

WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE WORLD, UNITE!

KIM JONG IL

**LET US BRING ABOUT A DECISIVE
TURN IN IMPROVING THE PEOPLE'S
LIVING STANDARDS BY FOCUSING
ON LIGHT INDUSTRIAL AND
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION**

Talk to Senior Officials of the Party,
State and Economic Organs
March 31, 2010

**Foreign Languages Publishing House
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We are currently undertaking a vigorous general offensive to attain the ambitious goal of opening the gates of a thriving nation in 2012, the centenary of the birth of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Last year, in response to the leadership and the militant call of the Workers' Party of Korea, the flames of a new great revolutionary upsurge swept the country, bringing about a historic turn in the building of national defence, in economic construction and in the development of science and technology. By launching the *Kwangmyongsong 2* satellite and conducting our second nuclear test, we foiled the moves of the US and other imperialist reactionaries to isolate and stifle our country and provided a more decisive political and military guarantee for building a thriving socialist country. We brought about great innovations and changes on all fronts of the great drive for building a thriving nation, and created a number of miracles, such as the modernization of Juche-oriented vinalon fibre production, the perfection of the Juche-oriented iron production system and the introduction of our own-style cutting-edge CNC technology. Overall, the production and technological foundations of our economy, along

with its potential, have been incomparably strengthened.

In this significant year, when we are marking the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Party has set it as its central task to give greater impetus to light industry and agriculture and thus bring about a revolutionary turn in improving the people's standard of living. Our soldiers and people, having won great victories in the revolution and construction under the Party's Songun-based revolutionary leadership, have turned out in the general offensive with confidence in sure victory, an indomitable fighting will and a soaring spirit.

The foundations of socialism are the people, and promoting the people's well-being is the supreme principle guiding our Party in its activities. We are strengthening the country's political, ideological and military might and stepping up the building of an economic giant under the banner of the Juche idea and the banner of Songun; in the final analysis, this is aimed at enabling our people to live with nothing to envy in the world by making our country, our motherland, prosperous.

It was the lifelong desire of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and is the Party's firm determination and will to radically improve the

people's standard of living. This year we should, at all costs, concentrate all our efforts on bringing about a decisive turn in improving the people's standard of living. Of course, radically improving the people's standard of living will by no means be plain sailing in the present acute situation at home and abroad and in the face of so many difficulties. However, we can do it, as we have the Party's Songun revolutionary leadership, the infinite mental strength and creativity of the army and people, our powerful Juche-oriented industry and our cutting-edge science and technology, and we must do it without fail, whatever the difficulties. In this way, we can ensure that our people understand more deeply and feel more keenly the greatness of the Party's Songun revolutionary leadership, its politics of love and trust in the people, the politics of benevolence, and the advantages of our style of socialism centred on the masses; we can also ensure that they demonstrate once again to the whole world the invincible might of Songun and the might of Juche Korea's single-hearted unity.

In the struggle to improve the people's standard of living, all our officials and working people should carry out the revolutionary tasks entrusted to their sectors and units unconditionally and thoroughly, holding higher

the slogan “When the Party is determined, we can do anything!” Thus they can record brilliant achievements in the drive to build a thriving nation.

In order to bring about a revolutionary turn in improving the people’s standard of living, we must, first of all, bring about major innovations and changes in light industrial and agricultural production. Only when light industrial and agricultural production is radically boosted can the problem of improving the people’s living standards be fundamentally resolved. So, we should concentrate all our efforts on bringing about innovations in light industrial and agricultural production.

The light industry sector must carry out the Party’s policy on light industry. Our Party’s policy on light industry clearly sets out all the orientations and ways of its development. Under the Party’s leadership, in recent years the Pyongyang Textile Mill, the Sinuiju Footwear Factory and a number of other light-industry factories have been technically remodelled, new, modern light-industry factories have been built and the production potential of light industry has significantly increased, despite the difficult conditions.

