsung heroes have given their youth and lives in battle for it without hesitation.

During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader always taught young communists and anti-Japanese guerrillas to never forget their homeland which was crying out under Japanese imperialist colonial rule. At that time, the leader laid greater stress on the motherland than the Party. The Party is needed for the motherland. The Party exists for the motherland, and not the other way round. The Party is the weapon to build the country. Using the Party as a weapon the leader has built a socialist paradise in the land of our forefathers, which is free from exploitation and oppression and provides everyone with a happy life. Our socialist motherland is a genuine motherland which provides the popular masses with a prosperous, independent and creative life and promises eternal happiness for their posterity.

Intensifying education about the motherland is all the more urgent in view of the fact that the older generation is being replaced by the younger generation. Forty years have passed since our country was liberated from the grip of Japanese imperialist colonial rule. The new generation that has grown up after liberation has now become the masters of our vibrant country. Those who had the bitter experience of being without their homeland understand that the fatherland which was liberated by the great leader is priceless. However, young people are not fully aware of how valuable and benevolent the fatherland is. They think they have a birthright to happiness.

What is fundamental to education about the motherland is to impress upon the people an intense devotion to their country and encourage them to bring honour to it down through each generation. The very aim of improving education about the motherland is to encourage the people to love their country ardently and make it prosperous. Unless they love their country and have the spirit to serve it devotedly, Party members and working people can neither defend it from the enemy's invasion nor work devotedly for its prosperity. People who do not love and fight for the country and contribute nothing to it, have no right to talk about the motherland and cannot be called the genuine sons and daughters of the motherland.

We must encourage Party members and working people to prize and love ardently the socialist homeland which was liberated and established by the great leader.

They must devote their youth and their lives for its prosperity.

If a man is to love his country and devote himself to its prosperity, he must have a good knowledge of it. When he knows a lot about his country, he can build an ever-prosperous new society in the land of his forefathers. He can rely on the strength of his fellow countrymen and the natural resources of his own land. Koreans must know everything about Korea because they are living and working for the Korean

revolution.

They must, above all else, be familiar with the history, geography and culture of their country. Our country has a five thousand year history, and it is rich in priceless cultural heritage which demonstrates the resourcefulness of our nation. For its scenic beauty and abundant mineral resources, our country has been called 'the beautiful land of three thousand years' from time immemorial. Under the wise guidance of the Party and the leader, the history and culture of our country are shining today brighter than ever. Grand monumental structures in the era of the Workers' Party are being erected everywhere in our country, and our country is becoming an earthly paradise which is better and more beautiful each day. We should ensure that all Party members and working people are well informed of the brilliant history and culture of our country and of its beautiful rivers and mountains, so that they will know about the motherland in depth, love it ardently and make it ever more prosperous.

If we are to love our country and devote our work to its prosperity and development, we must learn to value our own things, take good care of them and also bring them into prominence. Love for and the spirit of devoted service to the country emanate not only from a good knowledge of one's own things but also from the consciousness of valuing them, taking good care of them and bringing them into prominence. People who do not value their own things, or take good care of them, or bring them into prominence, or try to further develop them, cannot be genuine patriots. Nowadays some people make a fetish of foreign things, instead of trying to use Korean things. We cannot say that such people are patriotic-minded. Party organizations should encourage all Party members and working people to value our own things, take good care of them, bring them into prominence, and work hard with a determination to develop them if they are inferior to foreign things so as to make them superior.

