

**KIM JONG UN**

**FOR THE FUTURE  
OF A PROSPEROUS  
COUNTRY**

**Foreign Languages Publishing House  
DPR Korea  
Juche 109 (2020)**

WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE WORLD, UNITE!

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# **BECOME PILLARS SUPPORTING A PROSPEROUS FUTURE KOREA**

## **Congratulatory Speech at the Joint National Meeting of the Korean Children's Union Organizations Held in Celebration of the 66<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Its Founding**

*June 6, Juche 101 (2012)*

Dear members of the Korean Children's Union across the country,

Dear delegates to the Joint National Meeting held in celebration of the 66<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the KCU,

I am very happy and pleased today to see you, our proud KCU delegates, who have come from various parts of the country, from as far afield as Jongilbong Secondary School at the foot of Mt Paektu and Chodo Secondary School on the front line of the country, and other model KCU members.

When I see your dignified appearances and dear faces, I feel as if I am seeing your friends and teachers, your parents, brothers and sisters who saw you off on your journey to Pyongyang.

I extend warm congratulations to you delegates and other KCU members across the country, who are greeting

the KCU founding anniversary amid the great concern and blessing of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people in this hope-filled period when the dawn of a thriving socialist country is breaking.

My warm greetings also go to your teachers and parents who are striving to bring you up as excellent persons.

June 6 is a special holiday not only for the KCU, but also for our Party and all our people.

Nowhere else in the world are there schoolchildren like our KCU members, the several million of whom, with red neckerchiefs around their necks, are all rallied behind their organization and are growing up to be dependable masters of the future.

Our KCU members boundlessly love the benevolent Party and their motherland that embrace them and are bringing them up; they are studying diligently, living in high spirits and exalting the honour of their country by dint of their outstanding talents.

To our Party and country, you dear KCU members are treasures more valuable than billions of tons of gold, and represent our hope and our future.

In the past, our dependable KCU members carried forward the revolutionary traditions of the Anti-Japanese Children's Corps and, flying proudly the flag of the KCU, fought bravely for their motherland and people and performed many laudable deeds.

The children's vanguard and child guerrillas were born in our country, and the heroic deeds performed by our KCU members such as defending the portraits of their leaders and saving forests from fire even at the sacrifice

of their lives have never been seen anywhere else in the world.

Our KCU members are patriots who have donated *Sonyon* (children's) tanks, aircraft and ships to the Korean People's Army and contributed to socialist construction and the development of their country's economy.

In the days of the Arduous March they overcame the trials, displaying patriotism as they zealously studied and briskly conducted such socio-political activities as schools assisting military units.

Former KCU members have now become heroes and labour innovators who are held dear and respected by people across the country, or officials responsible for major national affairs. They are here today to congratulate the KCU members of the new generation.

Our Party and people regard it as a source of great pleasure and pride to have such an excellent children's organization, and a bright, promising future is in store for Songun Korea with this large contingent of young revolutionaries numbering millions.

Today the KCU, nurtured in the benevolent embrace of the great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il who were endowed with boundless affection for children, the future of the nation, has developed into a powerful organization of successors to the revolution that is demonstrating its dignity to the world.

Every trace on the path traversed by the KCU is associated with the warm care of the Generalissimos, who put forward new slogans for it in keeping with the progress of the revolution and guided its work at every step

in order to train its members into true sons and daughters who are infinitely loyal to the Party and their socialist motherland.

Our Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il were ever-victorious, iron-willed commanders who left the enemy shaking with fear; yet to the schoolchildren, they were benevolent fathers who loved them dearly and cared for their learning in every detail.

They made it an eternal policy of the DPRK to give free education to the children across the country and supply them with new school uniforms—the first such policy in the world; they had splendid palaces and camps built for them in the best locations in the country and were always anxious to provide them with better things.

The world knows no such leaders as our great Generalissimos who, calling children the kings of the country, ensured that caring for them was the most important of the affairs of the Party and state, and devoted their whole lives to the good of the children.

The KCU is truly the glorious Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il organization of children, which developed under their warm care, and membership of this organization is a source of great pride and glory for KCU members.

Dear KCU members,

You are successors to the Songun revolution and masters of the future.

The future of Korea is yours, and in your faces we see the future of the country.

Our Party is determined to hand down to you a thriving

socialist country that will be the greatest in the world.

The prosperous and powerful Korea you will be in charge of will be a country where laughter fills every home, where everyone is living in harmony and which is the strongest in the world.

It is you who will take charge of this great country and make it even better.

KCU members should always remember the great trust in and care for them shown by the great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il and, just as sunflowers turn towards the sun, make positive efforts to learn from the glorious childhood of the Generalissimos. You should steadfastly carry on the line of the revolution, flying the flags bearing the immortal smiling images of the Generalissimos in front of the KCU flag.

The KCU is the dependable reserve of the KPA and the youth league, which are the vanguard of the Songun revolution in carrying out the cause of our Party.

KCU members should become genuine young revolutionaries and the vanguard in the Songun era who defend the Party to the death, just as Kim Ki Song and Kim Kum Sun, heroic members of the Anti-Japanese Children's Corps, did and the child guerrillas did during the Fatherland Liberation War, and they should advance straight ahead along the road indicated by the Party.

What is important for KCU members at present is to prepare themselves as able revolutionaries who are knowledgeable, morally sound and physically strong, and pillars of a thriving Korea.

The future of a thriving Korea will be represented first

in their academic records.

In our country, where now space rockets are launched and CNC machines produced in large quantities and which will be at the forefront of development in the future, schoolchildren with poor academic records are good for nothing and cannot keep up with the country's progress.

Schoolchildren should hold high the slogan, "Learn for a thriving Korea," and study zealously without idling even a moment.

The ranks of the KCU should produce inventors and scientists who will distinguish themselves worldwide with their great achievements.

Schoolchildren should, in a spirit of patriotism, study well, observe socialist ethics, love their organizations, collective and fellows, respect their teachers and elders, take an active part in sport and do-good-deeds movements, and thus become model KCU members.

It is in the KCU that people experience a political life for the first time in their lives.

The red KCU neckerchief has been inherited from the Anti-Japanese Children's Corps and is also a part of the red flag of the Workers' Party of Korea.

KCU members, bearing in mind that the honour of Party membership and the gold medal of Hero start from the red neckerchief and badge of the KCU, should take part in an organizational life voluntarily and sincerely.

They should acquire the habit of treasuring their organizations, taking a voluntary and active part in an organizational life and implementing without fail the tasks assigned by their sub-branch organizations.

Standing behind them are their KCU school instructors and their class teachers—their KCU sub-branch instructors—who are their most intimate mentors and the protectors of their political integrity.

Our Party places great trust in the KCU school instructors and its sub-branch teachers.

It hopes that they will follow in the footsteps of the instructors of the Anti-Japanese Children's Corps and take care of and love our priceless KCU members like parents, becoming the roots and genuine teachers that bring their talents into full bloom and lead them to a genuine life.

Our Party and the government of our Republic, true to the noble spirit of the great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il of loving the rising generations, will give top priority to work with them over all other affairs, and make every effort to bring our beloved KCU members up as the happiest children in the world and excellent pillars of Songun Korea.

Dear KCU members across the country,

I once again extend warm congratulations to you as you celebrate your holiday, June 6, amid the blessing of our Party and people.

I once again offer warm greetings to your teachers and parents who are devoting themselves to a brighter future for our powerful country, our socialist motherland.

May a bright future be with you, rising generations of Kim Il Sung's and Kim Jong Il's Korea!

# **LET US STEP UP THE BUILDING OF A THRIVING COUNTRY BY APPLYING KIM JONG IL'S PATRIOTISM**

**Talk to Senior Officials of the Central Committee  
of the Workers' Party of Korea**

*July 26, Juche 101 (2012)*

In implementing the cause of building a thriving socialist country, it is essential to apply Kim Jong Il's patriotism.

I have already explained Kim Jong Il's patriotism on several occasions. However, officials still have a poor understanding of it, and they fail to apply it substantially in their practical activities with a proper methodology.

We emphasize Kim Jong Il's patriotism to encourage officials, Party members and other working people not merely to shout it as a slogan or hold it up like a banner, but to learn from the ennobling example of patriotism set by the great General Kim Jong Il and apply his patriotism thoroughly in their practical activities to build a thriving country.

The General was a peerless patriot; he loved his country and fellow people more ardently than anybody else did, and he devoted his whole life to achieving the

prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people. Thus he performed imperishable exploits that are etched in the history of the country.

He always cherished deep in his heart his dear country and people.

When he saw a forest thickly wooded or a realigned vast rolling field, he would say to himself, “Green mountain” and “Green field,” picturing in his mind the future of a thriving country and the happiness our people would enjoy for generations to come. When he was visiting foreign countries, he would say with deep emotion, “My country, my nation,” because he missed his country and the people back home. When he saw a poorly-wooded mountain on a field guidance trip, he would be upset and comment that our country had been called a 3 000-*ri* land of golden tapestry since time immemorial, adding that we should turn it into a land of golden tapestry in the era of the Workers’ Party, and to be handed down to the coming generations. When he saw that army units had planted many trees on the mountains around their barracks and were tending them well, he would speak highly of their patriotism and call theirs, units of patriots. And when he saw a village and an army barracks that were well laid out and covered with apricot and persimmon trees, he called them an apricot-tree village and a persimmon-tree company, thus adding national fragrance to their names.

Having resolved to be the master of the revolution in Korea from the first day of embarking on the road of revolution, he defended and added brilliance to his socialist country by giving his all throughout his life, and

he continued to follow the road of love for his country and people until the last moment of his life.

The struggle to defend the socialist country was the most acute showdown with the imperialist allied forces, a struggle of unprecedented severity in its history. In order to overcome the harsh trials facing the country and defend it, the General set out on the long, arduous road of Songun-based leadership, displaying a do-or-die spirit.

The single parka he wore from the days of the Arduous March to the last days of his life is vivid evidence of how difficult was the path he had to tread to defend his socialist country. One year, looking back with deep emotion on the days of the trying ordeals, he referred to the parka he was wearing. He said that he wore it at the onset of the Arduous March after President Kim Il Sung had passed away, and that he kept wearing it because he could not forget those trials. He earnestly explained that the parka was a symbol of the Songun-based revolution. A parka gets thin if worn for a long time and cannot keep out the cold. Though the icy wind penetrated the old parka, his heart still burned with a sense of responsibility for defending his country. He held on to the parka for more than ten years, while all the time displaying a strong will and superhuman energy in continuing with his inspection of the military units at the front line and training the soldiers as a-match-for-a-hundred combatants. He climbed Chol Pass and Mt Osong braving howling snowstorms, visited Cho Island across a rough sea, and travelled to other frontline posts; all these places are witnesses to the patriotic devotion he displayed on the road of Songun-

based leadership to defend the country.

As we saw through the recent parade marking the centenary of the birth of the President, our country, which was robbed of its sovereignty a century ago due to its weak military strength, is demonstrating its dignity as a world-class military power; and it owes its matchless military might to the wise leadership of the General. Whenever we reflect on the road of Songun-based leadership the General followed shouldering the responsibility for the destiny of his country and nation, we realize how priceless and ennobling was the patriotism he possessed in defending our country, our motherland.

The thorny path he covered throughout his life with single-minded patriotic devotion led to our country's appearance being transformed and a solid cornerstone for building a prosperous and powerful nation being laid.

Even in the grim period when he was leading the struggle to defend socialism, he unfolded a far-reaching plan to build a thriving socialist country and wisely led the efforts to implement it. Under his energetic leadership the land across the country was realigned as befits a socialist country, gravitational waterways were built in many regions and rural villages were turned into socialist paradises. What is more, modern heavy- and light-industry factories were built in large numbers, existing factories were renovated to meet the demands of the new century, and fine monumental structures that would contribute to the country's prosperity and the well-being of the generations to come were built in various parts of the country.

The introduction of CNC technology has effected an industrial revolution of our style in the new century, and it reveals the high level of his patriotism. I still remember vividly how in January 2010 he recollected with deep emotion that he had earnestly explained the details of CNC technology to officials who had no proper understanding of the technology, and thus stoked the flames of its introduction. During the period when the country was undergoing difficulties he had precious funds allocated to the introduction of CNC technology for the sake of the country's future prosperity, although he was haunted by the thought of the people who were suffering from food shortages. That he decided, even while shedding his heart's tears, to spend the precious funds, which were virtually everything in the country's coffers, on introducing CNC technology was a courageous action and the best choice; it was a decision born of his patriotic will to raise the international profile of his country, his motherland, by fostering its might and not by importing someone else's showy machines. Patriotism finds its highest expression in fostering the might of one's country for the sake of its prosperity. Great national strength makes it possible to defend the country and guarantees the happiness of the generations to come. Whenever he heard the song *Break through the Cutting Edge*, he would shed tears as he recollected the arduous road he had travelled and the mental agony he had overcome in introducing CNC technology. Indeed, his tears were tears of ardent patriotism.

The epochal changes effected in our country and the

proud realities unfolded in the prospering Songun Korea are all valuable fruits of his ennobling patriotism.

His burning love for his socialist country and people and his self-sacrificing devotion to the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people originated from his absolute trust in his people and his unbreakable confidence in the justness of the socialist system and the victory of the socialist cause. There can be no love and devotion that are separated from trust and confidence. It is from unshakable trust and confidence alone that genuine and warm love and unstinting devotion are produced. He said that there are no people in the world better than ours, and he always placed absolute trust in them. And saying, "Let's see who laughs last," he had firm confidence in the victorious future of the country. Because he firmly trusted in his people and the victorious future of the country as in himself, he was always devoted to the country and people and loved them ardently.

His warm love and devotion for the country and people also originated from his ennobling sense of mission. He cherished his ennobling sense of duty and the mission of being responsible for the destiny of the country and people entrusted to him by the President. Out of this sense he set out on the long march of Songun-based leadership with a do-or-die resolve, and out of his ardent love for them, gave his all for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

In the light of its essential content and great vitality, the patriotism he cherished and applied in his practical activities is the most ennobling patriotism, and it can be

associated only with his name. For this reason, when I speak of patriotism, I mean not patriotism in general, but Kim Jong Il's patriotism, the patriotism that he cherished and applied in the defence of his country and in making it prosperous.