The light industry sector should reinforce and perfect its existing production bases and enlist their production

potential to the maximum so as to increase the output of consumer goods in every way and decisively improve their quality. The state should be bold in drawing up a production plan for consumer goods at a reasonable level, and factories and enterprises should be proactive in exploring and mobilizing all their reserves and potential so as to overfulfil their production plans. At the same time, a strong wind should be raised for improving the quality of consumer goods.

Our people's demands in terms of the quality of consumer goods have risen considerably. In keeping with this, we should raise the quality of light-industry products to the highest level as soon as possible. Officials should have a correct attitude towards this issue and steadily raise the enthusiasm of the producer masses and their technical skills, so as to bring about innovations in improving the quality of consumer goods.

In the production of consumer goods, we should focus on that of primary consumer goods such as cloth, underwear, footwear, condiments and other goods that are widely used by the people in their daily life, while expanding and developing the overall range of consumer goods. We should develop the food and consumer goods industries, the food-processing

industry in particular, so as to produce and supply large quantities of processed meat and fish, salted and other processed vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks and various processed foodstuffs. This will make the people's diet diversified and their life happier.

In order to implement the policy on light industry, we should continue to press ahead with putting the production of consumer goods on a modern and scientific footing. Modern industry cannot advance even a step, separated from science and technology. By developing science and technology, we can produce what we don't have, increase production, improve the quality of products, and make innovations in economizing on manpower and raw and other materials. Holding high the slogan of breaking through the cutting edge, the light industry sector should conduct the technical reconstruction of production lines, actively introduce the latest science and technology and launch a dynamic mass movement for technical innovation. We should raise our light industry to the cutting-edge level in terms of science and technology, as required for building a socialist economic giant and improving the people's standard of living.

The most important thing in radically increasing

the production of consumer goods is to supply light-industry factories with sufficient raw and other materials. Light industry is a processing industry that produces consumer goods, so light-industry factories cannot produce anything unless the relevant sectors supply them with raw and other materials. These factories are currently not increasing the production of consumer goods rapidly enough. There may be various reasons for this, but the main one is that they are not being supplied with sufficient of those raw and other materials for which we are heavily dependent on imports.

Strenuous efforts should be made to obtain the raw and other materials needed for the textile and other light-industry sectors domestically on a Juche-oriented basis.

First of all, we must decisively step up the struggle to place the production of the raw materials for fibre on a Juche basis. Vinalon wool is produced at the February 8 Vinalon Complex, so the production of vinalon, a Juche-oriented fibre, should be increased by expanding and strengthening its production lines. The Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill should be rebuilt so as to restore the production of the staple fibre and rayon yarn that play such a big role in supplying the textile industry with

raw materials. At the same time, if the high-yielding superior strain of cotton developed by the People's Army is planted in several thousand hectares in a few provinces and cultivated well as I have instructed, we can also produce our own cotton wool. In addition, we must further develop cocoon production, cultivate flax extensively through a mass movement and encourage sheep breeding so that the domestic production of wool and flax fibres can be ensured. If we organize the work of obtaining the raw materials for various fibres domestically on a Juche-oriented basis by relying on our own strength, technology and resources, and if we push ahead with it in an economic and technical way, we will be able to solve the fibre problem by our own efforts. We should raise the production of fibres to a new level, true to the noble exploits and instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. In this way we can successfully solve the problem of fibre, one of the major raw materials for our light industry.

We should produce and supply on a preferential basis the plastics, including vinyl chloride and other materials, needed by the chemical industry, as well as the various raw and other materials needed by the metal and wood-processing industries and for agricultural and consumer goods production. Light-industry

factories and enterprises should also be provided with an uninterrupted supply of electricity and coal.

Since we have to import a considerable amount of raw and other materials for light industry, including crude rubber, chemical fibres and oils, it is still important to provide the light-industry sector with funds. The mines, factories and enterprises in the Tanchon area should make innovations in the production of lead, zinc and magnesia clinker. This is in keeping with the requirements for improving the people's standard of living and will generate more funds for light industry. The light industry sector should step up its efforts to earn foreign currency by itself and import the materials it needs.

