



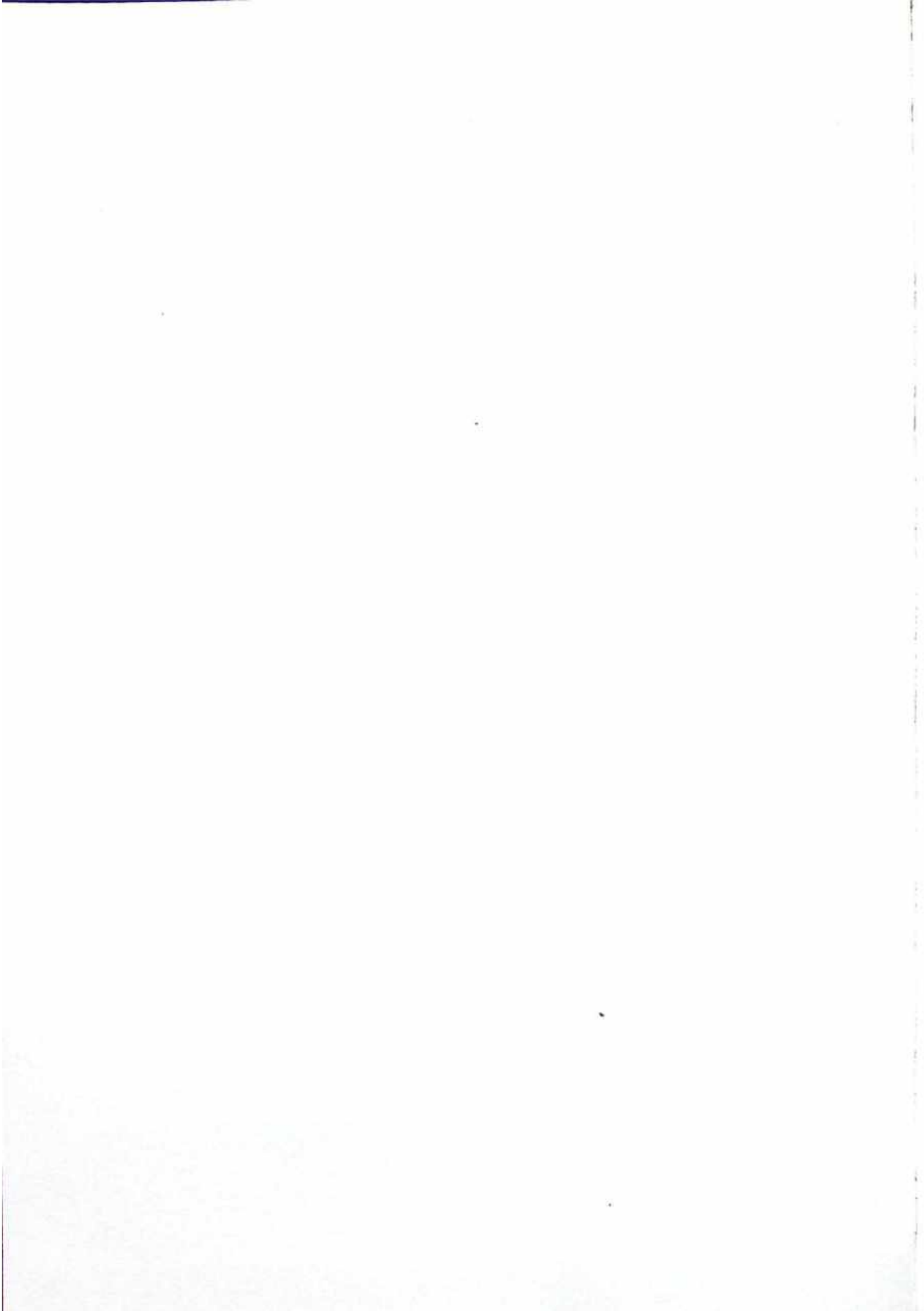
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A Paean of Great Love

**KIM JONG IL
AND THE PEOPLE**

Nada Takashi



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The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il discusses work with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung



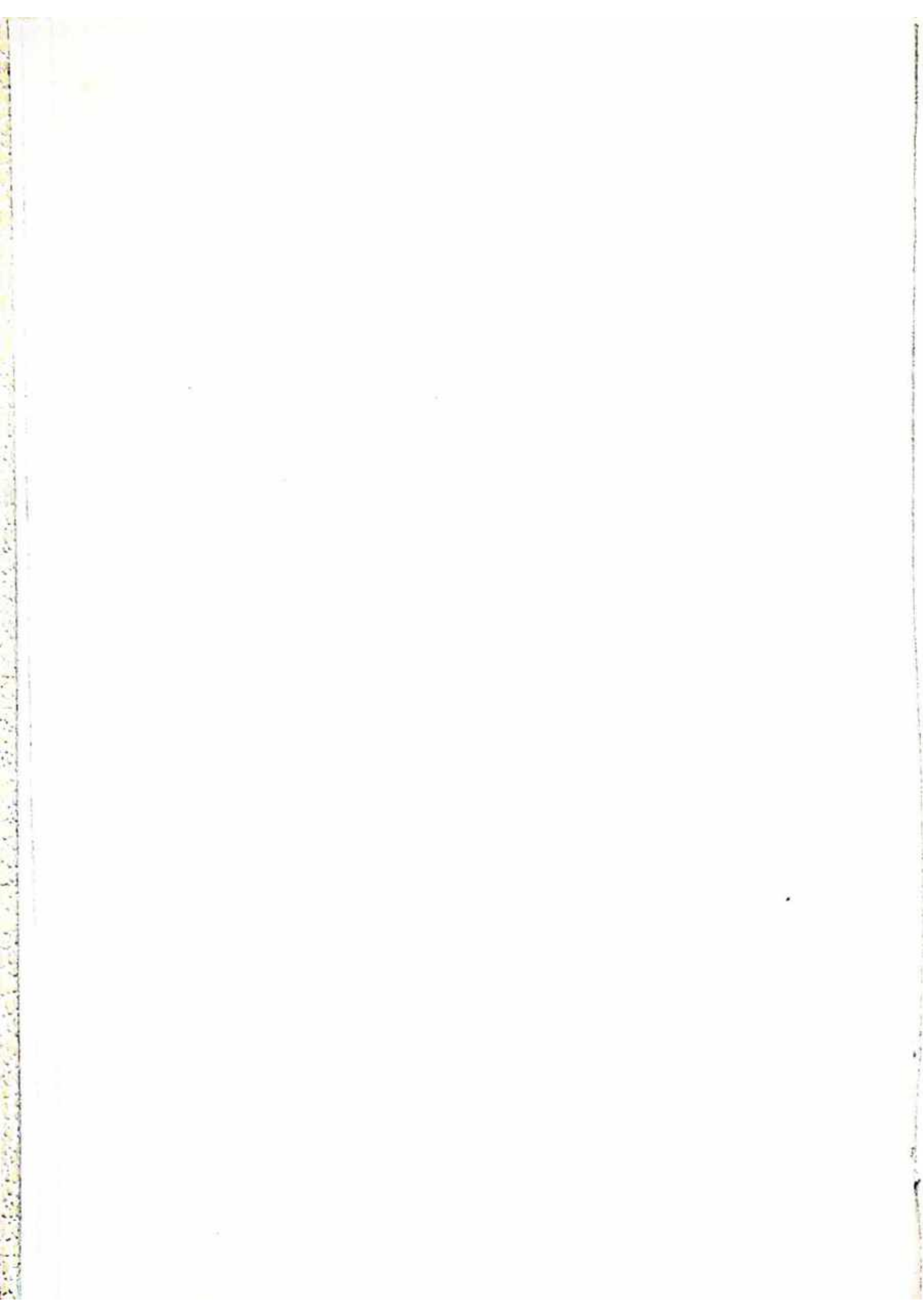
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il inspect the newly-erected Tower of Juche Idea on the bank of the Taedong River



The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il directs student activities



The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il among the students and soldiers who are taking part in the project for the development of the Ryongsong Road





The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il directs the Ryongyang Mine on the spot



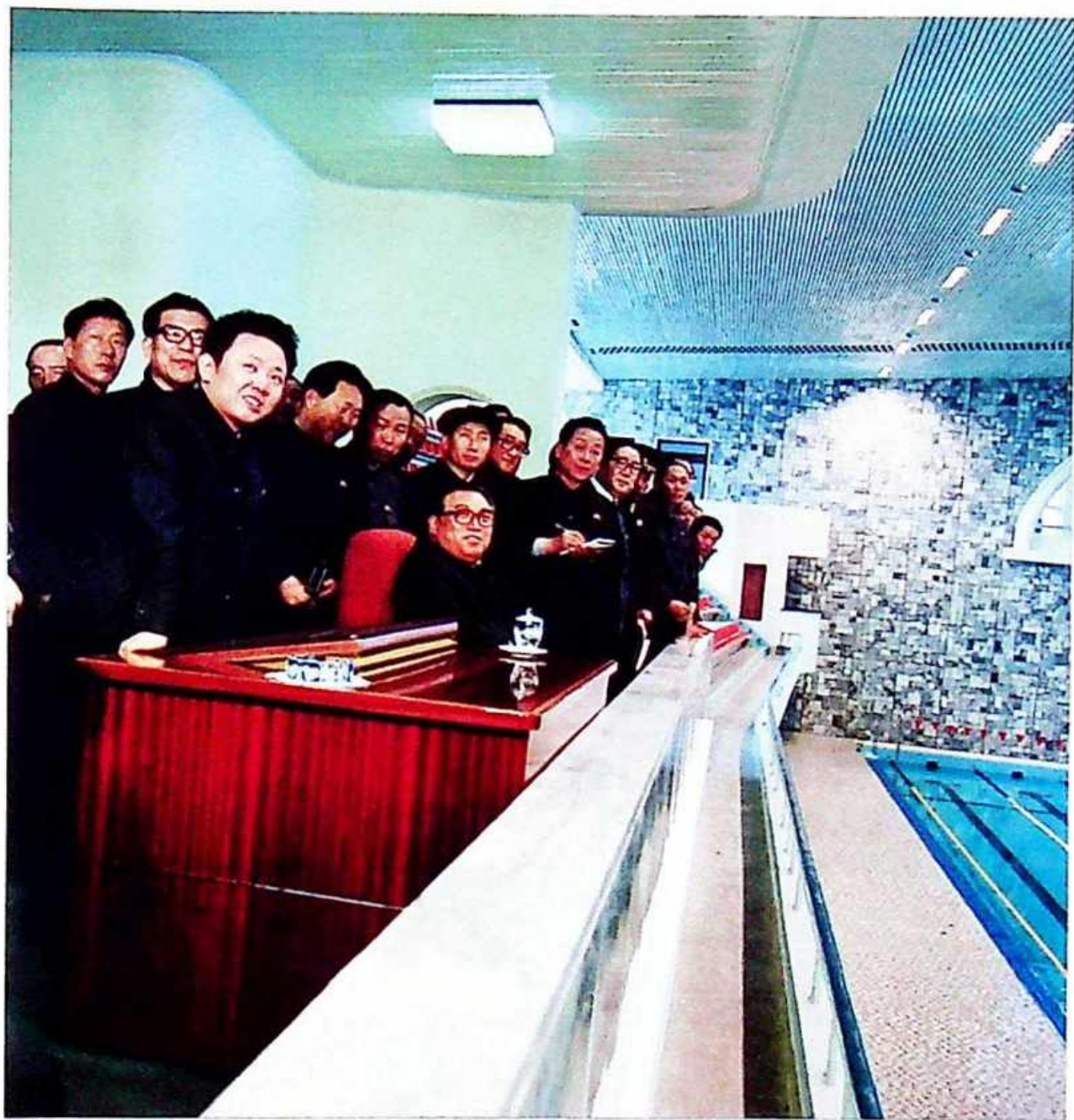
The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il gives directions at Chongsan-ri



The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il directs the creation of revolutionary operas



The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il examines new clothes



Comrade Kim Jong Il inspects the Changgwang Health Complex in company with President Kim Il Sung



The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il does writing

Editor's Note

Recently the Koyo Publishing Company, Japan, published in Japanese a book, *A Paean of Great Love: Kim Jong Il and the People*, authored by Nada Takashi, member of the Japan National Liaison Council for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung and journalist on the *Ehime Shimbun*.

This is one of the translations which the Editorial Board of the Foreign Languages Publishing House, Pyongyang, is publishing in different languages.

February, 1984

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Foreword

I paid a second visit to Pyongyang on April 13, 1982—three years after my first visit—as a member of a Japanese delegation to celebrate the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung who launched the immortal Juche idea and ushered in the era of Chajusong.

The fact that I—an unknown journalist—felt impelled to visit Korea twice in so short a time was due, I feel, to the irresistible attraction of the Juche idea.

On that idea President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything."

This short statement contains a profound truth for the emancipation of mankind and the validity of the Juche idea.

I cannot but feel that a man, whoever he may be or wherever he may live, is bound to be attracted by the philosophy underlying the Juche idea and—once he grasps the real meaning of the idea—to become aware of himself as a true man.

The Juche idea is, moreover, a practical revolutionary concept which was launched by President Kim Il Sung while he was pioneering the thorny path towards Korean revolution, ever since he set out on the road of revolution at the tender age of 14. It is manifestly an original, realistic, practical, and living philosophy, permanently valid because it is not simply a theory dreamt up at a desk.

It is therefore only natural that in recent years—even in the Japanese working-class movement—more and more people want to study and adopt the principles and theories of the Juche idea.

It is, moreover, no exaggeration to say that the Juche idea has already inspired national liberation movements and revolutionary movements in many countries throughout the world.

In particular, the leaders of non-aligned countries have a very high respect for President Kim Il Sung who created the Juche idea and is applying it to the revolution and construction. All those leaders who really seek happiness for their people are trying to learn from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Why?

I think that is not merely because Korea and other non-aligned nations were subjected to imperialist oppression and humiliation in the past, and thus have a common history of national sufferings, but especially because the reality of the Republic demonstrates the amazing progress which it has made in a short span of time, thanks to the Juche idea which puts man at the centre of all thinking.

April 15, 1982 marked the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung. Two hundred and twenty-six delegations from 118 countries in all five continents came to Pyongyang to celebrate the occasion, and Presidents and Prime Ministers from many non-aligned countries led their national delegations.

It must be unprecedented in the annals of world history that so many heads of state came to celebrate the birthday of a country's President.

It became a unanimous desire of the world's people—irrespective of nationalities—to celebrate the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung; for he is more than the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and he has

become a great leader of the working people throughout the world. This was evident from the warm congratulations offered to him by the many national delegations and from the consensus of opinions expressed by the people of different colours and raiments whom I met at my hotel. I was deeply moved by that experience.

The celebrations were akin to a gathering to give praise to President Kim Il Sung as the author of the Juche idea and as the champion of Chajusong.

In the course of these significant celebrations I became aware that the Juche idea had become the revolutionary thought of the working masses the world over because of its permanent validity and universal applicability.

The Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung is a theory which has paved the straight road to socialism and communism, a road which no one else had ever pointed out. And this theory has been excellently put into practice in the Republic. This is why so many people are trying to learn from the Republic.

The Pyongyang which I saw after three years' interval amazed me.

Various monumental edifices to stimulate the people's national and cultural awareness, recently-completed broad avenues—such as Ragwon Street, Changgwang Street, Munsu Street—and many new residential quarters fascinated me and moved me greatly.

What impressed me in particular was the fact that Secretary Kim Jong Il was working energetically, giving meticulous guidance to the planning, designing and building of all these works in order to give joy and happiness to the people.

Everyone whom I met in the Republic had a high regard for him and talked about him striving to consummate the cause of Juche, giving on-the-spot guidance even on his

birthday. I heard such accounts in all parts of the country which I visited.

Seeing with my own eyes and hearing about the fact that the problem of carrying forward the Juche cause was being successfully solved, I reaffirmed my conviction that the Juche idea was really great.

In Japan almost nothing has yet become generally known about Secretary Kim Jong Il.

During my stay in the Republic I learnt much about him in the course of talking with officials and working people.

In doing so I fell under the spell of Secretary Kim Jong Il, a preeminent man of our time, who has rendered great services to the revolution and construction of Korea, and acquired the status of the leader who is carrying forward the revolutionary cause of President Kim Il Sung.

Everyone in the Republic, with a feeling of high respect, calls him the "dear leader". I have never known of such a leader anywhere else in the world.

I am a mere journalist, but I was so attracted by the personality of Secretary Kim Jong Il, who is held in such high esteem by the people of the Republic, that I felt it appropriate to write about him as a man of the people. I therefore decided to do so.

I could hear the story about his warm love for the people wherever I went in the Republic, and from everyone with whom I talked.

The information I collected includes both legendary tales and impressive anecdotes that moved me deeply.

He has come among the people as an excellent leader who will carry forward the new era on his shoulders.

President Kim Il Sung is taking care of the Korean people, and Secretary Kim Jong Il is leading the Republic into the future like a locomotive.

It would be impossible for my crude pen to describe all

the great achievements of Secretary Kim Jong Il, but I would deem it fortunate if this book—which is intended for the Japanese public as an account of his work—can make a humble contribution to the triumph of the Juche cause and to the promotion of Japanese-Korean friendship.

CHAPTER 1

The Sun of Humanity Shines

The sun that gives light to living organisms shines over a limited surface of the globe at any given time, giving light for a certain number of hours to certain specific elements, in order to stimulate the growth of living organisms.

Phenomena on the earth, a mere planet in space, are by no means simple; they are infinitely complex.

Phenomena in human society in particular are incomparably more complicated than those in nature. History and mankind craved for solutions to a host of problems which bear this out.

These human aspirations and historical problems have been settled by the immortal Juche idea, and, from the bottom of their hearts, people throughout the world regard President Kim Il Sung, the author of this great idea, as an outstanding leader and hold him in high esteem. The cause of Juche pioneered by President Kim Il Sung is being developed by Secretary Kim Jong Il to shine ever more brilliantly.

The Korean people, therefore, consider it the greatest happiness to have acclaimed Secretary Kim Jong Il as the successor to the cause of Juche.

The Sparkling Star

Here is a beautiful dialogue.

"Mother, where is my native place?"

"Your native place?"

"..."

"Your native place is Mt. Paekdu, and where else can it be? It is Mt. Paekdu, the highest mountain in Korea. Lake Chon is on it, and it is covered with dense forests. It is where your father beat the Japs. When you grow up, go and see Mt. Paekdu."

This is a dialogue between Secretary Kim Jong Il in his childhood and his mother Kim Jong Suk.

Secretary Kim Jong Il, the lodestar of the Korean people, was born on the slopes of Mt. Paekdu, the base of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, on February 16, 1942. He grew up in the flames of the revolutionary struggle, hearing revolutionary songs as his lullabies. Kim Jong Suk was called the mother of the revolution, and from the time of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle she was a brilliant woman revolutionary fighter who was most faithful to President Kim Il Sung and the country. In her education of her son she stressed that the President was the great leader who was fighting to liberate the Korean people, and that he was the father of all the Korean people and not only a father by blood relationship. She educated her son mainly in the aims and thoughts of the President.

After Korea's liberation in 1945 she used to take her son to Mangyongdae, the birthplace of the President, and tell him about the noble aims associated with the place, sacred

to the revolution, and about the revolutionary history of the President. Being educated as a son of the people and as a son of the revolution, he was reared to a sturdy love for the people and to loyalty to the revolution.

These qualities should be attributed to the beautiful love shown by the revolutionary mother Kim Jong Suk and to the education she gave her son, the mother who devoted everything to the revolution and made her valuable career brilliant.

Secretary Kim Jong Il also acquired, in depth, leadership qualities from President Kim Il Sung while accompanying him on his tours of on-the-spot guidance, and further developed his traits as a leader by his own efforts.

Even in his childhood he was clever and strongly inquisitive, and he respected and loved the President, his people, his organization and his comrades. He was simple and modest.

Here are a few anecdotes about Secretary Kim Jong Il.

In February 1954, following the year of Korea's victory in the war against the US imperialists, he was enrolled in the fifth year of Pyongyang Primary School No. 4. In those days he used to go to school, carrying his textbooks and notebooks wrapped up in a sheet of cloth just as other pupils did, for few of them could afford to have satchels. But his classmates would have taken it granted even if he had used a good satchel because he was the son of the President.

His desk-mate said in recollection of those days that when he asked him why he did not use a satchel the answer was:

"Even if I had a satchel I could not carry it about. Could I feel at ease if I carried it myself alone, when you cannot afford one?"

This offers a glimpse of his simple popular character in his childhood.

When I think of today's Japanese children who are fond of showing off their special possessions which are beyond the reach of others, or who would like to behave conspicuously, I feel myself humbled.

Not only that, Secretary Kim Jong Il in his boyhood is said to have told his desk-mate that a time would come when they could all carry their school things in satchels, when there would be enough satchel factories to provide every pupil with one. And Secretary Kim Jong Il encouraged his desk-mate to share the conviction that everyone should strive to bring that day about as soon as possible.

These words are not only an indication of his noble character, but of the brilliant intelligence with which he could see things at a glance, even in his boyhood.

Because, from childhood, he had the simple character of the people and cherished it as a creed in life, he used to say that he was a son of the working people; and he lived up to this principle in all his work, rather than merely proclaiming it.

In this connection, the following reminiscence of another classmate of his reminds me of his noble personality.

One winter day the class was going to exempt him from the duty of tending the classroom stove (in those difficult days immediately after the war, stoves were used to heat schoolrooms). Knowing this, he refused to be exempted from his duty, saying that he was also one of the pupils who were studying in the schoolroom.

He heard a pupil boasting about an incident in which the pupil had received more change at a bathhouse than he was due. Secretary Kim Jong Il persuaded the pupil as follows:

"A man who deceives his own conscience is the most pitiable man in the world. A man should live with a clear

conscience, even if he has to live only one day. One must never do anything against one's conscience."

Feeling remorse on being given this advice, the pupil returned the excess money.

The advice that man who deceives his own conscience is, after all, the most pitiable man in the world contains a profound meaning. Acting against one's own conscience may seem to deceive other people, but it amounts to deceiving oneself. An act of self-deception may also entail being deceived by others and, further, deceiving the people.

A man who is perfectly frank with himself can also feel warm friendship towards people.

One of Secretary Kim Jong Il's fellow pupils was receiving medical care in hospital. He went to the hospital almost every day to inquire after his sick friend, and also took note of all the lessons given during his sick comrade's absence, and helped him later in his studies, so that he would not fall behind.

From childhood he was unusually clever and intelligent, and, by unremitting efforts, he fully developed these qualities.

Secretary Kim Jong Il was specially bright and interested in literature, music, the fine arts and similar subjects. Here is a poem, *Song of Wishes*, which he wrote in early 1953 when he was a primary schoolboy.

*Father General, you have brought spring
And given light to the dark land of Korea.
When gunpowder smoke hangs over the far-off
horizon,
The people pray for your safety.*

Father General, you are the leader of the people

*Bearing the destinies of the country on your
shoulders.*

*Your safety on the journey to the battle front
Brings happiness to all families of the country.*

*Father General, you will build a paradise
In our land of heroes who have crushed the Yanks.
The people pray for your safety,
For a brilliant future for Korea.*

The ideological content of an artistic piece is the most important factor that determines the value of the piece. Judging by this criterion, one would hardly believe that the poem is the work of a boy who was only 11 years old.

In 1953 the war against the US imperialist invaders was coming to an end, and the short poem reveals the sign of the author's clairvoyance with regard to the future. Also, every line of the poem is pervaded with the boy's loyal wish to hold his father General Kim Il Sung in high esteem as the great leader of his people.

When I read this poem as an expression of the boy's spotless mind, I can feel the boy's firm resolve to follow his father as political leader.

Secretary Kim Jong Il not only moved people by writing many such excellent poems and other literary works, but also showed exceptional musical talent in his primary-school days.

Even in his childhood he was a good pianist and organist, and had such an excellent musical sense that he could readily sing or play on the piano the theme-songs of films which he had seen.

Moreover, he had an exceptional memory, and so he could always readily answer any question on a topic on which he had been given a lesson, no matter how long

afterwards the question was asked. He could make correct analyses of socio-historical questions.

He could also pass a clear judgment, from the class point of view, on aspect of his people's cultural heritage.

In his university days, for instance, he exposed the falsehood of the arbitrary judgment of flunkeyist historians on the question of the unification of three kingdoms by Silla, a judgment which had been regarded as an established view for several hundred years. He gave a new historical explanation of this matter.

All these qualities are attributable to his gifted intelligence and his great enthusiasm for Juche-oriented study and inquisitiveness.

The inquisitiveness of Secretary Kim Jong Il knew no bounds until he found the complete answer to any question which was in his mind. He never ceased making detailed observations and analyses until he fully understood the essence of a question. His pointed and intelligent questions often dumbfounded his teachers.

He is said to have asked such questions in his kindergarten days as: Why are flowers of different colours—red, white, and yellow? Why does the moon have different phases, such as the full moon and the half moon? Questions like these stem from keen observation and great curiosity, and are inconceivable for ordinary children.

Here is an anecdote which shows what an unsatiable curiosity he had.

He was playing in his kindergarten with a toy car driven by a mechanical device. He asked his teacher why the car moved when no one was pushing it. The teacher answered thoughtlessly that there was a small squirrel in the toy. In the next hour the car was found totally dismantled. The teacher asked who had been responsible for this mischief, and he answered that he had done it to see if there really was a squirrel in the car.

The teacher was not only impressed by his great curiosity, but deeply repented of her careless answer.

Being an enthusiastic student in his higher middle school days, Secretary Kim Jong Il set himself the high target of perusing and mastering all the works of President Kim Il Sung. He grasped the Juche idea while studying against time.

In addition, he avidly read Marxist-Leninist books, underlining passages in red and noting down his own comments in the margins, in the process of acquiring a deep understanding of the classics. His comments are indicative of the fact that in these years he already noticed the historical limitations of Marxism-Leninism by studying from the standpoint of Juche.

He read other books, too, in large numbers, and was highly regarded as an enthusiastic and energetic reader both by his teachers and his fellow students.

All the books which he read—including *Poultry Farming*, *Electrical Appliances Production Processes*, *Laying Out Flower Beds and Flower Cultivation*, as well as literary works—were marked by his underlining and comments.

One of his schoolmates asked him why he read such a book as *Poultry Farming* and how he could find the time to read so many books.

He answered that time would offer itself to a habitual reader, that he had read all those books so as to be able to help in providing the people with meat, because the leader had been making painstaking efforts to do it; and he added that wideranging knowledge would certainly be required in his future work.

It is said that he always used to carry a book in his hand and was capable of concentrating on it to read it through at a stretch, no matter how thick it was.

He is known as a well-informed man, after all—and

largely because of such a keen desire for knowledge and his wide reading in his younger days.

Secretary Kim Jong Il is also said to have been judging things from the point of view of Juche and nurturing loyalty to President Kim Il Sung from his childhood.

One day in his primary school years, one of his classmates who used to do homework along with him at his house asked him if his father, the leader, always came home late at night. Kim Jong Il answered that he really did not even know when his father went to bed or rose in the morning, and added how much he would be relieved if he saw his father get a comfortable rest even for a single day. This shows how much he was concerned even in his childhood over the health of the President, who was working hard and unceasingly to build up the nation. At this answer his friend swallowed a lump in his throat, I was told.

In the autumn of the first year of his middle school course, the schoolchildren went to a cooperative farm near Sunan to help the peasants in rice harvesting. One of his friends said to him that he did not seem to be tired even after doing several times as much work as other boys.

Kim Jong Il said he would not feel tired even if he were to work through a hundred nights, if it could help his father in his work.

Hearing this, some of the boys who had been resting felt ashamed of their lack of enthusiasm, and followed Kim Jong Il's example, for they had come to realize that every single grain of rice they reaped would be so much added towards the happiness of the people.

Kim Jong Il also took part in the reconstruction of his country's capital city in the postwar years when the country was being rebuilt after the devastation caused by the US imperialists. In this work, too, he led his fellow students, saying, "Reconstruction, too, is a battle—a battle

against the Yankees. You cannot fight the enemy by sitting comfortably." He used to read out books to his comrades in his spare time, saying that a great deal of knowledge was going to be needed if the country was to be rebuilt by their own efforts.

One day at an opening ceremony of wide avenue in Pyongyang, he said that many spacious avenues would be laid out in the near future, though just one was being opened that day; and he spoke to his comrades about what, already in those days, had become the magnificent prospect of the municipal development of Pyongyang.

*Don't look at today's magnificent Pyongyang
Without a second thought:
It is the capital of the world
Which is visited by people from every land....*

The magnificent Pyongyang of today has been built under the guidance of Secretary Kim Jong Il, who is translating into reality the plans of the President in every sphere.

These anecdotes are only a small part of the reminiscences of the schoolmates of Secretary Kim Jong Il in his primary and middle school days. They all talk with feelings of high respect for him, about his unusual intelligence and curiosity and about the extraordinary energy with which he successfully tackled any difficult problem.

In ideological and theoretical spheres, too, Secretary Kim Jong Il has always maintained the Juche stand and has been totally loyal to President Kim Il Sung and the organization to which he belonged. It is said that already at that time he possessed the qualities and personality of the leader who would further the revolutionary cause of the President.

His schoolmates also mentioned how impressed they

were at the way in which he lived his life as a member of his organization, that is, his fidelity to his organizational life. Here is a moving anecdote in this connection.

One *hansik* day (the 105th day after the winter solstice—Tr.) in his primary school years, his younger sister asked him eagerly to take her with him to their mother's tomb, and he agreed—for in Korea it is customary that on that day every family and individual, no matter how busy with other duties, takes time off to visit the tombs of their ancestors. As he was waiting while his sister got ready for the outing, he remembered that the Children's Union, of which he was a member, had decided that trees should be planted on that day.

He wanted his sister's wish to come true, and he himself also wanted to visit his mother's tomb, because it had been a long time since he had visited it before. But he knew well how important it was to obey the decisions of his organization. So he persuaded his sister to go alone, reminding her of his task to plant trees, saying that he would follow her as soon as the work was over.

It can be said that a man with the greatest fidelity to his organization is also faithful to his people—a man with a beautiful spirit, as expressed in the warmest communistic love for his fellow men. Secretary Kim Jong Il is a man who, since his childhood, has been imbued with such loyalty to his organization.

His childhood coincides with the most complex and difficult period of class struggle in Korea, when her people were building a new state and a new society after her liberation from the Japanese imperialist aggressors, and when they were also fighting a fierce war to defeat the US imperialists. He entered the period of his adolescence when Korea was waging a magnificent struggle to accomplish the socialist revolution and to build socialism from scratch once victory had been achieved in the Korean

war. It was also a period of construction when General Kim Il Sung—who emerged victorious in the two wars against the Japanese and US imperialists, as well as in the difficult struggle in the country—was creating the precedent of building a Juche-based society.

Being closest to President Kim Il Sung, who was overcoming the difficulties in the socialist revolution and construction of his country during this period, Secretary Kim Jong Il acquired through daily emulation the President's ardent love for the people as well as his personality.

