

# **KIM JONG IL BRIEF HISTORY**

**Foreign Languages Publishing House  
DPR Korea  
Juche 110 (2021)**

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## **Publishing *Kim Jong Il's Brief History* (Supplemented Edition)**

Kim Jong Il rendered an immortal contribution to accomplishing the Korean revolution and the cause of global independence by developing onto a new, higher stage the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by Kim Il Sung.

He was born as the son of guerrillas during the great anti-Japanese war, and grew up as a great revolutionary, and performed undying revolutionary exploits for the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and the revolution and for his country and people by wisely organizing and leading the struggles to carry forward and develop the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Through energetic ideological and theoretical activities, he synthesized and systematized in a comprehensive way the Juche idea created by Kim Il Sung and further developed it into the guiding ideology in the age of independence; and with his outstanding and sagacious leadership, he developed the WPK into a revolutionary party of the Juche type, and achieved the single-hearted unity of the revolutionary ranks.

With the noble sense of moral obligation to Kim Il Sung, he held him up as the eternal Sun of Juche, and set an epochal example of accomplishing the socialist cause by realizing the cause of immortalizing the leader and brilliantly solving the problem of carrying forward the revolutionary cause.

He firmly defended the socialist system by developing the Korean People's Army (KPA) into invincible revolutionary armed forces, and made a new radical turn in building his country into a socialist power and accomplishing the cause of national reunification.

He enjoyed boundless reverence and praise from peoples of the world as the most outstanding veteran statesman in the present era and the great Sun of Juche by achieving imperishable exploits in accomplishing the cause of human independence with unswerving revolutionary principles and outstanding statesmanship.

Kim Jong Il continued energetic revolutionary activities for the WPK and the revolution and for his country and people until the last moment of his life, before breathing his last on his field guidance.

The Editorial Board publishes *Kim Jong Il's Brief History* (supplemented edition) to convey his immortal exploits.

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# 1

## February 1942-August 1960

### (1)

Kim Jong Il was born in the Paektusan Secret Camp on February 16, 1942.

His was a most patriotic and revolutionary family.

His father, Kim Il Sung, was the founding-father of socialist Korea and the great leader the Korean people acclaimed for the first time in their history.

By creating the Juche idea, Kim Il Sung put forward the masses of the people as the masters of their own destiny and the motive force of history, and pioneered the Korean revolution by force of arms and accomplished the historic cause of national liberation. He led the Fatherland Liberation War against the US armed invasion to victory, created an epochal example in the socialist revolution and construction and made undying exploits in achieving national reunification and accomplishing the independent cause of humankind.

His mother, Kim Jong Suk, the anti-Japanese war heroine, was a great revolutionary who devoted all her life to the struggle for national liberation and for the happiness of the people.

In the periods of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and of building a new country after Korea's liberation, she defended Kim Il Sung politically and ideologically and at the risk of her life, and assisted him in his work, and pioneered the cause of carrying forward the cause of the Juche revolution.

His grandfather, Kim Hyong Jik was a leader of anti-Japanese national liberation movement of Korea, who, with the idea of *Jiwon* (Aim High), devoted all his life to the liberation of his country, and a pioneer in shifting the direction of the nationalist movement to the proletariat movement.

His grandmother, Kang Pan Sok, was a leader of the Korean women's movement, who brought up Kim Il Sung as a great revolutionary, and helped him and her husband in their revolutionary activities.

His grandfather's younger brother, Kim Hyong Gwon, his uncle, Kim Chol Ju, his maternal uncles, Kim Ki Jun and Kim Ki Song, also participated in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and dedicated their lives to the cause of national liberation.

The patriotic and revolutionary family, all of whose members fought indomitably from one generation into the next for the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people, provided a fertile ground for Kim Jong Il to grow up while acquiring personalities becoming a leader of the people.

From his childhood, he had unexcelled traits—keen observation, excellent memory, uncommon mettle and strong will, determined temperament, warm affection, broad-mindedness and unreserved character.

These traits enabled him to acquire the personalities becoming a great revolutionary and outstanding leader.

He grew up under the revolutionary education and influence of his parents.

Kim Il Sung explained to him the deep meaning of Aim High, a maxim his grandfather had cherished, and told him about his family members, the patriotic forerunners of his country, the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and Children's Corp members, inculcating in him patriotism and revolutionary spirit. Witnessing Kim Il Sung's uninterrupted revolutionary activities for the country and people, Kim Jong Il inherited the art of leadership to lead the masses, the spirit of devoted service to the people and noble virtue.

Receiving revolutionary education and influence of his mother, Kim Jong Il made a firm determination to carry forward his father's revolutionary cause, and developed a feeling of affection for the people and a proper attitude to labour.

He cultivated extraordinary traits and personalities through his experience in the reality and practical activities.

Growing up in his childhood in army clothes and eating army rations among the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who had the strongest sense of justice and strongest faith, he learned the genuine truth of life and struggle, and, in the course of this, he cherished a close feeling of attachment to the army and aspiration to the world of soldiers.

Witnessing the energetic activities of Kim Il Sung for building a new society after liberation, he keenly realized that the prosperity and bright future of the country depended on his father, and was greatly inspired by the people's

enthusiasm to build a new country and their unquenchable strength. In particular, he learned how precious the arms are while witnessing the inauguration ceremony of the Pyongyang Institute and the live firing exercise by the cadets of the Central Security Officers School.

Seeing and experiencing many facts during the Fatherland Liberation War, he strengthened his faith that the destiny of the country and the victory of the war depended entirely on his father, and cherished a burning hatred against the enemy and the thought that he had to learn military affairs in order to defeat the enemy and emerge victorious.

Later he said:

**“At that time in the flames of the war, I learned the most valuable thing which other people would find it difficult to learn for decades in their life. The Fatherland Liberation War was an unforgettable historic period in my life.”**

Kim Jong Il stayed at the Supreme Headquarters from late June to mid-August 1952, and learned his father’s outstanding military wisdom and seasoned leadership, his art of war, commanding skills, revolutionary optimism, and will and tactics with which to make headway against all odds.

On July 10, 1952, his father gave him a pistol; receiving it as a baton of the revolution, he etched in his mind the philosophy of giving priority to arms—that a revolutionary must never lay down his arms throughout his lifetime and achieve victory in the revolution by force of arms.

In those days, seeing the anti-Japanese veterans and KPA soldiers who were defending their leader with their very lives, he hardened his faith and will to defend and support his father better. As a reflection of this steadfast faith and will, he created *The Embrace of My Motherland* in August 1952. In the song, he wrote that the embrace of his motherland as warm and tender as the vernal sun is the fatherly General’s embrace; on June 1, 1953, he wrote a letter to his father, which reads; You are not just an individual but the leader of all the Korean people and your health will bring happiness to all Korean people. This faith and will constituted a cornerstone of all his later activities.

During the days of the war he finished two-year studying course in one year true to his father’s instructions that he should study and live in a militant way, and entered the fourth grade at Mangyongdae Revolutionary School on November 22, 1952.

On January 22, 1953, at the general membership meeting of the third sub-branch organization of the Korean Children’s Union at the school he advanced

the slogan, **“Let us learn for Korea!”** and on January 25, in the talk with the active KCU members he raised this slogan not only for the students of Mangyongdae Revolutionary School but for all the students across the country.

(2)

Kim Jong Il organized activities to learn from Kim Il Sung among the students.

On February 10, 1953, he formed the Group for the Study of the Short Biography of General Kim Il Sung.

At the meeting of forming the group, he set the goal of the group to intensify the studying of the book so as to prepare themselves to be the pillars of the Korean revolution faithful to Kim Il Sung and set **“Let us arm ourselves firmly with the revolutionary ideology of Marshal Kim Il Sung!”** as the main slogan that the group should hold on.

This group was the first organization in Korea for studying Kim Il Sung’s revolutionary ideas and achievements and his ennobling virtues.

He led the group members to study the history of revolutionary activities of Kim Il Sung in various ways and by various methods like reading sessions and presentations.

Soon similar groups were formed in all classes of the school, and the work to learn from Kim Il Sung expanded widely day by day.

The activities of the groups in the grim days of the war were effective political activities which played an important role in bringing up the new generations into true sons and daughters of Kim Il Sung, and their experiences constituted a precious asset with which to intensify the work of learning from Kim Il Sung later.

Kim Jong Il studied at Samsok Primary School and Pyongyang Primary School No. 4 from September 1953 to August 1954 and at Pyongyang Middle School No.1 from September 1954.

When Kim Il Sung greeted his birth anniversary after the war, Kim Jong Il proposed presenting in the name of the KCU members of Pyongyang Primary School No. 4 a congratulatory banner embroidered with the letters wishing him safety and good health, and presented it to his father on April 15, 1954 with the representative KCU members of the school.

He had arranged visits to the Mangyongdae and Chilgol revolutionary sites in April 1955 to encourage students to learn from the revolutionary family of Kim Il Sung and his childhood.

Kim Jong Il conducted activities to safeguard the authority and prestige of Kim Il Sung.

In May 1956 a public lecture on the prospects of the First Five-Year Plan was held at Pyongyang Middle School No. 1. At the lecture the school's headmaster distorted the WPK's basic line of economic construction. Kim Jong Il refuted the lecturer's argument there and then, defending the WPK's line.

In the face of the machinations of the anti-WPK, counterrevolutionary elements, Kim Jong Il proposed expedition by a group of students of Pyongyang Middle School No.1 to the revolutionary battle sites in Pochonbo, Rimyongsu and Samjiyon in the Mt Paektu area, and the expedition took place between June 5 and 14, 1956.

As the route of expedition to the revolutionary battle sites in the Mt Paektu area was opened, the education in the revolutionary traditions through visit to revolutionary sites originated, and the work of learning from Kim Il Sung was conducted full steam.

Just after the August 1956 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK, he set forth the slogan **“Let us defend Marshal Kim Il Sung with our very lives!”** and led the KPA to create and disseminate the song *Ode to Marshal Kim Il Sung*.

As a reflection of his grim determination to devote his all for defending Kim Il Sung, he wrote on his pocketbook, **“Alive or Dead, For the Leader, September 10, 1956, Kim Jong Il.”**

Kim Jong Il organized the work of establishing the ideological system of the WPK among students.

Establishing the WPK's ideological system was all the more important and urgent in Korea in the mid-1950s because of the machinations of the anti-WPK, counterrevolutionary elements who challenged the WPK and revolution with the backing of outside forces and the remnants of the ideological effects they had left in many fields.

In a talk with the members of the primary organization committees of the Democratic Youth League (DYL) of the higher course of Pyongyang Middle School No. 1 on April 18, 1958, he laid bare the reactionary nature of factionalism,

its historical origin in Korea, the anti-WPK, counterrevolutionary crimes they had committed and the harmfulness of the crimes, and proved the righteousness of the WPK's measure of removing factionalists in an organized way. And at a general membership meeting of the school's DYL committee held on June 27, 1958, to accept and discuss the documents of the First Conference of the WPK, he led the meeting to eradicate the evil ideological aftereffects of the anti-WPK, counterrevolutionary elements.

At a general membership meeting of the school's DYL committee held on September 16, 1958, he made a concluding speech, titled, *On Some Tasks for Establishing the Ideological System of the WPK among DYL Members*. In the speech he set forth a slogan, **“Let young people thoroughly establish the ideological system of the WPK!”** Clarifying the essence of the WPK's ideological system and setting out the fighting tasks for establishing the system, he said:

The ideological system of the WPK is, in essence, the ideological system of the great leader; thoroughly establishing the ideological system of the WPK among DYL members is the first task facing the DYL organizations; in order to firmly establish the ideological system of the WPK among DYL members, it is important to arm them with the revolutionary ideology of Kim Il Sung, learn from the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners, create a climate of combating all practices that run against the WPK's ideology and strengthen the organizational life by intensifying education in the WPK's policies.

On September 11, 1958, he said that the main aspect of education in the revolutionary traditions was to learn from the revolutionary activities of Kim Il Sung, and proposed laying out a room for studying the history of the WPK in the school building, which was then under construction, and led this work through his personal examples.

As a result, in April 1959, greeting the 47<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Kim Il Sung, the room for studying the history of the WPK was laid out at Namsan Higher Middle School as a base for education in the revolutionary traditions.

Kim Jong Il led the education in the revolutionary traditions to be conducted in various ways and by various methods like reading publications, learning revolutionary songs and holding presentations after reading artistic and literary works related with the revolutionary traditions, and led the students to apply the revolutionary traditions in their practical activities true to the slogan **“Let us work, learn and live as the anti-Japanese guerillas did!”**

### (3)

Kim Jong Il led the students to oppose worship of big countries and dogmatism and establish the Juche orientation among themselves.

In February 1956, while visiting the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum with his schoolmates, he put to rights the guide's explanation, who called Hero Ri Su Bok "Korea's Matrosov"; when he visited the newly-built industrial and agricultural exhibition house he taught the students, who were happy to see vinalon, that vinalon cloth is not only good for its durability but mainly because it is indigenous cloth.

On several occasions including his talk with an official of the DYL Central Committee in September 1956, he explained why worship of big countries and dogmatism still lingered on in the minds of students, stressing that many Korean things should be taught to them and a struggle against dogmatism and a servile attitude towards the great powers be waged.

Kim Jong Il encouraged the students to establish the Juche orientation in their studying and extracurricular activities.

In his concluding speech, titled, *Let Us Establish a Revolutionary World Outlook among Youth and Students*, delivered at a general membership meeting of a DYL primary unit of Pyongyang Middle School No. 1 on September 13, 1957, he stressed the need to wage a dynamic campaign to establish the Juche orientation in studying, and set forth a slogan, **"Let us learn harder things of our own and glorify them!"**

To this end, he ensured that the students learned in depth WPK policy and the revolutionary traditions, and zealously studied the history, culture, nature, geography and living customs and manners of Korea, so as to grasp the knowledge applicable to the revolution and construction in Korea.

While guiding the extracurricular activities of the students, including those of the performing art and fine art groups in the school, he led them to discard the dogmatic attitude and viewpoints; thus they sang songs and practiced dances which were congenial to the emotions of Koreans and learned the techniques of drawing traditional Korean paintings; the botanical group established the Juche orientation in their activities. By laying out laboratories and practice rooms in the school, all

the students acquired more than one technical skill and solved all the problems with their own efforts.

Kim Jong Il was very enthusiastic in developing the work of DYL organization at the school in a fresh way.

On December 12, 1956, Kim Jong Il joined the DYL; from February 1957, he worked as chairman of the committee of a primary DYL unit and in September 1957, at the higher course of Pyongyang Middle School No. 1, he was elected deputy chairman of the DYL committee of the school (the chairman was a teacher at that time).

In those days, socialist transformation of the relations of production was nearing completion in Korea, and the grand march of Chollima was started, thus bringing about a fresh change in the ideological consciousness and practical activities of the people. But the DYL organizations failed to conduct their work true to the new environment and its characteristics as an organization in charge of ideological education.

With a keen insight into the specific situation of the work with young people and students, Kim Jong Il, at a meeting of the school's DYL committee held on February 6, 1957, clarified the duty of the committee, saying: The duty of the school's DYL committee is to train all the DYL members to be revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the WPK and the leader and to be knowledgeable, competent and reliable builders of socialism.

And he set the tasks for conducting ideological education to rally all the DYL members behind the WPK and the leader, for improving their academic performance, and for guiding the DYL organizational life and the work of the Children's Union in proper way.

He led the school's DYL committee to pay primary attention to ideological education, and set it as the main task of the ideological education to rally the DYL members behind the WPK and the leader.

In order to firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary ideology of Kim Il Sung, they held sessions for studying his report to the Third Congress of the WPK and the concluding speech, titled, *On Communist Education*, he delivered at the December 1956 Plenary Meeting of Central Committee of the WPK. And they listened to the tape-recording of the concluding speech he delivered at the course for motivational workers from Party committees of cities and counties across the country in November 1958, and held a workshop about the

speech for several days. The general membership meeting of the school's DYL committee held a discussion on developing the communist education.

Kim Jong Il arranged a visit to the school and village of Hero Ri Su Bok in April 1958, and through it led the DYL members to learn from the hero's loyalty to Kim Il Sung and his spirit of ardent love of the country and people.

The DYL organizations conducted ideological education in various ways and by various method by eliminating stereotyped patterns in accordance with the psychological features of the young people, who are sensitive to the new and have a strong enterprising spirit; they arranged ideological education through such types of information work as listening to the tape-recordings of Kim Il Sung's teachings, reading newspapers, presenting discussions to newspapers, issuing notice boards and bulletin boards, motivation through campus radio station, presentation of impression of the reminiscences by the anti-Japanese war veterans, expedition to the revolutionary battle sites and other revolutionary sites, meeting with the anti-Japanese war veterans and holders of the title of the Hero of the DPRK, visits to the native homes and alma maters of the heroes, oratorical gatherings and New Year celebrations.

In January 1959 Kim Jong Il said that ideological education of students should be turned into the work of discovering, introducing and generalizing the positive examples in conformity with the intrinsic requirements of the socialist society and the characteristics of young people who are sensitive to the new.

Kim Jong Il paid attention to the work of improving the academic performance of DYL members.

True to the instructions of Kim Il Sung that man cannot study without passion, he set a personal example in this regard; in addition to school textbooks, he avidly read Kim Il Sung's works, Marxist-Leninist books, books on mechanical engineering, agronomy, animal husbandry and other disciplines of natural science and technology and even social science and art and literature.

In February 1957, he encouraged the students to launch a "mass reading march" so as to create an atmosphere of enthusiastic reading among them; he organized a session for reading a contribution to the March 1957 issue of *Saesedae* (New Generation) so that students could bring about a fresh improvement in studying with a clear understanding of the aim and significance of their studying. To raise the enthusiasm of studying, he ensured that academic contests, seminars and book sessions were briskly organized among students.

He led the DYL committee of the school to organize various groups for extracurricular activities that everybody could take part in, and established a new system whereby the DYL committee controlled the activities of these groups, so that students could learn practical knowledge.

He ensured that the DYL committee intensified guidance over the organizational life of the DYL members and established a revolutionary way of organizational life.

An intensive workshop for the recruits was arranged to encourage the DYL members to take part in the DYL life, with a high sense of appreciation for the organization. The DYL organizations gave assignments to all their members, and ensured that they carried with them handbooks on their organizational life so as to carry out the decisions adopted by their organizations and the assignments entrusted to them in a thoroughgoing way.

At many DYL meetings, Kim Jong Il said that the DYL members should criticize others' mistakes promptly if they loved their revolutionary comrades, and those who were criticized should accept the criticisms with gratefulness and try to correct their mistakes.

With close attention to the KCU work, part of the work of the DYL, Kim Jong Il led the DYL committee to take charge of the KCU work and give guidance over it.

During the winter vacation, DYL members went to KCU branch organizations and gained experience in guiding the KCU members in their studying and extracurricular activities, and in February 1957, the post of an assistant instructor for a KCU branch organization was created.

The post of an assistant instructor for a KCU branch organization, a new type of system for strengthening guidance and help of the work of the KCU work by the DYL members, played an important role in bringing up not only KCU members but also themselves as able socialist builders who were firmly trained politico-ideologically.

Kim Jong Il led the students to take active part in socialist construction.

When the teaching staff and students of Pyongyang Middle School No. 1 held a rally on May 5, 1958 in support of Cabinet Decision No. 17, Kim Jong Il made a speech, titled, *Let Young People Go All Out in the Endeavour for Socialist Construction*. In the speech and on several other occasions he said that young people should render labour and material support to socialist construction.

From early May to mid-June 1958, for nearly 40 days, he personally took part, with his colleagues, in the production of prefabs for the building of 20 000 flats, during which he, while doing challenging labour, led them to train themselves in the practical labour, acquire excellent ideological and mental traits, consolidate their book knowledge and renovate techniques.

Later he participated in the embankment project of the Taedong River in the summer of 1958 and in April next year, and in the construction of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace from February to March 1959, and encouraged the students to perform labour feats through skilful political and organizational work and his personal examples. In these days he led the students to display their youthful energy and creative wisdom to the full in socialist construction and to acquire the spirit of devoted service to the prosperity of the country and cultivate a strong will to tide over any difficulties.

He led them to give active assistance to socialist construction through the movements of doing good deeds like donating *Sonyon* (children) crane and planting trees.

He also paid close attention to the work with the young people volunteering to do work at the sites of socialist construction and perform feats of labour there.

He said: Young people must play the role of a shock brigade in socialist construction and feel the worth of living in creating world-startling events by proposing new things that no one else has conceived.

As a result countless young people volunteered to work at the construction sites of Kanggye Youth Power Station and wide-gauge railway between Haeju and Hasong, performing heroic exploits and creating an eye-opening construction speed.

Kim Jong Il directed his great efforts to making young students fully prepared militarily.

Having realized more keenly the necessity of giving importance to arms, to military affairs, while accompanying his father on the latter's inspection of numerous military units after the war, he wrote on a book he kept for studying military affairs the slogan, **"Let us wipe out to the last one the US imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, and reunify the country!"** and learned the Juche-oriented military ideas of Kim Il Sung.

He accumulated a great store of military knowledge by participating in military science lectures, and while reading various military books, he got a wide-ranging

knowledge, including the missions and tasks of the arms, services and corps of a regular army.

On September 23, 1959, and on several other occasions he said to the students of Pyongyang Namsan Higher Middle School that they should have a correct understanding of the WPK's principled stand to war and peace and reject war phobia and war weariness, and took part in the tactical exercise at Jangsan in April 1959, outdoor military training in May the same year and target practice with live rounds on June 9, 1960, leading the students to take part in the military training willingly.

Kim Jong Il graduated from Pyongyang Namsan Higher Middle School on July 15, 1960.

## 2

### August 1960–March 1964

#### (1)

Upholding Kim Il Sung's idea and leadership of attaching importance to military affairs, Kim Jong Il started his leadership of the revolutionary armed forces.

Having successfully laid foundations for building socialism under the wise leadership of Kim Il Sung, the northern half of Korea faced the task of pushing forward with the laying of the foundations of socialism full steam with the arrival of the 1960s. On the other hand, the US forces in south Korea created an extremely tense situation on the Korean peninsula by shipping various kinds of new weaponry including ground-to-air missiles and a great number of troops into south Korea from its mainland and conducting military exercises on a large scale.

Under these circumstances he visited the Seoul Ryu Kyong Su Guards 105<sup>th</sup> Tank Division of the KPA in company of Kim Il Sung.

On that day he highly appreciated the brilliant feats performed by the unit during the Fatherland Liberation War, and said that all the tankmen should be prepared politico-ideologically and militarily to carry out the combat tasks entrusted to the unit by Kim Il Sung.

He continued that the KPA should bring the final victory of the Korean revolution earlier by upholding the slogan, "Let us defend with our very lives the Party Central Committee headed by the respected Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

He said that tankmen should master the tactics of tank warfare as suited to the topographical conditions in their country by training hard as required by modern warfare, and prepare themselves to do their share not only in war but also in socialist construction and take good care of their tanks permeated with the people's sweat and blood. Our country should manufacture tanks by itself, he said, and put forward the tasks and methods for waging the Red Flag

Company Movement launched by Kim Il Sung.

His visit to the Seoul Ryu Kyong Su Guards 105<sup>th</sup> Tank Division of the KPA was an historic event that witnessed the first step he took towards leadership of the revolutionary armed forces.

On September 1, 1960, Kim Jong Il was enrolled at Kim Il Sung University with the lofty intention to inherit and complete the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by Kim Il Sung.

He recited a poem *O Korea, I Will Add Glory to Thee*, in which he expressed his determination to carry the revolutionary cause of Juche to completion upholding the will of Kim Il Sung. The poem was the historical declaration of his unshakable faith and will to lead the revolutionary cause of Kim Il Sung, which had been pioneered and advanced victoriously under the banner of the Juche idea, along the road of Juche; it was also a solemn vow which he made from his ennobling sense of mission to lead the Korean revolution through generations.

On August 29, 1962, Kim Jong Il declared through his poem *I Will Carry On the March Started from Mt Paektu* his resolve to carry forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by Kim Il Sung in its pure form by force of arms. The poem reflects in a concentrated way his unshakable faith and will to build up the country's revolutionary armed forces into an invincible revolutionary army by carrying forward the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions originated in the forest of Mt Paektu and to turn his country into a thriving reunified country which no enemy would dare attack.

## (2)

Kim Jong Il made energetic quest to master Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas and accumulate deep knowledge of nature and society.

Having studied Kim Il Sung's works and instructions in his days at junior and senior middle schools, he delved into them in a systematic and comprehensive way and proceeding from the Juche-based point of view he made a profound study and analysis of the progressive ideas, theories and cultural heritage left by mankind and particularly the preceding revolutionary thoughts and theories of the working class.

During his university days Kim Jong Il had read many preceding classics such

as *The Communist Manifesto*, *Capital*, *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism* and *The State and Revolution*, sometimes noting their limitations and his opinions like **“This theory does not suit our era,”** and **“It only outlined the matter, but failed to unfold any further.”**

Kim Jong Il read many books on not only the political economy, his specialized field, but also other fields such as social sciences including philosophy and history, natural sciences, art and literature, and military science, thereby acquiring a wide range of knowledge.

In several class seminars and talks with students, Kim Jong Il pointed out the greatness, originality and truthfulness of Kim Il Sung’s revolutionary ideology, and by comprehensively analyzing the reactionary nature of modern revisionism and its dangers obliterating the ideology and achievements of leaders of the working class, defended and developed Kim Il Sung’s ideology.

In his talk to teachers of the Faculty of Economics at Kim Il Sung University in December 1960 and in his talk, titled, *The Leader of the Working Class Plays a Decisive Role in the Revolutionary Struggle*, given to the students in June 1963, and on other occasions, he clarified the position and role of the leader in the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

Kim Jong Il enriched the fundamental principles of the Juche-oriented theories of the revolution by giving a new understanding of overcoming the limitations of the preceding theories on the essence of a social revolution and the forms of revolution.

In his several works, including those, titled, *On Some Problems in Studying the Military Ideas of the Great Leader* and *On the Factors of the Victory in a War* published in August 1962, he developed and enriched the military ideas and theories of Kim Il Sung by giving scientific answers to problems on the essential features of those military ideas and theories, the essence of war, the decisive factor of the victory in a war, the main characteristics and superiority of the Juche-based art of warfare, and the character and mission of a revolutionary army.

On September 11, 1962, at the military camp in Oun-dong, he set ideological and theoretical guidelines for successfully carrying forward the revolutionary cause of Juche by pointing out the idea that a politician in the present times should possess both the power of pen and sword, the military-first idea and the idea of attaching importance to arms.

In his instructions on November 24 and December 9, 1960, and on several other occasions, he defined the anti-Japanese revolutionary art and literature as the tradition of the Juche-oriented revolutionary art and literature, and put forward the idea of developing it.

He set principles in creating the revolutionary art and literature portraying the leader of the working class and creating the prototype of a character of the era in many kinds of artistic and literary works, and in April 1963, he gave instructions on creating a new type of opera, which rejects recitative and aria and which are run through with the revolutionary contents in conformity with the demands of the times and the aspirations of the masses.

This constituted the firm ideological and theoretical foundation of the revolution in art and literature in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

He published his theses, *The Characteristics of Modern Imperialism and Its Aggressive Nature*, in January 1962, in which he comprehensively analyzed the characteristics and aggressive nature of modern imperialism.

He wrote:

**“Modern imperialism is imperialism based not merely on monopolistic domination but whose political and economic basis is state-controlled monopolistic capitalism, depending not on old colonialism but on neo-colonialism, existing not in parallel with each other but reorganized in subordinate relation with US imperialism as the ringleader, and not growing in strength but making a last-ditch effort even while declining rapidly to its downfall.”**

Based on this scientific definition of the characteristics of modern imperialism, he unveiled the vicious nature of the US double-dealing tactics, “peace strategy” in particular, emphasizing that the aggressive and predatory nature of imperialism had never changed but grown more heinous and crafty.

On March 18, 1964, Kim Jong Il made public his graduation theses, titled, *The Status and Role of the County in Socialist Construction*.

While assisting Kim Il Sung with his preparations for the Changsong Joint Conference of Local Party and Economic Officials, he had written the theses in a month based on the current situation he had grasped and analyzed in the Changsong and Sakju areas and on the data from national economic institutions.

In the theses he substantiated Kim Il Sung’s original ideas and theories on regional base in socialist construction, and further enriched and developed them.

### (3)

Kim Jong Il helped Kim Il Sung in his work in the revolution and construction.

He once said:

**“From the days when I was on the second grade of Kim Il Sung University I helped the leader during his visits in company with him and led the work of guarding the leader.”**

Kim Jong Il assisted Kim Il Sung in his guidance over WPK work and major political events.

While accompanying Kim Il Sung on his on-site guidance at many regions from July 1962 to August 1963, he ensured that WPK organizations at all levels made it the central task in their work to implement the leader’s instructions to the letter and turn the WPK’s work into political work, work with people, by applying the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method in their work.

He presented useful data to Kim Il Sung in the latter’s writing of the report to the Fourth Congress of the WPK, and made a fair copy of the report, and in August 1963 he guided the preparations for celebrations of the 18<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the liberation of Korea which were to be held in the presence of Kim Il Sung in Hyesan.

Upholding the strategic line of simultaneously developing economic construction and defence building Kim Il Sung presented at the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the WPK in December 1962, he assisted Kim Il Sung in his leadership aimed at strengthening the defence capability of the country.

On February 6, 1963, Kim Jong Il visited a KPA unit post on Mt Taedok in company with Kim Il Sung, and elucidated the essence of the slogan of a-match-for-a-hundred and detailed ways of fulfilling it; he reported to Kim Il Sung the problems arising in soldiers’ life and preparations for war so that he could take measures to resolve them.

On his visit to an air-force sub-unit and naval unit in company with Kim Il Sung in July and August 1963, Kim Jong Il clarified the ways for the KPA to be fully prepared politically and ideologically and complete its combat readiness.

In August 1963, he visited several provinces, cities and counties including Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province, in company with Kim Il Sung, and gave instructions on arming all the people; in December that year he stressed the need to step up turning the whole country into an impregnable fortress during his visit to Komhyon-ri, Rinsan County, North Hwanghae Province.

Kim Jong Il assisted Kim Il Sung in his work for accelerating socialist economic construction and improving the people's living standards.

He visited the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works in September 1961 and the Nampho Smeltery in February 1963, leading the officials there to accomplish successfully the technological renovation projects at these enterprises so as to deliver the working people from arduous and backbreaking labour.

On his visit to the Saenal Cooperative in Sinchon County, Rihyon Cooperative Farm in Sadong District and Jigyong Cooperative Farm in Phungsan County (present Kim Hyong Gwon County) in company with Kim Il Sung, he led the officials there to carry out Kim Il Sung's plan and intentions to mechanize the rural economy and to free the farmers from heavy and burdensome labour.

From late July to early August 1962, he helped Kim Il Sung on the spot in the latter's preparations for and guidance of the Changsong Joint Conference of Local Party and Economic Officials, which was aimed at developing the local economy and radically improving the local people's living standards. When he accompanied Kim Il Sung on his on-site guidance tour in Ryanggang Province in August the following year, he informed him of the quality of the foodstuffs produced there and the local people's diet so that relevant measures were taken.

Accompanying Kim Il Sung on his on-site guidance tour in Onchon County Town Cooperative Farm, South Phyongan Province, in January 1964, he proposed eliminating the agricultural tax in kind and conducting the building of houses and capital construction in the rural communities by the state and other problems arising in building the socialist countryside and improving the farmers' standard of living.

Kim Jong Il's assistance to Kim Il Sung covered the area of construction of socialist culture.

In March 1963, he informed the relevant official of Kim Il Sung's instructions on a documentary film produced by the then Korean People's Army February 8 Film Studio so that it was revised true to his instructions. For the implementation of his instructions, on June 5 the same year he visited the Korean Film Studio, and

illuminated in detail the ways for bringing about a radical change in filmmaking.

When Kim Il Sung spoke highly of the documentary film *Army-People Unity* produced by the Korean People's Army February 8 Film Studio on October 9, 1963, he gave instructions on distributing its copies widely, and took necessary measures.

In May 1963 he told a composer of the Korean People's Army Song and Dance Ensemble to regard Kim Il Sung's instructions as the guidelines in creating operas as suited to the aesthetic feelings of the Korean people, not by following the European style.

To implement Kim Il Sung's plan for starting TV broadcasting service in the country, he led its preparations such as manufacturing of TV broadcasting equipment and the trial transmission, thus ensuring the successful start of TV broadcasting service.

His energetic activities made a great contribution to fully ensuring Kim Il Sung's leadership over the revolution and construction, and in the course of this he acquired the outstanding traits and art of leadership of Kim Il Sung comprehensively.

#### (4)

Kim Jong Il made energetic activities to train students as reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of Juche.

He paid primary attention to preparing them politically and ideologically.

He gave them a deep understanding of the absolute position and decisive role of the leader in the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the greatness of Kim Il Sung's imperishable contributions to the Korean revolution and the cause of global independence, so as to make them cherish loyalty to Kim Il Sung as an element of their revolutionary faith.

When he took part in the project to widen the road between Wasan-dong and Ryongsong, he visited the kindergarten of the South Phyongan Provincial General Consumer Goods Factory with his fellow students during a break on May 25, 1961, and sang *Song of Best Wishes*, leading them to cherish loyalty to Kim Il Sung as an element of their faith; and during the training for military parade to be held in celebration of the 30<sup>th</sup> founding anniversary of the Korean People's Revolutionary

Army in April 1962 and on the very day of the military parade, he explained the right attitude and stand in upholding Kim Il Sung to the students taking part in the military parade. He also set personal examples in keeping the portraits of Kim Il Sung in a clean environment in everyday life.

Kim Jong Il pushed ahead with the work of equipping the students with Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology and the WPK's policies. In those days they were worshipping the preceding classics and clinging to dogmatic and formalistic attitude towards studying; Kim Jong Il saw to it that they eradicated such tendencies and brought about a radical turn in studying Kim Il Sung's works and read the WPK's organ every day; education in the revolutionary traditions was intensified among them, encouraging them to learn the historical roots of the WPK and the Korean revolution, and great efforts were directed to education in class awareness and anti-revisionism to maintain the working-class stand and revolutionary principles; they also endeavoured to acquire a high level of scientific knowledge.

In order to make students have a right attitude towards studying and keep in mind their heavy responsibility they had assumed before the WPK and the country, he kindled on March 25, 1961, the flames of the movement to read 10 000 pages of books a year.

He said:

**“Recently I have thought a lot about how to raise the students’ enthusiasm for studying and make all of them acquire a wide-ranging, rich knowledge during their university days; in this course I have reached a conclusion that a movement to read 10 000 pages of books a year should be launched among them.”**

The movement was one for encouraging students to study Kim Il Sung's works in a systematic and comprehensive way and read larger numbers of books on their major fields and other fields as well.

The WPK and DYL organizations in the university intensified political work among the students, organized studying teams so as to help the students who were lagging behind others, and created and disseminated a song about this movement.

The great vitality of this movement was proved day after day, and the students, freed from the worship to the old classics, deeply studied the works of Kim Il Sung and got a rich knowledge.

To train students into revolutionary talents prepared both theoretically and

practically, Kim Jong Il took part in the internship at the then Pyongyang Textile Machinery Manufactory from April 21 to May 8, 1961, personally handling the Lathe No. 26 and inspiring the workers to launch a model machine movement. This movement encouraged the workers to take good care of their machines and equipment with voluntary enthusiasm, and brought a big change in their working attitude. It was later developed into the movement to create model lathes following the example of Lathe No. 26. He also took part from May 15 to June 4, 1961 in the project to widen a road between Wasan-dong and Ryongsong which had been inaugurated according to Kim Il Sung's plan for building up the capital city, and encouraged the soldier builders and his fellow students to perform feats of labour through his personal examples, thus ensuring that the project was completed ahead of schedule.

Kim Jong Il pushed ahead with the work of preparing the students militarily.

In order to equip them with a correct view on war, in March and August 1962 he said to them: We do not want war, but are never afraid of it; if the enemy unleash a war, we must counterattack them so as to annihilate them at a stroke and achieve the cause of national reunification.

Kim Jong Il joined the military manoeuvres at Oun-dong, Ryongsong District, Pyongyang, from mid-August to early October, 1962.

Drillmasters and his fellow trainees advised him to serve on the battalion's political department. But he participated in military drills and followed the daily routine as required by the military rules and regulations together with other trainees. He always took the lead in all kinds of drills including tactical and firing training, setting personal examples.

He deeply studied the Juche-based military ideas and tactics evolved by Kim Il Sung and read the biographies and experiences of famous generals of Korea and other countries and books on military science, in the course of which he developed the art of command that suited the country's actual conditions and the characteristics of modern warfare.

He also taught the trainees the original tactics created by Kim Il Sung and the methods of applying them, and led them to take active part in tactical training to acquire rich military knowledge and ability to command that were applicable in real battles. His efforts were also directed to making all the trainees skilfully handle various types of weapons and possess excellent marksmanship and to establishing discipline as strict as in the army among them.

Kim Jong Il channelled great efforts into training the students into revolutionaries through organizational life.

On July 22, 1961, he joined the WPK.

In September 1962 a WPK cell meeting was held at the military camp in Oun-dong, and Kim Jong Il made a concluding speech, titled, *Let Us Consolidate the Ideological and Volitional Cohesion and Unity of Party Members Based on the Leader's Revolutionary Ideology*.

In the speech, he explicated the importance of the ideological and volitional unity of the WPK members and gave a definition that unity and cohesion of the WPK should be based on the ideology of its leader.

He led through his personal examples the WPK-member students to participate in the organizational life in good faith with a right viewpoint on their organizations.