In order to increase the production of consumer goods, regional industry should be revitalized. As required by the times, regional-industry factories should modernize their production lines, put their management and operation on a scientific basis, and enlist the raw materials and resources of their region to the maximum so as to improve production in terms of both quality and quantity. We should ensure that our regional industry plays an important role in the production of consumer goods by completely modernizing it in the aspects of production, technology

and operation.

Heavy-industry factories and enterprises should build up daily necessities workshops and workteams, and produce large quantities of quality daily necessities by tapping every reserve and potential. And all the regions should continue to vigorously conduct the August 3 consumer goods production movement. This will help us make an active contribution to improving the people's standard of living.

In order to meet the people's demands, we should also import consumer goods. As I have already said, some light-industry goods for which our demand is not great or which are better for us to import in finished form should be imported rather than importing the raw and other materials for producing them. While directing a major effort to producing consumer goods on a Juche-oriented basis, we should import some light-industry goods so as to satisfy the people's demands for them.

On the basis of our Party's policy and line on meeting the demands for consumer goods, we should see to it that the state, sectors, factories and enterprises arrange and organize the work of modernizing light industry, ensuring production and meeting its material and technical needs in a scientific and scrupulous way, and carry it out to the letter. In other words, the light

industry and all other sectors and units associated with it should arrange and organize production, technology and management after working out scientific, rational economic and business strategies.

We should concentrate all our forces on agricultural production so as to solve the food problem for the people, once and for all.

Solving the food problem is currently the primary requirement for improving the people's standard of living and an urgent task which brooks no further delay. Only by solving this problem can we stabilize and improve the people's living standards, give full play to the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativity of the soldiers and people, and vigorously conduct all the work of the revolution and construction. If we supply everyone with sufficient food, the whole country will brim over with vigour and the hot wind of a great upsurge will be raised more fiercely on all fronts of the grand drive for building a thriving nation.

However, the food situation in the country remains acute due to farming being poor in recent years. The food problem is yet to be solved mainly because our leading economic officials, including those in the agricultural sector, have not thoroughly defended and implemented the Party's policy on agriculture.

Thanks to the wise leadership of our Party, great changes have been brought about over the past ten-odd years in the material and technical foundations of the rural economy and in the building of a socialist countryside. Land realignment and the construction of gravitational waterways of lasting value have been successfully carried out, and the rural areas and villages have been transformed into a socialist, cultured countryside and ideal socialist villages where it is good to both live and work. The seed revolution, the main link in the agricultural production chain, has been vigorously promoted, new farming techniques and methods have been developed to a considerable extent, modern tractors and farm machines have been supplied to the countryside in large numbers, and the material and technical foundations have been laid for the satisfactory production and supply of farming equipment and materials. The construction of numerous modern livestock farming and fruit production bases under the leadership of the Party has created the conditions for making a great contribution to improving the people's standard of living, at the same time as developing crop farming and livestock farming by organically combining the two. The fact is, there is now no reason why we cannot bring about innovations in farming, especially

in grain production. All our officials, including those in the agricultural sector, and all the agricultural working people should courageously turn out as one in the struggle for bringing about innovations in this year's farming, with the firm conviction that they can solve the food problem without fail in line with the Party's will and intention.

We must by all means do farming well and solve the food problem by ourselves. With the world experiencing a food crisis and the US and other imperialist reactionaries viciously attempting to isolate and stifle us, there is no other country we can import from and no country that wants to provide us with food. We should be aware that the struggle to solve the food problem is a struggle to stabilize our people's livelihood and accelerate more vigorously the building of a thriving country. At the same time, it is an important part of the struggle to frustrate the imperialist reactionaries' moves to isolate and stifle our country, defend our dignity and absolute prestige, and further demonstrate our invincible might.