So the Korean people acclaimed Kim Jong Il as their leader, their new lodestar, and are striving to build socialism and communism.

The Cause of the Working Class Admirably Carried Forward

The Juche idea, the most brilliant idea in the history of man's thinking, was authored by President Kim Il Sung, the young leader in the most difficult period in the Korean revolution. The President criticized flunkeyism and dogmatism from the early years of his revolutionary activity and evolved a unique revolutionary thought centring on the working masses, on the basis of his scientific analysis of the situation in Korea and neighbouring parts of the world.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is a revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor, and embraces a revolutionary strategy and tactics based on their role."

By establishing the Juche idea through his struggle and revolutionary practice, President Kim Il Sung paved the road of Chajusong for the working masses who had known no other history than the history of sufferings—oppression and mistreatment.

It can be said that the Juche idea is one which develops endlessly into the future of mankind, because it clarifies the essence of our time, heading for Chajusong, and because this idea has already been proved to be a weapon for man's freedom from all fetters. In other words, the Juche idea is great not only in that it corresponds to the aspirations of our time, but also in that it serves as a torchlight which illumines the future.

In the more than fifty years since its birth, the Juche idea has become a reality not only in Korea: in my view it is not too much to say that it has become the guiding ideology of the whole world today, and holds an established place as a revolutionary theory for the future. History knows no revolutionary idea which has won so many minds and hearts of the working masses in such a short period of time as has the Juche idea.

How long humanity has craved for the complete emancipation of man, whose social existence depends on Chajusong, and for the creation of a truly free human society! To realize Chajusong is an undertaking of the masses of the people themselves. In this undertaking the working masses should have the Juche-oriented standpoint and a creative ability which are not restricted by any established theories. President Kim Il Sung has made this a brilliant reality and put it into practice in this land of Korea by defeating aggressions by the two imperialisms and through arduous struggles. Here I see the vitality of the Juche idea.

Brilliant Korea! This is what large numbers of people around the world call her when they see her developed

reality and her people's lives. Korea, the land of Juche, has made brilliant revolutionary achievements in human history. This is the result of the fact that for more than fifty years since he embarked upon the road of revolution, President Kim Il Sung has led the masses of the people to make big strides and innovations in all spheres, solely for the happiness of the people. In other words, the working class owes their glory today to the President.

No one can doubt this, because it has been proved by the development of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and by the rich lives of the people. This is precisely why President Kim Il Sung is held in high esteem as an outstanding leader throughout the world.

The President's revolutionary cause in Korea is of tremendous significance in world history. It is an important task of the working class to carry forward this revolutionary cause to its ultimate triumph.

The revolutionary cause of the working class means that the working class seizes power and builds socialism and communism in order to free man from all fetters and realize his Chajusong completely.

This revolutionary cause initiated and developed by President Kim Il Sung can never be completed in a single generation: it is a historic cause that should be consummated through generations. Therefore, this cause has to go through very difficult and complex processes. So the question of inheriting and developing the revolutionary cause inevitably becomes a fundamental question on which the future of the working class depends.

I shall touch on this question.

If they are to achieve their cause, the working class must first come to power. After that they are confronted with the question of consolidating victory in the revolution and emancipating the masses from national and social fetters.

They must simultaneously continue to develop the revolution and construction.

And then they enter the period of socialist revolution. At this stage they should solve the problem of freeing the masses from all fetters finally and establishing the socialist system. If they are to realize Chajusong completely, they should also transform men and society on communist lines by carrying on the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—even after the establishment of the socialist system.

In this way they will have to go through many stages of revolution until they finally realize the communist society, and in this process many difficult and complex problems and tasks will present themselves. Only when they carry out the tasks of each stage of the revolution in this way, can they win the ultimate victory of the revolution and build a communist paradise in the history of mankind.

As you see, the revolutionary cause of the working class will take them a long period of time. Hence, the importance of the question of carrying forward this cause. This is also clear from the history of the international communist movement.

It is more than a hundred years since the start of the international communist movement, and more than half a century since the emergence of the first working-class government in history. But the construction of socialism and communism had to undergo a tortuous process because of failure to solve the problem of carrying forward the revolutionary cause. In particular, the revolutionary cause of the working class presupposes difficult and complex struggles because it is the first of its kind in the history of mankind, and also because it is accompanied by a fierce class struggle. It is inevitable that the resistance of class enemies will be encountered both at home and abroad on the road to building communism. This class

struggle will be fierce, and will continue for a long time even after the establishment of the socialist system by the working class in power.

In general, people tend to become slack and indolent in their lives and slacken their revolutionary zeal when they have achieved a certain degree of success in the revolutionary struggle. In particular, the class consciousness of the new generation—who will not themselves have undergone revolutionary trials—might well become dull as their material and cultural standards become higher. Here is the danger of giving the class enemies room for their footholds. If this should happen, the successes previously achieved by the revolution might be nullified. Moreover, history teaches us the serious lesson that traitors and ambitious persons may appear and throw the revolution into confusion whenever there is a change of generation. This is, indeed, clear from the history of the international communist movement.

During the period of the Second International, the revisionists who betrayed Marxism confused the revolution, and even in our time there are twists and turns because of an improper settlement of the issue of carrying forward the revolutionary cause.

All this shows that unless the revolutionary cause of the political leader is safeguarded, inherited and continuously developed by successive generations, the mainstay of the revolutionary cause initiated by the leader will be broken off and the working masses will be dragged back into the world of oppression and darkness.

The question of passing on to the rising generation, and of carrying forward in good faith the leader's revolutionary cause to consummation concerns, after all, the question of satisfactorily achieving the ideal society of the working class.

Carrying forward the leader's revolutionary cause

means safeguarding his revolutionary thought and building a socialist, communist society, guided by this thought, in the revolution and in construction. Inheriting and developing the revolutionary traditions established by the leader is an important factor in safeguarding his revolutionary cause and implementing it. This is because the revolutionary tradition constitutes the basis of carrying forward his revolutionary cause.

To ensure the unity of the masses in ideology and purpose on the basis of the leader's revolutionary thought and to preserve their revolutionary integrity down through the generations signify that no counter-revolutionary manoeuvres of the enemy can be permitted.

Manoeuvres by the traitors to the revolution and by opportunists can be prevented, and the leader's revolutionary cause safeguarded, only when the working masses are united closely behind the working-class party, based above all on boundless loyalty to the leader. Therefore, the question of bequeathing to the rising generation the revolutionary cause of the working class boils down to how to select the successor to the leader. In other words, whom to select as the successor is a question which decides whether the revolutionary cause initiated by the leader of the working class will be carried forward to consummation or not. Precisely here lies the importance of selecting the successor.

It goes without saying that this question by no means implies that just anyone can be selected as the successor. The successor to the revolutionary leader must possess the revolutionary qualities and personality of the leader.

These qualities and personality comprise, first, infinite loyalty to the leader; second, complete mastery of the leader's revolutionary thought, coupled with the ideological and theoretical ability to develop his thought; third, the leadership ability to mobilize the masses of the people

continuously in carrying out the revolutionary cause, that is, mastery of the leader's art of leadership; fourth, a noble character and personality and a high sense of revolutionary duty, expressed in ardent love for the masses of the people.

The Korean people have attached very great importance to the question of the succession to the leadership of the revolutionary cause, and they have truly hoped to see this question solved by Secretary Kim Jong Il.

He is, indeed, the incarnation of all the qualities and of the personality required of the successor to the leader; he is a preeminent thinker and theoretician, a genius of revolution and construction, and benign leader of the people.

I should say that the Korean people, who have President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il as two great leaders, have cause to be happy, indeed.

The acclamation of Secretary Kim Jong Il as successor offered a lasting guarantee for a brilliant accomplishment of the revolutionary cause initiated by President Kim Il Sung.

The Sun Has Risen in the East

The Korean people have built the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a model of socialism, which is now called the greatest country in the age of Chajusong. This is recognized by large numbers of progressive people around the world.

Only a little more than thirty years ago, as a result of Japanese imperialist aggression, Korea was scarcely noticed on the world map.

In this situation the Korean people hailed as their beacon of hope General Kim Il Sung who had victoriously

led the twenty years of arduous revolutionary struggle against the Japanese imperialists who had imposed the lot of slavery upon them.

General Kim Il Sung wiped out the flunkeyism and dogmatism which had harmed the Korean revolution. He has built socialism in the people's land of bliss, after defeating the two imperialisms which—each boasting of being the strongest in the world—had invaded Korea. He thus brought historic victories to the Korean people. Regarding him as the sun of hope and holding him in high esteem, all the Korean people entrusted their destiny to him.

General Kim Il Sung, the peerless leader, found his weapon in the Juche idea. This idea awakens the masses of the people to the revolutionary struggle because of its very greatness and vitality. Before liberation the Korean people in general wished to live on a diet of rice and meat soup and in tile-roofed houses. In order to realize the people's wish as soon as possible, General Kim Il Sung worked out a plan of building a paradise in Korea and has led the people to implement the plan. I should say that this magnificent plan and leadership were an epic of boundless love for the people. Today the Korean people's wish to eat rice and meat soup every day, and to live in tile-roofed houses or in high-rise apartment blocks has come true; they are living in this magnificent epoch, free from all hardship.

The new looks of Pyongyang, the capital city, and of local towns, are the pride of the masses of the people. The Korean people are witnessing a more beautiful future already today in Pyongyang, a city in a park, a city of art, a city of victory and glory.

The people are boundlessly loyal to President Kim Il Sung who has brought them this gift of great love. From the bottom of their hearts they respect him

for having dedicated more than half a century of his lifetime, without a single day's rest, to the revolution and construction.

And Secretary Kim Jong Il is now carrying forward President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary aim and cause, enriching the lives of the people and pushing forward the magnificent construction of socialism. His revolutionary achievements are, indeed, beyond measure. The Korean people see their bright future in Secretary Kim Jong Il, who has always worked hard to translate into reality the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il Sung.

Secretary Kim Jong Il has acquired from his early years all the revolutionary qualities of the President while assisting him in his noble work.

He is a great thinker and theoretician who is further developing the President's Juche idea with unusual intelligence and perception, regarding it as his lifelong task to take over and develop the President's revolutionary thoughts and theories and to add lustre to them in the society of the future.

Secretary Kim Jong Il profoundly studied the President's revolutionary thoughts and theories and made tireless efforts to develop them further in his school days. As the incarnation of the President's Juche idea, he championed this idea through energetic theoretical activities. And he is still enriching the President's revolutionary thoughts by his original ideological and theoretical activities.

Since the struggle to complete the revolutionary cause of the President is a difficult, complex and creative one—and one which will have to be continued for many generations, and which requires the mobilization of broad sections of the masses for its achievement—the successor must acquire the President's art of leadership. In other words, the art and method of leadership of the revolution

and construction constitute a quality which the heir to the revolutionary cause must possess.

He must also correctly inherit and implement the revolutionary traditions, if he is to take over and push forward the President's revolutionary cause to completion, steadfastly in any storm. All these questions have been solved by Kim Jong Il.

Secretary Kim Jong Il, who has a perfect command of the President's superb art and method of leadership, has, by proclaiming the slogan, "Produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas!", imbued the entire Korean people with the work ethic, the study habit and the way of life of the anti-Japanese fighters who were so full of stamina and energy.

Under his leadership all the people are working and living in the revolutionary spirit of their anti-Japanese forerunners, and Korea has made amazing economic progress, beyond all imagination of the world's economists; and life there is vibrant. Wherever I went or wherever I visited in Korea, I could see the people's eyes sparkling. It would not be too much to say that Korea is a big jewel, a precious jewel of human society.

This is a great gift which has been given by Kim Jong Il, and it would be totally inconceivable other than in conjunction with him.

Secretary Kim Jong Il is giving unified leadership to all sectors of activity in Korea. It has been rightly said that the Workers' Party of Korea, government bodies, working people's organizations, the People's Army, diplomacy, culture, public health, factories, enterprises, cooperative farms, and even the daily lives of the people, are all under the guidance and care of Secretary Kim Jong Il. No area and no unit is beyond the reach of his care and guidance.

Without knowing in detail the actual situation in each unit and sphere, and unless one approached them

with the love of people, it would be impossible to establish a scientific system of leadership or to correct various deviations.

Only a man who has completely acquired the President's revolutionary thought and personality can give such leadership as involves his acquainting himself thoroughly with all Party and state activities and devoting meticulous attention to them. Kim Jong Il is such an outstanding leader that he shows love and concern in all matters, every hour of every day.

He has the communist virtues of President Kim Il Sung and all his thinking and activities are motivated by his ardent love for the masses of the people.

He does not mind taking time off from however tight a schedule and going to whatever trouble may be necessary if it is for the solution of a problem concerning the lives of the masses. Because he has such noble virtues and personality as the people's leader, the Korean people support him as the heir to the Juche cause of President Kim Il Sung, and hold him in high regard—calling him "Comrade dear leader".

Solving the problem of carrying forward the revolutionary cause is the most important revolutionary task which has been entrusted to the working class by history. In Korea this problem has been solved correctly. Those who see it simply as a matter of kinship will certainly open their eyes someday in the light of historical judgment.

With heartfelt respect for the Korean people who have excellently solved the question of handing on the revolutionary cause of the working class from one generation to the next, I would like to jot down a poem:

*May the Juche idea flower
In the heart of everyone.
When the dawn was still in the offing*

*In the long history of mankind,
How many precious lives history took away,
Ignoring man
Under oppression and repression!
Lo! The sun of Juche has risen in Korea,
Dispelling the agelong darkness.
The Juche idea is in red bloom
On the land of Korea.*

*Beautiful flower of the Juche idea,
Are you a red flower
That has blossomed,
Withstanding many a sacrifice,
After shedding so much blood and tears,
After going through so many trials?*

*Another sun has just risen from Korea,
The sun of the future.
Under its rays
The Juche will flower in full bloom.
Let not the history of darkness repeat itself,
For the sake of mankind's hope for the future.
Flower of the Juche idea,
Open into redder and more beautiful blossoms
In the heart of humanity,
For the sake of its hopes for the future.*

A great thought is bound to produce a great people.

Ages have passed since the beginning of human history, but it was not until half a century ago that a start was made to pave the road of genuine struggle to realize Chajusong, the inherent desire of man. In other words, mankind embarked upon the road of genuine struggle when it knew the immortal Juche idea which represents our time.

The Juche idea which was born in Korea is spreading

throughout the world, across oceans and continents, lighting up the bright future for humanity. The light is becoming even more brilliant thanks to Secretary Kim Jong Il, the great heir to the cause of Juche.

Superb Ideological and Theoretical Activities

Generally speaking, it would not be unusual for a son of the head of state to have studied abroad. But Secretary Kim Jong Il did not do it.

In the last year of his higher middle school, he paid a visit to a foreign country. A leading official of that country invited him to study at a university of that country. But Kim Jong Il declined the offer, saying that there was excellent Kim Il Sung University in Pyongyang and that he would study with his comrades at that university.

Until immediately before his entrance into Kim Il Sung University, the professors and the students had thought that he would study at the famous university abroad.

But, equipped with the revolutionary world outlook of Juche from childhood, he unhesitatingly entered Kim Il Sung University, the hall of Juche ideological education, which had been set up by the President.

President Kim Il Sung had walked a thousand *ri* from Badaogou, in northeast China, back to Mangyongdae to study at home, true to the words of his father Kim Hyong Jik, who had said that if one was to become an ardent revolutionary, one must know Korea well. It can be said that Kim Jong Il lived up to this noble idea.

At this university Kim Jong Il studied the President's Juche idea and his revolutionary theories, the reality and

history of Korea, the present and prospective future of the Korean revolution, the revolutionary strategy and tactics of the Juche era, and so on. Resolutely opposing the flunkeyist and dogmatic way of thinking, and firmly maintaining the Juche standpoint, he drew his own conclusions for furthering the Korean revolution and regarding its future.

Saying that it was a matter of regret that a day had only twenty-four hours, he strove to establish a revolutionary study atmosphere and proposed the idea of launching a movement to read ten thousand pages a year. He zealously read the President's works and many Marxist-Leninist classics including *The Communist Manifesto*, *Das Kapital*, *Anti-Duhring*, *The State and Revolution* and *Imperialism*. While studying the history of the revolutionary movement as a whole, by linking the historical process of the international communist movement to his contemporary revolutionary practice, he looked into the future of the Korean and world revolutions.

In those days there was a tendency among professors and among his fellow students to think much of foreign theories, or to mechanically and dogmatically interpret classics. He, however, urged upon them the importance of the Juche attitude to study.

He studied the revolutionary theories of Juche not only in libraries and schoolrooms, but also during his vacations. Thus, while in the company of the President, who was giving on-the-spot guidance, he came to know intimately the President's revolutionary thought, theories, and method of leadership, as well as his noble personality. In the process of enriching these qualities, he strengthened his Juche outlook.

It can be said that in this process he strove to understand the reality of Korea through the long course of the arduous Korean revolution which had been led by the President, to appreciate reality as manifested by the

people's life and activities, and to develop in himself all the qualities of the President.

Having grasped the profound principle of the Juche idea that man is master of everything and decides everything, Kim Jong Il—with a high degree of awareness of being master of the Korean revolution, and imbued with the revolutionary attitude to the working class—wrote many treatises, including ten major ones during his university days. On publication, each of his treatises aroused intense interest in the university, and even now his theses have great significance as guidelines for the Korean revolution.

In particular, his graduation thesis, *The Place and Role of the County in the Building of Socialism*, written in the spring of 1964, is of great importance in solving the socialist rural question.

In February of the same year President Kim Il Sung published his *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country*. This work clarified the important place of the county in narrowing down the distinctions between town and country, in keeping with the development of the revolution. But some theoreticians, cadres and scholars did not sufficiently appreciate the importance of the county, and failed to understand the profound import of the theses.

Kim Jong Il who always profoundly understood the President's ideas and intentions, grasped the importance of the questions raised by the President, and emphasized that the theses presented a scientific solution to the socialist rural question, and even to the problems which would arise after the establishment of the socialist system. He made up his mind to write a treatise which would explain the ideas behind the important theses which had been propounded by the President. So as to verify the validity of the theses in concrete terms and on a factual basis, he went to an out-of-the-way cooperative farm and prepared his treatise there. It

can be said that the process of his writing this treatise was an example of revolutionary mass leadership.

So the graduation thesis was not a mere desk theory, but a practical and living theory, and as such it conveys an impression of the author's steadfast Juche standpoint and of his enthusiasm for translating it into reality.

We can cite another of his well-known treatises, *The Characteristics of Modern Imperialism and Its Aggressive Nature*. This treatise throws fresh light on the characteristics of imperialism, shows how its features have changed with historical conditions, and goes on to define modern imperialism as follows:

"Modern imperialism is an imperialism which is based on state-monopoly capitalism, and not on simple monopoly capitalism. It also depends on neo-colonialism, not old colonialism. It has been realigned so as to be subordinate to US imperialism, not to exist in a coordinate relationship. It is rapidly weakening and crumbling and making its last frantic efforts, not growing in strength."

The previous *Imperialism* defined imperialism as the highest stage of capitalism, and viewed it as a form of monopoly capitalism. But Kim Jong Il's treatise thrashed out and defined the characteristics of modern imperialism and thus presented a torchlight of hope to the many countries and nations under US imperialist oppression. In fact, the nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America, who were under the oppression of imperialist rulers, are now raising higher the cry of independence, sovereignty and economic self-reliance.

Viewing them from the Juche standpoint enabled many problems—which none of the many theoreticians in history had succeeded in solving—to be solved at last. It can be said that, as a result, the door to Chajusong for the working masses is now being opened in the non-aligned countries.

The revolutionary thought of President Kim Il Sung, the preeminent leader of the working class, was defined as Kimilsungism by intelligent Secretary Kim Jong Il. President Kim Il Sung pioneered a new world of human society, and Secretary Kim Jong Il gave it definition and lasting brilliance. The Juche idea which lights up the future of mankind has now become more brilliant because of the energetic activities of Secretary Kim Jong Il.

When he was a student, Kim Jong Il also found an original solution to the national question.

Marxist classics on the question of nations defined the four common factors which characterize a nation as: community of language, territory, economic life, and psychological make-up as manifested in a community of culture. This concept does not recognize as a nation any entity which lacks any of these four common features. Based on this definition, one of Kim Jong Il's fellow students asked how the overseas Koreans should be viewed, and various opinions were expressed on this question. But none of them were satisfactory.

Then, Kim Jong Il, speaking from the Juche point of view, said:

"As the great leader instructed, we Koreans are a homogeneous nation who have lived in the same land, speaking the same language, from ancient times....

"As regards our overseas brothers, they are Koreans who come from the same stock as us and who originally lived in the same territory, speaking the same language. They were forced to leave their beloved homesteads; either they had to go abroad to find a means of living, unable to endure Japanese imperialist colonial rule and harsh exploitation and oppression by landlords and capitalists, or they were dragged to foreign countries as compulsorily drafted labour, or as conscripts. So how can one say that they are

not of the Korean nation? It goes without saying that they legitimately belong to the Korean nation."

The students were all deeply moved by these intelligent words. This clearly shows the wisdom of the Secretary, who has complete mastery of the President's thought. The fact that the overseas brothers who had been subject to discrimination and humiliation were given Korean citizenship was another victory of the Juche idea and marked a great stride forward.

The overseas Koreans will never forget all the excitement that caused. They praise their homeland with a high sense of pride. And they hold in even higher esteem President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il who gave them the awareness of their being fully accepted as Korean citizens. They say that although they may be in foreign lands in body, they are in the homeland in mind.

I am reminded of the words of a Korean who lives in Japan. I do not remember all that he said, but the following emphatic words of his still remain inscribed in the depth of my heart:

"I have had to live through sufferings in Japan all the time, but I feel as if I have been born again, now that I have come to know the teaching of President Kim Il Sung.

"Moreover, the words of Secretary Kim Jong Il have awakened me to the awareness of my being a Korean citizen, and I know the great worth of life which I have never known before."

Like this, the Juche idea awakens man's mind from slumber to awareness of the true worth of a human being. It opens up the door to Chajusong for the whole world.

The most important of the diverse ideo-theoretical activities of Secretary Kim Jong Il is that he gave a scientific definition to the revolutionary thought of President Kim Il Sung.

It was an urgent demand of our time that the rev-

olutionary thought of President Kim Il Sung, the only guiding ideology of the Juche era, a new historical age, be given scientific definition, and that its place in history be determined.

With a keen insight into this urgent demand of our time, the Secretary defined the President's thought as Kimilsungism for the first time in history, and specified Kimilsungism as an integral system embracing the idea, theory and method of Juche.

Even before Secretary Kim Jong Il formally systematized the President's revolutionary thought, everyone recognized the greatness and validity of the President's revolutionary thought and theories, but no one had been able to illuminate their profundity.

Some people said that the President's revolutionary thought was simply an application of Marxism-Leninism to the Korean scene. They failed to understand correctly the relationship between Kimilsungism and Marxism-Leninism, and the profundity of the former. The definition of the revolutionary thought of President Kim Il Sung as Kimilsungism is valid, because the President's thoughts and theories have an originality which distinguishes them from those of the proletariat in the preceding era.

Kimilsungism has evolved with the immortal Juche idea at its core, and all its constituent ideas and theories emanate from the Juche idea, and are embodying it to the full.

Also, Kimilsungism is a perfect system which expresses the Juche idea together with the revolutionary theory and the method of leadership which that idea embodies.

As the reader can see, Kimilsungism, both in its consistent ideological content and in its components, is an original thought which cannot be explained within the framework of Marxism-Leninism.

The originality of Kimilsungism is expressed precisely in the unique character of the Juche idea.

The Juche idea raised, before all else, the fundamental question of philosophy in a new light, and established a man-centred philosophical outlook on the world.

What to raise as the fundamental question of philosophy, and how to solve it, are the most important factors in defining the characteristics of the philosophical outlook on the world; and on these factors depend the character and content of the philosophy. Marxist materialistic dialectics achieved the victory of materialism and dialectics by demonstrating the world's material nature, as well as its constant change and movement, and thus by proving the universal law of the continuous evolution of the objective world. But it did not go further.

The priority of material existence and the law of evolution of the objective world having already been proved, the Juche idea posed man's place and role in the world as the basic question of philosophy, and, in answering that question, derived the philosophical principle that man is master of the world and decides everything.

The Juche philosophy gave a new explanation of the world as not merely consisting of material but as a world in which man, the most developed material being, holds the place of master and dominates everything.

Marxist philosophy brought out the fact that the world constantly changes and develops according to objective law; the Juche idea went further and expounded the law that the creative activity of man—the most developed and most powerful being—can extend the sphere of the world which he dominates, and that the world can therefore be transformed and developed in the interests of man.

The transition from Marxist to Juche philosophy is an inevitable process in the development of humanity's

philosophical thought, and marks a turning point in the advancement of man's outlook on the world.

The Juche idea established a new socio-historical outlook, which regards the masses of the people as the subject.

Based on the principle that the social being decides social consciousness, the materialist outlook on history applied the universal law of the material world to socio-history.

But the Juche idea views man—the social being endowed with Chajusong, creativity and consciousness—as the subject of socio-historical movement. It throws a fresh light on the fundamental principle which underlies that movement, a principle that the desires and aspirations to independence of the working masses, the subject of history, give rise to the socio-historical movement, and that socio-history is advanced by the forces and creative activities of the working masses.

The Juche idea also gives a new explanation of the basic principles underlying the revolution and construction.

Marxism held that materialism and dialectics constituted the theoretical and methodological basis of revolutionary strategy and tactics, but confined itself to explaining only the most general and abstract principles.

But the Juche idea has brought out the fact that independent and creative stands are the fundamental stands and methods that must be adhered to in the revolution and construction, and has demonstrated that Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-sufficiency in the economy and self-reliance in national defence are the guiding principles that must be thoroughly applied.

It will therefore be appreciated that, by providing a new, comprehensive explanation of the guiding principles

which must be followed by the masses in accomplishing the revolution and construction, the Juche idea provides a powerful weapon which guarantees success in the achievement of those aims in our time.

The revolutionary theory of Kimilsungism is, moreover, an original theory which has evolved from the great Juche idea.

The Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory presents the requirements which the revolutionary practice of the working class has to meet in an era of monopoly capitalism, the age of imperialism. For this very reason, it consists mainly of the theory, strategy and tactics for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a socialist system.

The Kimilsungist revolutionary theory presents the requirements of the Juche era, when the masses have already emerged as masters of history, as masters of their own destiny, and when they are in a position to shape it independently and creatively. It provides the masses with guidelines for their revolutionary struggle to achieve complete Chajusong.

The Kimilsungist theory of revolution will thus be seen as a systematic development of the body of doctrines, strategies and tactics which have come into being in the course of the history of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic and socialist revolutions, and of socialist and communist construction—in other words, in the process of national liberation, class emancipation and the attainment of human freedom.

It encompasses all theories and policies in politics, the economy, culture, military affairs and all other spheres of revolution and construction.

Communist society offers the prospect of a bright future for man and for his ideals.

The authors of Marxism-Leninism naturally put forward

their own views on socialist and communist society. But those views were not completely systematic and scientific.

Amongst the numerous propositions which had been put forward by the founders of Marxism-Leninism, all those which were worthy of reference were referred to by President Kim Il Sung, who mastered Marxism-Leninism in his youth. He has thus presented fresh solutions for all the problems which have been raised since the establishment of the socialist system.

The theory of building socialism and communism has been given a new explanation by the ideo-theoretical work of the President, and has been brilliantly carried forward and further enriched by Secretary Kim Jong Il.

The Kimilsungist revolutionary theory is, indeed, a cogent systematization of scientific doctrines for transforming nature, society and man on communist lines and for translating man's ideal into reality. It sets forth the essential requirements of communist society, the laws governing its attainment, the revolutionary course to be followed in building communism and the strategy and tactics to be adopted for this purpose.

To proceed. The Kimilsungist method of leadership is unique in that it has been developed from an entirely new standpoint and is applicable in all circumstances.

The question of the method of leadership which should be given to the masses constitutes an independent realm of great importance. It is not only of theoretical, but also of practical significance for the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

If one is to lead triumphantly the revolutionary cause of the working class—involving a serious, complex and glorious struggle for a radical change of the world—one must not only have the right guiding ideology and theory, but must also have the right method of leadership.

The question of the method of leadership assumes even

greater importance as the working-class party comes to power, runs a new society and leads the building of socialism and communism.

Kimilsungism not only raised the question of the method of leadership as a fundamental question in winning the revolution, but has solved it completely.

As long ago as the years of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, President Kim Il Sung recognized that the method of leadership adopted would be a fundamental factor in winning victory in the revolution, and he created a new method of leadership based on the Juche idea. While guiding the revolution and the work of construction in the post-liberation years, he further developed and definitively established the method of leadership for a working-class party in power, the method of leadership for the building of socialism and communism.

Secretary Kim Jong Il defined this method as one of the three components of Kimilsungism, and developed it by defining the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method, the Chongsanri spirit and the Chongsanri method—of which the President has set a personal example—as the “leader’s work method”.

The Kimilsungist leadership method is the crystallization of all questions arising in the working-class party’s leadership of the masses—the essence and fundamental principles of mass leadership, the system of revolutionary leadership (consisting basically of the leader’s monolithic leadership system and the unitary leadership system of the successor to the leader’s revolutionary cause), the revolutionary work method and the people-oriented work style.

Kimilsungism is original also in its structure and content, both of which are distinguished from those of Marxism-Leninism.

The founders of Marxism recognized it as their his-

torical mission to give a theory of scientific socialism to the working class, which emerged in the arena of history as a new motive force for a revolution to overthrow capitalism and pave the road to socialism. For this purpose, they established the philosophy of materialistic dialectics and the Marxist theory of political economy, which substantiated the theory of scientific socialism both philosophically and scientifically. Therefore, Marxism consists of philosophy, the theory of political economy and the theory of scientific socialism.

But the new historical age which gave birth to Kimilsungism required a new revolutionary doctrine, the unique, man-centred outlook on the world, which was to show the working masses, who had by now emerged as masters of the new age, the way to dominate the world and their own destiny and to act accordingly.

The new historical era also required a revolutionary theory capable of clearly showing man the way to complete national liberation, class emancipation and human liberty, so that he could free himself from all fetters of nature and society and realize Chajusong completely.

Moreover, in this new historical age, to organize and mobilize the broad masses, and to lead them to victory in the revolution and in the work of construction became an urgent problem which has a direct bearing on the outcome of the revolution and construction.

That is precisely why Kimilsungism, which represents the new historical age, comprises the Juche idea—the man-centred philosophy—as well as the perfect revolutionary theory, and the leadership method derived from the Juche idea, as the major components of its system.

Referring to the originality of Kimilsungism, Secretary Kim Jong Il said that, in understanding Kimilsungism in relation to Marxism-Leninism, the former's originality

should be regarded as the main thing, but its derivation should not be ignored.

In the first place, Secretary Kim Jong Il emphasized that Kimilsungism and Marxism-Leninism have in common their class idea and their mission to contribute to the revolutionary cause of the working class by presenting revolutionary philosophies leading to practical guidance for revolutionary action, even though these two philosophies represent different historical periods.