Having identified the irrationality of the old system of reviewing the Party life once a month, he saw to it that several WPK cells conducted reviewing of the Party life of their members at different periodic intervals and, on this basis, a WPK sub-cell of the Economics Faculty created an example of weekly reviewing Party life in late April 1963. Then he ensured that the new system of reviewing Party life was introduced in all sub-cells of the WPK cell of the Political Economy Department of the Economics Faculty in September the same year.

The system brought about a radical change in Party life of WPK members at Kim Il Sung University and contributed to introducing later a new system of reviewing the Party life throughout the whole WPK.

Kim Jong Il paid efforts to improving education at the university proceeding from the Juche-oriented standpoint. Based on a profound analysis on the historical materials on the period of the Three Kingdoms, he made public a treatise, *On Reexamining the Question of the Unification of the Three Kingdoms* on October 29, 1960. In the treatise, he criticized the impropriety of the theory of "Unification of the Three Kingdoms by Silla," and put forward his view on the need to newly systematize the history of Korea from a Juche-orientated view. As it turned out, this was a great scientific discovery, and served as a milestone in improving the contents of the education of the Korean history on a Juche-oriented basis.

Some of the students were following the theories of the classical predecessors who had asserted that the criteria of a nation include psychological features reflected in the community of language, territory, economic life and cultural life,

and that nations were formed at the stage of capitalism. Kim Jong Il disproved their belief, and made it clear that the main features of a nation were the commonness of blood, language and territory, and that the commonness of the blood and language was the most important feature of a nation. Furthermore, he pointed out that the Korean nation was not formed during Japanese imperialist colonial rule or after liberation, as had been asserted by some scholars, and that it was a resourceful nation with a long history of 5 000 years, and its diaspora also belong to the Korean nation.

In December 1960, Kim Jong Il initiated compiling a new textbook of the political economy that suited the reality of the DPRK; the old textbook was a copy of the textbooks of other countries based on the ideas and theories of the preceding classicists. In September 1961 he advised that the system and contents of the new textbook should be based on the ideas and theories advanced by Kim Il Sung, his report to the Fourth Congress of the WPK in particular and all the issues resolved by Kim Il Sung in an original way in building of the socialist economy should be dealt with in an all-round way. Then he sent Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot instructions including a recorded speech given at an enlarged meeting of the WPK Committee of the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant and his own paper, *The Validity of Our Party's Policy of Developing the Local Economy*. And after reading its manuscript, he gave his opinions on how to make the textbook perfect.

Besides, Kim Jong Il threw a fresh light on how to improve the educational contents of social sciences including philosophy, law and literature from the Juche-oriented standpoint, and how to upgrade the educational contents of the natural sciences in keeping with the development trend of modern science and technology.

Paying close attention to improving the teaching methods as well, he instructed that such outdated methods of dictating and cramming should be eliminated, the heuristic method be introduced in teaching, educational administration improved in keeping with the demands of the developing reality, and the educational conditions and environment be improved further.

Thanks to these activities during his university days, Kim Jong Il enjoyed respect and trust of the people, the broad masses of young people in particular, as an outstanding political activist and brilliant leader.

### 3

#### April 1964–February 1974

##### (1)

Kim Jong Il was appointed to the Central Committee of the WPK on April 1, 1964 and started working on the WPK Central Committee on June 19, 1964.

This was Kim Il Sung's intention and an ardent desire of the WPK and the people.

And it was also an historic event in strengthening and developing the WPK as well as in his revolutionary activities; Kim Il Sung's leadership could be better provided over the revolution and construction, and a fresh turn was brought about in the building of the WPK and in its activities.

Having started as an instructor, he was promoted to the chief of a section, vice-director of a department in September 1970, director of a department in July 1973 and secretary of the WPK Central Committee in September the same year, and elected a member of the WPK Central Committee in October 1972.

Kim Jong Il paid close attention to defining a correct major line in WPK work and in its activities.

After grasping the state of overall WPK work and activities, he scientifically clarified the major line in WPK work and activities in his talk, titled, *Let Us Develop Our Party into the Party of Comrade Kim Il Sung for Ever*, given to officials of the Organizational Leadership Department of the WPK Central Committee on June 20, 1964.

He said:

**“The major line in Party work and activities is to establish Comrade Kim Il Sung's ideological system thoroughly. To establish his ideological system throughout the Party is the fundamental principle in Party building and activities and, as the most important undertaking, should be permanently adhered to throughout its existence and activities. Therefore,**

**all Party work and activities should be geared to establishing the ideological system of the leader, supporting him more faithfully and carrying out his instructions.”**

He ensured that the departments and officials of the WPK Central Committee established the major line in their work and they always put the central factor of their work in implementing Kim Il Sung’s instructions. He also saw to it that from 1965 they always worked with the guidelines worked out on the basis of Kim Il Sung’s instructions when they gave guidance to subordinate units.

He led the WPK organizations and officials at all levels to adhere to the major line in their work.

In 1964 and the following year he gave on-site guidance at several regions, especially their sectors of art and literature and the press, to acquaint himself with how WPK work was carried on there. On the basis of this, he ensured that efforts were concentrated on establishing a well-knit network of correctly disseminating Kim Il Sung’s instructions and a revolutionary climate of carrying them out unconditionally across the WPK. He also ensured that correct measures were adopted for implementing Kim Il Sung’s instructions with a regular review of their implementation, and that the county and ri WPK committees made it a rule to review every year the implementation of Kim Il Sung’s instructions given at the plenary meeting of Kangso County Party Committee and the general membership meeting of the Chongsan-ri Party organization.

Kim Jong Il reviewed the preceding revolutionary ideology of the working class through his energetic ideological and theoretical activities.

In his talk, titled, *On Correctly Analyzing and Reviewing the History of the Preceding Revolutionary Ideology of the Working Class*, to social scientists on May 20, June 17 and September 30, 1966, he clarified the matters of principle in studying Marxist-Leninist classics.

He set it as the purpose of making a review of preceding revolutionary ideology of the working class to scientifically clarify the greatness and originality of Kim Il Sung’s revolutionary ideology and its historical position in the revolutionary ideology of the working class and the human history of ideology, and reviewed it from the Juche-oriented standpoint.

While reviewing and analyzing in a comprehensive way the major works by Marx, Engels and Lenin, he confirmed that the preceding revolutionary ideas and theory of the working class did not meet the present situation and they could not be

ideological and theoretical foundations for succeeding the revolutionary cause of Kim Il Sung.

Concluding the enormous undertaking of reviewing and analyzing the history of the preceding revolutionary ideology of the working class, he noted on July 1, 1969 that Marxism-Leninism could not give correct answers to the theoretical and practical problems arising in the revolutionary struggle of the working class and in the building of socialism and communism owing to its historical limitations, and that Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology was the sole guiding ideology for the revolution and construction in the present era. Pointing out that Kim Il Sung's ideology could not be called a creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of the DPRK or a version of Marxism-Leninism of the present era, he stressed that his ideology was a new and original one which could be named only after him.

Through his ideological and theoretical activities for reviewing the history of the preceding revolutionary ideology of the working class, Kim Jong Il made ideological and theoretical preparations for formulating Kim Il Sung's ideology in a scientific way.

## (2)

Kim Jong Il led the struggle for implementing the WPK's military line of self-defence.

To cope with the prevailing situation, Kim Il Sung convened the Second Conference of the WPK in October 1966, at which he defined it as a strategic line of the WPK to simultaneously develop economic construction and defence upbuilding and stressed the need to implement the line to the letter.

In his talk, titled, *Let Us Make Full Preparations to Mobilize for Battle to Cope with the US Imperialists' Moves to Provoke a War*, given to officials of the WPK Central Committee on February 2, 1968 and on several other occasions he advanced the task of consolidating the country's defence capabilities by thoroughly implementing the self-defensive military line of the WPK.

Kim Jong Il paid primary attention to implementing the policy of making the entire army a cadre army and a modern army to the letter so as to strengthen it to be an invincible revolutionary army.

In his talk, titled, *The People's Army Should Be a Vanguard Detachment of the Revolution Boundlessly Faithful to the Great Leader and the Workers' Party of Korea*, given to a commanding officer of the General Staff of the KPA in June 1964, he said that it was his firm determination to train the KPA to be a vanguard detachment of the revolution unflinchingly faithful to Kim Il Sung and the WPK, and that to this end the commanding officers of the army should be the first to be boundlessly loyal to Kim Il Sung and the WPK.

When he gave on-site guidance at Kang Kon Military Academy in April and May 1966, he stressed that the academy should continue to strive to train its cadets as officers faithful to Kim Il Sung and the WPK; when he visited Kim Il Sung Military University in February 1973, he illuminated the tasks for improving the work of military education.

From 1965 to 1967, he guided the combat training of the soldiers at many KPA units including a tank sub-unit on the forefront, air-force sub-units and naval units and a coast artillery company on the west and east coasts.

Kim Jong Il gave on-site guidance at several munitions factories with the aim of modernizing the military hardware of the KPA.

He also paid close attention to setting up an all-people defence system by stepping up arming all the people and fortifying the whole country.

In January 1967, he unfolded a plan of making the whole country an impregnable fortress like Xiaowangqing guerilla zone, and took measures for consolidating the ranks of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, intensifying its military training, and properly arranging military training of the Young Red Guards organized in September 1970.

In order to implement the policy of fortifying the whole country, he stressed the need to build strong defence positions by using the geographical features of the areas, effectively organize the firing system, and strengthen patrol, thus ensuring that the enemy did not dare to invade.

Under his guidance, the country's defence capability was built up to be able to repulse any enemy invasion and staunchly defend the security of the country.

Kim Il Sung entrusted the task of directly leading the affairs of the KPA to Kim Jong Il, who had shown unexcelled political and military qualifications, for which he commanded the trust and respect of leading officials of the KPA.

Kim Jong Il further strengthened the KPA politically and militarily and consolidated the defence capability of the country.

He paid close attention to the work of establishing the leadership system of the WPK in the army.

Through the grasping of the work in May 1967 of accepting and discussing the documents of the Fifteenth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth WPK Central Committee, a talk to an official of the KPA in July 1967 and several inspections of KPA units, he took measures for establishing more firmly the leadership system of the WPK across the KPA.

In order to decisively improve the functions and role of WPK organizations and political organs of the KPA, political commissars were posted to regiments and higher levels and the positions of the deputy battalion commander for political affairs and deputy company commander for political affairs were changed to political instructors. And measures were taken to elevate the politico-military academy, a comprehensive centre of training the political cadres of the army, to the political university and name it after Kim Il Sung.

Kim Jong Il saw to it that the whole army was firmly rallied behind the WPK and Kim Il Sung under the slogan of defending unto death the leadership of the revolution headed by Kim Il Sung. As a result, a thorough command system by which the whole army moved as one under the monolithic leadership of Kim Il Sung was established.

He put emphasis on the education in loyalty to Kim Il Sung, education in WPK policy, education in the revolutionary traditions, education in class awareness and education in socialist patriotism among the soldiers.

Kim Jong Il led the fierce confrontation with the United States to victory by frustrating its military provocations.

In January 1968, on receiving a report from an official of the Ministry of National Defence that the US armed spy ship *Pueblo* intruded deep into the territorial waters of the DPRK, he ordered the KPA to capture the ship through cooperation between patrol ships and torpedo boats. In the next year, the US spy plane *EC-121*, which had intruded into the territorial airspace of the DPRK, was shot down over the sea.

### (3)

Kim Jong Il put forward a policy of making a revolution in art and literature and provided guidance over its implementation.

In a talk, titled, *On Effecting a Revolution in the Art and Literary Sector*, given to officials of the WPK Central Committee on March 3, 1965, in a talk to officials of the WPK Central Committee on December 11, 1965 and on several other occasions, Kim Jong Il put forward the policy of effecting a revolution in art and literature and defined it as the essence of the revolution in art and literature to make them Juche-oriented in all their realms—content, style, creating system and creating method.

He resolved to achieve a breakthrough in the revolution in art and literature by giving priority to the cinematic art.

He paid special attention to building up the ranks of the film artists, who were direct undertakers of the revolution in the cinematic art, and enhancing their political and professional qualifications.

He ensured that a network of transmitting and disseminating Kim Il Sung's instructions was set up in the sector of the cinematic art and from January 1970 a study session of Kim Il Sung's ideas on the Juche-oriented art and literature was held on a regular footing by eliminating the old system of reviewing the art.

He chaired many meetings in the sector of the cinematic art, at which he stressed the need for film artists to train themselves through organizational life and transform themselves along revolutionary and working-class lines through their creative endeavours.

He saw to it that film artists intensified study of aesthetic theories and took part in the training in acting and art of narration, skills presentations and on-stage performance on a regular basis so as to improve their artistic skills.

In order to effect a revolutionary turn in film making, he made great efforts for adapting to the cinema the works Kim Il Sung had created during the anti-Japanese struggle.

He said:

**“Adapting immortal works to the screen is a responsible and important undertaking to hand our Party’s glorious traditions of revolutionary art and literature down to posterity. It is also worthwhile and honourable work to develop cinematic art as a whole to a higher level by following the examples of immortal works.”**

Kim Jong Il organized the Paektusan Production Company in February 1967, and ensured that it accumulated rich experiences in creating works portraying the revolutionary traditions.

On the basis of these preparations, in April 1968 he tasked the creative workers in the film-making sector with adapting to the screen *The Sea of Blood* and provided energetic guidance for its completion and led them to adapt *The Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Man* to the screen in only 40 days. Following this *The Flower Girl* was also adapted to the cinema splendidly, and it won a special prize and special medal at the 18<sup>th</sup> Karlovy Vary International Film Festival held in former Czechoslovakia.

In the course of adapting Kim Il Sung's productions during the anti-Japanese struggle to the cinema, new and well-ordered systems of conducting creative work and guiding it were established and a brilliant tradition of the revolutionary cinematic art was created.

In a talk, titled, *Let Us Produce a Larger Number of Revolutionary Films Which Reflect the Socialist Reality*, given to scriptwriters and directors on June 18, 1970, Kim Jong Il advanced the task of creating a larger number of films with the socialist reality as the theme, and gave answers to the theoretical and practical problems arising in implementing the task. He personally selected seeds for such works and provided scrupulous guidance to the creation of each film. As a result, scores of excellent feature films were produced in 1970 alone.

On the basis of the successes and experiences gained in making a revolution in the cinema, Kim Jong Il put forward the policy of bringing about a revolution in opera in September 1969 and led the struggle for its implementation.

He set it as the main task of the revolution in the art of opera to make operatic art modern and people-oriented on the basis of its revolutionary content and national form. He also presented several new principles for producing operas—making the songs, a basic means of depiction in opera, stanzaic, introducing *pangchang* (off-stage singing), ensuring that dancing was appropriate to the drama and introducing a three-dimensional revolving stage that changed continuously with the development of the plot.

In March 1971 he gave the task of adapting immortal work *The Sea of Blood* and, in the course of this, making a revolution in opera.

He saw to it that a Korean-style libretto was written in such a way that it would not undermine in the least the profound ideological content of the original work, before undertaking its adaptation. Then he formed a team with competent creative workers and artistes and led them to apply the principles of creating opera of the Korean style in all the creative endeavours, ranging from seed selection, method of

its delineation, lyrics and melodies of songs, dance to stage art.

The revolutionary opera *The Sea of Blood* was produced in July 1971, four months after its creation had started.

Under his energetic guidance five major revolutionary operas—*The Sea of Blood*, *A True Daughter of the Party*, *Tell O Forest*, *The Flower Girl* and *The Song of Mt Kumgang*—were created.

Following the creation of the five revolutionary operas, several operas including *The Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Man* and *Under the Bright Sun* were produced one after another, consolidating the success gained in the revolution in opera.

A fresh turn was brought about in creating literary works.

In a talk, titled, *On Developing a New Type of Revolutionary Literature*, given to the chairman of the Central Committee of the Writers Union of Korea on February 7, 1966, Kim Jong Il set forth the policy of developing a new type of revolutionary literature that confirmed with the requirement of the era of independence and the Korean revolution, and explained that by a new type of revolutionary literature he meant a literature devoted to portraying the leader.

He organized the April 15 Literary Production Company, whose main mission it was to create works portraying the leader, and in December 1970 resolved the theoretical and practical problems in creating the novels in the cycle *Immortal History* devoted to depicting the history of Kim Il Sung's revolutionary activities, and gave his opinions on ensuring their ideological and artistic qualities at the highest level. In this way many novels in the cycle *Immortal History* were produced, including *The Dawn of the Revolution* and *The Year 1932*.

Kim Jong Il paid attention also to transcribing the works created by Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese struggle in the form of novel and producing in larger numbers literary works on the themes of the revolutionary traditions, the Fatherland Liberation War, socialist realities and national reunification that depicted in a profound way the ennobling ideological and mental qualities of the people of the present era, who are boundlessly faithful to Kim Il Sung.

Kim Jong Il led music, dance, fine arts, acrobatics and other realms of art and literature, thus ushering in the heyday of Juche art and literature in the 1970s.

By generalizing and systematizing in a theoretical order the successes and experiences he had gained while guiding the revolution in art and literature including cinema, he made public *On the Art of the Cinema* in April 1973. In the

work he cast a fresh light on all theoretical and practical questions arising in developing Juche-oriented art and literature, including the theory on Juche humanics, theory on the seed of literary and artistic work, theory on speed campaign in literary and artistic creation, theory on revolutionary creative system and system of guidance to creative work and Juche-based theory on directing, acting, as well as filming, fine art and music.

(4)

Kim Jong Il led the struggle for bringing about a fresh revolutionary upsurge in socialist economic construction.

At the 16<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the WPK held from late June to early July 1967, Kim Il Sung advanced the policy of bringing about a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist economic construction.

Kim Jong Il provided scientific solutions to the theoretical and practical problems arising in socialist economic construction.

In those days some officials thought that there was some truth in the “theory” that the rate of production growth becomes slower as the economy develops and its scope is enlarged and in the theory of economic management which put the main stress on material incentives, and took a passive and conservative attitude to economic construction.

In a work, titled, *On Having a Correct Understanding of the Political, Moral and Material Incentives*, published on June 13, 1967, he criticized the revisionist tendency of making material incentives absolute and the “Leftist” tendency of making political and moral incentives absolute; he then gave scientific answers to the theoretical and practical problems such as that of putting the main stress on political and moral incentives while correctly combining them with material incentives and that of laying emphasis on the speed and setting the equilibrium between branches of the economy to the speed.

Kim Jong Il initiated a dynamic ideological campaign to rouse all the people to an effort for a fresh, great revolutionary upsurge.

In a talk, titled, *On the Intensification of Ideological Information Work for a Revolutionary Advance in the Building of the Economy and Strengthening of Our Defences*, given to officials of the Information and Publicity Department of

the WPK Central Committee on July 3, 1967, he elucidated the orientation of ideological work aimed at rousing all the people to bringing about the upsurge.

In October 1967 he gave the officials of the WPK Central Committee the task of overcoming the revisionist economic theory, and made sure that an ideological struggle was intensified by organizing guidance and inspection of the units affected by the revisionists.

Kim Jong Il went deep among the WPK members and other working masses to rouse them to a fresh revolutionary upsurge.

On July 15, 1967 he visited the then Kangson Steel Works in company with Kim Il Sung, where he told its officials that they should wage a fierce struggle against the passive elements and conservatives to increase the production of steel decisively and stoke up the flames of a revolutionary upsurge, and called on the workers there to stand in the vanguard of the march for a revolutionary upsurge true to Kim Il Sung's trust and affection and thus continue to exalt their honour of being the pacesetters in the Chollima workteam movement. In August the same year he visited the Ryongsong Machine Factory which Kim Il Sung had stood in the vanguard of the campaign for a revolutionary upsurge, and encouraged the workers to bring pleasure to Kim Il Sung by making a 6 000-ton press which was significant in the building of the economy and strengthening of national defences.

Kim Jong Il wisely led the effort to carry out the historic task of socialist industrialization.

He visited the Jangjingang Power Station and the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant in August and September 1967 and the construction site of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant in September next year, encouraging the workers there to speed up the construction and raise the power generation capacity of the country. He also visited the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works and other metal works, machine factories, chemical works and light industry factories, instructing the need to strengthen the independence of industry and step up its modernization.

In order actively to push ahead with technological reconstruction in the industrial sector, he provided on-site guidance at many factories and enterprises of the basic industry and various local-industry factories, encouraging them to put their production lines on a mechanized, semi-automated or full-automated footing.

To develop the rural economy, he visited Sukchon County, the Phochon Cooperative Farm in Hoeyang County, the Hukkyo Cooperative Farm in Hwangju

County and many other counties and cooperative farms associated with the leadership exploits of Kim Il Sung. He gave them meticulous guidance so that the superiority of the new system of agricultural guidance and the vitality of the sub-workteam management system were given full scope. On his tours of field guidance in the areas on the plains along the west coast, which are major areas of grain production, and in the mountainous rural communities, he explained the tasks and ways for increasing grain production, developing agriculture in a diversified manner and stepping up the rural technological revolution.

Kim Jong Il exerted himself to make the Fifth Congress of the WPK a meeting of victors and dynamically carry out the three major tasks of the technological revolution set forth at the congress.

He ensured that badges bearing the portrait of Kim Il Sung were awarded to those attending the congress by guiding its designing and making.

Kim Jong Il helped Kim Il Sung in his preparations of the report to the congress, and guided the work of amending and supplementing the draft WPK Rules.

In September 1970 he said to a senior official of the WPK Central Committee that he had been thinking for a long time about the problem of newly clarifying the WPK's guiding ideology in the WPK Rules. Under his guidance, the Rules of the WPK, amended and supplemented at its Fifth Congress, stipulated that the Juche idea authored by Kim Il Sung was its guiding ideology, thus making it clear the Juche-oriented character of the WPK and the ideological foundation of its unity and cohesion.

And he gave detailed guidance on all matters concerning the congress, ranging from preparing the documents, schedule, souvenir photograph session, places to be visited by the attendants to their lodgings, so that the congress could be successful as a meeting of victors, which reviewed the great victory of socialist industrialization and which demonstrated the unity of the whole WPK and all the people centred on Kim Il Sung.

Kim Jong Il channelled great efforts to carrying out the three major tasks of the technological revolution.

At the Fifth Congress of the WPK Kim Il Sung set forth the three major tasks of the technological revolution—narrowing the difference between heavy and light labour and agricultural and industrial labour remarkably and relieving women of the heavy burden of household chore.

Kim Jong Il paid close concern to eliminating the heat-affected and harmful labour and diminishing the differences between heavy and light labour.

He advanced a revolutionary policy of comprehensive automation and led the struggle energetically for its implementation.

On October 23, 1972 and on several other occasions, he illuminated the essence, principle and primary requirement of comprehensive automation, and designated the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works as a unit to be made a model for the effort to realize comprehensive automation.

To this end, he dispatched a team staffed with competent technicians to the works in January 1973, thus ensuring that they solved scientific and technological problems arising in realizing the automation of production lines in cooperation with the workers there.

With a view to putting man before money, Kim Jong Il put it forward as the fundamental principle of automation to relieve the working people from backbreaking labour and make their work pleasant, and set creating a prototype of the highest standard as the goal of the automation project at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works. He led the effort to introduce closed-circuit TV and wireless command system in the foundries so that the workers would be able to appreciate what automation was all about, get experience by automating comparatively simple production lines first, make themselves confident and move to the higher and complicated stages. He took measures for WPK guidance and state supply so that the project could be realized on the principle of self-reliance, gave instructions on scores of occasions in one year, and ensured that necessary apparatuses, devices and equipment were sent to the project site.

In order to expand the success of the automation project at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, Kim Jong Il organized in December 1973 a demonstration lecture for the leading officials of other major factories and enterprises and heads of the three-revolution teams, and dispatched the technicians, who had accumulated experiences in the project, to other major factories and enterprises.

With the propagation of successes to the metal, chemical and building-materials industries, the history of full-scale automation started in the DPRK, and its technological revolution developed to a higher stage.

Kim Jong Il paid close attention to mechanization and then comprehensive mechanization of difficult and labour-intensive work, ensuring that large-sized and high-speed extracting equipment and transport means were introduced to coal and

other mines and that forestry, construction and other fields increased the standard of mechanization to a higher stage.

He also paid close attention to the technological revolution aimed at reducing the gap between the industrial labour and agricultural labour.

In order to consolidate material and technological means of the rural economy, he instructed that the capability of tractor production should be increased, the truck producing base strengthened, and a farm machine factory set up in each province, and a spare part producing base and repair base built in each county.

He led the Chongsan Cooperative Farm to realize comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization in order to set up a model of the rural technical revolution, and saw to it that its experience was propagated across the country.

And in order to relieve women of the heavy burden of household chore, he ensured that the foodstuff production was put on an industrial footing, introduction of tap-water services into rural villages was accelerated, and the nurseries and kindergartens were modernized and their capacity increased.

## (5)

Greeting the 60<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Kim Il Sung, Kim Jong Il made the Korean people cherish the noble mission to inherit and accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by Kim Il Sung from generation to generation.

In a talk on Mt Paektu, the sacred mountain of the Korean revolution, in August 1971, in a talk in April 1972, in a talk given on April 22, 1972 to a senior official of the General Political Bureau of the KPA, titled, *The KPA Commanding Officers of the New Generations Should Be Prepared for Carrying On the Lineage of Our Revolution*, while looking round the Mangyongdae and Chilgol Revolutionary sites, and on other occasions, Kim Jong Il stressed the need to carry the revolutionary cause of Juche, pioneered by Kim Il Sung, to completion down through generations. Explaining that doing so was a sacred mission the Korean people assumed for the times, he said that to this end they should staunchly defend and implement Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology and safeguard and carry forward the traditions and achievements of the Juche revolution created by Kim Il Sung.

He set forth tasks related with the preparations for celebrating Kim Il Sung's 60<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary as the greatest national holiday in a talk, titled, *For Celebrating the 60<sup>th</sup> Birthday of the Leader as the Greatest National Holiday*, given to officials of the Information and Publicity Department of the WPK Central Committee on October 29, 1971.

Kim Jong Il channelled his primary efforts into exalting Kim Il Sung's greatness and immortal revolutionary exploits for ever, proposed erecting a statue of Kim Il Sung and building the Korean Revolution Museum on Mansu Hill, and advanced the task of building up the revolutionary battle sites, historic places and rooms for studying the history of Kim Il Sung's revolutionary activities and intensifying education through them.

He proposed building an excellent exhibition house for preserving as national treasures the gifts presented to Kim Il Sung by foreign state and party leaders and people from various social strata and handing them down through generations.

He led the work of greeting the 60<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Kim Il Sung with high political enthusiasm and brilliant labour feats.

The Order of Kim Il Sung, Kim Il Sung Prize, Kim Il Sung Youth Honour Prize and Kim Il Sung Children Honour Prize were instituted, watches inscribed with Kim Il Sung's autographed name were awarded to those attending the celebrations of the 60<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Kim Il Sung, badges bearing Kim Il Sung's portrait were presented to WPK members and other working people across the country, and a paean *Long Life and Good Health to the Leader* created and propagated across the country.

And with close attention paid to the ideological education among WPK members and other working people, he made classical works by Kim Il Sung like *Kim Il Sung's Selected Works*, his instructions on different fields like *Instructions of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the Revolution and Construction*, *Biography of Kim Il Sung*, *For the Freedom and Liberation of the People* (in chronological order) and many other books on the history of revolution and revolutionary traditions published in large numbers and disseminated.

In addition, he ensured that documentary films were produced and seminars and lectures held.

He led to the victory the labour struggle of the working people to produce 30 000 machine tools before the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Kim Il Sung's birth and to complete the first two years' quota of the Six-Year Plan in advance.

Kim Jong Il did his best to ensure that the celebrations of the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Kim Il Sung's birth were held as a grand political festival on a high political and ideological level.

The celebrations gave the Korean people boundless national dignity and pride of making the revolution under the leadership of Kim Il Sung, and constituted a historic occasion for making them cherish the noble mission to inherit and accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by Kim Il Sung from generation to generation.

Later celebrating April 15 as the most auspicious holiday of the nation became a tradition in the DPRK.

## (6)

Kim Jong Il paid his primary attention to radically improving the WPK's organizational work.

He established a new system of reviewing Party life throughout the WPK.

On the basis of the experience of weekly reviewing Party life during his days at Kim Il Sung University, he had already made the WPK cells in the sector of art and literature conduct reviewing the Party life of their members in a fresh way on a trial basis from the end of 1960s to the early 1970s. On August 21, 1973 he delivered a speech, titled, *On Establishing a New System of Reviewing Party Life throughout the Party*, at a consultative meeting of senior officials of the WPK Central Committee. In September 1973 he ensured that the new system of reviewing Party life was introduced in all the WPK organizations.

In order to increase the WPK's membership and improve its composition in terms of quality, Kim Jong Il set forth the principles to be adhered to in increasing the WPK's membership; this work should be done in the direction of consolidating the WPK's strength in major sectors of significance in the revolution and construction, while large numbers of progressive elements from among new generations, working youth in particular, should be admitted to the WPK; the main emphasis should be put on the current ideological merits of the applicants, who are loyal to the WPK with a revolutionary world outlook, without questioning their past. And the work of issuing a new WPK membership card to all the WPK members was conducted on a high political and ideological level.

Kim Jong Il wisely led the work of radically improving the WPK's ideological work.

The contents of the ideological work of the WPK were made thoroughly consistent with the Juche idea, and study groups under different names were all renamed *Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology study group* in March 1973, and all the groups organized study sessions with the main emphasis on the study of *Kim Il Sung's Works*. And in March 1974 measures were taken of merging the Room for Studying the History of Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Activities and the Room for Studying Kim Il Sung's Instructions into the Room for Studying Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideology, and a profound education in the theory of the Juche idea and loyalty to Kim Il Sung was done there in breadth and depth.

Kim Jong Il paid due attention to improving the WPK's ideological work methods in line with the requirements of the developing reality.

In the spring of 1973 he tasked the sector of art and literature with setting an example in applying the question-and-answer method of studying created by Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and in June that year he organized a question-and-answer contest of central art troupes.

At his initiative the first national question-and-answer contest of artistes was organized from October 29 to November 5, 1973. On the last day of the contest he came to the venue of the contest and clarified the advantages of the method of studying in question-and-answer form and ways for applying them. Afterwards, this method of studying was introduced to all the WPK organizations and a new turn was made in studying.

In order to improve the quality of public lecture, Kim Jong Il took measures of readjusting the public lecture network, establishing firm discipline of participating in public lecture, staffing the ranks of lecturers with competent persons and improving their qualifications.

In June 1973 he sent motivation squads consisting of officials of the WPK, economy sectors, mass media and artistes to the mines in Jaeryong, Unnyul and Thaethan on a mission to accumulate experiences in applying the anti-Japanese guerrillas' style of motivation work for increased production. In November that year, he dispatched another batch of motivation groups to the Kumsong Tractor Factory and the Sungni General Motor Works to create an example of motivation work for increased production.

With an aim to generalize the new method of motivation work, whose

viability had been proved, across the country, Pyongyang and provinces, working people's organizations including the General Federation of Trade Unions and the youth league organized art troupes specializing in motivation work for increased production, and major factories, enterprises and cooperative farms formed their own itinerant squads which were to conduct motivation work while working.

The WPK officials and economic and administrative officials went to the sites of socialist construction to conduct motivation work, and this work was further intensified through newspapers, radio and TV broadcasts and films.

Kim Jong Il directed close attention to enhancing the WPK's work system and method.

In September 1973 he made all the departments of WPK committees at all levels including the Central Committee establish a new system of formulating the revolutionary terms of reference and working according to them.

He ensured that the WPK officials did away with the practice of conducting their work in an administrative way and turned it into work with people, political work.

## (7)

Kim Jong Il put forward the realization of the cause of national reunification as the steadfast revolutionary will of the WPK and the Korean people, and clarified the strategic idea on reunifying the country on several occasions including in the spring of 1965 and May 1970.

He energetically led the struggle for strengthening the forces for national reunification based on this strategic idea.

He channelled great efforts to consolidating the revolutionary forces in the northern half of Korea, the main force for national reunification, into an invincible one, and further strengthened its political, military and economic forces.

He energetically pushed forward the work of consolidating the patriotic forces in southern half of Korea.

Kim Jong Il led the effort to implement the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification.

Entering the 1970s the US imperialists and south Korean authorities were

further isolated and driven into a tight corner while the forces for national reunification became stronger.

At this juncture, Kim Il Sung put forward a proposal for wide-ranging negotiations between the north and south on August 6, 1971, thus opening the road of north-south dialogue, and advanced on May 3, 1972, the three principles of national reunification in his talk with south Korea's representatives who came to Pyongyang to participate in the north-south high-level political talks.

The three principles of national reunification were made public at home and abroad as the one and only programme for national reunification.

In May 1972 Kim Jong Il saw the draft of the joint statement between the north and south, and gave instructions on reflecting the three principles of national reunification in the first item of the statement and compiling the entire content of the joint statement based on these principles.

As the south Korean authorities attempted to waste time through high-level off-camera contacts fearing that the three principles of national reunification would be made public as a joint statement, he saw to it that an active offensive was waged at the Panmunjom talks against the attempt and the contents of the fair and just principle of national reunification jointly confirmed by the north and south were made public to the world.

Thus, the north-south joint statement on the principle of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity was made public on July 4, 1972.

Kim Jong Il energetically led the struggle to carry out the three principles of national reunification.

In July 1972 he explained to the north side's delegates to the preliminary north-south Red Cross talks the tactical principles to be adhered to at the talks and negotiations, and on July 19 he visited Panmunjom, the venue of the talks, to inquire into how the 23<sup>rd</sup> preliminary talks were going on, and gave his opinions on the ways for bringing the talks to a successful conclusion.

Consequently, the preliminary talks which had drawn out to nearly a year were successfully concluded, and the full-dress Red Cross talks were held in Pyongyang and Seoul alternately from late August that year.

Kim Jong Il directed great efforts to widening the scope of north-south dialogue and negotiations.

From October 1972, a meeting of co-chairmen of the north-south coordination commission was held on three occasions, resulting in the formation of the

commission as a standing joint organization of the nation; from the end of November the commission met in Pyongyang and Seoul alternately, which made the desire for the country's reunification run extremely high among the people from all walks of life in the north, south and abroad.

On June 23, 1973, Kim Il Sung advanced the five-point policy.

Kim Jong Il saw to it that an intensive information campaign was waged through newspapers, radio and other types of mass media to give wide publicity to the policy at home and abroad and mass rallies were held in various parts of the country to support the three principles and the five-point policy and expose and condemn the south Korean authorities who had turned against the north-south joint statement.

Kim Jong Il regarded the convening of a great national congress as the main link in the whole chain of solving the problem of national reunification, and took active steps for the purpose, and organized an active diplomatic offensive on the UN arena to create favourable conditions for national reunification.

Thus in September 1973 the permanent mission of the DPRK to UN was established in New York, and the 28<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN General Assembly held in October 1973 welcomed the three principles of national reunification put forward by Kim Il Sung and adopted a resolution on immediately dissolving the UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, which had served the United States as a means of its interference in the internal affairs of Korea. It marked a remarkable event in checking and frustrating the manoeuvres for national division on the part of the anti-reunification forces and in creating favourable conditions for the solution of the issue of the reunification of Korea, and was a brilliant victory of the policy of independent and peaceful reunification.

## (8)

Kim Jong Il clarified the basic mission of the WPK's external activities and the ways to carry it out.

In his talks to officials in the sector of foreign affairs on October 23, 1964, in April the following year and on other occasions, he pointed out that the basic mission of the WPK's external activities was to make contributions to achieving

worldwide victory of the revolutionary ideology of Kim Il Sung, and continued: To this end, we should ensure his absolute authority and prestige in every way possible in the international arena, and assist him in his external activities on the highest level.

Kim Jong Il illustrated the tasks and ways for bringing about a fresh turn in the external activities; he defined it as an important task to put the main emphasis on propagating the greatness of Kim Il Sung and the Juche idea in the external information work and cement the country's relations with the newly-emerging countries by widening the scope of its foreign relationship; he explained that officials in the sector of external activities should cherish a pure mind steadfastly at any time and in any circumstances, and acquire high political qualifications, wide-ranging and profound knowledge and noble personalities in order to assist Kim Il Sung in his external activities.

He assisted Kim Il Sung on the latter's visit to Indonesia from April 9 to 21, 1965.

He led the officials in the sector of external activities to strengthen external publicity work on the greatness of Kim Il Sung and the Juche idea.

Kim Jong Il established systems of bringing all matters related with external activities to Kim Il Sung to deal with them according to his conclusion, and of conducting the external publicity work in a unified and intensive way. And he took measures for reinforcing the ranks of external information officials with those who were well prepared politically and ideologically and for setting up a foreign languages publishing base.

As a result, in Mali a Kim Il Sung's works study group was organized in 1969 as the first of its kind, and by the end of that year scores of Juche idea study groups with various names were formed in about 20 countries.

Seminars on the Juche idea were held in Japan and many other countries, and they gradually expanded on a national, continental and worldwide scale.

Kim Jong Il ensured that the main emphasis in external activities was put on consolidating friendship and unity with the non-aligned countries.

In his talk, titled, *Let Us Strengthen Friendship and Solidarity with the Newly-Emergent Countries*, delivered to officials in the sector of external work on May 9, 1965, he clarified that the non-aligned movement would be a powerful motive force for the development of history in the near future as it was a progressive movement representing the common aspirations and desires of the

people of the world to defend their national independence against the imperialist domination and subjugation.

He rendered a great contribution to achieving friendship and solidarity with the non-aligned countries, developing the movement, and strengthening the anti-imperialist forces for independence by conducting energetic external activities with figures from political and public circles in these countries.

He also paid deep attention to strengthening the DPRK's relations with many countries of the world, including the capitalist countries, and to the work with international organizations.