In order to solve the food problem for the people, we need to transform grain production. Our Party has put forward the militant task of producing more grain this year than last. The sector of the rural economy should

carry out this year's grain production plan without fail and strive to attain higher goals in order to bring about a leap forward in grain production.

To this end, every cooperative farm should radically increase its unit-area yield of grains. Our Party has identified the Migok Cooperative Farm in Sariwon, the Sinam Cooperative Farm in Ryongchon County, the Samjigang Cooperative Farm in Jaeryong County, the Unhung Cooperative Farm in Thaecheon County and the Tongbong Cooperative Farm in Hamju County as models and organized a socialist emulation drive focused on them; the aim is to encourage all the cooperative farms across the country to follow their examples and radically increase their unit-area yields of grains. All cooperative farms should make strenuous efforts to increase their unit-area yield of grains, true to the Party's ideas and intentions.

Those cooperative farms which are participating in the socialist emulation drive under the leadership of the Party produce more than ten tons of grains per hectare. For the present, cooperative farms should set themselves the goal of producing seven to eight tons or more of grains per hectare. Be it in a plain area, in an intermediate area or in a mountainous area, every farm should yield at least five tons per hectare. Only then can

we radically increase grain output nationally and solve the food problem for the people. All cooperative farms should set themselves a scientific and dynamic goal for increasing their unit-area yield of grains in conformity with their actual conditions, and ensure that the farmers have a clear understanding of it so that they can attain it without fail.

In order to increase unit-area yields, farming needs to be done in a scientific and technical way as required by the Party's policy on agriculture. In particular, the requirements of the Juche farming method need to be met to the letter.

On the basis of the successes achieved so far in implementing the policy of the seed revolution, cooperative farms should select the varieties of grain crops suited to the climatic and soil conditions in their regions on the principle of planting the right crop in the right soil, and should actively introduce advanced farming techniques and methods so that all farm work is done meticulously in a scientific and technical way. The agricultural science sector should not rest content with the successes achieved so far in the seed revolution, but breed more superior strains that are suited to the climatic and soil conditions in our country and that can produce higher yields, as well as high-yielding strains

that can effectively be double cropped. At the same time, a great effort should continue to be directed to seed selection so that every region and cooperative farm can be provided with sufficient quantities of seeds that suit their actual conditions.

Double cropping should be done on a large scale. In our country, where the area that can be cultivated is limited, an important reserve for increased grain production lies in developing double cropping. The cooperative farms that do double cropping effectively are currently producing 15 tons of grain per hectare, and some nearly 20 tons. It would be a good idea to introduce intercropping on a large scale into double cropping. In double cropping, the time needed for the growth of crops is an issue and double the labour hours are needed, compared to single cropping; but it will not be a problem to ensure the period of crops' growth if double cropping is done by the method of intercropping, and it will require only a little more labour hours than single cropping. Therefore, double cropping through intercropping can be done anywhere. As I have said before, double cropping should be organized in such ways as cultivating only grain crops or a grain crop before or after cultivating potatoes, vegetables or a cash crop, in conformity with the local

features. In double cropping, over eight to ten tons of grain should be produced per hectare.

In the northern highlands, efforts should be directed to potato farming, and potatoes should be planted widely as the first crop in all areas where double cropping is done. Potato yields are high. Taehongdan County produces 60 or 70 tons of them per hectare. This is equivalent to more than 15 tons of grain. If potatoes are planted as the first crop in the plain areas, 20 tons of them can be produced per hectare. Potato farming is one of the most important factors in solving the food problem.

Soybean farming should be done well. Soybeans are an important source of protein and are indispensable for solving the problem of condiments and improving people's diet. High-yielding strains of soybeans should be planted and tended properly so that over three tons can be produced per hectare.