The revolutionary cause of the working class cannot be brought to victory within the period of one generation: it will take several generations to accomplish.

Because of this continuity in the development of the revolutionary struggle of the working class, the thinking which is to lead to guidelines for their revolutionary activities evolves in a context of a certain degree of community and continuity, linking it with both the past and the future.

Needless to say, since they represent two different historical periods, the two revolutionary philosophies naturally differ somewhat in their basic principles and theories, as well as in matters of strategy and tactics.

Kim Jong Il has, however, made it quite clear that Kimilsungism has been created and developed as a revolutionary philosophy in the context of defending and applying the ideological and theoretical achievements of Marxism-Leninism; indeed, the initial vision which led to the creation of the Juche idea—which is the essence of Kimilsungism—was vouchsafed in the midst of the revolutionary struggle under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

The Juche idea evolved by President Kim Il Sung during his revolutionary struggle under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, after he had set out on the road of revolutionary struggle in his early years, is totally opposed

to all trends of idealism and metaphysics and has thoroughly upheld the materialistic and dialectical standpoint, just as Marxism-Leninism did.

The Juche idea did not negate the Marxist-Leninist materialistic dialectical outlook on the world; instead, it inherited it, and on this basis established a new man-centred outlook on the world.

The Kimilsungist revolutionary theory, too, has been created, developed and enriched while defending the revolutionary essence of Marxist-Leninist theory from the attacks of bourgeois and opportunist theories and while creatively applying and developing that theory to meet the new demands of the revolutionary situation in our time.

The Kimilsungist revolutionary theory includes the new revolutionary doctrines which have been developed while defending and creatively applying the major principles of Marxism-Leninism. These principles cover, in particular: defending the interests of the working class and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat based on the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class, and building the socialist system based on social ownership of the means of production.

Thus, Kimilsungism is intimately linked with Marxism-Leninism.

As we have seen above, not everyone can give a scientific definition of the revolutionary thinking of President Kim Il Sung and demonstrate its originality.

The work of defining the revolutionary thinking of President Kim Il Sung could only be done by Secretary Kim Jong Il who alone has a perfect mastery of Kimilsungism and who has been developing it further.

On March 31, 1982, Secretary Kim Jong Il published the immortal treatise, *On the Juche Idea*.

The Juche idea has been developed and put into practice as the guiding ideology of our time by President Kim Il Sung who—with a keen insight into the demands of the times and of the developing revolution—discovered a long time ago the new truth that the revolutionary struggle would have to be waged independently and creatively, relying on the masses of the people, and who was able to derive generally-applicable conclusions from the rich experience which he had gained in leading the revolution and the work of construction.

As a result, the revolutionary struggle of the masses who aspire to Chajusong has risen to a higher plane.

This is the great service to world history rendered by President Kim Il Sung, who has opened and advanced a new historical epoch under the banner of the Juche idea.

Kim Jong Il's work, *On the Juche Idea*, gives a comprehensive and profound presentation of the Juche idea, covering its creation, its underlying theory, its guiding principles and its historical significance.

In the first section of this treatise, he analyses the role of progressive ideas in socio-historical progress, and demonstrates the historical inevitability of the creation and triumph of the Juche idea.

In the next section of the treatise, "The Philosophical Principle of the Juche Idea", he gives an explanation of the idea's underlying philosophical principle, and of the man-centred outlook on the world which is based on that principle.

In its third section, "The Socio-Historical Principles of the Juche Idea", he presents a scientific review of the socio-historical principles which have been brought out by the Juche idea and offers a full explanation of these principles.

In the fourth section, "The Guiding Principles of the Juche Idea", he gives a comprehensive explanation of

these principles, their essence and necessity, and the methods and tasks involved in implementing them.

In its last section, "The Historic Significance of the Juche Idea", he reviews the numerous historic contributions which the Juche idea has made to the development of human thinking and to the cause of human emancipation.

Kim Jong Il's treatise, *On the Juche Idea*, is an outstanding work which presents, for the first time, comprehensively and scientifically, the integration, systematization and crystallization of the theory and principles of the Juche idea. It is an immortal document which has further enriched the Juche idea with new ideo-theoretical wealth.

The treatise is the source of strength which has animated the masses with the awareness that it is they who are the absolute masters of the revolution, and which has inspired them with confidence in the justness of their cause and with an indomitable fighting spirit.

This treatise is now serving as a powerful theoretical and practical weapon: it correctly solves the problems arising in the struggle to transform nature, society and man, in keeping with the requirement of the Juche era; and it serves as the banner which leads the masses to the struggle for national liberation, class emancipation and human freedom.

As we have seen above, Kim Jong Il's treatise, *On the Juche Idea*, is a historic document and a monumental work of lasting significance in the cause of human emancipation and in the development of human thinking.

I am convinced that the publication of this historic document by Kim Jong Il is of epochal significance not only in accomplishing the Korean people's cause of Juche but also in advancing the struggle of the world's peoples to achieve Chajusong.

Another important achievement of Kim Jong Il in his ideo-theoretical activities is his contribution to the development and enrichment of the theory of Party-building evolved by President Kim Il Sung.

In leading the struggle to improve Party work, as a contribution to the remodelling of society as a whole, in accordance with the Juche idea, Kim Jong Il has developed and enriched the theory of building a party of the Juche type.

He has advanced the policy of completely remodelling the organizations of the Workers' Party of Korea in accordance with the Juche idea, the policy of developing the whole Party into a cadre party and several other original policies, and has thus made a great contribution towards making the Workers' Party of Korea a party of the Juche type, and towards the development of its work.

On October 17, 1982, on the occasion of 56th anniversary of the formation by President Kim Il Sung of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU), Secretary Kim Jong Il published in the *Rodong Sinmun*, the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, an article, *The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU*.

Generally speaking, the theory of building a working-class party is authored and developed by the great leader of the party.

A long time has now elapsed since the emergence of a working-class party in the arena of history, and the theory of building a revolutionary party has steadily advanced.

In his article, Kim Jong Il comprehensively systematized and crystallized the ideas and theories of building a working-class party in the age of Chajusong.

This article discusses in detail how the idea of a working-class party first took root, how the Workers' Party

of Korea came to be founded, and all the other theoretical and practical topics relevant to ensuring that it acquired the essential qualities and hallmarks of the party of the leader, and to building the party with an eye to the future.

This article advanced profound principles and propositions which clearly show the direction and method which were followed in building a Juche-type party, a genuinely revolutionary party of the working class. It is a monumental work which holds a special place in the history of Party-building and of the revolutionary struggle of the working class. This historic article is a monumental contribution which Secretary Kim Jong Il has made to our times and to the revolution.

The significance of this article is, first, that, by tracing the glorious historical path which the Workers' Party of Korea has travelled under the Juche banner, it demonstrates the ordained process to be followed in building a Juche-type revolutionary party.

It gives a cogent and systematic outline, on the basis of new historical materials and scientific analysis of the sequence from the Workers' Party of Korea taking its roots in the years of the DIU, to its development into the unconquerable revolutionary party which we see today.

Through the history of the Workers' Party of Korea, the article clearly illustrates the truth that only when a working-class party preserves its essence and class character, can it develop steadily and become the great vanguard which leads the revolutionary cause to victory. The article also deals with the rich experience and achievements won in building this revolutionary party, and gives a scientific answer to the question of how to build and develop a working-class party.

This article is further significant in that, by giving a full picture of the fundamental characteristics of the Workers' Party of Korea as a Juche-type revolutionary party, it offers

very important guidelines for building a revolutionary party of a new type, capable of meeting the requirements of the age of Chajusong and the aspirations of the masses of the people.

Building a party which corresponds to the needs of the times is a fundamental question in building a working-class party.

The Workers' Party of Korea is a party which was founded and built to meet the demands of the age of Chajusong and to suit the law of party-building. It is an authoritative party which is fully qualified as a Juche-type revolutionary party.

In his article Secretary Kim Jong Il said:

"Our Party which has followed a unique path since it started to strike its roots with the formation of the DIU is a revolutionary working-class party of a new type."

The article proves that the Workers' Party of Korea is a party which was built and is active, guided by the Juche idea, which has established a monolithic ideological system and is closely united on the basis of the Juche idea, which maintains intimate links with the masses of the people and is struggling to bring the revolutionary cause of Juche to victory by enhancing the people's role—in short, a Juche-type revolutionary party.

These attributes represent the very character and hallmarks of the Juche-type revolutionary party.

The article thus analyses and generalizes the Juche-oriented idea and theory of Party-building, whose validity and truth have been verified in practice. It thus provides a sound guideline for the building and functioning of a revolutionary party.

Another significance of this article is that it has mapped out a bright road of party-building by giving the programme of developing the Workers' Party of Korea into a

lasting Juche-type party, under the slogan of modelling the whole party on the Juche idea.

The future of the revolution and the destiny of the people are closely connected with the question of party leadership. Building a party in accordance with a far-sighted plan is therefore always very important.

This work is all the more important today when the revolution is already far advanced and when the change of generations is taking place.

The article explains the principles and ways and means of developing the Party far-sightedly, in keeping with the developing revolution: it discusses the strengthening of the monolithic ideological system within the Workers' Party of Korea, as well as the furtherance of the Juche cause as such, under the slogan of modelling the whole Party on the Juche idea.

As we have seen above, the article offers very important guidelines and constitutes an ideological and theoretical weapon: it answers all the theoretical and practical questions which arise in the building of a revolutionary party of the working class.

It can therefore be said that the article, *The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU*, is another precious result of the preeminent ideo-theoretical and practical activity of Secretary Kim Jong Il who, precisely because of the strength of his clairvoyance and unusual leadership ability, has wisely led the Workers' Party of Korea for many years.

CHAPTER 2

Korea Sheds Light on the World

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, three revolutions are now afoot. These are the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

President Kim Il Sung said that if these three revolutions are carried out, a communist society will soon become a reality.

Secretary Kim Jong Il, on the basis of this proposition of the President for the construction of communism, initiated the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, a mass renovation drive, and led it in person. As a result, unprecedentedly great achievements have been scored in the revolution and construction.

The Republic is at present vigorously advancing to attain the ten long-term objectives of economic construction as well as to achieve the transformation of man, with the high aim of "modelling the whole society on the Juche idea".

I put the following question to the Vice-President for instruction at Kim Il Sung University when he was showing me around:

"What you have said has convinced me of the excellent deeds of Secretary Kim Jong Il. Could you, as one of the people, tell me frankly about your personal feeling towards him?"

He looked surprised. Perhaps it was because he had

never been asked such an ordinary question. It was also because I asked him about the feeling which everyone in his country has towards the Secretary.

However, he answered me frankly without a hitch. Let me transcribe as faithfully as possible his words, as relayed to me by the interpreter and jotted down in my memo pad:

"If I, as one of the people, speak about the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, I respect him as the heir to the Juche cause of the beloved President Kim Il Sung and as a man who is developing and enriching the Juche idea.

"He is more faithful than anyone else to the President's idea and theory, and has the ability to lead and the power to influence which an outstanding leader alone can possess.

"As long as such a man leads the Korean revolution, I believe, our people will always be victorious, and our future will be bright. So my heart is burning with loyalty to the great President Kim Il Sung and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. It is my firm belief that there will be only victory and glory before us as long as we are led by President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il."

This is a hymn dedicated by one of the Korean people to the leaders.

Secretary Kim Jong Il is bringing about a great up-surge in the revolution and construction through his outstanding leadership.

Now let us see Korea's three revolutions, which shed light on the world.

In Korea one can often hear the words, "spirit of Chollima spurred by the speed campaign". Everywhere in Korea everything makes amazing progress with high standards of technology and quality.

What is the secret of this? Just what is it that people the world over are so keen to know?

At present in Korea all the people are striving to model the whole of society on the Juche idea.

Everything—ideology, technology, culture, society, the Party, the working people, town and countryside—is imbued with zeal to promote the precious revolution which is described as modelling the entire society on the Juche idea.

In order to carry out this policy which had been enunciated by President Kim Il Sung, Secretary Kim Jong Il has defined the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as constituting the basic strategic line, and has clearly shown the way to step up socialist construction in every domain.

This was a mass innovation drive, called the "Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement", which he organized throughout the whole of Korean society.

Secretary Kim Jong Il pointed out that the campaign for speed is basic to the mode of work in socialist construction, the aim being to push ahead with all work at lightning speed.

The Korean people unanimously desire to attain a high level of human society by getting and staying ahead of other countries. To this end they will take a hundred steps while others take ten, and they will take a thousand steps while others take a hundred. The basic requirement of this movement is that all forces should be mobilized to work in all fields as quickly as possible, while ensuring that top quality is maintained at all times and that the revolutionary achievements which have already been made should be handed down in exemplary fashion to posterity.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement has been promoted by Secretary Kim Jong Il to ensure that the actual content of socialist construction is—as called for by President Kim Il Sung—suited to reality. The three-revolution-team movement which was initiated by the President and organized by the Secretary, grew to be a mass movement, and rapidly spread throughout the country.

The aim of the three revolutions is, in the final analysis, to model the whole of society on the Juche idea. This is a drive to realize full Chajusong for all the working masses. Achieving this means being imbued with the Juche idea and building a communist society, with this idea as the essential guideline. In other words, it means bringing up all members of society to become communist men of the Juche type, and transforming all fields of social life as required by the Juche idea, so as to bring complete Chajusong to the working masses. From this concept was derived the line of the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—and, at present in Korea, that line has become the basic approach to socialist construction and is being vigorously followed, under the leadership of Kim Jong Il.

The Korean people have thus set an example to the world in building a communist society. This long-standing ideal of mankind had hitherto been nothing but a dream, but it is now becoming a reality in a society in which Chajusong will be fully ensured for all the working masses.

The consistent policy of the Workers' Party of Korea is that all cadres must set an example to the people in the efforts to achieve full Chajusong. Needless to say, the Secretary is a model for all cadres and takes the lead in their untiring endeavours.

As for the three revolutions, the ideological revolution should, first of all, be carried out. This alone can free all the working people from every shackle of outdated ideology and remould them into communist revolutionaries imbued with Chajusong and creativity. A weak ideological consciousness leaves people under the influence of outdated ideology indefinitely and retards their work. Worse still, it prevents them from being conscious of the fact that they are masters of everything, masters of socialist and com-

munist construction. Therefore, the ideological revolution has to be carried out to the letter.

The technical revolution aims at developing the country's productive forces so as to steadily promote the material well-being of the people and, at the same time, at freeing the working people from arduous labour in all areas. This is the way to ensure an independent socialist national economy and an independent and creative working life for the people.

The cultural revolution has the important aims of eliminating the cultural backwardness characteristic of the former society in the country and of creating a new socialist and communist culture.

Secretary Kim Jong Il said:

"The struggle to implement the line of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions is a great historic struggle for the further consolidation of the socialist system in our country, for the complete victory of socialism and for hastening the independent reunification of the country."

Korea is now confronted with two important revolutionary tasks: one is to win the complete victory of socialism and the other is to achieve the independent, peaceful national reunification.

Winning the complete victory of socialism means obliterating the distinctions between town and country, and between the working class and the peasantry, consolidating the material and technical foundations of socialism, and thus markedly improving the people's material and cultural standards by the vigorous furtherance of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. This is a high objective which must be attained in the course of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

The reunification of Korea, too, can be hastened only by

stepping up the three revolutions. This is because the key to independent reunification is the further strengthening of the country's internal revolutionary forces—politically, ideologically and materially.

In Korea the campaign for speed at work is being pursued briskly in all domains of the revolution and construction, and is being accompanied by innovations.

The first impression I gained when visiting Korea after an interval of three years was that Pyongyang as a city has become even more magnificent than it had been before. I could not believe my eyes on seeing all the developments which had taken place since my earlier visit.

The 1970s in the Republic was a decade when miraculous achievements and innovations were brought about in all fields—the remoulding of man, the technological transformation and the flowering of culture.

These achievements and innovations were due to Secretary Kim Jong Il, who applied with flexibility the method of tested leadership, based on the correct strategy and tactics and on the theory of the revolution and construction. In other words, he achieved brilliant successes by applying the new, revolutionary method of leadership with which to combine political and ideological guidance with scientific and technical guidance—making higher bodies help lower echelons, rousing the masses and thus stepping up the pace of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Thanks to the Secretary, the three-revolution movement makes good headway. In particular, great successes have been registered in furthering the ideological revolution: fundamental changes have now been effected in the Korean people's ideological and mental make-up, and in their working and everyday lives. As a result of intensified education in the Juche idea, in the Party's policies and in the revolutionary tradition, all members of the Party, as well

as the masses—men and women, young and old—are by now thoroughly imbued with the Juche idea.

The people in the Republic have already got themselves out of the rut of the former ways of thinking, and no longer indulge in flunkeyism towards great powers: they have a higher degree of independent consciousness than ever before. The whole people is united, confidently marching along the road illumined by the Juche idea, in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

This proud revolutionary spirit is expressed even in the behaviour of strolling boys and girls: they stride along the streets, holding themselves erect. The mere sight of them is cheerful and impressive.

The success of the ideological revolution is also demonstrated by the fact that the people's trust in the Workers' Party of Korea has been greatly strengthened and that the unity between the Party and the masses of the people has been further cemented. That trust is the product of the revolutionary mass line which has been pursued by the Party, for the Party decides its policies in accordance with the requirements of the masses: the Party trusts in the people and the people follow the Party. Party policy is the immediate expression of the people's demand and will. The Party and the people have now become a great force, confidently advancing along the correct road of the revolution and construction. I have never known such well-forged revolutionary unity between a Party and the people.

The Korean people are indeed simple and enthusiastic. This can be seen in all contexts—in daily life, workplaces, organizational activities and domestic life. This, I think, is another great success achieved by education in the Juche idea.

The Korean people do not take the communist slogan, "One for all and all for one," as merely a slogan, but modestly devote their all to putting it into effect always and

everywhere—solely in the interests of the Party and revolution, and for the people and the community as a whole. I think that it is because they are convinced of the prospects of victory in the revolution that they can display such revolutionary zeal.

In a consumers' cooperative society in Japan they sometimes put up the slogan "The individual for all and all for the individual". The thinking behind that slogan, however, is based on considerations of the individuals' prestige and interests, so the slogan serves purely for propaganda purposes.

Daily and hourly, Korea makes continued headway towards the future of the revolution, full of revolutionary ardour and in high spirits.

Let us now review some of the achievements of the technical revolution. The successes which have been achieved in socialist industrialization have made it possible to narrow down the gap between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial labour, to free women from the burden of household chores, and to improve working conditions considerably.

First of all, in mining and in the metallurgical and other heavy industries, the replacement of outdated technical equipment has been continued, and mechanization, automation and remote control have been widely introduced, bringing about a great reduction in the number of physically arduous jobs. In agriculture, the irrigation and electrification of the countryside have been completed, and progress has been made in mechanization and chemicalization: the complete mechanization of farming is, indeed, nearing completion.

Thanks to machinery and chemistry, peasants who were forced to do backbreaking work in the past are now doing their farm work scientifically and efficiently. The

national production target of 15 million tons of grain will undoubtedly be attained.

A Juche method of farming has been created and has been introduced all over the countryside. Despite the worldwide abnormal weather in the 1970s, Korea has reaped bumper crops every year.

Applying the requirement of the Juche idea that man should be placed in the centre of all thinking, and that even nature must be subordinated to man, this method of farming has successfully overcome the worldwide influence of abnormal weather conditions, and has enabled agricultural production to be developed on a sound basis.

In women's emancipation, too, Korea has taken her place in the forefront of progress, leaving other countries far behind.

One of the three major tasks of the technical revolution has been to emancipate women from household chores; and today, women—who account for nearly 48 per cent of the working population in the Republic—bring their talents into full play in the administrative and technical, as well as in all other fields. Particularly great solicitude has been had for women's special needs: numerous nurseries and kindergartens have been built everywhere so that women may go out into society to work without any family preoccupations. In addition, many facilities, services and amenities do much to make the everyday life of women more pleasant.

As the food industry made progress, the varieties of staple and non-staple foods in the shops increased, and kitchen work became easier.

The development of the daily-necessities industry has made it possible sufficiently to produce modern and efficient kitchen utensils and other goods for domestic use, and also to free women from the burden of kitchen and other household chores. So Korean women are now

participating freely in all kinds of social activities, and are fully displaying their talents in important posts and areas of socialist construction.

When compared with Japan, the situation in Korea sets before us the significant problem of which country has achieved more as regards the emancipation of men and women.

In the Republic, the technical revolution has been promoted successfully, with the result that progress has been rapid in the development of industry, agriculture and the other branches of the national economy, thus vividly demonstrating the strength of a socialist economy.

By contrast, in Japan and other capitalist countries, there is a serious fuel crisis; production drops, while costs rise due to the shortage of raw materials and of fuel. Prices therefore mount while unemployment simultaneously increases. The resulting unrest poses an acute social problem.

Korea, on the contrary, knows neither unemployment nor economic difficulties: its socialist economy progresses faster and the people's standard of living rises from day to day.

Signal successes have also been scored in all fields of the cultural revolution—one of the three revolutions.

Thus, for example, great achievements have been made in education and in the training of native cadres, with a view to putting into effect the *Theses on Socialist Education*, published by President Kim Il Sung. At present, the country's technicians, specialists and other intellectuals number 1.2 million. Already in 1976 every cooperative farm had an average of 55 technicians and specialists.

The number of institutes of higher learning increased from 129 to over 170 during the 70s. Another 481 colleges came into being in the same period. At present, 8.6 million pupils and students—nearly half of the population of the

Republic—are studying at various educational institutions, ranging from nurseries to universities. The Republic has, in fact, become a "land of education and of learning." Universal compulsory 11-year education is being introduced, and all education is free as are school uniforms and all other educational necessities. At present the Republic's pupils and students are thriving as they grow up, looking forward to a bright future.

In the sphere of public health, preventive treatment has been made available throughout the country, and each cooperative farm has a hospital with modern equipment. Free medical care was made universal in 1953; and the average life-span of the population—which, before liberation, was 38 years—is now 74 years. This is eloquent proof of the bountiful and happy life in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today.

The cultural revolution has led to great progress, particularly in literature and art. The Juche idea and a unique policy with regard to literature and art were put into practice, resulting in the production of many revolutionary films, operas, dramas and novels. Through their heroes and heroines, these works admirably portray a worthwhile life of real men, freed from oppression, and have deeply impressed many people.

By personally leading the production of films, Secretary Kim Jong Il caused revolutionary changes to be brought about in literature and art; and Juche art has flourished as a result of the practical examples which he himself has furnished. It is no exaggeration to say that Korea is a great country for art and that the people who today have been educated in Juche art are living in a veritable flower-garden of art.

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As seen above, the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement initiated by Kim Jong Il met with great success in remodelling the entire society of the Democratic

People's Republic of Korea on the basis of the Juche idea. Having rid themselves of outdated customs, the people of the Republic now live and work within the context of the socialist way of life.

The workers' cultural standards have been generally enhanced, and the distinctions between town and country have been considerably diminished. It can be said that the foundations for remodelling the whole of society in the Republic on the Juche idea—that is, building a communist land of bliss—have now been laid.

All this is due to the outstanding leadership of Kim Jong Il, who is faithfully putting into practice the far-reaching ideas of President Kim Il Sung.

The road which Korea is now taking is bright; and it is marked by a signpost to guide the world's people in their quest for Chajusong. I could perceive this in a speech which the President delivered on April 14, 1982.

I had the highest honour of listening to that speech, and was deeply moved by the Korean people and their outstanding leader who had been fighting so strenuously for the happiness of all mankind.

It was a policy speech made at a Joint Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In it President Kim Il Sung said:

"The people's government plus the three revolutions mean communism. When the people's government is continually strengthened and its functions and role are enhanced, and thus the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are thoroughly carried out, a communist paradise where the Chajusong of the popular masses can be completely realized, will be built."

This proposition reaffirmed the truth that in order to build a communist society, the ideological, technical and

cultural revolutions will have to be carried out. Only when these three revolutions—which constitute the general line of socialist and communist construction—will have been vigorously pushed ahead, will it be possible to make Juche-type communists of all members of society and transform society as a whole, modelling it on the working class. In this way, class distinctions can be obliterated and the productive forces can be developed highly enough to introduce distribution according to needs. The Republic has already laid the foundations for the attainment of these ends.

This is clearly proved by the fact that the cause of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea develops in depth on the basis of the achievements of the three revolutions. During my visit I was most impressed by the fact that the building of a paradise for mankind—which was hitherto simply beyond one's imagination—is actually becoming a reality in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and that the entire people are striving for this purpose.

The man-centred revolutionary idea has brought to light the ways and means whereby an ideal society for mankind—which had been considered as a purely fantastic concept—can be really achieved; so one can imagine what society it is like.

The Juche idea, which was conceived in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, has been transformed into a concrete reality in the Republic, the land where it has been nurtured. It gave a clear description of a communist society, something which had not been done before. It has enriched human society.

In particular, Secretary Kim Jong Il has been energetic, day and night, in following the road which was indicated by President Kim Il Sung; and he has led the Korean people to great achievements.

In the struggle to model the whole of society on the Juche idea, the Secretary set himself the initial task of imbuing the Workers' Party of Korea with this idea. He found the key to fulfilling this task by urging the Party to unite in strength on the basis of the President's revolutionary idea and by following the President's leadership; and he set this as a general task for the building up of the Party.

The Secretary stressed that a prerequisite for the modelling of man and society on the Juche idea is to make the Workers' Party of Korea a party of cadres, to intensify the Party life of the membership, and thus to develop it into a party of the Juche type which will prevail for generations to come.

He drew attention to two aspects of the theory on modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea. They are inseparable from each other in terms of content.

One fundamental aspect is to turn all members of society into communist revolutionaries of the Juche type. Needless to say, society is made up of people. So unless the individual can be remoulded, it is pointless to think of transforming society. And unless all are trained to be revolutionaries of the Juche type, a communist society cannot be built.

The other is to transform each area of society, such as the economy and culture, in the manner required by the Juche idea. To this end, it is necessary to build a society where, in the economic field in the first instance, the working masses—as masters of both nature and society—can thrive and enjoy an independent and creative life. That will be a society characterized by a sound economy, based on solid material and technical foundations, and by good working conditions. As regards the cultural field, it is important to sweep away the remnants of the former society and to train people into being comprehensively-

developed communistic people with a wide knowledge of science and technology, and with high cultural attainments.

These two aspects are closely interlinked. In other words, training people to be men of the Juche type stimulates activity to transform every sphere of society along the lines required by the Juche idea; while the transforming of society in accordance with that idea creates favourable conditions for remoulding people into men of the Juche type. It is only when action on both of these fronts is taken simultaneously and in a coordinated manner, that both the ideological and material fortresses can be captured.

In his policy speech President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Government of the Republic should launch tireless efforts to put the national economy on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific basis, in line with the programme of socialist economic construction planned at the Party congress and, for the present, should work energetically to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and attain the 1980s ten long-term objectives for socialist economic construction.

"These long-term targets put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea at its Sixth Congress form a magnificent plan to build solid material and technical foundations for a completely triumphant socialist society, and to improve the people's material and cultural standards."

He continued emphatically:

"Grain is precisely communism. As the saying goes, a man is generous only when he has enough grain, so only when food is plentiful will the people's thought improve and everything go off smoothly."

His speech made clear the road to be followed to attain the complete victory of the revolutionary cause based on the principles of Juche, independence, self-reliant economy and defence; so one can say that it is a declaration of the victory of socialism and communism.

The ten long-term objectives set forth by the Workers' Party of Korea at its Sixth Congress in 1980 are to produce a year: 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 5 million tons of seafoods and 15 million tons of grain; and to reclaim 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland within the next 10 years.

To attain these most challenging targets is difficult—but well worthwhile for the Korean people.

I have no doubt that under the leadership of Secretary Kim Jong Il the people of Korea will surely overfulfil these targets. When these goals are achieved Korea will be a country with the most powerful economic potential in the world, and will achieve the complete victory of socialism.

The 80s will, indeed, be a decade when Korea will shine even more brightly than she does today. The standard-bearer in this bright period is none other than Secretary Kim Jong Il, the heir to the revolutionary cause of President Kim Il Sung, and an intelligent leader who loves the people dearly.

CHAPTER 3

A Master of the Art of Leadership

Generally speaking, the ideal of mankind is not achieved merely on the strength of a great leader's ideology and theory; it is accomplished only when these are backed up by outstanding leadership. In this connection, I am convinced that President Kim Il Sung, the creator of the Juche idea, and Secretary Kim Jong Il, the heir to the Juche cause, are distinguished leaders of that type in Korea.

Secretary Kim Jong Il has mastered the art of leadership, and boldly uses every means to promote the revolution and the work of construction, constantly adding to the glory of the Juche era by his mature guidance.

He is a man of great erudition, well versed not only in the complex affairs of the Party and the state, but also in industry, education, agriculture, literature and art, railways, mining, construction, health, physical training and in other aspects of the people's daily and cultural lives.

Unique and artistic is his outstanding leadership which rouses the masses of the people to participate with burning ardour in the revolution and construction and which achieves success.

Secretary Kim Jong Il's plans are far-reaching and audacious, as is evidenced by the magnificent rebuilding of Pyongyang and other cities and by the erection of monu-

mental structures, all of which were undertaken under his leadership.

His activities in directing the building of socialism and communism have been marked by many incidents which show his personality as a master of the art of leadership, and which remain engraved in the memories of all who witnessed them.

Hammers Clang as the Revolution and Construction Move Forward

Even in Korea, which is steadily taking long strides, the '70s in particular was a decade when miraculous achievements were reached one after the other. That decade will be recorded by future historians as one of great strides.

Impressive statistics prove the tremendous successes which were achieved in all sectors of Korean society, as well as in the three revolutions.

Such successes are not obtained by chance: they become possible only when there is sound leadership, and close attention based on both theory and practice. There must, above all, be a leader who is really capable of directing all the complex affairs satisfactorily.

Secretary Kim Jong Il is a prudent leader who perfectly embodies the Juche-based art and method of leadership—which is essential for the successor to President Kim Il Sung in the furthering of the revolution and construction—and who applies that art and method to perfection. It is thanks to his leadership that great achieve-

ments were scored in all areas of Korea's revolution and construction during the '70s.

His leadership of the revolution and construction covers all sectors of the national life, and is always expressed in concrete terms, whatever the sector.

Secretary Kim Jong Il, possessed of the art of leadership—of rousing the popular masses to revolutionary zeal, personally devises the slogans which so correctly and maturely reflect the requirements of revolutionary development and the aspirations of the masses; he brings their creative enthusiasm into full play, thus enlisting their collaboration in carrying out the revolutionary tasks.

He boldly tackles all problems, and puts extraordinary ardour and energy into his work.

He first acquires an overall view of any activity which is to be undertaken, and he then gives detailed guidance to each unit and branch involved, so as to arouse and maintain general enthusiasm and unite all in the common endeavour. This is also a special feature of his art of leadership.

The revolutionary mass line can be regarded as another of these features. This means always believing in the masses of the people and relying on them.