The DPRK delegations visited the Nordic countries and some West European countries that were advocating neutrality, so as to establish and develop trade and other economic relations, intensify external activities to cement the relations with their progressive political parties and social organizations and gradually raise its relations with those countries to the diplomatic level. Thus the DPRK established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with 37 countries by the late 1960s; by the mid-1970s it established such relations with over 60 countries, had economic and cultural exchanges with over 100 countries and joined more than a hundred international organizations.

## 4

### February 1974–October 1980

#### (1)

By the 1970s in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the issue of inheriting the cause of the revolution became a mature requirement of the developing revolution; the new generation who had grown up after the liberation of the country emerged as the major force in the revolutionary struggle and construction work and the issue of properly inheriting the revolutionary cause of Juche which the first generation of the revolution had started and advanced victoriously under Kim Il Sung's leadership became urgent.

In this historic period the Korean people acclaimed Kim Jong Il as the successor to Kim Il Sung.

This had been a unanimous desire of the Korean people.

Kim Jong Il had enjoyed boundless respect and reverence of the Korean people for the achievements he had made while assisting Kim Il Sung in the latter's leadership of the revolution and construction and working on the WPK Central Committee.

The Korean people, who had cherished a deep understanding of the greatness of Kim Jong Il through their life, had already called him *respected leader*, *sagacious leader* and *dear leader*, and held high the slogan, "Let us become bodyguards and shock brigades boundlessly loyal to the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il!"

WPK organizations throughout the country had sent requests and letters to the WPK Central Committee to the effect that Kim Jong Il should be acclaimed as the successor to Kim Il Sung.

In reflection of the unanimous wish and desire of the entire membership of WPK and all other people, the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the WPK held on February 13, 1974, elected Kim Jong Il a member of the Political Committee of the WPK Central Committee and acclaimed him as

the one and only successor to Kim Il Sung.

Meetings held throughout the country welcomed the decision and adopted written pledges to follow the leadership of Kim Jong Il. The anti-Japanese war veterans expressed their firm determination to remain as faithful to him as they had been to Kim Il Sung, welcoming the acclamation as a great event heralding a bright future of the Korean revolution.

With the acclamation of Kim Jong Il as the successor to Kim Il Sung, the issue of inheriting the cause of the revolution was brilliantly settled, and a firm foundation for inheriting and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche down through generations was laid in the DPRK.

## (2)

Kim Jong Il conducted the work of formulating Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology in a scientific way.

He made ideological and theoretical preparations for this through comprehensive review and analysis of the 100-year-long history of the preceding revolutionary ideas of the working class during his days at Kim Il Sung University and at the Central Committee of the WPK in the late 1960s.

He was engrossed in thinking and writing to formulate Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology in a scientific way even in the course of his on-site guidance trips as well as in his office.

On February 19, 1974, in the concluding speech, titled, *On Some Immediate Tasks of the Party's Ideological Work for Modelling the Whole Society on Kimilsungism*, he delivered at the Third Conference of Ideological Workers of the WPK, he formulated Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology in association with the name of Kim Il Sung, and illustrated its profound contents, characteristics and historical position in a scientific way.

He said:

**“In a nutshell, Kimilsungism is a system of Juche-oriented ideology, theories and methods. In other words, it is an integrated system of the Juche idea and the theories and methods of the revolution and construction expounded by this idea. The great Juche idea, the first of its kind in the history of human thought, constitutes the essence of Kimilsungism and, on the**

**basis of it, the revolutionary theories and the methods of leadership are integrally systematized. Herein lies its characteristic feature which makes it different from the preceding revolutionary theories of the working class. Kimilsungism is the genuinely right system of ideology, theory and method which serve as guidelines in making the revolution in our era, Juche era.”**

On February 18, 1974, in his talk with the senior officials of the Ministry of the People’s Armed Forces, titled, *The Korean People’s Army Should Be in the Vanguard of Realizing the Cause of Our Party*, Kim Jong Il expressed his determination to realize the cause of modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism by trusting and relying on the Korean People’s Army; and on February 19, 1974, at the Third Conference of Ideological Workers of the WPK he proclaimed it as the highest programme of the WPK.

He said with regard to the essence of the work of modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism: Modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism means advancing our revolution with Kimilsungism, the great revolutionary ideology of the leader, as the only guiding principle and building and bringing communist society into complete shape on the basis of Kimilsungism; in other words, it means training all members of society to be genuine Kimilsungists with boundless loyalty to the leader and seizing ideological and material fortresses for the building of communism by thoroughly transforming society in keeping with the requirements of Kimilsungism; modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism constitutes the highest programme of the WPK because this slogan clearly shows the highest programme of our Party and the basic method of attaining it.

### (3)

In his concluding speech, titled, *Let Us Accelerate the Modelling of the Whole Society on Kimilsungism by Bringing About a Fundamental Improvement in Party Work*, made at the Fourth Conference of Organizational Workers of the WPK on August 2, 1974, he advanced the policy of modelling the entire WPK on Kimilsungism.

He said:

**“To model the whole Party on Kimilsungism means to train all Party members as elite Kimilsungists and conduct Party building and Party**

**activities thoroughly based on the ideology, theories and methods of the leader. This is aimed at completing in an all-round way the work of modelling the whole Party on Kimilsungism, which started with the founding of our Party, and turning our Party into a perfect Kimilsungist party.”**

Kim Jong Il put it forward as the basic principle and method to be maintained in modelling the entire WPK on Kimilsungism to establish the Party’s leadership system, develop the WPK into a party of cadres and bring about a new turn in the system and method of the WPK’s work.

He ensured that the WPK further strengthened its ranks qualitatively through the struggle to implement the policy of turning it into a party of cadres.

Turning the WPK into a party of cadres was aimed at increasing the level of all the cadres to a higher one and the level of all the WPK members to that of the cadres.

To implement the policy, Kim Jong Il made sure that cadres and other members of the WPK improved their political and ideological awareness, technical and cultural standards, practical qualifications and organizational abilities by combining study, organizational life of the Party and revolutionary practice and combining individual education and group education properly, and saw to it that Party principles were observed in increasing the membership of the WPK to consolidate Party ranks politically and ideologically.

Kim Jong Il brought about a new turn in the system and methods of Party work.

He established a well-organized inner-Party work system, under which leading officials and departments of Party committees at all levels further strengthen the work with cadres, Party members, masses and subordinate units, the system of guiding subordinate units under which Party committees help the latter while supervising and controlling them, the system of grasping the activities and realities of the entire Party and reporting them to its Central Committee, and the system of solving the tasks in time by strengthening coordination and cooperation among departments.

He formulated the method of work which Kim Il Sung created and developed through his leadership of the revolutionary struggle and construction work as Kim Il Sung’s method of work and made the officials learn from it and embody it in their work.

With the view of the importance of laying the foundations for carrying forward

the Juche cause, Kim Jong Il made preparations to consolidate the foundations as the lasting cornerstone from the mid-1960s when he started his work on the WPK Central Committee to the first half of the 1970s.

In his talk, titled, *On Laying a Firm Organizational and Ideological Foundations of the Party*, given to officials of the WPK Central Committee on August 15, 1969, he referred to the importance of laying these solid foundations, and created an example in this regard while leading the sector of art and literature and the KPA.

He put forward the policy of consolidating the foundations as the lasting cornerstone on many occasions including the instructions he gave to a vice-director of the Organizational Leadership Department of the Central Committee in February 1974.

He presented as the basic requirement of the work of laying the solid foundations the work of establishing the WPK's monolithic leadership system in the whole of Party work and activities and in the revolution and construction and consolidating and developing the political and ideological unity of the WPK achieved by Kim Il Sung to a higher stage.

The struggle for consolidating the foundations of the WPK as the lasting cornerstone was waged vigorously.

First, the ranks of cadres were built up to be a unit of elite Kimilsungists.

The principle in selecting and appointing cadres was set: Loyalty to Kim Il Sung and the WPK should be regarded as the basic criterion and practical abilities should be considered in combination with it; the ranks of cadres should be improved with those from the working class origin and built up by combining old, middle-aged and young people proportionally.

On the other hand, the WPK organizations gave officials effective education, strengthened re-education of cadres in active service and trained reserve cadres in a far-sighted way.

He attached importance to intensifying education in the WPK's monolithic ideology so as to arm all its members with the revolutionary idea of Kim Il Sung, the Juche idea.

On February 19, 1974, in his concluding speech delivered to the Third Conference of Ideological Workers of the WPK, Kim Jong Il emphasized the need to wage an offensive in the education in the Juche idea, the monolithic idea; at a consultative meeting of senior officials of the Information and Publicity

Department of the WPK Central Committee held on December 6, 1978, he said that the education aimed at arming the WPK members with the fundamentals of the Juche idea should be waged effectively.

He further strengthened the WPK's monolithic leadership system in all fields of the revolution and construction by increasing the militant functions and role of the Party organizations at all levels.

At a consultative meeting of senior officials of the Organizational Leadership Department and the Information and Publicity Department of the WPK Central Committee held on April 28, 1979, he advanced the policy of establishing the WPK's leadership system, and saw to it that a revolutionary climate and iron discipline of thoroughly carrying out the decisions and instructions of the WPK were established, the sense of organization was enhanced among cadres and other members of the WPK, and the WPK's leadership was provided over all the sectors of the revolution and construction through the struggle to intensify the Party life.

#### (4)

In his talk, titled, *Let Us Model the Entire Army on Kimilsungism*, given to senior officers of the General Political Bureau of the KPA on January 1, 1975, he put forward the policy of modelling of the entire KPA on Kimilsungism.

Modelling the entire KPA on Kimilsungism means training all the service personnel to be true advocates of Kimilsungism who are unfailingly loyal to the WPK and the leader and carrying out army building and military activities thoroughly on the basis of Kimilsungism.

He directed primary concern to establishing the WPK's leadership system across the KPA.

On January 1, 1975, he told the senior officers of the General Political Bureau of the KPA to establish the discipline by which all the problems arising in army building and military activities were brought to the Party's attention and deal with them in accordance with its conclusion. And in August 1977 he set up a new system and order for strengthening guidance of the WPK Central Committee over the General Political Bureau of the KPA. From 1978 he organized a short course for commanding officers of the KPA to temper their Party spirit.

The enlarged meeting of the 20<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting of the Sixth KPA Committee

of the WPK, held in December 1979, served as a milestone in establishing the WPK's leadership system across the army, and the work of accepting and discussing instructions given by Kim Il Sung at the meeting was organized across the KPA.

Kim Jong Il channelled efforts into intensifying politico-ideological education among the service personnel.

On January 1, 1976, he advanced the slogan, **“Let us fight devotedly for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!”** and said that education in loyalty to Kim Il Sung should be conducted in plain words and theoretically among the service personnel so that they could cherish loyalty to the WPK and the leader as an article of their faith and obligation.

He strengthened the work of learning from Kim Jong Suk, the anti-Japanese war heroine, the spirit of defending the leader among the service personnel of the KPA, and in December 1979 he made the KPA conduct a movement for emulating the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter O Jung Hup. And he led the KPA to strengthen education in the revolutionary traditions and embody them in practice under the slogan, **“Let us train, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas!”**

In February 1979, he sent a letter, titled, *On Improving and Intensifying Information and Motivation Work within the People's Army*, to those attending a meeting and short course of chiefs of information and motivation sections of the political departments of the corps of services and arms and divisions (brigades) of the KPA. In the letter, he emphasized the need to introduce the method of the anti-Japanese guerrillas in the political and ideological work of the KPA and turn its information and motivation work into frontline-style work as befitted a fighting army.

He channelled great efforts into strengthening the KPA in military and technical terms.

He emphasized it as an important task to increase the commanding ability of the KPA officers, improve and complete the system of military organization and operation of commanding, heighten the military and technical qualifications of the service personnel and further modernize the arms and equipment of the KPA, and pushed them forward at the same time.

He encouraged the KPA officers to make an in-depth study of the Juche-based art of warfare as well as the foreign war experiences from the standpoint of Juche

and paid special attention to strengthening tactical, marksmanship and physical training, and raising the KPA units' manoeuvrability.

In September 1979, in his speech, titled, *On Further Developing the Munitions Industry*, delivered to a meeting of senior officials of the Organizational Leadership Department of the WPK Central Committee, he expounded the guidelines for improving the armaments of the KPA by developing the munitions industry, and led the efforts to update the military hardware of the KPA and have the combat and technical equipment homemade with the main stress placed on increasing the strike power and manoeuvrability of the KPA in conformity with the demand of Juche-based art of warfare and characteristics of the modern warfare.

In December 1975 he kindled the flames of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement throughout the KPA, and in early May 1979 he had this movement constantly intensified in a way of making the companies win the title of Three-Revolution Red Flag Company only after they won the title of the Red-Flag Company and Red-Flag Vanguard Company, which had been waged before, and had the campaigns to emulate O Jung Hup and the unassuming heroes, Kim Il Sung had found out and put forward, closely combined.

## (5)

Kim Jong Il put forward the policy of rallying the masses from all walks of life behind the WPK.

On August 2, 1974, he delivered a concluding speech at the Fourth National Conference of Organizational Workers of the WPK, titled, *Let Us Accelerate the Modelling of the Whole Society on Kimilsungism by Bringing About a Fundamental Improvement in Party Work*, in which he advanced the general task of the work with the masses and the consistent policy for its implementation. He put it forward as the general task of the work to transform the masses from all walks of life into ardent revolutionaries of the Juche type and to educate them to wage a vigorous struggle to the end under the banner of Kimilsungism. And he set it as the consistent policy of the WPK to win over and unite the broad sections of the masses closely behind the WPK and the leader while isolating a tiny handful of hostile elements based on the principle of isolation and education.

On April 14, 1977, Kim Jong Il, in his speech delivered to officials of the Organizational Leadership Department and Information and Publicity Department of the WPK Central Committee, illustrated the ways and means for further improving the work with the masses from all walks of life. He stressed that in order to improve this work WPK officials should hold fast to the Party's mass line with a revolutionary view on the masses, improve the methods and style of their work and work with the people from different strata according to their characteristics and on the basis of concrete methodology.

He wisely led the work of rallying the broad masses firmly behind the WPK.

He made the WPK organizations strengthen the ideological and educational work of transforming the masses including workers and peasants in a revolutionary way to make them ardent Kimilsungists by paying primary attention to strengthening the work with them.

He led the WPK organizations to win the people by trusting and embracing them with the attitude of taking responsible care of their political integrity, free them from mental worries lingering in their minds, allow them to participate in the socio-political life without discrimination and make effective political appraisal according to their preparedness and contributions.

He set up a uniform organizational life system for members of the working people's organizations and took measures for strengthening their organizational life, while ensuring that these organizations—General Federation of Trade Unions, League of Socialist Working Youth, Union of Agricultural Workers and Democratic Women's Union—enhanced their role in their work with the masses from various social strata.

## (6)

In March 1974 Kim Jong Il advanced the slogan, **“Let us produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas!”**

To produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas means that the way of work, study and life displayed by the anti-Japanese guerrillas should be embodied in today's reality.

Kim Jong Il wisely led the effort to inherit and develop the revolutionary traditions of Juche in a comprehensive way.

He saw to it that WPK members and other working people had a correct viewpoint of and attitude towards the revolutionary traditions, and the system and methods of education in the revolutionary traditions were improved in conformity with the developing reality. In 1976 he established a well-knit system for collecting and compiling the data related to the revolutionary history, and saw to it that this work was pushed ahead vigorously as a Party-wide and state-wide undertaking.

Kim Jong Il energetically led the construction of the revolutionary battle sites and historic sites.

On the occasion of the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the WPK, he proposed building the Wangjaesan Revolutionary Site, and inspected its construction site on three occasions between May 1974 and October 1975, giving detailed guidance so as to complete it as an edifice for education in the revolutionary traditions. He also pushed forward the construction of the revolutionary sites at Kunja-ri and Kim Hyong Jik County (the then Huchang County).

On the occasion of the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the victory in the battle in the Musan area, he proposed laying out Mt Paektu, the sacred mountain of the Korean revolution, and the area around Lake Samji into a grand base for education in the revolutionary traditions and took full charge of the project, giving his opinions on the size, form and contents in July 1976 and April 1977.

Thus he turned many revolutionary battle sites and historic sites throughout the country, including Ryanggang Province, into powerful bases for education in the revolutionary traditions.

After the bases of education in the revolutionary traditions were built, Kim Jong Il paid attention to conducting expeditions and visits to the revolutionary battle sites and historic sites and education in the revolutionary traditions through mass media and works of art and literature.

He ensured that the slogan **“Let us produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas!”** served as a guideline for all working people in and out of work.

He made the anti-Japanese guerrillas’ style of work prevail in the work of the WPK, and led its entire membership and other working people to embody in their work the revolutionary traits of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who had thoroughly carried out Kim Il Sung’s instructions.

In 1975 he directed the work of introducing the question-and-answer contest,

the anti-Japanese guerrillas' method of studying, on a Party-wide and nation-wide scale, and ensured that the WPK members and all other working people regarded studying as part of their daily routine, holding aloft the slogan **“Let the whole Party study!”**

He paid close attention to establishing the anti-Japanese guerrillas' style of life in the entire society and made the entire membership of the WPK and other working people strengthen their revolutionary organizational life, manage the economic affairs of the country assiduously and organize their life in a cultured, modest and optimistic way.

(7)

Kim Jong Il advanced the slogan **“Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!”** in November 1975.

Meeting the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture means carrying out the ideological, cultural, and technological revolutions based on the requirements of Kimilsungism. In other words, it means transforming the people, nature and society as required by the ideology, theory and method of Juche.

Kim Jong Il channelled great efforts into intensifying and developing the three-revolution team movement.

The three-revolution team movement, proposed by Kim Il Sung, is a new type of revolutionary guidance method, in which the political and ideological guidance is combined with scientific and technological guidance, the superiors give effective assistance to their subordinates, and the masses of the people are roused to carry out the three revolutions.

From 1974 the three-revolution teams, dispatched only to the industrial and agricultural fields, were sent to construction, transport and other sectors of the national economy and to the sectors of science, education and public health. Thus, by 1975, the three-revolution team movement embraced all sectors and units of the country.

Kim Jong Il newly established a system of guiding the three-revolution team movement, and in May 1975 took measures for the WPK organizations to strengthen their guidance of the three-revolution team movement. And he made the

hard-core members of the WPK and young intellectuals who were ready politically, ideologically, scientifically and technically dispatched as the three-revolution team members, and saw to it that their political and ideological standards were improved by organizing short courses, demonstration lectures and visits in a planned way.

The three-revolution team members pushed ahead with all the work true to the WPK's intentions while helping the officials at the workplaces and making concerted efforts with them.

In the course of this, the leadership role of the WPK organizations and the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses increased and new miracles and innovations were brought about in all fields of the revolution and construction.

In November 1975 Kim Jong Il initiated the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, and in early December the same year he saw to it that the working class of the Komdok Mine and the agricultural workers of the Chongsan Cooperative Farm held up the first torch of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement. Later mass rallies were held throughout the country in response to their appeal, and the WPK policy on this movement was given wide publicity. The movement which originated in Komdok Mine and Chongsan-ri covered all units of the country and became a nation-wide mass movement.

In a speech, titled, *On Some Main Tasks to Be Tackled in Party Work This Year*, delivered on January 1, 1976, he defined the matters of principle arising in promoting the movement such as its essence and central task.

He said:

**“The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is a new form of mass movement that, on the principle of high-speed work and ideological campaign, brings the ideological remolding of people into organic combination with the collective innovation drive in economic and cultural construction and defense building and dynamically pushes ahead with them to make full preparations for the great revolutionary event and ensure the highest possible speed of socialist and communist construction.**

**“The central task of this movement is to further speed up the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions in a comprehensive way.”**

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is a development of the Chollima Workteam Movement onto a new, higher stage and a mass movement of higher form. Its major characteristics are that it is, as required by modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism, an advanced form of mass movement for ideological

remolding to make all members of society into ardent Kimilsungists by vigorously waging the ideological revolution, a high form of mass technological renovation reflecting the new demand of the reality when industrialization was brought to completion and socialist construction is proceeding on a higher stage, a high form of mass cultural transformation movement to be conducted on a new stage of the developing revolution for building a completely triumphant socialist society.

In order to push ahead with this movement energetically as a nation-wide movement WPK organizations regarded the movement as one of its major concerns, set the stages and defined the tasks for each stage correctly, and properly reviewed and evaluated the results. Guidelines for the movement were sent down, a Party-wide discussion was held for their implementation, experience-sharing meetings and demonstration lectures were organized and the experiences and successes were given wide publicity through mass media.

With the vigorous development of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, a radical turn was brought about in the way of thinking and working of the people, and the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses was further stimulated.

## (8)

Kim Jong Il wisely led the struggle for stepping up grand socialist construction.

At the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth WPK Central Committee held in February 1974, Kim Il Sung set forth a policy of waging grand socialist construction to fulfil the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and attain the new long-term goals of socialist economic construction. The new long-term goals could be achieved successfully only through a speed campaign since it was unprecedented in its size and qualitative standards.

Based on the valuable experiences accumulated from long before, Kim Jong Il advanced in February 1974 a policy of conducting a speed campaign on all fronts of socialist construction.

The speed campaign is the major form and the revolutionary principle of work of socialist construction to push forward with all undertakings with lightning speed. The primary requirement of the campaign was to enlist all resources

available for the maximum speed in work and ensure best quality in all undertakings, and its main way was to energetically wage the ideological and technological revolutions and ensure proper organizational leadership.

Kim Jong Il initiated a 70-day campaign.

On October 3, 1974, he summoned the vice-directors of the Organizational Leadership Department and the Information and Publicity Department of the WPK Central Committee and gave instructions on waging a 70-day campaign.

On October 9, at a consultative meeting of senior officials of the WPK Central Committee and the Administration Council and chief secretaries of the provincial committees of the WPK, he delivered a speech, titled, *Let Us Launch a 70-day Campaign as a Party-wide Drive*. He clarified the purpose and central task of the campaign and ways for its implementation, and saw to it that the campaign started from the second half of October.

The 70-day campaign was an undertaking aimed at bringing pleasure to Kim Il Sung by overfulfilling the national economic plan for 1974 through general offensive of the entire Party.

Kim Jong Il thought that the key to the victory of the 70-day campaign was the ideological mobilization and saw to it that the ideological campaign to overcome outdated thoughts was vigorously waged while strengthening the publicity work to instil loyalty to Kim Il Sung and the Party. And he saw to it that vast amounts of materials and reserves were found out through the campaign to enlist all previously untapped resources.

He designated the mining industry, transport and export as the major thrust sectors of the campaign, and enlisted forces of guidance and publicity work, manpower and equipment in shoring them up while making the entire nation support them.

Thus, the 70-day campaign was brought to a successful finish and the speed of 70-day campaign, a new Chollima speed, was created. During the campaign the industrial output grew 1.7 times that of the previous period and the gross value of industrial output for the year 1974 increased by 17.2% as against the previous year.

As a result, the national economic plan for that year could be overfulfilled, which in turn opened up a bright prospect for the earlier fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

On February 15, 1975, the then Central People's Committee of the DPRK conferred the title of Hero of the DPRK on Kim Jong Il.

Kim Jong Il wisely led the efforts for carrying out the major tasks of the

Six-Year Plan before the 30<sup>th</sup> founding anniversary of the WPK.

In January 1975 Kim Jong Il advanced a policy of celebrating the 30<sup>th</sup> founding anniversary of the WPK as a grand festival of victors by fulfilling the yearly plan before October 10 and carrying through the major tasks of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule in response to the New Year Address delivered by Kim Il Sung. To make the new campaign a success, he dispatched the three-revolution teams to all provinces and leading factories and enterprises, and formed the headquarters for commanding the three-revolution teams.

The WPK members and other working people made a close study of Kim Il Sung's New Year Address, the decisions adopted at the Tenth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth WPK Central Committee and the slogans issued by the WPK Central Committee on the occasion of the 30<sup>th</sup> founding anniversary of the WPK, and brisk motivational work for increased production was conducted across the country.

Kim Jong Il founded the Speed Campaign Youth Shock Brigade in early 1975, so that young people could play a vanguard role in making breakthroughs in socialist economic construction, and in early July 1975 he went to the Komdok Mine and took measures for increasing mineral extraction.

He wisely led the construction of a large, long-distance conveyor belt in the Unnyul Mine and the laying of a long-distance pipeline to carry ore concentrate from the Musan Mine to the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works to make big progress in transporting minerals and overburden.

Thus by the end of August 1975, before the 30<sup>th</sup> founding anniversary of the WPK, the production goals of electric power, coal and chemical fertilizer were successfully achieved, and those of fabric and seafood well before and that of agriculture two years ahead of schedule.

He also led the effort to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan under the banner of self-reliance.

Unfolding an ambitious blueprint for this plan, Kim Il Sung appealed to all the people to break through all the obstacles and difficulties by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

In his speech, titled, *Let Us Fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan Ahead of Schedule by Enlisting the Whole Party and All the People, Holding Aloft the Revolutionary Slogan of Self-Reliance*, delivered to senior officials of the Organizational Leadership Department and the Information and Publicity

Department of the WPK Central Committee on January 1, 1978, Kim Jong Il set giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance as the general orientation of Party work for the fulfilment of the plan.

The slogan was a guideline for the Korean people, which gave the solutions to overcoming difficulties and obstacles on their own, making the national economy Juche-oriented and putting it on a modern and scientific basis, and fulfilling the plan ahead of schedule by their own efforts and wisdom and by enlisting their country's resources and technology.

Kim Jong Il saw to it that scrupulous organizational and political work was conducted to enlist the entire Party and all the people.

In January 1978 he advanced the tasks and ways for rousing the entire Party and all the people to carrying out the plan ahead of schedule, holding high the revolutionary slogan of self-reliance, and then ensured that the 16<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting of the Fifth WPK Central Committee adopted and sent a letter to all the WPK members to inspire all of them and other working people to the implementation of the new long-term plan. All the WPK organizations brought their work in close combination with economic construction.

In May 1978, celebrating the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, he initiated and gave effective guidance over the 100-day campaign for opening a bright vista for fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

On the basis of it, he led the effort to carry out the major tasks of the plan.

He grasped boosting coal production as the main link in the whole chain of the plan, and in November 1978 he sent WPK guidance teams to important coal mines and took measures for supplying sufficient amounts of mining equipment and mine props; and he ensured that the Anju Coal Mine was renovated into a model unit of comprehensive mechanization of mining work and its experience was popularized.

In order to make transport keep up with the development of the national economy, he ensured that a 200-day campaign to make a revolution in transport was launched again at the beginning of 1978, and in July 1979 he initiated a drive for extrahaulage on schedule without accident to implement the decisions of the 18<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the WPK, and he saw to it that electrification of some railway sections, building railway stations and putting the railways on a modern basis were accelerated.

He ensured that the plan was carried out ahead of schedule in such heavy industry sectors as metallurgical, machine-building, chemical and building

industries, and light industry and rural economic sectors by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

He channelled great efforts into putting production lines and management activities on a scientific basis and applying the Tae'an work system to the enterprise management.

Thus the people's living standards were further improved by the acceleration of making the national economy Juche-oriented, putting it on a modern and scientific basis and successful implementation of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

In a speech, titled, *Let Us Bring About a Fresh Turn in Socialist Construction by Improving the Fighting Efficiency of the Party*, delivered on December 25, 1978 at a consultative meeting of senior officials of the Organizational Leadership Department and the Information and Publicity Department of the WPK Central Committee, he advanced the policy of living our own way.

He said:

**“Let us live our own way!”—this is precisely an important strategic slogan which our Party advocates today.”**

Living our own way means thinking and acting on our own initiative as required by the Juche idea and solving everything on our own in conformity with the interests of the Korean revolution and the Korean people.

He set forth the tasks for keeping to the Korean style—to conduct Party work in a proactive way with a focus put on carrying out Kim Il Sung's instructions and the WPK's policies unconditionally, give full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, enhance the fighting efficiency of the WPK to develop it into an invincible revolutionary party, and intensify ideological education among the WPK members and other working people to equip them firmly with the Juche idea.

## (9)

Kim Jong Il wisely led the work for bringing about a fresh turn in education.

Kim Il Sung made public *Theses on Socialist Education*. Kim Jong Il raised implementing the theses as the fundamental key to improving education and in October 1977 he set forth a policy of ideological switch-over for the implementation of the theses.

In order to imbue the people with the Juche-oriented viewpoint and attitude

towards education, he ensured that from October 1977 enlarged sessions of the plenary meetings of provincial, city and county committees of the WPK, mass rallies and meetings were arranged in order to discuss the issues for implementing the theses, and between late September and early October 1978 a national meeting of educational workers was held with the attendance of 15 000 persons. He comprehensively studied the contents of the education at all educational institutions, and advanced the way for improving the contents and methods of education. He saw to it that teachers improved their political and practical qualifications and the set pedagogical courses were followed exactly in education, education through heuristic teaching method, visual aids and demonstration, experiments and internships was strengthened, and students were encouraged to study hard and get good marks.

He adopted measures for developing the science and technology of the country.

In September 1975 the July 1 Shock Brigade of Scientists and Technicians was formed and sent to the then Komdok Mine to help it solve its scientific and technological problems, and shock brigades of scientists and technicians were dispatched to other industrial establishments. On the basis of their experiences, on February 1978 the February 17 Shock Brigade of Scientists was organized to solve the technological problems facing the major sectors of the national economy. In addition, a technical innovation shock brigade was formed to push ahead with the technological innovation campaign to implement the tasks set forth in the 19<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the WPK. Later, Kim Jong Il named it April 15 Technical Innovation Shock Brigade in the hope that its members would fully display their loyalty to Kim Il Sung in developing science and technology. (April 15 is the birthday of Kim Il Sung.)

He also established a well-regulated system of guidance over the development of science and technology, and ensured that better conditions were provided for the scientists and technicians for their work and official commendations and honorary titles were conferred on those who had achieved outstanding scientific successes.

Kim Jong Il developed all sectors of art and literature following the successes achieved in the revolution in art and literature.

In December 1974 he advanced the tasks and ways for developing art and literature in keeping with the requirements of modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism, and in January 1978 adopted a measure for creating 100 full- and medium-length novels in a few coming years. And he encouraged writers to

broaden their political horizon, improve their creative skills and visit production sites regularly to get firsthand experience. He often inquired into the ideological and artistic questions arising in creating novels and gave detailed advice on them. As a result, *Guerrilla Base in Spring*, *The Grim Battle Area* and *At the Foot of Mt Paektu*, novels of the cycle *Immortal History*, and other novels were created. These works served as good textbooks for educating the people.

He ensured that those in the cinema sector made new innovations in the production of films through the production of revolutionary films.

In 1975 he initiated the creation of a feature film *The Land in Flames*, the first film made in the DPRK portraying Kim Il Sung. In December 1975 and April 1977 he gave guidance over the production of the film, specifying guidelines in making revolutionary films—avoiding stereotypes in making a film, presenting a truthful, artistic depiction of the life of the great man and portraying him as suited to the genre.

Under his guidance *Far Away from Headquarters* and *Mt Paektu* were produced following *The Land in Flames*, ushering in a golden age in producing revolutionary films.

On November 7, 1972, he advanced a policy of producing revolutionary dramas of our own style, and made sure that a drama revolution started with the adaptation of the immortal work *The Mountain Shrine*, a play created by Kim Il Sung, and gave energetic guidance over its whole process.

Premiered in August 1978, the drama got rid of the outdated forms of the conventional dramatic art and introduced the Korean style of multi-scene composition, three-dimensional rotating stage setting and music as the major means of portrayal, thus serving as a model for the later revolutionary dramas.

In his talk, titled, *On the Art of Opera*, given to creative workers in the field of art and literature between September 4 and 6, 1974, he reviewed the successes and experiences gained in the opera revolution, and formulated the Juche-oriented theory of opera in a comprehensive way. He directed due concern to developing music, dance and fine art.

In his concluding speech, titled, *Our Party's Mass Media Is a Powerful Ideological Weapon That Contributes to Modelling the Whole Society on Kimilsungism*, made at an enlarged session of the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Third Central Committee of the Journalists Union of Korea on May 7, 1974, he illuminated the character, mission and duty of mass media, advanced the policy of

kindling the flames of a revolution in newspaper, news service and publication, and wisely led the struggle for implementing them. As a result of the revolutionary turn in mass media following the newspaper revolution and revolution in writing editorials by *Rodong Sinmun*, mass media could carry out their mission with credit as an ideological weapon which contributes to modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism.

Kim Jong Il also saw to it that the WPK's policy on preventive medicine was carried out thoroughly, Koryo therapy was applied widely, a radical improvement was made in medical service and the nation's medical science and technology was developed to catch up with world trend in order to develop the public health service.

He pushed forward with the work of developing physical culture and sports with a focus on implementing the policy of putting sports on a mass basis.

He took measures for raising the social interest in sports and drawing the working people into various mass sports activities, and made sure that sports games by events and sectors were organized on holidays and anniversary days. In order to develop the professional sports, he made sure that Juche-oriented tactics were established to suit the constitution of the Korean people and training was intensified to develop all events to world standards.

During his on-spot guidance at the Komdok Mine on July 1, 1975, he advanced a policy of creating a revolutionary culture by the large legion of the working class and spreading it to towns and countryside, and made sure that cultured practices in production and life were established as required by the socialist society in all places where the working people worked and lived.

## (10)

Kim Jong Il wisely led the struggle for strengthening the forces for national reunification and opening inter-Korean talks.

In his speech, titled, *On Building Up the Revolutionary Forces and Further Improving Party Work in Keeping with the Requirements of the Present Situation*, made at a consultative meeting of the secretaries and department directors and vice-directors of the WPK Central Committee on May 1975, he set forth the task of strengthening the internal revolutionary forces for national reunification.

He gave priority to strengthening the revolutionary forces in the northern half of Korea, and also paid deep concern to the growth of the patriotic forces for national reunification in the southern half of Korea, inspiring them all to turn out in the struggle for the national reunification by dint of united efforts.

He directed concern to uniting the overseas Koreans into a revolutionary force for national reunification; he dispatched many delegations and art troupes abroad to encourage the overseas Koreans to cherish national pride and dignity of having Kim Il Sung as their leader and feel more keenly the pain of the country's separation and urgent need for national reunification, and took measures to work efficiently with the visiting compatriots. As a result, large numbers of compatriots formed organizations for national reunification, and even conservative politicians, religionists and former high-ranking officials of south Korea supported the independent reunification of the country.

Kim Jong Il paid close attention to promoting international solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

External information work and the movement for solidarity with the cause of national reunification of Korea were intensified, and as a result, the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was organized in June 1977, followed by the committees for solidarity with the Korean people and committees for the support of Korea's reunification in over 70 countries. And for a short period of eight months in 1979 a signature campaign demanding withdrawal of US troops from south Korea was conducted worldwide, involving 1 080 million people from 128 countries and 31 international and regional organizations.

In order to open a wide-ranging north-south dialogue, in January 1977 political parties and public organizations in the north convened a joint conference and adopted a letter to the political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in south Korea and overseas Korean compatriots. The gist of the letter was the convening of a north-south political consultative conference.

The DPRK government declared, through statements of the Korean Central News Agency and the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of Korea in January and February 1979, respectively, its measures for removing the mistrust and antagonism between north and south and achieving reconciliation and unity of the whole nation, and actively conducted the work of realizing the bilateral dialogue.

Kim Jong Il led the struggle to develop the movement of Korean compatriots in Japan.

The Tenth Congress of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) held in February 1974 made it clear that it would uphold the banner of Kimilsungism, and its 11<sup>th</sup> Congress in September 1977 declared the modelling of Chongryon on Kimilsungism as the general programme of its work.

Kim Jong Il ensured that Chongryon put focus in its work on ideological education so as to train all officials of Chongryon and other compatriots into the genuine revolutionaries and ardent patriots loyal to Kim Il Sung as required by its general programme.

He put particular emphasis on Chongryon's work to educate the rising generations so as to train them into revolutionary talents imbued with the revolutionary outlook on the leader and ennobling view on their motherland, and win back the Korean compatriots and preserve the national identity through educational work.

Kim Jong Il saw to it that officials of Chongryon and other compatriots in Japan visited their socialist homeland frequently, particularly on major anniversary days, national holidays and large-scale conferences, so that they could have a deep knowledge of the greatness of Kim Il Sung and understand the reality of their homeland where the Juche idea is embodied.

## (11)

Kim Jong Il wisely led the work of propagating the Juche idea on a worldwide scale.

On March 21, 1974, he set forth the task for propagating the Juche idea energetically by following a detailed plan.

With a deep insight into the important role of the publications in propagating the Juche idea, he ensured that a large number of translated versions of Kim Il Sung's works were published and books on his revolutionary career and the Juche idea were published and disseminated on a large scale.

Committees for translating and publishing Kim Il Sung's works, which had been set up by progressive organizations and personages in the press circles, were very active in many countries of the world; a large number of Kim Il Sung's works

were published; in 1978 alone, 716 000 copies were published and the works were carried in 590 million copies of 487 publications in 79 countries; in 1980 2.97 million copies were published in over 20 languages and the works were carried in about 700 newspapers and journals in more than 100 countries.

Kim Jong Il paid deep concern to work with the foreign followers of the Juche idea, and adopted steps for giving theoretical help to them and arranging for their study tours in the DPRK.

As the work of publication and dissemination of Kim Il Sung's works was conducted on a large scale and the number of the followers of the Juche idea increased rapidly worldwide, by the latter half of the 1970s the Juche idea study groups were formed in almost all countries of the world, involving not only political figures, media personages, scholars, resistance fighters, youth and students but also high-ranking officials of parties and governments.

With the study and dissemination of the Juche idea gaining momentum in the international arena, the Latin-American Institute of the Juche Idea was formed in February 1978, the International Institute of the Juche Idea with its Secretariat resident in Tokyo, Japan, was formed in April the same year, and the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea was formed in September 1980. Several periodicals were issued by the study organizations of the Juche idea. International seminars on the Juche idea were hosted on a grand scale in the DPRK and in many other countries including Togo, Madagascar and India.