The trend of agricultural development around the world is for making wide use of organic farming. Cooperative farms should not resort to using chemical fertilizers, but increase soil fertility by making efforts to apply more organic fertilizers to paddy and non-paddy fields. They should all establish the principle of combining crop farming with animal husbandry

and, in particular, set up a food production cycle with which to develop them by combining them organically. This will make it possible to produce more organic fertilizer. Along with this, it is necessary to tap all manure resources to the full so that 20-30 tons of high quality organic fertilizer can be applied to every hectare of paddy and non-paddy fields. *Hukbosan* and organic compound fertilizers are a good choice as they are highly effective. Cooperative farms would be well advised to produce a lot of *Hukbosan* and organic compound fertilizers for applying to their fields.

In order to increase per-hectare grain yields, we need to press on with the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy. As there are still many farming jobs that are done with manual labour and a shortage of manpower, it is impossible, unless the rural economy is comprehensively mechanized, to free the farmers from difficult and labour-consuming work, ease the shortage of manpower and carry out all farming jobs in time in the appropriate season and at the right level to meet the relevant sci-tech requirements. Mechanization is all the more necessary in the countryside at the moment, as two-crop farming is done extensively.

Cooperative farms should maintain their existing tractors and other machines in a good state of repair and

make good use of them, while remodelling old ones and inventing and manufacturing new kinds so that every job, from sowing to harvesting and threshing, can be done with the help of machines.

The rural economy and all other fields and units should ensure that their modern bases of animal husbandry, fish farming and fruit production are fully operational so as to supply more meat, fish, eggs, dairy products and fruit. This can help improve the food supply for the people while improving their health and saving food.

Thorough measures need to be taken to supply feed to stockbreeding bases such as the existing modern farms – pig, chicken, duck and goat farms, in particular – and fish farms like catfish ones, and to put raising and tending methods on a scientific footing. This will lead to increased production of meat, fish, eggs and dairy products. Rabbits are a highly productive animal that produces a lot of meat and fur without consuming grain feed. In the countryside and wherever rabbits can be raised, a mass-based campaign should be conducted to raise rabbits to produce more meat.

We have an enormous expanse of orchards in our country, including the Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm, Kosan Fruit Farm and the fruit farms in

Kwail County. We need to launch a daring, ambitious campaign to develop the Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm and the Kosan Fruit Farm into modern, large-scale ones. Other fruit farms and all cooperative farms with orchards should put fruit production on a scientific, intensive and modern footing and thus significantly increase fruit production. This will make it possible to ensure the regular supply of fresh fruit to the people.

To improve people's diet, we need to solve the problem of cooking oil. Along with beans, we should grow rape, peanuts, sesame, wild sesame, sunflowers and various other kinds of oil-bearing crops on a wider area to suit the climatic and soil conditions in our country. By doing so, we can proactively increase the production of oil crops. Maize germs are a good source of oil. Our country produces millions of tons of maize a year, and if the maize germs are collected and used to make oil, we will be able to get tens of thousands of tons of oil. Nevertheless, maize is supplied without any processing at the moment, so people find it difficult to use it, and the maize germs are not collected, although they are a valuable resource. Cooperative farms and all factories and enterprises that have maize-processing equipment, typically city and county food administration stations, should establish a good system

for collecting maize germs in the maize-processing line and producing oil from them.

We should effect a radical improvement in our support to the countryside.

When they are urged to concentrate their efforts on farming, our officials seem to be thinking that all they have to do is to send labour to the countryside in the busy farming season. The point of concentrating our efforts on farming is for the state to mobilize all possible material and technical means and supply them to farms in good faith. Without improving the state-organized material and technical supplies for farms, it is impossible to effect a radical change in farming and put agriculture on an industrial, modern and scientific basis.

However, the Cabinet and the State Planning Commission, when they draw up a plan for supplying farming facilities and materials, adopt less than the demand and, worse still, fail to make scrupulous economic arrangements for ensuring sufficient supplies. To take the problem of fertilizer as an example, they adopt a passive attitude in planning for it, and do not supply even the little that is planned to be supplied. In recent years few of them have been talking about the need for phosphatic fertilizer and micro-element

fertilizer. Parts for tractors and other farm machinery are not produced and supplied as needed, on this or that pretext, and it is the same case with the supply of fuel, PVC sheets, tractor tyres and the like. This shows that officials of the Cabinet, State Planning Commission and other economic guidance organs are only paying lip service to the need to concentrate all efforts on farming, and are failing to meet the demand in reality. It also reveals their failure to appreciate that state plans are the command of the Party and the law of the state. If the Cabinet, State Planning Commission, ministries and national agencies continue to be so irresponsible in arranging economic affairs, the Party's policy of making an all-out effort to improve the people's standard of living will come to nothing.