The education about the motherland should be coupled with education in revolutionary traditions. The glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party are the historical roots of our Party and revolution and an asset for making our country ever-prosperous. During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the guerrillas loved the homeland endlessly and fought a bloody battle to win back the homeland. Their love for and total devotion to the homeland is an example that must be followed by our Party members and working people. Education about the motherland coupled with education in revolutionary traditions will ensure that Party members and working people love their country intensely just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did. They will then devote their all to the country's prosperity. Publicizing examples of unassuming meritorious workers is a good way of teaching people about the motherland. These workers are the true patriots of our times. They silently devote all their lives to realizing the far-reaching plans of the Party and the leader without expecting high positions or honour. The noble ideological and mental traits and practical examples of the unassuming meritorious workers who, whether seen or not, are working hard all their lives for the Party and the leader, for the fatherland and people, have a great influence on our Party members and working people. They show the people how they should live to love the motherland and make it prosperous. Party organizations must find all the unassuming meritorious workers as soon as possible and praise them highly. They must publicize them widely so that all Party members and working people follow their examples whole-heartedly, becoming unassuming meritorious workers, true patriots, who devote all their lives to the work for the prosperity of the country. We should use works of literature and art in education about the motherland. Works of literature and art which deal with the motherland are a powerful means of encouraging people to love their country and fight for its prosperity. In recent years writers and artists have produced works dealing with the motherland such as the songs I Will Remain Your Son For Ever and I Will Be Immortal Defending the Sea of the Motherland and the poem My Motherland. All these are good education tools about the motherland. In the future many such poems, songs, novels and films should be produced and popularized.

Party members and working people should be taught to have a high sense of national pride.

A strong sense of national pride is the basic factor that encourages people to achieve national unity, increase national strength and fight for the nation. People who have a strong sense of national pride are able to fight back all attempts to subjugate them and dominate them and can build an independent, prosperous new society. A sense of national pride is needed for any nation, particularly for smaller nations. If a small nation lacks it, it cannot maintain its own identity and may become subordinate to other nations.

While the country still remains divided, it is imperative to instill a higher sense of national pride in the minds of Party members and working people. At present the south Korean puppets say that they will °reunify the country by prevailing over communism±, with the support of the US and Japanese imperialists. This is a traitorous scheme to make the entire Korean nation the slaves of these imperialists. The question of our country's reunification is an internal affair and no foreign force has the right to interfere with us. The intervention of foreign forces in the internal affairs of a nation can never be tolerated if that nation is to preserve its national pride.

National reunification must be achieved by our people through the united efforts of all Koreans. To this end, we must intensify education to enhance the sense of national pride among Party members and working people. They must clearly understand that our nation is not inferior to others. It is a powerful and dignified nation capable of solving its own problems.

The fact that nihilism and sycophancy still remain among some people makes it all the more important to increase the sense of national pride. Both nihilism and sycophancy are fundamentally contrary to national pride. They constitute a dangerous ideological poison which undermines the nation. If we are to root out these ideas from the minds of Party members and working people, we must intensify education to strengthen the sense of national pride so that they acquire the Korean-nation-first doctrine.

Party members and working people must have a sense of national pride. Without this, they cannot have a sense of national self-respect. Party organizations should explain and publicize the good points of our nation to the Party members and working people so that they have a strong sense of national pride and self-respect. What is most important in this regard is to see that our people are immensely proud of living and working for the revolution under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. No other nation in the world but the Korean people can have this sense of pride and self-respect. Party organizations must make greater efforts to give publicity to the greatness of the respected leader, his intelligent leadership and his noble communist virtues to our Party members and working people. They will then gain a noble sense of national pride in living and working for the revolution under his leadership. We must strongly combat sycophancy. Sycophancy is a very harmful idea which does not care about the dignity and honour of the nation and makes people blindly look up to large countries and grovel at their feet. If a nation takes to sycophancy, it cannot maintain its Juche character, nor can it avoid being subordinated to others. This is a serious lesson of the history of our country. Drawing on this historical lesson our Party has intensified ideological education and ideological struggle to root out sycophancy from the minds of Party members and working people. In the course of this, sycophancy has been overcome to a considerable extent. However, it still remains in the minds of some people and reveals itself in various aspects of their work and life, corroding the spirit of national independence. Party organizations must bring Party members and working people to a clear understanding of the true colours and harmful nature of sycophancy and encourage them to combat it without compromise.