Kim Jong Il's patriotism is the crystallization of socialist patriotism.

It is the most fervent and the warmest love for our socialist country and people and the most earnest and self-sacrificing devotion for the sake of the prosperity of the country and the well-being of the people. It is genuine patriotism that holds dear every tree and every blade of grass in the country and requires one to devote one's heart and soul to looking after them.

Kim Jong Il's patriotism is based on an ennobling view on the motherland.

The General wrote in *The Embrace of My Motherland*, a classic song that he created in his early years, that the embrace of the country whose land glows under the radiant sun is the embrace of Kim Il Sung. Thus he presented the profound idea that to our people the motherland is their leader and the embrace of their motherland is his embrace. One's motherland is not simply a place where one was born and grew up; it should be a place which guarantees a genuine life for the people and eternal happiness for posterity, which in turn is assured by the leader. A genuine life for the people and eternal happiness for posterity can be created and brought into bloom only by a leader who loves the country and people in real earnest and gives his all for their sake. The destiny

of the country and people is unthinkable apart from their leader, and it can be defended and guaranteed only by him. Hence, devotion to the country is precisely loyalty to the leader, and loyalty to the leader is the highest expression of patriotism.

Kim Jong Il's patriotism is based on a noble view on people—of believing in them as in heaven.

“The people are my God” was the General's motto throughout his life. He said that if there is an omnipotent entity in this world, it is the masses, not any god; it was his patriotic creed that the country exists because the people exist. His patriotic mind was always filled with the word *people*. If it is the wish of the people, I will pluck a star from the heavens or grow flowers even on a rock—this was the noble expression of his affection for the people, and his will. Even now, whenever I listen to the *Song of Affection for the People*, describing how the General's lifelong exploits that are as wide as the sea and as high as the sky were for the people alone, I cannot help shedding tears as I recall the benevolent image of the General who valued the people all his life.

Kim Jong Il's patriotism is based on an ennobling view on the younger generation, and it stokes our feelings further.

The slogan “Let us live not merely for today but for tomorrow!” is an concentrated expression of his view on the younger generation. Whatever we do, we must do it most creditably and perfectly so that the coming generations can enjoy the benefits even in the distant future, even though we may not enjoy them in our lifetime—this was his

ennobling intention and an earnest request he always made.

Kim Jong Il's patriotism is truly a precious spiritual legacy he bequeathed to our people and a practical example for us to follow.

It is valuable ideological and spiritual sustenance indispensable to all those who love their country and fellow people; it also provides those struggling for the sake of their country and fellow people with a powerful motive force that infuses them with courage and vigour. It will serve as a bright beacon in bringing up our people to be genuine patriots for generations to come, and as a compass to guide them in their life and struggle.

All our officials, Party members and other working people should learn a positive lesson from the ennobling patriotism of the General who devoted such tireless efforts to the country and people throughout his life, his heart burning with ardent love for them, and apply it in practice just as it is, without adding anything to it or taking anything from it.

The education to implant Kim Jong Il's patriotism deep in the hearts of the people should be strengthened.

We should strengthen education in Kim Jong Il's patriotism so as to encourage all Party members, working people, service personnel and young people and students to understand its true meaning and cherish it in their hearts.

Education in Kim Jong Il's patriotism should be broad and thorough, and conducted through theoretical explanation.

This education should not be conducted by shouting slogans, but broadly and thoroughly and combined with

theoretical explanations so as to inspire all Party members and other working people to have a clear understanding of the General's view on the country, on the people and on the younger generation, and to become genuine patriots who render loyal service to their country and people just as the General did. It should also inspire them to give and devote their patriotic sweat and blood for the future, when their desires will burst into bloom, despite the current hardship, just as our anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners fought, dedicating their youth and life, for the future of their country and people.

Education in Kim Jong Il's patriotism should be conducted substantially in combination with practice.

The main mistake in the current education in patriotism is that it is divorced from practice. Education that is separated from practice is pointless.

Patriotism is whole-hearted devotion to the country and people. Stressing that anxiety for one's country does not mean patriotism and patriotism in word alone is meaningless, the General said that if one is prepared to be patriotic, one should perform patriotic deeds out of a true spirit of patriotism. The spirit of patriotism should be expressed through practical activities designed for the well-being of the country and people. In answering the call of the country and people, one should not use mere words, but devote one's whole being; this is the proper stance of a patriot. Those who follow the road of genuine patriotism without hesitation or vacillation in any adversity, those who faithfully carry out promptly and to the letter the revolutionary tasks the country and people have assigned

them, are genuine patriots.

Education in Kim Jong Il's patriotism should be based on the reality and conducted in keeping with the specific situation.

Patriotism is not an abstract concept. It begins at home. It springs from the love for one's parents, spouse and children, the love for one's own home, village and workplace, and develops into love for one's country and fellow people. Those who do not feel any affection for their parents, spouses and children or for their homes, villages and workplaces cannot love their country and fellow people; they can never become genuine patriots. We should educate all Party members and other working people to become genuine patriots who first love their parents, spouses and children and then shed sweat and give their all in sprucing up their homes, villages and workplaces so that they are better than others', and thus add lustre to their country, their motherland.

We should be effective in applying Kim Jong Il's patriotism in practical activities.

To apply Kim Jong Il's patriotism means to fully realize the General's intentions and desires for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the generations to come; it also means to conduct all work for achieving the prosperity of the country in the way that he did. We should faithfully bring to completion the undertakings he planned and was carrying out in his lifetime, so that his ideals and desires are translated into the reality on this land.

The highest expression of patriotism is found in

defending the motherland. Where there is the motherland, there are our Party, our government, our socialist system and the happy life of our people. A life dedicated to national defence is the most worthwhile, patriotic life. The service personnel of the People's Army who are standing at the forefront of national defence should firmly grasp the weapons of the revolution and steadfastly defend the outposts of the country; the people on the home front should support their Songun country by assisting the service personnel. All the people should treat military affairs as important and study them in earnest. Should the enemy attack, they should launch a resolute counterattack and give play to their patriotism in the sacred war to defend their nation.

All officials, Party members and other working people should cherish Kim Jong Il's patriotism deep in their hearts and turn out in the effort to achieve the prosperity of their country, their motherland. This effort is a worthwhile struggle to materialize our people's centuries-old desires and a sacred patriotic struggle to implement the instructions of President Kim Il Sung and General Kim Jong Il. We should become genuine patriots of the Songun era and build a thriving socialist country for others to see, like the generation who, upholding the patriotic appeal of Kim Il Sung, built a new, democratic Korea shortly after its liberation, and like the heroes in the Chollima era who, despite being empty-handed, built a people's paradise on the debris in the post-war days.

For our nation, which has suffered many years of indescribable misfortune and pain, divided into north

and south by outside forces, national reunification is the supreme national task, and it brooks no further delay. National reunification is patriotism, and national division is treachery to the nation. Those who sincerely love their country and nation, whether they live in the north, in the south or abroad, should valiantly turn out in the righteous struggle to reunify the country, true to the noble idea of loving their country and nation cherished by the peerless patriot Kim Jong Il.

Patriotism can be likened to a gemstone. Just as a gemstone keeps shining even under the ground, so the idea of loving one's country, however small it may be, is valuable and beautiful. We should regard patriotism as something valuable and beautiful, like a gemstone and volunteer to perform undertakings that are helpful to achieving the prosperity of the country and the well-being of the people. We should always ask ourselves what we have given for the good of the country and people, and should cultivate the idea of loving our country. Only then will we be able to display genuine patriotism even when planting a tree and shed sweat out of patriotism when digging up a spadeful of earth at a construction site.

Party and working people's organizations should fulfil their responsibilities and roles in the campaign to learn from Kim Jong Il's patriotism and apply it in their practical activities.

It is often said that Party work is work with the people, but the fact is that it fails to inspire and enlist the patriotism people cherish in their hearts. Both Party work and the work of working people's organizations are work

with the people and for the country and the people, so they should naturally be geared to cultivating and giving play to the patriotism cherished by the people. Today, many of our Party members and other working people are serving their country and fellow people faithfully at their own posts, even though they may not be seen or appreciated. They are all genuine patriots. Party and working people's organizations should value and appreciate the patriotic deeds performed by them, and raise the wind of patriotism throughout society so as to encourage everyone to take part in patriotic undertakings.

All state organs and social organizations should pay attention to education in Kim Jong Il's patriotism. In teaching in and applying Kim Jong Il's patriotism, educational institutions have a special role to play; they should orient their teaching to education in Kim Jong Il's patriotism, and combine their education closely with family and social education.

Officials should be exemplary in applying Kim Jong Il's patriotism.

They should not remain simply worrying about their country; as genuine patriots they should be prepared to throw themselves into supporting the country. The slogan "We serve the country and the people!" put forward by our Party is a patriotic slogan our officials should hold high. Officials should burn with greater patriotic enthusiasm than anybody else for the country and people, and should shed sweat in the vanguard of the people's patriotic struggle. When all officials work sincerely, giving their all and sharing good times and bad with the people, sometimes

carrying burdens on their backs, all the people will, with a sense of patriotism, take an active part in building a prosperous country.

Some days ago I said that we should do our work so that people raise a cheer for our Workers' Party at all times, wherever they are. This means that we should do our work efficiently so that they do so voluntarily not only at rallies but also when they are left alone on far-flung islands or deep in the mountains. When our officials, who have to serve the people, run until they drop, shedding their sweat, to make our country prosperous and provide the people with abundance in life, the people will cheer the Workers' Party from the bottom of their hearts at all times, wherever they may be.

Our Party demands that the whole country be completely enthusiastic about Kim Jong Il's patriotism. Then, with the surging might of patriotism and single-hearted unity final victory in building a thriving socialist country will be brought forward. Just as the President opened up the path of building a new country after liberation by kindling the flames of patriotism in his historic speech on his triumphant return in which he appealed for the building of a new, democratic Korea with those with strength giving strength, those with knowledge offering knowledge and those with money donating money, and just as the General overcame severe trials and opened the way to building a thriving socialist country by kindling the flames of patriotism in his letter in which he appealed to all the people to work energetically and with one purpose to make our country, our motherland, ever more prosperous,

so our Party is going to establish a new milestone in building a thriving socialist country by stoking the flames of patriotism with Kim Jong Il's patriotism as the initial spark. This is our Party's unshakable will and determination.

When the whole country is filled with Kim Jong Il's patriotism and all the people are applying it to the letter in their practical activities, our country will shine in the world as a thriving socialist country.

**LET US EXPEDITE THE CONSTRUCTION  
OF THE LIVESTOCK FARMING BASE  
IN THE SEPHO AREA AND BRING  
ABOUT A FRESH TURN IN  
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**Talk to Senior Officials of the Party  
and State Economic Organs**

*January 28, Juche 104 (2015)*

There is no more important task facing us at present than to bring about an improvement in the people's standard of living at the earliest possible date.

Our people are waging an intense struggle to build socialism, despite the difficulties created by the confrontation with the enemy; this being the situation, they are still not able to lead a comfortable life to their heart's content. I cannot sleep at night, whenever I am reminded of my failure to provide a rich life for these praiseworthy people who, in spite of their difficult living conditions, trust in and follow our Party and remain faithful to their pure sense of moral obligation to the great Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il. And whenever I receive a report that a difficulty the people have been experiencing, however insignificant, has been solved, or they have been

supplied with something they need, however small the quantity, I am absolutely delighted. Our people entrust their all to the Party and stand by it in braving every manner of trial and hardship together with it, so we should provide them as soon as possible with the most comfortable and the happiest life in the world.

In order to raise the people's standard of living we should resolve the food problem, and we should do this by not only performing crop farming well, but also developing animal husbandry and fishing.

In my New Year Address for this year I set the task of resolving the food problem with crop farming, animal husbandry and fishing as the main points of the thrust. By developing these sectors actively, we can satisfactorily resolve the problem of providing the people with sufficient food.

In developing animal husbandry, our Party has put forward the policy of reclaiming the Sepho Plateau and turning it into a large-scale livestock farming base.

President Kim Il Sung and General Kim Jong Il both gave earnest instructions that this plateau should be reclaimed and turned into a major base of livestock farming. Even at the height of the Fatherland Liberation War the President, with an eye to the future after the country's victory, unfolded a far-reaching plan to develop animal husbandry by reclaiming the Sepho Plateau. While leading socialist construction after the war, he stressed the need to improve the living standards of the farmers in the Sepho area by raising domestic animals in large numbers on the grassland, and had a stockbreeding farm built there.

The General, true to the President's intention, explained what needed to be done to develop animal husbandry on an extensive scale by reclaiming the plateau.

Today, in accordance with the Party's plan and arrangements to translate the wish of the President and the General into reality, a vigorous campaign is being waged to build a large-scale, modern livestock farming base in the Sepho area.

This is the first time for our country to create pasture covering tens of thousands of hectares and build a large-scale livestock farming base. The people who are building this base in the Sepho area, though they are inexperienced and though much of what they need is in short supply, are creating miracles and innovations, to the wonder and admiration of all, by giving full play to the fighting spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. The service personnel of the People's Army and the members of the shock brigade who have gone to the Sepho area in hearty response to the Party's call have faced up to the challenge from Nature and created tens of thousands of hectares of pasture in a relatively short time, and they have overfulfilled last year's target for grass production. Great successes have also been achieved in road-building and in the construction of houses, animal sheds, public facilities and other buildings.

Though the successes so far achieved are great, the future tasks are greater still. By building on the successes we have already achieved we should attain the targets we have set ourselves as soon as possible by raising the soaring spirit of the service personnel and shock-brigade members to a new high.

The key task in turning the Sepho area into a large-scale livestock farming base is to improve the soil and create pasture.

The soil in the Sepho area generally lacks humus and has become acidic, so the large quantities of grass needed for the animals' grazing cannot be produced by simply scattering seeds. The soil must be improved; the future of livestock farming in the Sepho area can be said to depend on how well the soil is improved.