Study of the Juche idea was not simply conducted for the purpose of academic research but was developed onto the higher level of studying the guidelines for revolutionary practice, and studying and advocating the Juche idea became a trend of the era.

Kim Jong Il led the struggle to develop the unity of anti-imperialist independent forces.

He made sure that the non-aligned movement was expanded and developed on the independent trajectory.

He said:

**“The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement that opposes all forms of domination and subjugation and aspires towards independence, as well as being a powerful revolutionary force of our time which openly opposes imperialism.”**

He ensured that the main direction of the external work in the year 1975 was

oriented to making the DPRK a member of the non-aligned movement so as to create favourable conditions for its external work.

The meeting of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries held in Lima, Peru, in August 1975 adopted a resolution on admitting the DPRK to the movement, and the country performed principled activities in such meetings as the Fifth Summit of the Non-aligned Nations in August 1976, the meeting of the foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries in July 1978 and the Sixth Summit of the Non-aligned Nations in September 1979 in order to encourage the member nations to maintain the anti-imperialist and independent stand and achieve unity and cohesion.

At the Sixth Summit held in Havana, Cuba, in September 1979, the DPRK became a member of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-aligned Movement, and played an important role in the non-aligned movement.

In order to promote friendship and cooperation with the non-aligned countries, the DPRK sent experts and technicians to 21 non-aligned countries by the end of the 1970s to help them in their small- and medium-sized irrigation projects and other projects for laying a firm foundation of the rural economy there. And agronomists, educationists, artistes and sports personnel were dispatched to several non-aligned countries to help them in developing their economy and culture.

In order to strengthen the anti-imperialist independent forces, Kim Jong Il set forth the principles for achieving unity of the revolutionary movement of the international working class and its independent development, and directed much effort to realizing it.

On January 1, 1979, he advanced the principles—every party and every people should oppose all forms of domination and subjugation and champion independence and all parties should observe regulations for mutual relations based on the principle of independence.

He also ensured that contact and exchanges with the communist and workers' parties of the capitalist countries in Europe and other parts of the world were conducted by widening the country's external activities.

## 5

### October 1980–December 1989

#### (1)

Kim Jong Il exerted himself to make sure that the Sixth Congress of the WPK was celebrated as a meeting of historic significance that would set up a new milestone in the development of the WPK and the Korean revolution.

The 19<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the WPK held in December 1979 decided on holding the Sixth Congress of the WPK in October 1980 marking the 35<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Party.

Kim Jong Il paid deep concern to greeting the congress with high political enthusiasm and brilliant labour feats.

In his speech, titled, *Let Us Further Strengthen the Party and Bring About a Fresh Leap Forward in the Revolution and Construction on the Occasion of the Sixth Party Congress*, delivered at a consultative meeting of senior officials of the Organizational Leadership Department and the Information and Publicity Department of the WPK Central Committee on January 8, 1980, Kim Jong Il set the tasks for strengthening the WPK and making a fresh leap forward in the revolution and construction, and in June had the slogans of the WPK Central Committee sent to all the people in order to give full play to their revolutionary zeal.

All the WPK organizations conducted their work aggressively with the main emphasis put on greeting the Party congress as a congress of victors, while building the Party ranks and rallying the broad sections of the masses around it firmly.

Kim Jong Il saw to it that the flames of a great revolutionary upsurge flared up on all fronts of socialist construction from early 1980. In June 1980 he initiated a 100-day campaign and a drive for producing goods for the congress to fulfil the national economic plan for 1980 before the congress and provide various consumer

goods of high quality to the people. He also ensured that the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, Changgwang Health Complex and Changgwang Street were built as monumental structures, glorifying the era of the WPK.

He paid close attention to the celebrations to be held to mark the Sixth Congress of the WPK and the 35<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its founding.

His primary effort was directed to preparing the documents of the congress.

While drafting new Rules of the WPK, he ensured that the character of the Party was defined as a revolutionary party of the Juche type founded by Kim Il Sung, and its historical roots were clarified. And he set forth the revolutionary ideology, Juche idea, authored by Kim Il Sung as the guiding ideology of the Party and ensured that the modelling of the whole society on Kimilsungism was defined as the ultimate goal of the Party. The contents of strengthening the Party's leadership of the army were added to the draft. And the other documents and speeches by the delegates to be presented to the congress were prepared on a high politico-ideological level.

Kim Jong Il took the responsibility for the whole of the preparation work for celebrating the congress and the 35<sup>th</sup> founding anniversary of the WPK as a grand political event and paid close attention to it.

The Sixth Congress of the WPK was held in Pyongyang from October 10 to 14 on a large scale.

In his report to the congress Kim Il Sung reviewed the successes and experiences gained in carrying out the three revolutions during the period under review, proclaimed modelling the whole society on the Juche idea as the general objective of the Korean revolution and clarified the tasks and ways of its implementation.

At the First Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the WPK, Kim Jong Il was elected Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the WPK Central Committee and Member of the WPK Central Military Commission.

The congress was a meeting of victors that demonstrated the sweeping triumph of the Juche idea and the Party's invincibility, a historic congress that laid firm foundations for accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche. With the congress as a momentum, the Korean people set down to the cause of modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism under the leadership of Kim Jong Il.

In his speeches, titled, *On Some Tasks Facing Party Organizations* given at a

consultative meeting of senior officials of the Organizational Leadership Department and the Information and Publicity Department of the Central Committee and Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK on December 3, 1980, and *Tasks Facing the Provincial, City and County Party Committees* given at a consultative meeting of chief secretaries of the provincial WPK committees on April 3, 1981, he set forward tasks of stepping up the modelling of the whole society on Kimilsungism, true to the decision of the congress.

He made sure that Party work was intensified as required by the developing revolution, saying that the movement to follow the examples of the heroes who were praised by Kim Il Sung should be effectively conducted and the guidance over the three-revolution team movement should be intensified.

In February 1982 the then Central People's Committee of the DPRK adopted a decree on conferring the title of Hero of the DPRK on Kim Jong Il for having performed immortal exploits in developing the WPK and carrying forward and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche.

## (2)

Kim Jong Il wisely led the work of adding brilliance to the revolutionary exploits of Kim Il Sung celebrating the latter's 70<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary.

He made sure that classical works authored by Kim Il Sung were published, books and documentary films, feature films and novels dealing with his immortal revolutionary achievements were produced.

As part of his effort to convey Kim Il Sung's revolutionary exploits to posterity, Kim Jong Il energetically led the projects of building major monumental edifices.

Since April 1972, the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of Kim Il Sung, Kim Jong Il had conceived a plan for building monumental edifices dedicated to extolling and conveying Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology and exploits to posterity and, in March 1979, proposed building the Tower of the Juche Idea and the Arch of Triumph in Pyongyang to mark his 70<sup>th</sup> birthday.

On November 21, 1979, the then Political Committee of the WPK Central Committee adopted a decision on building the Tower of the Juche Idea and the Arch of Triumph as a drive involving the whole Party, the whole country and all the people, and Kim Jong Il gave detailed guidance to organizing construction

forces, choosing the sites of the edifices and their draft designs, and provided on-spot guidance to the construction sites on several occasions.

In July 1981 Kim Jong Il took a step for renovating the Moranbong Stadium, where Kim Il Sung had delivered a historic speech on his triumphant return home, and gave on-site guidance at the construction site on February 16, 1982, suggesting renaming it Kim Il Sung Stadium. The renovation project was completed in a matter of only four months.

The Grand People's Study House, Ice Rink, Mangyongdae Funfair and Pyongyang Department Store No.1 were also built on the highest level.

Kim Jong Il proposed presenting gifts to all the children, students and households of the country on the occasion of 70<sup>th</sup> birthday of Kim Il Sung.

The Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee adopted a decision, *On Greeting the 70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Birth of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the Greatest National Holiday That Will Shine Forever in the History of Our Party and Country.*

The National Seminar on the Juche Idea was held, and on March 31, 1982, Kim Jong Il sent to the seminar a treatise, titled, *On the Juche Idea*, opening a new phase in widely propagating Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology, the Juche idea.

The music and dance epic *Song of Glory* and mass gymnastics *The People Sing of the Leader* were created as masterpieces, and a national meeting and a soiree were held in celebration of Kim Il Sung's 70<sup>th</sup> birthday.

Many foreign delegations and artistes took part in the celebrations, and the foreign artistes held a performance.

Kim Il Sung's 70<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary was celebrated in other countries as well; an unprecedented large-scale international seminar on the Juche idea was held in New Delhi, India, and meetings, rallies, lecture meetings, banquets, artistic performances, photo shows and film shows were held in many other countries.

### (3)

Kim Jong Il energetically conducted ideological and theoretical activities for systematizing the immortal Juche idea authored by Kim Il Sung.

Kim Il Sung said:

**“I put forward the Juche idea, which reflects the requirements of our revolution and the aspirations of the people in the new age of independence, and have led the revolution and construction, guided by this idea, but I have not given much thought to systematizing the principles of the Juche idea. This task has been carried out splendidly by Comrade Kim Jong Il. On the basis of his profound study of the basic principles and essence of the Juche idea, he defined our Party’s guiding ideology as the integral system of the idea, theory and method of Juche.”**

The treatise, *On the Juche Idea*, Kim Jong Il sent to the National Seminar on the Juche Idea held on March 31, 1982 to mark the 70<sup>th</sup> birthday of Kim Il Sung, is the library of the Juche idea that systematized and developed the Juche idea.

The treatise systematizes the origin of the Juche idea, its philosophical principles, socio-historical principles, guiding principles and its historic significance. It newly clarifies the fundamentals and contents of the idea.

The treatise aroused an absolute sympathy and praise from among the peoples of the world, and was rapidly disseminated all over the world; in no more than one year after its publication periodicals and newspapers of over 90 countries carried its full text or detailed summary, and it was circulated in a pamphlet form in over 140 countries.

Kim Jong Il conducted ideological and theoretical activities to further develop the Juche idea.

He published many works including, *Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea*, a treatise published on May 3, 1983, *On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea*, a talk to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on July 15, 1986, *Let Us March Forward Dynamically along the Road of Socialism and Communism under the Unfurled Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle*, a talk to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on September 25, 1987 and *On Establishing the Juche Outlook on the Revolution*, a talk to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on October 10, 1987. In these works he further developed and enriched the Juche idea with new ideas and theories and proved its validity, originality and vitality.

He made clear the originality and superiority of the philosophical world outlook of the Juche idea, and enriched the principles of the Juche-oriented outlook on social history. In particular, he advanced a unique theory on the motive force of the

revolution by developing the Juche-oriented theory on the motive force of history and, based on it, enriched the contents of the Juche idea by evolving in an all-round way the theories of the Juche-oriented outlook on the revolution and on life.

He further developed the theories on socialist construction, national reunification, world revolution and the Juche-oriented leadership methods.

(4)

Kim Jong Il led the efforts for finishing the work of laying the foundations of the WPK.

In his speeches, titled, *On Some Tasks Facing Party Organizations*, at a consultative meeting of senior officials of the Organizational Leadership Department and the Information and Publicity Department of the WPK Central Committee and the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK on December 3, 1980, and *Tasks Facing the Provincial, City and County Party Committees*, at a consultative meeting of chief secretaries of provincial committees of the WPK on April 3, 1981, Kim Jong Il put forward the policy of pushing constantly ahead with the work of laying the foundations of the WPK.

To this end, he said, it is imperative to build up the ranks of cadres in a far-sighted way, establish revolutionary discipline by which all move as one within the WPK, enhance the WPK members' sense of organization and intensify their Party life, and educate them and other working people in loyalty to the WPK.

Guidelines for organizing and conducting the work of laying the foundations of the WPK in a more proactive and effective way were sent down to Party organizations at all levels.

He channelled primary efforts into building up the ranks of cadres with young and capable persons with the stress put on their loyalty to the WPK, observing the system and order in personnel administration ensuring the purity of the ranks of the cadres.

In the letter, titled, *Some Tasks for Improving the Work of Training Party Cadres*, sent to the national training course for the teachers at the WPK cadre-training institutions in June 1981, he advanced the tasks for bringing about a new turn in training reserve cadres.

He saw to it that revolutionary discipline by which all move as one was

established within the WPK, and Party life intensified among cadres and other WPK members.

He ensured that all WPK organizations, officials and other WPK members strictly observed the revolutionary working order and discipline set by the Party, and improved the level of their Party life on the occasion of Party-wide study of the new WPK Rules adopted at the Sixth WPK Congress and issuing new WPK membership cards.

Saying that what was essential in laying the foundations of the WPK was to implant loyalty to the Party in the cadres and other WPK members, he ensured that the ideological education for making them cherish loyalty to the WPK as an article of their revolutionary faith and obligation was conducted in various forms and by various methods.

In October 1981, he put forward the slogan **“Let us become Kim Hyoks and Cha Kwang Sus of the 1980s!”** so that the brilliant traditions of loyalty to Kim Il Sung displayed by the young communists in the early period of the Korean revolution were carried forward. As a result, the historic task of laying the foundations of the WPK was carried out successfully by the first half of the 1980s.

Kim Jong Il led the struggle for further developing the WPK into a revolutionary party of the Juche type.

On October 17, 1982, he published a work, titled, *The Workers’ Party of Korea Is a Juche-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-with-Imperialism Union*, on the occasion of the 56<sup>th</sup> anniversary of founding of the DIU by Kim Il Sung. In this work he reviewed in a comprehensive way the historical lessons of Party building, clarified the features required of a revolutionary party of the working class and its essential characteristics and gave scientific solutions to the theoretical and practical problems arising in developing the WPK into a Juche-type revolutionary party.

He ensured that the education in the Juche idea was intensified among WPK members and other working people.

In a talk, titled, *On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea*, given to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on July 15, 1986, he clarified the essence of the education in the Juche idea and the principled matters arising in conducting all forms of ideological education including that in loyalty based on the Juche idea.

Under his guidance, education in loyalty to the Party and the leader, Party’s

policies, class awareness, revolutionary traditions, socialist patriotism and all other forms of ideological education were conducted in combination with the fundamental principles of the Juche idea and geared to strengthening the driving force of the revolution.

Kim Jong Il paid close concern on defending and consolidating the purity of the WPK's unity and cohesion.

In several works, including *Let Us Advance under the Unfurled Banner of Single-hearted Unity*, a talk to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on January 26, 1985, and *For the Strengthening and Development of the Party and Revolutionary Ranks and a New Upsurge in Socialist Economic Construction*, a speech to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on January 3, 1986, he clarified the characteristics and might of the WPK's cohesion and single-hearted unity, and put forward the tasks and ways for defending, consolidating and developing the unity and cohesion from generation to generation.

To this end, he led the WPK organizations to intensify ideological education through generations in steadily carrying forward the tradition of unity and cohesion centred on the leader, which was provided in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. He also encouraged the cadres and other WPK members to equip themselves fully with the WPK's experience in anti-factionalist struggle, so that they would resolutely safeguard the WPK's unity and cohesion and consolidate and develop them throughout the generations to come.

He pushed forward with the struggle to establish a revolutionary climate throughout the WPK.

At a meeting of senior officials of the Organizational Leadership Department of the WPK Central Committee held on January 10, 1988, he put forth a slogan, **“Let us make a revolutionary climate prevail throughout the Party!”** and the tasks and ways for carrying it out. In August 1989 the Secretariat of the WPK Central Committee sent a special directive to Party organizations at all levels, and a discussion was held for its implementation so as to build up their militant functions and role.

He defended and carried forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of the WPK in their pure form.

In order to turn the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt Taesong into a splendid base for education in the revolutionary traditions, he put forward the direction and way of its reconstruction and expansion in October 1982, and went

over its master plan. The Secretariat of the WPK Central Committee issued a directive on carrying out the project as an undertaking of the whole Party and country. He guided the construction on the spot on several occasions including in June and November 1984.

In April that year, he proposed the construction of a patriotic martyrs cemetery in Sinmi-ri, and gave instructions on its location and persons to be entombed there.

The Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery was renovated on an expansion basis in October 1985, and the construction of the Patriotic Martyrs Cemetery was brought to completion in September 1986.

He saw to it that the Paektusan Secret Camp and revolutionary slogan-bearing trees, the everlasting wealth of the WPK and Korean revolution, were unearthed and preserved in their original state.

True to the instructions Kim Il Sung had given while visiting Ryanggang Province in August 1986, Kim Jong Il paid heed to organizing intensive unearthing in the Sobaeksu Valley to find out the Paektusan Secret Camp. In February 1987, the camp was rebuilt in its original state.

Early in May 1987 several slogan-bearing trees were discovered around the secret camp. With this as a momentum, a drive was launched to find out such trees and unearth revolutionary relics and remains across the country. The drive proceeded in the latter half of the 1980s, with the result that a lot of slogan-bearing trees and secret bases from the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle were unearthed.

Looking round the Paektusan Secret Camp and slogan-bearing trees around it on August 18, 1988, Kim Jong Il took measures for building up the area around the secret camp and preserving the trees.

In March 1989 he set forth a policy of safeguarding the WPK's revolutionary traditions ideologically and theoretically, and wisely led its implementation.

## (5)

Kim Jong Il gave wise guidance to establishing the WPK's command system within the Korean People's Army.

He said:

**“We must further intensify the work of establishing the Party's command**

**system in the People's Army. To thoroughly establish the Party's command system in the People's Army can be said to be the core in army building at the present stage when the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by the leader is being carried forward by our Party."**

He instructed that unlike other sectors, the KPA should conduct education in loyalty to the WPK in a direct and brisk way, and in his talk to a deputy director in charge of information work of the General Political Bureau of the KPA on January 2, 1982, he said that ideological education should be further intensified so as to make the entire KPA boundlessly loyal to the WPK's leadership.

In his works and talks including *Let Us Further Strengthen and Develop the People's Army into the Army of the Great Leader and the Army of the Party*, a talk to KPA commanding officers who attended a session of the Military Commission of the WPK Central Committee on June 12, 1982, he set forth tasks of establishing the WPK's command system in the overall work of the KPA according to the plan which Kim Il Sung had put forward in the session. And in March 1985, as required by the developing reality, a system and order was established, whereby the General Political Bureau of the KPA was supposed to report all problems arising in the WPK's political work in the KPA directly to Kim Jong Il and deal with them in accordance with his conclusions.

Kim Jong Il led the KPA to create a revolutionary military climate based on a correct view of the WPK organizations and properly combine its military and political work.

He pushed ahead with the work of increasing the military and technical might of the KPA and perfecting its combat preparations.

Workshops and seminars were organized for improving the military and technical qualifications and command ability of commanding officers in line with the demand of the developing realities and measures were taken to improve the work of military academies.

Combat regulations and manuals were revised in Korean style in accordance with the Juche-oriented war tactics and the demands of modern warfare, and combat trainings were organized substantially under the slogan, **"Training is also a battle!"**

In order to achieve the modernization of the military hardware on a high level Kim Jong Il put forward the policy of putting main emphasis on enhancing the mobility and striking power of the KPA in conformity with the natural and

geographical conditions of the country, the level of its industrial development and the characteristics of modern warfare.

He proposed the company guidance team movement in order to help company commanders and political instructors, and on January 14, 1984, he sent to the meeting of the guidance teams a letter, titled, *Let Us Further Strengthen the Companies of the People's Army by Vigorously Waging the Activities of Company Guidance Teams*, where he underlined the need for the company guidance teams to play a great role in strengthening the companies politically and militarily.

He was present at the Conference of the Company Commanders and Political Instructors of the KPA held in September 1985, and set the tasks for the company commanders and political instructors to fulfil their mission and role in strengthening the companies.

In June 1981 he set the tasks for tightening discipline in the KPA, and ensured that ideological education to this end was conducted briskly and the anti-Japanese guerrilla-style method of commanding and managing units was applied across the KPA. And he organized an army-wide socialist emulation movement for tightening discipline, and in January 1984 personally drew up the ten-point rules of managing the company which would serve as a guideline for organizing the life of service personnel.

## (6)

Kim Jong Il wisely led the effort to consolidate the people's government.

He directed great efforts to consolidating the power functions of the people's government and enhancing its role.

The people's government organs were built up, the WPK's leadership system was established in the power organs, the state's system of guidance was further strengthened, and a well-regulated system for supervising and guiding the lower units by the state was set up.

Kim Jong Il led the effort for establishing a revolutionary climate of law observance throughout society by further enhancing the people's government's function of guiding law observance.

He provided guidelines for strengthening socialist law observance in his work,

titled, *On Strengthening the Socialist Law-abiding Life*, made public on December 15, 1982.

He also ensured that units for education in law observance were reasonably formed, the ranks of the educators were built, and their role was enhanced.

He took measures for enhancing the functions and roles of socialist law-observance guidance committees and law-enforcement organs.

He led the people's government organs to enhance their role of organizing the economic work.

He ensured that these organs intensified their guidance over the local industry so as to raise its level onto a higher level. He paid attention to setting up the state budget by dovetailing it to the national economic plan and to enforcing the local budget system properly by enhancing the functions and role of the city and county power organs. He led these organs to fully discharge their role as master responsible for the livelihood of the people.

Kim Jong Il energetically led the efforts for further improving the work of the working people's organizations.

He proposed convening the Seventh Congress of LSWYK (the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea) and advanced a slogan to mark the congress, **"Let us become reliable young vanguard of the Workers' Party of Korea!"** and in October 1981 attended the congress in company with Kim Il Sung.

He took measures for strengthening Party guidance over the working people's organizations.

In July 1981 he sent a letter, titled, *On Improving Party Guidance to the Work with Young People and Children*, to a short course for officials of the departments of youth work in the provincial, city and county Party committees, and a letter, titled, *On Strengthening Party Guidance of the Work of the Working People's Organizations*, to a national short course for WPK officials engaged in the work with the working people's organizations held in late April 1985, so as to set up a new milestone in realizing Party guidance of the work of the working people's organizations.

These organizations conducted among their members education in learning from the loyalty to Kim Il Sung cherished by the anti-Japanese war veterans, education in the revolutionary traditions, education in socialist patriotism and other forms of ideological education; they gave wide publicity to the WPK's economic policies among their members who turned out in the movement to create the speed

of the 1980s, and motivated them to increased production; they also launched various mass movements including technical innovation movement and socialist emulation drive.

Thus, amidst soaring enthusiasm among their members motivation for increased production was actively conducted and socialist emulation drive, youth shock brigade movement, youth sub-workteam movement and youth workteam movement were launched in all parts of the country.

(7)

Kim Jong Il led the struggle for effecting a fresh upsurge in socialist economic construction.

To this end, he ensured that the movement to create the speed of the 1980s was launched.

At the consultative meeting of senior officials of the Organizational Leadership Department and the Information and Publicity Department of the WPK Central Committee held on June 8, 1982, he stressed that a fresh upswing should be brought about once again in socialist economic construction, and he encouraged the working class of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex to raise the torch of the movement to create the speed of the 1980s. On July 9 that year the workers of the complex held a rally in which they pledged to play the role of vanguard in this movement and called on other working people across the country to bring about a great upsurge in the socialist economic construction. In his talk to a senior official of the Information and Publicity Department of the WPK Central Committee on July 23, 1982, titled, *Party Organizations Should Conduct Organizational and Political Work Effectively to Create the Speed of the 1980s*, and on several other occasions, including on August 13 that year, he clarified the matters of principle arising in creating this speed.

The movement for creating the speed of the 1980s was a mass-based movement to bring about an upswing in socialist economic construction in the 1980s by inheriting the revolutionary spirit displayed by the Korean people in the period of the great Chollima upsurge and by applying the principle of the speed campaign in an all-round way.

He ensured that all the people turned out in this movement.

Kim Jong Il paid primary attention to the organizational and political work geared at enlisting the masses in this movement. A national conference of young activists and a conference of the pacesetters of the Chollima movement were convened in October and November 1982, respectively, to encourage all the people to create a new speed in their work.

In June 1982 he advanced the policy of building the Ore-Dressing Plant No. 3 of the Komdok General Mining Enterprise in a three-dimensional way and wisely led the construction. The plant, which was built on Korea's own technology and materials and furnished with Korea's equipment, was completed in a matter of a year, during which a model of the speed of the 1980s was created.

To spread this movement to all sectors of the national economy, Kim Jong Il visited several factories and enterprises. While giving on-site guidance at the Ryongsong Machine Complex and the then Ragwon Machine Factory in May and October 1984, respectively, he said that they should produce more of modern machinery including a 10 000-ton press and large-capacity oxygen plant.

He saw to it that the might of the movement was given full play at the construction of the West Sea Barrage.

It was a grand nature-remaking project that involved walling off the vast sea along over eight kilometres and building three lockgates and tens of sluices.

Late in May 1981 he entrusted the KPA with the task of building the barrage, instructing that the project should be carried on in a three-dimensional way. He visited the construction site on several occasions to clarify the orientation of major thrust for the project and encouraged the builders to introduce new building methods in a bold way. The project was completed in a matter of five years.

In order to effect a continuous revolutionary upswing in socialist economic construction, Kim Jong Il called on all the people to turn out in the struggle to implement the Third Seven-Year Plan.

The Third Seven-Year Plan (1987-1993) was an economic construction programme aimed at scaling the new long-term objectives of socialist economic construction advanced at the Sixth Congress of the WPK.

Kim Jong Il roused all the people to a 200-day campaign.

In February 1988 on the occasion of the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, a series of slogans and a letter in the name of the WPK Central Committee were sent to all the WPK members, a well-regulated guidance system was established and guidance teams were dispatched for the campaign.

In May 1988 he put forward the slogan, **“Let us all live and struggle like heroes!”** and defined capital construction as the major thrust area of the campaign. Efforts were concentrated on the major construction projects, like electricity-generation, metal-industry and chemical-industry bases, Kwangbok Street and northern railways. He gave on-site guidance at several units of the national economy in the country, encouraging all the people to perform feats of labour. The 200-day campaign speed, a new Chollima speed, was born.

A National Conference of Heroes was held in September 1988 on the occasion of the 40<sup>th</sup> founding anniversary of the DPRK, and it adopted an appeal to all the people for another 200-day campaign. In hearty response to the appeal, the Korean people launched the campaign, completing over 500 construction projects that would contribute to the development of the national economy and achieved the brilliant result of scaling the targets set by all the sectors of the national economy.

Kim Jong Il wisely led the struggle for defending the Juche-oriented socialist economic management system.

He saw to it that the industry sector defended and implemented the Taean work system.

At the Third Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the WPK held in April 1981 Kim Il Sung stressed the need to implement the Taean work system more thoroughly in keeping with the demands of the developing reality.

Kim Jong Il ensured that the WPK organizations at all levels held discussions on the teachings given by Kim Il Sung at the plenary meeting, and that factories and enterprises reviewed the results of their implementation of Kim Il Sung’s teachings in a scrupulous way to thoroughly meet the requirements of the Taean work system.

Detailed measures were taken to give full play to the advantages of the system of provincial administrative and economic guidance committee and the system of industrial complexes which were to be set up as instructed by Kim Il Sung. Along with it, various forms of Korean-style industrial complexes were organized in a rational way and self-accounting system was properly introduced so that the advantages of the system of the complexes could be given full play.

To apply the collectivist principle to the management and operation of the rural economy, Kim Jong Il saw to it that workteam premium system and the sub-workteam management system were enforced more efficiently.

At a meeting of the Secretariat of the WPK Central Committee held in May and

December 1986 and on other occasions, he stressed that the only way to giving full play to the advantages of the Korean-style socialist rural economic management was to follow the road indicated by the socialist rural theses put forward by Kim Il Sung, and that we should not make the country's rural economy to turn back into the small-scale private economy but develop it into a modern, industrialized and large-scale one. And he took measures for further displaying the advantages and vitality of the sub-workteam management system and workteam premium system.

Kim Jong Il led the efforts for improving the people's material and cultural standard of living.

In his several works including *On Further Improving the Standard of Living of the People*, a speech delivered at a consultative meeting of senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on February 16, 1984, and *On Making the Cultural and Emotional Life Prevail Throughout Society*, a talk to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on January 5, 1989, he put forward the tasks for and ways of further improving the cultural and material life of the people. He said that to improve the people's living standards it was important to solve the food problem for the people by boosting agricultural production and developing fishing industry, give an impetus to light industry, improve service work for the people and build houses in large numbers. He also stressed the need to establish a climate of cultural and emotional life throughout society.

He helped officials have a correct view of and attitude towards the development of light industry. At a consultative meeting of senior officials in the light industry sector held on March 31, 1984 and during his on-site guidance at an instant-rice factory on April 1, he once again defined the tasks for and ways of developing light industry.

He took measures for building model factories in several sectors of light industry, making their examples widely known across the country and conducting the work of modernizing light-industry factories. He ensured that exhibition halls of sample light industry products were built in the capital and provinces and similar exhibition rooms in cities, counties and factories and a dynamic campaign was launched to increase the variety of consumer goods and improve their quality with these samples as models.

Efforts were made to develop the light industry sectors such as textile, food-processing, daily-necessities and footwear industries to a higher standard,

branch factories, workshops and workteams specializing in the production of daily necessities were organized at the centrally-run enterprises, and in August 1983 measures were taken to form housewives' workteams of various forms and their good experiences propagated across the country.

While looking round the light industry goods exhibition hall in Pyongyang on August 3, 1984, Kim Jong Il gave the task of producing various kinds of consumer goods through a mass campaign by tapping latent reserves and potentials, thus initiating the movement of producing August 3 consumer goods. In May 1986 Phyongchon District, Pyongyang, was designated as a model unit in this movement and its experiences were propagated to other units across the country. And in May 1989 a campaign was launched to win the title of model county (city or district) in producing August 3 consumer goods.

In the lead-up to the 13<sup>th</sup> World Festival of Youth and Students, he encouraged all the people to turn out in the efforts for increasing the output of light industry products and improve their quality. The 16<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting of the Sixth WPK Central Committee held in June 1989 formulated a three-year plan for the development of light industry, and adopted measures for mobilizing the entire WPK, the whole country and all the people to implement it.

Measures were taken to establish a well-regulated commodity supply system, modernize the welfare service facilities and further improve the work of supplying commodities to the working people in difficult and labour-intensive sectors; and many modern restaurants were built to meet the demands of the people in Pyongyang and major cities and small-scale restaurants in every place possible.

To improve the welfare service work, the Changgwang Health Complex was built in Pyongyang and, with this as a model, similar health complexes were set up in the provincial, city and county (district) seats and operated on a normal basis.

On several occasions, including a talk with senior officials of the WPK Central Committee in April 1988, Kim Jong Il set forth tasks arising in improving the quality of work by service workers, and ensured that arrangement and methods of the service work were improved on the principle of providing maximum convenience to people's life.

To solve the problem of dwelling houses of the people Changgwang Street was built, followed by Munsu Street, An Sang Thae Street and Kwangbok Street in Pyongyang, and a large number of houses were built in the provincial seats including Chongjin and Hamhung, and county seats and rural communities.

Kim Jong Il directed great efforts to making the cultural and emotional life prevail throughout society.

In late March 1984 he had a new system of attending and leaving workplace established and cultural and sports facilities built everywhere, so as to provide enough conditions for cultural and emotional life. Along with it, he encouraged people to lead an optimistic, emotional, hygienic and cultured life.

(8)

Kim Jong Il wisely led the efforts for further developing education.

In his letter, titled, *On Further Developing Educational Work*, addressed to the Ninth National Conference of Educational Workers on July 22, 1984, he set forth a policy on further developing educational work.

He said:

**“We should bring about a revolution in education in conformity with the new requirements of the developing revolution so as to improve school education in a universal way and enhance the quality of education radically, thus training the rising generations into useful revolutionary talents and making them render a better contribution to the development of science and technology of the country and the socialist economic construction.”**

To improve the quality of general secondary education, Kim Jong Il initiated the building of Pyongyang Secondary School No. 1. On April 28, 1984, after the completion of the project, he visited the school and said that qualitative change should be brought about in general secondary education by creating a model unit in improving education in basic sciences and generalizing its example, and that gifted students should be trained in a systematic way. He reiterated this in his speech delivered at a consultative meeting of senior officials in the educational sector, *On Building Up Pyongyang Secondary School No. 1 as a Model School*. Later he adopted measures for building similar schools in all provinces and providing them with modern educational facilities for effective education of gifted students.

He ensured that educational contents were defined properly, the pedagogical courses were followed exactly and educational methods were updated. In February 1987 he had the July 15 Top Honour Prize instituted to establish a climate of studying among the secondary school students across the country.

To update tertiary education for better training of technicians and experts in conformity with the requirements of the developing reality, he made sure that Kim Il Sung University and other leading universities were built up and their experiences were learned by other universities. He took other necessary steps to produce more competent scientists and technicians—increasing enrolment at universities, building new colleges and specialized schools, increasing the number of factory, farm and fishermen’s colleges and improving their educational quality, setting up TV University and putting its operation on a normal footing to further develop the study-while-you-work system.

Kim Jong Il gave a strong push to the work for developing the country’s science and technology to higher standards.

In his speech, titled, *On Further Developing Science and Technology*, given to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on August 3, 1985 and in other works, he specified the tasks to this end.

He set forth major tasks and specific ways for their implementation—giving scientific solutions to the problems of raw and other materials and electricity, resolving scientific and technological problems arising in modernizing machinery and equipment, intensifying research to raise onto a higher scientific level the production and technological processes, production methods and management of all the sectors of the national economy, developing basic sciences and pioneering new branches of science and technology.

Accordingly, the 11<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting of the Sixth WPK Central Committee held in February 1986, 13<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting of the Sixth WPK Central Committee held in March 1988 and the 14<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting of the Sixth WPK Central Committee held in November 1988 discussed measures to this end; a national conference of the holders of academic degrees and titles and a national meeting of inventors were held, and the national science and technology festival became an annual event from 1986. All these events rendered a contribution to enhancing the sense of responsibility and role of scientists and technicians across the country.

He inspired scientists and technicians to conduct scientific research work in the direction of focusing on solving the most pressing problems for economic development and of resolving sci-tech problems arising in making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientific, and introduce new scientific and technological achievements in production promptly. He ensured that their particular attention was paid to developing in a comprehensive way major

scientific branches in line with the global trend of sci-tech development.

Kim Jong Il's concern was also shown on developing Juche-oriented art and literature.

In his letter, titled, *For the Further Development of the Juche-oriented Art and Literature*, sent to the Eighth National Conference of Artistes on March 31, 1981, and in his talk, titled, *Let Us Effect a New Upsurge in Producing Revolutionary Works of Art and Literature*, given to officials in the art and literary sector on May 17, 1986, he advanced tasks to develop art and literature to a high standard.

He led the efforts for bringing about a fresh turn in producing artistic and literary works. As a result, sustained efforts were made to create novels portraying Kim Il Sung, including the cycle *Immortal History*. And the campaign for creating 100 full- or medium-length novels, which started in 1978, was brought to a successful finish, and a similar five-year-long campaign began in 1984. In the 1980s 15 novels dealing with the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle under the cycle *Immortal History* were completed and other novels dealing with the post-liberation period including *The Bright Morning*, *The Summer of 1950* were produced in succession. And novels of high ideological and artistic quality such as *From Scratch* and *Iron Faith* were produced in a great number.

Kim Jong Il energetically guided the efforts for producing revolutionary films including multi-part feature films *Star of Korea* and *The Sun of the Nation*, both portraying the greatness and revolutionary history of Kim Il Sung and other films on various themes, so as to complete them as monumental works, representative of the era. This occasioned a fresh upswing in the cinema sector.

To develop the stage art onto a new, higher level, Kim Jong Il led the work of adapting the immortal works *Blood at an International Conference*, *A Letter from a Daughter*, *Three Pretenders* and *Celebrations* as *Mountain Shrine*-style dramas. This opened a new chapter in the country's history of drama production. Based on this success, he systematized the Juche-oriented theory on drama in his talks, titled, *On the Art of Drama*, given to officials in the sector of art and literature on April 20, 1988.

He guided the work of producing folk opera *The Tale of Chun Hyang* as a model work of folk operas. Along with it he had the Pochonbo Electronic Ensemble organized in June 1985 so as to create a model of electronic music by

producing Korean-style electronic music.

Kim Jong Il initiated the creation of dance notation in the early 1970s and organized a research team for the purpose and gave detailed guidance to it scores of times. As a result, the Korean-style dance notation was completed in February 1987.

He proposed the creation of music and dance epics and guided this work. Among the epics are *Song of Glory*, *Song of Happiness* performed by 5 000 artistes and *Song of Festival* performed by 70 000 artistes. Under his guidance rapid progress was made in the field of acrobatic art and fine art.

He paid due concern to making literary and artistic activities mass-based. He arranged the production of mass-based literature, mass artistic activities and art festivals and singing contests of the working people so that revolutionary optimism and artistic emotion pervaded the whole country.

## (9)

Kim Jong Il wisely led the work of realizing the plan of founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo.

The plan of founding the DFRK was advanced by Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the WPK. The DFRK is a reunified national state of a federal type achieved through the establishment of a unified national government on the condition that north and south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy with equal rights and duties.

Various forms and methods were used to inform peoples around the world of the validity, reasonability and justness of this plan.

Kim Jong Il had a decision on sending relief materials to the flood victims in south Korea adopted in the name of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK in September 1984, and measures taken for this purpose, thus opening up a new phase in inter-Korean relations. As a result, 50 000 *sok* (one *sok* equals about 140kg-Tr) of rice, 500 000 metres of cloth, 100 000 tons of cement and large quantities of medicines were delivered to south Korea, for the first time in nearly 40 years of Korea's division.

This paved the way for restarting multiple layers of contacts and dialogue

between north and south. The inter-Korean Red Cross talks were resumed in May 1985 after being suspended over ten years ago, and exchange of visits by Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups from both sides realized to mark the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Korea's liberation.