In Party propaganda work we must pay close attention to respecting and sustaining the characteristics of our nation. Some time ago a TV programme was broadcast, which showed a newly married couple in western suits placing a bouquet at the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery on Mt. Taesong. The programme was aimed at publicizing a wedding ceremony that allegedly conforms to the requirement of our times. But it ignored the customs peculiar to our nation. Since olden times brides have worn Korean chima and chogori on their wedding day. This is our national custom. If a bride wears a western bride's dress in an attempt to establish herself

as a socialist, it may have bad influence on people. In the future, ignoring the national characteristics should not be allowed in propaganda work.

We must intensify education and encourage Party members and other working people to aspire to the new.

Aspiration to the new is an important trait which revolutionaries must acquire. A revolution is a struggle to wipe out everything that is outmoded and to create new things. The revolution advances and develops through such a struggle. Revolutionaries must always love new things and devote their all to the struggle for the victory of the new.

This will also help to renovate all aspects of social life. Under the Party leadership the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are now in full swing. All aspects of social life including the economy and culture, the ideology and morality have taken on new looks. However, we cannot rest content with this. The desire of our people to enjoy a full, independent and creative life increases with each passing day. In order to provide the people with a more independent and creative life, it is essential to eliminate the old and create the new continually in all spheres of social life. This task can only be successful when Party members and working people, the builders of society, have a higher ambition for the new.

If they are to aim for the new, they must have a correct understanding of it. Only then will it be possible for them to distinguish between the outmoded and the new in the revolution and construction and give prominence to the new. Not everything that has come into being for the first time is necessarily new, nor can you have a thing accepted as new by asserting that it is. Something new must accord with social progress, as well as with the desires and aspirations of the people. A new thing for us today is what conforms to the lines and policies of the Party and the desires and aspirations of our people. Party organizations must equip Party members and working people with the lines and policies of the Party so that they acquire a correct concept of new things and aspire to them at all times. Party members and working people should be encouraged to treasure new things and help towards their development in every possible way.

A new thing may go through turns and twists because it looks small and trifling at first, so it is necessary to identify it as soon as possible to treasure it and help it to grow. Only when people treasure and develop it can it destroy the old and emerge victorious. If anyone comes up with a new idea for innovation, we must not ignore it or put it aside, but support it actively and help it to be realized. When it has been put into effect we should evaluate it and give prominence to it. In addition, a powerful struggle should be conducted against all sorts of outdated things which obstruct the development of the new in all aspects of social life. They then can be completely eradicated.

New things should be adopted with care. In order to make rapid progress, we should introduce new things from other countries.

We must not adopt foreign things indiscriminately. We must maintain the Juche-oriented attitude and the working-class principle in introducing new things. Only then can we assimilate foreign things properly and benefit our revolution and construction.

When we import factory equipment or introduce advanced science and technology from other countries, we must accept only those things which are beneficial to our revolution and suit the specific conditions of our country. In art and literature as well, we should introduce foreign developments properly. In introducing foreign music, we must not do it carelessly. We should introduce it to cater to the needs and sentiments of our people.

Next, a fresh upsurge must be brought about in the construction of the socialist economy.

Building the socialist economy efficiently is the most important revolutionary task facing our Party today. This construction enables us to lay the solid material and technical foundations of socialism. This will provide people with a happier life, consolidate the socialist system and display fully its advantages.

In order to encourage the south Korean people who are fighting against US

imperialism and fascism, for democracy, freedom and the right to live and to accelerate national reunification, we must press on with socialist economic construction. At present the military and political confrontation continues between the north and the south and the economic competition between them is fierce. We must outlive the enemy decisively in economic power and thus fully demonstrate the superiority and vitality of the independent socialist economy. They will then realize that the capitalist colonial economy is weak and dependent, and will be unable to compete with us on an economic level.

Success in the construction of the socialist economy is a major guarantee for enhancing the international position and prestige of Juche Korea, for developing cooperation and exchange with various countries and for strengthening our international revolutionary solidarity.

At present we have the necessary conditions for dynamically propelling the socialist economic construction and developing our economy to a higher stage. The economic foundations of our country are strong and its potential for production is great. The revolutionary enthusiasm of millions of our working people who are trained and experienced in the practical work of revolution and construction is very high.