We must not leave the infertile soil on the Sepho Plateau as it is. In the course of reclaiming the plateau a lot of bombs and bullets from the Fatherland Liberation War have been unearthed; we must never forget that every inch of the land was defended by our forefathers at the cost of their blood, even their lives. The country's land is priceless, as it is associated with the noble, patriotic aim of the President and the General and permeated with the red blood of our forefathers, and we should not allow a single inch of it to lie fallow, but turn it into fertile land where the people's happiness can blossom.

A saying goes that a good farmer does not complain about the land being bad; when we break a sweat and work with a determination to cultivate the land, it will become fertile, no matter what its original quality was. The builders of the livestock base in the Sepho area should work to enrich the soil of the plateau with a determination to bring flowers into bloom even on a rock and with a patriotic will to hold dear, and devote themselves heart and soul to looking after, every handful of earth and every blade of grass.

Based on a detailed analysis of the soil in the Sepho area, they should apply sufficient amounts of slaked lime, coal ash and *hukposan* and other organic fertilizers so as radically to increase the soil's nutrient content. They should make sustained efforts to improve the fertility of the pasture even after the livestock base project is completed. The soil on the plateau is mostly impervious to water, making it highly susceptible to damage from heavy rain, so due attention should be paid to making sure the drainage is good.

As the Sepho area is subject to strong winds throughout the year, the builders should create windbreaks, based on a long-term plan.

They should plant seeds of fine grass species in the area and adopt a scientific and technical approach to manuring and maintaining the pasture.

They should plant orchard grass, alfalfa, clover and other good species of grass for the animals to graze on. Sepho, Phyonggang and Ichon counties should produce for themselves the grass seeds to be sown on the pasture in their respective areas; at the same time, a nationwide campaign should be launched to supply them with superior seeds.

Since there are great variations in altitude and climate in the Sepho area, and since the topography is complex, we should ensure that the pasture grass and crop varieties are distributed appropriately, on the principle of planting the right ones in the right soil; we should also, in order to boost their productivity, perfect the methods of manuring and cultivating them in conformity with the local

geographical features.

We should look after the pasture just as well as we do crop fields, applying fertilizers and agro-chemicals, and watering it. I have sent the officials concerned a book, *Cultivation of Pastures and Ranches*, for reference; we should adopt the good experiences of other countries in cultivating pasture and adapt them to our specific conditions.

We should speed up the construction of houses, animal sheds, public facilities and other buildings, and step up road-building, ensuring that everything is completed at a high standard. We must, without fail, build a livestock research institute and a livestock processing base in the Sepho area. All the buildings there should be fit for purpose and should meet the scientific and technical requirements; they should also blend well with the natural landscape and be impeccable, even by the standards of the future. The guidance and supervision of building work should be effective, so as to ensure that the structures are of the best possible quality and befit a model livestock farming base of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

The fuel, materials, manpower and equipment needed for the livestock farming base project should be supplied on a priority basis. The Cabinet and relevant units should provide cement, steel and other building materials and equipment as planned, and organize their transport properly so that the project can proceed according to the schedule.

We should prepare well for operating the livestock farming base in the Sepho area.

Construction of the livestock farming base is now in full swing, but the preparations for it to go into operation and begin production quickly, such as procuring animals, are not going well. We should send good animal breeds to the Sepho area and post enough stockbreeding technicians and breeders there ahead of time so that, once the livestock farming base is completed, it can quickly prove its worth. Breeding Station No. 621 of the Korean People's Army and the Ungok Area Combined Livestock Farm should send Boer goats and many other good breeds of grazing animals to the livestock farming base in the Sepho area. We should also import animals from abroad for raising in this area.

The work of reclaiming the Sepho Plateau and building a livestock farming base there should be conducted as a campaign involving the whole Party and the entire country. I have ordered senior officers of the People's Army to play the leading role in reclaiming the plateau. The Party Central Committee, the Cabinet, and the various commissions, ministries and central agencies should all take an interest in and focus their efforts on the project.

At the same time as building the livestock farming base in the Sepho area, we should take drastic steps to improve livestock farming across the country.

A key objective of the Party in giving priority to this project is to create the momentum for a fresh advance in livestock farming nationwide.

We should normalize production at our modern livestock farming bases, which have been built under the Party's leadership.

Even in the testing times of the Arduous March and forced march, the General ensured that many modern livestock farming bases, including chicken, pig and cattle farms, were built across the country in order to improve the people's diet. The capacity of these bases, built under his energetic guidance, is enormous. By normalizing production at these bases we can ensure that they produce meat and eggs in large quantities for supplying to the people. However, several of them are not operating properly because officials failed to take the steps needed to ensure that they did so, after they were built.

Normalizing production at these livestock farming bases and thereby ensuring that the people are aware in their daily life of the General's love and benevolence is a duty devolving on our officials, who are his soldiers and followers, and their moral obligation. Doing so is not merely an economic and technical matter but important political work for safeguarding and adding brilliance to his leadership exploits. Proper objectives and a scientific strategy for the operation and management of the livestock farming bases, which are associated with his leadership exploits, need to be worked out in order to normalize production at a high level, and economic work needs to be scrupulously organized so as to achieve a rapid increase in meat and egg production. During my on-site guidance at the Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm the other day I referred to the need for fruit farms to wage a production emulation drive among themselves. In the stockbreeding sector, too, units that are associated with the General's leadership exploits should raise the strong wind of a

socialist emulation drive and bring about an upswing in livestock production.

A dynamic mass drive should be launched for increasing livestock production.

Collective livestock farming should be developed at cooperative farms, as should private livestock farming in rural households.

These forms of livestock farming account for a not insignificant share of the country's livestock production. Their development is an important way of increasing livestock production without large investment from the state.

All cooperative farms should strengthen their stockbreeding workteams and animal-fattening sub-workteams; they should also ensure that they are operating at a profit. It is important to give them targets for producing young animals and meat, and to ensure that they are met.

Rural households should be encouraged to undertake private livestock farming. Every house where domestic animals are teeming enhances the image of the socialist countryside. Rural families should be encouraged to raise large numbers of pigs, goats, rabbits, chickens and other domestic animals so as to augment their income and improve their lives.

All units should undertake livestock farming. Several units, including the Songjin Steel Complex and Namhung Youth Chemical Complex, are currently in the spotlight because of their successful livestock farming and the effective supply services they provide for their employees.

All organs and enterprises, regarding supply services as political work and part of the struggle to defend socialism, should promote livestock farming in conformity with their actual conditions. By doing so, they can instill greater enthusiasm for labour in their employees and inspire them to fulfil their revolutionary tasks.

In developing livestock farming, the problem of breeds and feed should be solved, the methods of raising the animals should be improved, and comprehensive veterinary services and anti-epizootic measures should be introduced. Superior breeds, sufficient feed, a scientific approach to rearing, and comprehensive veterinary services and anti-epizootic measures can be called the four key factors in developing livestock farming.

Identifying the right breeds is a prerequisite for developing livestock farming.

Breeds are to livestock farming what seeds are to crop cultivation. It is only by raising superior breeds of domestic animals that we can produce large quantities of meat and eggs with relatively little feed. If livestock farming is to be mass-based, the right breeds need to be chosen.

Superior animal breeds can be obtained through proper breeding. Efforts should be focused on developing breeds that grow quickly on relatively small amounts of feed, reproduce rapidly, and are highly resistant to disease. It is particularly important to develop breeds that consume small amounts of cereals and become productive in a short span of time. We should develop superior animal breeds in large numbers through a Juche-oriented approach and

by proactively applying the latest scientific and technical achievements, especially those in cell and genetic engineering. Breeding programmes should not be the preserve of the central research institute; they should also be conducted by local livestock farming bases and individuals so as to develop animal breeds that are suited to their specific conditions.

Brisk scientific and technical exchanges should be conducted with other countries in order to introduce superior breeds of domestic animals and, once proper evaluation has been carried out, raise them.

The state should step up its inspections of breeds to determine the purposes for which they will be used. A system should be put in place of registering and identifying the use of various breeds, whether they are domestically bred or introduced from abroad, after they have gone through inspection by the authorities.

It is important that farms for breeding pedigree and other breeds are built and a comprehensive system established for producing and supplying specific breeds. A nationwide effort should be focused on modernizing the farms for breeding pedigree and other breeds and supplying them with the feed they need on a preferential basis. Improvements should be made to the methods of producing pedigree and other breeds, based on the latest scientific and technical breakthroughs, and detailed arrangements should be made for supplying them. Along with this, a system should be established for preserving pedigree breeds in order to ensure that the best domestic animals neither degenerate nor become extinct. There are

Korean breeds of domestic animals, including pigs and chickens, which produce tasty meat with a unique flavour, and they should be well protected and propagated. In particular, the famous Korean pedigree breeds of oxen and Phungsan dogs should be well protected and propagated widely.

A decisive guarantee for developing livestock farming is to solve the problem of animal feed.

In developing livestock farming, the feed is no less important than the breed. No matter how excellent the breed, it is impossible to develop livestock farming without enough feed. Livestock farming prospered for a time in the past, but declined due to the failure to solve the problem of feed.

The way to solve the animal feed problem is to implement the Party's policy of "grass for meat". The aphorism "grass for meat" was first put forward by the President in the 1950s. It points to a scientific way of solving the animal feed problem which conforms to the actual conditions in our country and the basic orientation of livestock farming's development.

As the President instructed, we should develop livestock farming using grass instead of cereals. This being the case, it is important to create pasture in various parts of the country. Pasture, both artificial and natural, should be created in conformity with the local topographical features so as to cultivate grasses of high nutritional value and with a relatively high unit-area yield. The limited area of arable land and many mountains in our country make it necessary to introduce agroforestry on a

wide scale to solve the animal feed problem and increase grain production. Livestock farming units should bring new land under the plough where nutritional grass can be planted and pergolas built for pumpkins; they should also cultivate arrowroot in mountainous areas and aquatic plants in areas with rivers and lakes. In this way, they can solve the feed problem on their own.

The cereals needed for livestock farming can be produced through good crop farming. The General, whenever he had the opportunity, always stressed that meat production and grain yields could be increased simultaneously by thoroughly establishing a food production cycle based on stockbreeding and crop farming. This food production cycle should be introduced widely, in accordance with the Party's policy, thereby boosting both grain and livestock output.

We should also solve the problem of providing protein-rich feed. The products of animal husbandry contain a great deal of protein, and not enough meat and eggs can be produced without the provision of protein-rich feed. The cultivation of soybeans should be encouraged in order to increase the production of defatted bean-cakes, and at the same time maximum use should be made of protein-rich insects and various other sources of protein.

We need to meet the demand for feed additives. A number of stockbreeding units are currently using imported feed additives; but this is not the proper way to run stockbreeding bases. Our country has factories that produce feed additives, but they also rely on imported basic materials. We should study the production of feed

additives and perfect the method of producing them from locally-available materials, and then supply them to stockbreeding bases.

The production of animal feed should be industrialized, based on advanced science and technology. Assorted feed factories should be modernized and adequately supplied with raw materials so that they can produce large quantities of good compound feed containing various nutritive elements. We should also take steps to manufacture feed-processing machines and send them to stockbreeding units.

Animals should be raised in a scientific and rational way.

Livestock farming is a science. Just as a scientific approach guarantees the success of crop cultivation, so livestock farming should be based on science. Only then can livestock production be increased and become cost-effective.

Animals should be raised in conformity with their physiological features. The stockbreeding sector should set proper diets for the animals according to the purpose for which they are being raised and the stage of their growth, provide adequate conditions for them to grow, and raise them in line with their natural behaviour. It should also accurately identify the times when they are gestating and when they are to be slaughtered.

Animals should also be raised in conformity with the local geographical features. Just as the principle of the right crop for the right soil should be adhered to in crop cultivation, so the right breed of animal should be raised

in the right area. Livestock farming should be based on detailed consideration of the natural and geological features and various conditions in the given area.

Livestock research institutes should play a greater role in introducing scientific raising methods. They should intensify the research into putting all the processes of livestock production on a scientific basis and establishing a rational approach to raising livestock. They should direct particular efforts to the research into increasing animals' weight with no, or less, grain feed and improving the methods of raising animals in the rainy and winter seasons. In addition, we should build up research bases, provide good working conditions for scientists and technicians, and establish a well-regulated scientific and technological guidance system.

If animals are to be raised in a scientific way, the officials and working people in the stockbreeding sector need specialist scientific knowledge and technical skills. The central scientific research organ and stockbreeding units should be linked via a computer network so that the officials and working people can keep up-to-date with world trends in stockbreeding and introduce scientific raising methods. We should also arrange frequent exchanges of experience, demonstration lectures and the like among stockbreeding units so as to make the latest raising methods and good experience widely known.

Veterinary and anti-epizootic work is the lifeblood of animal husbandry.

The President and the General always said that the stockbreeding sector should direct primary attention to

stepping up anti-epizootic work. By doing so, it can cut the death rates among animals and put livestock production on a secure basis. In this sector, anti-epizootic work equates to production.

All livestock farming units should equip themselves with proper anti-epizootic facilities, conduct regular medical checks of the animals, and disinfect their sheds. Livestock farming bases should restrict the access of outsiders and raise animals in a hygienic and cultured way so as to eliminate the root cause of outbreaks of disease, including epidemics and parasitosis. Since livestock diseases are spread around the world, doing serious harm to animal husbandry, anti-epizootic inspections should be stepped up at border crossings so as to prevent the entry of diseases from other countries. Special efforts should be made to keep out such highly contagious diseases as foot-and-mouth disease and avian flu. If there is an outbreak of an animal disease, or there is the danger of it happening, the affected area should be quarantined immediately and thoroughgoing anti-epizootic measures taken. There should be no compromise with regard to issues related to veterinary services and anti-epizootic work.

Firm material and technical foundations should be established for the veterinary and anti-epizootic sector. Organs in this sector should build themselves up and equip themselves with all the modern diagnostic facilities, testing appliances and reagents they need. The state should adopt measures to produce and supply the disinfectants, medicines and instruments required for treating diseases among animals. Livestock farming units should make their

own veterinary medicines, using herbs.