Kim Jong Il had positive measures taken to ease the tension and secure durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

In 1986, the Year of International Peace, the DPRK took a series of positive measures to prevent the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and mitigate the acute military confrontation; as part of the measures 150 000 KPA soldiers were seconded to peaceful construction projects and 100 000 KPA service personnel discharged by the end of December 1987 to send them to the socialist construction sites, thus providing precondition for peaceful reunification.

From 1980 to 1982, to form a great national united front, the DPRK took positive measures—advancing a realistic proposal for organizing a preparatory committee for founding the DFRK, a consultative organization involving figures from north, south and abroad, and convoking a rally for promoting national reunification and a joint conference of 100 figures from the north, south and abroad. In December 1984 the National Alliance for Korea's Reunification was formed as a nonpermanent consultative body.

In January 1988, as part of measures to form a pan-national united front, a proposal for convening a joint conference of north and south was advanced. In July 1989 August 15 Pan-National Rally for Korea's Reunification was proposed to be held at Panmunjom to mark the 45<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the nation's liberation.

Kim Jong Il energetically led the work for bringing about a fresh turn in the movement of Korean residents in Japan.

Entering the 1980s the movement greeted a fresh turning point in its development.

With the change of generations, compatriots of the second and third generations, who had been born and grown up in Japan, played the leading role in the movement.

With a keen insight into the actual situation of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and the inherent requirement for the development of the movement of Koreans in Japan, Kim Jong Il, in his talk, titled, ***On Further Improving the Work of Chongryon in Line with the Requirements of the Developing Reality***, given to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on

September 15, 1986, provided guidelines to be adhered to by Chongryon.

Chongryon is a Juche-oriented organization of overseas compatriots, which is guided by the Juche idea, and its strategic goal is to model it on Kimilsungism.

To this end, Kim Jong Il paid attention to building up the cadre ranks of Chongryon, rallying broad sections of compatriots around it and intensifying the ideological education of them.

He also ensured that the patriotic movement was dynamically conducted among the compatriots for defending their democratic national rights and contributing to the socialist construction in their homeland and the independent and peaceful reunification of their nation.

## (10)

Kim Jong Il gave energetic guidance to the efforts for strengthening unity and cooperation among anti-imperialist independent forces.

He said:

**“To achieve unity of anti-imperialist independent forces is a sure guarantee for checking and frustrating imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and war, securing durable world peace and building an independent new world.”**

In a work published on May 3, 1983, titled, *Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea*, he illuminated the ways for settling differences of opinions among the fraternal parties and countries and achieving unity and cooperation among them, and wisely led the external activities to this end.

His primary attention was directed to bolstering unity among socialist countries and communist and workers' parties of the world.

Attaching a great importance to strengthening the DPRK-China friendship, Kim Jong Il paid an unofficial visit to China from June 1 to 13, 1983, and opened a new chapter in the friendship between the DPRK and China. The Chinese leaders and people accorded cordial hospitality to him, going far beyond diplomatic conventions. During his visit to China Kim Jong Il held several rounds of talks with the Chinese Party and state leaders. They informed each other of the internal situations of their Parties and states and exchanged opinions on major issues arising in the international arena. He visited major cities, factories, enterprises,

countryside and army units in China and spoke highly of the successes Chinese people had achieved in socialist construction.

In September 1983 Kim Jong Il received the Party and government delegation of China which visited the DPRK, and accompanied them on their local tour, deepening the feelings of friendship.

With close attention to developing friendly relations with socialist countries and communist and workers' parties of the world, Kim Jong Il, at the Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Congress of the WPK Central Committee held in July 1984, set out the task of improving relations and strengthening unity with all the progressive parties, social organizations and revolutionary organizations of the world, and took measures for promoting exchanges between party delegations.

As a result, in 1985 alone, the WPK delegations visited other countries on over 70 occasions, conducting activities with the political parties there, and party delegations from over 90 countries visited the DPRK.

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

In his work made public on May 3, 1983 and on several other occasions, he stressed that non-aligned countries should hold fast to the fundamental principles of the non-aligned movement and achieve firm political unity and promote economic cooperation with one another on the principle of complete equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

He showed close concern on expanding and developing South-South cooperation.

Several international meetings aimed at promoting South-South cooperation were held in the DPRK, and agricultural institutes and experimental farms were set up in other countries to help their agricultural development. Along with it, numerous specialists were sent to other countries to help them in their efforts for building party and state, managing the economy, building national culture and conducting medical service.

Kim Jong Il ensured that a dynamic struggle was launched to oppose the imperialists' moves for war and aggression and secure global peace and security.

The World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace held in July 1983 and the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula held in September 1986, both in Pyongyang, served as important occasions for removing the danger of war,

securing peace and security and rousing the world peace-loving people to the joint anti-imperialist struggle.

In his talk, titled, *Let Us March Forward Dynamically along the Road of Socialism and Communism under the Unfurled Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle*, given to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on September 25, 1987, he clarified the inevitability of the downfall of modern imperialism and triumph of socialism, and advanced guidelines for the world's revolutionary people to adhere to in their struggle for frustrating the imperialists' moves for aggression and war and defending the global peace under the banner of anti-imperialism.

Kim Jong Il ensured that the 13<sup>th</sup> World Festival of Youth and Students was held in Pyongyang as a grand festival for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship.

On October 12, 1988, he made public the work, titled, *The Present Times and the Tasks Facing Young People*, in which he clarified the value and significance of young people's life in the modern era and the path of struggle to be followed by the world's progressive young people. His work provided ideological and theoretical guidelines for the Pyongyang festival to glorify its lofty ideals. For the success of the festival he roused all the people in the effort to complete the ordered projects and festival venues at the highest standard.

Amid great expectations and concern of youth and other people all over the world, the World Festival of Youth and Students was held from July 1 to 8, 1989, attended by representatives from 180 countries. The festival demonstrated to the whole world the might of the Korean people united around the WPK and the leader single-heartedly and the advantages of the Korean-style socialism and served as an important occasion for further strengthening the international solidarity with the Korean revolution and unity of the anti-imperialist independent forces and dynamically propelling the cause of global independence.

## 6

### January 1990–July 1994

#### (1)

From the late 1980s to the early 1990s, socialism collapsed in the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries and capitalism revived. Availing of this opportunity, the US and other imperialists and reactionaries fussed about the “crisis of socialism,” resorting to the schemes to stifle the DPRK, the bulwark of socialism, politically, economically and militarily.

The prevailing situation urgently demanded that the imperialists’ and reactionaries’ moves against socialism be smashed and people-centred socialism of Korean style be defended and glorified.

Kim Jong Il conducted energetic ideological and theoretical activities to defend socialism, holding aloft the banner of Juche idea.

In several works including the speeches, titled, *On Some Problems of the Ideological Foundation of Socialism* and *Socialism of Our Country Is a Socialism of Our Style as the Embodiment of the Juche Idea*, delivered to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on May 30 and December 27, 1990, respectively, and in a talk titled, *Our Socialism Centred on the Masses Shall Not Perish*, given to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on May 5, 1991, Kim Jong Il clarified the essential features of socialism of Korean style by verifying that it is peculiar socialism, the ideological foundation of which is the Juche idea. He also noted that Korean-style socialism is advantageous in that it embodies the intrinsic requirements of man on the highest level and provides the masses with an independent and creative life in the true sense of the word, thus giving a comprehensive answer to the advantages of Korean-style socialism. He elucidated that socialism of the DPRK is the one in which the people are single-heartedly united around their leaders and the Party, thus giving a scientific answer to the invincibility of Korean-style socialism and its eternal viability.

In a talk, titled, *The Historical Lesson in Building Socialism and the General Line of Our Party*, delivered to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on January 3, 1992, he explained that the basic reason for the frustration of socialism in some countries was that they had not put the main emphasis on strengthening the motive force for building socialism and on enhancing its role as they had failed to understand the essence of socialism with the masses, the makers of history, at the centre. He continued that another reason is that they failed to recognize the qualitative difference between socialism and capitalism, to adhere consistently to the fundamental principles of socialism, and to strengthen international solidarity based on independence in the relations of the socialist parties. On the basis of this analysis, Kim Jong Il concluded that the historical lesson teaches that when people steadily strengthen the motive force of the revolution, with a strong conviction in socialism and a correct guiding ideology, hold fast to the socialist principles in all circumstances and strengthen comradely unity and cooperation on the basis of independence, the socialist cause will advance along the road of victory. He formulated that to carry out the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions thoroughly while strengthening the people's government and steadily enhancing its functions and role is the WPK's general line for building socialism put forward by Kim Il Sung, and clarified its justness.

Kim Jong Il published a discourse, titled, *Abuses of Socialism Are Intolerable*, in *Kulloja*, the official magazine of the Central Committee of the WPK, on March 1, 1993. In his discourse he laid bare the reactionary nature of the preposterous sophistry of reactionaries that socialism is "totalitarian," "regimented," and "administrative and commanding," and advanced principles to be adhered to in defending and accomplishing the socialist cause.

The ideological and theoretical activities Kim Jong Il conducted in the first half of the 1990s made a great contribution to further developing and perfecting the theory of socialism, reviving socialist movement, which had been temporarily experiencing frustration, on a fresh ideological basis, and taking the socialist cause to a new upsurge.

(2)

Kim Jong Il wisely led the efforts for celebrating the 80<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of

Kim Il Sung in a grand and significant way.

The year 1992 marked the 80<sup>th</sup> birthday of Kim Il Sung and 50<sup>th</sup> birthday of Kim Jong Il.

In recognition of the Korean people's desire to celebrate Kim Jong Il's birthday as the greatest national holiday, Kim Il Sung ratified on February 7, 1992, the decree of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK on instituting February 16, birthday of Kim Jong Il, as the greatest national holiday. But Kim Jong Il advised against the announcement of the decree, and so it was not made public until February 1995.

On the occasion of the February holiday, Kim Il Sung wrote a poem, *Shining Star*, dedicated to Kim Jong Il and prepared some gifts including embroidery *The Sun of Juche*.

In February 1992 the Central People's Committee of the DPRK adopted a decree on conferring the title of Hero of the DPRK on Kim Jong Il.

Out of pure loyalty to Kim Il Sung, Kim Jong Il had the national events that were arranged to mark February 16 cancelled, and ensured that all efforts were focused on celebrating the 80<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Kim Il Sung as the greatest national holiday.

His primary attention was paid to greeting the day with a high degree of political enthusiasm.

The Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee adopted a letter to all the WPK members on October 12, 1991. In a talk to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee made on January 1, 1992, Kim Jong Il advanced the slogan, **“Let us greet the great leader's 80<sup>th</sup> birthday with high political enthusiasm and splendid labour achievements!”** and instructed that discussions of the letter should be held amid high political enthusiasm at different levels of the WPK organizations.

A national seminar on the Juche idea and symposiums by sector were held in Pyongyang, and *Kim Il Sung's Complete Works* (vols. 2-5) and Kim Il Sung's reminiscence *With the Century* (Part 1, Anti-Japanese Revolution, vols. 1 and 2) were published.

A statue of Kim Il Sung and a revolutionary museum were erected in Kangson, and a monument inscribed with his autograph was set up at the entrance to the waterway that runs from the West Sea Barrage to Ongjin through Sinchon and Kangnyong.

Kim Jong Il led the Korean people to greet Kim Il Sung's birthday with brilliant feats of labour.

On March 26, 1992, an emergency telegram directive of the Central Committee of the WPK was sent to the WPK organizations at different levels; meetings were held to discuss the directive and to effect an upsurge in production and construction as a final offensive. Marking the 80<sup>th</sup> birthday of Kim Il Sung, the construction of Thongil Street was completed and tram service in Pyongyang (first and second stages) was inaugurated. And the motorway between Pyongyang and Kaesong was opened to public. Newly-built or renovated factories and enterprises were inaugurated.

Kim Jong Il's great concern was paid on the celebration events to take place marking Kim Il Sung's 80<sup>th</sup> birthday at the highest standard.

On April 13, 1992, reflecting the Korean people's unanimous aspirations and desire, the WPK Central Committee, the WPK Central Military Commission, the DPRK National Defence Commission and the DPRK Central People's Committee adopted a resolution on conferring the title of Generalissimo of the DPRK on Kim Il Sung.

Various celebration events were held to greet this day, including a national meeting, artistic performance, grand mass gymnastics, soiree, banquet and the Tenth April Spring Friendship Art Festival. Many foreign envoys participated in the celebration events.

On April 17, 1992, in his talk, titled, *Let Us Glorify the Great Achievements of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung*, to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Jong Il dealt in a comprehensive way with the greatness and undying exploits of Kim Il Sung: He is a great ideologist and theoretician who is possessed of extraordinary ideo-theoretical wisdom, a great leader with outstanding leadership abilities and a genuine people's leader who is endowed with the noble virtue of loving them most; he provided the Korean people with a guiding ideology with which to shape their destiny, a Juche-type political organization that takes responsibility of their destiny, and the people's revolutionary armed forces that defend their freedom and happiness; he trained the Korean people into a revolutionary people with a high sense of independence, built the Korean-style socialism centred on the masses and provided a sure guarantee for accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche through generations.

### (3)

Kim Jong Il wisely guided the work of strengthening the WPK and enhancing its leadership function and role.

His primary attention was directed to developing the Juche-oriented theory on Party building in a deep-going way.

In his works including *The Workers' Party of Korea Organizes and Guides All the Victories of Our People* made public on October 3, 1990, *The Juche-oriented Theory on Party Building Is a Guideline to Be Adhered to in the Building of a Working-class Party*, a speech given to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on October 10, 1990, and *On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building*, a treatise made public to mark the 47<sup>th</sup> founding anniversary of the WPK on October 10, 1992, he clarified the limitations of the preceding theories of the working-class party building, and set forth the matters of principle arising in Juche-oriented Party building—building the WPK and conducting its activities with the Juche idea as the guidelines, developing it into a mass-based party for the working people, establishing monolithic ideology and leadership within it, consolidating its unity and cohesion, building it with ideology as the main thing, imbuing the whole society with one ideology, establishing political leadership over society, and applying the revolutionary mass line.

Kim Jong Il paid due attention to building up the WPK ranks in an organizational and ideological way, and in particular, intensifying the Party cell, the basic organization of the WPK.

In November 1990, he received a letter from members of the Second Party Cell in the Fifth Bureau of the Korean Central News Agency in which they pledged their loyalty to the WPK's leadership. After sending his reply, he raised this cell as a model Party cell of loyalty for other cells to follow.

A national conference of the WPK cell secretaries, the first and largest of its kind in the WPK's history, was held in May 1991. In his letter, titled, *We Must Strengthen Party Cells*, addressed to those attending the conference on May 10, he advanced the slogan "**Let us make all the Party cells loyal cells!**" and called on all the WPK organizations at various levels to increase the number of loyal Party cells holding this slogan as the central task. The second conference of the WPK

cell secretaries was held in late March-early April 1994 so as to develop the work of increasing the number of loyal Party cells to a new, higher level.

Kim Jong Il directed close attention to improving the methods and work style of Party work.

On January 1, 1990, he presented the slogan **“We serve the people!”** and encouraged the WPK officials to establish a climate of working devotedly for the good of people, sharing good times and bad with the masses with the firm attitude that they are the true servants of the people as required by the slogan.

In a talk, titled, ***On Thoroughly Transforming Cadres into Revolutionaries as Required by the Developing Revolution***, delivered to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on May 24, 1994, he stressed the importance of conducting this work without deviation as intended by the WPK.

He gave a strong push to the work of strengthening the single-hearted unity of the whole society.

In a talk, titled, ***Let Us Improve Party Work and Brighten Korean-Style Socialism***, delivered to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on January 1, 1992, he put forward the slogan that we should add more brilliance to the Korean-style socialism, and set forth the tasks for further strengthening the single-hearted unity of the whole society; he stressed that single-hearted unity is the most powerful weapon with which to defeat all kinds of challenges by the imperialists and reactionaries and defend and brighten Korean-style socialism centred on the masses of the people, that single-hearted unity is the lifeline and eternal banner of the Korean revolution, and that the WPK organizations should put stress in Party work on further consolidating the single-hearted unity of the whole society and make steady efforts to this end.

Kim Jong Il intensified the work of rallying the broad sections of the masses around the WPK.

According to his proposal, the National Conference of Martyrs' Families was held in October 1992 and the first National Conference of War Veterans in July 1993. These conferences served as an occasion to encouraging them to play a pivotal role in supporting the WPK's leadership.

In his speech, titled, ***Let Us Further Enhance the Role of Intellectuals in the Revolution and Construction***, delivered to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on September 20, 1990, Kim Jong Il said that intellectuals are an integral part of the motive force of the revolution and that intellectuals propel the

revolutionary struggle and social development, and set forth the tasks for intensifying the work with them in conformity with the prevailing situation. In December 1992 the Conference of Korean Intellectuals was held for the first time in the history of the WPK.

In January 1991, with a close concern on the work of rallying the youth and students around the WPK he had August 28, the day when Kim Il Sung had formed the Korean Communist Youth League, instituted as Youth Day. On August 26, 1991, greeting the first Youth Day, he sent a letter to young people and officials of the youth league throughout the country and advanced the slogan, **“Young men and women, be the vanguard unfailingly loyal to the Party and the leader!”**

In February 1993 the Eighth Congress of the LSWYK (the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea) was held in grand style as a meeting of the successors to the revolutionary cause of Juche who were unfailingly loyal to the WPK. Ideological education, organizational life and revolutionary practical struggle were further strengthened among the youth league members to prepare themselves into reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Kim Jong Il encouraged all the people to display laudable deeds.

He had measures taken of giving wide publicity to the exemplary deeds done by the people, and sent his thanks, autographed letters and gifts to them. In December 1993 a national conference of models of communist virtue was held, developing the work of learning from their laudable deeds onto a higher stage.

#### (4)

With outstanding and seasoned commandship, Kim Jong Il strengthened and developed the Korean People’s Army into the invincible revolutionary armed forces faithful to the WPK and the leader.

In appreciation of the distinguished service he had rendered to building the revolutionary armed forces and in accomplishing the socialist cause, he was elected the first vice-chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission in May 1990, appointed as the Supreme Commander of the KPA on December 24, 1991, and conferred the title of Marshal of the DPRK on April 20, 1992. On April 9, 1993, he was elected the chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK at the Fifth Session of the Ninth Supreme People’s Assembly.

He made strenuous efforts to further develop the KPA into invincible revolutionary armed forces.

In a talk with senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on January 1, 1992 and in a talk, titled, *On Strengthening the People's Army and Creating a Social Climate in Which Prominence Is Given to Military Affairs*, delivered to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on February 4 the same year, he said that the KPA should be built into the army of the leader, the army of the Party and the army of the people, and set forth tasks facing it.

He ensured that a revolutionary military discipline of obeying its Supreme Commander's orders unconditionally was established throughout the KPA.

In October 1993 he told senior officers of the KPA that it was of prime importance in establishing a revolutionary military discipline to thoroughly establish a command system in the KPA and the focus here should be put on making the entire army act as one under the orders of the Supreme Commander.

He adopted measures to this end in December 1993, and ensured that the KPA remained faithful to the Supreme Commander, regarding it as an iron rule to carry out his orders to the end unconditionally.

Kim Jong Il made sure that the cadre ranks of the KPA were built up and their political and practical abilities enhanced decisively.

The ranks of the KPA cadres were built up with young officers who were loyal to the WPK and the leader and capable of dealing skilfully with complex situations in modern warfare. The Party short course, which had started in the late 1970s, was held effectively. Measures were taken to improve the commanding personnel's military qualifications and abilities of managing the units under their charge and further develop the qualitative level of military education.

Particular emphasis was put on the political and ideological education among the service personnel.

Education in the Juche idea as well as education for implanting confidence in socialism was prioritized among them, and forms and methods of ideological education were improved continuously. The ideological education was conducted in close combination with the work of learning from the heroes of the times, including Hero Kim Kwang Chol, the first hero of the 1990s.

Kim Jong Il ensured that combat training was intensified among the service personnel.

In the letter he sent to the participants in the short course of training officers of

the KPA on May 28, 1990, he set forth the principle to be consistently adhered to in combat and political training, and instructed that a revolutionary habit of training should be established in the KPA.

To carry out the WPK's policy of modernizing the whole army on a higher level, he advanced the policy of modernizing the military equipment of the KPA in our fashion in conformity with the demands of modern warfare, and led the struggle to this end.

His close concern was directed to establishing a social climate of attaching importance to military affairs.

He had wide publicity given through newspaper, radio and publication to such deeds as loving and assisting the soldiers. He also saw to it that officials and workers who were exemplary in assisting the army were invited to several national meetings, so that their deeds were generalized across society.

Social prominence was given to war veterans, disabled soldiers and ex-officers so as to glorify the feats the veterans performed for the victory of the Fatherland Liberation War and the strengthening of the revolutionary armed forces and to make it a noble moral climate of the whole society to respect, love and help the disabled soldiers. Wide publicity was given to the parents of soldiers.

## (5)

In his New Year Address for 1990 and at the 17<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting of the Sixth WPK Central Committee in January the same year, Kim Il Sung, to cope with the changing international situation and economic difficulties, advanced the policy of dynamically launching a struggle for increasing production and economizing to the maximum, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, so as to effect a revolutionary upsurge once again.

True to the intention of Kim Il Sung, Kim Jong Il roused all the people in the effort to the implementation of the decisions of the 17<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting of the Sixth WPK Central Committee.

In January 1990 the WPK organizations at different levels discussed on carrying out the tasks advanced by Kim Il Sung in his New Year Address and the decisions of the plenary meeting, and all information and motivation forces and

means were enlisted in an intensive ideological campaign to kindle the flames of a new revolutionary upsurge across the country.

A national conference of innovative workers and meetings of active workers in the machine-building and metal industries were held in February and March 1990, respectively. These gatherings served as important occasions for launching a campaign for creating the speed of the 1990s in all sectors of the national economy and effecting a fresh upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction. In April that year a national meeting of active young people was held to inspire young people to further efforts in the grand socialist march of the 1990s.

In his talk, titled, *Let Us Effect a Change in Party Work and Socialist Construction to Brighten the 1990s*, given to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee and Administration Council on January 1, 1990, he defined raising the people's standard of living to a higher level as the central task of socialist economic construction, and instructed that main efforts should be directed to light industry, agriculture and the construction of houses.

To bring about a decisive turn in developing light industry, he arranged a national meeting of light industry workers in June 1990 and sent a letter to those attending the meeting; in May 1992 a directive of the WPK Central Committee was issued and guidance teams were sent to the light industry sector so as to dynamically propel the development of light industry.

The rural technological revolution was stepped up dynamically so as to introduce more machines and chemicals, and hundreds-of-kilometres-long waterway projects to supply sufficient water to the breadbasket in the western area were conducted for the completion of the agricultural irrigation system at a high level.

Greeting the 80<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Kim Il Sung, Thongil Street as big as a city was built in Pyongyang, and all provinces endeavoured to build houses in their urban and rural areas in conformity with their actual conditions so as to meet the growing demands of the people for houses.

In a letter, titled, *Let Us Firmly Equip Ourselves with the Theory of Juche-oriented Socialist Economic Management*, sent to the teaching staff and students of the University of National Economics on the 45<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its establishment on July 1, 1991, Kim Jong Il systematized the theory of socialist economic management system in a comprehensive way to apply the system in economic management.

He enlisted all the people in the struggle for implementing the revolutionary economic strategy advanced by Kim Il Sung.

At the 21<sup>st</sup> Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the WPK in December 1993, Kim Il Sung advanced the revolutionary economic strategy—setting the coming three years as a period of adjustment and implementing the agriculture-first, light industry-first and trade-first policies to the letter, giving definite precedence to coal-mining, electric-power generation and railroad transport sectors, the vanguard sectors of the national economy, and continuously developing the metal industry.

In his talk given to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on March 1, 1994, Kim Jong Il defined the essence and contents of the strategy, and set forth ways and means for its implementation. He also stressed the importance of effective organizational and political work to this end.

The Seventh Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly held in April 1994 adopted a decision on carrying out the tasks for a period of adjustment in the socialist economic construction. The national conference of agriculture, the national meeting of activists in the animal husbandry sector and the national meeting of workers in the coal-mining industry were held, rousing all the people in the efforts for carrying out the revolutionary economic strategy.

Kim Jong Il wisely led the efforts for stepping up the building of socialist culture.

On October 28, 1991, he sent a letter, titled, *Let Us Make a Fresh Turn in the Development of Science and Technology*, to those attending the National Conference of Scientists, in which he clarified the long-term objectives, urgent tasks and the ways to implement them.

A new three-year plan for the development of science and technology was drawn with 1991 as the starting year, state investment in the sector of scientific research was increased and ample conditions were provided for it. A social climate of giving prominence to scientists and technicians was created.

Attaching importance to the development of Juche-oriented art and literature, Kim Jong Il made public such works as *On the Art of Dance*, *On the Art of Music*, *On Fine Art* and *On Juche Literature*, which integrate the successes and experiences gained in the course of the revolution of art and literature and in the efforts for consolidating and developing the successes, thus developing the theory of Juche-oriented art and literature in a comprehensive way.

In the early 1990s Kim Jong Il proposed producing the multi-part film, *The Nation and Destiny*. Under his guidance the film (parts 1 to 7) was produced in no more than a year. On May 23, 1992, in his talk with officials, creative workers and artistes in the sector of art and literature, he advanced the tasks for bringing about a fresh turn in the creation of art and literature on the basis of the successes gained in the production of multi-part film *The Nation and Destiny*.

In the first half of the 1990s the multi-part film *The Nation and Destiny* (parts 1 to 30) was produced as well as other films on various themes, including *Young Chief of Staff*, *My Mother Was a Hunter* and *A Kind Girl*.

Kim Jong Il directed great concern to the development of Juche-oriented musical art. He advanced the ways and means for composing revolutionary musical works which people would love to sing and developing the folk music to suit the modern tastes, and led the struggle to this end. The song *Pyongyang Is Best* and many other contemporary masterpieces were created, and great strides were made in the development of Korean-style electronic music.

Kim Jong Il paid due attention to correctly inheriting and developing the cultural heritage of the country.

He led the efforts for implementing the instructions of Kim Il Sung on building the Mausoleum of King Tangun, the founder-king of the Korean nation, so as to educate the people in the Korean nation-first spirit and put to rights the history of the nation distorted by national chauvinists and big-power worshippers, and add glory to its brilliant culture and patriotic traditions.

His close concern was also shown on improving and strengthening the public health service. In his talk with senior officials in the public health sector, he underlined the need to improve public health with a focus on giving full play to the advantages of the country's socialist healthcare system. To carry out thoroughly the WPK's policy of preventive medicine he had measures taken to conduct an all-people hygienic and anti-epidemic campaign and prevention and treatment of diseases. Priority was given to developing dentistry and preventing cancer. Mineral water, hot springs and mud were widely used for medical treatment.

## (6)

Entering the 1990s the United States kicked up a fuss about nuclear issue of the

DPRK. The nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula had arisen basically as a result of the introduction of over 1 000 nukes in south Korea by the United States and its turning of the Korean peninsula into a hotbed of nuclear war.

The DPRK entered the NPT in December 1985 in order to facilitate the withdrawal of the US nuclear weapons from south Korea, remove the US nuclear threat against it and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. The United States, however, resorted to a racket for a nuclear inspection of the DPRK, rather than implementing its duty under the NPT, which stipulates that nuclear states must refrain from nuclear threats against non-nuclear states. As the imperialist allied forces and some international organizations blindly joined in the reckless moves by the United States to isolate and stifle the DPRK, a tense situation prevailed on the Korean peninsula.

In January 1993 the United States announced that the Team Spirit joint military exercise, which had been suspended in south Korea, would be resumed, and mobilized 200 000 troops and large amount of nuclear strike means in the military exercise, creating a hair-trigger situation on the Korean peninsula.

Kim Jong Il, on March 8, 1993, when the Team Spirit war game started, issued Order No. 0034 in the name of the KPA Supreme Commander, titled, *On Declaring a State of Semi-War for the Whole Country, All the People and the Entire Army*. The order declared that if the US imperialists and their south Korean puppets unleashed another war, the people and army of the DPRK would fight to the death for the sake of the WPK, the leader and their style of people-centred socialism that had been achieved at the cost of their blood, and would thus deal a crushing blow to the aggressors and raise the dignity and honour of the heroic country even further. It also warned that the enemy must clearly understand that they shall not trample with impunity upon an inch of land or a blade of grass in the DPRK.

In a little more than ten days after the issue of the order, over 1.5 million young people volunteered for enlistment in the KPA, and large numbers of ex-servicemen and war veterans asked to be allowed to rejoin the army.

On March 12, 1993, the DPRK government published a statement declaring that it would withdraw from the NPT in order to safeguard the national sovereignty and the country's supreme interest.

The DPRK's consecutive measures compelled the United States to suspend the Team Spirit 93, give up its racket of special inspection and accept the suggestion of

the DPRK on resolving the nuclear issue through negotiations.

The DPRK-US talks were held in three rounds from June 1993 to October 1994.

At the first round held in June 1993, a joint statement was announced. It was the first of its kind in the history of relations between the two countries. At the second round held from July 14 to 19, the DPRK side put forward a proposal for replacing its graphite-moderate reactor and other relevant nuclear facilities with light-water reactors. The US side expressed support for this proposal. At the third round held between August and October 1994 the DPRK-USA Agreed Framework was adopted.

On October 20, 1994, US President Bill Clinton sent a letter to Kim Jong Il. In his letter the US President assured that he would exercise his full authority to ensure the sincere implementation of the US commitments under the Agreed Framework.

## (7)

Kim Jong Il led the work of achieving national reconciliation and unity among the Korean nationals at home and abroad.

He ensured that cooperation and exchanges between north and south were conducted briskly in the field of sports and culture.

At the 11<sup>th</sup> Asian Games held in China in September 1990, spectators from the north and south of Korea cheered the players from both parts of Korea. The Reunification Football Match was held between north and south, respectively, in Pyongyang and Seoul in October the same year. A single team of north and south was formed to take part in the 41<sup>st</sup> World Table-Tennis Championships held in Chiba, Japan, between April 24 and May 6, 1991, and the Sixth Under-20 World Cup Football Finals in Lisbon, Portugal, in June the same year.

A pan-national concert for reunification was held in Pyongyang in October 1990 and a reunification concert of traditional music to bid farewell to 1990 was held in Seoul in December 1990, thus demonstrating that Koreans are the one and same nation.

Kim Jong Il guided the efforts for putting the nationwide reunification movement on an organized and systematic footing.

On August 15, 1990, 45 years after Korea's liberation, the first Pan-National Rally for the Peace and Reunification of the Country was held in grand style at Panmunjom and Seoul, attended by pro-reunification organizations and representatives of the Korean compatriots of different strata in north, south and abroad. The rally adopted a resolution on strengthening solidarity and joint struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and making proactive efforts to expand the coalition of pro-reunification patriotic forces. This was as good as a declaration of the formation of the united front of the whole nation for the country's reunification. After the first Pan-National Rally, Kim Jong Il directed concern to setting up a permanent pan-national organization for united front. In November 1990 three-party working-level talks of the representatives of the Korean compatriots in north, south and abroad were held in Berlin, in which the Pan-National Alliance for Korea's Reunification (Pomminryon) was founded as an association embracing all the pro-reunification patriotic forces of the nation. In August 1992 the Pan-National Alliance of Youth and Students for Korea's Reunification (Pomchonghangnyon) was formed at Panmunjom.

With the founding of Pomminryon and Pomchonghangnyon, a new phase was opened in forming the tripartite alliance and putting the pan-national reunification movement on an organized footing.

Kim Jong Il paid concern to making the inter-Korean high-level talks serve as a milestone in achieving national reconciliation and unity.

In September 1990 high-level talks between the delegations from north and south headed by premiers of both sides began in Pyongyang and Seoul. Kim Jong Il set the specific direction of the delegation that would attend the high-level talks and gave clear-cut answers to all problems to bring a good fruit at the talks. At the fifth round of the talks, held in December 1991, the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange between the North and the South was adopted, followed by the adoption of the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. And at the sixth inter-Korean high-level talks held in February 1992, both sides made public the effectuation of the agreements. The adoption of these agreements was a great victory which was won in the course of the nationwide struggle to carry into effect the three principles and a historic event which opened a new phase for national reconciliation, unity and peaceful reunification.

As a reflection of the unanimous desire of the whole nation for reunification,

President Kim Il Sung, at the Fifth Session of the Ninth DPRK Supreme People's Assembly in April 1993, published the *Ten-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country*.

Kim Jong Il saw to it that the programme was given publicity in various ways and by various methods at home and abroad. In support of this programme, the DPRK government and political parties, public organizations, overseas Korean compatriots' organizations and Pomminryon organizations released statements and talks, held rallies and seminars and launched a signature campaign, drawing absolute support and welcome from people at home and abroad.

He led the effort for having the unconverted long-term prisoners repatriated. Thanks to his guidance Ri In Mo, a former war correspondent of the KPA, who fought remaining true to his faith and obligation for 34 years in enemy prison, was repatriated on March 19, 1993. His repatriation to the northern half of Korea was a display of acme of affection and trust of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il, encouraging the Korean people to have self-confidence and trust in their socialist motherland and harden their determination for national reunification.

To achieve the great national unity, a pan-national fine arts exhibition participated by artists from north, south and abroad was hosted by Chongryon. In October 1993, 48 years after Korea's division, the fine arts exhibition was held in Osaka, Japan, drawing great attention of all Korean compatriots.

Kim Jong Il made strenuous efforts to ensure the successful opening of the inter-Korean summit that would bring about a radical turning-point for national reunification under the banner of the ten-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation.

From October 1993 working-level contacts for the exchange of special envoys of the north and south authorities were held. On June 28 the following year a vice-premier-level preliminary contact for the inter-Korean summit was held at Panmunjom, at which an agreement on holding a summit in Pyongyang from July 25 to 27 was signed.

Kim Jong Il exerted all possible efforts to make good preparations for the upcoming summit, going over all the documents concerned.

On July 7, 1994, Kim Il Sung read the summit-related documents, associated with much effort made by Kim Jong Il, and wrote his last signature, reading, "**Kim Il Sung July 7, 1994**". The inter-Korean summit could not be held because of the sudden death of Kim Il Sung.

(8)

Kim Jong Il led the efforts for defending and advancing the socialist cause.

Entering the 1990s socialism collapsed and capitalism revived in some socialist countries, and the socialist cause experienced bitter trials. Clamouring about the “end of socialism,” the imperialists and reactionaries resorted more tenaciously to anti-socialist offensives. The prevailing situation urgently demanded that the socialist cause be defended and developed.

Kim Jong Il made great efforts to create preconditions for adopting a common fighting programme for the world revolutionary parties and peoples.

On January 3, 1992, in his talk to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee, titled, *The Historical Lesson in Building Socialism and the General Line of Our Party*, he provided a programmatic guideline for safeguarding and developing the socialist cause. He pointed that the frustration of socialism and revival of capitalism in some countries, when viewed in the light of the main tide of historical development, is only a temporary, local phenomenon. He specified the reasons for the collapse of socialism, the lesson drawn from it and the general line to be maintained by the parties that lead socialist construction.

The WPK initiated adopting the Pyongyang Declaration as a common fighting programme for defending and advancing socialism when many party delegations including party leaders from various countries would visit Pyongyang to celebrate Kim Il Sung’s 80<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary.

Seeing the reality of the socialist system in the DPRK, representatives of communist and workers’ parties and other progressive political parties of the world that visited the DPRK to celebrate Kim Il Sung’s 80<sup>th</sup> birthday became convinced that only man-centred socialist society which embodied the Juche idea is the genuine society humanity aspires after and they could emerge victorious only by building Korean-style socialism and proposed adopting a declaration for their joint struggle.

The Pyongyang Declaration, titled, *Let Us Defend and Advance the Cause of Socialism*, was adopted in Pyongyang on April 20, 1992, and signed by the representatives of 70 communist and workers’ parties and other progressive parties, including 48 party leaders. The declaration confirmed that the present is the era of

independence and the cause of socialism is a sacred cause for realizing the independence of the masses, that socialist society is the genuine people's society in which the masses are the masters of everything and everything serves them, and that only socialism can eliminate all kinds of domination and subjugation, social inequality and provide the people with substantial freedom, equality and genuine democracy and human rights. It set common fighting tasks to be tackled by revolutionary parties of all countries in defending and advancing the cause of socialism—to firmly maintain independence and build up their respective internal forces; to refrain from abandoning revolutionary principles and hold high the banner of socialism at all times and in all circumstances; and to strengthen comradely unity, cooperation and solidarity on the principle of independence and equality.

Following the publication of the Pyongyang Declaration, revolutionary parties of the world signed it one after another, calling it a “new Communist Manifesto,” “historic document heralding a new start of the international communist movement” and “guidelines showing the path for revolutionary parties.”

On October 10, 1992, the day of the 47<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the WPK, Kim Jong Il made public a treatise, titled, *On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building*, illuminating the ways for building a new-type revolutionary party, the party of the Juche type, and on this basis, the ways for rebuilding the revolutionary parties and reviving socialism.

Leaders of revolutionary parties and other revolutionaries from many countries visited the DPRK to meet Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il. After meeting them, the foreigners all extended their whole-hearted thanks to them, and expressed their admiration at their great personalities.

# 7

## July 1994-December 1998

### (1)

Kim Jong Il wisely led the efforts for brilliantly realizing the cause of immortalizing President Kim Il Sung.

On July 8, 1994, President Kim Il Sung, who had embarked on the road of revolution in his early years and devoted himself unreservedly to realizing the people's cause of independence, died of sudden illness.

That day Kim Jong Il convened an emergency meeting of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee. He informed the Political Bureau members of the death of Kim Il Sung, and consulted with them on where the bier of the President would be placed.