This method and practice is directly derived from the philosophical principle of the Juche idea—the principle that "Man is master of everything and decides everything": it is, in fact, the process whereby this principle is applied in practice.

Secretary Kim Jong Il knows how to harness the inexhaustible strength and creative wisdom of the masses for the attainment of a particular goal, and how to devise slogans which will pull at their heartstrings. It is thus that he leads them to victory after victory in the revolution and in the work of construction.

A typical example of his down-to-earth slogans is "Let

us Kimilsungize the whole of society," which he launched in February 1974.

In those days the revolutionary spirit of the masses was extremely high, and the subjective and objective conditions existed for putting this slogan into practice.

Having concluded that the material conditions for the Kimilsungization of the whole of Korean society existed, that the masses were fervent in their aspiration, and that, in short, the time was ripe, Secretary Kim Jong Il launched this slogan in order that the movement might advance with greater strides.

No sooner had this slogan been proclaimed than it was accepted by the masses; it became the source of their strength, a veritable powerhouse, and gave a great stimulus to the three revolutions.

He also launched the slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" whereby the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement became an all-Party, all-people campaign. How apposite this slogan was is clearly proved by the successes which followed its adoption: all production processes in the country were mechanized, automated and modernized, thanks to the movement, with the result that the working people of Korea have now been freed from all difficult and backbreaking labour; and a great impetus has been given to the historic cause of transforming all the people into men of a Juche type, with a high degree of technology and culture.

This marked the start of a majestic epic of the revolution and construction work.

Because a slogan based on correct revolutionary theory was advanced by Secretary Kim Jong Il, and a methodology adopted for the implementation of the slogan, a majestic epic, pulsating with life, came into being.

Kim Jong Il is endowed with both wisdom and the art

of leadership; and his unified leadership arouses revolutionary emotions within the masses.

He organized the "agitation teams for increased production and for faster construction" by applying—suitably adapted to the social realities and to the masses' revolutionary traits of the '70s—the mass agitation technique of President Kim Il Sung, who had united the broad masses in the struggle by his revolutionary art during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

He dispatched those agitation teams, which were composed of officials and artistes, to every workplace and construction site, and induced the members of the teams to carry out propaganda in favour of the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea, and to give artistic performances, with a view to blending the Party and the people into one.

Through their artistic performances at these workplaces and sites, the teams brought the Party's purposes home to the workers, and encouraged them to try to raise production out of loyalty to President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il. As a result, the people, convinced of the real prospect of a communist society—which they had hitherto been able only to imagine in their dreams—devoted all their strength and enthusiasm to economic development and, full of hope, increased output in all sectors of the national economy.

Thus, great strides, unprecedented in the history of revolution, were made. Industrial output over the ten years of the '70s increased by an annual average of 15.9 per cent, and by 1979 the total value of industrial output was 3.8 times greater than in 1970. Over the same period Japan's economic growth rate dropped below 10 per cent—in fact to some 6 to 7 per cent.

Thanks to such vast strides the Six-Year National Economic Plan, which had been expected to end in 1976, was fulfilled in terms of the total value of industrial output

Encouraged by Secretary Kim Jong Il's great affection and solicitude, the workers of the Hwanghae Iron Works for their part made every possible effort to instal and operate remote control equipment and to ensure the complete automation of all processes.

The workers of this plant, where all processes are automated today, have an unforgettable story to tell.

It happened in mid-October 1958 when Kim Jong Il, then a student, came to the works as a member of a students' group on a technical visit.

While observing the tapping operation in the blast furnace shop, he joined the smelters in spreading coke dust in the channel which was being got ready for the flow of molten iron, and when molten iron gushed out through its opening, he was more thrilled than anyone else to see it, and warmly encouraged the workers concerned. When the molten iron surged down the channel, sticking fast to the channel wall or brimming over the sides, he seized a shovel again to clear the passage. The workers present told him that it was dangerous to do so, for the temperature of the workplace was some 70 to 80 degrees centigrade, and the flowing molten iron would sometimes sputter. He replied: "How could I do otherwise, when the smelters fight the fire in front of the blast furnaces not merely for a day, but all their lives, to produce molten iron?" And so he lent the workers a hand in their job. When he was going to leave the works, I was told, he said to the smelters "I leave part of my heart behind in your blast furnace shop."

This story, which is being told still now, is widely known among the workers of Korea, and not only among the smelters at blast furnace No. 1 of the Hwanghae Iron Works.

I was also greatly impressed with the popular character and noble virtues of Secretary Kim Jong Il, who never gets on his high horse.

On one occasion—before it became a model for the whole country in the field of automation and remote control—he visited this iron works, and recalled his still vivid memory of what his father had told him on returning, immediately after liberation, from the ceremony for the commission of the blast furnace at the iron works: the President had told him of being unable to sleep a wink at night, thinking of the smelters who had to stop up the tapping hole by hand. And today Secretary Kim Jong Il dynamically gives instructions, day and night, for the automation of the equipment not only of the Hwanghae Iron Works but also of every factory and enterprise throughout the country, with the view to relieving the President of worries.

Let me speak of the emotions I felt when I visited the Unryul Mine, which is situated on the west coast of Korea.

It has schools of all levels, from a kindergarten and nursery to primary school, a vocational school for workers and a college of mining; and it delivers 500,000 tons of iron ores annually to the Hwanghae Iron Works.

It is a modern mine, now striving to achieve towards the end of the '80s an annual production of two million tons of iron ore; but I was told that it is less than 60 years since it was opened.

In the early years of its development the mine's annual output was only about 12,000 tons: some 300 miners dug the ore by manual labour.

After liberation, President Kim Il Sung rejected the dogmatists' assertion that such a region as Unryul had only a small deposit of iron ore; and he gave orders for extensive prospecting to be undertaken in the area of this mine. As a result, it was confirmed that the ore reserves in the area were approximately 500 million tons.

Secretary Kim Jong Il knew only too well how much the President was saddened, whenever he visited the mine

to give on-the-spot guidance, to see the miners working so arduously to remove soil and rock. Having given deep thought to the problem of stripping the overburden, he worked out a magnificent and unique plan and solved the problem satisfactorily.

This was the period when, to mark the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea by a number of outstanding achievements in the field of labour, the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule was set as an important task.

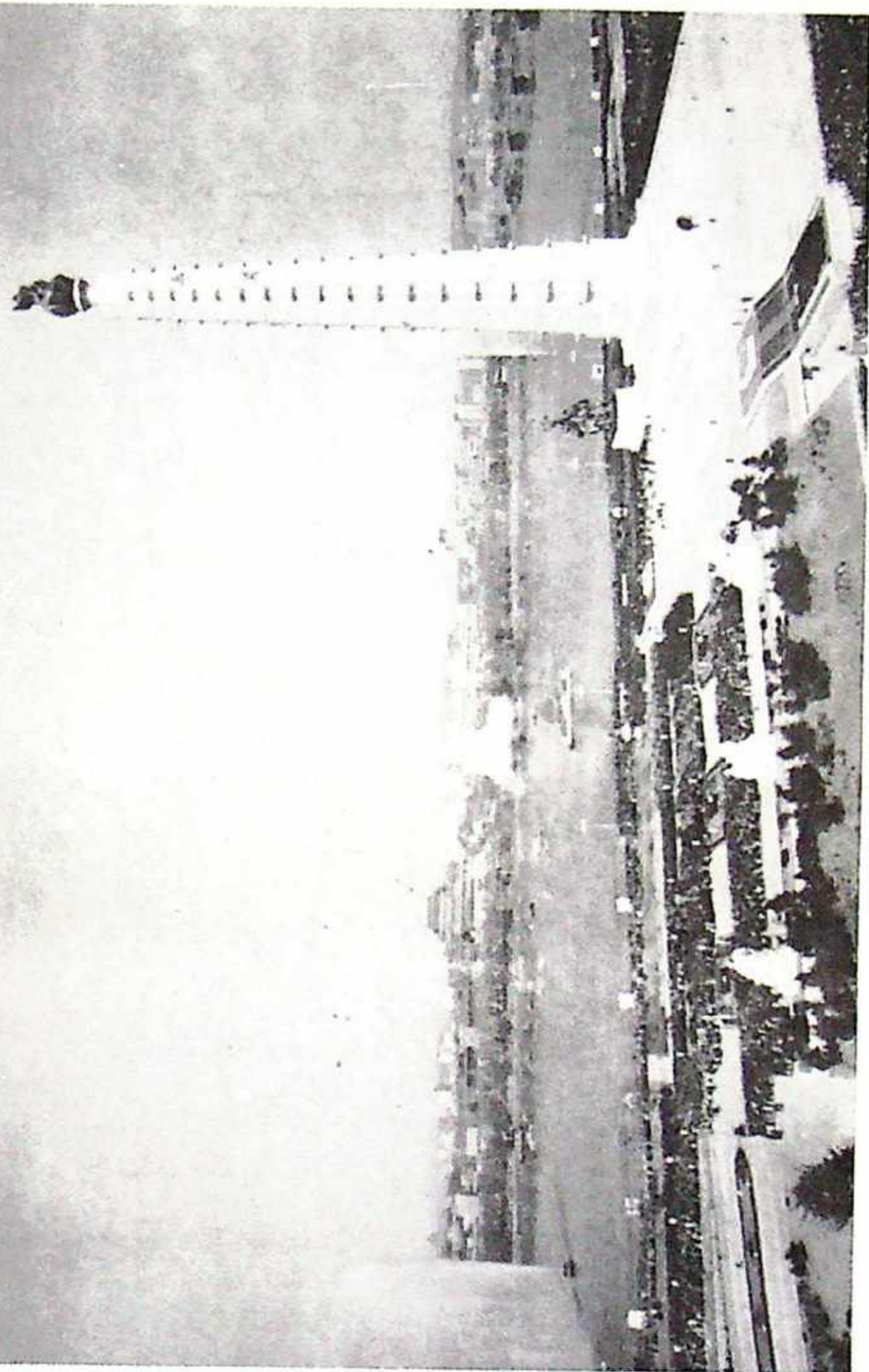
In the industrial sector the development of the mining industry was particularly important for the supply of raw materials, and the Unryul Mine was chosen as the focus for action to raise output. In accordance with the far-sighted idea which had been envisaged by Secretary Kim Jong Il, a plan for a large, long-distance conveyor belt was drawn up, so that the miners could be freed from heavy labour.

This plan made it possible not only to relieve the workers from backbreaking labour, but also to reclaim the tideland on the West Sea of Korea with overburden.

I would like to recount an anecdote of that period.

One night in early 1975 when there was great activity on the site of this project, workers were carrying poles on their shoulders, with which to transport the pylons for a power-transmission line which was to be erected. When this fact was brought to his attention, Kim Jong Il exclaimed that ours is the very era when machines must replace people in arduous work which for thousands of years had pressed the shoulders of workers; and he ordered that, instead of poles for shouldering, a helicopter be used to transport the electric pylons as from dawn on the following day. This is what I was told.

On June 23, 1975 the construction of the conveyor belt of 4,600 metres, extending far into the West Sea of Korea, was completed in only a little over six months.



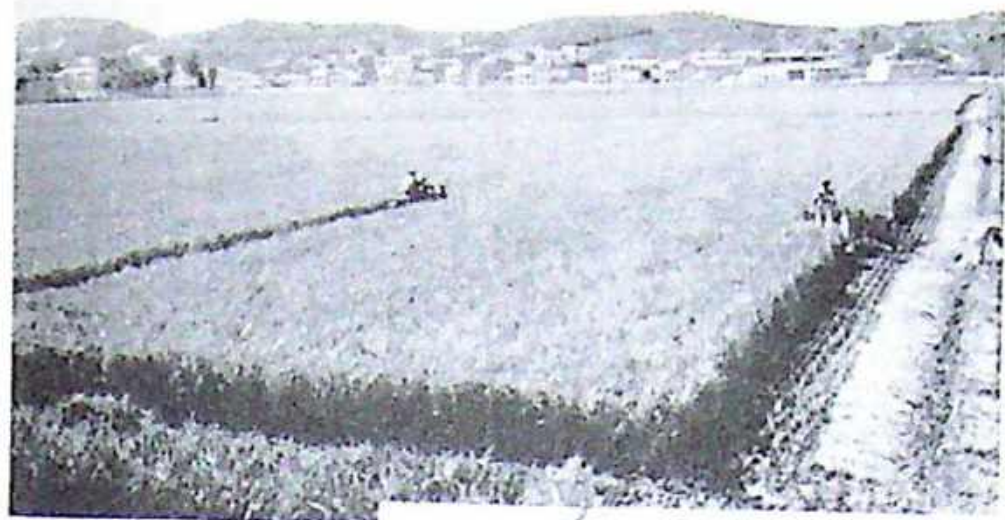
The Tower of Juche Idea



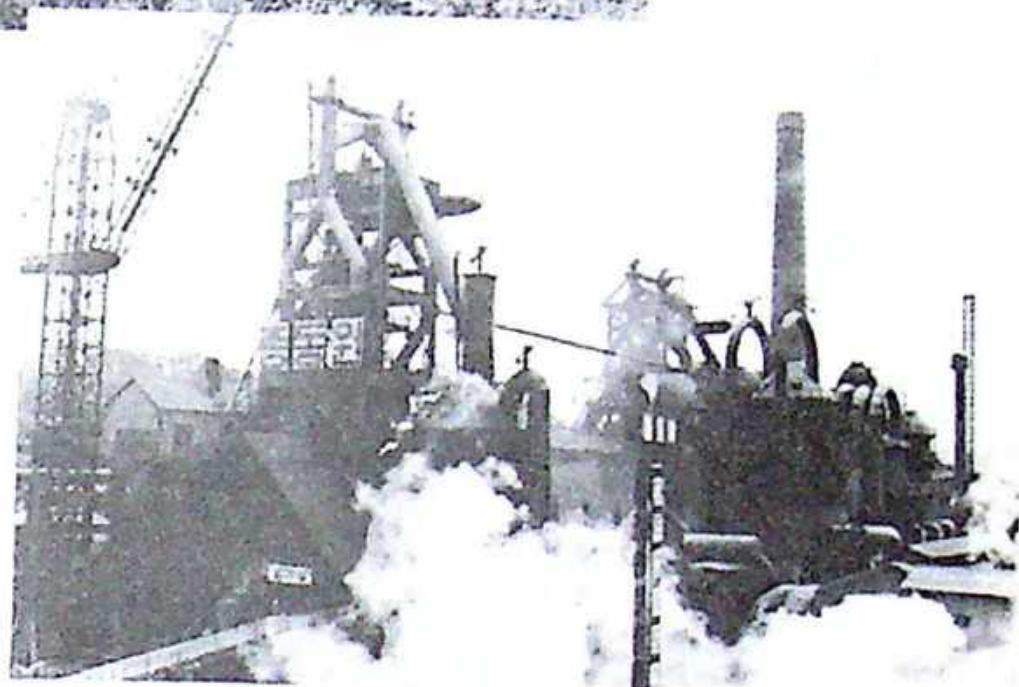
A scene of a mass gymnastic performance at Kim Il Sung Stadium



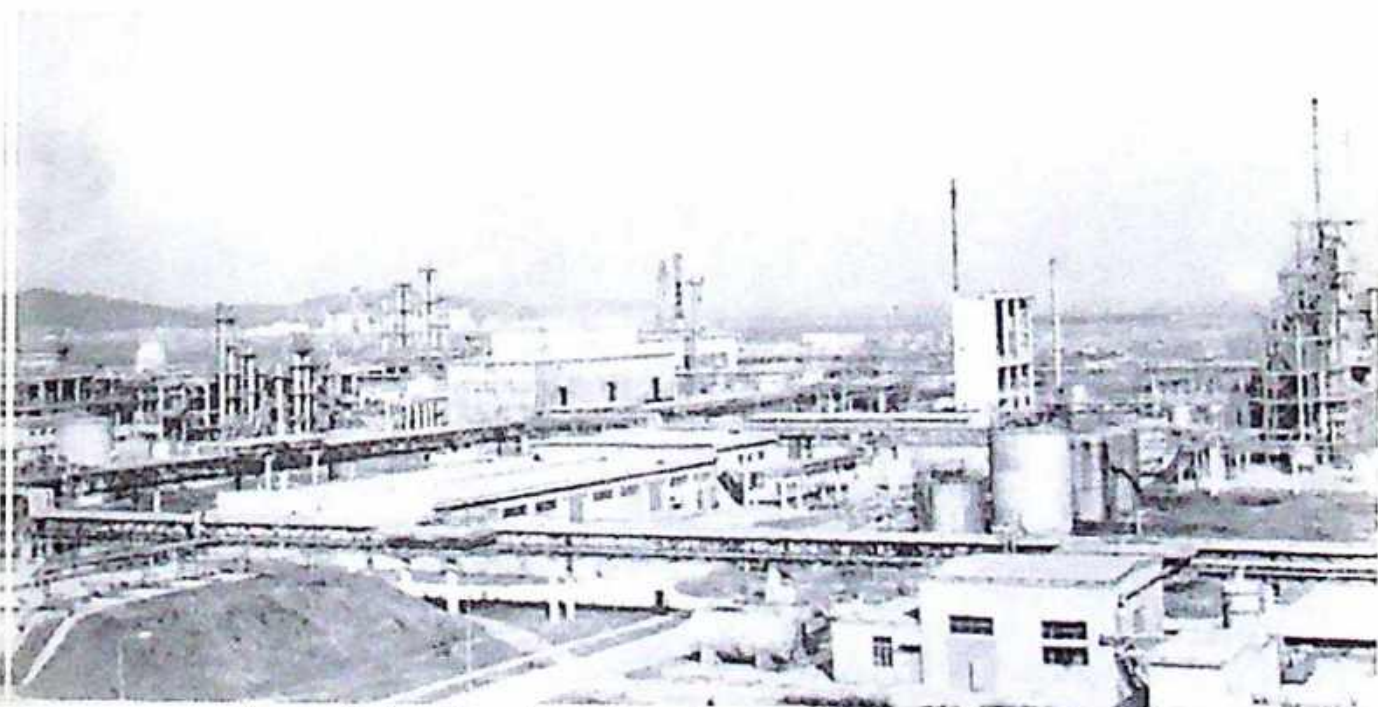
The Arch of Triumph



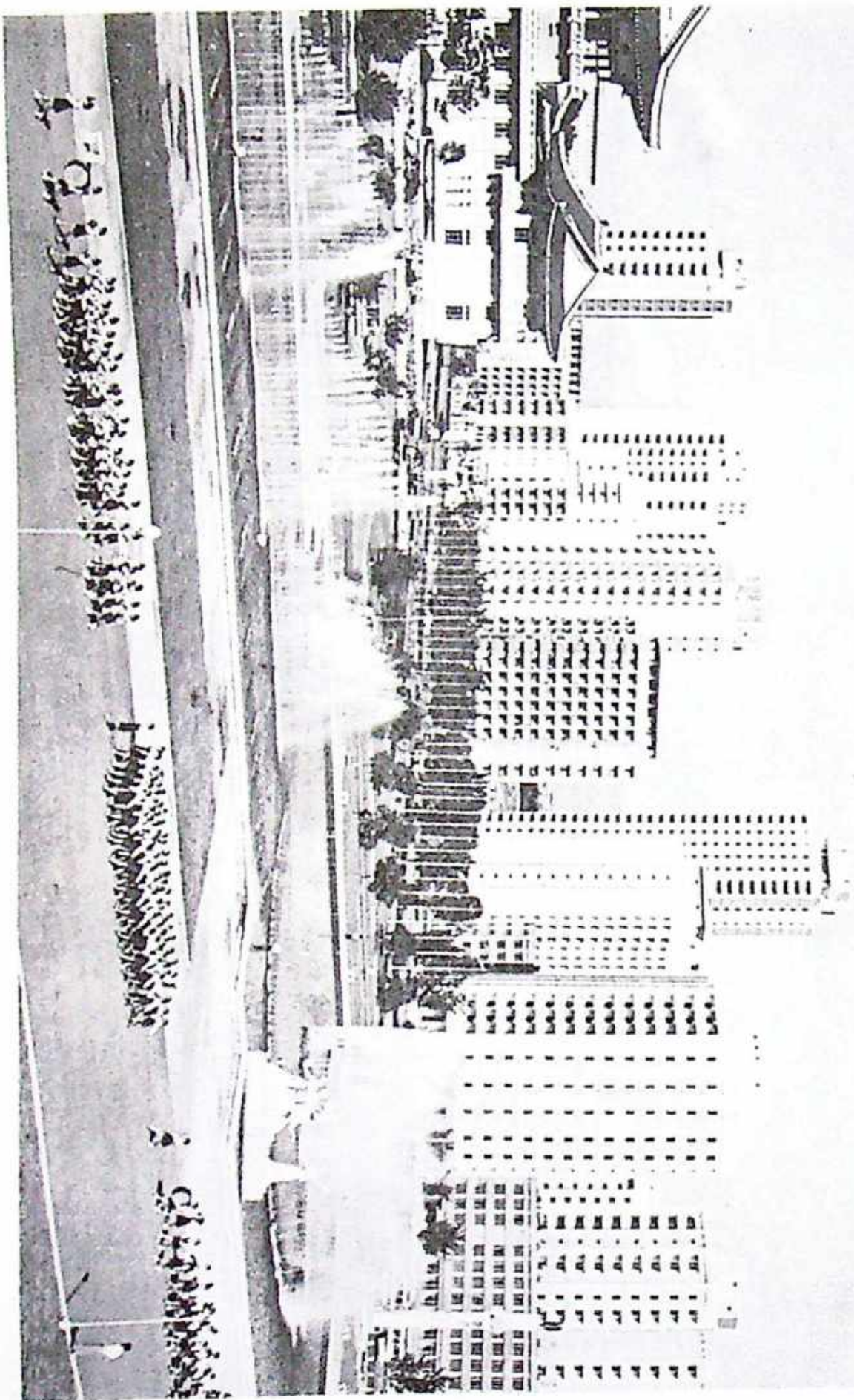
*A view of
harvesting*



Part of the Hwanghae Iron Works

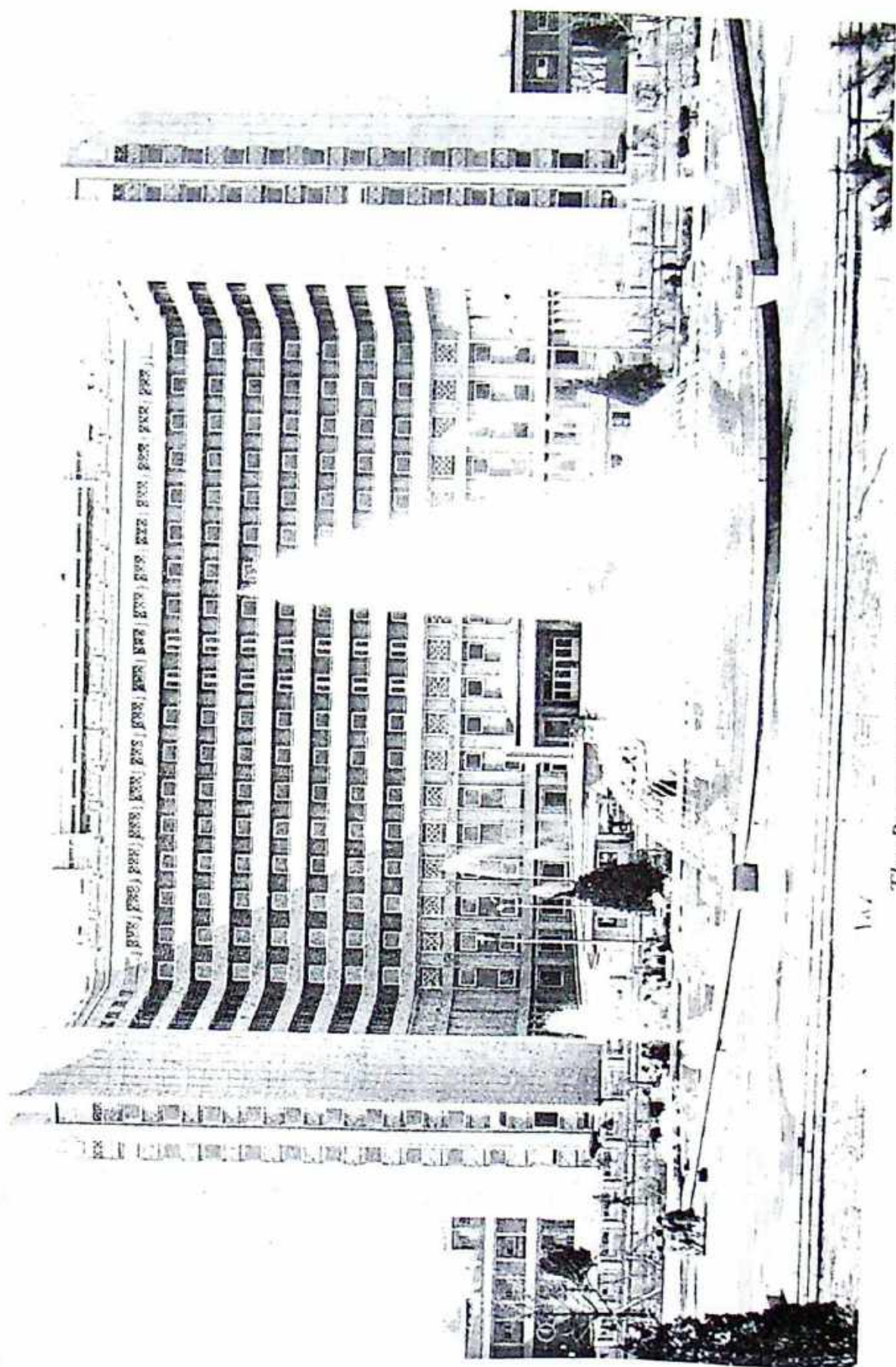


Part of the Namhung Youth General Chemical Works



A view

—g Street seen from Chollima Street



The Pyongyang Maternity Hospital



A scene from the group dance "Azaleas of Korea"



The Grand People's Study House

Secretary Kim Jong Il who visited the construction site early that day, shared with the participants in the project the joy of seeing the job well done, and stated time and again that it was a great creative structure of the Kim Il Sung age, marking a really gigantic achievement by the working class.

The workers were convinced that the occasion called for even greater achievements, and their loyalty to him grew.

This resulted in tremendous enthusiasm for industrial progress. It encouraged the miners to dig and to send even greater quantities of ore to the Hwanghae Iron Works, so that more iron could be produced in order that industry could develop rapidly and so bring about an improvement in the people's living standard.

At the moment the conveyor belt carries 2,500 tons of overburden an hour and more than 50,000 tons a day and deposits it in the sea, creating a dyke which will enable 5,100 *chongbo* of tideland to be reclaimed in the not distant future. As has been seen above, Secretary Kim Jong Il's plan is connected with the creation of a paradise for the people. The long conveyor belt now carries his love, and is going to alter the map of Korea.

Next, I paid a visit to the railway sector.

In addition to achieving the rapid development of the mining industry, an important problem for the country's economy as a whole in the 1970s was to ease the temporary strain on the national transport network. While implementing a policy for the bulk haulage, containerization, and coordinated transport, particularly in the railway sector, Secretary Kim Jong Il energetically set about electrifying, automating and modernizing the railways.

So as to increase the output of electric locomotives—a fruit of self-reliance in Korea—he organized a “speed

campaign youth shock brigade" in February 1975 and sent it to the relevant workplaces, as one of a number of steps for the development of transport.

In a great display of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, many electric locomotives were manufactured and the length of electrified sections was increased by 1,600 kilometres.

Kim Jong Il simultaneously pushed forward the construction of modern station buildings.

He said:

"The Onsong station building is a good one...; it has a library with reading facilities in the waiting room. Fairly good!... From now on the station building in every county town must be as good as that of Onsong."

How can the implications of such a statement be understood by Japanese bureaucrats whose only concern is with figures of economic progress.

Kim Jong Il also said to an official of the railways:

"You should see to it that more good passenger cars are made, so as to ensure that people can travel in comfort.... It will do if the railways have well-laid tracks, and good locomotives and passenger and freight cars. Our railways must be further modernized."

The "Red Banner" electric locomotives which enabled the transport sector to carry out the task which had been set in the 1970s, are running today, too, across the plains of Korea, carrying the great hopes of the people.

Now I would like to quote briefly some statistics relating to agriculture in Korea in the '70s, when particularly good results were achieved.

The area of cultivated land is two million *chongbo* (about 15 per cent of the territory), rice paddies accounting for 650,000 *chongbo*, dry fields for 950,000, orchards for 300,000 and mulberry fields for 100,000 *chongbo*.

The grain yield was 2,167,163 tons in 1944; 2,790,000

tons in 1949; 3,803,000 tons in 1960; 7,000,000 tons in 1974; 8,500,000 tons in 1977; and reached 9,000,000 tons in 1979. In terms of per-head output it rose from 228 kilogrammes in 1944 to as much as 500 kilogrammes in 1980. Enormous increases were achieved in the *per-chongbo* yield of rice—which rose from 2,516 kilogrammes in 1944 to 7,200 kilogrammes in 1980—and of maize—which was as low as 723 kilogrammes in 1944 but had increased to 6,300 kilogrammes by 1980.

Vegetable production in 1980 was 2.5 times greater than in 1960; fruit production in 1979 was 4.7 times that of 1960; meat production in 1980 was no less than 11.83 times that of 1949; and egg production had increased by an astounding 91 times in the same period.

As regards the state of mechanization of agriculture in 1980, there were 7 tractors per hundred *chongbo* in the Korean plains, and 6 in the intermediate and mountainous areas. All ploughing, threshing and hauling operations had been mechanized; and mechanization extended to 95 per cent of rice-transplanting and to 70 per cent of harvesting operations.

As for irrigation, in 1980 Korea had more than 1,500 reservoirs and 23,700 pumping stations, and the total length of irrigation canals and channels exceeded 40,000 kilometres.

With regard to electrification, rural electrification was completed in 1969, with the result that electricity had found its way into all villages and houses. With the increase of the telecast output and with the production and supply of many TV sets, the TV network now covers the whole country, and dwellings are furnished with radios, refrigerators, washing and sewing machines, and other household appliances.

What do all these figures imply? They mark the great successes of Korea's brilliant 1970s, signify the declaration

of victory of the Juche farming method, and clearly prove how right President Kim Il Sung was when he said: "Rice is precisely communism."

I visited the Rihyon Cooperative Farm to acquaint myself with the secret of these great achievements of Korean agriculture.

At the moment, the area covered by this cooperative farm supplies Pyongyang citizens with vegetables and fruits, but in the past it was one of the poorest farming communities around Pyongyang.

Informed that the area was one of the poorest in the country, President Kim Il Sung, on January 20, 1961, for the first time gave on-the-spot instructions for its betterment.

He directed that the stony, infertile lands be converted into terraced or paddy fields, specified how and where an irrigation system was to be built, and arranged for numbers of ex-soldiers to be assigned to raising grain production.