Party organizations should play a greater role in implementing the Party's policy of improving the people's standard of living by reenergizing the stockbreeding sector.

They should hold fast to the Party's policy on developing livestock farming and carry it out unflinchingly. They should, by keeping in mind our Party's plan and intention to provide the people with affluent living conditions by developing livestock farming, set out reasonable, scientific plans for reinvigorating livestock farming as suited to the specific features at their own units, and press on with the work until they see it prove its vitality in practice. They should never belittle livestock farming or give it up, hesitating or vacillating in the face of hardships and difficulties, as some of them did in the past.

Party organizations at all levels, those in the stockbreeding sector in particular, should launch a proactive political offensive to rouse officials and the working people to carry out the Party's policy on animal husbandry. They should ensure that officials and the working people implant in their hearts the ennobling love for the people cherished by the General throughout his life, and turn out enthusiastically in the effort to carry out the Party's policy. They should give wide publicity to those units and working people that, through their unflinching commitment to livestock farming, are reaping the benefits from it, and encourage others to follow their example.

**LET THE ENTIRE PARTY,  
THE WHOLE ARMY AND ALL  
THE PEOPLE CONDUCT A VIGOROUS  
FOREST RESTORATION CAMPAIGN  
TO COVER THE MOUNTAINS OF THE  
COUNTRY WITH GREEN WOODS**

**Talk to Senior Officials of the Party,  
the Army and State Economic Organs**

*February 26, Juche 104 (2015)*

In a few days' time we will be marking Tree-Planting Day, a significant day when the great President Kim Il Sung kindled the flames of the movement for planting trees.

Busy as he was with leading the building of a new country after national liberation, the great leader climbed Moran Hill on March 2, 1946; seeing the mountains and rivers of the country, damaged during Japanese imperialist colonial rule, he unfolded a far-reaching plan to turn all the mountains into thickly-wooded resorts for the people by having trees planted in large numbers.

Forests are precious resources of the country and a wealth to be handed down to posterity. Our country has been called a land of golden tapestry thanks to its mountains thick with forests and fields covered with

beautiful flowers. However, as people have been felling trees at random since the days of the Arduous March on the plea of obtaining cereals and firewood and, worse still, as no proper measures have been taken to prevent forest fires, the precious forest resources of the country have been devastated. As the mountains are sparsely wooded, even mildly heavy rain in the rainy season causes flooding and landslides, and the rivers dry up in the dry season; this greatly hinders economic construction and the effort to improve people's standard of living. Despite this, our officials have confined themselves to reconstructing roads and buildings damaged by flooding, while failing to take measures to eliminate the cause of the flood damage by planting large numbers of trees on the mountains.

At present, the forests of our country can be said to be at a crossroads—whether perishing for ever or being restored. We can no longer ignore the issue of the forests. As long as the forests are left as they are, no one can claim that he is a master of the country, nor can he speak about patriotism.

Grieving for the country's declining forests, the great General Kim Jong Il drew up a plan for covering the whole country with trees and flowers, and devoted great efforts until the last days of his life to translating it into reality. I cannot forget what he used to say when, on the road of Songun-based leadership, he saw mountains with no trees; he said it was the aftermath of the Arduous March, and gave earnest instructions that we should plant large numbers of good tree species on the bare mountains so as to turn the misfortune into a blessing and hand

down to the coming generations beautiful mountains thick with forests. We can never hand down to the coming generations bare mountains, piles of earth.

It is the unshakable determination and will of our Party to turn all the mountains into thickly-wooded “treasure mountains,” into “gold mountains,” within the coming ten years, true to the intentions of the great President and General.

The entire Party, the whole army and all the people should conduct a vigorous forest restoration campaign to cover the mountains of the country thickly with forests.

Forest restoration is a challenging and complex undertaking that involves raising saplings, transplanting them and then cultivating them year in, year out in the face of the harsh challenges of nature; it is a gigantic nature transformation project to turn all the mountains of the country into “treasure mountains,” into “gold mountains.” The forest restoration campaign is a war to improve nature.

What is important in conducting this campaign is to push ahead simultaneously with the creation and conservation of forests.

We should bring about a sweeping revolution in forest creation.

Forest creation should not be done by planting a few trees ceremoniously on Tree-Planting Day or transplanting fully-grown trees, as was done in the past. It should be done by raising saplings in large numbers and enlisting all the people in transplanting and cultivating them.

For effective forest creation, first of all saplings

should be raised and supplied in sufficient numbers.

Raising saplings is the first process of forest creation; success in the forest restoration campaign depends on how nurseries provide saplings. Nurseries are to a forest restoration campaign what munitions factories are to a war. Just as one cannot be victorious in battle if he is not provided with ammunition, so we cannot conduct the forest restoration campaign successfully if nurseries fail to grow saplings in sufficient numbers.

The Central Tree Nursery and other nurseries should mass-produce various good species of saplings.

At a time when the country was in a very difficult situation, the General, with a far-sighted plan, had the Central Tree Nursery built as a modernly-equipped producer of saplings, and bequeathed it to us as part of his legacy. The Central Tree Nursery should raise the level of its science, industrialization and intensity in growing saplings and overfulfil its production plan, thus taking a significant share in the forest restoration campaign.

Provincial nurseries should also be renovated.

They should have modern equipment, like the Central Tree Nursery. Whatever the amount of investment, we should provide ample conditions for laying out sapling production bases. At provincial nurseries, the greenhouses for raising saplings are currently not in good shape; they should be renovated. Modern greenhouses are essential to putting sapling production on a scientific, industrial and intensive footing. Each province should build a model greenhouse that conforms with the characteristics of growing saplings and their uses, and generalize the

experience. The provincial nurseries should be provided with the diverse material and technical conditions necessary for producing saplings in sufficient numbers.

Nurseries should obtain the seeds of good species, improve the fertility of the sapling fields, take positive steps to introduce advanced growing methods and take all possible precautions against damage from pests. The officials and employees there, with a full awareness of the important duty they have assumed in the forest restoration campaign, should strive to boost production in the same manner as they would display when making bullets and shells for soldiers on the battlefield.

Trees should be planted with care.

Otherwise, the precious saplings that have been raised with so much effort will wither, and the restoration of the forests will be delayed. Every year trees are planted on such occasions as the Period of General Mobilization for Land Administration and the Tree-Planting Month in Spring. But the forests of the country show little signs of improvement; this is because the survival rate of the transplanted trees is low as a consequence of their careless planting. It is important to plant many trees, and it is all the more important to plant them with care and increase their survival rate.

A lot of people in several sectors will be enlisted in tree-planting, and they should be given proper guidance so that they work according to the technical regulations. It is necessary to inform the officials, service personnel, workers, students and other young people who are enlisted of the specific planting methods, and make exacting

demands on them so that they plant trees according to the technical regulations.

After planting trees, it is important to manure and cultivate them properly.

Saplings require much effort and care if they are to grow into big trees. The technical regulations should be strictly observed in the processes of growing them, such as in watering, manuring and removing the weeds and shrubs. Ailing and useless trees should be weeded out promptly and replaced. A rigid system should be established whereby organs and enterprises take responsibility for the survival of the trees they have planted.

It is important in the forest restoration campaign to lay out forests of economic value, protective forests and scenic forests in a rational way. Afforestation should be done on the principles of planting the right trees in the right soil and in the right season and planting ten after felling one. Mixed forests and agroforestry should be actively introduced, and afforestation should be done by combining transplanting and natural regeneration appropriately to meet the actual conditions.

We should make great efforts to conserve the country's forests.

We should push forward this undertaking from the standpoint that forest conservation precisely means the protection of the land, the ecological environment and the economy. Just as the public health sector takes prophylactic measures to protect people against diseases, so we should conserve the forests to prevent damage to them.

Random felling of trees in the mountains must be prohibited.

Some people climb mountains and cut down trees as firewood or timber without permission, as they care nothing about the country's forests. The unauthorized felling of trees is tantamount to treachery. All the people on this land should treasure and protect every blade of grass and tree in their country. They should be encouraged to take part in forest conservation efforts in a manner befitting masters with a noble sense of civic duty and law observance, so as to eliminate any practice of damaging the forests.

Pest control is important in conserving forests.

To this end, it is essential to intensify the preventive observation of pests so as to detect their appearance and take prompt measures to stop them spreading. A mass-based pest control drive should be conducted from March to May every year. Pest damage should be prevented by various methods, such as applying biological and chemical pesticides and protecting and increasing the numbers of their natural enemies.

Comprehensive measures should be taken to prevent damage from forest fires.

Forest fires can reduce to ashes in an instant forest resources created through long, painstaking efforts. The state should establish a system of watching for forest fires, raising the alarm and mobilizing people, make the necessary material and technical preparations for promptly putting out a forest fire once it breaks out, and build fire belts as required by the regulations and maintain

them properly. People may climb mountains in spring and autumn to collect medicinal herbs and for various other purposes; they should be taught to observe the set order strictly. In particular, scrupulous measures should be adopted against forest fires during the seasons when they are most likely to break out.

In order to conserve forest resources, we should provide sufficient fuel for the people.

Positive measures should be taken to solve this problem, including creating forests for firewood wherever it is needed and increasing the production and supply of coal. There are several units which have solved the fuel problem with biogas, fly ash or ultraanthracite. By actively popularizing their experience, we should ensure that all regions solve the fuel problem by their own efforts.

Various sectors should take measures to use smaller amounts of timber so as to lower the degree of reliance on the forests.

We should direct close attention to developing forest science and technology.

We can successfully promote forest creation and conservation when we rely on science and technology.

Forest science institutes should study and solve the scientific and technological problems arising in tree breeding and in forest creation and conservation. They should focus on breeding and widely proliferating good tree species that are of economic value and suitable to the climatic and soil conditions in our country. Along with this, they should conduct scientific research for perfecting the methods of planting and tending trees as suited to

the geographical features and actual conditions in our country. They should develop methods for planting trees all year round. They should also solve the problems arising in creating forests on a planned basis and conserving and maintaining them.

We should take measures to introduce and widely disseminate the global achievements of advanced science and technology related to forest creation and conservation. As there are few good tree species in our country, we should bring in such trees from abroad and widely proliferate them after acclimatizing them. We should grow large numbers of such trees as *P. strobes*, which the General spoke highly of, and spread them across the country.

We should work effectively in disseminating forest science and technology among officials and the working people. As all the people are enlisted in forest creation and conservation, they should understand the methods of planting and tending various species of trees. Centres for disseminating science and technology have been established in various parts of the country; based on these centres, a brisk drive for disseminating forest science and technology should be conducted to keep people abreast of world trends in the development of forest science and technology.

In order to develop forest science and technology, we should build up the Academy of Forest Science. Some officials are now neglecting the work of building up this academy, claiming that the effort to develop forest science and technology takes too long to pay off. They

should not do so. We should develop the Academy of Forest Science into a world-class academy. And we should also improve the forest science institutes in the provinces.

We should tighten supervision and control over forest creation and conservation.

Now that a powerful national forest supervision organ has been established in accordance with a measure taken by the Party, it should effectively conduct forest supervision and control in a unified way.

We should intensify legal controls over forest creation and conservation. If legal controls are weak, there may be no halt to law violations. The state should tighten legal controls over forest creation and conservation so that negative elements cannot appear. A serious issue should be made of random felling, whatever the unit and person concerned. Units should be properly rewarded or punished according to their efforts with regard to forest creation and conservation. We should build up the ranks of forest rangers and enhance their role and sense of responsibility.

As forest restoration is a long-term undertaking that is carried out with an eye to ten years in the future, we should persevere in carrying it through to the end.

We cannot achieve success in our effort for forest restoration if we make a one-off effort. Officials should cherish deep in their hearts the General's aphorism that one should live not merely for today but for tomorrow, and should persevere with forest creation and conservation by regarding it as our constant task.

The plan for forest restoration should not remain a piece of paper bearing figures and charts. We should turn

all the mountains into “gold mountains” covered with thick woods and thus demonstrate in practice that Korea does whatever it is determined to do.

We should set forest restoration as a major task for the Party, the state and the army and forcefully push ahead with it by enlisting all forces and means.

Forest restoration is important political work for implementing the instructions of the President and the General and one of the greatest patriotic undertakings for the development of our country, our nation, and the prosperity of posterity. Because forest restoration is a very important undertaking, the Party has ensured that its Central Committee, the DPRK National Defence Commission and the KPA Supreme Headquarters issued a joint resolution calling on the entire Party, the whole army and all the people to turn out in a dynamic forest restoration campaign, and powerful headquarters for the campaign were formed.

The entire Party, the whole army and all the people should be enlisted in the forest restoration campaign.

Only when the whole country and all the people are involved can the forest restoration campaign prove fruitful. The entire Party, the whole army and all the people should turn out in the campaign in the same way that they carried out reconstruction after the war. “Let the entire Party, the whole army and all the people be enlisted in a vigorous forest restoration campaign!”—this is the militant slogan our Party puts forward today.

The People’s Army should take the lead in the forest restoration campaign.

As in all other undertakings, it should play the vanguard role in this campaign. The political commissars of army units at all levels should take direct charge of forest creation and conservation and push ahead with it.

In the campaign the army and people should make concerted efforts to display the might of great army-people unity to the full.

Mass-based movements should be launched to ensure the campaign's success.

It is our Party's traditional method of work to propel the revolution and construction by means of mass-based movements. Just as they launched the Chollima Movement after the war, so Party and working people's organizations should conduct vigorous movements to win the titles of Forest of Socialist Patriotism and Model County in Afforestation. Youth league organizations, in particular, should wage a movement to create Youth Forests and Children's Union Forests and tend them properly so as to encourage all the youth and students to contribute to covering their home villages and mountains with forests.

Information and motivation work should be launched vigorously to rouse the entire Party, the whole army and all the people to take part in the forest restoration campaign.

If we inspire all the service personnel and people with patriotism and enlist their spiritual strength through effective information and motivation work, there is nothing in the world we cannot achieve. The biggest reserve in every undertaking is the spiritual strength of the masses. We should conduct an energetic information and

motivation offensive to give fullest play to the spiritual strength of officials and the working people.