Mindful of the fact that nothing can succeed unless the food problem is solved through good farming practices, the officials of the Cabinet, State Planning Commission and other economic guidance organs should draw up an effective plan for the state to supply electricity, fuel, chemical fertilizer, agrochemicals, tractors, parts for farming machinery, PVC sheets and other materials and facilities needed by farms, and carry it out unconditionally. The power supply to the countryside needs to be increased, and top priority

given to the supply of farming facilities and materials in the state plan for supplying key materials such as fuel. A good supply of such things will enhance the enthusiasm of farm workers for production, increase grain production radically and eliminate non-socialist practices from cooperative farms.

Now that the land, water and seed problems have been solved, the key to the increased production of grain depends on how the fertilizer problem is addressed. In order to avoid failing to attain the grain production target, it is essential to solve the fertilizer problem. Now that the anthracite-fed gasification project has been completed at the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex, fertilizer production there needs to be put on a normal basis as soon as possible; meanwhile, the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex should concentrate its efforts on the project to establish an ammonia synthesis line based on brown coal-fed gasification, at the same time as pushing ahead with fertilizer production. Specific arrangements are also needed to produce and supply phosphatic, potassic and micro-element fertilizers. When fertilizer production is in difficulties, emergency steps should be taken to import fertilizer from abroad. In this way we must make sure that sufficient fertilizer is supplied to the farms at any cost this year.

Effective steps should be taken to provide farms with tractors and tractor parts. Now that the Kumsong Tractor Factory has been technically reinforced, it needs to be supplied with steel so that it can manufacture a lot of high-performance tractors. Tractor parts factories and other machine factories should carry out their task of producing tractor parts without fail so as to supply sufficient tractor parts to the countryside, in compliance with the relevant supply system this year.

Officials at ministries, national agencies, organs engaged in foreign trade and other foreign-currency earning institutions need to be well aware of the Party's intention of solving the food problem for the people effectively and to carry out their assignments for importing farming materials on time, whatever the circumstances.

Farms need to be provided with proper manpower assistance. Since the mechanization of the rural economy is below the desired level, scrupulous arrangements need to be made for providing proper manpower-based assistance to farms, and for encouraging all the people to join in farming in the busy season.

At the moment, every manner of pretext is being used to assign cooperative farms with additional tasks

that have nothing to do with farming, and farm workers, equipment and materials are being used for purposes other than farming. Such practices must be eradicated. As we are determined to effect an innovation in this year's farming by mobilizing the whole Party and the entire nation, it is natural to consider it as nothing other than an act intended to do harm to farming if additional assignments are given to farms which have nothing to do with farming or if farm workers, equipment and materials are mobilized for other purposes than farming. Provincial, city and county Party committees must enforce strict control and supervision to prevent such practices; in the event that such things do happen, the chief Party secretaries of the relevant region should be held accountable.

A proper judgment of the autumn grain yield should be made so that it can be used as the basis on which to assess the fulfilment of grain production plans and organize corresponding grain procurement. Last year many of the cooperative farms, provinces, cities and counties reported that they had fulfilled their grain production plans, but they failed to carry out their grain procurement plans. This means they made empty talk without making a proper judgment of their grain yield. The judgment should be done by the relevant officials

collectively, objectively and scientifically. No empty talk should be permitted.

In order to bring about an effective improvement in the people's living conditions, definite precedence should be given to the pilot sectors, the basic industries, of the national economy.