Thanks to these efforts of the President, the farmers converted a hundred *chongbo* of dry fields into paddies and were thus able to produce greater quantities of grain. They made him a present of two straw-bags of the first rice they harvested from these new paddies. This present expressed their simple gratitude for his solicitude—which had enabled them to turn barren terrain, where even the birds would chirp for "lack of water", into a fertile land which yielded a good harvest.

This is the place from which started the new history of the transformation of rural man.

On January 23 of the same year the President, while giving directions to the members of the Party at a general meeting of the Party organization of Rihyon-ri, expressed great admiration for the exemplary deeds of Li Sin Ja, a young woman who had rooted out the egoistic thoughts remaining in the minds of the masses in all walks of life,

and had remoulded them by educating them in collectivist ideology. Her example was followed throughout the country, producing scores of thousands of Li Sin Jas thereafter.

In those days Li Sin Ja was a simple country girl, only 21 years of age, who had graduated from a middle school. She always worked twice as hard as others, and patiently persuaded those who still retained survivals of the egoistic thoughts of private farmers; and by her own practical example she reeducated and remoulded them.

Her communistic zeal impressed all and sundry.

A little later, at the early age of 22, she was elected to the chairmanship of a cooperative farm management board, and now she is chairperson of a district cooperative farm management committee.

The Rihyon Cooperative Farm was the subject of on-the-spot directions by President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il on several subsequent occasions, as a result of which it has now become a cultured socialist rural community, where no trace of its former destitution can be found.

This cooperative farm is permeated with the great love which Secretary Kim Jong Il has shown for its people, and with evidence of the tremendous efforts which he has made for their betterment, in his furtherance of the aims of the President, who shows such deep concern for the well-being of the nation's farmers.

One day in November 1962 Kim Jong Il, a student at the time, saw a mechanized thresher in operation at the threshing ground of this farm and was concerned for the workers at all the dust it was creating. Having perceived that this was due to the fact that the thresher, when it was separating grain from chaff, could do nothing else, he instructed that this defect be remedied, and that the perfected machine be provided to every village in Korea.

He also said that threshing and all other operations in the countryside should be completely mechanized, so that the farmers of Korea, who had worked so arduously in the past, might be freed from backbreaking labour as soon as possible.

He then urged that, as Rihyon-ri had been the first to raise the banner of the transformation of man, it should now lead the rural technical revolution, steadfastly upholding the banner.

Bearing deep in their minds the instruction of Secretary Kim Jong Il, the people of Rihyon-ri put their wisdom and efforts together and in a matter of three months produced a first-rate mechanized thresher, complete with dust-collector.

Let me recount another striking anecdote concerning the development of agriculture.

In the past, the young people of Rihyon-ri disliked farming, and dreamt only of going to live in towns. After the cooperative farm became a model for the whole country, however, their way of thinking also changed.

In 1978 all the members of a class which had graduated from a senior middle school made up their minds to work on the cooperative farm at Rihyon-ri and reaped a rich harvest from a hundred *chongbo* of maize fields. Informed of this news, Secretary Kim Jong Il sent them in November 1979 a letter of encouragement as well as gifts of musical instruments, TV sets, etc.

Meanwhile, 35 young people of this farm qualified as assistant agricultural engineers after completing attendance at an agricultural vocational school, and formed a "youth workteam" which is now working as a hard-core element for the development of Korea's future countryside. Numerous anecdotes of this kind can be heard at Rihyon-ri, and every member of the cooperative farm recounts them with pride.

Farmers say: "It is thanks to the solicitude and guidance of the great President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader that our country, once the poorest in the world, has now become strong and powerful, unaffected by the world food crisis. Conscious of that solicitude, we work with a sense of gratitude and loyalty."

At present the Rihyon Cooperative Farm has 19 work-teams, about 600 families and 900 *chongbo* of cultivated land. The average income per family has reached four tons of grain and 3,100 *won* in cash; and the farm's income has risen to four million *won* having been only one million *won* prior to 1960.

Anecdotes such as those above, demonstrating the love which President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il have for the people, for whom they wish to ensure happy lives, are by no means confined to this cooperative farm.

On my way from the Rihyon Cooperative Farm after my visit, I noticed, on either side of the road leading to the pumping station, the white petals of pear trees falling gently in the breeze. As I looked over the petal-strewn fields, which were just ready for rice-transplantation, I felt as if I could glimpse the hopeful future of Korea.

The Restless Leader

The working people of socialist Korea normally work eight hours, rest eight hours, and spend the remaining eight hours studying or in cultural activities.

However, there is a great leader possessed of a revolutionary fighting spirit, inexhaustible energy, extraordinary ability and vigour. He solves any problem, however

difficult, purposefully, gives directions and deals with a number of work-items simultaneously; but he knows no rest. It is none other than Secretary Kim Jong Il, the indomitable revolutionary fighter. I could say many other laudatory things about him, but even if I did, I cannot help feeling that they would fail to do justice to him.

I am so struck with admiration for Secretary Kim Jong Il's loyalty to the revolutionary cause and for his work and ability that my pen does not glide as I would wish.

His amazingly energetic revolutionary activities are aimed at developing Party work along the lines intended by the President, and at firmly uniting the Party and the people as one behind the President, so as to win the final victory of the revolution.

It can be said that Secretary Kim Jong Il is the model revolutionary fighter who is most faithful to President Kim Il Sung, to the Workers' Party of Korea, to the people and to the revolution.

He works energetically, day and night, without distinguishing between work and rest—so much so that even the assistants who work close to him say that they simply do not know when he takes a rest or eats a meal.

The following incident happened on August 2, 1974. It was the last day of a seminar, which was held at his suggestion, for officials of Party organizational departments from all parts of the country.

During every day of the course he had met workers from different sectors, had made specific recommendations for dealing with the problems which had been raised, and, at the same time, had examined numerous documents which had been submitted for his approval—and he accomplished all this within the day.

That day he examined each of the papers which were piled high on his desk before giving it his approval,

he met and had consultations with officials who had come on business; and then, at dawn, he did a final examination of the draft speech which he would have to deliver at the course later on that day, and in due course appeared in the meeting hall and delivered his speech, which took some hours. And even after the course was over, he showed no sign of exhaustion, and returned to his office to work with his usual energy.

Where does he get the energy with which he works literally day and night, as we have seen above?

His fiery zeal, robust vigour and remarkable intelligence are leading Korea to a brilliant future.

Secretary Kim Jong Il's energetic style of leadership and his capacity for thoughtful analysis, can be readily perceived from the following episode.

It happened one night in early September 1975 when he was leaving to give on-the-spot guidance to a unit waging the last loyal fight for the goals of the Six-Year Plan.

In the car he was listening to a recording, with the earpiece of a tape-recorder at his ear. Seeing this, an aide thought he was simply resting and listening to music he was fond of. But after a while, Kim Jong Il handed over the earpiece to the aide, saying "Listen, you too."

The President's voice, not a musical melody, came from the earpiece.

The official was taken completely by surprise, for the last thing he had expected to hear was the President's voice; and although he had been tired, his fatigue vanished at once. He recollected this incident with emotion.

After the aide had listened to the recording, the Secretary said to him:

"...It is a teaching of the leader.

"This morning he taught once again that better prepa-

rations must be made to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party.

"I always study his teaching this way. As I pursue my study of his teaching, I can see more clearly how to work and I gain new strength.

"However, I am always worried lest some failure on my part to carry out his intentions may cause distress to the leader."

I can say that this statement expresses Secretary Kim Jong Il's firm conviction that it is for him to inherit and further the Juche cause by planning and doing everything in accordance with the President's intentions.

I was told that, having heard the Secretary's words, the official came to realize, in his very innermost being, that the Korean people, having him as the leader and receiving his leadership, are the most honoured and happiest nation on earth.

The persistent efforts which Kim Jong Il thus exerts, in response to the President's wishes, to lead the revolution on to victory, are well shown by the energetic inspections which he carries out day and night.

In July 1975 he was giving on-the-spot guidance in South Hamgyong Province.

He sat up all night in the train, reading a report which he had received. But he took no rest even after arriving at his destination. Getting off the train, he immediately headed for the Komdok Mine where, before doing anything else, he went down to the mine face and encouraged the miners there.

It was not until 2 p.m. that he took the lunch which had been scheduled earlier; and he continued giving directions, indicating specific means and ways for increasing production. This is what I was told.

Another instance. In a certain year when he gave on-the-spot directions for the development of North

Hamgyong Province, he stayed awake all night in the train working along with cadres; and on arriving at Mt. Wangjae, renowned in the history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he immediately climbed halfway up the hill to give detailed instructions for the landscaping and development of the Wangjaesan Revolutionary Site.

No one else, however energetic he may be, could equal Kim Jong Il's dynamism in dealing in such detail with so very many problems.

Such activity would be quite impossible unless one had not only the competence to give consistent direction to the work of the Party and the state, but also specialized knowledge in every field and, in particular, a deep love for the people.

What is really marvellous is the fact that in a single day, the Secretary calls at several workplaces, belonging to different industries, to talk with workers on the job and to give detailed directions.

This demonstrates his determination to acquaint himself at first hand with the working conditions in all branches of the national economy; and it has to be added that listening directly to the views of the workers at the workplace constitutes an essential element in the method of revolutionary leadership.

This happened during the period when he was taking the lead in the preparatory work for the memorable Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

At lunch time a few days before the Congress, he went out to the Moranbong Stadium (since renamed Kim Il Sung Stadium) to see the rehearsal of a mass display. Then he went directly to Pyongyang Department Store No. 2 to get familiar with the supplies of goods for the people, before visiting construction sites for workers' dwellings which were due to be completed in Changgwang Street before the Congress and giving de-

tailed orders that good-quality furniture be installed in all the rooms, so that the occupants might live in comfort.

On the night of the same day he directed the dress rehearsal of the procession by Pyongyang citizens, which was going to take place as a demonstration on the occasion of the Congress, and he then went on to the construction site for the Grand People's Study House, and from there to the meeting hall for the Congress to see how the preparations were getting along. Next, he issued instructions that the capital city of Pyongyang, where the celebratory functions would be held, should be properly built, and that delegates who had come from various countries the world over, should be met cordially. But his day's work did not end there: he next read a report in his office.

Already a new day had dawned in Pyongyang and people were on their way to work.

It is really impossible to tell when Secretary Kim Jong Il starts or finishes a day's work. I was able to confirm that this is his way of working, from seeing a film showing how he directed each and every element of the preparations for the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. I could not but feel a lump in my throat, seeing him devote his all just so that the people might have happy lives, though the night grew old.

He does in a single day what ordinary people could hardly do in ten days or even in a month, and it seems as if each of his hours is ablaze with iron-melting ardour.

Much more, I cannot but admire how scrupulous he is in his work of direction.

It can be said to be imbued with the desire to accomplish the revolutionary cause of the President as quickly as possible and to have the Korean people live in an earthly paradise.

However, Kim Jong Il is also a man. He may feel

fatigue physically, even if he has a dauntless spirit that knows no exhaustion. Seeing him in the above-mentioned film, I could not but notice on his lips the marks which can be seen only when a man is absolutely exhausted.

Exhausted physically though he may have been, he nevertheless continued his work, with a driving spirit of indefatigability, as could be seen on the screen more than once. The Korean people, too, were not indifferent at such scenes.

Many people who had seen him on the TV screen looking so worn out sent letters expressing their anxiety about his health. Amongst the numerous sincere letters there was one which a Party member wrote to one of Secretary Kim Jong Il's personal aides, and from which I would like to quote. He wrote:

"I ask you, comrades of the Party Central Committee, who work so close to the dear leader: please sustain him, and try to do more to help him. We cannot endure the distress of seeing him having become so thin on the TV screen.

"What has made him get so haggard?

"This is not the postwar period when an old woman of Taesong said to the great leader, 'Premier, you look very worn out, but don't let things get you down. The factionalists make absurd accusations about the people's living standard, but in fact, everybody is well-off now, and there's nothing to worry about. After all, it's we who will win, and not the factionalist rogues, you see? So don't worry. We support you Premier.'

"By contrast, the country's economic situation today is not difficult, and there are no longer any factionalists to make mischief, defying the Party, as at that time, are there?

"Please let us Party members and workers know what

the dear leader is worried about. Once we know what it is, we will deal with the matter and settle it."

I can readily guess that the earnest desire evident in this letter represents the unanimous feeling of the Korean people.

As one of those who firmly believe in the final victory of the cause of Chajusong, I also sincerely wish Secretary Kim Jong Il good health. I wish him good health with the same fervour as that with which he hoped in his boyhood that his father would remain in good health.

His energy and unbounded devotion to the people are moving everyone infinitely.

The anecdotes recounted above represent but a very small number of the episodes which people relate about Secretary Kim Jong Il, the true leader of the people who knows no rest.

Ever since his school days he has rigidly controlled publicity about himself.

It is said that even now he prevents his activities, achievements or photographs from being carried in the *Rodong Sinmun* or other publications.

If there is space in a publication for an item about himself, he advises the editorial staff to devote it rather to some exemplary fact about the people. This is an instance which definitely shows his principled attitude that revolutionary work is not for the good or fame of any individual.

Because of this, Secretary Kim Jong Il is not, I think, well known in Japan and other countries. I would like to recommend the workers who are fighting with conviction for the realization of a communist society, that they should correctly understand the actual content of his revolutionary cause.

It is a rule that greatness gets more resplendent as time goes on. Even in Korea at first, it was only those who had

received his personal guidance, or who had actually met him, who got to know his greatness and spoke about it to others.

However, his incomparable affection, solicitude, intelligence and infinite love for the people, and his art of outstanding leadership, soon became known to all the people of Korea, who today unanimously express their reverence for him, calling him "the dear leader" in praise of his revolutionary feats.

I am convinced that vast strides will be continuously made in the revolution and construction of Korea because the Korean people are impressed by his greatness and hold him in high regard.

Here I want to write particularly about the "70-day battle" which caused the clanging of hammers in the revolution and construction of the country.

However difficult or complicated a task may be, Secretary Kim Jong Il accomplishes it by applying his indomitable will and mental power, his skilful organizing ability and his art of extraordinary leadership to unite the masses of the people as one and to bring their creative zeal into full play. Everywhere he evokes the working masses' admiration and inspires them, and is thus leading the Korean revolution to victory. The "70-day battle" is amongst the most brilliant of his achievements.

At a meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1974, President Kim Il Sung earnestly stressed that the 1974 plan had to be fulfilled.

Whether the Six-Year Plan could be completed ahead of schedule, by the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party, and whether the socialist construction of Korea could be advanced to a higher stage or not, in practice, depended on the fulfilment of the plan for 1974. Its completion ahead of schedule therefore largely depended

on the results of the 1974 plan and on the amount of reserves which could be secured for the following year's plan.

It will therefore be appreciated that 1974 became a very important year for Korea's socialist economic construction.

I was told that at the Political Committee meeting no cadre had been ready to advance an opinion on the matter, for it was an extremely complex one.

Silence reigned for a while in the hall. It was broken by Secretary Kim Jong Il. He courteously told the President that since workers in the economic sphere seemed to consider the matter to be an extremely complex one, the Party Central Committee would try to carry out economic affairs by enlisting the collaboration of Party organizations. He proposed that, from that very day on, a "70-day battle" be waged for solving the prevailing difficult situation, and he personally took charge of the campaign.

Urging that the greatest potentialities for solving complex problems in economic affairs lay in launching a large, powerful ideological campaign, he lent fresh impetus to this campaign so that high-speed operations would be carried out dynamically in all branches and at all units. Simultaneously he took a revolutionary measure to forcefully further economic development by organizing a general mobilization of the entire Party, the whole country and all the people; and, oblivious of rest, he personally took the lead. He made it clear that the central task in economic development was to advance the mining industry, transport and export, and he began this task by forming large, authoritative guidance groups and sending them to the provinces and production units, including factories and enterprises.

The members of the guidance groups shared board and lodging with workers of the factories and enterprises in which they were giving ideological education; they tackled

any difficult problems which arose at the workplaces, saw to it that requirements were met on the spot, and joined with the labour force in energetic action to ensure that tight deadlines were met. Besides, 12 troupes of artistes from the capital and 48 local ones were dispatched to factories and enterprises where the work was particularly arduous or which were specially important to conduct economic agitation while working together with the local labour force and giving performances.

Thus, Secretary Kim Jong Il sent competent leading personnel to major units to further economic progress, and led artistes to give correct ideological education through their artistic performances, thereby inspiring the working masses to fulfil their assignments.

Meanwhile, he led all factories and enterprises in the country to wage, in a movement which embraced the whole population, the struggle to operate all their existing machines and equipment, leaving not even one of them idle, to economize in the consumption of raw and other materials, and to make continuous technical innovations.

Taking upon himself the organization and direction of such a campaign can be regarded as a manifestation of Secretary Kim Jong Il's loyalty to President Kim Il Sung and of his loving wish to raise the people's standard of living. On top of this, the "70-day battle" was a striking display of leadership qualities of the Secretary, who guided the masses along the only road to victory, with unflinching courage and determination, and with steadfast faith in the future of the revolution. During this battle his every day and every moment was a continuation of the superman leadership whereby he received reports on and acquainted himself with the production of every economic unit and factory in the country and, having got to the bottom of all problems, however difficult, he took and implemented the requisite decisions.

Needless to say, his managerial work is not done only at his desk. He visited workplaces in all parts of the country to congratulate the workers on their successes and to discuss with them how to solve difficult problems, giving them fresh strength and courage.

Indeed, he worked literally forgetting his food and sleep, and always finished his work at dawn. And that day's work was already awaiting him, as well.

His assistants, concerned about his health, often advised him to take a rest, even for a little while, but he did not accept it. Thanks to such energetic and mature leadership by Secretary Kim Jong Il, the flames of the "speed campaign" spread throughout the country.

Nothing achieved in Korea during the "70-day battle" can be talked about without mention of the devoted efforts of the masses. Moreover, the great leader who unites the people as one and who leads them with boldness is none other than Secretary Kim Jong Il. The efforts of the people, united firmly behind such a preeminent leader, inevitably achieve great results. At the Kim Chaek Iron Works and the Kangson Steel Complex, at the coal mines of the Anju district in the western region, and at the Ryongsong Machine Complex on the east coast, as well as in all other places across the country, the latent efforts of the people were tapped to achieve amazingly brilliant successes.

Korean technicians and workers by their own efforts manufactured the port cranes which they had originally thought to import, with the result that veritable forests of Korean-made cranes rimmed the harbours on the east and west coasts; and all of these forests came to life, bringing about rapid progress in transport and in exports.

In a little more than two months of this battle, great strides were made in production and in construction; the

export plan was doubled at a bound, industrial output increased by 70 per cent as against the former period, and the plan for that year—which, as we have seen, had been a very high objective—was overfulfilled by far. This was indeed a great victory.

Furthermore, during this time the working people were animated by the revolutionary way of living, and became convinced that they definitely could carry out any difficult task if only they had the will and tried hard enough; and they knew that that was what would bring them a life of abundance.

Having inherited the cause of General Kim Il Sung, that ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander who won victories by defeating the Japanese and US imperialist aggressors, Secretary Kim Jong Il is now the great leader who is guiding the revolution and construction of his country to brilliant victory.

He is the outstanding leader of the era of Juche, the age of Chajusong who, no matter what the difficulty and no matter how great the apparent impossibility, helps to attain notable results by extraordinary leadership.

The "70-day battle", in which his leadership proved victorious, was a struggle of great importance that made it possible to overfulfil by far the national economic plan for 1974, to complete the Six-Year National Economic Plan 16 months ahead of schedule in terms of the total value of industrial output and, on the strength of this enormous success, to map out the Second Seven-Year National Economic Plan.

It also marked a historic turning point in consolidating the material and technical foundations of the socialist industrialization of the Republic. With the declaration of this victory the name of "Juche Korea" was enhanced and the name of Secretary Kim Jong Il became even brighter.

Great Is His Name Kim Jong Il

1

"Man is master of everything and decides everything."

*President Kim Il Sung's immortal idea
Shines long-desired light*

*On the people who groaned in darkness for long,
long years*

*And leads them along the noble road to
independence.*

*The conception of the Juche idea:
Vigorous are these propositions.*

*The masses of the people are hewing out their
destiny,*

Making history

As masters of the world.

Oh, Secretary Kim Jong Il

Is the name of their sagacious leader.

He is the standard-bearer

Who leads all the popular masses

Living at this brilliant dawn of mankind

Into this new era

On the road to Chajusong, to victory

On the road resplendent with glory.

Down the generations people will tell

Of the dear leader Secretary Kim Jong Il,

Who has radiant eyes,

An affectionate smile,

*A generous look
And a soft and clear voice.*

2

*The sagacious Secretary Kim Jong Il
Is the genius of leadership,
Heir to the revolutionary cause of the great leader
President Kim Il Sung.
He is the leader of the great cause of Chajusong
Whom the masses of people adore
for his simple popular traits.
He has mastered the Juche idea
And boldly and grandly tackles all tasks.
He is afire with indomitable fighting will and
revolutionary ardour
And has boundless energy and revolutionary
ability.
Oh! The cause of Chajusong in Juche Korea,
Flowering under his extraordinary intelligence
and leadership,
Has shed light on all the world.*

*Standing where the action is,
In the front line of our time,
He upholds the banner of Chajusong.
His hands point to the flaring red flames of Juche,
And in response to his urging
The hammers of revolution and construction
clang and clang.
Oh, great is his name Secretary Kim Jong Il!
He visualizes the morrow of human society.*

3

*The Democratic People's Republic of Korea—
 A country where the legendary Chollima is flying
 to the sky
 And the phoenix is winging the air—
 This is the name of a paradise.
 There, the rugged heights of revolution and
 construction,
 Attended with manifold difficulties and obstacles,
 Can be conquered
 By the methods used
 In the days of the anti-Japanese struggle;
 And the red banner of victory can be hoisted.
 The great leader—
 The sagacious Secretary Kim Jong Il,
 Leading the cause of Chajusong
 He has opened the epic of a great struggle
 And has given boundless pride and ardent hope
 In building this paradise of the people.
 We'll sing his name for ever
 Along with brilliant Juche Korea.*

4

*He starts his work at dawn
 And works until dawn.
 The meandering Taedong River may dry up
 But the profound affection of Secretary
 Kim Jong Il,
 Overflowing with vitality,
 Endlessly flows into the hearts of the people*

*Nurturing their boundless enthusiasm.
Waving large bouquets,
People call him in echoing chorus
The dear leader,
The dear Secretary Kim Jong Il.*

Birds fly in
And flowers bloom
To praise the cause of Juche
Led by the illustrious Comrade Kim Jong Il.
In Juche Korea, heralding the dawn of mankind,
The serried ranks of revolution
March ahead
To the "70-day Battle",
To the "100-day Battle".
They march in unison,
In the spirit of Chollima plus the speed campaign.
A bumper year has come with golden ears of grain
swaying.
In the grand capital
A forest of monumental edifices has sprung up,
Shining brilliant rays all over the globe.
There the peoples gather,
Birds fly in and flowers come into bloom
To praise the name of the great leader
Secretary Kim Jong Il.

Flowering Art

Today the people of the world give Korea various names. They are as follows, for instance: "The Country of Juche", "The Country of Chollima", "The Kingdom of

Children", "The Country of Learning", "The Country of Parks" and "The Country of Underground Palaces". I think that each of them holds true.

By the way, here is one more name—"The Country of Art". In Korea all fields of art are, indeed, flourishing amid the life of the people—to such an extent that it would be no exaggeration to describe the country itself as a work of art.

In Juche Korea the Juche style of art has now blossomed forth to fascinate the people of the world and the Juche era is praised as being the "era of resurgence of literature and art in the 20th century".

We cannot speak of Juche art without referring to cinema art. In Korea, the cinema is the main focus of modern artistic activity. This is due to the leadership of Secretary Kim Jong Il who decreed that efforts should be concentrated on cinema art, which may be considered as a combination of different art-forms, so as to accomplish a revolution first in this sector, and then to extend the success thus achieved to all fields of literature and art, including opera.

Secretary Kim Jong Il created a revolutionary theory relating to cinema art and has thus kindled the flames of the cultural revolution—which, as we have seen, is one of the three revolutions—thereby bringing about an era of prosperity for Juche art as we know it today. With a view to acquainting myself with the content of Juche art and with how Secretary Kim Jong Il's theory is applied in reality, I visited the Korean Film Studio, which may be called the shrine of the Juche art.

The village of Sangdang in the outskirt of Pyongyang, where a sock factory was located in bygone days, has now been transformed into a cultural centre, some million-odd square metres in extent, including studios and mock-up "location" streets.

The story of the construction of the film studio starts

with the organization of a cinema circle within the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea in February 1946. At that time the budget for film production was 50,000 *won*. This was a colossal amount in the circumstances at the time. However, saying that the sum was inadequate to cover the initial expenses which had to be incurred before filming proper could start, the President increased the budget to 100,000 *won* and even sent 15 sacks of rice to inspire the cinema workers.

It was thus that *My Home*, the first feature film of this studio, was completed in June 1949.

From the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, President Kim Il Sung attached great importance to revolutionary art, for it helps to rally the masses of the people to the revolutionary struggle. During the great Fatherland Liberation War against US imperialism he saw to it that the cinema circle was provided with realistic costumes and cameras and he did everything to ensure that its members became true revolutionary artists.

When Pyongyang was reduced to ashes by the US imperialists, the studio was also destroyed. In June 1955, two years after the war, the President decreed the reconstruction of the studio, stressing that it should have better and more modern facilities than its precursor.

He also highlighted what was to be the main task of cinema art: in future the cinema should be made to serve the revolutionary cause better, and in particular should produce more revolutionary films in which a correct combination of high ideological content and artistic qualities would be achieved. The films should have a wide appeal and should be super-realistic. He taught in detail of the importance of the cinema, and concerned himself personally with the innumerable problems which arose in the production of films.

With a view to defending and further developing

President Kim Il Sung's thought on literature and art, Secretary Kim Jong Il put forward a policy of concentrating efforts on cinema art so as to achieve a breakthrough in that sphere, and then extending the success attained and the experience gained to all fields of literature and art. To that end he saw to it that the members of the creative circle, the producers and artists, were imbued with the President's Juche thinking on literature and art. Furthermore, in order to give concrete directions for the creation of suitable works, he gave on-the-spot instructions on 311 occasions for specific things to be done in the studio, and has issued over 1,600 instructions relating to its work since June 1963.

What is important in Secretary Kim Jong Il's theory on literature and art is the "Juche humanics" and the "seed theory".

He also spelled out how to launch, in the field of literature and art, an ideological campaign and a speed campaign based on the Juche idea.

The "Juche humanics", a new communist humanics, forms the nucleus of Juche art.

As Secretary Kim Jong Il formulated it, Juche humanics is literature which contributes to transforming the whole society in accordance with the Juche idea, by putting forward the problems of achieving Chajusong and an independent man, and by creating the model of a genuine man in the new era.

That the Juche humanics puts forward the problems of achieving Chajusong and of an independent man means that it highlights the problems which face people in the course of their struggle to defend their political Chajusong and to further exalt it. And that this humanics creates the typical man of the new era implies that it depicts men who live, work and fight with the attitude of masters of the revolution and construction. In other words, it portrays

men of a new type who maintain independent and creative attitudes and who solve their problem by themselves in a responsible manner under all circumstances, without being subjugated to others or begging for any help from others.

In this sense, Juche humanics differs totally from the former humanics which did not put forward the fundamental problem that determines man's dignity and value, but confined itself to the general human problem and only depicted man in general instead of creating model of a communist man of a new type, who has independent and creative attitudes.

This expresses the fact that Juche humanics fully embodies the requirements of the Juche idea, in conformity with man's independent nature and with the aim of all who fight for Chajusong.

As a matter of fact, in the past many people called literature a humanics. However, they failed to clarify the fundamental problem of this humanics and stressed merely that literature should portray man as the epitome of social relations and put man in the centre of the picture.

The nature of man as a social being was for the first time correctly elucidated by the great Juche idea, and a clear-cut way was therefore opened for the correct solution of the fundamental problem of humanics—that is, how to regard man and how to portray him.

It can be said that Juche art basically realizes the demand of the Juche idea to think of man as being at the centre of everything, with everything serving man. Juche art also presents an artistic solution to the problem of man's Chajusong.

In Juche art the majority of the characters portrayed are ordinary working people. They are invariably depicted as fighting for the Chajusong of human society. Therefore, this art moves people.

Here we can cite the seed theory created by Secretary

Kim Jong Il as a theoretical problem of artistic creation.

The seed theory is a theory which enables the kernel in the internal structure of a literary or artistic work to be identified, and which then explains the position and aesthetic function of the kernel, as well as the principles of its growth and flowering.

As the ideological core which constitutes the basic kernel of a work, the seed performs a crucial ideological and aesthetic function.

As every substance has a kernel, a work of literature or art also has a kernel, which in fact constitutes the seed. The seed of a work is the seed that produces the work; it is a fundamental factor, which determines the characteristics and the value of the work.

A work of literature or art creates a vivid picture of human life with the seed as the core. In a nutshell, the process of creating such a work can be said to be the process of the seed, planted by writers or artists, flowering and bearing fruit.

When the seed is processed artistically to become a flower of portraiture, and bears fruit, we can consider that the physiological process of the creation of a work has been completed.

By the way, until now the theory of literature and art has failed to provide a means whereby we can discern whether or not there is a seed in a work. People have therefore been unable to have a correct understanding of the internal structure of a work or of the physiological process by which it has come into being.

Secretary Kim Jong Il, who has a wealth of literary and artistic talent and knowledge, discovered, in making his in-depth analysis of the internal structure and physiological process of a work, the law that the key to the perfect creation of a work of socialist literature or art is to pick out the right seed and to process it properly. He also gave clear-

cut answers to the problems of the essence of the seed and of its aesthetic function, and of what should be done in order to grow the seed and bring it into full flower.

On the basis of this seed theory, a number of excellent works of art with rich ideological content and high artistic level have been created in the Republic; and Juche art is now blossoming out.

The creation of numerous first-rate films showing the beauty of the human spiritual world can be cited as an example of this. *The Flower Girl*, *The Fate of a Self-defence Corps Man*, *Sea of Blood* and *Star of Korea* are so famous that they are the topics of spectators' everyday conversation.

In particular, *The Flower Girl* received a special prize at the 18th World Film Festival; it is now being screened in countries in almost all regions of the world, including Japan. I think that everyone who saw this film was moved by the heroine who is trying to live in a dignified manner, as well as by the melody of the theme song. We must admit that the Juche cinema has also made innovations in connection with the technique and introduction of music.

All the background music, including the theme song, by its rich lyricism and power of expression, vividly grasps and brings into distinct relief the subtle feelings and mental state of the characters in every situation. Thus it fuses the spectators' feelings into one and sublimates them.

The revolution in opera was made in the wake of the revolution in cinema art. One day in March 1971 an artist who was engaged in creating an opera was taking great pains over the piece, when Secretary Kim Jong Il gave a clear demonstration of how to create a revolutionary opera.