The spirit of Kim Jong Il's patriotism should be displayed to the full in the forest restoration campaign. In the course of carrying out the campaign, people's patriotism can be evaluated. It is said that a large number of trees have been planted annually in recent years, but creating forests is not progressing as it should; this shows that our people have not worked heart and soul and instead only paid lip service to their patriotism. Patriotism is the noble spirit of valuing every tree in the country and devoting one's sweat and sincerity to tending it, and one's patriotic feeling develops while he plants and tends every single tree. All officials, service personnel, working people and youth and students should remember that forest creation and conservation is one of the greatest patriotic undertakings for the future of the motherland, so that they can turn out in the forest restoration campaign with soaring patriotic enthusiasm.

All sectors and all units should conduct frontline-style information and motivation work to ensure that the whole country brims over with revolutionary ardour and vigour, as it did in the days of postwar reconstruction. Party and working people's organizations should strive intensively and ceaselessly to conduct information and motivation work related to forest restoration. Newspapers, radio and television broadcasts and all other means of disseminating information and motivating people should be enlisted.

The forest restoration headquarters should improve their role. Whether or not the forest restoration campaign

is carried out successfully in line with the Party's intention depends largely on their role. They should work out proper long-term, stage-by-stage and annual plans, and make scrupulous arrangements and exercise effective command to carry them out. No deviations should be revealed during the campaign.

Officials should stand in the vanguard of the forest restoration campaign. They should not just hang around in their offices, checking statistics, but go out to the pulsating fields like the commanding officers of the People's Army and lead the masses in the campaign, shouting the order, "Forward after me!"

Just as we have achieved one victory after another in the confrontation with the forces hostile to us, while not firing a single shot, so we should achieve a brilliant victory without fail in the forest restoration campaign to eliminate the aftermath of the Arduous March and hand down lasting wealth to posterity.

I believe that our officials, service personnel, working people and youth and students, who have always been faithful to the Party, will turn out as one in the forest restoration campaign, a noble patriotic cause, in hearty response to the call of the Party Central Committee.

# **ON THE BASIC TASKS FACING KIM IL SUNG UNIVERSITY IN THE NEW ERA OF THE JUCHE REVOLUTION**

**Letter to the Teaching Staff and Students  
of Kim Il Sung University on the 70<sup>th</sup>  
Anniversary of Its Founding**  
*September 27, Juche 105 (2016)*

I extend warm congratulations to all the teaching staff and students of Kim Il Sung University who are greeting the meaningful 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its founding at this historic time when a general offensive is in full swing to build a powerful socialist country according to the bright blueprint unfolded by the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Kim Il Sung University is the central base for training national cadres and the highest institute of Juche-based science and education.

The history of the university is a history of the shining victory of the Juche-oriented ideas and theories of the great Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il on education and their outstanding leadership; it is also a history resplendent with the patriotic and faithful service of all its teaching staff, students and graduates who have

worked with devotion for the victorious advance of the revolutionary cause and the prosperity of their country, cherishing infinite loyalty to the Party and the leaders.

Regarding education, the training of native cadres, as the most important of all national affairs since it has a bearing on the destiny of the country and nation, Comrade Kim Il Sung had the university built as a priority even in the difficult and complex situation that prevailed after the country's liberation. The founding of this university marked the beginning of a new history of Juche-based and people-oriented higher education for training the people's sons and daughters into dependable pillars of a new Korea, into native cadres, and it opened broad prospects for building a prosperous and independent people's state by relying on our native cadres.

In every period and at every stage of the revolution and construction, including the difficult days of building a new country and the trying days of the Fatherland Liberation War, Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated the road the university should follow and led it at every step so that it could train large numbers of the fine native cadres needed by the Party and the revolution. Thanks to his wise leadership and uncommon care, a solid foundation was laid for developing it into a model university in training talented revolutionaries, and for transforming the Ryongnam Hill area into a world-class university district.

Comrade Kim Jong Il always showed close concern for the work of the university, and he wisely led it so that it could creditably perform the mission and tasks it had assumed before the times and the revolution.

Remembering the historic resolve he made on Ryongnam Hill in his early days, he energetically led the university to establish the Juche orientation in its educational work, and had it developed into the university of Comrade Kim Il Sung the lifeblood of which is faithfulness to the leader, into the highest institute of Juche-based science and education. Etched on the hearts of our people, including the teaching staff and students of the university, is the august image of the great General, who unfolded the plan of building it into one of the most prestigious universities in the world and, despite the mental and physical fatigue he accumulated on the road of the Songun revolution, put his heart and soul into creating world-class educational conditions and a world-class environment for the university.

The great leaders were, indeed, founders and builders of the university and benevolent fathers and mentors of its teaching staff and students, and the university, which was born and developed under their warm care, is the university of the leaders both in name and in reality.

There are many famous universities in the world that are proud of their long history and time-honoured traditions, but Kim Il Sung University is the only one that glories in the great name of the Sun revered by the world and shines with the imperishable leadership exploits of the national leaders.

Our Party pays close concern to defending and honouring for all ages the imperishable revolutionary exploits performed by the great leaders for the development of the university and to developing it further

into a most prestigious university in line with the requirements of the times and the developing revolution.

Since its founding, the university has, under the leadership of the great leaders and the Party, played the pivotal role in training national cadres and developing the country's science and technology.

In line with the Party's education policy, the teachers and scientists at the university have trained large numbers of talented revolutionaries who are politically and ideologically sound and scientifically and technologically prepared; they have also proved the validity of Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism and Party policy, given wide publicity to them and found wonderful solutions to the scientific and technological problems arising in developing the economy and culture and in consolidating our national defence capability. In this way they have made a positive contribution to advancing the revolutionary cause of Juche to victory.

In every grim decade of our revolution its students have defended the Party and the leaders staunchly and stood in the vanguard and defied death in executing the Party's plans and intentions.

Its graduates, cherishing the great political trust and expectations of the Party and the leaders, have worked with devotion for the development of our Party and Republic. They are now performing their responsibilities and basic duty as the core of the Party and the revolution, as the vanguard fighters, at the major sites where a powerful socialist country is being built.

Invariably following the Party with a single mind

along the road of loyalty and patriotism, the university has produced the dependable hard core of the Party and the state as well as many competent specialists in several fields, who will creditably carry forward the revolutionary cause of Juche to completion. It has forcefully propelled the building of a powerful socialist country by achieving fruitful results in scientific research. This constitutes an outstanding exploit performed by the university for the country and the revolution.

While striving hard to implement the instructions the great leaders gave in their lifetime, the university has trained some outstanding educational and scientific personnel, including academicians, professors and doctors, and particularly young scientists of a new generation who have won recognition in world scientific circles; colleges, faculties and departments have been incorporated into it as appropriate for a university; its educational equipment has been upgraded and put on a high-level IT footing, and well-equipped bases have been built for manufacturing cutting-edge products. In this way the foundations have been laid for building it up into one of the most prestigious universities in the world.

Today the Ryongnam Hill area has been turned into a vast university district centred on the bronze statues of Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il. As a witness to history that comprehends the great leaders' imperishable exploits in developing Juche-oriented education and science and building a thriving country and eloquently proves the validity of our Party's idea and line on prioritizing education and talents, the district shines brilliantly as the

sacred place where the dawn of final victory in the Juche revolution is being ushered in.

On behalf of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Republic I extend warm thanks to all the teaching staff, students and graduates of Kim Il Sung University who, fully conscious of the heavy responsibility and mission they are bearing for the Party and the revolution, the country and the people, have displayed noble loyalty and patriotic devotion over the past seven decades, rendering great service to developing the university and implementing the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Today the university is faced with the ennobling task of making a positive contribution to carrying out the cause of modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism by training a greater number of talented revolutionaries who are faithful to the Party and the revolution and have excellent practical abilities. It is also charged with forcefully propelling the building of a powerful socialist country through successful research accomplishments in cutting-edge science, as demanded by the new era of the Juche revolution.

If the university is to perform with credit the mission and duty it has assumed before the times and the revolution, it should be developed as the eternal university of the great leaders.

To ensure that it invariably maintains its revolutionary character and original features as the university of the leaders and to develop itself into the university of the great leaders that maintains its prestige in the eyes of

the world—this is the general direction for developing Kim Il Sung University in the new era of the Juche revolution.

The university should be steadfast in defending its proud history and tradition of regarding loyalty to the Party and the leader as its lifeblood, and it should glorify them generation after generation, century after century.

The great leaders' undying exploits and instructions are the lasting foundation and guideline for developing Kim Il Sung University. The university should maintain the great leaders' Juche-oriented ideas, theories and instructions on education as its permanent programme and apply them comprehensively in its overall work. In this way it can realize the leaders' plan and desire for making it one of the most prestigious universities in the world.

Loyalty to the Party's ideology and leadership is the lifeblood of Kim Il Sung University. The university should, by intensifying the work of establishing the Party's unified leadership system, turn itself into the epitome of conviction and loyalty which faithfully supports the Party's ideology and leadership and keeps pace with the Party Central Committee at all times. By steadily carrying forward its glorious tradition as the university of the great leaders, it should ensure that the whole campus brims over with the revolutionary spirit of defending the Party Central Committee and implementing Party policy to the death.

It is essential to develop the university into one of the most prestigious universities in the world as befits the dignified, revolutionary university of the great leaders.

A key task in this regard is to combine education

closely with scientific research and put the main emphasis on training creative talents and developing cutting-edge scientific theories and technologies.

The university should improve the content of its education, its teaching methods, its education system and its teaching management in conformity with the characteristics of the most prestigious universities.

It should do this by setting clear-cut objectives for training talents at every stage of education, ranging from regular and postgraduate courses to research.

While prioritizing political and ideological subjects, it should improve the teaching of other subjects by adhering to Party policy and encouraging theoretical explanation in plain language. In this way it can fully guarantee the politico-ideological character of the content of education. It should conduct an overall review of the teaching programmes for all subjects and update them on the principle of ensuring their practicability, comprehensiveness and modernity, and compile world-class textbooks of our own.

Kim Il Sung University should set an example for all the other universities in the country in introducing innovative teaching methods.

It should train its students into positive learners and researchers by developing and perfecting a heuristic teaching method of our style in line with the requirements of the times, and conduct education in close combination with scientific research and practical activities. It should create processes, means, methods and forms of teaching to suit the reality of our country and the characteristics of the

relevant subjects, and actively apply them. It is important to proactively enlist the students in regular courses as well as postgraduate courses in scientific research, increase the proportion of experiments, internships and skills training in the direction of improving their applicability, and set up a scientific method of evaluating the practical abilities of students with the focus on their application capability.

It should organize teaching units in a logical way, and ensure that students receive lectures from leading teachers at the university and from across the country through various forms and methods of education. It should fix reasonable teaching hours for the teachers, based on the principle that highly-qualified, authoritative teachers and researchers give the main lectures on their respective subjects.

The education system, teaching management and educational administration should be improved.

The university should establish a well-regulated continuous education system, ranging from regular to postgraduate courses, and ensure that the genius education system established by General Kim Jong Il proves its worth in practice.

In conformity with its character as a university, it should develop new colleges, faculties and departments for training personnel who are talented in cutting-edge and other major fields such as aerospace technology and the chemical industry. It should also develop new branches of cross-disciplinary sciences in line with the trend of the comprehensive development of science and the demands

of the country's socio-economic development, and nurture outstanding talents for these fields.

The university should develop its faculties and departments with a certain level of foundations and with particular attainments so that they become capable of securing world supremacy, and it should launch a dynamic campaign in which one overtakes and learns from others so as to increase the number of these faculties and departments.

A rational system and order for educational administration should be established on the principle of ensuring the smooth progress of teaching and scientific research by teachers and researchers, and of the edification of students.

Departments should be strengthened into academic centres for relevant sectors, into authoritative research units, in which teaching is closely combined with scientific research.

Kim Il Sung University should build up its distance education college into a nationwide online educational base for the social sciences and increase the number of its courses and students so as to develop it into a large-scale college. In this way the university can make a tangible contribution to implementing our Party's policy of making all the people well-versed in science and technology.

The university should take decisive steps to strengthen the forces of science and education that are capable of building it up into a most prestigious university.

The main forces, who are directly responsible for doing so, are its forces of science and education centred on its

teachers and researchers.

The university should train on a long-term basis reserve scientists and educationists for every discipline so as to strengthen these forces in terms of both quality and quantity, and it should ensure that their legacy is carried forward. It should direct great efforts to the work of the institutes of social and natural sciences so as to ensure that their research fellows make outstanding achievements in their research projects in cutting-edge branches and, in the course of this, grow to be world-class scholars.

The university should be vigorous in conducting scientific research and become a pacesetter in realizing the integration of education, scientific research and production.

In scientific research, it should focus on satisfactorily resolving the theoretical and practical, scientific and technological problems arising in building a powerful socialist country, on developing the sector of basic sciences and on pushing back the frontiers of science and technology.

The social sciences sector should add eternal glory to the immortal revolutionary careers and achievements of the great leaders, explain and verify the originality, truthfulness, veracity and vitality of Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism and the Party's lines and policies in a deep-going way, and give wide publicity to them. The natural sciences sector should make a positive contribution to solving the scientific and technological problems, including those related to food and energy, that are pressing matters in developing the national economy and consolidating our national defence capability. The sectors of basic sciences and cutting-edge

science and technology should present research results with a world competitive edge.

It is important in building the university up into a most prestigious one to achieve the integration of education, scientific research and production.

True to the instructions Comrade Kim Jong Il gave in his lifetime, the university should consolidate the successes it has gained in building the bases for conducting research into cutting-edge technology and developing intellectual products, and at the same time, build more of such bases and update its technical services, so as to apply them proactively to education, and contribute to setting up cutting-edge industries in the country.

It should push ahead purposefully with the work of building itself up as a hub of international academic exchange.

The university should organize regular international academic seminars, either by discipline or of a comprehensive nature, and expand its joint research with leading universities and research institutes in other countries.