We must motivate the entire Party, the whole country and all the people to bring about a fresh upsurge in socialist economic construction.

Priority must be given to developing key industries and rail transport.

Giving priority to coal, power, metallurgical and other key industries and to rail transport is the fundamental principle of socialist economic construction. Now that the economic scale of the country has been enlarged as never before and the processing industries including the machine industry developed rapidly as a whole, the demands for electricity and all kinds of raw materials particularly coal and steel as well as for transport have increased remarkably. At present, due to shortages of coal, electricity and steel and unsatisfactory transportation, the different sectors of the national economy fail to maintain steady production and a lot of factories and other enterprises are not working at full capacity. Our advance in socialist economic construction depends mainly on how quickly we boost the production of coal, electricity and steel and improve rail transport. We must see that the entire Party and the whole country concentrate on these problems and solve them as soon as possible. All sectors of the national economy must give strong support to the coal, power and metallurgical industries and the rail transport sector, supplying them with equipment, materials, and manpower on a preferential basis. We must also concentrate state investment on these industries.

We must implement thoroughly the Party's policy of developing foreign trade as well as the light-industry-first, agriculture-first and fishing-industry-first policies.

At the First Session of the State Administrative Committee, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the policy of developing foreign trade as well as the light-industry-first, agriculture-first and the fishing-industry-first policies. These policies set forth by the leader are the guiding principles that must be maintained in our present economic work. When we hold fast to these policies, we can find a solution to the problems of both the economy and the people's living standard. We must adhere to these policies and carry them out.

We must place the policy of developing foreign trade above all else and press on with it. Only when we import crude oil, coke, raw rubber and other raw materials through foreign trade, can we produce steel, lorries and tractors. We can then manufacture various kinds of consumer goods by operating light industry factories, raise good crops and catch a lot of fish. Developing foreign trade does not contradict economic independence, but instead it constitutes a major guarantee for consolidating the nation's economic independence and capabilities and for making the national economy Juche-orientated, modern and scientifically-based at the earliest date. No matter how its economy is developed, a country cannot be prosperous unless it trades with different countries on the principle of mutual accommodation. In fact, the more the economy is developed in many directions and becomes powerful, the more foreign trade increases and foreign economic relations expand. Moreover, such a small country as ours cannot and need not produce everything it needs on its own. We are rich in some resources and totally lacking in

some others. So, without foreign trade and mutual accommodation, we cannot make the country prosperous and provide people with an affluent life. Organizations and enterprises should plan foreign trade properly and establish a strict discipline of carrying out the plan without fail. They should thus produce goods under export contract and deliver them on time to foreign countries and import what we need promptly.

Great efforts should be made to carry out the light-industry-first policy, so as to bring about a change in the production of consumer goods including processed food. The agriculture-first and the fishing-industry-first policies should be carried out in order to increase grain production and increase seafood catches. This will improve the people's diet.

In order to bring about a fresh upsurge in socialist economic construction, we must press on with the technical revolution.

This is one of our most important tasks at present. Socialism and communism can be built successfully only on the basis of developed science and technology. Today science and technology are developing by leaps and bounds, so if we lag behind in these fields, we shall become economically backward and unable to lead a modern and civilized life. We need technology badly in order to make rapid progress. Today in our country an effective exploitation of natural resources, a full display of productive potentials, making a new leap forward in the construction of the socialist economy and the raising of the material and cultural standards of the people all depend on the development of science and technology.

All officials must have the correct attitude towards modern science and technology and make sincere efforts to develop them. By zealously introducing modern science and technology in production and construction we will make the national economy Juche-orientated, modern and scientifically-based. We can further develop the productive forces of the country and free the working people from labour-consuming work.

In carrying out the technical revolution, we must concentrate on solving the urgent problem of how to exploit our natural resources. This will satisfy the need for fuel, power and raw materials and modernize the technical equipment of the national economy. We should develop the machine, electronics and automation industries rapidly, accelerate mechanization, automation and robotization in all sectors of the national economy. We will continue to renovate outdated machinery and equipment and replace outmoded production processes.