He personally directed the process of creation. As a result, in the two-odd years since then, such works as *Sea of Blood*, *The Flower Girl*, *The Fate of a Self-defence Corps Man*, *Tell the Story*, *Forest! A True Daughter of the Party*

and *The Song of Kumgang Mountain* were created in succession. It is widely believed that the creation of a single opera takes several years, but the creation of these operas demonstrated the falsity of this belief. The originality of the contents and form of the revolutionary operas must also be stressed.

In the revolutionary operas, the aria and the dialogue, which were the basic form of the opera in the past, are rendered in stanzas, and the words of a song are put to a haunting tune so that their emotional content is fully brought out; and the melodies are such as can get across to everyone, in addition to being easy to sing.

A fundamental innovation in comparison with the former opera has been the introduction of the *pangchang*.

Thus, not only has the form of the songs been changed, but also the role of the orchestra has been revamped. In addition, dances have been appropriately incorporated in the operas while, at the same time, stereo stage techniques have been introduced. So the revolutionary operas lead the spectators into a world of deep emotions.

The heroes of the revolutionary opera teach that political life is more precious than physical life, and how beautiful and noble are the people who have risen in the struggle for Chajusong.

Girls who have no power or property, nor a position or fame, and peasants and the rest of the working people who groan under exploitation, oppression and maltreatment—these are the characters of the revolutionary opera. The spectators can identify the lives of these characters with their own lives, and are thus deeply moved by the opera.

The majority of the characters of the classical opera, the development of which was centered on Italy, were kings or queens, power-obsessed misers, or prostitutes. Such operas were focussed on the life of a small and privileged class. It is no exaggeration to say that such classical works,

which do not reflect the present time, do not greatly excite people, nor have they any great vitality: today, as when they were created, it is only in some privileged strata that their fans can be found.

The revolutionary opera alone puts the main emphasis on the people who are the masters of history, and on their revolutionary struggle. It will survive in the world history of the opera because it most thoroughly mirrors the era of Chajusong. In the Republic such revolutionary operas are commonly known as the "Sea of Blood"-type operas.

This is because the revolutionary drama *Sea of Blood*, which was created by President Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, has been revived and developed by Secretary Kim Jong Il to be the model for the revolutionary opera.

Secretary Kim Jong Il, who had displayed a rich artistic talent from childhood, repeatedly listened to more than 2,400 newly-composed songs before selecting 47 songs for the revolutionary opera *Sea of Blood*.

Furthermore, he chose the songs for the immortal classic *The Flower Girl* out of 2,700-odd songs. He gave on-the-spot directions on no less than 140 occasions when these two great operas were being created.

The revolutionary operas which have been created under the direction of Secretary Kim Jong Il, who is also an authority in the field of art, have deeply impressed not only the Korean people but also progressive people the world over: all the songs in these operas have become popular amongst them and are widely sung.

Whenever a new scenario is being created, Secretary Kim Jong Il makes a point of visiting the Korean Film Studio, even though he is very busy looking after all the Party work and state affairs. He gives detailed instructions for film production, teasing out problems such as the music, the shooting angle, presentation, colour and stage

property, of which even the professionals are unaware. For example, while he was listening once to an orchestral accompaniment he detected a flaw on the part of one player who was a semitone out on one note. Another time he spotted the mistake of a dancer who beat her drum lightly with her hand instead of with the drumstick, while watching the many dancers dancing. On one occasion he detected what was only a three-second fault in the matching of the sound track with the image, owing to a cutter's carelessness. Such artistic alertness on his part surprises the professionals.

Thanks to such on-the-spot direction, many fine works, with high ideological and artistic qualities, are now being created for the cinema.

Besides directing creative work proper, Secretary Kim Jong Il also settles the problems which arise in the lives of the artists and writers. At present the film studio has not only a nursery, a kindergarten and a dining hall, but has also a special train for use when actors and crews move to distant locations. The studio has also mock-up "location" streets.

These "location" streets are not like the simple installations which were formerly located on the outskirts of Pyongyang: they are first-rate reproductions of the realities, and include large-scale mock-ups of typical Korean, Japanese and Chinese streets.

These "location" streets, which were completed in little more than three months, are permeated with Secretary Kim Jong Il's warm love. The artists and writers call them the "Streets of Love".

In bygone days actors and camera crews often went to the provinces for outdoor shooting. But now they need no longer do so; and the materials and funds which would otherwise have had to be used for such shooting can now be utilized for other purposes—in addition to which, studio

shooting has also made it possible to make better films.

Parts 4 through 7 of the recently-produced revolutionary film *Star of Korea* were shot in these "location" streets.

The theme of this film is the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle waged by President Kim Il Sung.

This film enjoys a warm welcome from the people of the Republic. In it an artist, who is the very image of the President in his youth, gives an excellent performance, faithfully portraying the President's activities in those days.

Two or three days before I visited the studio, this film was shown on the TV screen, so I had the opportunity to enjoy it before seeing where it had been made.

I think that not only the Korean people but also progressive people in many countries of the world had wished for the history of President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary activities to be recounted on the screen.

It was none other than Secretary Kim Jong Il who fulfilled this wish.

Thanks also to direction by Secretary Kim Jong Il, a fine work entitled *In the First Armed Unit* was created in 1978. This film had a deeper revolutionary content than any film which preceded it, and thus further developed Juche art. At last the revolutionary film *Star of Korea* has now come out.

Every year the Korean Film Studio produces more than 40 films.

I must add that in Korea a total of five film studios produce more than 200 films (children's films included) each year. These are shown in cinemas and on TV. By their high ideological and artistic level, all these films deeply move viewers. All fields of literature and art—such as novels and other literary works, music, dance, fine art, drama and acrobatics—are today expressive of national feelings, Juche humanics and the seed theory. Thanks to

the integral system of Juche-oriented thinking on literature and art, Juche art is rapidly developing.

This has been achieved thanks to the intelligence and unremitting and dynamic guidance of Secretary Kim Jong Il who has mastered the revolutionary idea by his study of the Juche idea and who solves all problems in original ways.

Thus Korea, a country of art, is developing continuously and vigorously, and Juche art is flowering magnificently.

Great Monuments to Victory and Works to Last Ten Thousand Years

Nineteen fifty-one was a time when a grim war was being waged against the US imperialists.

In those days of fierce battles President Kim Il Sung was nurturing a grand plan for the reconstruction of the City of Pyongyang.

His plan was to build this city to be the most grandiose capital in the world and enable its inhabitants to live in comfort and dignity. This plan was so bold that it even was beyond the conception of the designers in charge of the project, and the ordinary people thought that it would be difficult to put into effect. It was only President Kim Il Sung—who always foresees the future with revolutionary vision—who could realize such an undertaking.

This far-sighted plan of President Kim Il Sung was further developed and enriched by Secretary Kim Jong Il, who imaginatively and audaciously pushes all projects

ahead. As a result, Pyongyang has been changed into one of the best and largest cities in the world.

Numerous major structures were built according to the grand blueprint of Secretary Kim Jong Il, who took to heart President Kim Il Sung's will and intentions. The completion of each of these structures struck architects throughout the world with admiration.

Pyongyang had changed so much in the three years since I had last seen it that it was almost unrecognizable.

Twenty- and thirty-storey apartment houses for workers stand in rows, and each of the numerous magnificent public buildings—national in form and socialist in content—strikes me with admiration. In the Republic, monumental structures of the Juche era are springing up like a forest.

With regard to the need to design all projects imaginatively and to set about carrying them out actively and audaciously, Secretary Kim Jong Il said:

"Communists are people who fight to reform the world in a revolutionary way. Accordingly, tackling projects in a big way is for communists the right way to tackle them."

This means doing away with inefficient and passive methods of planning and with sticking at trifles. Instead, work must be audaciously planned and must be pushed ahead in a big way; and once started, a project must be brought to completion by lightning operations.

Here I would like to give my impressions of only some of the grand monumental structures which I saw during my stay in Korea.

The Arch of Triumph

The ceremony of unveiling the Arch of Triumph was held on April 14, 1982. It was held in the avenue in front of

Moran Hill, renowned for its beautiful scenery, and was attended by the citizens of Pyongyang, many heads of state from different parts of the world, party and government delegations and prominent personages and friends who had come to celebrate the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung. O Jin U, Minister of the People's Armed Forces, said at the unveiling ceremony:

"The Arch of Triumph has been built high and majestic, as a grand monument of the era of the Workers' Party, by our people's sincere and loyal desire to hand down to posterity the immortal revolutionary achievements and exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung....

"The Arch of Triumph is, indeed, a grand monumental edifice, sublime and magnificent in its revolutionary content and in its scale, and new and original in its architecture and in its demonstration of the plastic arts. In the process of the heroic struggle to build the Arch of Triumph, our construction workers and all concerned fully demonstrated their wisdom, talents and burning loyalty every day.

"All of the individual parts and artistic decorations of the Arch bear witness to the creative wisdom of the Party member brigades, designers and sculptors, who have made painstaking studies and efforts to convey to posterity the glorious revolutionary history and fighting exploits of the great leader, through a perfect architectural and artistic representation.

"Even a tree and a flower planted around the Arch, even a piece of marble decorating it, is associated with the warm sincerity of the workers, peasants, soldiers of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces, public security men, youths, students across the country as well as our brothers in the south, our overseas compatriots and of our many foreign friends."

As we can see from these sincere words, it was a long-

cherished desire of the entire Korean people to erect the Arch of Triumph.

On October 14, 1945 General Kim Il Sung made a historic triumphal speech at the public stadium at the foot of Moran Hill, following his victorious return from the protracted anti-Japanese revolutionary war.

Secretary Kim Jong Il splendidly materialized the desire of the entire Korean people to convey to future generations the deep emotion felt on that day.

In March 1979 he crystallized his idea of building the Arch of Triumph as one of the monuments which would be dedicated to the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung, and for the first time told the accompanying officials where it was to be sited. Then he emphatically instructed them to erect there a grand structure which would rank with the most impressive in the world, which would have a fine architectural style, redolent of the people, which would be socialist in content and which would be at one with the national and aesthetic feeling of Korea.

He also spoke of the other significance of building the Arch of Triumph, crystallizing his idea that the Arch should serve the people: he said that it should not merely be a structure to be viewed from afar, but should have an adjoining plaza where people could come and enjoy themselves.

The overall height of the edifice of the Arch of Triumph is 60 metres, and its width 52.5 metres. The height of the arch proper is 27 metres and its width, 18 metres. From these figures it will be seen that the Arch of Triumph is much larger than that in Paris.

The Korean people completed this Arch in less than two years, using more than 10,500 blocks of white granite. We must admit that they have a revolutionary capacity for united action.

Carved in relief in the Arch of Triumph are Mt. Paekdu,

the holy mountain of the revolution, and the figures showing the glorious years "1925-1945". On the front of the Arch is engraved the first stanza of the undying revolutionary paean *Song of General Kim Il Sung* and on the rear, the second stanza. There are also bas-reliefs portraying the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army cheering the great General, who is making his historic triumphal speech, as well as the excited Korean people, men and women, young and old, who are acclaiming him, demonstrating the burning desire of the Korean people who have set themselves to building a new country and who are leaping forward to create a new life. On the arch are also carved, in bas-relief, 70 Korean azaleas in commemoration of the President's 70th birthday. The Arch of Triumph is a magnificent work of art.

Rare flowers and trees are planted around the Arch. Whenever I drove through it in a car, I could see many holidaymakers enjoying themselves with their families in the vicinity.

Each time I saw holidaymakers enjoying themselves there, I was keenly conscious of the fact that this grand structure is a gift which the great leader has presented to the people.

The Tower of Juche Idea

This Tower has been built on the bank of the Taedong River in Pyongyang, in commemoration of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung, who originated the immortal Juche idea and ushered in the era of Chajusong by splendidly embodying that idea. The Tower is the pride of the Korean people and a grand monumental structure.

In July 1980 Secretary Kim Jong Il instructed that a tethered balloon be flown at the site where the Tower was

to be built. Moving from one place to another in the city, he assessed the effect when it was viewed from Kim Il Sung Square, from the rostrum at that square, from the viewing balcony of the Grand People's Study House and from a boat on the Taedong River. He then instructed those concerned that when the Tower was viewed from the balcony of the Study House, the torch at the top of the Tower should be seen to be distinctly higher than the viewing balcony. He accordingly decided that the Tower should be 170 metres high.

At the time, the balloon was hanging at a height of 150 metres, but the designers had actually intended to make the Tower only 70 metres high.

Thus Secretary Kim Jong Il's decision as to the height of the Tower was seen by some as being too bold. It was only when the Tower had been built that the greatness of his decision came to be appreciated by all.

The Tower of Juche Idea can be seen to advantage from the Potonggang Hotel where I was staying. The Tower stands so high that it can be seen well from any part of Pyongyang—as Secretary Kim Jong Il intended.

This confirms that his decisions as regards both the site and the height of the Tower were sound.

The height of the stone pagoda which symbolizes the immortal Juche idea and its exploits, is 150 metres, and the torch on its top, which symbolizes the radiation of the Juche idea, is 20 metres high. This is in fact the highest stone tower in the world.

The Tower accurately symbolizes the loftiness of the Juche idea which shines out in human history.

Referring to this at the ceremony of unveiling the Tower which was held on April 15, 1982, the birthday of President Kim Il Sung, Vice-President Kim Il proudly said:

"The Tower of Juche Idea, a grand monumental structure of the era of the Workers' Party, has imposingly

sprung up, representing the firm will of our people to immortalize the great revolutionary ideas and exploits of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to complete, through successive generations, our revolutionary cause, which has been pioneered and developed under the banner of the Juche idea."

The Tower has been built with 25,550 blocks of white granite. This figure amounts to the number of days which passed during the 70 years since the birth of President Kim Il Sung. We can say that the white and clear colour of the Tower typifies the purity of the heart of President Kim Il Sung, who has devoted all his life to the revolution.

The front and back of the Tower are inscribed with the Korean letters "Juche", reflecting the unanimous faith of the Korean people, and the facade of the pedestal is engraved with a eulogy to President Kim Il Sung's immortal revolutionary exploits and virtues, while one of its sides bears a relief of a large basket of 35 Kimilsung Flowers, expressive of the ardent loyalty of the entire people who respect and follow President Kim Il Sung, and on another side there is a similar basket of 35 magnolias, which are the President's favourite flowers.

Thanks to the solicitude of Secretary Kim Jong Il, who wanted to build the Tower not merely for the sake of its being seen, but for enabling people to come and enjoy themselves at the spot, on both sides of the Tower there stand graceful pavilions, blending the national architectural style with a modern aesthetic sense; and in front of the Tower is a sculptural group of three persons—a worker, a peasant and a working intellectual—who are dynamically advancing under the torch of the Juche idea. So the whole complex of the Tower is in harmony.

And the six stone sculptures which are placed on either side of the Tower, and the themes of which are: "Juche industry", "impregnable fortress", "country where people

enjoy a long life in good health", "bumper years", "country of learning" and "Juche art", are monuments which demonstrate the victory of the Juche cause.

The inside wall of the pedestal of the Tower has been built with 510 high-grade blocks of stone which were sent by leaders, prominent personages of political and public circles, and Juche study groups of 85 countries. Among them are marbles sent by 232 Juche study groups in 73 countries, selected from among the Juche study groups which have been organized in all countries of the world. These stones bear the names of the groups and the dates they were founded.

Those sent from Japan are stones from seven study groups, including the "National Liaison Council for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung".

Furthermore, in the middle of the Taedong River, in front of the Tower, there are two large fountains jetting water 150 metres high. This adds beauty to the scene.

The Tower of Juche Idea, which was built in slightly over one year, is a strongpoint of the idea which exalts the future of mankind.

Kim Il Sung Stadium

This stadium was formerly known as "Moranbong Stadium". On the site of a former stadium, the Moranbong Stadium was built in 1954 to mark the historic spot where President Kim Il Sung made his triumphal speech.

But Secretary Kim Jong Il proposed that it be rebuilt and made into one of the best in the world, as a gift to be presented by the people to President Kim Il Sung on his 70th birthday. Thanks to his initiative, the reconstruction of this stadium was completed on April 11, 1982 and was renamed as Kim Il Sung Stadium.

Mapping out a far-sighted plan to rebuild the Moranbong Stadium, which was located at the historic spot, as an outstanding monumental creation, he personally initiated the project.

The entire people rose in response to the call of Secretary Kim Jong Il. Everyone volunteered for the project day and night. Some people came from the provinces, some came with their families, some gave up their holidays for the project, and some came to the construction site as soon as they finished their day's work. Among the volunteers were also cadres and students. Secretary Kim Jong Il also came to the construction site on February 16, his birthday, to give energetic directions. As a result, the rebuilding was completed in only four months. This stadium building has a total area of 46,000 square metres, the arena is 20,230 square metres and there is a seating capacity for 100,000 spectators (the former stadium had 70,000 seats). The broadcasting facilities have been transformed into modern ones; there are toilet rooms underground and near the 36 entrances, the stadium also has roofing 30 metres in width and artificial lawn. Thus, it has been remade into a stadium conforming to top world standards.

The stadium was later renamed as Kim Il Sung Stadium. On April 16, 1982, a grand mass gymnastic display was given here in celebration of President Kim Il Sung's 70th birthday. And in celebration of the occasion, an international marathon was held here on the 25th, with the participation of athletes from six countries including Romania, India and Czechoslovakia. Thus, this stadium, one of the facilities for the physical culture of the people, was transformed into one much bigger and better.

The Mangyongdae Fun Fair

It is needless to explain that Mangyongdae is the birthplace of President Kim Il Sung. Every visitor to Korea visits this place; this is a place for revolutionary study, which is essential for everyone.

Mangyongdae where people come continuously in large numbers and in all seasons, consists of a large park. Visitors from the provinces wanted recreation facilities so that they might enjoy themselves as much as they pleased.

Perceiving these feelings of the people, President Kim Il Sung in March 1981 indicated that he was anxious for a fun fair to be built there. It was thus that the construction project started early in April that year.

Secretary Kim Jong Il pointed out, however, that the small-scale fun fair which the designers had started to plan was not suitable for Mangyongdae, which is visited by great numbers of people. He stressed that the design should provide for a fun fair which would not only be extensive in area but which, in addition, would incorporate a wide variety of attractions and facilities and be modern in style.

Then he encouraged the builders by proposing that the fun fair be presented to President Kim Il Sung on his 70th birthday. While the project was under way he visited the site and took a close personal interest in the supply of materials and in the living conditions—including the diet and clothes—of the construction workers.

As a result, the Mangyongdae Fun Fair was completed on April 8, 1982, in a matter of only one year. The fun fair is a comprehensive one: it has 28 kinds of recreation facilities, including a looping coaster, a merry-go-round and an astro fighter. It also has a soft drink stand and park areas. Every

day this place is livened by the working people who come here with their families.

The Grand People's Study House

The Grand People's Study House, which is national in form and socialist in content, is also a monumental structure which ranks among the best of its kind. It adds magnificence to Pyongyang. In the daytime when its green roof tiles glitter in the sunshine, it looks like a glorious castle proclaiming victory in the revolution; at night when it is set off by its neon lights, it looks like a castle which is the scene of constant activity and which is proud of the Juche cause.

If I were to put it in Japanese terms, the Grand Study House is something like a combination of a library and a school. Anyhow, it is large in scale. Here are figures that convey an idea of its size.

It has a total floor space of nearly 100,000 square metres, a height of 63.5 metres (ten storeys), a length of 190.4 metres, a width of 150.8 metres, a capacity of over 12,000 people, a library with more than 5,000 seats, a storage capacity of 30 million books and 260 kilometres of shelving for books.

There are over 600 study rooms, such as reading rooms, lecture rooms, recording rooms, dialogue rooms and information rooms. This building has also a restaurant of 280 seats, ten lifts, 34 gabled roofs and the ceiling of the ground floor is 12.26 metres high.

These figures will give you a rough idea of its size and magnificence.

This edifice was built in only a year and nine months, and opened on April 4, 1982. This fast tempo of construction is attributable to Secretary Kim Jong Il who directed

the building operations so as to realize President Kim Il Sung's plan of building not a simple library, but a centre for the intellectualization of the whole of Korean society, a hall of education for the entire people.

This House has a staff of several hundreds, and even accommodation for visitors from the provinces.

I think this is, indeed, an embodiment of the Juche idea, which places man in the centre of thinking.

The Changgwang Health Complex

The Changgwang Health Complex is one of the typical buildings which stand in a row along the Potong River. It is a centre offering cultural and hygienic facilities for the people.

Its total floor space is 38,000 square metres. It has four storeys of bathrooms, outdoor and indoor wading pools, a two-storeyed swimming pool, a beauty parlour, a barber's shop and other cultural and sanitary facilities. As a centre of the people's cultural life, the Changgwang Health Complex ensures a high level of culture in the socialist society, I should say.

I was told that it took only ten months to build; and it was completed in March 1980. This unusual way of doing things is proof of the ability of the Korean people to win the final victory of the Korean revolution.

This health complex which refreshes the working people and gives them fresh strength for tomorrow, has a beauty parlour and a barber's shop on its ground floor. These are always full of customers, who are attracted because they can choose their favourites from no less than 13 styles of hair dressing.

On the first and second floors are water and supersonic

massage rooms, saunas, public bathrooms and so on, whose services are available at cheap prices.

Besides, there are 121 family and individual bathrooms furnished with sauna facilities, which can accommodate more than 10,000 persons a day.

It has also an indoor swimming pool with over 2,000 seats for spectators, diving boards at various heights and a bathing pool for children. So it is in reality a comprehensive centre for the health of the people and their cultural recreation, which is beyond the impression one receives from its name.

Needless to say, these facilities are not for profit-making but for the greater well-being of the people.

The Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

More accurately put, this is an integrated hospital for women rather than a mere maternity hospital. The 13-storeyed building has a total floor space of more than 60,000 square metres, 2,030 rooms and 1,500 beds (540 in the obstetrical department, 460 in the gynaecological department, and 500 in the paediatric department). The interior of the hospital is simply splendid. This 13-storeyed building has marble flooring throughout, inlaid with patterns of camellia, ginkgo and broad bell-flowers of natural jewels. On entering the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, you cannot but be surprised at its magnificence.

On the ground floor are salons equipped with colour TV, where the visiting relatives and women delivered of children can chat to each other. The hospital has dental, ophthalmic and internal treatment departments, x-ray rooms, a dispensary, intensive incubators, equipment for light treatment, for high and low frequency-treatment, and for the diagnosis of functions, as well as laboratories,

apparatus for analyses, therapeutic saunas and all other necessary equipment.

A pregnant woman is supposed to have a medical checkup at least twenty times from the second month after conception up to childbirth, and methods are available to alleviate the pangs of childbirth.

"I wonder why, but there are often cases of triplets nowadays," said my guide. The guide added that President Kim Il Sung was satisfied, saying that the birth of many triplets was a sign of the country's prosperity.

This maternity hospital is also a monumental structure, built under the meticulous care of Secretary Kim Jong Il who directed the project from the selection of the site to the furnishing of the completed hospital building. It is an integrated gynaecological hospital with the most up-to-date equipment.

Under his meticulous care, trees and flowers have been planted around the hospital and benches, too, have been set out.

I was told that these facilities were arranged for the families, and in particular for the young fathers of newborn babies who come to visit their wives and babies so that they can talk with each other in private.

This well-equipped maternity hospital is enough to show that the standard of culture in Korea is at present very high, and that everyone, regardless of rank, can benefit from that fact. We can also see that the country is advancing confidently towards an ideal society of mankind.

Mural Mosaics in the Metro Stations

Secretary Kim Jong Il instructed that the Pyongyang Metro, which was built under the far-reaching plan of the

great leader, should be decorated in a manner worthy of a monumental structure.

Ordaining that the metro should be decorated with architectural ornamentation of Korean style, firmly based on the Juche point of view, the Secretary put forward the novel policy of doing away with the conventional, purely practical concept of a metro as a means for solving a big city's transport problem, a policy of considering the metro as the crystallization of Juche-inspired architecture, and as a centre for the ideological and aesthetic education of the people.

In line with his policy, each of the stations is decorated, in individualistic and original artistic tastes, with beautiful mural mosaics depicting the Korean people's achievements in the revolution and construction. As a result, all visitors to the Metro of Pyongyang call it an underground palace.

Pyongyang Department Store No. 1

President Kim Il Sung, who had long envisaged the construction of a general shopping facility for the people, gave more than a hundred instructions to architects, specifying the scale of the facility and the form which it was to take.

In order to realize the plan of President Kim Il Sung, Secretary Kim Jong Il went over the blueprint for the department store several times so that it would be a model of commercial service to the people, and ensured that all the requisite building materials and equipment would be of top quality, and that they and the necessary funds would be supplied on time. It was thus that the construction of Pyongyang Department Store No. 1 as a general shopping facility for the people was completed in April 1982.

The department store with a total floor area of 40,000

square metres is ten storeys high to the front and six storeys at the back. The basement and the ground floor consist of foodstuff and general goods departments.

On the first floor is the children's goods department, on the second floor goods for women, on the third floor goods for men, on the fourth floor athletic and cultural articles and from the fifth to eighth floors all kinds of repair services, as well as a restaurant and tea counter.

The department store is modern in all respects, and everything is done to facilitate the customers and to promote the greater welfare of the people. Thus the store admirably fulfils its function as a general shopping facility.

Secretary Kim Jong Il, the leader of the people, who always pays close attention to every detail of the people's lives, took time off from his tight schedule to visit the department store to see if the commodities in stock were enough to meet the demands of the people, sizing up the quantities and assessing quality by feeling articles with his fingers.

This building, whose outer walls are light green, will remain for generations as a monumental edifice.

Those are the buildings which I have visited in person.

They said it would take me a whole month to see all the monumental edifices which have been built, so I dropped the idea of visiting them all. I will, however, at least write down their names.

They are the Ice Rink, the Chongryu Restaurant (with 1,000 indoor seats and 600 outdoor seats) and the historical monuments built on the revolutionary battle sites and historic places, including Mt. Wangjae and Lake Samji. There are also many other structures in Pyongyang, the capital, as well as in Wonsan, Hyesan, Haeju, Chongjin and other provincial capitals, and in ports such as Nampo, Sinpo and Rajin, industrial districts and fishing villages.

All of these monumental edifices are large in scale and

were completed in nine months to a year and a half. Such large-scale edifices and such high speeds of construction are simply unthinkable in the architectural world of Japan. Precisely here is the superiority of the socialist system in Korea.

Korea is, indeed, rushing ahead in the spirit of Chollima.

All these buildings are the best by world standards, in terms of both quality and content. They are literally "monumental edifices" which constitute an excellent heritage to be handed down to posterity.

The future revolutionaries who take over these buildings will learn from history about the leaders and revolutionaries of this age, and tell the story with pride to the succeeding generations.

Cities Get a New Look Every Day

It is in the nature of things that, in many countries, leaders who are suited to the times arise to lead their peoples. History shows that a leader who leads his people to achieve remarkable progress, is called a great leader and is held in respect.

The word "great" is the best gift a nation can make to its leader. Such great leaders can be found in our time as well as in history. But I know none who is worthy of the title of leader of the century but President Kim Il Sung.

The President authored the great Juche idea which goes beyond the bounds of a nation and an age. On this basis he emancipated people from all kinds of oppression and confidently led the masses to an earthly paradise for all humanity, where Chajusong will be completely achieved, making it a reality in Korea. For this, large numbers of people around the world, including me, call President Kim Il Sung the leader of the peoples of the world.

Another reason why President Kim Il Sung is called the great leader is that, in pushing ahead with the revolution and construction, he first solved the problems, and got rid of the pains and sorrows, of the people in the poorest areas and in the most backward sectors, thus providing them with a bountiful life.

During my stay in the Republic, I stopped at the "Potonggang Hotel" on the beautiful Potong River. This is a fashionable hotel for visitors from Japan and various other countries.

This hotel is a very beautiful establishment, and is surrounded by an extensive park and by attractive roadside willows, which stir up poetic emotions. Here the people have a pleasant time, angling and boating in the rippling river and talking with each other.

But before liberation this was the poorest district in Pyongyang, and every year hovels of the inhabitants were washed away by floods. The place was not fit for human habitation.

Floods washed away all the topsoil and crops, exposing a barren red soil; and the inhabitants were miserable beyond imagination.

After liberation, President Kim Il Sung regarded it as an important task of the revolution and construction that those slum dwellers should become well off and that they should live in the finest street in the world. That is why he personally broke the ground for the Potong River improvement project and aroused the people for the reconstruction of Pyongyang City.

Immediately after victory in the war against US imperialism, modern housing construction got under way along the Potong River. The people in this district wept with gratitude to President Kim Il Sung for the happy life which was theirs in the fine modern houses which they could not even have dreamt of.

The slum of yesterday is now called "Ragwondong", or place of everlasting happiness.

Similar stories can be heard in any part of the Republic and in any sector of the national life.

Korea started reconstruction almost from scratch, and has now attained a high level of development.

We can say that the speed and content of her reconstruction and development were both revolutionary and creative.

Such a great achievement of social development brings with it a high level of cultural attainment as well as high standards of living for the people.

But the quality and size of the houses built in the postwar period gradually fell short of the expectations of the people, and this necessitated the building of more spacious dwellings and modern streets.

Secretary Kim Jong Il, who is always anxious to meet the demands of the masses and to implement the plan and will of President Kim Il Sung, conceived the idea of converting Pyongyang into a magnificent capital which would be rare in the world, by the rapid construction of new residential districts.

He started with a project for the reconstruction of Ragwon Street, which had been a slum area in the old day.

With a view to transforming Ragwon Street, which is situated on the Potong River, into a modern residential street, Secretary Kim Jong Il personally scrutinized the blueprint for the project and gave detailed directions as to how it was to be carried out, even concerning himself with matters such as the internal layout of the individual dwellings.

As a consequence, in early spring 1975 the street was lined by 15 to 20-storeyed apartment blocks for thousands of families, and the whole project had been completed in a mere six months, as a speed campaign. These apartment

blocks were the present which the Secretary gave to the people on the occasion of the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Each flat is equipped with a TV set, a refrigerator, an electric cooking pot and other utensils. In the past, the huts which were here used to be swept away by floods, while in a dry spell they would be enveloped in a fog of dust. But now this area has become a beautiful residential street where splendid apartment blocks have sprung up and where the sounds of merry laughter can be heard.

Half a year seems only a moment for the construction of a city. But when asked how it was possible for the construction of such a modern residential street to have been completed in such a short period, the people of this country proudly say that as long as the wise and great Secretary Kim Jong Il leads them, they can fill in the sea and level mountains.

The street, which has been changed out of all recognition, is now called Ragwon ("Paradise") Street, a name which reflects the demand of the people and their will.

To implement President Kim Il Sung's idea and plans for rebuilding Pyongyang so that it would be the most beautiful, cultured and modern city, Secretary Kim Jong Il has been changing the appearance of the capital further by developing Changgwang and Munsu Streets and by flanking them with modern houses.

Himself virtually a designer and architect of the present age, he mobilized the people for the building of Changgwang Street through unremitting activities.

The Secretary had for long been planning to transform Ryunhwanson Street—which had first been formed after the Korean war—into an ideal street which would be a model of Juche-inspired architecture.