Kim Jong Il suggested placing the bier in the Kumsusan Assembly Hall where he had worked for nearly 20 years.

At the meeting he gave detailed guidance on reporting the sad news of Kim Il Sung's death, organizing the National Funeral Commission, and holding funeral ceremony, last-farewell ceremony and national memorial meeting.

In his talks, titled, *Let Us Uphold the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the Eternal President of Our Republic* and *Let Us Hold the Great Leader in High Esteem Forever and Accomplish His Cause*, given to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on July 11 and 19, and on October 16, 1994, respectively, Kim Jong Il underlined the principled matters arising in realizing the cause of immortalizing the President.

He said:

**“We speak a lot about the immortality of the great leader; that the leader is immortal means that his ideology and achievements last forever and he always lives in the hearts of our people.”**

Kim Jong Il had the memorial services held not in a stereotyped way but in

Korean style, and ensured that in the course of it, the people cherished the faith that the President will always be with them.

In consideration of all the people's longing for the President, he had the National Funeral Commission release an official report on July 15, 1994 that the mourning period was extended. Accordingly, the mourning period, which had been planned to last until the 17<sup>th</sup> of July, was extended to the 20<sup>th</sup>, and people were allowed to visit the bier of the President until the 18<sup>th</sup>, two more days than the original date, the 16<sup>th</sup>. A great number of the Korean people, Korean compatriots living in south Korea and abroad as well as those who had been associated with the President during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle visited the bier of the President to express their condolence, and memorial services were held solemnly at the DPRK's missions in foreign countries.

Kim Jong Il gave advice on how to put the finishing touches on the portrait of Kim Il Sung with a beaming smile, which was to be used at the last-farewell ceremony. He took a series of concrete measures: Using the car the President had used in his life as the hearse, the playing of not funeral music but the immortal revolutionary hymn *Song of General Kim Il Sung*, and revising the way of saluting by the guards of honour at the ceremony.

He saw to it that slogans, towers, documentary films, and works of art and literature were created to instil in the people the conviction that Kim Il Sung will always be with them.

He advanced the slogan, "**The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will always be with us**", and had the towers bearing this slogan erected in factories, farming villages, army units, and urban areas across the country. In early July 1996 he initiated the construction of a majestic tower of immortalization at the entrance to Kumsong Street which had been frequented by Kim Il Sung, and gave detailed guidance over the whole course of the project.

Under his close concern documentary films were produced at the highest standard and used for educational purpose. And the song *The Leader Will Always Be with Us* and other artistic and literary works on the theme of the immortality of Kim Il Sung were created.

The First Session of the Tenth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK held on September 5, 1998 adopted the Socialist Constitution which stipulates that Kim Il Sung, the founder of the DPRK and the father of socialist Korea, will be upheld as the eternal President of the DPRK.

Kim Jong Il led the work of preserving the President in his lifetime appearance.

In his talks with senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on July 11 and 19, 1994, Kim Jong Il expressed his firm determination to have the Kumsusan Assembly Hall renovated splendidly as befitting the house that would preserve Kim Il Sung in his lifetime appearance.

He entrusted the KPA with the renovation project, and energetically guided this work.

He visited the project site on several occasions to provide specific guidance over selecting the room where President Kim Il Sung would be preserved in his lifetime appearance and erecting a marble statue of Kim Il Sung in a hall, and gave his opinions on illuminations and acoustic equipment as well as the designing and building work.

On June 12, 1995, when the project was nearing completion, the Central Committee of the WPK, the Central Military Commission of the WPK, the National Defence Commission of the DPRK, the then Central People's Committee of the DPRK and the then Administration Council of the DPRK adopted a decision, titled, *On Permanently Keeping the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the Form of Eternal Life*, which stipulated the renaming of the Kumsusan Assembly Hall the Kumsusan Memorial Palace, enshrinement of Kim Il Sung in the palace in his lifetime appearance and building of the area around the palace into the supreme sanctuary of Juche. On July 8, 1995, marking the first anniversary of the death of President Kim Il Sung, the Kumsusan Memorial Palace was opened to public with due ceremony.

Under his direction further efforts were made to better lay out the palace and the surrounding area—improving the interior of the palace and building a granite-paved square, access corridor, stone fence and gate, large arboretum and September 9 Street.

He led the work for adding eternal brilliance to the revolutionary ideas and undying exploits of Kim Il Sung.

Attaching special attention to glorifying the President's revolutionary ideas as the eternal guiding ideology of the Korean revolution, he advanced **“Let us arm ourselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!”** as the main slogan of the WPK. He initiated the construction of an exhibition hall of the works on the Juche idea, and took every possible measure to this end.

Under his guidance the statues of Kim Il Sung in the uniform of Generalissimo were erected in Kim Il Sung University of Politics and Kim Il Sung Military University, and monuments to Kim Il Sung's on-site guidance and to his on-site instructions were built in many establishments of the country. In January 1996, in order to hand down his exploits in the development of the youth movement, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea was renamed Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League and Pyongyang Taedongmun Primary School, which he had visited several times in his lifetime, was renamed Kim Song Ju Primary School (Kim Song Ju is Kim Il Sung's name in his childhood-Tr.)

Monuments inscribed with Kim Il Sung's handwriting and memorial towers were erected and letters singing the praises of Kim Il Sung were inscribed on scenic spots and natural rocks in Mts Kungang and Myohyang. On Kim Jong Il's initiative the cycle of 21 volumes, titled, *The Immortal Revolutionary Achievements of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung*, was compiled and published.

On July 8, 1997, the Central Committee of the WPK, the Central Military Commission of the WPK, the National Defence Commission of the DPRK, the then Central People's Committee of the DPRK and the then Administration Council of the DPRK published a decision, titled, *On Glorifying the Revolutionary Life and Immortal Exploits of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for All Eternity*, which instituted the Juche era and the Day of the Sun.

## (2)

In the mid-1990s Kim Jong Il started to administer Songun politics.

He raised the Korean People's Army as the main force of the revolution and the pillar of the country.

On July 13, 1994, he told commanding officers of the KPA that the army should be the main force in implementing the revolutionary cause pioneered and led by Kim Il Sung, and on January 1, 1995, he inspected the Dwarf-Pine Company of the KPA. This inspection trip signified the declaration of his unshakable faith and determination to consolidate the might of the KPA in the prevailing situation and accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by Kim Il Sung by relying on the army.

Kim Jong Il ensured that the revolutionary spirit created by the soldiers of the KPA was applied throughout society.

He continued to inspect military units including the Persimmon-Tree Company and those in Mt Osong and Chol Pass. In administering Songun politics he led the army to fulfil its mission as an invincible revolutionary army and an architect of people's happiness.

The KPA produced many heroic combatants who did not hesitate to sacrifice their lives for the WPK and the country. In particular, the soldiers who were seconded to building the Anbyon Youth Power Station devoted their all to tunnelling, some even losing their lives, but they soldiered on, shouting the slogan, "Let us not see the blue sky over the country before carrying out the Supreme Commander's order!"

On June 10, while visiting the construction site of the Anbyon Youth Power Station, he named the soldiers' spirit of defending the leader unto death, their spirit of carrying out his orders death-defyingly and their heroic self-sacrificing spirit, the revolutionary soldier spirit, and instructed that the entire Party and the whole society should learn from this spirit.

In his talk, titled, *On Emulating the Revolutionary Soldier Spirit*, given to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on March 17, 1997, he set out the tasks and ways for all sectors and all units to be more efficient in this work, and took necessary measures.

He ensured that the state administration system was further developed as demanded by Songun politics.

Immediately after Kim Il Sung's demise, he planned to restructure the state mechanism in such a way as to ensure continuity of leadership and meet the requirements of the idea of attaching importance to military affairs. On September 5, 1998, in order to administer Songun politics in a comprehensive way, the First Session of the Tenth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK turned the state's structural mechanism into a political system, the backbone of which was the National Defence Commission.

On February 8, 1999, Kim Jong Il told commanding officers of the KPA that Songun politics was his basic mode of politics and all-mighty sword with which to lead the Korean revolution to victory, and proclaimed it across the world.

Kim Jong Il was elected to the top position of the WPK and the state by the unanimous desire of all the people.

After the demise of Kim Il Sung the Korean people wished to have Kim Jong Il at the helm of the Party and the state.

Letters conveying this wish were posted to the WPK Central Committee almost every day.

But Kim Jong Il declined their urging for a few years in disregard of the conventional precedents, saying that the bitter grief in which people had wailed before the President's bier did not subside and it was morally wrong for his men to elect a new leadership of the Party and the state and hold celebrations for it.

Reflecting the wish and desire of all the Party members to have him at the helm of the WPK, the WPK organizations at all levels held political events for the acclamation of Kim Jong Il as General Secretary of the WPK in the run-up to the 52<sup>nd</sup> anniversary of its founding. A conference of the South Phyongan Provincial Committee of the WPK was held in Phyongsong in September 1997, and similar meetings were held in the KPA, provinces, municipalities, ministries, central agencies and organizations that perform the functions of a provincial committee of the WPK. These meetings discussed the agenda for the acclamation.

On October 8, 1997, the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission of the WPK released a special report announcing that Kim Jong Il was elected General Secretary of the WPK by the unanimous desire of all the WPK members.

Thus the Korean people's wish to have him at the top position of the WPK came true three years after Kim Il Sung's death.

The First Session of the Tenth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK held on September 5, 1998 reelected Kim Jong Il to the chairmanship of the DPRK National Defence Commission in accordance with the unanimous will and desire of the Korean people.

This did not mean that Kim Jong Il was reelected to the chairmanship of the DPRK National Defence Commission which he had already been holding, but that he was elected to the supreme position of the state to command all the affairs of the political, military, economic and all other sectors since the National Defence Commission was elevated to the permanent supreme power and administrative organ in the defence sector and the pivotal organ in the new state hierarchy.

The election of Kim Jong Il to the helm of the WPK and the state provided a decisive guarantee for accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by Kim Il Sung.

### (3)

Kim Jong Il channelled efforts into developing the KPA into an army strong in ideology and faith of defending the WPK and the leader unto death.

He ensured that the ideological education was aimed at making the service personnel cherish the greatness of the leader as an article of their revolutionary faith and obligation and acquire a higher class consciousness.

In order to intensify education in the greatness of Kim Il Sung and the WPK among the service personnel, he made sure that political study networks in the army put the main emphasis on bringing home to the soldiers their greatness, and that the units and subunits at all levels effectively conducted education work with their revolutionary histories.

In order to prepare all the service personnel to be fighters like those of previous periods, who had defended their leader, country and fellow people unto death, he ensured that their exploits were given wide publicity and the WPK and youth league organizations push forward with this work in close combination with the service personnel's ideological and organizational life and with education in the combat exploits of their own units.

In those years the KPA produced many heroes, who were exemplary in defending their leader death-defyingly. Among them were the young soldiers who, though detained in south Korea unexpectedly during their combat duty, defended their revolutionary faith and will, those who protected portraits of the leaders to death in the flames and the 17 heroes on Mujae Peak who sacrificed themselves to save the trees bearing revolutionary slogans.

During his visit to the Sinchon Museum on November 22, 1998, Kim Jong Il gave instructions on stepping up class education among the service personnel and during his visit to Panmunjom on the frontline he implanted a high sense of class consciousness in the minds of the soldiers. When seeing a militant and revolutionary artistic performance featuring the soldiers' high sense of class consciousness, he had their example generalized across the army.

He also got army units to conduct ideological education in various original forms and by various novel methods.

He had desktop calendar-style education materials made and sent to all the

companies to be displayed and used in their education rooms, and ensured that the soldiers sang powerful songs, posted notices on the news board and made speeches for motivational purposes in a militant way as they would do on the battlefields.

He wisely led the efforts for developing the KPA into an army possessed of invincible combat efficiency.

He put particular stress on educating all the officers of the army to cultivate loyalty to the WPK and possess high commanding abilities.

He saw to it that the ranks of the officers were built up in a far-sighted way with those loyal to the WPK and possessed of the temperament of warriors, and had a new workshop system set up for this purpose. During his visits to military academies he pointed out the necessity for conducting education effectively from the Juche-based standpoint.

He ensured that combat training was intensified to increase the combat efficiency of army units.

He gave priority to applying the principle of establishing the Juche orientation in combat training by adapting the combat training manuals to the WPK's ideas on military strategy and tactics and the actual situation of the country and by conducting training in keeping with the requirements of the Juche-based art of war. He had the principle of raising efficiency maintained in combat training.

Kim Jong Il pushed forward with the work of modernizing the hardware of the KPA and often met the scientists, workers and technicians in the sector of the defence industry to encourage them. He had a mass technological innovation campaign launched to retrofit and improve the performance of the existing weapons and equipment.

He showed scrupulous care for improving the conditions for the soldiers' material and cultural life so that militant and optimistic emotions ran through the whole of the army and their fighting capability was elevated.

On January 1, 1996, he advanced the slogan **“Let the whole army become today's O Jung Hup-led 7<sup>th</sup> regiment and defend the leadership of the revolution unto death!”** and initiated the launch of the Movement for Winning the Title of O Jung Hup-led 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment.

On January 24 that year he issued Order No. 0072 of the KPA Supreme Commander, titled, *On Vigorously Launching the Movement for Winning the Title of O Jung Hup-led 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment throughout the Entire Army.*

This movement, a higher form of revolutionary mass movement, is aimed at

making all service personnel defenders of the WPK and the leader by influencing them with the example set by the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army during the anti-Japanese struggle. In other words, it is a mass innovation movement to make the KPA a bodyguard and death-defying corps of the Supreme Commander in line with the requirements of modelling the entire KPA on Kimilsungism by preparing all the service personnel as human bullets and bombs defending the WPK and the leader.

The spirit of defending the leader displayed by O Jung Hup-led 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment during the anti-Japanese armed struggle is the noblest revolutionary spirit based on the absolute trust in their leader, the spirit of suicidal attack for the safety of the headquarters and the spirit of shielding the leader from danger.

Kim Jong Il saw to it that the flames of this movement flared up throughout the army.

He defined this movement as the general orientation of the military and political work in the army, and ensured that its committees of the WPK regarded the movement as part of their concerns. While inspecting army units, he encouraged the soldiers to make a success of the movement. He also promptly corrected some deviations revealed in conducting the movement and ensured that it was oriented toward preparing the KPA as the ranks of human bullets and bombs filled with the spirit of defending the leader unto death.

#### (4)

Kim Jong Il wisely led the work of fortifying the ideological bulwark of socialism.

He authored and made public a number of works including *Socialism Is a Science* on November 1, 1994, *Giving Priority to Ideological Work Is Essential for Accomplishing Socialism* on June 19, 1995 and *On Preserving the Juche Character and National Character of the Revolution and Construction* on June 19, 1997. In these works, he proved the scientific accuracy, veracity and viability of socialism and gave answers to all theoretical and practical problems arising in accomplishing the socialist cause.

In a discourse, titled, *The Juche Philosophy Is an Original Revolutionary Philosophy* published on July 26, 1996 in *Kulloja*, organ of the WPK Central

Committee, and several other works, he pointed out the deviations in the study and dissemination of the Juche idea and the reasons for them, and set forth tasks of adhering to the Juche-based stand and methodology in the study of social sciences and theoretical information work.

He gave strong impetus to educating Party members and other working people in the socialist ideology.

He attached importance to adapting the contents of ideological education to the complex international situation and the advancing revolution. Though the situation was complex and the struggle got more difficult, he paid close concern to educating in various forms and by various methods Party members and other working people in the greatness of the leader and the WPK and loyalty to them, faith in socialism, and the spirit of overcoming difficulties. He took measures of stepping up the education in the revolutionary traditions and class education.

On February 5, 1995, on his visit to a naval unit defending the east coast, he instructed that the US armed spy ship *Pueblo* should be moved to the bank of the Taedong River in Pyongyang to be used as a means of anti-US education among the service personnel and civilians. During his visit to the Sinchon Museum in November 1998 he said that it should be used as an important base for heightening the anti-US spirit and hatred against class enemies.

He ensured that the ideological education was oriented toward breaking the outdated forms and ways and done in a way as on the frontline. He pushed ahead with the work of educating the masses in the socialist ideology in close combination with the campaign against non-socialist practices.

Kim Jong Il directed a great deal of effort to building up the WPK and strengthening the single-hearted unity of the revolutionary ranks.

With his primary efforts channelled into building up the WPK and enhancing its leadership role, he authored the work, titled, *The Workers' Party of Korea Is the Party of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung*, on October 2, 1995, in the run-up to the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Party's founding, providing guidelines for safeguarding the achievements President Kim Il Sung had made in pioneering and leading the cause of building a Juche-oriented party, and for developing the WPK forever into the glorious party of President Kim Il Sung. He initiated the construction of the Monument to Party Founding and gave detailed guidance from the designing and selecting its site to the construction work. He ensured that the events in celebration of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the WPK were held on the highest possible level.

He put stress on setting up revolutionary discipline and order whereby all the WPK members move as one under the monolithic leadership of the WPK and establishing a revolutionary climate of accepting the Party's lines and policies unconditionally and implementing them to the letter. By doing so, he established the leadership system of the Party Central Committee throughout the WPK and society.

He paid close concern to ensuring the politico-ideological purity of the ranks of cadres by building them up with officials who were unfailingly loyal to the leader and the Party.

In order to bring about fundamental improvements in the methods of Party work and its fighting spirit, he arranged national conferences of the WPK officials in January 1997 and in January 1998.

He further intensified the work of consolidating the single-hearted unity of the revolutionary ranks.

On December 25, 1995, he published an immortal work, titled, *Respecting the Forerunners of the Revolution Is a Noble Moral Obligation of Revolutionaries*, to establish an ennobling moral climate throughout society of respecting revolutionary forerunners. Along with this, he held the patriotic martyrs, who had struggled for national reunification and the victory of the socialist cause, in high esteem, and added lustre to the heroic exploits performed by the war veterans.

He channelled great efforts into the work with the masses from all walks of life so that they supported the leader with pure conscience and the whole country was turned into a large, harmonious family in which the people help and lead one another.

He led officials to work with devotion to the people.

In February 1998, he defined realizing the unity in ideology and fighting spirit between the army and the people as the core of army-people unity, and brought about a fresh turn in the relationship between them, thus further strengthening the single-hearted unity among the leader, the Party and the masses of the people.

## (5)

Kim Jong Il led the struggle to frustrate the imperialists' schemes to isolate the country in the mid-1990s, the most trying period of the Arduous March and forced march.

Kim Jong Il ensured that the KPA dealt merciless blows to the enemy's reckless armed provocations.

On December 17, 1994, a US helicopter was shot down at a single shot after flying into the airspace of the DPRK over the Military Demarcation Line on the eastern sector of the front. On December 28, 1994, a US presidential envoy visited Pyongyang to make an official apology for the plane's illegal act and signed a memorandum of understanding under which an assurance was given to prevent recurrence of such incident.

The KPA dealt a merciless blow to every armed provocation by the enemy around the Military Demarcation Line, including in July 1997.

In March 1996 Kim Jong Il ensured that the KPA took actions against the large-scale war drills of the enemy. From the start of 1996 the enemy escalated the tension by bringing in south Korea a nuclear submarine of the US Navy to conduct joint anti-submarine drills. In February they launched large-scale joint military exercises and from March 28, Hoguk 96 joint military exercises of the army, navy and air forces.

Kim Jong Il gave his opinions on the plans for actions of the KPA. The first deputy minister of the People's Armed Forces made public a talk on March 29, 1996, announcing that it was the temperament of the KPA to return fire with fire and stick with stick and that the KPA would take resolute self-defensive measures if the south Korean reactionaries dared to touch even an inch of land and a blade of grass in the north. In 1998, however, the United States started to aggravate the situation again, picking a quarrel with the DPRK's launch of an artificial earth satellite and clamouring about its "suspicious underground nuclear facilities." The enemy deliberately leaked to the press of a third country details of the so-called OPLAN 5027, a plan for a second Korean war, and initiated the blockade operation against the DPRK. The plan mirrored that the schemes of the US to unleash the war reached the very last stage.

December 2, 1998 saw the announcement of a statement by the spokesman for the General Staff of the KPA, titled, *Our Revolutionary Armed Forces Will Return the Challenge of the US Imperialist Aggressive Forces with a Merciless and Deadly Blow*. The announcement of this statement struck the world and the war plan of the US came to naught.

After the adoption of the DPRK-USA Agreed Framework, Kim Jong Il wisely led the struggle for fulfilling the agreement.

The DPRK adopted measures for freezing nuclear facilities.

Accordingly, on October 30, 1994, the DPRK Administration Council announced that it took immediate measures for suspending the operation of 5MW trial reactor from early November the same year, allowed the IAEA to monitor the process and suspended the construction of GMRs with a capacity of 50 and 200 MW(e). The DPRK government proposed expert-level negotiations on such issues as storage of fuel rods of the above-mentioned trial reactor. The Clinton Administration, despite the opposition by the hawkish conservative forces, ensured that 50 000 tons of heavy oil, one-third of 150 000 tons for the first year, was delivered by January 1995.

Kim Jong Il sagaciously led the diplomatic warfare to force the United States to meet its obligation for the provision of a LWR project, the core of the bilateral agreement. He gave instructions on solving the problems arising in the LWR project through political negotiations and acquainted himself with the result of the talks to indicate the methods to break the bottleneck.

The talks reaffirmed that the United States shall assume full responsibility in the whole course of the LWR project according to the agreed framework and adopted a joint statement, which stipulated that the US-led KEDO shall supply only funds and equipment for the construction of the LWR power station, the key partner of the DPRK is the United States and the former shall settle all issues with the latter only.

On December 15, 1995, after the publication of the joint statement, KEDO under the influence of the United States signed an agreement for the supply of LWRs, and in August 1997 the ground-breaking ceremony of the LWR project was held in the DPRK. And the United States continued to bring shipments of heavy oil to the DPRK as it had agreed to supply alternative energy till the completion of the LWR project on a turnkey basis.

## (6)

Kim Jong Il roused all the people to the struggle against economic adversity at hand.

After Kim Il Sung's death, the Korean people had to undergo an Arduous March owing to the moves of the imperialists including the United States to isolate

and stifle their country, disappearance of the socialist market as a consequence of the collapse of socialism in Eastern European countries and years-long natural calamities.

Kim Jong Il led all the people to live and work in the spirit of the Arduous March.

In his talks, titled, *Let Us Live Not Merely for Today But for Tomorrow* and *Officials Must Live and Work in the Spirit of the Arduous March* given to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on January 14 and October 14, 1996, respectively, and in several other works, he emphasized the need to encourage all officials and working people to display this spirit.

To do so was aimed at making all cadres, Party members and other working people bring about a fresh upsurge in every field of the revolution and construction by overcoming all sorts of trials and difficulties with the spirit of defending the leader unto death, the spirit of self-reliance, the spirit of breaking through the trials and difficulties and the spirit of revolutionary optimism displayed by the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners during the period of the Arduous March.

True to his intentions, the Korean people pressed on through all kinds of difficulties, operating machines by hand in times of power cuts, and making up for the short supply of raw and other materials by enlisting latent reserves.

He got Party work done more militantly and effectively in keeping with the requirements of the period of the Arduous March so as to inspire the masses to a new revolutionary upsurge.

He said that the WPK officials should go among the masses and inspire them to a revolutionary upsurge by conducting vigorous political work in the same way as was done on the battleground. And in his letter, titled, *Let Us Make This Year a Year of a Revolutionary Turn in Socialist Economic Construction*, sent to those attending the National Conference of Party Workers in January 1997, he stressed that all the WPK organizations and officials should conduct Party work in a revolutionary and militant way and thus bring about a turn in solving the problems arising in economic construction and people's living.

Cherishing his instructions, all the Party officials went among the masses and encouraged them to the struggle for bringing the Arduous March to a successful end, sharing weal and woe with them. In those difficult years farmers across the country vigorously conducted the Kim Je Won movement of the 1990s, a patriotic movement of donating grains to the state, which had been initiated by members of

Workteam No. 7 of the Yangdong Cooperative Farm, Unpha County, and many industrial establishments enlisted all possible internal reserves to overfulfil their quotas of the national economic plan.

Kim Jong Il inspected army units to increase their combat efficiency and fortify the defence lines of the country. To inject vitality to and reenergize production at the factories out of operation, he inspected urban and rural areas, industrial establishments and construction sites of power stations and land realignment projects.

He led the KPA to play a vanguard role in tiding over the economic difficulties.

He entrusted the KPA with all the major construction projects for the implementation of Kim Il Sung's instructions and led them to finish their tasks on schedule.

On November 9, 1994, he issued Order No. 0051 of the Supreme Commander of the KPA, *On Building Chongnyu Bridge (second stage) and Kumnung Tunnel No. 2 in Pyongyang*, entrusting the KPA to complete the projects to mark the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the WPK. In addition, army units took charge of other important projects including the building of the Anbyon Youth Power Station, the tourist road between Pyongyang and Hyangsan and the holiday resorts in Mts Kuwol, Chilbo and Jongbang.

Kim Jong Il defined agriculture, power industry, coal-mining industry and rail transport as the major thrust areas in shoring up the country's economy as a whole and tasked the KPA with these sectors.

In order to put agricultural production on a normal track and bring about a leap forward, he took measures on March 18, 1997 to send army units to rural areas so that they would play a positive role in assisting the farmers. The following year he made sure that the service personnel made a breakthrough in the sector of agriculture with the attitude of having assumed full responsibility, thus rendering a great contribution to solving the food problem.

Army units were seconded also to the construction of important projects so that the work of bolstering up the national economy was developed onto a new higher stage.

Upholding the slogan "Let us take charge of both national defence and socialist construction!" the service personnel played a pivotal role in pushing forward with the important projects while fortifying the defence lines of their socialist country.

In those years many industrial establishments were restored and the country's

economy began to be put back on a normal track.

Kim Jong Il decided to make Jagang Province a model unit for bringing the Arduous March and forced march to a successful end.

To this end, in August 1996 he gave a senior official of the provincial Party committee the task of building small- and medium-sized power stations in large numbers and indicated the ways for its implementation.

Holding aloft the slogan “Let us go the thorny path cheerfully!” all the officials and working people in the province eased the strain on the supply of electricity by building many small- and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations by their own efforts and solved the food problem by improving their efforts in farming. As a result, the province, which had undergone more trials and difficulties than other provinces, came to stand in the vanguard of the whole country.

In January 1998, Kim Jong Il visited the province in the biting cold of midwinter, and gave guidance over several sectors on the spot. He named the revolutionary spirit displayed by the people in the province **Kanggye spirit**, and ensured that the whole country learned from that spirit. The Kanggye spirit is the spirit of defending socialism created when the WPK was undergoing worst trials and the spirit which kindled the flames of a new grand Chollima upsurge.

It is the revolutionary spirit based on the firm conviction that the nation will surely emerge victorious as it is led by Kim Jong Il, the spirit of implementing his intentions and plans even at the cost of one’s own life, the spirit of creating something out of nothing and the spirit of revolutionary optimism.

Kim Jong Il saw to it that the whole country learned from the spirit.

On March 9, 1998, he visited the Songjin Steel Complex and said that the workers at the complex should light the torch of Songgang, the torch of a new grand upswing. In June and October 1998 he visited Jagang Province again and encouraged the creators of the Kanggye spirit to keep taking the lead in the struggle for building a powerful socialist country. Then he arranged for officials in other parts of the country, including officials of national agencies, senior officials of provincial, city and county Party committees and Party secretaries of factories, to visit the factories in the province and learn from their examples.

Amid the flames of the torch of Songgang flaring, solid foundations were laid for reenergizing metal, machine-building and other key industrial sectors of the national economy and such eye-opening changes were created as a revolution in potato farming, double cropping and land realignment.

Following the publication of Kim Jong Il's work, titled, *On Bringing About a Fresh Change in Land Management*, a talk to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on August 11, 1996, all the people turned out to change the appearance of the land.

(7)

Kim Jong Il directed efforts to developing science and technology of the country in a short span of time.

He ensured that a climate of attaching importance to science prevailed across society.

During his visit to the State Academy of Sciences in April 1995, he gave instructions on improving scientific research and raising the country's science and technology onto the world standard, and on May 3, he gave instructions on attaching importance to science and giving priority to scientific development.

Greeting the New Year's Day of 1997, he sent gifts to the scientists and ensured that the climate of treating scientists on a preferential basis was set up across society.

He took measures for rapidly developing science and technology of the country.

In 1995, he had the science area belonging to Phyongsong attached to Pyongyang, and in September that year he had a system set up for guidance over scientific institutions across the country so that the State Academy of Sciences worked as a national scientific administration organ and the State Science and Technology Committee as a national technological administration organ; a well-regulated system was established for proper deliberation and introduction of research findings, the ranks of scientists and technicians were built with the main emphasis on their academic abilities and on the principle of combining old, middle-aged and young people, and sci-tech information services and exchanges with foreign countries were improved.

In April 1997 he set forth the task of drawing up a five-year plan (1998-2002) for sci-tech development and defined the key objectives of the plan—solving the sci-tech problems arising in implementing the Party's revolutionary economic strategy in order to put production on a normal track, improving the people's standard of living, and putting stress on developing electronic engineering,

bioengineering and other cutting-edge fields to raise them onto the world standard.

His energetic leadership was also given to developing rapidly the country's key scientific sectors including that of computer science. He specified the direction and ways for developing software technology and took steps to provide scientific institutions with a varied assortment of latest computers. He ensured that scientific and educational institutions and economic sectors laid stress on software development. In February 1998 he visited the venue of the national program contest and exhibition, illuminating the tasks and ways of software development. Later he often arranged national program contests and exhibitions. In February 1997, a countrywide network based on a Korean-style program was established for search of sci-tech data including database, e-mail and information retrieval services.

He paid close concern on scientific research work to develop electronic engineering, cytogenetics and heat engineering onto a high level, develop electric power, mining, metallurgical, machine-building, chemical and building-materials industries, rail transport and other leading sectors of the national economy, and modernize light industry and develop fishery so as to improve the people's living standards. As a result, in the period of the Arduous March and forced march, the Korean scientists and technicians developed the first artificial satellite *Kwangmyongsong 1*, an acme of modern science and technology, and successfully inserted it into orbit on August 31, 1998 on the occasion of the 50<sup>th</sup> founding anniversary of the DPRK, fully demonstrating to the world the national and sci-tech strength of Juche Korea.

Kim Jong Il pushed forward with the efforts for improving the quality of education on a higher stage. In his letter, titled, *On Intensifying University Education as a Requisite for the Development of the Revolution*, addressed to teaching staff and students of Kim Il Sung University on the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its establishment on October 1, 1996, in his instructions during his visit to the university on December 7 the same year and on several other occasions, he set forth the ways for bringing about a radical improvement in the educational work in keeping with the requirements of the present reality, and led the efforts for bringing about a fresh turn in the development of Juche-oriented education.

He had the country's education system improved so as to produce larger numbers of competent personnel who could play an important part in socialist construction.

On the basis of the experiences gained from the 1980s in the course of operating Pyongyang Secondary School No 1 in the capital city and similar schools in provincial seats, he took measure in July 1995 for increasing the number of such schools in the sector of general education. He underlined the need to rationally readjust the higher education system so as to eliminate the tendency of leaning on the quantitative increase in training scientists and specialists and produce talented people who could render a substantial contribution to socialist construction.

He also saw to it that the education contents were improved in such a way as to produce more competent people with unfailing loyalty to the Party and the leader. Accordingly, in April 1998, a measure was taken for including the subject of the revolutionary activities of the anti-Japanese war heroine Kim Jong Suk in the teaching programme at all schools, intensifying the education of Kim Il Sung's works and updating the contents of the subjects of the fundamentals of Kimilsungism, Juche philosophy and Juche-oriented political economy in conformity with the Party's ideas and intentions. And all the secondary and tertiary schools started teaching logic and psychology.

Kim Jong Il made sure that the general secondary education sector improved education in basic sciences such as mathematics, physics, biology and chemistry, and intensified education in the computer science, and that institutions of higher education steadily improved scientific and technological education on the principle of producing talented people who could render contributions to developing the country's science and technology rapidly in line with its actual conditions and the requirements of the developing revolution.

He put a stress on applying the advantageous teaching methods of the Korean style in a comprehensive way. Heuristic methods of teaching, extensive use of visual aids, discussions, exercises, experiments and internships helped students acquire working knowledge. Universities in particular taught their students principles and developed their thinking abilities to help them learn truth independently and proactively, while paying due concern to practical training and internship. Teaching contests, experience-swapping meetings and teaching aids exhibitions were arranged to generalize advanced teaching methods.

Kim Jong Il took measures for enhancing the role of teachers, establishing a habit of studying among students in the wake of the Conference of the July 15 Top Honour Prize-Winning Students held in February 1997, and resetting the opening day of new school year to meet the country's reality.

He led the efforts for developing the Juche-oriented art and literature.

In his talk, titled, *Let Us Produce a Greater Number of Masterpieces of Art and Literature*, given to senior officials of the Information and Publicity Department of the WPK Central Committee and in the sector of art and literature on April 26, 1996, he set out principles to be maintained in creating and disseminating masterpieces of the era, stressing that the masterpieces which the Party needed at present were works reflecting the spirit of the red flag associated with the lifetime will of Kim Il Sung, the spirit of the Arduous March and the revolutionary outlook on life that one should live not merely for today but for tomorrow. He put the KPA in the vanguard of creating and disseminating revolutionary art and literature. Thanks to his efforts, art groups of the KPA, including the State Merited Chorus and the KPA April 25 Film Studio turned into militant units of artistes who upheld the Party's leadership in the vanguard. Following them, all the sectors of art and literature including film, music, dance, fine art and stage art brought about an upsurge in their creative work, and artistic and literary activities were put on a mass basis.

Kim Jong Il directed close attention to developing the country's sports and public health service and establishing a cultured environment for production and life.

## (8)

Kim Jong Il led the struggle for achieving the reunification of the country under the banner of the three charters for the country's reunification.

In the instructions he gave while looking round the monument inscribed with Kim Il Sung's signature at Panmunjom on November 24, 1996, and a work, titled, *Let Us Carry Out the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Instructions for National Reunification*, published on August 4, 1997, he defined the three principles of national reunification, the ten-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation and the plan of founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo as the three charters of national reunification, and set out principles and ways for their implementation.

He reaffirmed the principled position of the WPK in achieving national reunification—to achieve national reunification on the principle of national

independence, in a peaceful way without recourse to the armed forces and by a federal mode.

He set out the ways for improving inter-Korean relations and bringing about an epochal turn in the reunification movement on the basis of the three charters—the south Korean authorities should desist from depending on and cooperating with the foreign forces and oppose and reject them by uniting efforts with their fellow countrymen from the stand of national independence, the political and military tension between north and south should be removed and the socio-political life in south Korea should be put on a democratic trajectory.

He set out the five-point policy for great national unity in *Let Us Reunify the Country Independently and Peacefully through the Great Unity of the Entire Nation*, a letter which he sent on April 18, 1998, to the national symposium held to mark the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the historic Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea—the great national unity must be based thoroughly on the principle of national independence, the entire nation must achieve unity under the banner of patriotism, the banner of national reunification, north and south should improve their relations, the entire nation should reject domination and interference by foreign forces and fight against the traitors to the nation, the anti-reunification forces, who are in collusion with foreign forces, and all the Koreans in north, south and abroad must visit one another, hold contacts, promote dialogue and strengthen solidarity.

Kim Jong Il pushed ahead with the struggle to achieve great national unity.

First of all, in order to further consolidate national unity through visits, contacts, cooperation and exchanges between north and south, he opened the road for visits to Pyongyang by many figures of different strata in south Korea, including the wife of the late Rev Mun Ik Hwan and Honorary Chairman Jong Ju Yong of the Hyundai Business Group and his party, and met them. Later the National Reconciliation Council and the National Economic Cooperation Federation, nongovernmental organizations for reunification movement, were formed in the north in 1998 for the promotion of inter-Korean visits, cooperation and exchanges at non-governmental level.

Under Kim Jong Il's close concern the Fifth Pan-National Rally was held on schedule although it was not so long after Kim Il Sung's death, and the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth pan-national rallies were held with success despite the

anti-reunification moves by the separatist forces as part of the effort for achieving the tripartite solidarity and alliance of the Koreans in north, south and abroad.

Kim Jong Il also pushed forward with the work of developing the movement of overseas Korean compatriots.

In a letter, titled, *On Developing the Movement of Koreans in Japan onto a New, Higher Stage*, sent to Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and the Korean compatriots in Japan on its 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary on May 24, 1995, he set out tasks and ways for developing the movement of Koreans in Japan.

He said in March 1995 that Chongryon should intensify education among its officials and other compatriots, those of the third and fourth generations in particular, and encourage them to brilliantly carry forward the patriotic work of Chongryon through generations. And he met students from Korea University and officials of the Korean Youth League in Japan on several occasions when they visited their homeland.

He instructed in July 1995 that Chongryon should set up an organization for young people of commerce, and after the formation of the Association of Korean Young Men of Commerce in Japan, invited its officials to their homeland to encourage them in their work and give them his opinions on how to push their work more vigorously.

As one generation was being replaced by another in the ranks of Chongryon officials, Kim Jong Il said that unity in ideology and purpose should be achieved in their ranks, stressing that senior officials of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon in particular should achieve ideological unity among them, respect one another and strive to achieve consensus of opinions on the problems through earnest discussion.

With the 17<sup>th</sup> Congress of Chongryon held in the middle of July 1995 as a momentum, he led it to widen the scope of its work with the compatriots as required by the changed realities and the change of generations. And on the occasions of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the WPK and the 85<sup>th</sup> anniversary of President Kim Il Sung's birthday, he met the delegations of Chongryon officials composed of chairmen of the branches of Chongryon, and gave instructions on matters arising in developing the work of the branches, basic organizations of Chongryon.