The masses of the people are currently applying their great spiritual strength to the effort to build a thriving country, but as these industries are failing to lead the economy steadfastly, the necessary material and technical supplies are not being provided in good time. When the metallurgical, power and coal-mining industries and rail transport are decisively in the lead, all other sectors of the national economy, such as the machine-building and chemical industries, will be able to achieve an upsurge in production and give strong impetus to the ongoing general offensive for improving the people's standard of living.

It is essential, above all, for the power and metallurgical industries to increase their production radically. Only when the coal-mining industry and the rail transport sector are provided with a proper supply of electricity and steel can they get on track; only when all the four major sectors of the national economy are in the lead can an uninterrupted upsurge in production be

achieved on all fronts of the effort to build an economic giant and improve the people's living standards.

Our country is facing a severe shortage of power at the moment. The tense power situation is a stumbling block in the way of the general offensive for a revolutionary upsurge and a higher standard of living for the people. We should concentrate our efforts on the power industry so as to increase power generation as soon as possible, and launch a dynamic struggle to produce greater quantities of power in the future.

To this end, we need to continue our strong endeavour to build large-scale hydropower stations like the Huichon Power Station so that they can be commissioned earlier. In the meantime, we need to make sure that the existing power stations improve the management of their equipment and technology through a technical innovation campaign so that the generating facilities are all fully operational. In particular, a functional state arrangement should be made to supply thermal power stations with all the coal they need, which will lead to them operating at a high level.

The metallurgical industry should increase the capacity for producing Juche iron with materials and fuel available in our country and maintain the operation of the relevant factories at a high level so that they

overfulfil their production plans. In this way, sufficient iron and steel can be supplied to the pilot sectors of the national economy and sites of socialist construction, and considerable quantities of metal materials can be provided to projects for increasing the production of consumer goods and agricultural produce. While further improving the method of producing Juche iron, the metallurgical industry should manufacture electrodes by itself and supply a sufficient amount of iron ore, refractory and other materials so as to turn itself into one that is fully Korean in style.

In order to increase coal production in an all-round way and allow rail transport to operate normally, electricity and iron and steel materials should be supplied in full compliance with the demands of the coal-mining industry and the rail transport sector.

In order to bring about a radical improvement in the people's standard of living, it is important for our officials, particularly those in the economic field, to have a unique resolve and change their work style and manner innovatively.

Senior officials of the Cabinet, State Planning Commission and other economic guidance organs and all officials in the economic field must be mindful of the fact that the current general offensive is an ennobling

effort to help our people enjoy the benevolence of our great leader and Party to the full, since they have overcome trials and ordeals while following the Party, and to bring into reality the lofty intention and desire of the great leader who devoted all his life to the good of the people. This will enable them to launch a revolutionary, brave and daring economic campaign for improving the people's living conditions.

The Cabinet and State Planning Commission should draw up scrupulous economic plans, ensure well-knit economic arrangements and provide accurate control for concentrating efforts on light industry and agriculture; they must also promptly identify those problems that may arise in turning out consumer goods and agricultural produce and solve them at all costs. Economic guidance officials should push ahead with the current general offensive forcefully through daring plans, meticulous arrangements and dynamic guidance from an innovative point of view.

Party organizations need to further enhance their sense of responsibility and role. They should conduct aggressive organizational and political work to help all Party members and all the other working people have a good idea of the Party's ideas and intentions in making a radical change for improving the people's living

standards. Party organizations and officials should offer intensified political guidance and policy-oriented guidance so that all officials, including those working in the economic field, resolutely defend and implement the Party's policies. Meanwhile, they should conduct vigorous frontline political work by mingling with the producer masses. This will make it possible for all Party members and all the other working people to achieve miracles and innovations without interruption at their working places.

All officials, all Party members and all the other working people should achieve a radical change in the people's standard of living by bringing about a marked change in the production of consumer goods and agricultural production under the Songun-based, revolutionary leadership of the great Party. This way they will be able to celebrate the 65th founding anniversary of our Party as a grand festival of victors.

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