Enhancing a sense of responsibility on the part of scientists and technicians is particularly important in developing science and technology and modernizing the national economy. We have an army of 1,250,000 scientists, technicians and specialists. If we mobilize these powerful forces and make effective use of them, we can successfully complete any task in science and technology.

Scientists and technicians are directly responsible for the development of science and technology. Only when they have a high sense of responsibility and enhance their role can they find successful solutions to the difficult scientific and technological problems of the technical revolution.

We should assign scientists and technicians to definite subjects of research, and direct and control them properly to ensure that they carry out their assignments without fail. At present, there are a large number of scientists and technicians in science institutes and factories and other enterprises. If each of them studies one difficult problem then many solutions will be found. We should assign them to projects of real importance in accordance with Party policy and encourage them to carry out their assignments in a responsible manner. Close attention should be paid to providing scientists and technicians with good working and living conditions.

Although many people talk about developing science and technology and carrying out the technical revolution, few people are making efforts to provide material conditions for this purpose. Unless scientists and technicians are provided with the materials needed for their research, it will be impossible to develop science and technology. They must be provided with study rooms, laboratories, instruments, equipment and other materials. Houses and conditions for a variety of cultural recreation should be allotted to them on a preferential basis. In addition, we should give social prominence and good treatment to those scientists and technicians who

have rendered distinguished service in research and development so they can take pride in their accomplishments and devote their all to scientific research.

Efforts should also be made to improve the professional qualifications of scientists and technicians. They must study hard to be well versed in their specialities and well informed of world developments in science and technology.

Developing the mass technical innovation movement forcefully is very important to press on with the technical revolution. The masses are creators of technology. This movement should be conducted powerfully in all sectors of the national economy and everyone should become an innovator of new technology. Organizational and political work should be intensified to enlist the broad masses in the technical innovation movement so that a large number of innovators and inventors will be produced among the masses.

If the mass technical innovation movement is to produce excellent results, creative cooperation and links between scientists, technicians and producers must be improved. We should give active support to the valuable technical innovation plans suggested by producers and help them to put these plans into effect. Scientists and technicians must join together with the producers to find solutions to those scientific and technological problems which slow production.

The technical innovation shock brigade movement should also be conducted powerfully. The April 15 technical innovation shock brigade, the February 17 scientists shock brigade, the February 17 scientists and technicians shock brigade and the students technical-revolution teams have been solving knotty problems arising in production and construction and many other scientific and technological questions, contributing greatly to the development of the national economy. We should improve work with technical innovation shock brigades so that their members will become pioneers in carrying out the technical revolution.

In order to bring about a fresh upsurge in socialist economic construction, we must continue to improve the methods and system of industrial management.

This work must be done in conformity with Party policy and socialist economic law. It is only when we improve the industrial management system and methods continually that we can fully display the advantages of the socialist economic system. This will step up economic construction by boosting the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative of the producing masses. We must pay close attention to improving and perfecting the industrial management system and methods in keeping with the requirement of the developing reality.

The self-financing system should be made effective in factories and other enterprises.

This system represents the rational way of economic management by which an enterprise runs its business with relative independence under the centralized guidance and control of the state. It makes up for production expenses by itself and makes a profit for the state. The self-financing system reflects correctly the specific features and requirements of socialist society, a transitional society. The proper introduction of this system enables us to integrate the interests of the state with those of the working masses and give full rein to their revolutionary enthusiasm, thus increasing production continuously.

Officials in the economic sector and the -working masses should be fully aware of the importance of the self-financing system in improving economic management and make positive efforts to put this system properly into practice.

We must ensure that the rules and regulations of this system be laid down in detail, a scientific calculating system established, the implementation of the plan correctly assessed and the levers of material incentive used effectively. Positive efforts should be made to create a model unit in introducing and popularizing the system. We should see to it that newly-organized industrial complexes produce excellent results.

At the meeting of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee held at the end of the last year the great leader took measures to organize new industrial complexes with a view to ensuring steady production and proper operation of the self-financing system. In accordance with his instructions many new industrial complexes have been organized in our country.