In June 1996, when the Japanese government and the south Korean authorities

were perpetrating manoeuvres of “political right to participate in the Japanese government” as part of their anti-Chongryon campaign, Kim Jong Il explained the vicious nature of this scheme and specified ways for shattering it. On later occasions, when he met the visiting delegations of Chongryon, he gave advice on how to frustrate the anti-Chongryon campaign by the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean authorities.

He praised Chongryon officials of the older generation who had worked with devotion all their lives to build up the association as revolutionaries and meritorious veterans of the movement of Koreans in Japan. And on the occasion of the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Chongryon, he saw to it that Pyongyang University of Light Industry was renamed Pyongyang Han Tok Su University of Light Industry, and on the occasion of Chairman Han Tok Su’ s 90<sup>th</sup> birthday, he sent his congratulatory telegram and gifts to him.

The structures built with donations from Chongryon and the compatriots in Japan were named after the donors or the word *Aeguk* (patriotism) to add eternal brilliance to their patriotic deeds.

Kim Jong Il saw to it that though the country was undergoing economic difficulties, a huge sum of educational aid funds and stipends were sent to Chongryon every year to help it develop national education of the Korean children in Japan. And in January 1995, when the Korean compatriots in the Kinki area including Hyogo Prefecture, suffered from a great earthquake, he immediately sent a message of sympathy to them and took a measure of sending a large sum of consolatory money.

He channelled efforts into developing the overall overseas Korean compatriots’ movement into a national patriotic movement that truly serves the revolutionary cause of Juche.

A vigorous struggle was waged to set up Koreans’ organizations in all parts of the world where the Korean compatriots lived; the General Association of Korean Nationals in China, which had been established in February 1995, was reorganized into the General Association of Korean Residents in China in April 1998, and in September 1997 the United Federation of Koreans in the Far East was formed under the International United Confederation of Koreans.

Kim Jong Il also ensured that all overseas Korean compatriots actively turned out in the struggle for national reunification, which is the supreme task of the Korean nation, and, with high pride in being members of the Korean nation,

preserved their national identity, and worked hard to defend their socialist homeland and develop it into a prosperous country.

(9)

Kim Jong Il clarified the theoretical and practical problems arising in advancing the socialist cause by publishing many works.

On November 1, 1994, he published a treatise, titled, *Socialism Is a Science*, in *Rodong Sinmun*, organ of the Central Committee of the WPK.

He said:

**“I wrote the treatise *Socialism Is a Science* and published it in order to deal a blow at the imperialists and reactionaries who are opposed to socialism, and to instil confidence in the sure victory of socialism in the hearts of the people. The treatise clarifies the scientific accuracy and truthfulness of socialism.”**

In the treatise, he noted that socialism had been frustrated in several countries but scientific socialism is as alive as ever in the minds of the people. He affirmed that although socialism was temporarily experiencing a heartrending setback because of opportunism, it would without fail be revived and win ultimate victory for its scientific accuracy and truthfulness. Then he clarified the principles to be maintained in defending the scientific accuracy and truthfulness of socialism and advancing the socialist cause. He wrote that the masses achieve their independence by means of socialism and the transition of a society based on individualism to socialist society based on collectivism, man’s intrinsic need, is an inevitable demand of historical development as the latter is the most progressive society which conforms with man’s independent nature. He clarified that the scientific accuracy and truth of Korean-style socialism lie in the fact that it is based on the absolutely correct Juche-oriented view and attitude to man. He also elucidated that Korean-style socialism based on the Juche-oriented view of and attitude to the masses is the most advantageous and powerful socialism which enjoy their full support and trust. In conclusion, he stressed that man-centred socialism, socialism centred on the masses, is absolutely scientific, the most advantageous and powerful socialism and for its scientific accuracy and truthfulness, socialism is sure to be victorious.

He made sure that active encouragement and substantial assistance were

rendered to the revolutionary parties and peoples in their struggle to revive socialism by dint of the Juche idea.

Subsequently, many works dealing with the Juche-oriented ideology and theory of socialism were published, and international meetings of the Juche idea followers were held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in February 1995, in Moscow, Russia, in February 1996 and in Cuenca, Ecuador, in April the same year.

The WPK delegations visited several countries fighting for socialism, to render sincere assistance. Meanwhile heads of political parties and personages were invited to the DPRK, so that they could get firsthand knowledge of the socialist reality based on the Juche idea.

Kim Jong Il published a work, titled, *On Preserving the Juche Character and National Character of the Revolution and Construction*, on June 19, 1997, providing an ideological and theoretical weapon for defending national independence against the imperialists' manoeuvres for "globalization" and "integration."

Thanks to the efforts of the DPRK, celebrations held to mark the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Bandung Conference served as a milestone in adding brilliance to Kim Il Sung's achievements in the non-aligned movement, defending the fundamental principles of the movement and demonstrating the unity and cohesion of its member countries; the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> summits of the non-aligned countries held in Colombia, in October 1995 and in South Africa in September 1998, respectively, maintained the fundamental ideals and principles of the non-aligned movement; a vigorous struggle was waged to smash the moves by the US and other imperialists to orchestrate the Wassenaar Arrangement and the Northeast Asia Security Conversation Forum and their attempts for intervention and suffocating of the anti-imperialist and independent, revolutionary countries.

## 8

### January 1999-December 2011

#### (1)

Kim Jong Il advanced the line of bringing about a turn in building a powerful socialist country.

In a talk, titled, *Let Us Make Our Country, Our Motherland, Ever More Prosperous, True to the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Intention*, which he gave to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on December 31, 1994, and in a handwritten letter to all the people dated January 1, 1995, he declared his desire and determination to build a thriving country. He gave on-site guidance to various sectors of the national economy so as to lay foundations for bringing about a fresh leap forward in stepping up economic construction and improving the people's standard of living.

He put forward the line of bringing about a turn in building a powerful socialist country on several other occasions, including in two talks to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee *Let Us Make This Year a Year of Great Change in the Building of a Great, Prosperous and Powerful Nation* on January 1, 1999, and *On Bringing About a Decisive Advance in Building a Great, Prosperous and Powerful Socialist Country* on January 1, 2000.

He said:

**“By a great, prosperous and powerful country, I mean a thriving socialist country. It will be a country where the national strength is great, everything prospers and the people are living without envying anything in the world.”**

He clarified the fundamental principles that should be adhered to in building a powerful socialist country, namely those of defending and embodying the independent demands of the masses of the people and their interests, and of preserving the Juche character and national character of the revolution and construction. He also pointed to the importance of ideology, force of arms and

science and technology as a strategic line and the three pillars in building a powerful socialist country. To this end, he presented a number of tasks that needed to be completed—solidifying the politico-ideological position of the socialist country, directing consistent, major efforts to strengthening the country’s defence capabilities, forcefully stepping up socialist economic construction so as to make the country an economic giant, and promoting all spheres of socialist cultural development, including education, public health, and art and literature. He also addressed the need to display to the utmost the might of single-hearted unity under the WPK’s leadership, bring the inexhaustible spiritual strength and patriotism of the masses of the people into full play, and display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance based on the latest science and technology.

## (2)

Kim Jong Il conducted energetic ideological and theoretical activities to develop in depth the Songun idea, which he advanced in the mid-1990s.

On July 5, 2001, he published the work, titled, ***Our Party’s Songun Politics Is a Powerful Political Mode of Socialism.***

In it, he reviewed the history of the revolutionary activities of Kim Il Sung in launching and developing the Korean revolution by force of arms. On the basis of this, he stated that the WPK had formulated Kim Il Sung’s idea on highlighting the importance of arms into political practice that corresponded to the prevailing situation. He stressed that the WPK’s Songun politics was political practice in which the country was defended by building up the KPA into an invincible army, the motive force of the revolution was strengthened with the KPA as the core and model, and socialist construction was promoted overall with the KPA as a pillar of the revolution.

In a talk, titled, ***The Songun-based Revolutionary Line Is a Great Revolutionary Line of Our Era and an Ever-victorious Banner of Our Revolution,*** delivered to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on January 29, 2003, he provided an original solution to the issue of the main force of the revolution and clarified the position and role of the revolutionary soldier spirit and the character of Songun politics.

In this work he conducted a deep-going analysis of contemporary

developments and of changes in the social and class relations. He demonstrated that the WPK, proceeding from a new viewpoint on and attitude towards the issue of the main force of the revolution and the role of the revolutionary army in the revolution and construction, had given prominence to the KPA as the main force of the revolution. He also clarified that the revolutionary soldier spirit created and championed by soldiers under the WPK's leadership was the noble revolutionary spirit of the KPA, that the major aspects of it are to defend the leader to the last, carry out his orders at all costs and be prepared heroically to sacrifice one's life, and that it constitutes the greatest revolutionary and militant ideological and spiritual weapon, making it possible to create miracles and perform meritorious deeds in the revolution and construction. He explained that the revolutionary character of Songun politics lies in the fact that it is the principled and righteous politics of anti-imperialist independence and the politics of noble love for the country, the nation and the people, and that it reliably defends and guarantees the independent demands and interests of the masses of the people and the sovereignty and dignity of the country and the nation from every manner of infringement by the imperialist reactionaries.

In a talk, titled, *Let Us Victoriously Accomplish the Cause of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Revolutionary Cause of Juche, under the Great Banner of Songun*, delivered to senior officials of the WPK and the KPA on April 18, 2007, Kim Jong Il explained the fundamental aspects and buttress of Songun politics.

He said that the victory of the cause of independence for the masses of the people, the socialist cause, and the prosperity of a country and nation rest on the arms of the revolution, and that this is a principle and law of the revolution that are illuminated by the Juche idea and the justness of which has been proven by history. He identified the revolutionary soldier spirit as fundamental to Songun politics and defined a revolutionary party of the Juche type, invincible revolutionary armed forces and the single-hearted unity of the revolutionary ranks as the strengths of Songun politics and a powerful driving force for the revolutionary cause of Juche.

In other works, he clarified the structure and art of Songun-based leadership, the principles of the Songun revolution and the objectives of Songun politics.

Through his energetic ideological and theoretical activities, he developed the Songun idea and, on the basis of this, systematized its components into the fundamental aspects and principles of the Songun revolution and the theory of Songun politics.

### (3)

Kim Jong Il wisely led the efforts to mark the 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Kim Il Sung's birth with a high degree of political enthusiasm and brilliant labour feats.

The WPK Central Committee, the WPK Central Military Commission, the DPRK National Defence Commission, the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the DPRK Cabinet in June 2001 published a joint resolution, *On Greeting the 90<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with a High Degree of Political Enthusiasm and Brilliant Labour Feats*. Subsequently, units across the country held mass rallies and meetings on implementing the resolution.

Posters bearing the image of Kim Il Sung were designed, and slogans such as "Let us greet the 90<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with a high degree of political enthusiasm and brilliant labour feats!" and "Let us hold up the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem for all eternity!" were put up across the country.

The newspapers of the WPK, the KPA and the youth league on January 1, 2002, carried a joint editorial, *Let Us Make This Year of the 90<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Comrade Kim Il Sung a Year in Which a Fresh Leap Forward Is Made in Building a Great, Prosperous and Powerful Country*. It called on all the people to work to celebrate Kim Il Sung's 90<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary in a meaningful and splendid way.

Thanks to their great efforts, a fresh revolutionary upsurge was effected in all sectors of socialist construction.

Kim Jong Il instructed that the realignment of farmland in South Hwanghae Province and the Kaechon-Lake Thaesong Waterway project should be completed ahead of the farming season in 2002, the production of light-industry goods stepped up, and food production increased, so as to bring Kim Il Sung's wish, that the country would be one whose people were well-off with nothing to envy in the world, into reality. He also ensured that in November 2001 Party committees at all levels held a mid-term review of how the joint resolution was being implemented, and provided help so that officials and the working people

could attain without fail the objectives they had set themselves for carrying it out. The waterway project was completed, the Taedonggang Brewery was commissioned, and other projects were completed as a way of marking the 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Kim Il Sung's birth.

As part of his effort to mark the holiday in a significant way, Kim Jong Il focused heavily on adding eternal brilliance to Kim Il Sung's revolutionary exploits.

As a result, many works by Kim Il Sung and books dealing with the history of his revolutionary activities and exploits, including *Kim Il Sung's Complete Works* (Volumes 41-46), *Biography of Kim Il Sung* (Volumes 4 & 5), *History of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle* (Volumes 1 & 2) and *Among the People* (Volume 62), were published. These made a major contribution to the education in the greatness of Kim Il Sung.

Kim Jong Il also worked to have the Mt Paektu area laid out as befits a sacred place of the revolution. He had statues of Kim Il Sung erected at the Kaechon Revolutionary Museum, which is dedicated to the 1 000-*ri* journey for national liberation, and in Ranam District, Chongjin. He also ensured that monuments to and markers of his on-site guidance were installed at the Pyongyang Textile Mill and the Mangyongdae Chicken Farm.

Kim Jong Il was heavily involved in planning the events to celebrate the 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Kim Il Sung's birth.

He arranged for various political and cultural events, such as a national symposium on the Juche idea and a national meeting, to be held so that the whole country was brimming with respect and admiration for Kim Il Sung.

Pyongyang hosted a symposium of foreign political parties on the exploits of Kim Il Sung and the WPK, as well as the ninth session of the Executive Committee of the Council of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and the 20<sup>th</sup> April Spring Friendship Art Festival.

Many heads of state and the leaders of over 110 progressive political parties sent messages, letters, flower baskets and gifts honouring Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the Day of the Sun. In scores of foreign countries, preparatory committees were formed for celebrating the Day of the Sun, and celebratory rallies, public lectures, symposiums, film shows, book and photographic exhibitions, artistic performances and other political and cultural events, were organized, totalling 280.

(4)

Kim Jong Il directed great efforts to strengthening the WPK into the guiding force of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

In those years it was essential to enhance the militant functions and role of WPK organizations.

Kim Jong Il ensured that the WPK organizations reinforced the ranks of their officials, who are its core and pivotal force, with people who were ready to support the leadership of the WPK and the leader faithfully, tempered in military service and possessing specialist skills. He also saw to it that the WPK adhered strictly to the principle of admitting those who were thoroughly imbued with the spirit of defending the leader with their life and were outstanding in their work.

In August 2004, the Eighth Conference of the Organizational Workers of the WPK and a national training course for them were held, followed in October 2007 by the Third Conference of WPK Cell Secretaries. These events served as a momentum for elevating the functions and role of the WPK organizations.

Kim Jong Il ensured that the main focus of the WPK's ideological work was to give full play to the spiritual strength of officials, Party members and other working people in the general offensive for socialist construction.

In September 2001, Kim Jong Il oversaw a model question-and-answer study contest on Songun politics and Songun-based revolutionary leadership, involving officials at national agencies in the sector of culture and the arts. He stressed that the achievements and experience gained in the contest should be consolidated so that the unique and advantageous study method put forward by the Party could be developed. In October 2002, he put forward, as the general direction and major task of the WPK's ideological work, disseminating the greatness and justness of Songun politics in breadth and depth. And he ensured that all information and motivation work was run through with the Songun idea and subordinated to the dissemination of it. On May 7, 2003, he presented the slogan **“Long live the glorious idea of the Songun revolution of our Party!”** and in April 2008 he referred to the need to give precedence to theoretical education in the Songun idea and conduct effective education through the history of the Songun-based leadership of the WPK, thanks to which one victory after another had been won

under the banner of the Juche idea.

During a visit to the revolutionary battle sites in the Mt Paektu area in March 2000, he stressed the need to establish a social climate for strengthening education in revolutionary traditions. Subsequently, he visited many revolutionary battle sites and historic sites across the country, where he stressed the need to preserve them in their original state and conduct effective education through them.

On November 25, 2002, he took steps for intensifying the study of the history of Kim Il Sung's revolutionary activities, and in September 2003, the Halls for Studying Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideology were renamed the Kimilsungism Study Halls. On July 30, 2008, on the occasion of the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Korean Revolution Museum, he gave instructions for intensifying education through revolutionary relics.

In a talk, titled, *Intensifying Education in Socialism Is an Urgent Demand of Our Times and Our Revolution*, to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on December 20, 2006, he clarified the principles to be maintained in intensifying education in socialism. He insisted that education in faith in socialism, education in the spirit of defending socialism and education in socialist patriotism should be stepped up among officials, WPK members and other working people.

He also directed his attention to upgrading the forms and methods of Party work as required by the times and the developing revolution.

He ensured that the whole WPK and all the people nurtured an overwhelming spirit of defending the leader to the death and were firmly united around the leader with one ideology and will and out of a sense of moral obligation.

In a talk to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on January 1, 2000, he stressed that all the people should fully trust the WPK and share their destiny with it at all times and in all places, and that they should learn the spirit of trusting the leader and defending him to the death, as reflected in the song *Where Are You, Dear General?* from the revolutionary opera *The Story of a Nurse*.

He said all officials and all the people should live and work like Kim Chaek and officials in the years when the foundations were being laid for carrying forward the revolutionary cause of Juche, who had supported the leaders of the revolution with a pure revolutionary conscience and sense of obligation. He also led all the people to support the ideology and leadership of the WPK in good faith, firmly united around the WPK with one ideology and will and out of a sense of moral obligation.

He channelled great efforts into consolidating the single-hearted unity of the revolutionary ranks based on revolutionary comradeship.

In February 2002, he said that Party members and other working people should have a deep understanding of the noble meaning of *Song of Comradeship* and apply it in their practical activities, so that it became an eternal march.

In a talk, titled, ***Revolutionary Comradeship Is the Basis of Single-hearted Unity and the Driving Force of Our Revolution***, to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on April 7, 2004, he advanced the principles to be adhered to in solidifying the single-hearted unity of the Party and the masses, based on revolutionary comradeship, and on numerous occasions he demonstrated great comradesly love for his revolutionary soldiers.

Under his leadership benevolent politics achieved a higher level, resulting in the people rallying around the WPK with a pure heart.

He stressed to officials that they should have a people-oriented style of work and be their true servants, whom they refer to as “our so-and-so.”

He ensured that organizations and officials of the WPK had a good understanding of the public sentiment and worked effectively with people so as to rally them firmly around the WPK. And in a talk to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on December 1, 2010, he stressed that all officials should thoroughly implement the Party’s mass line.

In order to prevent the infiltration of even the slightest element of bourgeois ideology and lifestyle, he launched a powerful drive against the schemes of the imperialists and reactionaries for ideological and cultural infiltration and their smear campaign.

He also focused on enhancing the functions and role of the people’s government organs.

He pointed out that it was necessary to step up education in law observance among the working people and ensure that the spirit of abiding by the law prevailed throughout society, so that everyone respected state laws and adhered to the public norms of life and ennobling socialist way of life. In February 2007, he sent a letter to the participants in a national conference of law-enforcement officials. It would serve as a programme for stepping up the guidance over law observance. And he ensured that people’s security organs fulfilled their mission and role as the political defender and the front-line security guard of the WPK against the class enemies. In a visit to the main chamber and other parts of the

newly-built Central Court on January 23, 2010, he stressed that judicial organs should fulfil their proper role in consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship.

In a talk, titled, *The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is a Juche-oriented Socialist State with Invincible Might*, published in *Rodong Sinmun*, organ of the WPK Central Committee, and *Minju Joson*, organ of the DPRK government, on September 5, 2008, he emphasized that the people's government organs and their officials should perform their mission and tasks with credit and fulfil their duties as people's servants by improving their work style and method as required by the times and developing revolution.

He often spoke about the need to prioritize young people, and to this end he focused on enhancing the role of the youth league. He also directed great efforts to improving the work of the trade unions, the union of agricultural workers, and the women's union.

## (5)

Kim Jong Il wisely led the effort to strengthen the Korean People's Army.

On several occasions, such as on January 1, 2000, he referred to the need to establish within the KPA the military discipline of acting as one in accordance with its Supreme Commander's orders.

With a view to strengthening its politico-ideological might, on January 2, 2003, he said that the KPA should hold fast to the slogan of defending the leader to the death. On the occasion of the conference of KPA activists in the Movement for Winning the Title of O Jung Hup-led 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment held in Pyongyang in March that year, he emphasized the need to train service personnel into human bullets and bombs defending the leader to the death, and into soldiers with a strong faith and ideology, by stepping up ideological education among them.

The KPA strove to improve the forms and methods of its Party and ideological work—organizing an army-wide workshop and conference of political officers in 2000, conducting front-line information and motivation work, increasing the number of copies of its newspaper, and sending desktop calendar-style educational materials to all its companies.

Kim Jong Il ensured that the KPA displayed the noble trait of unity between officers and men, the army and the people, at a higher level, under the slogans,

**“Let us help the people!”** and “Let the entire army form an integral whole of comrades!”

He directed close attention to increasing the KPA’s military and technical might.

In order for the KPA to intensify its combat training in the same way that the anti-Japanese guerrillas had done on Mt Paektu, he focused on the training of the officers and staff officers and saw to it that the KPA decisively enhanced the qualifications and command ability of its officers at all levels. The KPA conducted various forms of training—in a real-war atmosphere, as well as in such areas as marching, shooting, the study of topography, and field manoeuvres.

Having identified the strengthening of companies as a key link in the whole chain of the effort to strengthen the KPA, Kim Jong Il introduced a system whereby commanding officers go down to companies to help them.

He made sure that the participants in the Conference of KPA Company Commanders held in February 1999 listened to a recording of Kim Il Sung’s speech, titled, *Let Us Strengthen the Companies of the People’s Army*, from October 11, 1973, and in October 2002 he sent a letter to the participants in the Conference of the Active Secretaries of Company Youth League Primary Organizations.

With a view to improving the command and management of units and establishing a true military ethos, he ordered the KPA to set up a strict command system within its units and to enhance the sense of responsibility and role of its officers.

He paid close attention to improving the diet of soldiers and solving the problems arising in improving their living standards, and he adopted several measures to ensure that they enjoyed a more cultured life.

He arranged for the KPA soldiers to perform feats and innovations on the major fronts where a powerful country was being built, and for them to take the lead in creating a cultured living environment appropriate to such a country and thus set examples for civilians to follow.

He paid close attention to ensuring that the climate of giving precedence to military affairs prevailed throughout society.

Under his guidance, paramilitary organizations built up their ranks, intensified their training and enhanced their preparedness for action. In a talk to officials in the field of civil defence on February 4, 2009, he put forward several tasks for

developing the paramilitary forces, including the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, into revolutionary armed forces of the WPK and of their Supreme Commander which possessed political, ideological and military qualifications and traits.

With an eye on the world trend in the development of military hardware, he took steps to complete the fortification of the rear and defend major factories and other important objects, and he gave instructions for raising the level of the country's fortification and improving air-raid precautions.

The national conference of activists in aiding the army held in November 2002 served as an occasion for stoking up the flames of aiding the army.

Kim Jong Il worked tirelessly to strengthen the defence industry in every way possible.

He inspired the officials and working people in the munitions industry to work in the Kunja-ri spirit.

Under his leadership, the country's military science and technology made rapid advances, in line with world trends. In particular, the development of nuclear technology countered the aggressive schemes of the United States to isolate and stifle the DPRK.

On January 10, 2003, the government issued a statement on its withdrawal from the NPT; on February 10, 2005, the Foreign Ministry, in a statement, acknowledged that the country possessed nuclear weapons; in October 2006 and May 2009, the country's scientists and technicians carried out two successful underground nuclear tests; and in May 2010, they achieved a nuclear fusion reaction.

## (6)

Kim Jong Il advanced the line of economic construction in the Songun era on September 5, 2002, as well as in a talk, titled, *Let Us Carry Out the Party's Line of Economic Construction in the Songun Era to the Letter*, to senior officials of the WPK, the state and economic organs on August 28, 2003.

This line requires that priority be given to the development of the defence industry and the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.

Kim Jong Il made the development of the defence industry his priority.

The Central Committee of the WPK and the DPRK National Defence

Commission, in a joint resolution, established normalizing the production of munitions and improving their quality as the foremost task.

He insisted that, in its development, the defence industry should become self-reliant by using the country's own raw and other materials, in keeping with its own situation and based on its own efforts and technology, and he wisely led the effort to modernize the munitions industry.

In order to improve the people's standard of living, he directed attention to the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.

He ensured that efforts were concentrated on stepping up the modernization of light-industry factories in order to solve the problem of daily necessities, and on increasing the production of the most popular consumer goods and improving their quality.

In several works, including *On Thoroughly Implementing Our Party's Policy on Agricultural Revolution*, which was a talk to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on May 21, 2003, he clarified the Party's policy on effecting a revolutionary change in agriculture and the principles arising in its implementation.

In response, the agricultural sector thoroughly maintained the principle of sowing the right crop in the right soil and in the right season, and effected a revolution in improving seeds, potato farming and two-crop farming. Moreover, high-quality land realignment and irrigation projects for the development of the rural economy were carried out, and great efforts were made to build modern stock-breeding and fish farms.

Kim Jong Il ensured that socialist principles and the principle of gaining real profits were thoroughly applied in the economic management.

In talks to senior officials of the WPK, the state and economic organs on October 3, 2001 and June 18, 2008, he pointed out that an essential element of economic management was to identify an approach that earned the greatest profits while holding fast to socialist principles. He said that it was important to apply socialist principles and the principle of gaining real profits, while ensuring the highest quality when building factories and dealing with economic affairs.

He lit the torch of a new revolutionary upsurge and enlisted all the people in the struggle.

He set the task of completing a UHP electric arc furnace and a ladle refining furnace at the Chollima Steel Complex by the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. During a visit to the complex on December 24, 2008, he lit the torch of

a new revolutionary upsurge, the torch of Kangson.

In the editorial published on January 1, 2009 jointly by *Rodong Sinmun*, organ of the WPK Central Committee, *Joson Inmingun*, organ of the KPA, and *Chongnyon Jonwi*, organ of the youth league, and on February 26, he set out for all the WPK's members the objectives, direction and task they should undertake for achieving a new revolutionary upsurge. And while inspecting various KPA units and economic sectors, he ensured that the torch of Kangson lit up the whole country.

On March 28 and April 1, 2009, he instructed senior officials of the WPK Central Committee to launch 150-day and 100-day campaigns. To this end, guidance teams, involving officials from the WPK and economic and administrative sectors, were formed and dispatched to various units, charged with providing effective guidance for the campaigns. In a talk to officials of the WPK, the KPA and state and economic organs on June 25, 2009, he clarified what needed to be done to bring the great spiritual strength of Kim Il Sung's nation into full play.

While giving on-site guidance in several sectors of the national economy during these campaigns, he focused on making the flames of the new upsurge flare up in all sectors of the national economy, including the four vanguard sectors.

At the time, the Juche-based system of iron production was established at the Songjin Steel Complex, Huichon speed, symbolic of the era, was created at the construction site of the Huichon Power Station, and all sectors and units of the national economy overfulfilled the tasks assigned to them in the campaigns.

Kim Jong Il led the country in its final assault to open the gates of a thriving nation by displaying the same mettle as that seen in achieving victory in the campaigns.

In several visits to the construction site of the Huichon Power Station, he urged the builders to work in the spirit and with the mettle of All at Once. As a result, the project that would normally take ten years was completed in three.

With the flames of Hamnam, the flames of an industrial revolution in the new century, kindled by Kim Jong Il flaring up across the country, a succession of epoch-making events took place.

The country's leading CNC machine-tool manufacturer was established, the latest CNC machine-tools were produced, and the major sectors of the national economy were upgraded.

During several inspection tours of South Hamgyong Province, Kim Jong Il brought the production of vinalon at the February 8 Vinalon Complex back onto a regular footing after a lapse of almost 16 years, and launched the mass-production of fertilizer using a Juche-based method at the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex. The Songun Cast Iron Factory and Songun Compressor Factory were built at the Ryongsong Machine Complex, the Taehung Youth Hero Mine and the Tanchon Magnesia Factory succeeded in making the magnesia clinker industry Juche-based and modern, and remarkable innovations were introduced in the construction of the port of Tanchon.

(7)

Kim Jong Il directed efforts to dramatically improving the people's standard of living to mark the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of Kim Il Sung.

He said:

**“Regarding the improving of the people’s standard of living as an absolute priority and the highest goal of struggle and pressing on with it–this is my firm stand and determination.”**

Priority was given to light industry and efforts were concentrated on it, so as to ensure sufficient supplies of consumer goods.

In April 2009, Kim Jong Il ensured that the Samilpho Specialities Factory kindled the flames for developing the foodstuffs industry and that its example was generalized across the country. While giving on-site guidance at several light-industry factories and enterprises, he encouraged them to produce consumer goods that would find favour with people and would be competitive on international markets. Meanwhile, he paid close attention to boosting the chemical industry, including the February 8 Vinalon Complex, so that sufficient amounts of raw and other materials could be supplied to light industry.

During an inspection tour of Changsong County in November 2010, he kindled the flames of developing locally-run industries. He encouraged all cities and counties to learn from Hoeryong, Manpho and Kanggye by stepping up the technological upgrading of their locally-run factories in conformity with their actual conditions and increasing production by enlisting locally-available raw materials.

While looking round an exhibition hall of consumer goods produced in South Hamgyong Province on August 3, 2010, he said that the August 3 consumer goods production movement should be steadily promoted.

In a talk, titled, *To Solve the Problem of Food by Effecting an Innovation in the Production of Grains Is the Most Pressing Task Arising in Socialist Economic Construction at Present*, to senior officials of the WPK, the state and economic organs on April 8, 2009, and in another talk to these officials on January 28, 2011, he said that innovations should be effected in the production of grain by concentrating every effort on farming.

In response, the Migok Cooperative Farm in Sariwon, the Samjigang Cooperative Farm in Jaeryong County, the Sinam Cooperative Farm in Ryongchon County, the Unhung Cooperative Farm in Thaechon County and the Tongbong Cooperative Farm in Hamju County launched a socialist emulation drive, and other farms across the country, by following their example, increased per-hectare yields.

The state increased investment in the agricultural sector and, ahead of the farming season, other sectors and units not only supplied it with the equipment and materials needed for farming on a preferential basis, but also actively provided labour assistance to rural communities.

Kim Jong Il ensured that the new poultry and stock breeding farms operated at full capacity. He led the Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm to develop itself into a model fruit farm for the whole country. He inspected several fruit farms and had fish farms expanded so that people could enjoy the benefits of fruit and fish farming.

In order to solve the housing problem for the people, he saw to it that Mansudae Street was renovated and transformed into a model community. On December 27, 2007, while examining the relief map showing how the street would look after being upgraded, he emphasized that the street itself and the interior of the flats should be of the highest standard. He subsequently formed a powerful construction force and solved all the problems arising in the construction. The project was completed in a year and two months. During a visit to the new apartment blocks on October 20, 2009, he called on the officials and builders of the capital city development sector to create a new Pyongyang speed in improving the city in the new century and thus usher in another golden age for it by following the example of the creators of the Pyongyang speed in the 1950s and the pacesetters of the Pyongyang Golden Age in the 1970s and 80s.

He proposed that Changjon Street be built to mark the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of Kim Il Sung. Later, he examined the blueprint for the street several times and gave instructions for completing it to the highest standard. And he gave on-site guidance at the construction site in September 2011.

The project to build 100 000 flats was carried out in several parts of the capital city. Across the country, many modern houses and villages were built.

Kim Jong Il also channelled efforts into improving the supply of commodities and public welfare services.

Thanks to his concern, a number of commercial service bases, including department stores, were splendidly refurbished, commercial facilities and equipment were modernized, and commodity prices were adjusted. In addition, well-knit supply networks were established for selling commodities to the people on a regular basis, the presentation of goods and supply of services were improved, and shop assistants' sense of service was enhanced.

In 2011, the last year of his life, he visited many commercial organs, including the second commodity exhibition at the Pyongyang Department Store No. 1 and the Pothongmungori Meat and Fish Shop and other outlets. He earnestly urged officials and shop assistants to radically improve their work by displaying the spirit of devoted service for the people.

He took steps to have the Okryu, Chongnyu and Hyangmanru restaurants and other service centres renovated to meet the daily-increasing cultural and emotional demands of the people. Along with this, a Delicacy Restaurant at the Okryu Restaurant, specializing in world-famous dishes as well as Korean traditional dishes, was built as a "pedigree farm" for the development of the country's culinary art.

In visits to various public catering establishments in the capital and provinces, Kim Jong Il encouraged them to improve their cooking skills and consistently enhance the level of their operation and service.

In order to provide the people with better conditions for leading a cultural and emotional life, he took steps to have modern, comprehensive service facilities built, such as the Ryugyong Health Complex, and existing similar facilities renovated. The organization of and approach to service work were improved on the principle of ensuring the interests and convenience of the people to the utmost.

Kim Jong Il paid attention to improving the people's cultural and emotional life as required by the developing times and their ever-increasing cultural and emotional demands.

In Pyongyang, many theatres and cinemas, such as the Pyongyang Grand Theatre, the National Theatre and the Taedongmun Cinema, were given a facelift, and the People's Theatre was built in Mansudae district as a monumental structure to mark the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of Kim Il Sung.

In provinces, cities and counties, at factories and enterprises, new theatres and halls of culture were built and existing ones renovated, a typical example being the Art Theatre of North Hwanghae Province.

In July 2008, Kim Jong Il proposed that the Kaeson Youth Park be upgraded to a comprehensive cultural resort. He looked round the renovated amusement park in the Kaeson Youth Park in April 2010 and December 2011 and pointed out that it should be operated properly so that visitors did not experience the slightest inconvenience.

The recreation grounds in Mts Ryongak and Myohyang were renovated to make them even more beautiful, and a recreation ground composed of an amusement park, water park and dolphinarium was built on Rungna Island in Pyongyang. The Central Zoo was upgraded into a major base for the cultural and emotional life of the working people and youth and students.

Kim Jong Il also channelled efforts into building modern bases, including the Mokran Video Company and Hana Music Information Centre, where electronic facilities and equipment could be developed and produced to improve the people's cultural and emotional life. On December 15, 2011, a few days before his death, he visited the centre and presented it with some pieces of music he had collected in the course of several decades.

## (8)

Kim Jong Il paid close attention to improving the layout of Pyongyang and other cities and regions across the country.

As part of an effort to beautify the landscape at the Kumsusan Memorial Palace, many fine species of trees and flowering plants were planted and lawns were created around the palace itself and the arboretum near it. Work was also done to landscape the revolutionary sites in Pyongyang, including that at Mangyongdae, as well as its parks, pleasure grounds and roadsides.

On March 3, 2011, when he visited the Pyongyang Floricultural Research

Institute established in July 2000, Kim Jong Il stressed the need to intensify research into flowers and put flower cultivation on a scientific and industrial footing so as to increase production. To encourage people to cultivate flowering plants, modern flower greenhouses were built and flower shops opened in many parts of Pyongyang.

A construction shock brigade was formed, charged with the mission of laying out the revolutionary battle sites and historic sites in the Mt Paektu area and sprucing up Samjiyon as a city in a forest. All cities and counties were encouraged to follow the examples of Riwon County, South Hamgyong Province, and Manpho, Jagang Province, in landscaping themselves.

Kim Jong Il showed great concern for the administration and protection of the country's land.

On May 4, 1998, he visited Taebaek-ri, Changdo County, Kangwon Province, where he unfolded a plan for realigning the crop fields across the country.

In a talk, *Improving the Layout of Fields Is a Great Transformation of Nature for the Prosperity of the Country, a Patriotic Work of Lasting Significance*, to officials during his on-site guidance aimed at developing the layout of fields in North Phyongan Province on January 24 and 27, 2000, and on several other occasions, he clarified the tasks to be undertaken in realigning crop fields. He led land realignment projects in person to encourage the people to transform the appearance of the land as befits a socialist country.

During several visits to give guidance at the Taegyedo tideland reclamation project, he stressed the need to complete the project at an early date.

The completion of the reclamation project created an area of arable land equivalent to a county. When he visited the reclaimed tideland on July 15, 2010, he praised the workers for their achievement, noting that the slogan "When the Party is determined, we can do anything!" was advanced by the KPA in the 1980s and that now it was time to hold up a new one: **"Korea does what it is determined to do!"** Then he suggested that the Order of Kim Il Sung be awarded to the North Phyongan Provincial Tideland Reclamation Complex for carrying out the instructions given by Kim Il Sung during his lifetime, to complete the reclamation project, and that the project's design be recognized with the Kim Il Sung Prize.

He saw to it that other tideland reclamation projects were carried out, including at Kwaksan and Ryongmaedo.

In a talk, titled, *On Taking Thoroughgoing Measures for Preventing Damage*

*from Flooding*, to senior officials of the WPK, the state and economic organs on April 2, 2008, as well as on other occasions, he underlined the need to adopt measures for preventing arable land from being eroded or washed away by flooding and other natural calamities, and for improving the fields by carpeting them with fresh soil, spreading large amounts of organic fertilizer, and planting cover crops.

In a talk, titled, *Let Us Build Our Country into a Beautiful Land of the Age of the Workers' Party through Effective Forest and Water Conservation*, to senior officials of the WPK, the state and the KPA on March 6, 2002, as well as on several other occasions, he said that it was a plan and the resolve of the WPK to turn the land on which the Korean nation had lived for generations into a socialist earthly paradise, a beautiful land of the age of the WPK, which was charming and abundant in everything, by better conserving and sprucing it up, and he clarified the various issues arising in creating and maintaining forests.

To ensure that afforestation proceeded in a far-sighted and planned way, he visited the Central Tree Nursery under the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection, the tree nursery under the Riwon County Forest Management Station and other tree nurseries, where he stressed the need to lay them out well, expand their capacity and put their production on a scientific, industrial and intensive footing.

Every spring and autumn and in every tree-planting season, tree planting was conducted as a mass drive during general mobilization periods for land administration. Kim Jong Il planted a tree with soldiers during his inspection of a frontline KPA unit in March 2004. He urged that the planted trees be tended properly so as to raise their survival rate.

Considerable successes were registered in forest protection.