It should ensure that its most outstanding academic papers are presented at authoritative international seminars and submitted for publication in international academic journals. The Bulletin of Kim Il Sung University should be designated as a specialist academic periodical of the country and developed into a world-famous one. The bulletin and books published by the university, including textbooks and reference books, should be authoritative enough, for them to be used in other countries as well as by itself and

throughout our country.

It should enrol many foreign students and give them regular, postgraduate and internship courses in Korean and other specialist disciplines; it should also send its students, postgraduates in particular, abroad for further study.

Its teachers and researchers should decisively enhance their sense of responsibility and role, and its students should heighten their zeal for learning.

The university's teachers and researchers are career revolutionaries who are training the hard core of the revolution, world-class talents. Today, when the university is charging forward to beat the world, they have assumed a very heavy responsibility and duty before the Party and the country.

They should keep the Party's revolutionary ideas and theories as an article of their firm faith and be possessed of an ennobling view on the rising generation, sound mental and moral traits and pure conscience as teachers. They should be loyalists to the Party and the revolution who are strong in ideology and faith, before being teachers and scientists. No matter how excellent their practical abilities may be, teachers and researchers who are devoid of strong faith cannot make a genuine contribution to the Party and the revolution. Fully aware that they bear the responsibility for the future of the country, they should devote their all to teaching and scientific research.

Their qualifications are represented in their students' academic abilities and their own achievements in scientific research. They should raise a hot wind of improving

their qualifications and competing to raise their practical abilities so as to develop themselves as model teachers and authoritative, world-class scholars without rival in their field.

They should become genuine educationists who teach their students through their personal examples and enjoy the love and respect of officials and the working people as well as their students for their great practical abilities, ennobling traits and outstanding achievements.

The students of Kim Il Sung University are reserve hardcore talents who will become leading officials of the revolution responsible for the key sectors and posts in the building of a powerful socialist country, the backbone in the struggle for the victory of the Juche revolution.

They should become true revolutionaries who cherish the great Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism as an article of their faith. They should be talented revolutionaries of the Juche type, creative talents, who are possessed of the intellectual ability to beat the world, as well as of lofty and highly-civilized cultural attainments.

Keeping in mind the proposition of the great General Kim Jong Il inscribed on the front wall of the lobby in the university's e-library, all the students at the university should study hard with a high ambition to become the backbone of the revolution, competent personnel in the new century, who will add brilliance to Kim Il Sung's nation, Kim Jong Il's Korea, before the eyes of the world. Fully aware that they themselves hold the key to success in their university days, they should improve themselves spiritually and morally, and use every minute to broaden and

enrich their knowledge and apply it in practice.

We are competing with the world, and it is the students of Kim Il Sung University who must stand at the forefront of this competition. They should fully demonstrate the dignity and honour of Kim Il Sung University by blazing a trail for the development of cutting-edge science with the ambition of challenging the world, competing with the world and beating the world with their brain-power.

The university should make sure that all aspects of university life, including the provision of education, activities in political organizations and the establishment of discipline, are geared and subordinated to raising among the students a wind of learning and improving their academic performance.

The Party and the state should direct efforts to developing Kim Il Sung University into one of the most prestigious universities in the world.

To develop the university as such is a task which our Party is now prioritizing.

The Science and Education Department and other relevant departments of the Party Central Committee and the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee should exert themselves to carry out this work as intended by the great General and the Party, and the sectors and units concerned should take a deep interest in the work of the university and help it proactively.

The Cabinet and relevant organs should throw their full weight behind the work of developing Kim Il Sung University into a base for scientific and technological research, in which education, scientific research and

production are integrated. They should supply the university with the modern apparatuses it needs for experiment and internship, printing equipment and teaching aids and furnishings as a top priority, and properly help it build up its internship and supply service bases so that its educational conditions and environment reach the world standard. Measures should be adopted by the state to improve the educational and scientific research conditions at the university and the living conditions of its teaching staff and students.

The university should work out and implement strategies and attain one by one targets for developing itself into one of the most prestigious universities in the world on the principle of self-reliance and self-development and on a scientific and realistic basis in accordance with our actual conditions and the world trend. In doing so, it should reject sycophancy, dogmatism and imitation and, when following the good experience of others, it should not confine itself simply to adopting them, but strive to attain a higher level. It should not turn to others for help, but renovate its teaching and scientific research facilities, develop its equipment and instruments for experiment and internship and build up its supply service base by relying on its own efforts and technology.

The university district is located near the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun, where the great Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il are preserved in their lifetime appearance, and as a large revolutionary site, it is heavily associated with the leadership of the great leaders. The teaching staff and students of the university should devote their

unstained loyalty and patriotism to developing their university into an unrivalled, excellent base for education and edification, into the highest institute of science and education, and keeping it neat and tidy.

The Party committees of Kim Il Sung University and its colleges should improve their functions and role.

These Party committees should maintain, as their lifeline, carrying out the instructions of the great leaders and defending and exalting the brilliance of their leadership exploits. As everything at the university is associated with their leadership exploits, all the teaching staff and students should be encouraged to have a deep understanding of these exploits throughout their life on campus and seek the worth of life in maintaining and exalting their brilliance.

They should bolster up policy-oriented guidance, or political guidance, so that all affairs, including educational administration, are focused on implementing the great leaders' instructions and the Party's line and policies on education. In particular, they should direct great efforts to developing the university into a most prestigious one with confidence and on a long-term basis, true to the intentions of the Party.

Holding fast to the theory of our Party on prioritizing ideology, they should launch among the teaching staff and students a dynamic and substantial campaign for carrying out the five-point education programme, with the stress on education in the greatness of the leaders. In this way, they can all be trained into people with indomitable ideological and spiritual qualities, into ardent patriots, vanguard fighters for their class, and people with a noble

sense of morality.

They should build up the ranks of teachers and researchers and organize and guide their Party life scrupulously to suit the characteristics of intellectuals. In this way they can give full play to the spiritual strength of all the teachers, researchers and leading officials at the university.

Work with students constitutes an important undertaking which the Party committees of the university should prioritize and to which they should pay special attention. They should intensify their guidance to the students in their organizational and ideological activities so as to encourage them to study hard, and they should help them acquire the revolutionary spirit and a sense of organization and discipline. They should lead the youth league organizations to conduct their work with the students in a creative and proactive way, with the main stress on comprehensively applying the study-first principle. They should ensure that the principle of prioritizing merit is observed in recruiting students, so that those who are qualified and promising are enrolled at the university.

All officials should oppose the abuse of power, bureaucratism and corruption and maintain it as their revolutionary ethics inherent in themselves and the revolutionary Party climate to make selfless, devoted efforts on behalf of the teaching staff and students. They should also intensify ideological education and the ideological struggle for strictly preventing all manner of non-socialist practices and practices that tarnish the reputation of the socialist education system from

revealing themselves among the teaching staff and students.

It is important to enhance the role of the university council and the university Party guidance committee.

They should deal with important issues arising in improving education and scientific research at the university and its colleges and in developing the university into one of the most prestigious universities in the world. They should organize the work of developing the university into a prestigious university under a long-term plan and based on a methodology so that its colleges, faculties and departments compete to surpass the major indexes of the world's most prestigious universities.

The university council should be formed not only of officials from the university and its colleges but also of leading officials of the Party, the state and key units. This will enhance the authority of the council and heighten national and social interest in the university's work.

Our Party and people expect a great deal of Kim Il Sung University.

When the university dynamically advances to beat the world, filled with confidence and vitality, the day of final victory in the Juche revolution will come earlier.

I firmly believe that, true to the intentions of the Party Central Committee, all the teachers, researchers, officials and other staff members and students at Kim Il Sung University will fully discharge the noble mission and duty they have assumed before the times and the revolution by adding eternal brilliance to it as the university of the great leaders and proudly raising it to the front rank of the most prestigious universities in the world.

**ON SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION  
AND THE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL  
POLICIES OF THE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE REPUBLIC AT THE  
PRESENT STAGE**

**Policy Speech at the First Session of the 14<sup>th</sup>  
Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic  
People's Republic of Korea**

*April 12, Juche 108 (2019)*

Dear Deputies,

The First Session of the 14<sup>th</sup> Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has convened at a time when the prestige and strength of our Republic as it advances along the road of independence are being demonstrated to the full and its socialist construction has entered a vital period.

With the election to the 14<sup>th</sup> Supreme People's Assembly having been held successfully amid the high political enthusiasm and active participation of all the people and with the government of the Republic having been reorganized, our State power has been further consolidated and the revolutionary advance of our people, united with one mind and will around the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Republic as they

march confidently towards a higher goal of socialism, is being further accelerated.

I extend my heartfelt thanks to all the Deputies for having, on behalf of all the people, placed great trust in me so that I will continue to lead the overall work of the State as Chairman of the State Affairs Commission of our glorious country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and I pledge myself to work with devotion for the development and prosperity of the Republic and the happiness of our people.

Comrades,

Accomplishing the socialist cause under the unfurled banner of modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism is a great and historic task facing the government of the Republic.

Modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism is the highest programme of our Party and the government of our Republic and the general direction and overall goal of the construction of a socialist State.

It is only when we thoroughly apply Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism in State building and in State activities that we can develop our Republic into the eternal State of the great Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il and creditably satisfy our people's demands for and ideals of independence, true to the wishes and resolve of the great leaders.

The government of our Republic will achieve a decisive victory in implementing the socialist cause by conducting more vigorously the struggle for modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism.

# 1

Comrades,

The major fighting task facing us in our efforts to model the whole society on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism is to accomplish the cause of building a powerful socialist country.

Building a powerful socialist country is a historic stage in the struggle for achieving the final victory of socialism, and it can be accomplished with credit only by thoroughly applying the Kimilsungist-Kimjongilist ideas on State building.

The Kimilsungist-Kimjongilist ideas on State building contain in a concentrated way the ideas on, and exploits in, State building of the great Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il, who developed our Republic into the most prestigious and the strongest socialist State in history; these ideas also indicate clearly the ways and means for accomplishing the socialist cause with the State government as a political weapon.

With the great Kimilsungist-Kimjongilist ideas on State building as its immutable guiding principle, the government of the Republic should raise the country's strategic position and national strength to a higher level and bring about a fundamental turn in accomplishing the Juche-oriented socialist cause.

The revolutionary line of independence should be implemented in State building and State activities.

Independence is the political philosophy of our Republic, and it constitutes the core of the Kimilsungist-Kimjongilist ideas on State building. A socialist State can defend the country's prestige and the people's destiny, and build and perfect socialism as suited to its situation and by its own efforts, only by maintaining the principle of independence and a definite Juche-oriented stand in all its activities. The great Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il identified independence as the lifeblood of the Korean revolution and the cornerstone in State building, and they advanced the revolution and construction in our own way while categorically rejecting the worship of big countries, dogmatism and high-handedness and pressure from outside forces. Under their wise leadership our Republic has been built and has developed into a socialist State that is independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-reliant in national defence, and it continues to demonstrate to the world its prestige and might as a powerful independent country. Its strategic position and influence are being enhanced on a daily basis, after it recently achieved the historic cause of developing the two fronts simultaneously amid a do-or-die confrontation with the imperialists, and it is leading the trend towards peace. Today the imperialists' wilful violation of the sovereignty of other countries is growing more undisguised than ever before, and several countries are being forced into a miserable plight as they have no strength with which to defend themselves; in this world it is hard to find a country like our Republic that is steadfast in its adherence to the principle of independence and is guaranteeing the

security of the State and the happiness of the people by its own efforts.

Holding fast to the revolutionary line of independence in State building and state activities is the consistent and immutable stand of our Republic.

Geographically, Korea is sandwiched between major countries and its territory remains divided. Our Republic is carrying out socialist construction at a time when hostile forces are resorting to more vicious schemes in trying to contain, undermine and stifle it. On the other hand, the contradictions and confrontations among the great powers in their pursuit of hegemony are worsening, regionally and worldwide.

Given the special circumstances of our revolution and the complexity of the present international situation, our Republic should build up its strength from the firm standpoint of independence and seek independent development in order to defend its sovereignty and dignity and achieve true prosperity. In the past, too, when the world socialist camp existed and the countries in it maintained cooperative relations to varying degrees, our Republic adhered to the principles of self-determination and independence in carrying out the revolution and construction, and it promoted socialist construction on the principle of self-reliance. Building socialism by its own efforts according to the revolutionary line of independence is the basic principle our Republic must always maintain in State building.

Whatever wind may blow and whatever challenges and difficulties may lie ahead, our Republic will, in the

future, too, make no concession or compromise where the fundamental interests of our State and people are concerned. It will resolve everything on the strength of self-reliance and self-development, as it steps up the building of a powerful socialist country in our own way and by our own efforts.

A crucial factor in applying the revolutionary line of independence to the building and activities of our State is to strengthen the motive force of our revolution and develop every field of social life in our own way. We should consolidate the country's politico-ideological position to make it rock-solid by equipping the people fully with the great Juche idea and the spirit of national independence and rallying them firmly behind the Party and the government of our Republic. The government will develop all the realms of the economy, defence and culture from a steadfast Juche-oriented stand and in our own way, and will never tolerate in the slightest the way or fashion of others.

Our Republic has a bright, promising future ahead, as it is steadily developing on the strong basis of independence, self-sufficiency and self-reliant defence, with the Party and the people achieving solid unity to form a powerful motive force of the revolution.

It is essential to apply the people-first principle to the letter in all aspects of State activities and social life.

This principle is a political ideal of regarding the masses of the people as masters of the revolution and construction, relying on them and making selfless, devoted efforts for their sake. It embodies the Juche-oriented revolutionary

philosophy that the people are the most precious and powerful beings in the world; it reflects the unwavering commitment of our Party and the government of our Republic to love the people dearly and satisfy their demands and interests.

The people are the root of our socialist State and its foundation; and they are responsible for developing it. All the activities of our Party and government organs should be wholly oriented and subordinated to safeguarding and realizing the people's demands and interests and faithfully serving them—this is the way to promote the revolution and construction with success and bring the viability and advantages of socialism into full play.