The industrial complex is a new form of enterprise-organization of our own style

which best reflects the characteristics of socialist society and the laws of economic development in our country. Our industrial complexes are provided with the conditions they need to run business independently as a planning, production and executive unit. The proper management of these complexes can ensure steady production and a rapid development of the national economy as a whole.

If they are to produce good results, industrial complexes should meet the requirements of Party policy in planning and material supply. They should make a detailed estimate of raw and other materials and equipment, work out a dynamic and realistic plan and organize a steady supply of materials by contract.

In order for the complexes to prove their advantages, the role of their senior officials should be enhanced. Party secretaries, managers and chief engineers of complexes are masters of their enterprises. They are responsible to the Party for their units with regard to Party work, administration and technical affairs. Whether a complex works properly or not depends largely on the role of its Party secretary, manager and chief engineer. These three men must be fully aware of the responsibility entrusted to them by the Party and the revolution and must work efficiently as a team. If they are to be at one with each other the Party secretary must come from those with a knowledge of science and technology in the relevant area as well as a knowledge of economic management so that he will work in perfect harmony with the manager and the chief engineer.

If complexes are to produce the desired results, their Party committees should direct and control production properly. The Party committees should discuss the tasks of their enterprises collectively and take measures to implement them properly. They should always supervise their implementation and promptly correct deviations that may appear. In addition, they must see that administrative and economic officials manage business affairs in keeping with the Party's policies and the principles of socialist economic management and organize and guide production in a scientific and technical manner.

In order to bring about a fresh upsurge in socialist economic construction, all sectors and units must work more economically and improve the quality of products. A major opportunity for increasing production lies in operating more economically. Economy is an important way to avoid the waste of labour and the material wealth produced by the sweat of our people's brows and to make effective use of them for the prosperity of the country and for the promotion of people's well-being. If we use our products and our national wealth most economically and effectively, we can undertake production and construction on a larger scale and improve people's living markedly. No matter how much you produce, a lot of wasting amounts to pouring water into a bottomless jar. An intensive mass economy drive should be launched.

A vigorous campaign should be conducted to economize in labour. Manpower is most important in production. Manpower is also needed for the proper operation of newly-built factories and enterprises. All sectors and units of the national economy must manage labour carefully and prevent the appearance of even a single idler or the waste of a single second.

Correct operation of the piecework system is important for rational labour management and for increasing labour productivity. The piecework system is a reasonable form of labour management and payment. Different forms of the piecework system should be applied in industry, agriculture and all other sectors of the national economy so that work is organized rationally and assessed correctly and that the working people are inspired with maximum enthusiasm and the highest sense of responsibility. No factories, enterprises, cooperative farms or other sectors should regard social support as a handout. Accounts should be settled with the recipients under strict control.

The struggle to economize in fuel, power and raw and other materials must be strengthened and machinery taken good care of. At present, factories and other enterprises in Korea use more coal, electricity and raw materials per unit product than the world average. All sectors and units should launch a vigorous campaign to lower this rate and try hard to use every single gramme of coal, every single watt of electricity, every single drop of oil and every single piece of steel plate more economically. They should try to produce and construct more using the existing

materials, equipment and manpower.

The quality and serviceability of products must be improved. Goods of low quality cannot fulfill the people's desires, nor can they satisfy the qualitative demand of the national economy which is developing rapidly along the road of the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization. Low-quality products bring disgrace to the country and obstruct the development of economic cooperation and exchange.

The quality of products is affected by the technical level, conditions for production and various other factors. However, it depends mainly on how honestly the producers work like masters of their country and their fellow people. We should efficiently conduct political work among the working people so that they make every single article with great care and intense loyalty to the Party and the revolution, to the country and the people. Furthermore, the technical level of the working people should be improved continuously. We must introduce advanced technology and production methods and strengthen quality control.

A strict administrative discipline should be established.

Only then can the administrative instructions be conveyed to lower echelons correctly and the Party's policies on economic affairs be implemented thoroughly and promptly.