On July 1, 2008, when he visited the Ogasan Nature Reserve in Hwaphyong County, Jagang Province, and on several other occasions, Kim Jong Il reiterated the need to intensify education and control so that people would not fell trees at random, to solve the problem of firewood and to introduce comprehensive measures for preventing damage from forest fires and pests.

The ranks of forest rangers were reinforced, and a campaign was launched to emulate the forest ranger in charge of the Taeri Workers' District at the Kangdong County Forest Management Station, who was a hero of the era.

Efforts were also directed to stepping up gravitational waterway projects and improving the country's rivers.

On January 23, 2000, Kim Jong Il set the task of completing the Kaechon-Lake Thaesong Waterway project, and he ensured that the DPRK National Defence Commission issued an order with this regard on February 24. Under his guidance, the gigantic project, more than seven times greater than the Phyongnam irrigation project and five times the Kiyang irrigation project in terms of the amount of work, was completed in a little over two years.

In November 2002, he launched the Paengma-Cholsan Waterway project and led it to a successful conclusion. When he inspected the completed waterway on December 4, 2005, he unfolded a plan for another waterway project, to irrigate Miru Plain.

Along with such large-scale waterway projects, many small- and medium-scale ones were carried out in many parts of the country, which greatly improved the country's irrigation system and overall appearance.

Kim Jong Il stressed the need to dredge the Pothong, Taedong, Chongchon and other major rivers and to repair their embankments on a regular basis. In January 2011, while acquainting himself with the structures, operating principles and functions of some newly-manufactured dredgers, he said that dredging should be mechanized at a higher level.

In talks to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on February 3, 2006, and on April 24, 2006, and on several other occasions, he clarified the principles arising in building and managing roads, and called for modernizing them. More motorways, trunk roads, industrial roads, access roads to revolutionary battle sites and tourist roads were built, and relief roads constructed around cities. Along with this, the country's roads underwent technical improvement and were repaved, which raised the overall standard of the country's road network.

When he met the members of a family workteam at Kubong Pass of the Road Repair and Maintenance Company of Songgan County, Jagang Province, in August 2000, Kim Jong Il spoke highly of their patriotic deeds and said that the whole country should follow their example.

Meanwhile, a brisk campaign got underway to improve the country's railways.

To this end, a base for producing heavy-duty rails was built at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, and the Rahung and Sunghori concrete sleeper factories were expanded.

Kim Jong Il saw to it that all the provinces formed enterprises specializing in building and managing railways and that the relevant Party officials took

responsibility for the work, so that a society-wide drive could be launched to build and maintain the railways in a responsible manner.

The youth league repaired and renovated the northern railways, and a mass drive was undertaken to better lay out railway stations and the areas around railways.

(9)

Kim Jong Il was closely involved in implementing the WPK's policy of prioritizing science and technology and developing it rapidly.

On January 1, 2000, he defined science and technology as one of the three pillars, along with ideology and arms, in building a powerful socialist country. And in a talk, *On Thoroughly Implementing the Party's Policy on Attaching Importance to Science and Technology*, to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on October 15, 2003, he emphasized that the basic requirements of the policy were to rapidly develop cutting-edge science and technology, raise the country's science and technology to the world standard, and furnish solid scientific and technological guarantees for building a powerful socialist country, and he clarified the ways and means of implementing it.

He defined 1999 as a year of science. After giving on-site guidance at the State Academy of Sciences in January that year, he visited many other scientific research institutes. As part of the effort to give prominence and preferential treatment to scientists and technicians, the National Conference of Scientists and Technicians was held in March 1999 and October 2003, followed by the National Conference of Pioneers of the Scientists and Technicians Shock Brigade Movement in October 2005, the National Conference of Intellectuals from late November to early December 2007, and the National Conference of Scientists and Technicians in the Songun Era in March 2010. All these served as important occasions for ensuring that the climate of giving precedence to science and technology prevailed throughout society.

Primary efforts were directed to promoting the core and basic fields of IT, nano technology and bioengineering, to developing new-material, space and other cutting-edge technologies, and to solving the scientific and technological problems arising in building an economic giant.

Under Kim Jong Il's leadership, the DPRK's science and technology developed rapidly, proof of which was its successful launch of the *Kwangmyongsong 2* satellite on April 5, 2009, and its acquisition of state-of-the-art technology.

On several occasions, including a talk to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on May 7, 2008, he clarified the main tasks facing the education sector and the principles to be adhered to in bringing about a radical turn in education in line with the demands of building a thriving socialist country, as well as the ways for implementing them.

He visited many education establishments across the country, including Kim Il Sung University and Kim Chaek University of Technology, where he encouraged education workers to devote all their wisdom and energy to their work. The 12<sup>th</sup> National Conference of Education Workers held in October 2004 was a milestone in mobilizing education workers to carry out the WPK's education policy.

The systems of talent training and university and college education were reformed, the study-while-you-work system of higher education was enhanced, and the all-people study and social education system was strengthened.

In a talk, titled, *Kim Il Sung University Should Be Built Up into the Highest Institute of Juche-oriented Education and Science and a World's First-class University*, to senior officials of the WPK and the education sector on December 11, 2009, and on several other occasions, Kim Jong Il unfolded a plan for building up Kim Il Sung University into a leading global centre of learning. On several visits to the university, he shed light on the orientation and ways for doing so. As a result, education at all the country's universities and colleges could be enhanced with Kim Il Sung University as the model.

The contents and methods of education were enhanced, making it possible to train larger numbers of revolutionary talents who would contribute to socialist construction.

The contents of education at all levels were formulated along the lines of intensifying scientific and technical education while giving precedence to political and ideological education and edification, and were regularly enhanced and supplemented as demanded by the reality in which science and technology were developing rapidly and being raised to unprecedented levels.

The emphasis was placed on thoroughly applying the heuristic method of

education put forward by Kim Il Sung. The title of October 8 Exemplary Educationist and the certificate of the invention of a new educational method were instituted to recognize outstanding teachers. And schools at all levels were encouraged to combine theory with practice and education with productive labour, as well as to improve the approach to examining students and assessing their level of knowledge.

To inspire teachers so that they enhanced their role and sense of responsibility, a climate of treating teachers on a preferential basis was nurtured throughout society, and in 2008 the Order and Medal of Teacher's Honour were instituted.

On December 17, 2009, Kim Jong Il sent a handwritten letter to Kim Il Sung University in which he wrote, **“Keep your feet firmly planted on this land and look out over the world! Be reliable supporters of the Songun revolution possessed of a lofty spirit and rich knowledge! Redouble your efforts to get the great Party and Kim Il Sung’s Korea admired by the world! December 17, 2009. Kim Jong Il.”**

State backing for and social interest in educational work were strengthened.

State-of-the-art e-libraries and gymnasiums were established at both Kim Il Sung University and Kim Chaek University of Technology. Kim Hyong Jik University of Education, Hamhung University of the Chemical Industry and other major universities were upgraded and supplied with the latest educational equipment. A brisk campaign to win the title of model county in educational work was waged, and an education fund was founded in 2005, as the first of its kind in the country, to facilitate national and international support for education.

Kim Jong Il wisely led the effort to attain new heights in art and literature.

Writers were encouraged to explore the reality deeply in order to create a large number of works which reflected the vibrant reality and the demands of the times. Kim Jong Il went over many of their works and offered his opinions on developing the country's literature, including novels and poems, to a higher level.

In order to give a rapid boost to film-making, in January 2005 Kim Jong Il organized an intensive study course for re-equipping creative workers and other artistes with the means to create feature, documentary and science films and animations, which would contribute to educating all the people in the spirit of defending socialism, and to inspiring them to socialist construction.

He ensured that the State Merited Chorus creditably fulfilled its mission and task as the bugler of the times. He saw the National Symphony Orchestra perform

on more than 20 occasions between 2004 and 2011, and gave instructions for further developing Juche-oriented symphony music.

The Korean-style mass gymnastics and artistic performance *Ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea* was created and staged to mark the 55<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the WPK. On the occasion of the 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of Kim Il Sung and the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, a mass gymnastics and artistic performance, *Arirang*, was created as an exemplary work representative of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and a world-class masterpiece; later, *Arirang* was staged regularly on important occasions.

*Arirang* roused great passion throughout the world and on August 15, 2007, the performance was registered in *The Guinness World Records*.

Meanwhile, revolutionary operas of *The Sea of Blood* style, the light comedy *An Echo among the Hills*, the drama *We Will Recollect Today*, and other light comedies and dramas which reflected the spirit of the times were created. New productions of famous foreign works such as *A Dream of Red Mansions*, *Eugene Onegin*, *The Butterfly Lovers* and *Sentinels under Neon Lights* were staged, to meet the requirements of the new century.

Kim Jong Il ensured that civilians were encouraged to follow the KPA's example of mass-based culture and arts. He saw the performances given by amateur art groups participating in the Second April Spring People's Art Festival and those from the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, universities and colleges in Pyongyang and many other units. He encouraged them to conduct mass-based cultural and artistic activities in a revolutionary and militant way in conformity with the WPK's ideas and demands.

He also paid close attention to the development of sports.

He put forward the policy of promoting sports in the People's Army first as a model for their development nationwide.

He ensured that the sports sector gained world supremacy by applying Korean-style principles and methods in games, and that sports science was developed rapidly.

One day in October 2000, he watched a sports meeting involving artistes. This later gave rise to mass sports activities being promoted. Stadiums and gymnasiums, including the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, were widely used for mass sports activities, which were organized on occasions such as major holidays.

A dynamic struggle was waged to implement the WPK's policy of preventive

medicine at a higher level and improve health services, medical scientific research and the material and technical foundations of the public health sector.

Kim Jong Il, during visits to a newly-built medicine research institute, a syringe factory, the Kanggye Koryo Medicine Factory and the Hungnam Pharmaceuticals Factory, urged them to boost the production of over-the-counter medicines and medical appliances. The state adopted measures to conserve Kangso and other mineral waters and provide the people with easier access to them. A nationwide telemedicine system was established, based on the achievements of the latest science and technology.

Kim Jong Il led the effort to establish a socialist cultured way of life and correctly inherit and develop the nation's cultural heritage.

In a talk, *On Establishing a Cultured Socialist Way of Life Appropriate to the Songun Era*, to senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on February 10 and July 2, 2003, he underlined the need to launch a powerful drive for establishing a cultured way of life throughout society, as required by the times, and wisely led the struggle to this end.

Accordingly, people were encouraged to keep their villages, streets, houses, workplaces and living environment clean, dress neatly and make their speech and diet more cultured.

He visited many historical and cultural relics, paying attention to their preservation and management. In 2005, he had the Monument to the Great Victory at Pukgwan, a historical relic testifying to the resourcefulness and talents of the Korean people and their anti-aggression history, opened to the public for the sake of promoting anti-Japanese education.

## (10)

In 2010, when a historic turning point was approaching for inheriting the revolutionary cause of Juche, the WPK convened its third conference.

On January 5, 2010, Kim Jong Il told senior officials of the WPK Central Committee to make good preparations for the conference.

Accordingly, on June 23, 2010, the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee adopted a resolution, *On Holding a Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea*. The resolution noted that the Third Conference of the WPK, which would

elect its supreme leadership, would be held in September 2010, reflecting the new requirements of the Party and the developing revolution at a time when an epochal turn was being made in the efforts to accomplish the cause of building a powerful socialist country.

Kim Jong Il led the people to mark the conference with high political enthusiasm and brilliant feats of labour.

Meetings were held, and the mass media conducted intensive information work concerning the significant conference in the history of the WPK.

Ideological education was conducted in various forms and by various methods to implant in the people's minds absolute revolutionary faith in the WPK. The WPK's mass line was implemented, demonstrating the political and ideological might of the revolutionary ranks that were firmly rallied behind the WPK.

Kim Jong Il ensured that a more powerful spur was given to the grand onward march for marking the WPK conference with brilliant feats of labour. In the course of giving on-site guidance to various sectors of the national economy, he encouraged the working people to perform greater feats of labour.

He ensured that the documents for the conference were prepared at a high level.

He had the revision of the Party Rules included on the agenda of the conference and later gave advice on the revised version.

The revised Rules of the WPK stipulated that Kim Il Sung would be held up as the eternal leader of the WPK and the revolution in view of the exploits he had performed in founding and developing the WPK and of the WPK's achievements. They also set out the composition of the WPK's supreme leadership and its position and role, in conformity with its characteristics as an organizational and ideological integral whole centred around the leader. They defined as the WPK's immediate objective, to build a powerful socialist country in the northern half of Korea and carry out the tasks of the national-liberation democratic revolution throughout the country, and as its ultimate objective, to realize the full independence of the masses of the people by modelling the whole society on the Juche idea. And, as required by the new era of the Juche revolution, the duties of the WPK's members and the overall content of the work of WPK organizations at all levels were amended and supplemented, new chapters, "The WPK and the People's Government" and "The WPK's Emblem and Flag" were added, and the tasks for intensifying the WPK's leadership over the people's government and the

youth league and enhancing the role of the WPK organizations in the KPA were supplemented. The drafts of the opening address and resolution of the conference and speeches to be made at the meeting fully reflected the faith and will of the Korean people in brilliantly accomplishing the cause of building a powerful socialist country under the WPK's leadership.

A conference of the KPA Committee of the WPK was held in August 2010, followed by similar meetings in provinces, and by the Korean People's Internal Security Forces, the Cabinet and the ministries of Railways and Culture. Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un were elected as delegates to the WPK conference, reflecting the unanimous will of the people.

Notably, on August 25, 2010, the conference of the KPA Committee of the WPK held at the April 25 House of Culture adopted a resolution on acclaiming Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un as delegates to the WPK conference.

On September 28, 2010, the Third WPK Conference was held in Pyongyang. Kim Jong Il presided over it.

The conference was attended by 1 653 delegates and 517 observers elected at preceding conferences of the KPA, provinces and political bureaus.

The conference discussed, as the first item on the agenda, *On Invariably Holding Up Comrade Kim Jong Il, the Great Leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and Our People, as General Secretary of the Party*. The second item was the revision of the WPK Rules and the third, the election of the WPK central leadership.

The historic Third WPK Conference was a political event of great importance that demonstrated to the world the revolutionary faith and will of the Korean people to have Kim Jong Il invariably at the helm of the WPK and revolution, develop it into the glorious party of Kim Il Sung, and carry through the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered on Mt Paektu, and it established a milestone in further advancing socialist construction.

Kim Jong Il led the work of having the revolutionary cause of Juche inherited.

He ensured that Kim Jong Un acquired the qualities and traits appropriate to the successor to the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Kim Jong Un, who was gifted with outstanding qualities, grew up with an understanding of the importance of arms. He acquired comprehensive knowledge of political, military, economic, cultural, and all other affairs. In particular, during the Arduous March, in accordance with Kim Jong Il's wishes, he endured

hardships just like other ordinary people. In overcoming the hardships with his fellow people, he cherished a strong belief in his revolutionary comrades and people and in the correctness of the revolutionary cause of Juche, and he realized that, for a revolutionary, trust was even more valuable and powerful than love. Visits to frontline posts and other KPA units with Kim Jong Il helped him to understand the correctness and vitality of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Kim Jong Un, as Kim Jong Il desired, enrolled at Kim Il Sung Military University.

At the university, he mastered the WPK's Juche-based art of warfare, the correctness and vitality of which had been proven through two revolutionary wars against imperialist powers, learned in a comprehensive way the cutting-edge military science and technology that are essential to modern warfare, and faithfully helped Kim Jong Il with his leadership over the KPA. He strengthened the army into a force for defending the leader even at the cost of their lives and developed the country's defence industry to a new, higher level. In April 2009, he took command of the counterattack by the People's Army, and contributed to the successful launch of a satellite and frustrated the enemy's manoeuvrings to intercept the DPRK's satellite.

During the 100-day and 150-day campaigns, he visited many workplaces, where he encouraged people to bring about progress and innovations in building the country into an economic giant. He even personally organized and guided a fireworks display.

All the people, fascinated by his great personality and exploits and out of their respect for him, called him "General Kim" and "our young General," and composed and sang *Footsteps* and many other songs praising him.

Central and local Party organizations at all levels arranged lectures on his greatness.

On the eve of the Third WPK Conference scheduled for September 2010, WPK organizations and people across the country wrote to the WPK Central Committee, requesting that he be assigned to an official position in charge of overall WPK and state affairs.

Against this background, the Third WPK Conference convened on September 28, 2010.

The conference elected Kim Jong Un as a member of the WPK's central leadership and a vice-chairman of the WPK Central Military Commission.

The appointment of Kim Jong Un as the successor to Kim Jong Il was a great and auspicious event for all the people, and they expressed their determination to support his ideas and leadership.

Kim Jong Il paid close attention to establishing Kim Jong Un's leadership.

He ensured that, first, the KPA was loyal to the ideas and leadership of Kim Jong Un and that a rigid system of order and command and revolutionary military discipline whereby the whole army moved as one on his orders were established within it.

During talks with senior officials of the WPK Central Committee on October 8 and December 15, 2011, he told them that the whole Party, the entire army and all the people should unite firmly with a single mind behind Kim Jong Un and fight confidently to uphold his leadership.

On December 30, 2011, a meeting of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, at Kim Jong Il's behest, appointed Kim Jong Un as Supreme Commander of the armed forces of the DPRK.

In this way, the DPRK upheld Kim Jong Un in positions of leadership in the WPK, the state and the armed forces and established his leadership system. This represented a brilliant solution to the problem of inheriting the revolutionary cause, and resulted in the revolutionary cause of Juche entering a new, higher stage of development under Kim Jong Un's leadership.

## (11)

Kim Jong Il showed great concern for achieving tripartite solidarity and an alliance of Koreans in the north, south and overseas.

The visit to Pyongyang by the delegates of the Federation of Democratic Trade Unions of south Korea in April 1999 made it possible to realize organizational solidarity between the workers in the north and south.

Kim Jong Il took steps to provide every convenience for the delegates, and to organize a football match between workers' teams from the north and the south, as they had proposed.

The south Korean guests arrived in Pyongyang on April 27 and, in working-level talks with their north Korean counterparts, adopted a joint agreement. It stated that the two sides agreed to hold football matches between

workers' teams from the two sides in Pyongyang and Seoul in August 1999 and in August the following year.

In April and May 1999, Kim Jong Il emphasized that reunification movement organizations in the north, in the south and overseas should develop their solidarity and alliance further while promoting, through a joint effort, the preparations for a meeting in memory of the late Rev Mun Ik Hwan who had dedicated his life to the patriotic work for national reconciliation and reunification and the Tenth Pan-National Rally.

On June 1, 1999, a meeting to commemorate the late Rev Mun Ik Hwan was held in Longjing, China, attended by the Consultative Council for National Reconciliation from the north, the National Coalition from the south and other leading reunification movement organizations and individual figures from the north, the south and overseas. On August 15, 1999, the Tenth Pan-National Rally and the Grand Reunification Festival for the Independence and Great Unity of the Nation-99 were held, attended by almost all the major reunification movement organizations in the south, including the National Coalition, the Federation of University Student Councils and the Federation of Democratic Trade Unions, as well as the North, South and Overseas headquarters of Pomminryon.

Kim Jong Il exerted himself to having the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration adopted and implemented, so as to open an epoch-making phase for the country's reunification movement.

The year 2000, the final year of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, saw fresh developments in the Korean people's movement for national reunification and in the situation on and around the Korean peninsula.

With a keen insight into this trend, in early 2000 Kim Jong Il unfolded a plan for heralding an historic turn in the movement for the country's reunification by holding an inter-Korean summit.

On April 8, 2000, the north and south agreed to hold a summit and talks in Pyongyang.

The summit and talks held in Pyongyang from June 13 to 15 were the first in the 55-year-long history of national division.

Kim Jong Il, out of a sense of compatriotic hospitality, went in person to Pyongyang Airport to meet the south Korean president and his party.

He worked hard to make a success of the inter-Korean summit.

From June 13 to 15, on ten occasions he met representatives of the south

Korean authorities. On the 14<sup>th</sup> he had one-on-one talks with Kim Dae Jung.

In those talks, he took the initiative to outline the key issues related to reunifying the country. He said that it would be best, as they were meeting for the first time, for them to adopt a declaration that would inspire the 70 million Korean people with hope in national reunification and optimism for the future. He said that the declaration should clarify the issues of achieving the independent reunification of the country through a concerted effort by the Korean nation, ways of reunifying the country, the repatriation to the north of unconverted long-term prisoners in the south, the exchange of visits by separated family members and their relatives, and the resumption of the inter-Korean dialogue.

On June 15, the north and south adopted and published a historic joint declaration.

Following the historic Pyongyang summit, considerable efforts were made to implement the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration.

By June 2007, numerous rounds of inter-Korean ministerial-level talks had been held. A road was temporarily opened to traffic between Kaesong and Munsan in February 2003, and a ceremony for relinking the railways on the east and west coasts and the trial run of trains were held in June 2003 and May 2007. Along with this, the Kaesong Industrial Park was established and tours of Mt Kumgang by the south Korean people as well were successfully launched.

Sporting and cultural exchanges also gained momentum; the north dispatched its athletes and cheerleaders to the 14<sup>th</sup> Asian Games in Pusan in the autumn of 2002 and the 22<sup>nd</sup> Universiad in Taegu in August 2003, respectively. A north-south sports and cultural festival for national reunification and peace was successfully held on Jeju Island in October 2003, participated in by a large delegation including Taekwon-Do practitioners from the north. During the 15<sup>th</sup> Asian Games in Doha, Qatar, in December 2006, the athletes from the north and south entered the opening ceremony together under a flag bearing the map of Korea. Following a performance by the north's National Symphony Orchestra in Seoul in August 2000, an orchestra and art troupe from the south visited Pyongyang in September 2002 and staged performances. A national costume exhibition was held in Pyongyang in June 2001. In September and October 2002, Taekwon-Do practitioners from the north and south gave demonstrations in Seoul and Pyongyang, respectively. In addition, historians from the north and south held a seminar, a joint exhibition of historical materials and a photograph exhibition were held in Pyongyang, Seoul and Mt Kumgang.

Meanwhile, visits and contacts between the north and south were being undertaken briskly.

In August 2000, a mass media delegation from south Korea visited Pyongyang for the first time in the history of the country's division. Kim Jong Il met the delegation on August 12, hosted a luncheon in their honour and had a photograph taken with them.

Following that visit, south Korean journalists stepped up the information work introducing the great personality of Kim Jong Il and calling for an alliance with communism and the north.

Representatives of south Korean political parties and public organizations and some 40 prominent figures from all walks of life attended the celebrations for the 55<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the WPK and, in 2005, June 15 and August 15 (the day of Korea's liberation from Japanese military occupation-Tr.) were, for the first time since Korea's division, jointly celebrated in the north, the south and overseas with the participation of both government and non-government representatives. Moreover, separated families and their relatives from the north and south met on more than ten occasions in Pyongyang, Seoul and Mt Kungang and, in September 2000, 63 unconverted long-term prisoners were repatriated to the north.

In order to open up a broad avenue for the reunification and prosperity of the nation, Kim Jong Il accepted a request from south Korean President Roh Moo Hyun to visit Pyongyang. On October 2, 2007, he received him warmly at the April 25 House of Culture in Pyongyang. On October 4, the leaders of the north and south adopted the Declaration for the Development of North-South Relations, Peace and Prosperity.

The declaration was an action programme which fully demonstrated the Korean people's determination to reunify the country and set out concrete objectives and tasks for raising north-south relations to a new higher level and achieving the peace and prosperity of the nation through a concerted effort by the Korean nation.

Kim Jong Il wisely led the struggle to foil the Lee Myung Bak regime's anti-DPRK schemes and to advance the movement for national reunification vigorously.

Lee Myung Bak came to power in February 2008. From the first days of his presidency he back-pedalled on the June 15 Joint Declaration and October 4 Declaration. By calling for the improvement of the south's relations with the north

only after an improvement in its relations with the US, he revealed his pro-US and anti-national character. While insisting that the north abandon its nuclear deterrent, citing the “No Nukes, Opening and 3 000 Dollars” plan, the south staged the Key Resolve and Foal Eagle joint military exercises with the US imperialists.

On March 2 and 3, 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK, the Panmunjom Mission of the KPA and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea disclosed that these joint military exercises, staged in south Korea, were DPRK-targeted nuclear war drills. They warned that the army and the people of the DPRK would respond to the US military threats against the sovereignty of the country with an active counterattack, not passive defence.

On March 28, the Naval Command of the Korean People’s Army issued a statement criticizing the south Korean military authorities for the rash acts which they claimed involved “safeguarding” the “Northern Limit Line.” When the south Korean military authorities announced that they would launch a pre-emptive strike against the nuclear bases in the north with precision-guided weapons, the DPRK responded with a telephone message stating its firm stand on March 29, and on March 30, a DPRK military commentator wrote that if the south Korean military authorities dared to launch a pre-emptive strike, south Korea would be reduced to ashes.

Meanwhile, Kim Jong Il, in order to ensure that the June 15 Joint Declaration and October 4 Declaration were upheld beneath the unfurled banner of By Our Nation Itself, led the efforts to remove the remnants of the era of confrontation and write a new historic chapter of peace and prosperity.

In August 2009, he met the president of south Korea’s Hyundai Business Group and responded positively to certain requests she made. When Kim Dae Jung, the former president of south Korea, died he sent a letter of condolence and dispatched a high-ranking delegation to Seoul.

## (12)

Kim Jong Il paid close concern to bringing about a fresh turn in the movement of the Koreans in Japan, as required by the new century.

He said that Chongryon should maintain the principle of dealing with all affairs in line with its actual conditions.

To this end, Chongryon built up its internal ranks, reinforced its hard-core ranks, changed its method of working with the masses of compatriots, those of the younger generations in particular, and improved its organizational and work systems in such a way as to rally the broad sections of compatriots more firmly around it. In order to strengthen the hard-core ranks of Chongryon, the proportion of young people among its officials was increased and a major effort was made to raise all its officials to an elite level by focusing on their education.

Chongryon consolidated its mass foundation by educating and winning over the broad sections of compatriots.

The overall structure of its central and local organizations was streamlined, in keeping with the new situation, and the system of guidance from the Central Standing Committee shifted its main focus to policy-oriented, political guidance. Chongryon raised the level of the ideological education of its members so that it was better suited to their requirements and level and its own conditions, and it conducted mass movements with the main emphasis on championing national rights in conformity with its characteristic as an organization for defending the rights of Korean compatriots.

The Second Session of the 19<sup>th</sup> Central Standing Committee of Chongryon held in May 2002 defined national education, cultural activities and welfare services for the Korean compatriots in Japan as the two major thrusts of its work.

The celebrations for the 45<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of Korea University and the 55<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the introduction of secondary education for Koreans in Japan in 2001 were significant occasions for creating a heated atmosphere of national education and developing Chongryon's national education in the new century. Kim Jong Il ensured that significant educational aid funds and stipends were sent to Chongryon every year, and that students from Korea University and high schools for Koreans visited their motherland so that they could witness the reality in which it was vibrating with socialist construction and grow up to be truly patriotic, talented people who loved their country and nation.

Service systems were introduced for Korean compatriots at every level of Chongryon's organizations and in every region, and welfare services for the elderly and disabled were introduced so that the results were proved in winning over the people. Chongryon also conducted activities to help parents with bringing up their children and to assist businesspeople.

Chongryon consolidated its mass foundation by educating and winning over the

broad sections of compatriots, with the main focus on businesspeople and the younger generations. The 21<sup>st</sup> Congress of Chongryon held in May 2007 adopted a resolution on waging a campaign to win back the compatriots as a strategic and consistent, patriotic movement.

From the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon to its organizations and affiliates at all levels, its organizational and operational systems were tailored for this dynamic campaign. It became a model, with its successes to be followed up on and its experiences to be copied. Along with this, the affiliates and other bodies of Chongryon enhanced their roles in this campaign, which was combined organically with the consolidation of its basic organizations, including its chapters and branches.

Kim Jong Il led the struggle for safeguarding the legitimate position of Chongryon and the national rights of the Korean compatriots in Japan.

All the officials of Chongryon and all the other compatriots in Japan clearly recognized the nature and purpose of the enemy's anti-Chongryon and anti-DPRK moves. The whole organization directed its efforts to strengthening itself internally and its patriotic motive force against the enemy's manoeuvres, which were growing more blatant day after day.

Kim Jong Il ensured that the legal status of the Korean nationals in Japan was explicitly defined in an article of the DPRK-Japan Pyongyang Declaration. And whenever Japan persecuted Chongryon and Koreans in Japan, the DPRK acted decisively to stir up public condemnation; in this way it gave courage and strength to Chongryon's officials and the other Korean compatriots.

Kim Jong Il held up Chairman Han Tok Su and other first-generation Chongryon officials as veterans of the revolution and true patriots, and he made sure that the overseas compatriots felt the affection of their motherland.

When an earthquake hit the Chuetsu region of Niigata Prefecture, Japan, in October 2004 and a major earthquake and tsunami struck eastern Japan in March 2011, the DPRK sent a message of sympathy and relief funds to Chongryon and the Korean compatriots.

As a result of the close attention Kim Jong Il paid to the movements of overseas Koreans, the Federation of Compatriots in New Zealand was inaugurated in June 2005.

In September 2005, when a typhoon hit southern areas of the US, the Korean Committee for Supporting Overseas Compatriots sent a message of sympathy to

the Federation of Koreans in the US and the Association of Koreans in the Central and Southern US.

In addition, information about the situation in the motherland was regularly disseminated among overseas Koreans and art troupes were dispatched abroad to perform for them.

### (13)

Kim Jong Il ensured that the DPRK developed friendly and cooperative relations with all the countries that respected its sovereignty and were friendly to it.

He saw to it that friendly and cooperative relations with China and Russia were developed on the principle of independence.

He visited the Chinese embassy in Pyongyang on March 5, 2000, March 4, 2007 and March 1, 2008, and China in May 2000, January 2001, April 2004, January 2006, May and August 2010, and May and August 2011. During these visits he met leading officials of the Chinese Party and state and had talks with them.

Through his visits to China, he demonstrated the unshakable will of the Parties and Governments of the two countries to develop the traditional friendship between them from one generation to the next. Also, he deepened mutual understanding and trust and strengthened bilateral friendship and cooperation while inspiring the joint struggle of the peoples of the two countries to safeguard peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

He met several Chinese Party and government leaders when they visited the DPRK, including President Jiang Zemin in September 2001, President Hu Jintao in October 2005, and Premier Wen Jiabao in October 2009.

The two countries consolidated their mutual understanding and friendship through exchange visits by Party, state, military and other delegations, and through the celebrations in October 2009 of the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of DPRK-China diplomatic relations and in October 2010 of the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war.

From July 19 to 20, 2000, Russian President Vladimir Putin visited the DPRK. Kim Jong Il met him and, in frank talks, they exchanged opinions on bilateral

relations and international issues of common concern, and signed the DPRK-Russia Joint Declaration.

Kim Jong Il paid an official visit to the Russian Federation from July 26 to August 18, 2001, during which he signed the DPRK-Russia Moscow Declaration. He visited the Far East region of the Russian Federation in August 2002, and Siberia and the Far East region again in August 2011, further consolidating the friendship between the two countries.

He also ensured that the DPRK undertook brisk diplomatic activities to expand and develop its relations with the countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

The DPRK expanded its friendly relations with Vietnam, Indonesia, Laos and Cambodia, re-established diplomatic relations with Australia in May 2000, 25 years after they had been severed, established diplomatic relations with the Philippines and Kuwait in July 2000 and April 2001, respectively, and joined the ASEAN Regional Forum in July 2000. It restored its relations with Myanmar in April 2007.

It also developed its relations with the European and other Western countries.

Recognizing that the countries of Western Europe were, after the end of the Cold War, aspiring after independence, Kim Jong Il instructed the officials concerned to improve the work with those countries and make it more dynamic.

In January 2000, Italy established diplomatic relations with the DPRK. It was followed by the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Turkey, Belgium, Spain, Germany, Luxemburg and Greece.

In May 2001, Kim Jong Il had talks with a high-level European Union delegation in Pyongyang, at which he explained in a logical and clear way the DPRK's principled stand towards the development of relations between it and the EU and towards various international affairs. The DPRK established diplomatic relations with the EU on May 14 that year.

The DPRK established diplomatic relations with countries in other regions, too, including Canada and Brazil. It also directed efforts to consolidating its cooperative and friendly relations with the countries of Africa.

As a result, despite the imperialists' anti-DPRK human rights campaign, many countries supported the cause of the DPRK by opposing or abstaining from voting for the draft "human rights resolution" proposed by the hostile forces at the 63<sup>rd</sup> Session of the UN General Assembly.

Kim Jong Il, by having DPRK-Japan summits held, opened a new chapter in

normalization of relations and establishment of good-neighbourly relations between the DPRK and Japan.

Throughout the last century, the relations between the DPRK and Japan had been extremely strained owing to the latter's aggression on Korea in the past and its unfriendly, hostile policy towards the former. In 1991 and 1992, talks on normalizing relations had been held, but ended without result.

On September 17, 2002, a DPRK-Japan summit was held in Pyongyang. The leaders of the two countries discussed issues concerning the settlement of past and pending problems and the normalization of relations, and they adopted the DPRK-Japan Pyongyang Declaration.

In the declaration, the Japanese side acknowledged the historical facts of the tremendous damage and suffering imperialist Japan had inflicted on the Korean people through its past colonial rule, and expressed a heartfelt apology for it.

However, following the historic declaration, Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi imposed more severe sanctions on the DPRK, in line with the obstructive schemes of the Bush Administration and the anti-DPRK stand of Japan's ultra-right-wing forces.

He subsequently changed his attitude again, and sent his representatives to the DPRK to start negotiations for a visit to Pyongyang. He visited the country again in May 2004.

During talks with Koizumi on May 22, Kim Jong Il criticized him for pursuing a hostile policy towards the DPRK and failing to keep his promises. He specified the principles which should be upheld in improving bilateral relations and the stand of the Government of the DPRK toward the nuclear issue.

Koizumi apologized for the unfortunate things that had happened in the relations with the DPRK. He expressed his desire to honour the DPRK-Japan Pyongyang Declaration, turn the hostile relations into cooperative ones, and normalize relations through the sincere implementation of the declaration. He promised that Japan would stop enforcing the law on sanctions against the DPRK, would adopt a friendly attitude towards the Koreans in Japan without discriminating against them, and would immediately resume humanitarian assistance to the DPRK so as to restore the relations of trust.

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Kim Jong Il gave his all for achieving the revolutionary cause of Juche, the prosperity of his socialist country, the happiness of its people and the cause of Korea's reunification and global independence. To the people's great regret, he passed away from a sudden illness caused by extreme mental and physical fatigue at 08:30 on December 17, 2011, on his way to give on-site guidance.

At 12:00 on December 19, 2011, the sad news of his passing was reported in a radio and TV broadcast, plunging the whole country into sadness.

Day and night, people flocked to the statues of President Kim Il Sung and the murals portraying the beaming image of Kim Jong Il. They burst out sobbing as they beat the ground and their chests. They expressed their deep grief while mourning him.

During the 10-day mourning period, all the Korean people from various walks of life, including the KPA service personnel, expressed their deep condolences.

On December 28, his solemn funeral was held in Pyongyang. Several million Pyongyang citizens and KPA service personnel lined the 40-kilometre-long snow-covered route, bidding their last farewell to Kim Jong Il. On the 29<sup>th</sup>, a national memorial service was held in Pyongyang, followed by memorial services in all the provinces, cities and counties.

Korean compatriots in the south and overseas also expressed their deep condolences.

Over 190 countries, including even those hostile towards the DPRK, and international organizations, including the UN, expressed condolences and flew flags at half-mast. Heads of state and government and leaders of political parties visited the DPRK missions in their countries to offer their condolences. Many more memorial services were held.

During the mourning period, some 10 000 mass media organs in more than 150 countries posted regular updates on the events surrounding Kim Jong Il's death, contrary to every precedent for handling the news of the death of a national leader.

Although Kim Jong Il passed away, he remains immortal, thanks to Kim Jong Un's ennobling sense of moral obligation.

Reflecting the faith and will of all the Korean people to uphold Kim Jong Il in

high esteem for all eternity, Kim Jong Un put forward the slogans **“The great Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il will always be with us,”** and **“Let us arm ourselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the great Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il!”**

Under his guidance the Kumsusan Memorial Palace, the supreme sanctuary of Juche, was renamed the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun and refurbished at the highest level. Kim Jong Il is preserved there in his lifetime appearance.

Kim Jong Il was awarded the title of Generalissimo of the DPRK on February 14, 2012, in accordance with a resolution of the WPK Central Committee, the WPK Central Military Commission, the DPRK National Defence Commission and the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People’s Assembly.

On December 19, 2011, the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People’s Assembly adopted a decree on conferring the title of Hero of the DPRK on Kim Jong Il. Statues of Kim Jong Il, murals portraying his beaming image and slogans wishing him immortality were established in various parts of the country, including Mansu Hill and the Mansudae Art Studio. February 16, Kim Jong Il’s birthday, was designated as the Day of the Shining Star, and the Order of Kim Jong Il, Kim Jong Il Prize, Kim Jong Il Youth Honour Prize and Kim Jong Il Children Honour Prize were instituted.

On the suggestion of Kim Jong Un, the WPK defined Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism as its guiding ideology and proclaimed modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism as its ultimate programme.

Kim Jong Un is leading the Korean people to staunchly safeguard Kim Jong Il’s ideas and exploits and to solve all the problems arising in the revolution and construction in line with his ideas and intentions and in his way. He ensures that, by holding fast to his instructions as guiding principles, they carry them out to the letter and without compromise so as to splendidly realize his plans and wishes.

As Kim Jong Un leads the DPRK, Kim Jong Il is still alive in the hearts of all its people, encouraging them to achieve fresh victories, and the history of his revolutionary activities will forever be associated with Kim Il Sung’s thriving nation and Kim Jong Il’s prospering Korea.

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