Maintaining the viewpoint and attitude of prioritizing the people in the activities of the State presents itself as an important matter, in view of the fact that abuses of power, bureaucratism and other violations of their interests may appear among officials in the course of socialist construction. The negative practices of lording it over the people and abusing the authority granted by them will impair the prestige of socialism and its people-oriented character, and weaken the people's support for and trust in the Party and the State. Ultimately, they may even threaten the very existence of our socialist system.

With a view to carrying forward and holding high the ennobling ideas and intentions of the great leaders, who believed in the people as in heaven and devoted their lives to the interests of the people, our Party defined the essence of Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism, the guiding ideology of our revolution, as the people-first principle; it then gave

absolute priority to applying the Juche-oriented view on the people, a people-oriented philosophy, in the activities of the Party and the State.

The slogan “Everything for the people and everything by relying on them!” encapsulates the people-first principle maintained by our Party and the government of our Republic. In all spheres of State and social life we have given top and absolute priority to that which is oriented to the people and popular among them; and we have spared no investment in their wellbeing. In recent years our State has launched gigantic construction projects in a bold manner. This is not because there is a surplus of funds in the country’s coffers; these projects are aimed at providing our people, who are the best in the world, with better conditions for leading a happy, cultured life.

Our Party and the government of our Republic have acted resolutely in declaring war on the abuse of power, bureaucratism and corruption, which are infringing on the people’s interests, and waged an intensive struggle against such practices, having identified it as a matter with a vital bearing on the existence of our State.

In the course of the endeavour to apply the people-first principle in all the activities of the Party and the State and in all fields of social life, the Party, the State and the people have formed a community in which they share the same destiny with one another; and our Republic has advanced dynamically along the orbit of its development, never flinching in the face of unprecedented trials and difficulties.

As socialist construction progresses, we should pay closer attention to applying the people-first principle.

Then we can double the dynamic for the advancement of our revolution and continue to demonstrate the advantages unique to our style of socialism, those which other countries cannot imitate.

That the Party and the State make selfless, devoted efforts for the good of the people, and the people support their Party and State whole-heartedly, entrusting their destiny and future entirely to them, is the genuine features of our State, which embodies the people-first principle.

The government of the Republic will invariably hold fast to the people-first principle as the core of its mainstay, and, by relying on the strength of the people, strive to hasten the bright future of socialism that they aspire after.

The overall affairs of the State should be subjected to Party leadership in every way possible.

Party leadership is an intrinsic requirement in the building of a socialist State and a lifeline of its activities. A party is the incarnation of the demands and interests of the masses, and only under its leadership can the socialist State perform its mission as their servant with credit and properly organize and undertake unified guidance over all realms of social life and all regions, as well as overall socialist construction. A socialist government, if it is not led by a revolutionary party, will lose its intrinsic nature and fall prey to the reactionaries and plotters, with the result that the people cannot escape the pitiful plight of political orphans.

Our Party is the veteran and seasoned General Staff of the revolution, which has gained rich experience and outstanding leadership skills and abilities in the course of

leading several stages of social revolution and socialist construction. Boundless dignity and confidence in sure victory is instilled in our people by the leadership of our Party, which is bringing about world-startling, miraculous achievements one after another while leading the gigantic campaign of creation for building a powerful socialist country amid an acute confrontation with hostile forces.

Party leadership over State activities should always be based on political guidance, policy-oriented guidance. The Party is the guiding force that provides the guidelines to be followed by the socialist government and guides all State activities so that they are conducted properly; and the State is the executor and performer of the Party's lines and policies. Proceeding from these interrelations between the Party and the government, our Party has shown close concern for encouraging its organizations to exercise unified control over the affairs of their sectors and units and to give political and policy-oriented guidance to them in the efforts to realize its leadership over State activities. If the Party, a political leadership body, is involved in administrative work and resorts to technical methods, it will not only deviate from its main principle, but also paralyse the functions of the administrative organs and, by impairing its authority, end up harming the revolution and construction.

At present, the government of our Republic is effecting satisfactory unified leadership over the State and society by relying on the revolutionary guiding ideology and scientific strategy and tactics advanced by the Workers' Party of Korea. In the future, too, it should remain faithful

to the Party's ideas and leadership, so that it can perform its mission of representing the rights of the masses of the people to independence, organizing their creative abilities and activities, taking care of their lives and protecting their interests.

When it strictly adheres to the ideas and principles, elucidated by Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism, for building a socialist State our Republic will be built more splendidly as an independent powerful State that no one would dare provoke, a people's State in which the people's ideals are fully realized, and a great State that leads the world by giving full scope to its unlimited potential for development; then the victory of the socialist cause will be brought closer.

## 2

Comrades,

The core task facing our Republic at the present stage of the struggle to build a powerful socialist country is to consolidate the material foundations of socialism by concentrating all our national resources on economic construction.

Economic self-sufficiency is a material guarantee and prerequisite for building an independent State. Only with a dependable independent and strong economic capability is it possible to defend the dignity of a State and steadily increase its political and military might.

The present political situation demands that our State hold higher the banner of self-sufficiency and self-reliance.

Recently, the United States has been growing uneasy about the security of its mainland in the face of our rapidly-developing nuclear armed force. At the negotiating table, it has talked a lot about improved relations and peace; but at the same time, it is resorting to every conceivable scheme to prolong economic sanctions, with the aim of preventing us from following the path we have chosen and of disarming us first in order to create the conditions for realizing its ambition of overthrowing our social system. As a prerequisite for lifting sanctions, it is raising demands that run counter to the fundamental interests of our State, and as a result, the confrontation between our country and the United States is bound to be drawn out and the hostile forces' sanctions will persist. We have built socialism in the face of their persistent sanctions, but we must neither become accustomed to the situation nor slacken the speed of our revolution's advance. For those who cannot thwart us by force, sanctions are a last resort. However, they are an intolerable challenge for us; we must never connive at or remain indifferent to sanctions, but act resolutely to frustrate them. Just as we put an end to the prolonged nuclear threat by dint of our own nuclear armaments, so we must frustrate the hostile forces' sanctions on the strength of our self-sufficiency and self-reliance.

We have the capabilities and foundations for independent development to revitalize our national economy and raise it to the advanced international level in the shortest possible time. The foundations of our self-sustaining economy that have been laid for several decades, our able scientific and technical personnel, and the creative

strength of our heroic people who have made self-reliance part of their mental qualities and are brimming with patriotic enthusiasm—these constitute our valuable strategic resources. By making the most of these enormous and unlimited potentialities, we can create another legend of world-startling, miraculous successes and advance ahead of others by making a greater leap forward.

When we adhere to the line of building an independent national economy and give full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, we can achieve remarkable development with a strength that others can neither fathom nor imagine.

The strategic policy pursued by our Party and the government of our Republic in promoting socialist economic construction is to make the national economy Juche-oriented, modern, IT-based and scientific.

The independence and Juche character of the national economy should be consolidated in every way possible.

We must strive hard to achieve self-sufficiency in energy, fuel and raw materials, which constitute the basic guarantee for independent economic development.

The electric-power industry should, by maintaining and strengthening its existing bases, maximize the production of electricity, put power supply on a scientific and rational basis, and actively develop the hydraulic, tidal, atomic and other promising sources of energy so as to create greater generating capacity.

Coal and other mines, which stand at the primary front for economic development, should give precedence to prospecting and tunnelling, and concentrate their efforts on

mechanizing extraction and transport; in this way they can significantly increase the production of coal, the food of industry, and minerals.

The metallurgical industry should establish a new, modern and large-scale iron production system suited to our actual conditions by solving the scientific and technological problems arising at the Juche-oriented iron production bases and operating them properly. The chemical industry should turn itself into a Juche-oriented, energy- and labour-saving industry that is wholly reliant on locally-available raw and other materials. By doing so, it should meet the domestic demand for fertilizer, chemical fibre, synthetic plastics and various other chemical goods.

Supplies of food and consumer goods, which are decisive to improving the people's livelihood, should be improved as a matter of urgency.

The agricultural sector should pay special attention to ensuring the supply of seeds, fertilizer and water and securing the land under cultivation. It should introduce scientific farming methods and raise the rate of mechanization of farm work, and thus attain without fail the grain production target set by the Party. Modern stockbreeding bases such as chicken and pig farms should be built and existing ones renovated, domestic animals should be raised in a scientific way, and a mass movement should be launched to raise ruminants. Also, a turn should be brought about in the production and processing of seafood by consolidating the material and technical foundations of the fishing industry.

Light industry establishments should strictly carry out recycling as one of their strategies, along with the strategy of relying on locally-available raw and other materials; they should also step up the modernization of their production lines and put great efforts into developing new products. In this way, they should ensure that a larger quantity and variety of quality consumer goods are supplied to the people.

We should undertake grand construction projects more vigorously to provide the people with more affluent and cultured living conditions. The construction sector should make innovations in its architectural design and construction methods and raise the standard of technical equipment at construction units in order to build world-class structures in larger numbers. The building materials industry should bolster the capacity of cement production and decisively raise the proportion of domestically-produced finishing materials.

The transport sector should adopt revolutionary measures for improving rail and water transport in conformity with the actual conditions in our country, and find unique solutions to the problem of passenger transport in the capital city and provincial seats.

We should improve the structure of the national economy still further, develop all its branches in a harmonious way and attain an international competitive edge in the magnesia and graphite industries and other promising economic sectors.

We should make proactive efforts to put the national economy on a modern and IT footing so as to transform the

country's economy decisively into one that is knowledge-based.

We should work out strategies and targets for developing the machine-building and electronics industries and such hi-tech sectors as the information, nano-technology and biological industries, and concentrate investment on them. Every sector should build a parent, standard factory where science and technology are integrated with production and all production lines are remote-controlled, intelligent and fully automated, and by generalizing its experiences, raise the overall economy to the advanced world level.

We should develop the local economy and reenergize our external economic work.

Provinces, cities and counties should build and develop the local economy with its own characteristics by giving full scope to their natural and geographical advantages and properly sustaining their economic, technical and traditional features. The State should empower local authorities to stand on their own feet and develop by themselves, and take practical steps to this end.

The external economic sector should conduct international economic cooperation, technical exchanges and trading activities in a multifaceted, proactive and tactical way on the principle of strictly abiding by the line of building an independent national economy and in the direction of reinforcing the fields and links essential for strengthening the country's economic foundations.

In order to give full play to the potential of our self-sustaining socialist economy, comprehensive measures should be adopted for enlisting all the human and material

resources and potentialities of the country in a coordinated way and utilizing the new elements and driving force for economic development.

The country's economic work should be conducted under the State's unified control and supervision, and in accordance with its strategic plan and command.

We should adopt a scientific and practical strategy and phased plans for the economic development of the State and execute them without fail. The structure and work system should be adjusted so that enterprises can arrange and conduct production and management activities smoothly while fully satisfying the needs of the State's unified guidance over and strategic management of economic work.

The State's institutional and legal conditions and environment relating to economic affairs should be improved and iron discipline established so that economic organs and enterprises give priority to the national interests and the promotion of the people's wellbeing, and observe law and order strictly.

We should further improve planning in line with the essential requirements of the socialist economy and deal with pricing, monetary and financial matters—key links in the chain of economic management—in accordance with economic laws and principles and in such a way as to reap a profit in reality. By doing so we can encourage enterprises and producers to work with great interest and enthusiasm. Steps should be taken to conduct economic management on the basis of scientific calculations so that it can be done as appropriately and effectively as possible.

Raw and other materials, funds and manpower should be used as economically as possible and expenditure should be cost-effective so that all the resources of the country can contribute fully to the development of the State.

The main forces that propel a self-sustaining economy are talents and science and technology.

We should make it part of our national traits to set store by talents and science and technology, and identify and appoint talents to suitable posts so that they can take the lead in production and the development of technology; and we should also steadily increase State investment in the field of science and technology.

We should reach proper decisions on major scientific and technological tasks and projects which are strategic, pivotal, profitable and economically important, and concentrate our forces and funds on them to ensure that science and technology can render a decisive service to reenergizing the overall economy and developing the hi-tech industry.

We should build up the political and military might of our Republic.

Our political and ideological might is founded on the advantages and stability of the political system of our socialist State. We should provide all the people with genuine political rights and dignity and give full play to the political and ideological advantages of our system, in which the whole country, united in ideology, purpose and moral obligation, is making uninterrupted progress.

The government of the Republic should regard the people's interests as the absolute standard and give primary consideration to their will and desires in formulating and

carrying out its policies; in this way, we can encourage broad sections of the working masses, including workers, farmers and intellectuals, to take an active part in the management of the State and society as befits the genuine masters of State administration.

The government should give definite precedence to political and ideological work as required by the intrinsic nature of socialist society, so as to train all the members of society into true advocates of Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism and further consolidate the political and ideological unity and cohesion of our State.

The government of the Republic should perfect the legal system of the State and intensify the role of law in State and social life.

The laws of the Republic are powerful weapons for defending the gains of the revolution, consolidating and developing the socialist system, and championing and guaranteeing the people's rights and interests. In line with the intensification of the revolution and construction, laws and regulations should be subdivided and specified on the basis of the requirements of the Party's policies and reflecting the prevailing reality, so as to legislate and perfect them in a scientific way; they should be modified and supplemented whenever it is necessary, so that they can reliably guarantee the administration of the people-oriented politics of the socialist State. We need to thoroughly establish a habit of socialist law observance throughout society so that all the people respect the State laws out of a noble sense of duty and abide by them on a voluntary and obligatory basis; law-enforcement organs should enhance

their role, never permit double standards of discipline in enforcing laws, and strictly adhere to scientific accuracy, objectivity, impartiality and prudence in applying laws; in this way, we can create the most advantageous socialist law-governed State in which laws safeguard the people and the people observe the laws.

Our self-reliant defence capability is a powerful and valuable weapon for defending the sovereignty of our Republic.

The peaceful atmosphere that has begun to be created on the Korean peninsula is not stable, and the hostile forces have not abandoned their attempt to invade our Republic. Always keeping in mind the absolute truth that peace can be guaranteed only by powerful military strength, we should hold fast to the principle of self-reliant defence and continue to build up the country's defence capability.

The government of the Republic will provide, on a preferential basis and in full, the human and material resources necessary for strengthening the People's Army, arming all the people and fortifying the whole country; it will steadily raise our national defence capability by putting the defence industry on a highly Juche-oriented and modern footing.