It was a cold night in the winter of 1978. After solving various complex problems and dealing with documents

which had been submitted to him for his approval, he who directs the affairs of the whole Party and of the whole state, went out at dawn to Ryunhwanson Street together with an architect to make an on-the-spot check on the layout of what was to be the ideal street, and to improve it so that it would become even more magnificent.

On this basis, the design team of competent architects put its finishing touches to the blueprint of the ideal street and to the diorama of the whole project. The Secretary examined the revised plans for the project on an autumn day in 1979.

The plans drawn up by the team of designers showed high-rise buildings of roughly the same height, standing in rows on either side of a wide avenue.

Closely examining these plans, which had manifestly been drawn up within the concepts of conventional practice and patterns, the Secretary emphasized that in order to achieve a complete change in the appearance of the old street, it was necessary to do away boldly with conventional ideas and outdated standards in all phases of the project, from designing to building, and to make this a historic turning point which would be marked by new thinking and by major progress in the building of a city.

Referring to the basic concepts of Juche-inspired architecture, he said that it was advisable to plan a street of high-rise apartment houses of different forms, attractively laid out, instead of putting up only large buildings of uniform appearance. And then, he revealed his long meditated plan.

Looking at the diorama, he explained in detail his ideas about the most appropriate forms and colours for the houses, about achieving an aesthetic balance in their distribution, about the number of buildings which should form each complex, about the heights and numbers of storeys of the different buildings, and about their sym-

metrical relations; and he even put forward ideas as to the optimum sizes and forms of the windows, door-handles, showers, and taps.

At the same time, Secretary Kim Jong Il settled all the practical problems which might arise during the construction stage of a project—such as those relating to labour, equipment and materials—and he took the necessary steps for the organization of a high-powered construction group, the core of which consisted of competent officials who had won good reputations at different construction sites.

In this way the construction group animated the blueprint with the warm heart of Secretary Kim Jong Il, and in high spirits set about the construction of an ideal street.

Throughout the period of construction he was personally in charge of the whole project and promptly settled all problems, ranging from the supplies of cement and the other materials to the meals of the site workers and their health. As a result, the ideal street was built in a short space of time, by October 1980, revealing fully its Juche-inspired architectural beauty.

The street is lined with rows of apartment blocks, with three to four rooms to each flat. The ensemble caters to the tastes of socialist life and peculiar national feelings, and looks like a bulwark of the socialist society, as if it were built overnight.

Each of the 20-, 25- and 30-storeyed buildings, all in harmony with the surrounding landscape, is itself a solid beauty which transcends the fine art of modern architecture. These buildings have different shapes—square, circular, towering, and jagged—and their outer walls are skyblue, light yellow, yellow, blue and so on, which concords with the aesthetic sense of the people.

All the buildings are equipped with high- and low-

speed lifts. Each of the flats in these modern structures is furnished with a colour TV set, a refrigerator, a washing machine, a stainless steel sink and various other amenities.

There is also a network of commercial and service establishments, as well as nurseries and kindergartens in the street. So we can say that this is indeed the ideal residential street for working people.

The people thought that it would be a good idea to call the new street "New Ryunhwanson Street" after its old name.

Saying that it was important that the name of the street should be one which would convey its new image and which would pass on to posterity the significance of the street built in this brilliant socialist society, Secretary Kim Jong Il named it Changgwang Street, which can be rendered into English as "bright" street. Changgwang Street, which covers an area of 400,000 square metres, reminds us of a downtown or a fashionable hotel section of a capitalist city. Thousands of families live in this street.

The new looks of the capital, which is changing beyond recognition, the reconstruction of Pyongyang which amazes the world's people, the heritage which has thus been created for the future of mankind—all this Juche-inspired architectural achievement has been made under the leadership of Secretary Kim Jong Il.

In the Republic, the construction of Munsu Street is in progress as these lines are being written. When the street for over 20,000 families has been completed, another new street will appear in the capital.

People who visit Korea, which develops and takes on a new look every day, do not repress their admiration.

I think an even more magnificent Pyongyang will greet me, when next I visit Korea. I also feel greater respect for Secretary Kim Jong Il, who can be counted on to make it so.

CHAPTER 4

Dear Leader

Every one I met in Korea called Secretary Kim Jong Il the "dear leader". Has any leader of a country, in the history of mankind, in the East or in the West, ever been called by such a respectful and intimate title by his people? I do not know of such an instance yet.

The title "dear leader" expresses the gratitude of the people to the leader who brings happiness to them.

I could see for myself the great love and concern for the people which is shown by Secretary Kim Jong Il, and I heard a lot about it during my short stay in that country. Each of the accounts I heard impressed me deeply.

Wherever I went everyone in Korea told me about his boundless love for the people.

I Also Am a Son of the People

Everything I saw in Korea looked beautiful and bright—various colourful flowers in full bloom, wide green belts everywhere, broad avenues which are always kept tidy and clean, and rows of buildings of great artistic value. All the people, men and women, young and old, are well-

disciplined and full of confidence; and meticulous care is taken of everything. I cannot find words to express all these things except "beautiful". Visitors to Korea can see such scenes, obtain such impressions and feel such warmth because everything done under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il is inspired by their boundless love for the people.

I believe that Korea is, indeed, a land overflowing with love for man, love for the people.

Every page of my several notebooks is filled with evidence of love, the love Secretary Kim Jong Il shows for the people. I even feel an urge to write a separate book which deals with his love for the people.

I think I frequently use the words "love for the people" and "popular character", which refer to a leader who represents the demands of the people from the revolutionary point of view, free from any consciousness of privilege as such. It means a great love which emanates from complete unity between leader and people.

In capitalist society a "leader" cannot but be regarded as a man representing the interests of a certain group of people. So anecdotes about beautiful love which are recounted in capitalist countries are as simply nothing when compared with the reality in Korea.

I would like to begin this chapter which recounts the noble personality of Secretary Kim Jong Il and his love for the people, with the following never-to-be-forgotten anecdotes.

In September 1960 he entered the political-economy school of Kim Il Sung University. On his first day at the University the dean and other teachers came out to the driveway in front of the University to meet him because they had thought that, being the son of President Kim Il Sung, he would certainly come by car.

They waited long, but were perplexed when he did not

turn up. Presently he was seen talking with a group of students coming from the bus stop.

He was in his student uniform like his fellow students, carrying an ordinary schoolbag in his hand. He exchanged greetings with the teachers who came out to meet him and then went along the footpath in the campus. This was Secretary Kim Jong Il's first day at the University.

All through his University years, both teachers and his fellow students tried to make special allowance for him, but he for his part never thought of himself as in any way special, and he always respected his teachers as one of their students.

His class twice won the Chollima title, thanks to his wise leadership and to the practical example which he had given. When the news broke, reporters came and asked him to let them photograph and interview him for newspaper. But he declined and persuaded them to take a picture of the whole class instead. In line with such a modest attitude, he went to and from the University by bus throughout his student years, and used to study hard till late at night in the University hostel with his friends.

In fact, he followed the daily routine for ordinary students.

These two anecdotes clearly show that Secretary Kim Jong Il is a noble son of the people, who, as from his schooldays, never allowed himself to be treated as an exception. Such a noble quality finds expression in sharing the feelings of one's people and in striving along with them to build a happy society.

Secretary Kim Jong Il's character as a real son of the people has become even more apparent since his election to the leadership of the Party and of the state.

Secretary Kim Jong Il, who is totally devoted to the cause of the people, is indeed the incarnation of fidelity to the people and of love for them.

On August 2, 1974 a seminar for officials of Party organizational departments from all parts of the country was to conclude. Secretary Kim Jong Il had been preparing himself for the occasion all the previous night.

About five in the morning his assistant, concerned over the Secretary's health, asked him to take a rest even for a while. But the Secretary commented that time had flown and that it was a pity that the day has only 24 hours.

At the closing ceremony of the seminar, Secretary Kim Jong Il made a very important speech, *Let Us Forge Ahead with the Kimilsungization of the Whole of Society by Radically Improving Party Work*. His speech was of special significance for all work during the period ahead.

One of the officials who had helped with the preparations for the closing ceremony remarked with admiration how energetically Secretary Kim Jong Il was working at that time, saying, "His unremitting efforts simply went on through days and nights."

Here is a reminiscence of another official. One early spring day in 1975, the Secretary was so busy that he had to skip lunch, and it was late that night before he could take his supper. After finishing his meal Secretary Kim Jong Il took the official to his motion-picture room to preview a film.

The official thought to himself that the Secretary would take the opportunity to relax while viewing the film, because he was tired. But in the room there were many people from filmdom who had come to receive such instructions as he might give following the preview. After the preview he gave detailed directions for the completion of the film. By this time it was already growing light. So the official thought that now the Secretary would go home. But instead, he went straight back to his office and started working on documents.

I think that this extraordinarily energetic activity of his

will lead the Korean revolution of today to a brilliant victory.

It can be said that this superhuman activity of Secretary Kim Jong Il is based on his great love for the people. In other words, his tireless activity means that his love for the people is so ardent.

Secretary Kim Jong Il is always open-hearted with the people, shares their joys and sufferings with them, deeply understands them and solicitously takes care of them. And he discusses future affairs with the people and carves out the future along with them.

The simple character of Secretary Kim Jong Il, who regards himself as a son of the working people, exemplifies the character of the real people. This valuable quality has been developing in him since his childhood.

Secretary Kim Jong Il is the very man who has grown up among the people as one of themselves.

Here I would like to mention a chat which he had with an old woman—a chat which is still talked about with fascination.

It happened in summer, 1961, over 20 years ago, when the project for the development of the Ryongsong Road in Pyongyang was under way. Kim Jong Il, who was then a student, worked on this project along with his comrades.

When the midday break was almost ended, an old woman appeared at the entrance to the site with an empty bucket and a shovel. She had come there to collect scraps of coal which had remained buried but were sometimes exposed. At the sight of her, a student hurried towards her and told her to go back, because it would be dangerous for her to walk about the site that day. But the old woman, who looked well over sixty, was reluctant to leave the place, and begged him to let her gather some coal.

While they were arguing, Kim Jong Il came back from another part of the site. Greeting the old woman kindly he

asked her politely: "Have you run out of coal?" The question was asked out of his concern for the people's livelihood. But her answer was in the negative: she said she could not bear to think of the precious coal being buried up in the ground.

"Grandmother, you are right," he said. "We cannot possibly allow the precious coal to be buried, even though it may be only a small amount." Then he arranged for the ground to be stripped off by a bulldozer, and for the scraps of coal which were thus brought to the surface to be collected and put in a safe place so that people could carry the coal away without danger.

He walked up to the old woman who was looking in wonderment at the newly-appeared heap of coal, led her by the hand to the heap and shovelled it into her bucket. Overwhelmed with gratitude, the old woman thanked him for his tremendous kindness. But Kim Jong Il, for his part, praised the old woman for her laudable behaviour in having thought in the interests of the country.

As they continued to chat, she confided: "Well, I was told that our leader's son is out here at this site, but I am afraid I cannot see him. He is said to have dropped in at the shop in our quarter a few days ago, but I was a little too late to see him."

"I see," he said. "I am afraid it would be difficult to find him in this large site right now. But if you really wish, I am sure you will see him."

The students who were standing by him, wanted to tell her the truth, but refrained because he had signed to them to keep him unidentified.

As she was going to lift the bucketful of coal, Kim Jong Il took it himself and let her lead the way up the hill. A student quickly stepped forward and took the bucket from his hand, telling him that he would carry the coal for her as far as her house.

"Grandmother, I ought to carry it myself but I am letting this comrade do it for you because I have an urgent job to do," he said and saw her off.

With a warm impression of his simple kindness the old woman went away with the student. When they had gone some distance the student felt that it would be right to tell her the truth and he said that the student she had just met was the son of the leader.

"Oh," the old woman exclaimed in a great surprise, "I thought he was somehow different from ordinary people. What can I do?" Then she looked back and saw him still standing on the hill following them with his eyes.

She hurried back to him and thanked him, "O I am only an old hag...and you have gone to all that trouble for me. ...I am most grateful to you!"

Her words became incoherent: she was simply overcome by emotion. But Kim Jong Il, warmly holding her hands in his, said, "Don't mention it, Grandmother. I also am a son of the working people. I do not mind doing anything if it is for the benefit of the people! Nothing is more worthwhile than working for the people."

The old woman was moved to tears by his words.

She told and retold the story of her day's emotions, highly praising the fact that Kim Jong Il, too, was the son of the working people, as was his father, President Kim Il Sung, who was born for the people and was totally devoted to them.

I have another story that tells of Kim Jong Il's simple personality.

It was in October 1974 when he paid a visit to the Hwasan Cooperative Farm situated at the foot of Mt. Kuwol.

Accompanied by the chairman of the management board, he inspected the farm and assessed the prospects for the harvest. He ordered that the farm be run in a

scientific manner and in conformity with the Juche farming method, so as to increase the grain yields, that fertilizers suited to the soil be applied, and that seeds suitable for the climatic and natural features of the farm be selected. While he was carrying out his inspection and issuing his orders, the sun began to decline towards a mountain in the west.

The chairman of the management board invited him to dine at his village. But he declined, saying: "Please don't worry about me at all. Eating in a field gives me a special appetite. Uncle, you please eat with us here." And he led him to the supper which was spread by the car.

The chairman, who was obliged to take a seat by the Secretary, was greatly surprised at the food: scarcely two rice-balls and two spiced vegetable dishes per person was all that there was for the meal. The chairman had never imagined that the Secretary would bring his own meals with him on a tour of inspection, and the food itself was no better than that of the local farmers there. Holding a rice-ball in his hand the chairman could hardly eat it, for he felt that his heart was going to burst.

These are a few of my unexaggerated impressions of Kim Jong Il's noble personality.

I cannot but admit that the power of my pen is too weak to describe the whole truth about this great man who has issued forth from the people.

An Overflowing Love for the People

Secretary Kim Jong Il's sacred footmarks and personal warmth have reached all inhabited parts of the Republic—from the farming and fishing villages in Uam at the northern tip of the country to the military posts on the Demarcation

Line on the southern edge, from an island lighthouse in the East Sea to the tidelands of the west coast. Of the innumerable anecdotes about him, the following will always remain enshrined in the hearts of the people.

Hoeryong is the place where Kim Jong Suk, Kim Jong Il's mother—who is rightly called the mother of the revolution—was born. It is on the way to Mt. Wangjae.

Hoeryong is a place which is dear to Secretary Kim Jong Il because it is associated with the memory of his mother. He was always eager to visit Hoeryong, but could never find the time to do it.

In May 1974, he was on his way to Onsong near Hoeryong, North Hamgyong Province to give on-the-spot directions. Both the people of Hoeryong and the aides to Secretary Kim Jong Il assumed that he would take that opportunity to drop in at his mother's native place, and they had in fact made preparations for the visit.

But his train passed Hoeryong without stopping. His aides entreated him to visit his mother's old home, but he just muttered the word "Hoeryong..." reflectively, and said that he would visit it the next time he would be in the vicinity, but not on this occasion, because young building workers were already expecting him.

"I have not yet taken the load off the leader's mind," he went on. "How, then, can I visit my mother's old home first?!"

His words reminded his aides of the noble mind of the President, who, on his triumphant return to the homeland immediately after the liberation, had gone to see the workers of the Kangson Steel Plant without dropping in at his old home in Mangyongdae—although the place was within hailing distance on the way. The aides were deeply moved.

Political integrity is the life and soul of a revolutionary. Any infringement on political integrity is nothing other

... about how
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... and tirelessly

The joy was already ... when he was about to
using the telephone ... and out of concern
for the Secretary's health the official with whom he had
been speaking suggested that he should have a com-
fortable rest even for a while. "Never mind," was the
answer. "It doesn't matter to me a little sleep. Party
workers should sleep less than others and greet dawn
before others, for they are responsible for their political
lives."

The next day the Party members who were to be
punished learned from the official what the Secretary had
said, and were overwhelmed with gratitude to
him for his love and for his concern for their
political integrity. They looked back upon their past life
critically, and firmly resolved to prove themselves really
worthy of the consideration which he had shown for them.

Helping people, helping them to preserve their po-

litical integrity, and leading them to add luster to it is the most praiseworthy expression and practice of revolutionary comradeship. The demonstration of such comradeship and the sense of revolutionary obligation which permeates revolutionary ethics has been a feature of Korean history.

The Workers' Party of Korea together with the state assumes full responsibility for taking care of the wives and other dependants of those who laid down their lives in the fights against the Japanese and US imperialists. Also the families of the heroes and workers who sacrificed themselves in the revolution and construction are living in happiness and comfort.

Thus they are growing into excellent successors to the revolution, thanks to the great care of the Party and the state.

The warmth of Secretary Kim Jong Il's great solicitude reaches here, too.

One early winter day in 1964, Secretary Kim Jong Il called on a woman whose husband had been killed by the US imperialists. Knowing that, although she was living a happy and comfortable life, she was having many difficulties in her work—solely because of her lack of education and the fact that, as a result, her work efficiency was lower than the norm—he arranged for her to attend the Wonsan Communist University. She worried how she could manage to study at her relatively old age, especially since she had had little formal education, but Secretary Kim Jong Il encouraged her, and sent her the works of the President from his own bookcase, as well as a gold watch.

One day, less than a month after she entered the university, he thoughtfully made a trunk call to inquire how she was getting on.

Six months later, he visited the university to meet her. He encouraged her to study hard and not to worry about

her son, since the Party was looking after him responsibly.

Now I was told, she always spurs herself on to effort, recalling that it is only thanks to the solicitude of Secretary Kim Jong Il that she finished her three-year university course and became a fully-qualified worker.

Once he discerned the buds of a precious artistic talent sprouting in an unknown composer. He used to call the composer to his office, and encouraged and guided him on more than 800 occasions, and thus helped him to become a first-rate composer.

In this process he showered affection upon the composer and gave him the courage and energy which every artist needs. Later, this composer was awarded the title of People's Artist and the Order of Kim Il Sung.

Though the world is wide, I never heard of a leader of a party and a state who did so much to help an unknown composer.

Secretary Kim Jong Il is also imbued with much human concern for people's health and lives.

It was in December 1974 when the "70-day battle" was at its final and most important stage. An urgent signal came from the ship *Hyoksin*, a big Korean freighter which was sailing across the Indian Ocean to Africa. The signal reported that two of the crew had suddenly fallen ill and were in a critical condition. The ship was going to put in at Colombo to save foreign currency since the ship was bound for Africa.

But Secretary Kim Jong Il said, "They have gone out to sea entrusting their lives to us. They must be saved at all costs." He ordered the ship to change her course to Madras, India, the nearest port. He put off important affairs of the Party and the state and personally organized and commanded the operation to save the two seamen.

It would take the *Hyoksin* two days to reach Madras. Secretary Kim Jong Il made sure that a fully-qualified

medical group would be standing to give advice over the wireless as to what should be done to save their lives. Meanwhile, he instructed the Korean embassy in India to take all the necessary steps for the ship to enter port and ordered the authorities concerned to have a plane ready to fly at a moment's notice to the Indian Ocean. The sunshine of great love which reached the Indian Ocean from Korea prolonged the two seamen's lives.

The ship entered the port of Madras and the lives of the seamen were saved by medical operations in a local hospital. It is thanks to the emergency state measures worked out by Secretary Kim Jong Il that these two patients were saved.

The Indian surgeon in charge of their operations was deeply impressed and asked what was the source of such great love and concern for the Korean seamen, what had brought about such a miracle in Korea, and what was the great idea that had led to such a miracle. Another doctor who came to the airport to see them off said, "Korea, which holds its people so dearly, is an oasis of great love. I very much want to visit Korea."

I think that it was the Juche idea, which regards man as most valuable, which made it possible to save the lives of those two seamen so miraculously.

Secretary Kim Jong Il always teaches how precious is the life of a man.

Here is a story which I cannot recall without emotion, a story about how a girl in a port on the west coast was saved from death.

One February day in 1975, the girl was gathering shellfish on the beach at low tide. She was so engrossed in her work that she failed to notice the rising tide, which was coming in quickly. There was no help, so she got on an ice floe—which, however, drifted far out to sea.

That February was the coldest month and, what is

worse, the accident happened when it was dark. So people thought that it would be impossible to save her and almost gave up the idea of attempting a rescue. The situation was immediately reported to Secretary Kim Jong Il. He personally took steps to ensure her rescue, saying that she must be saved come what may. Helicopters flew over the sea in the dead darkness and rescue parties were sent out to sea. After the search had been under way for 20 hours, a helicopter spotted a dot on an ice floe—and the dot was the lost girl. Secretary Kim Jong Il was delighted when he received the report from the helicopter that she had been rescued. We can say that Korea, which makes every effort to save every single human life, is an oasis of love, a kingdom of love for man.

Overcome with emotion, the girl sobbed when she regained consciousness, feeling blessed to be in this oasis of humanity.

The people of the Republic know only too well how this era of infinite love has come about. There are innumerable anecdotes which give some idea of this era of infinite love in Korea. Thanks to the loving care of Secretary Kim Jong Il, over 50 members of a youth shock brigade who had been laying a railway along the upper reaches of the Chongchon River were saved from death when their lives were threatened by a flood, and a worker of the Kim Chaek Iron Works was saved from death.

Here is another story about his great love.

There is a bridge across a brook named Sujong which flows through a small village at the foot of Mt. Kuwol. In December 1973, Secretary Kim Jong Il was passing by this village on his way back from giving on-the-spot directions. He met some lovely children who were going to school.

He beckoned them towards him in a friendly manner and asked them how they were getting along in their

village. The children told him about their situation. One of them said that in summer, when the river rises, they had to cross it on the backs of their fathers, mothers, elder brothers or sisters to get to the village school. Worried about the fact that pupils had to make their way across stepping-stones to go to school, he saw to it that a wide and splendid bridge was laid across the brook. The villagers named it "bridge of love" in memory of Secretary Kim Jong Il who was so deeply concerned even about the small number of children involved.

He also showed deep concern for a girl stewardess.

It was in September 1970 when he was returning by train to Pyongyang after an inspection tour in North Pyongan Province. He sent one of his aides for a stewardess. The moment she entered the reception room of the train, she halted, at a loss what to do. Secretary Kim Jong Il was seated at the table on which food was ready. She felt embarrassed and was going to leave the compartment, but he invited her to come in and warmly welcomed her. He surprised the aide who had brought her in, by telling him that it was her birthday.

With a soft smile he looked at the stewardess and said, "I thought it unlikely that anyone would be arranging a birthday party for you because you are bereft of your parents. So it is we who are going to give you your birthday party." He kindly seated her at the table. She was overcome with emotion and moved to tears at the birthday party he had personally prepared for her.

How comes it that he knew even the history and the birthday of an ordinary stewardess?

Here is the explanation. When he was on an inspection tour a month earlier, he had inquired into her life and family situation and had learnt that her parents had been killed during the Korean war. He had also learnt exactly when she had been born.

When the train arrived at Pyongyang Station, he gave her a birthday present, and encouraged her to work well. He said to his aide, "If her mother were alive, she would remind her daughter of her birthday and would tell her, 'Be sure to come home with your friends after you get off the train, even though I have nothing special to offer you'. But as her mother is not alive, we had better give her something instead."

The aide was deeply touched by his words. Nor can I write this anecdote without tears.

It happened on a rainy day early in August 1967 when Kim Jong Il was returning from an inspection tour. The train stopped at Sokhu, a small station. A girl train announcer got off the train and was connecting the broadcasting line which had been cut off. He saw her working in the rain and approached her. He held out his umbrella over her until she had finished the job, even though by doing so he himself was exposed to the rain.

Once he took part in the Ryongsong Road development project. It was raining when he got home. He worried about a People's Army soldier who was still out driving a bulldozer, so he went back to the site at midnight to give a raincoat to the soldier. These stories about his kindness and humanity are merely a few of many.

When Changgwang Street was under construction, many of the workers had come from the provinces to work on the project. Secretary Kim Jong Il came to know that among them was a worker whose 60th birthday was due shortly. Old men were not allowed to take part in the building operations, but now and then this rule was broken by those who were so enthusiastic about carrying out the Secretary's plan.

This particular old man was always so immersed in his work that he even forgot that his 60th birthday was near at hand. Secretary Kim Jong Il, who was very fond of him,

felt that the old man would be sad if he had to celebrate his 60th birthday alone in Pyongyang, far away from his family. So the Secretary saw to it that all the sexagenarian's family came to Pyongyang so as to join him in celebrating his longevity.

It was only when he was called by Secretary Kim Jong Il that he realized it was his birthday, and it was only when he was seated at table to celebrate his 60th birthday that he learned that his family were come. The Secretary even sent him a gift. The kindness which the Secretary had shown him was so overwhelming that the old man wept continuously, overcome by strong emotions. And all night his family talked with gratitude about Secretary Kim Jong Il's kindness and loving care.

It is because of his great love for the people that they revere him as their dear leader and remain loyal to him. This is an undeniable reality. Under the loving care of Secretary Kim Jong Il, everyone in Korea is bursting into impressive and precious flower which will bear fruit, so the prospects for the revolution are bright.

His infinite affection will bring to the Korean people the ultimate victory of the Juche cause.

He of the Scintillating Love

"One for all and all for one!"—this is a revolutionary slogan of the Korean people in their struggle for a communist society.

This slogan precludes a selfish or fame-seeking attitude. A human being, a social being, can be really well-off only when human society as a whole is prosperous.

When everyone working in every field is loyal to the

Workers' Party of Korea, a paradise will be built in Korea. Korea is now advancing vigorously towards becoming an earthly paradise. The success of this struggle can never be achieved by one man simply seeking fame.

A dedicated struggle for society and for the people as a whole is what brings the greatest happiness, what makes life worth living, and what constitutes the highest honour for each member of the community.

No matter what the task may be, it is only when one works with revolutionary conviction, whether or not one is noticed or recognized, that one can achieve great success.

The campaign to follow the example of the unassuming heroes, which is being waged in Korea in the 1980s, was launched by Secretary Kim Jong Il and through which everyone follows the example of those heroes who, boundlessly loyal to the Workers' Party of Korea, were discovered by President Kim Il Sung in the course of carrying out his inspections.

This is another campaign to imbue the whole of society with the Juche idea, by encouraging everyone to emulate the noble communist work ethic of the persons who have been put forward as models.

These persons, four in number, are the unassuming heroes, each of whom was discovered by President Kim Il Sung.

They are Paek Sol Hui and Kim Sang Ryon, who developed new strains of crops; Pak Yong Chol, who invented a new method of industrial casting, and Party activist Chang Jae San, who set an example for work among the people, by helping and inspiring Paek Sol Hui in her research work.

The common feature of their attitude towards work is that, though nameless, they are faithful to their duties, and that they have achieved success after persistent en-

deavours on their own, whether or not they were noticed or recognized by others.

Furthermore, they regard these achievements as contributions to the development of a socialist society, not as something to win their own fame.

The sagacious leader Secretary Kim Jong Il who has widely cited the examples of the people's heroes and who has developed them into this campaign, has said that while their social achievements are precious, even more precious has been their struggle to devote their all to social progress: this is indeed the most valuable thing. He appealed to everyone to follow the examples of the four heroes, and he organized a communist mass movement for the further development of the Juche society.

At the moment, the most popular films in Korea are *Star of Korea* and *The Fourteenth Winter*. The latter recounts the painstaking research work of one of the unassuming heroes, Paek Sol Hui.

I was greatly moved by this film, and could perceive the essence of the unassuming heroes as popularized by the heroine.

After graduating from Kim Il Sung University, Paek Sol Hui becomes a research worker at the Botanical Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences. She is a girl of great ambition who has a boyfriend and who dreams. But she resolves to make a humble contribution to solving the food problem—the most important matter for the country and the people—by making a success of her research work, in order to repay President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea for having given her the education which had enabled her to obtain such good qualifications as a scientist.

Thus she chooses to work on the development of a high-yielding strain of seed, which has been allocated the name "Kaengsaeng No. 1".

Research on "Kaengsaeng No. 1" is a difficult undertaking, which many scientists tackled but subsequently gave up. But a crop based on the seed has been personally cultivated as a garden crop by President Kim Il Sung, who feels that, if the seed can be improved, it could help the people's diet.

She decides to take up this daunting challenge so as to prove herself worthy of all that the President had done for her, and to contribute to the well-being of the people. Her heart swells with a sense of pride and with her consciousness of being a young scientist. So with a firm resolve, the girl leaves the Academy of Sciences for a cooperative farm in a mountainous area.

She first goes to this cooperative farm together with two other graduates from her University.

One year, two years and then three years pass by, but without any promising results—to say nothing of success—from their experiments. At the end of the three years, the Academy of Sciences suggests that they had better abandon the research, and her colleagues get married and leave for Pyongyang.

The girl, who is a woman with a strong scientific conscience and sense of loyalty, persuades the head of her research institute to let her continue her research work.

In the meantime she asks her lover, her old school friend, to wait three years more before marriage, and she stays on her own in the mountain village, telling him that science cannot be judged merely by easy successes, that it is only through painstaking experiment that it can yield really worthwhile results, and that there are many cases where plant research cannot prove successful in as short a period as three or four years. But alas, an arbitrary decision by local officials results in her experimental field being set to a crop.

The heroine, at first hesitant, decides to reclaim some

waste land for seed production, and the Party backs her up like a real father.

Another three years go by. The Academy is about to assign her a new task. Her mother, who has a husband in a war, says: "It is natural for a woman to be married and have a home. What are you going to do for, especially now that the country is at peace and not at war?" And her old school friends, too, advise her to do so soon, telling her that she can continue her research even after her marriage. Her lover, who has waited for her, also urges her to take a decision in the near future, pointing that the springtime of life never comes again. Now she is in a dilemma, not knowing which way to go.

However, after a spell of torment, the girl determines to remain firm on the road of scientific pursuit.

What can she as a scientist do for the people if she gives up her research work? She sends her lover a letter telling him—the lover she has loved and trusted so sincerely—do not forget her: because she loves him so ardently but, at the same time, wants to concentrate all her efforts on her research as a scientist, she does not want to sacrifice him any longer. Thus her love finds a more noble expression in ardent loyalty to the President, the Party and the people.

We can say that there is nothing more precious than her decision at that moment.

The heroine spends nearly ten years, working as dictated by her conscience as a scientist. What has the ten years brought her? Almost all her old school friends are married and have children now. They have published important papers or have been admitted to the Workers' Party of Korea.

But the girl puts all such ideas out of her mind.

For the first time in ten years a ray of hope has entered her life: she finds several seeds which have survived an unexpectedly early snowfall in an experimental field which

she has cultivated on the Paekdu Plateau, and they are the evidence that she has at last succeeded in developing a highly cold-resistant strain.

The Academy of Sciences, however, pays no attention to her claim, commenting that such a small yield would make no contribution to the development of the national economy.

There was no idle land in any cooperative farm, because the campaign to increase grain output was in full swing. So she sets about reclaiming some waste land so as to create a plot where she could cultivate her seeds on a larger scale. Without the slightest regard for herself she toils hard in the mud. It is a most moving scene. And in the fourteenth year of all her hardships and disappointments she succeeds in obtaining an excellent high-yielding strain of "Kaengsaeng No. 1".