The prime importance in tightening administrative discipline is to establish a strict system of supervision and reporting. The problems arising in economic work must be reported to higher organizations without delay. However, many problems are not being reported promptly. Some officials of administrative and economic organizations neglect to make a timely report of even matters relating to foreign relations. This shows that the system of supervision and reporting has not been established in administrative and economic affairs. Senior administrative and economic officials should not pigeonhole the problems arising in economic affairs or foreign relations, but report them to higher echelons promptly.

We should also establish a strict discipline when carrying out administrative instructions. All administrative instructions are aimed at carrying out the Party's lines and policies. The Party's economic policy is circulated and carried out through administrative instructions. Administrative and economic officials should clearly understand that the tendency to neglect or disobey administrative instructions is an obstacle to the implementation of Party's lines and policies. They must carry them out with credibility. In addition, a strong campaign should be launched against indisciplined acts of slighting administrative instructions or violating or changing them at their own discretion.

In order to establish administrative discipline, we should put administrative and economic officials to the fore and respect their authority in work. Party organizations should ensure that Party workers refrain from taking administrative affairs upon themselves. They should not hesitate to entrust them with assignments and help them by the Party method to carry them out.

In order to bring about a fresh upsurge in socialist economic construction, officials must improve their leadership method and style.

What is important in this regard is to implement the Chongsanri spirit and method. The Chongsanri spirit and the Chongsanri method created by the great leader are the communist idea and method for the guidance of the masses in which the revolutionary mass line of our Party is embodied. The Chongsanri Spirit and method reflect comprehensively our Party's traditional work method and principles for the guidance of the masses. Officials must have a clear understanding of the essence and requirements of the Chongsanri spirit and method and adhere to them.

Officials must give priority to political work, work with the people, and motivate the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativity of the masses, so they can carry out their revolutionary tasks. They must always visit their subordinate units, study their situation in detail and help find quick and correct solutions to knotty problems.

They must also create a model at one unit and popularize it, determine the order of priority in work and concentrate on the key factor of each revolutionary task. By applying these methods they will perfectly complete these tasks.

It is important for officials to possess the popular style of work.

They should not put on airs or abuse their authority. If they do, it will divorce the

Party from the masses and make it impossible to carry out the revolution and construction successfully. At present, some officials are becoming arrogant, instead of making efforts to succeed in their work. Officials should not try to establish authority by arrogance but by learning with an open mind and working substantially. In particular, Party workers should not put on airs or wield authority. When organizing industrial complexes we graded the post of Party secretary somewhat lower than that of manager in order to prevent Party secretaries from assuming an air of superiority, abusing their authority or running a one-man show. If the Party secretaries of industrial complexes work well, their grade, though a little lower than that of managers, will not interfere with their authority. Good political workers in the People's Army enjoy respect from commanders though they are lower in military rank. If Party workers behave properly, remaining aware of their duty, they will naturally win the respect of administrative and economic officials and become authoritative workers. They should not stand on their dignity nor show themselves off, but be modest, humble and open-minded. They must not try to wield authority or enjoy privileges, but live a simple life as ordinary people. If they are to possess a good method and style of leadership, the officials must improve their political and practical qualifications. It is only when officials are highly educated both politically and practically that they can acquire a correct method, work out ingenious schemes for powerfully rousing the masses to the revolutionary struggle and construction work and that they can work skillfully with the people in conformity with their maturity and psychology. All officials must be informed of the instructions of the great leader and the Party's policies, making them their bones and flesh. In particular, they must study in depth the great leader's instructions and the Party's policies relating to their own sectors and units and master them. They must also study hard to acquire scientific and technical knowledge and knowledge of economic management and of other areas and improve their cultural attainment. Today we have a heavy yet honourable task, the task of bringing about a fresh upsurge in all fields of the revolution and construction. All Party organizations and officials must strive to further strengthen the Party and the revolutionary ranks in keeping with the new requirements of the developing revolution. In this way we will effect a fresh upsurge in socialist economic construction.

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