We should develop our own unique socialist culture.

It is important to create a climate of giving top priority to education throughout the country and bring about a radical improvement in education in our own way so as to overtake the educational level of the developed countries. The education sector should strengthen the ranks of

teachers, improve the quality of education as demanded by the trend of developing modern education, and thus train larger numbers of talented personnel who will shoulder the scientific and technological development of the country and socialist construction.

Upholding the slogan of making all the people well versed in science and technology, we should enrol all the working people in the study-while-you-work system and prepare them as intelligent workers.

The government of the Republic should pay special attention to the socialist health service. By further improving medical services, raising medical science and technology to the cutting-edge standard and consolidating the material and technical foundations of the health service sector, it can ensure that people enjoy even greater benefits from our country's socialist healthcare system.

The sector of culture and arts should create larger numbers of masterpieces representing the demands of the times and aspirations of the people, and the sector of cinematic art, in particular, should kindle the flames of an upsurge in film-making in the new century, thus playing the role of pacesetter in opening up a new golden age for the development of socialist culture.

Sports play a vital role in consolidating a nation's strength and exalting its resourcefulness and prestige. A nationwide effort should be directed to developing sports science and specialized sporting techniques and organizing mass-based sports activities on a wide scale. At the same time, sports facilities should be increased in number and the existing ones renovated with an eye to satisfactorily

hosting even international games.

Establishing a socialist way of life and moral discipline is a serious political struggle and an acute class struggle for safeguarding and adding lustre to our ideology and system.

We should encourage all members of society, with a high sense of pride and self-confidence that our culture, our way of life and our morality are the best, to give full play to the collectivist way of life and moral traits; and we should also encourage them to play an active part in creating and enjoying the revolutionary and optimistic cultured way of life of our own style that suits the aesthetic sensibilities of today for aspiring after cultural development. We should firmly defend the ideological and cultural position of our State by strictly guarding against the slightest expression of immoral and alien phenomena that poison the people spiritually and degenerate and debase society, intensifying legal sanctions against them, and improving ideological education and struggle.

In order to carry out the enormous revolutionary tasks facing the government of the Republic successfully, people's government organs should enhance their functions and roles.

They should further intensify their unified guidance over the whole society as required by the developing revolution.

They should consolidate and develop the socialist political system and continue to accelerate economic and cultural construction. In particular, they should give precedence to economic work and concentrate on

improving the people's living standards. They should bring every realm of social life and every region under their supervision and provide unified guidance over them, while giving free rein to the creativity of individual sectors and units.

People's government organs should, as appropriate to their basic duty, establish the trait of making selfless, devoted efforts for the good of the people.

They should always pay heed to the people's opinions, plan and organize their work to reflect their demands, find out what can be done for them and carry it through to completion, and enlist them in carrying out the Party's lines and policies. They should give top priority to the people's interests and comfort, and take responsible care of their livelihood.

They should properly enforce the advantageous people-oriented policies, including free compulsory education and free medical care, which General Kim Jong Il pursued invariably even in the most trying days, so that the people can feel keenly the benefits of the socialist country in their daily life and turn out in working for its prosperity.

People's government organs should maintain it as their iron rule to work only under the Party's leadership.

They should organize and carry out all their work with the Party's ideas and policies as their yardstick; by proactively defending the Party's policies and implementing with credit the revolutionary tasks advanced by the Party, they can give full play to the validity of our Party's policies. Party organizations at all levels should step up the collective guidance over the activities of

government organs in conformity with the demands of the developing revolution, and actively encourage all their officials to fulfil their responsibilities and perform their basic duties for the revolution.

The officials of people's government organs at all levels should enhance their sense of responsibility and their roles.

The present stirring reality urgently demands that our officials take the lead in the general offensive and wage a vigorous struggle in order to discharge their duties as befits the leading personnel of the revolution.

The officials of people's government organs should possess a high degree of the Party spirit and revolutionary principles and conduct their work in a daring and proactive manner, with the attitude that they are fully responsible for it. Courage and action arise out of trust in the Party, whereas timidity and acts of basing their actions on how people look at them result from a lack of trust in the Party. The officials of people's government organs should decisively root out the passive approach of expediting their work only when the Party throws its full weight behind them, and nurture the staunch revolutionary work style of carrying through the tasks set by the Party even though their bodies are torn to pieces. They should constantly cultivate their abilities to conceive, organize, supervise, guide and develop their work in order to become versatile workers who are capable of carrying out all tasks with credit. They should acquire our Party's methods of working with the masses, set personal examples in all their undertakings and work tirelessly for the good of the

people. Cherishing deep in their hearts the true meaning of our Party's affection for the people, they should be infinitely courteous to them and become their faithful servants, at all times sharing weal and woe with them and working with devotion for them.

### 3

Comrades,

Our historic struggle for national reunification, the long-cherished desire of the nation, has now entered a new phase.

We have adopted a succession of momentous measures to improve inter-Korean relations and ensure peace on the Korean peninsula, with a firm resolve to achieve without fail the cause of national reunification, to which the great Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il devoted their heart and soul for their entire life.

Last year we held three rounds of historic north-south summit meetings and talks, and we adopted inter-Korean declarations, thus bringing about a dramatic turn in the relationship. They were events of great significance which transformed the grave situation that was teetering on the brink of war breaking out at any moment, and which heralded the start of a new journey to national reunification.

The entire nation is now ardently hoping that the historic Panmunjom Declaration and the September Pyongyang Joint Declaration will be fully implemented

so that the peaceful atmosphere on the Korean peninsula will continue and inter-Korean relations will improve without interruption.

The south Korean conservative forces, however, are responding to the aspirations of the nation and the unanimous expectations of the international community with perfidious words and behaviour, and are battling to return inter-Korean relations back to what they were in the period before the publication of the Panmunjom Declaration.

The United States is openly trying to force “speed adjustment” on the south Korean authorities and doing everything it can to subordinate the implementation of inter-Korean agreements to its anti-DPRK policy marked by sanctions and pressure.

As a result, a grave situation has been created, in which we must decide whether to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and maintain the atmosphere of inter-Korean rapprochement, or to return to the past when the tension was spiraling towards catastrophe with the danger of war looming large.

We cannot sit back with folded arms and ignore the current situation, which is causing serious concern over the destiny and future of the nation and peace and security in the region; instead, we must take proactive measures without delay to resolve it in line with the unanimous aspirations of all the fellow countrymen.

To this end, it is necessary above all to take a proper stand and attitude of invariably adhering to and implementing the inter-Korean declarations, which

embody the unanimous will of the nation, whatever the difficulties and obstacles in the way.

I would like to make it clear once again that, as I have already declared, it is my firm determination to turn, together with the south Korean authorities, inter-Korean relations into a lasting and durable relationship of reconciliation and cooperation and write a new history of the nation that achieves the peace and co-prosperity desired by all the countrymen.

In order to untangle the prevailing unsavoury situation, heighten the positive atmosphere for improved relations the north and the south created with so much effort and ensure that it bears significant fruit in the form of peace and reunification, it is important to put an end to the big-power worship, which mars the spirit of independence, and to the policy of dependence on foreign forces, which encroaches on the common interests of the nation, and to subordinate everything to improving relations.

I think that if the south Korean authorities truly want improved relations, peace and reunification, they should return to the original intention they had at the time of the Panmunjom summit and the September Pyongyang summit, and fulfil the responsibilities they have assumed before the nation by sincerely implementing the north-south declarations.

They should not waver in their attitude depending on how they see the wind blowing, nor pose as a meddling “mediator” and “facilitator” wasting time on foreign trips; instead they should be a responsible party in defending the interests of the nation and speaking up with the firm

mentality of members of the nation.

It is our consistent assertion that it is imperative to smash the underhand schemes of the hostile anti-reunification and anti-peace forces at home and abroad in order to sustain the atmosphere of improved inter-Korean relations.

It is essential to realize before it is too late that neither progress in inter-Korean relations nor any fruit of peace and prosperity can be expected if the hawkish forces in the south Korean military, who persist in their veiled hostility by resuming jointly with the United States the military exercises, under a different name which it had previously been agreed would be discontinued, continue to be allowed to make reckless moves, and unless the anachronistic arrogance and hostile policy of the United States, which is creating artificial obstacles in the way of the improved relationship by presenting arbitrary outrageous demands, are eradicated.

All the fellow countrymen in the north and the south and abroad should, for the sake of the destiny and future of the nation, resolutely check and foil the moves of the United States and south Korean conservative forces that are acting contrary to the historic tide towards improved inter-Korean relations and peaceful reunification.

If they are truly willing to work for the improvement of north-south relations, peace and reunification, the south Korean authorities should sympathize with our stand and resolve, keep pace with us and make the courageous decision to show their sincerity through practical action, not through words.

Our Party and the government of our Republic will continue to work with sincerity and perseverance to achieve the sustained development of north-south relations and the peaceful reunification of the country, solemnly cherishing the aspirations and desires of the nation in the future, too.

Comrades,

The first-ever DPRK-US summit talks, which were held in Singapore in June last year in the world's spotlight, were a momentous occasion that brought the hope of peace to the Korean peninsula where fire had been exchanged; and the June 12 DPRK-US Joint Statement was a historic declaration announcing to the world that the two countries, which had been hostile to each other from one century into the next, would write a new history in their relationship, and therefore it won the full support and approval of the peace-loving international community.

The DPRK voluntarily took crucial and significant steps, including the discontinuation of nuclear testing and the test-firing of intercontinental ballistic missiles, thereby making the first move towards confidence-building, which is the key to the removal of bilateral hostile relations, and it also adopted the broadminded measure of realizing the repatriation of the war remains of US soldiers, something that had been requested by the US President, as a show of its resolve to sincerely implement the June 12 DPRK-US Joint Statement, which is a milestone in the development of a new bilateral relationship.

However, the second DPRK-US summit talks held in Hanoi last February raised strong doubts over whether

the steps we took as a strategic, courageous decision were right, and they were an occasion that gave us a sense of caution concerning whether the United States is genuinely interested in improving bilateral relations.

At the talks we expressed our resolve to establish the essential stages and course to be followed without fail for implementing the June 12 DPRK-US Joint Statement in the interests of both sides, and to take more prudent and trustworthy steps, and looked forward to a positive response of the United States.

But the United States came to the negotiating table with only completely unrealizable approaches in its mind.

In other words, without any definite orientation or methodology, they were not prepared to solve problems with us at the negotiating table.

With that sort of thinking, the United States will not be able to move us an inch or get what it wants, even if it sits with us a hundred times, a thousand times.

It has recently conducted a test for the simulated interception of our intercontinental ballistic missiles and resumed the military exercises the US President had committed himself to suspending, while making other hostile moves contrary to the spirit of the June 12 Joint Statement in a more undisguised way. We find this seriously antagonistic.

I am extremely displeased with such a trend.

As waves rise when the wind blows, so the more pronounced the hostile US policy towards the DPRK becomes, the tougher our counteraction will become.

Although it is strongly hinting at the settlement of

issues through dialogue, as it considers a third round of DPRK-US summit talks, the United States still pays no attention to the withdrawal of its hostile policy, which would be the basic way of establishing a new bilateral relationship; instead, it mistakenly believes that it can subdue us by exerting maximum pressure on us.

We, of course, attach importance to settling issues through dialogue and negotiations, but the US-style dialogue of unilaterally pushing its demands does not suit us, nor are we interested in it.

Although the United States calls for a negotiated settlement to issues, it is stirring up hostility to us day after day, which is an act that is as foolish and risky as attempting to put out a fire with oil.

Given the deep-rooted animosity between the DPRK and the United States, in order to implement the June 12 Joint Statement both sides should abandon their unilateral terms and seek a constructive solution that meets the interests of both.

To this end, it is essential above all for the United States to adopt a new approach towards us with a new way, after abandoning the current one.

The United States talks a lot about holding the third round of bilateral summit talks, but we are neither happy nor willing to see a repeat of talks like the Hanoi summit.

However, as President Trump regularly observes, the personal relations between him and me are not hostile like the relationship between the two countries, and we still maintain good relations; if we want, we can send and receive letters enquiring about each other's health at any time.

If the United States were to ask for a third round of summit talks, it must be on the condition that the United States has the right attitude and finds a methodology that can be shared with us; then we are willing to have another try.

But in my opinion, at this moment, it comes to my mind that there is no need for me to be obsessed over the summit talks with the United States out of a desperate desire for the lifting of sanctions.

Anyway, we will be patient and wait until the end of this year to see whether the United States makes such courageous decision or not, but it will obviously be hard to get a good opportunity like the last time again.

In future, I will put my signature on an agreement without hesitation only when it contains fair clauses which conform to the interests of both sides and which are acceptable to each of them, and this depends entirely on the stand the United States adopts and its approach to us.

What is obvious is that if it sticks to its current political way of calculation, the prospects for problem-solving will be bleak, and the situation very dangerous.

At this crucial time, I hope that the United States will reach a well-advised judgment and the second hand of the clock of DPRK-US showdown which was stopped with so much difficulty will never move again.

The government of the Republic will strengthen and develop the bonds of friendship and cooperation with all the countries of the world that respect the sovereignty of our country and are friendly to it, and will advance hand in hand with all the peace-loving forces of the world to

establish a lasting and durable peace mechanism on the Korean peninsula.

Comrades,

As I have just said, I will no longer be obsessed with such a trivial issue as the hostile forces lifting sanctions, but will open up the way to prosperity by our own efforts.

Although the goal of our struggle is demanding, and challenges and difficulties stand in the way of our socialist construction as ever, our Party and the government of our Republic are steadfast in their resolve to open a new phase of prosperity and achieve the ideal and goal of building a powerful country by our own efforts under the unfurled banner of Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism.

The road of independence leads to prosperity and victory. Nothing can reverse or stop the dynamic advance of our State and people that have an unshakable faith and resolve to pave their own way by themselves with confidence in their own strength.

Let us all join the general advance to successfully accomplish the cause of building a powerful socialist country, holding higher the banner of great Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism and firmly rallied behind the Party and the government of the Republic.