The strain, which is being successfully cultivated in an experimental field of an agricultural university, attracts the attention of President Kim Il Sung on a tour of inspection. He is highly impressed by her dauntless spirit, her conscience as a scientist and her fidelity.

She was already 40 years old when she received from President Kim Il Sung her membership card of the Workers' Party of Korea, and the titles of Hero of Labour of the DPRK, and Doctor of Biology.

The girl is a scientist worthy of the title of Hero of the Republic, for she presented the President and the people with the achievements of her research, devoting her all—including both her youth and family—to this work, even putting off her application for Party membership.

As I mentioned above, the campaign to follow the example of the unassuming heroes is at present briskly under way in Korea.

This is a new high form of mass action aimed at developing people into true revolutionaries of the Juche

type, boundlessly loyal to President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, and at achieving major progress in socialist construction by giving rein to their revolutionary zeal and creativity.

This drive is a movement for the communist ideological remoulding of all members of society to make them into ardent revolutionaries, in accordance with the new higher requirements of revolutionary development at a juncture when the foremost task is to remodel the whole of society on the Juche idea. It is a campaign for communist technical transformation so as to place the country's science and technique onto a higher level. And it is a great revolutionary movement aimed at thoroughly applying the Kimilsungist method of work throughout the whole Party and the whole of society.

In short, it is an all-people innovation movement for making constant and major progress and for continuing the achievement of brilliant exploits by following the noble examples of the unassuming heroes.

This movement has achieved great successes.

It has developed into a mass movement and spread all over the country, producing a large number of innovators.

It is being popularized in all areas of Korea's national life—industry, agriculture, education, culture, public health, etc.—and all the Korean people are striving to live like the unassuming heroes. Thanks to the endeavours of these unassuming heroes Korea will assuredly attain the high goals of the revolution.

A Hymn Dedicated to the People's Dear Leader Secretary Kim Jong Il

*The heir to the great leader's cause,
The dear sagacious leader of the people,*

*Secretary Kim Jong Il is shaping the future of
the Juche era.*

Down the centuries

*People will proudly hand on his revolutionary
cause to posterity.*

*And his name will be recorded in the annals
And remembered by all humanity.*

*The grand flower garden of the Juche art
Spreads its perfume all over the world.*

*Sea of Blood is a masterpiece created by the
Juche humanics.*

*The world's people, with gratitude, applaud,
Moved by the true beauty of the heroes of the
films, operas, music and literature.*

*Under the loving care and great leadership
A long-distance conveyor belt is laid across the
sea,*

*Automation is realized, flames of furnaces blaze
more fiercely.*

*The sweat and efforts of the unassuming heroes
shine like jewels.*

*"Ragwon Street", "Changgwang Street" and
"Munsu Street" sprang up*

*To change the erstwhile slum quarters into a
glorious city of the world's people*

And a paradise city of man's future.

*To this place people come from all parts of the
world.*

A locomotive of self-reliance,

*Conveying stories of boundless love and tireless
efforts,*

*Rushes through the land and fields where rich
fruits are ripening,*

*Carrying the achievements of the revolution and
construction:*

Tower of Juche Idea,

Arch of Triumph,

The Grand People's Study House,

Pyongyang Maternity Hospital,

Changgwang Health Complex,

Kim Il Sung Stadium,

And the Ice Rink.

*Secretary Kim Jong Il is the glorious leader of the
working class.*

His wisdom adds luster to the Juche era;

He raises the torch of the revolution

To model the whole of society on the Juche idea.

Engraving his name in their hearts,

*The people clearly see the road ahead indicated by
him*

And wish him a long life and good health,

Forming the ranks of loyalty.

CHAPTER 5

Korea Is One

The shout of "Korea is one" is echoing across the world. It is abnormal that Korea, which down the centuries has always been one country and one nation, has today to shout for and demand her reunification.

Anyone who does not consider the reunification of Korea as inevitable, or who does not seek to strengthen solidarity with Korea, cannot be imagined as ever having a genuine friendship with her in any context—whether it be that of the study of history and nation, of international relations, or of action for world peace.

In particular, can we call them peaceful nations, those countries which have a hand in dividing Korea? The answer is clear even to people with widely differing views on most matters.

In other words, I think that whether or not you support Korean reunification is a criterion for the judgment of your viewpoint on peace and life.

To organize and spread the movement in support of President Kim Il Sung's new proposal to realize Korea's independent and peaceful reunification by establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is the way to peace and security of the world, and it is also the aim of all peace-loving people everywhere.

Thirty-eight years have already passed since the illegal occupation of the southern half of Korea by US imperialist aggressors. During this period, the US imperialists have created in Korea a war psychosis which threatens world

peace; and they have continued to commit inhuman acts in the country. Along with the Middle East and Europe, Korea—which is divided into north and south—is a zone of great danger, one of the three hotbeds of world war which have been prepared by the US imperialists.

But the Korean people's desire for peace has contributed to thwarting the sinister designs of the imperialists and to preserving world peace.

Today the question of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the concern not only of the Korean people but of all peace-loving people throughout the world.

It would be no exaggeration to say that one's attitude to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is a touchstone to judge whether one loves peace or not.

A country or nation which supports the reunification of Korea, can be said to be striving for Chajusong and peace; those which are against it can be called reactionary, aggressive and bellicose.

The thirty-eight years of national division, which has kept even family members apart, has been a time of grief and anger for everyone in both north and south Korea.

The Korean people have thus long lived in grief, because they are not allowed to meet and talk with their families and friends from whom they have been separated by the US invaders. If this state of affairs continues, a large number of people will have to suffer these intolerable wrongs till the end of their lives.

No one could repress indignation at this irrational situation, where people from either part of Korea cannot visit their friends in the other part.

Even the new generation who were born after the division of their country are working as members of their society in the prime of their lives.

People who have not experienced the sufferings of

forced separation already make up the majority of the population, and this is another national tragedy.

Fathers, mothers, husbands, wives, sons and daughters in Korea will still be writing letters to their dear ones, though they know that the letters will not reach the addressees.

Any one who is deaf to these bitter cries of the nation is not human.

Today the Korean people's cries for the reunification of their country are echoing all over the world.

If there is any Korean who does not want the reunification of his country, he has already lost the spirit of his nation. If there is a man among the people around the world who doesn't support the reunification of Korea, he is devoid of national conscience and of the need for independence.

Do you hear the voice of the spirit of this nation? Peoples of the world, do you hear the sorrowful song of the people who leave this world, deprived of their sovereignty which is dearest to them?

President Kim Il Sung, who ushered in the era of Chajusong, has consistently led the struggle to reunify the country, to bring sovereignty to his nation and humanity, to realize the nation's cherished desire, and to let all enjoy a peaceful life.

In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country—the desire and urgent task of all Koreans—the President has put forward more than two hundred proposals and suggestions for reunification, and in doing so has correctly expressed the demands of the times and of the nation. All of these proposals and suggestions were aimed at settling the matter by peaceful dialogue based on the principle of reunifying the country by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, free from any foreign interference, after the withdrawal from south

Korea of the US troops which are imposing the hardships of division upon the Korean people.

All these proposals emanated from the revolutionary principle which was defined by President Kim Il Sung—namely, that Chajusong be fully achieved for the entire Korean people and that they be enabled to enjoy a happy and prosperous life.

Insisting on "two Koreas" in opposition to the reasonable proposals of President Kim Il Sung, the US imperialists and their followers have persisted in their schemes for the simultaneous entry of the north and the south of Korea into the United Nations and for "cross-recognition".

Whenever these evil manoeuvres were denounced by world opinion, the United States simply changed the hierarchy of their puppet regime so as to extricate themselves from their crises. They are now trying, in a last-ditch effort, to present Chon Du Hwan as an "apostle of peace".

The "Kwangju bloodbath" of May 1980 is enough to show what a reactionary and what a traitor to the nation Chon Du Hwan is. Does one mean to say that Chon Du Hwan, that bloodstained incarnation of lust for power, is in any way entitled to talk about national reunification and peace? It is obvious that this fascist butcher, who massacred his fellow-countrymen with guns and tanks, and who has usurped power, can have no national conscience or peace-loving spirit whatever.

Do they mean to say that he is in any way qualified to deal with the national question—that man who suppresses honest intellectuals including Kim Dae Jung, in south Korea, who have spoken and striven for the country's reunification? Can anyone realistically expect reunification without saying a word about the question of withdrawing the US aggressive troops, which are the cause of division and the obstacle to reunification of the country?

I think that no Korean will ever forget the filthy name of this south Korean traitor to the nation and faithful stooge of the US imperialists.

At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October 1980, President Kim Il Sung, who is always concerned and strives for the realization of the nation's wish, put forward a proposal to found a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as a decisive measure for the reunification of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party considers that the most realistic and reasonable way to reunify the country independently, peacefully and on the principle of great national unity is to bring the north and the south together into a confederal state, leaving the ideas and social systems existing in north and south as they are."

The people to reunify Korea are the Koreans themselves: it is, after all, their national sovereignty—on which their destiny depends.

The question of Korea's reunification must therefore be settled independently, in keeping with reality and according to the will and desire of the Korean nation, free from all foreign interference.

The reunification question must be discussed in the interests of the entire Korean nation and on the principle of great national unity, which will take into account the will and opinions of all the people, and which will not be conceived merely in the interests or from the standpoint of a particular class. Because it intimately concerns the destiny of the whole nation, this question must be discussed with the participation of all the people of Korea, irrespective of class, ideology or religion, excepting only the traitors and those who sell out the national spirit.

And this question must be discussed and settled peacefully, by means of dialogue.

Any attempt to settle this issue by war will drive not only Korea but the whole world into a crisis.

As a prerequisite for progress along these lines, the US aggressive troops must first of all be withdrawn from south Korea. This is because it is the US aggressors who are responsible for the division of Korea and who trample on the sovereignty of the Korean nation.

The plan of Korean reunification which has been put forward by President Kim Il Sung and which is winning international support—namely, the plan of reunifying the country independently and peacefully on the principle of great national unity—is still valid.

The plan of founding a DCRK is the most reasonable of all the proposals which have been made so far, and points the way towards reunification.

One of the characteristics of this plan is the idea of founding a unified confederal state, leaving the systems existing in the north and south as they are.

During the 38 years since the division of the country by the US imperialists, two different systems have been set up—the socialist system in the north and the colonial capitalist system in the south. So this proposal is based on the idea that time must not be wasted and reunification delayed by arguing about systems.

Since reunification is the task and desire of the whole nation, and must not be delayed any longer, this common aspiration of the nation must be given priority in discussion over questions of different social systems: the existence of a nation does not depend on a particular social system. If the north or the south should consider its own ideology and social system immutable, or try to force them on the other side, it will inevitably lead to confrontation. This is

precisely why priority should be given to the nation as such, rather than to the interests of any particular class, in achieving reunification.

In view of the internal situation of the Korean nation, the concept of a confederation, irrespective of the difference in the social systems north and south, offers the most realistic and reasonable solution. The fact that the unified state should become a completely independent and sovereign, non-aligned country, conforms, moreover, to the desire of the world's people for peace and to the trend to expand the forces of independence.

Under the present situation, where the danger of nuclear war, which will destroy mankind, is brewing because of the imperialists, humanity requires that a large number of independent states should be united in the non-aligned movement.

The fact that the dedication of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to peace is internationally recognized is evidenced by the confidence which the member nations of the non-aligned movement place in this country and by the visits of the delegations which have come from different countries of the world to express their friendship for this country. In this connection, I would like to note that the Meeting of the Coordinating Committee of News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Pyongyang from May 12 to 14, 1982—during my stay in Korea. Delegates from more than 50 countries and international organizations took part in this meeting, which was a great success.

The proposal for reunifying Korea by founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is ideal and reasonable, for it not only reflects the reality of Korea and the aspiration of the nation, but also contributes to the cause of world peace.

It is a great proposal which none but President

Kim Il Sung—who conceived the Juche idea and ushered in the era of Chajusong—could have put forth.

All the Korean people who thirst for reunification day and night, therefore, positively support this proposal, and picture a reunified Korea in their minds. Overseas Koreans, coming and going across oceans and mountains, are also rallying together to implement this proposal. The many declarations which have been issued by them and the worldwide movement for reunification prove that, in spite of any differences in ideas, beliefs, views or systems, all Koreans are united on this issue.

Moreover, since the publication of this proposal, the world's progressive people and all peace-lovers have expressed their support, and the movement for the reunification of Korea has been strengthened.

This shows that the founding of a DCRK will not only settle the Korean question, but will also contribute to the attainment of world peace and to bringing Chajusong to the people of all lands.

I believe that the reunification of Korea will be achieved when they fight for the implementation of this programme.

True to the ardent desire of President Kim Il Sung to achieve reunification—the wish of the entire Korean people—as soon as possible, Secretary Kim Jong Il has, since the first days of his revolutionary activity, been making every effort to accomplish it in the present generation.

Secretary Kim Jong Il said:

“Today we are confronted with a momentous task to step up socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and, at the same time, reunify the divided country and establish national sovereignty across the country.”

He never forgets the south Korean people who are

suffering under the yoke of the US imperialists and fascist gangsters, and the thought pierces his heart.

Secretary Kim Jong Il has shown the correct way for the south Korean people to achieve Chajusong: he always emphasizes that the south Korean people are masters in the struggle to democratize their own society, and that the overthrow of the fascist regime and the democratization of society depend on them.

And he makes a point of ensuring that all the media lend active support and solidarity to the struggle of the south Korean people.

He is deeply concerned about the south Korean people and grants great benefits to them.

Here is a story.

In August 1976, when a south Korean ship, the *Sinjin 3*, was caught in a storm and drifted deep into the territorial waters of the north, it was saved by the DPRK navy.

Informed of the fact that south Korean fishermen had thus been saved, Secretary Kim Jong Il rang up the officials concerned more than once and instructed them to give a warm welcome to them. He took concrete measures for the care of their health and to ensure that they would be well looked after during their stay; and, in particular, he ordered that they be given a thorough medical checkup.

As a result, it was found that most of them had long been ill—probably from poverty. They had nevertheless to keep on going fishing to earn a living.

Deeply concerned about the health of the chief engineer—who was in a particularly bad condition—and of the other members of the crew, Secretary Kim Jong Il saw to it that all of them received hospital treatment. The medical workers treated them with the most heartfelt solicitude.

Such brotherly love and care—which would be incon-

ceivable in the south Korean society—restored them to good health.

After their recovery, the fishermen visited everywhere in the Republic and enjoyed movies, dramas and operas. Thus they came to appreciate the meaning of brotherly love and what it really means to regard man as valuable.

How happy they would be if they could live in the warm bosom of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il! They sat up several nights recalling their unhappy past life in south Korea.

They were particularly glad to participate in the autumn festival, on which occasion they were served with festive dishes which had been specially ordered for them by Secretary Kim Jong Il, and they were overwhelmed with hospitality. They were moved to tears.

Their time in the Republic passed pleasantly by, and in due course the day came for them to go home. Now they had another happy surprise.

The ship had been completely repaired, and had been fully stocked with food—including even the spices needed to cook sliced raw fish—for their voyage. The fishermen wept endlessly, carried away as they were by their emotions at this meticulous care, and because, for the first time in their lives, they had been treated as human beings.

With hot tears in his eyes, one fisherman said, "I had never before imagined, even in my dreams, that the fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung and the brilliant leader Kim Jong Il would show us—who had never before been treated like human beings—such warm affection. Although we leave today, our hearts will remain here forever."

Somebody shouted, "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!"

It was time to go, but the ship sailed round the bay of

Wonsan as much as six times, reluctant to extricate itself from the embrace which is so full of love.

This is the way that Secretary Kim Jong Il always shows his love and solicitude for south Korean fishermen. I think that this love is paving the way to reunification.

The south Korean people's struggle to democratize their society, to force out the American troops and to overthrow the puppet regime is an important element of the struggle to reunify Korea. Aware of this, and encouraged by the great love of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il, the south Korean people from all walks of life continue to resist all repression, to fight for the democratization of south Korean society, and to reunify the country.

The voice demanding reunification is ringing out ever more loudly among all sections of the south Korean people, including intellectuals and youth and students—to say nothing of working people—and is striking terror into the hearts of the US aggressive troops and of the puppet regime.

The south Korean people's struggle for national sovereignty is gradually developing into a struggle against the US imperialists. Moreover, this struggle is arousing public opinion among progressive and democratic peoples the world over. The movement in support of the independent reunification of Korea is expanding on a global scale.

The voices for Korean reunification are uniting in the struggle not only to get the US imperialist aggressive army out of south Korea, centring on the idea of founding a Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, but also to wipe out the imperialists headed by the United States from the globe, and to establish complete sovereignty in all lands.

Alarmed at the claim for national sovereignty and at the voice of international solidarity, the American aggressors

frequently try to stifle by force of arms the voice demanding Korean reunification, and to intimidate it with military exercises like "team spirit"—in which even Japan is involved.

But they will not succeed in frightening the Korean people, who are united closely under the loving care of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il.

I am convinced that the south Korean people's heroic struggle to have the American aggressor army withdraw from south Korea, and to democratize society, in cooperation with the world peace movement, will succeed in founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a reunified Korea.

The Korean people under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, who ushered in the era of Chajusong, and of Secretary Kim Jong Il, the lodestar of the Juche cause, will found the DCRK and tell the world of the victory of the Juche cause.

*People the world over,
Conscience of the world,
Hear the cry of the Korean spirit.
The banner of reunification will fly
On the land once downtrodden.
Be stirred up by their struggle.*

*Conscience of the world,
Come to Korea.
Look at their national sufferings.
Hear the clamour for reunification.
Let's overthrow imperialism
With the forces for reunification.
Let's talk about the realization of the Juche cause
In reunified Korea.*

*O Korean reunification,
You must know that
The flag of glory,
To be held in your own hand,
Is in your heart.
The Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo,
Your name will be hailed
In building a strong independent world.*

*O Korea,
A lovely land of three thousand ri!
The five thousand years of your history shows
That any attempt to conquer your people
Has been foiled and
That warm is the blood of this nation
Whose people have lived helping each other in
harmony
In this glorious land.
Even if nuclear bombs were to blast this land,
The warm blood of Korea
That runs through the veins of her glorious history
Will never cool down.
O Korea to be reunified,
We will fight to the end
For the day you are called DCRK.*

*You must know that
There is great strength:
President Kim Il Sung,
The bright sun of Juche;
Secretary Kim Jong Il,
Brilliant lodestar of Juche;
The glorious names
That will awaken the whole of Korea*

*Where the sun and stars shine, and
The great love that will fill the land of Korea.*

*Remember
The bloody battle for national liberation,
The tireless struggle of those days;
The wholehearted devotion,
Brilliant intelligence, and
Great leadership
Which have brought great results.
Glory to the name,
The name of the future Korea,
The Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.
The great force of the Juche idea and the struggle,
Will reunify the divided land.*

*President Kim Il Sung,
The sun which leads the Juche cause to victory;
Secretary Kim Jong Il,
The great lodestar of Juche;
Set up united Korea, the DCRK,
On a land of five thousand years of history.
Secretary Kim Jong Il
Holds higher the banner of President
Kim Il Sung,
The banner of the Juche idea.
People will bring great glory to his name.
March forward resolutely towards reunification.
Write down his name
On the first page of the new history.
Shout all over the world the name of
Reunified Korea, DCRK.*

Conclusion

In concluding this book, I would like to sum up my impressions of the person of Secretary Kim Jong Il, a new leader of Korea, who is attracting a great deal of attention around the world.

In his childhood, Secretary Kim Jong Il was clever and everything he did was done from the Juche standpoint, and with unusual intelligence and insight. In his University days he eagerly read the classical works of Marxism-Leninism and the works of President Kim Il Sung including the latter's *Selected Writings*.

He is a great thinker and theoretician. He defined the revolutionary thought of President Kim Il Sung as an integral system of the idea, theory and method of Juche, and has further developed the President's revolutionary idea. He regards it as his life work to model the whole society on the Juche idea.

He is also an outstanding leader and man of action. By his intelligent leadership, enthusiastic and energetic activities, and gigantic and audacious planning, he has greatly advanced the revolution and construction of his country.

In particular, the progress made in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the 1970s amazed even world economists, while the construction of impressive monumental buildings and new streets raised the people's living standard to a modern level, both materially and in a cultural sense.

And we should say that the love and care of Secretary

Kim Jong Il for the Korean people is boundlessly deep and warm.

Secretary Kim Jong Il, embodying in himself the noble character and qualities of President Kim Il Sung, works day and night, devoting all his efforts to the realization of the President's high aims and plans.

Therefore, the entire Korean people, knowing well that the way to further the revolutionary cause of President Kim Il Sung is to believe in Secretary Kim Jong Il and to hold him in high esteem as their leader, acclaimed him from the bottom of their hearts as the heir to the Juche cause.

Secretary Kim Jong Il's designation as the heir to the revolutionary Juche cause was a historic event for the Korean people and offers a firm guarantee for the complete victory of the Juche idea.

This auspicious historic event was hailed by the progressive peoples of the world who are struggling to realize Chajusong. Most of them praise him as the sun of the revolution, and boundlessly revere and trust him as an outstanding leader capable of successfully building a communist society. In particular, many third-world nations are keenly interested in—and expect to learn a great deal from—the successes which have been attained in the Korean revolution and construction under the leadership of Secretary Kim Jong Il.

Here, I would like to give an impression of the people's reverence for Secretary Kim Jong Il, from what I heard during my stay in the Republic.

I bluntly asked many people, "What do you think of Secretary Kim Jong Il?" My question might have seemed to them rather impolite, for, without exception, they looked at me curiously at first. But they all replied without hesitation. Here are some of their answers which I jotted down in my notebook.

Chong Yon Hui, a hostess who showed me over the

Tower of Juche Idea, said, "I regard it as an honour to have the job of telling visitors all about this excellent Tower of Juche Idea. From the bottom of my heart I respect the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who has given me this honour, and I am grateful to him. I am always conscious of his wise leadership myself.

"Every day many foreign guests visit here. From this fact alone I can clearly see how great the Juche idea is. I am very pleased that, by having erected this magnificent Tower of Juche Idea, we can convey to future generations the immortal exploits of the great President Kim Il Sung. I always feel grateful to dear Secretary Kim Jong Il for having proposed the erection of this tower and for having given detailed directions right throughout the construction process."

Hong Gyong Sil, a hostess at the Arch of Triumph, said, "The Arch of Triumph, which was built at the suggestion of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, plays a great role in conveying the immortal revolutionary history and achievements of the great President Kim Il Sung not only to the Korean people but also to all the peoples of the world and even to posterity.

"I regard it as great honour and pleasure to work here. From the bottom of my heart I thank the dear leader who has given me such happiness.

"Thanks to the leadership and solicitude of the great President Kim Il Sung and of the dear leader, we spend days full of glory and happiness."

Yun Byong Ik, vice-chairman of the Rihyon Cooperative Farm Management Board, a man in his forties, said, "Every day I work hard, thinking that we must unconditionally accept and carry out the instructions and policies of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, in order to be loyal to him forever. I will implement his instructions and policies by carrying out my assignments well.

"We firmly believe that we are well-off by living up to his instructions.

"We are convinced that all the policies of the sagacious leader are based on the plan of the great President and so we work, fully aware that to implement the policy of the dear leader is the way to build a prosperous society and to live a happy life."

Pak Jong Byong, a furnace team leader at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, a man in his forties, said, "I'm determined to be loyal to the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who is carrying forward the Juche cause. All Korean people feel the warmth of his love. I myself feel the warmth of his love, care and benevolence at all times.

"The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has further enriched the Juche idea which was conceived by the great President Kim Il Sung, and makes sure that we are imbued with this idea and live and work guided by it. I firmly believe that the way indicated by the sagacious leader is precisely the road to victory, glory and happiness.

"It is for that reason that we are striving to increase the steel output along the lines indicated by the great President and the dear leader.

"The dear leader sparked the flames of automation in our factory and has enabled us to develop our factory, generation after generation.

"Thanks to automation, the workers of our factory can work very easily and benefit from modern amenities. The man who has given us this happiness is none other than the dear leader. So I will trust and follow the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il to the end, and will fight for the victory of the Juche cause."

Kim Jong Tae, the manager of the Unryul Mine, who is in his fifties, said, "Before liberation, the workers here were poor beyond description and their working conditions

were deplorable. But after the country was liberated, the key industries were nationalized and so the workers were able to work as masters of the country and their factories.

"In particular, since the great President Kim Il Sung gave them on-the-spot directions the men working here have been clearly aware of their position. The entire labour force of this mine have now become fine revolutionaries by furthering the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

"The difference between our lives at present and before liberation is like that between heaven and hell. We owe all our happiness today entirely to the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and of the dear leader.

"Thanks to the guidance of the dear leader, the living standard of the workers here and in the rest of the country has improved as never before. I firmly believe that to carry out the instructions of the dear leader is the only way to achieve a further improvement of the living standard of the working class."

Kim Dok Gyu, the director of the Korean Film Studio, who is in his forties, said, "The Juche art is blossoming to the full in our country. The directions given by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il cover every sector of cinematographic art, including screenplay, direction, lighting, music, acting and dialogue. We find the greatest happiness in the directions given by the dear leader. As a director, I only wish I could produce films which could meet the artistic standards which have been set by the dear leader.

"In order to prove ourselves worthy of the warm solicitude of the dear leader we will endeavour to produce films of high ideological and artistic value in the future, too."

Chong Yun Su, the caretaker at the Taesongsan Pleasure Park, a man in his thirties, said, "Like all the other Korean people, I have infinite respect and reverence for the

dear leader as the brilliant heir to the revolutionary cause of the great President Kim Il Sung.

"Although there are many leaders in the world, I think there is no such leader as the dear leader who is devoting his all to the people, sharing their joys and sorrows. I take the greatest pride in having such a wise and benevolent leader. As instructed by the dear leader, I will take good care of this fun fair so that all the men, women and children who come to visit it can have an enjoyable time, developing their resourcefulness for tomorrow. All my colleagues here are working hard, and have the same feelings as mine."

Li Chol Su, a railway worker in his fifties, said, "The sagacious leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is the heir to the Juche cause. The dear leader embodies in himself the popular method and style of work of the great President Kim Il Sung. And not only that. He is a thinker who has perfectly mastered the Juche idea.

"So he is able to lead all the Korean people wisely to happiness.

"We work faithfully, proud to be under the leadership of the great President Kim Il Sung and of the dear leader."

These quotations eloquently show us how sincerely the Korean people respect, revere and trust President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il.

These words of people of different ages, sexes and occupations may be of some help to the reader in understanding the Juche Korea, where the remodelling of the entire society on Kimilsungism is under way.

While recounting these statements, I am reminded of other facts about Secretary Kim Jong Il.

At dawn, one early summer day, when the rice-transplanting was over, he was walking through the dew on the foot-path between the paddy fields, looking to see how the rice was coming on. At night the next day he was walking from one furrow to another in a maize field,

counting the number of maize plants and sizing up the prospects for the harvest.

Thanks to such discreet concern on the part of Secretary Kim Jong Il, and to the meticulous instructions which he issues, Korea has been able to harvest rich crops every year.

One autumn day several years ago, the car of Secretary Kim Jong Il stopped at a gas station to refuel. A long string of cars were waiting their turn. Thinking that it would take him a long time if he followed the rule, his driver tried to make an exception for the dear leader, who was under the pressure of time. But the dear leader advised him to wait his turn, telling him that he must not violate public morality.

There are innumerable anecdotes about his modesty and noble personality. I think all these anecdotes speak of the beautiful love between the true leader of the people and the masses, and that this is the motive power which propels the Republic forward.

Secretary Kim Jong Il shows warm affection and solicitude even for foreigners.

One day in October 1980, a cargo ship, the *Hwaho* from Singapore, was wrecked in a storm off Ryongyon County, in South Hwanghae Province. Informed that 40 crewmen were in danger, Secretary Kim Jong Il ordered the navy of the Korean People's Army to rescue them, saying that nothing is more precious than the life of a man. The crew were saved, but several were seriously injured. The dear leader saw to it that all of them were treated in hospital and that they were able to enjoy the benefits of a holiday home.

The crew who were saved from death were provided with every possible facility.

When departing for home, they sent a letter of heartfelt gratitude to President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il.

Many foreigners have feelings of high respect for

Secretary Kim Jong Il, who shows such warm love for the people and for mankind as a whole. These feelings are greatly important for the global victory of the Juche cause.

Here I would like to present two poems of praise for Secretary Kim Jong Il.

To Kim Jong Il, Our Inspiration

By Louis André Ngoma,
Writer and
Secretary, Artists' Union of the Congo

*You have emerged in the history of the Korean
revolution,*

*As heir to the Juche cause launched by President
Kim Il Sung.*

*You are brilliantly carrying forward to its
achievement*

*The historic mission of the Korean people
For the final victory of the Korean revolution.*

Your cause always inspires

All the pure revolutionaries of the earth.

*The people of the whole world who love peace
and justice*

*Entrust their bright future, our great hopes for the
future,*

To you Kim Jong Il, our inspiration.

Kim Jong Il, our inspiration, whom we all revere,

*We revolutionaries humbly dedicate to you the
song of long life.*

Though far away from each other in body,

*We who are advancing on the road of revolution
Are united in mind by the Juche idea....*

To Dear Kim Jong Il

By Navil Ahmad Mustapha,
Director,
Bazar Wael-Transworld-Minia, Egypt

*You are the leader who guides the people to
victory
With the fire of your ardour.
You are the sparkling star in the sky,
An eternal beacon in our struggle.
You are giving the light of the brilliant Juche idea
to the world,
By your pursuit of the light, day and night.
You are the lodestar
That unites all people
For the triumph of the Juche cause,
The lasting cornerstones of which were laid
By the President.
Comrade leader, incarnation of steadfastness
And of all nobility,
You have shown love for millions and millions.
Dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, brilliant guide,
You are the great guide
Who is leading the Juche cause to victory,
Crowning the summits of the times
With the light of Juche.*

As we have seen, people around the world perceive in dear Secretary Kim Jong Il the bright future of mankind. So Korea has a very promising future, and she sheds brilliant rays all over the world. I am convinced that the day

will come when, under the leadership of Secretary Kim Jong Il, the intelligent heir to the revolutionary cause, the people will, by their own efforts, model all mankind on the Juche idea, when Chajusong will be achieved throughout the world, and when the bells of an earthly paradise will ring out across the world. I conclude this book with a humble poem of my own composition:

*Korea, you are a beautiful land.
The great sun that has risen above you
Has awakened the world's people to the great
truth,
And is attracting them to you.
History imposed darkness and sufferings on you,
Beautiful land, for a long, long time, indeed!
But today how brilliant this land is,
With honourable red flags flying in large numbers!
The revolution is bearing fruit
On this land of independence.
O Korea, land of independence!
O Korea, land of beauty,
Where the brilliant sun has risen,
Call the names of the great men,
Tell the world and history
of the names that will shine forever:
President Kim Il Sung,
Secretary Kim Jong Il.*

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