A Talk to the Officials of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea
April 27, 1965

The acuteness of the struggle of the students, young men and women and other people in south Korea has been rapidly increasing in the last few years. Their anti-government struggle against the “south Korea-Japan talks” last year was the largest mass resistance in south Korea since the April Popular Uprising. This year, too, they are struggling dynamically against the traitorous plan of a “south Korea-Japan agreement” which is being plotted at the instigation of the US imperialists. Alarmed at the south Korean people’s quickly mounting struggle against fascism and betrayal, the US imperialists and south Korean rulers are resorting more openly to their reactionary, ideological offensive in order to paralyze the people’s fighting spirit, while simultaneously intensifying fascist repression against the people. In particular, in an attempt to prevent the influence of the northern half of the country on the south Korean people, the enemy is stepping up their slanderous propaganda and stratagem against communism and against our Republic more than ever.

If they are to frustrate the enemy’s fascist repression and manoeuvres in this situation, and increase their struggle still further, the south Korean people must enhance their consciousness of national independence and acquire a stronger revolutionary fighting spirit. The fighting spirit of the students, young men and women and other people in south Korea is high, but their struggle can be considered to be still at a low level. Their anti-government struggle has not yet been conducted in combination with the struggle against US imperialism and for independence and has not developed into a nationwide struggle for reunification. This is precisely the major weakness and limitation of the south Korean people’s struggle at the moment. In order to achieve their desire for independence, the south Korean people must naturally struggle under the slogan against US imperialism and for national reunification. It is only when south Korea is liberated from the colonial yoke of the United States and the country is reunified that the south Korean people will win genuine freedom and rights and that all the Korean nation can achieve independent development and prosperity. When the south Korean people advance under a distinct, independent, revolutionary slogan, “Let us drive out the US imperialists and reunify the country!” their struggle will develop into a nationwide struggle involving the broad masses from all walks of life and emerge victorious. Although their fighting spirit is high, the south Korean students, young men and women and other people have not proposed the anti-
US, national-reunification slogan. This is due mainly to the low level of their consciousness with regard to national independence. The idea of US-worship and US-phobia still remains deep-rooted among the south Korean people. Many of these people, who had already been seriously affected by the historically deep-rooted idea of worshipping big powers, were deceived by the US imperialists' sly technique of disguise, after liberation, and formed a misconception that the United States, an aggressor and plunderer, was a "liberator" or "benefactor". The south Korean people have, of course, for the past 20 years begun to realize gradually that the United States is in no sense a "liberator" or a true "benefactor". However, the idea of US-worship and US-phobia, which is based on the old habit of sycophancy, persists in their minds.

In order to eliminate the idea of US-worship and US-phobia from the minds of the south Korean people and enhance their consciousness of national independence, we must expose the deceptive tricks and falsehoods of the US imperialists, who, in the guise of a "liberator" and "benefactor", rule over south Korea, and at the same time encourage all the south Korean people to take high pride in the excellence of our nation.

The consciousness of national independence is formed and expressed on the basis of love for one's nation and of the pride in the excellence of one's nation. A man who does not love his nation and lacks pride in the excellence of his nation, cannot acquire the consciousness of national independence nor can he struggle devotedly for the independence, sovereignty and development of his nation.

Today, the people in the northern half of the country are well pervaded with the feeling of national pride. Our people's high sense of national pride is based on the unbounded feelings of honour and happiness and the great pride they take in having the most pre-eminent and great leader, respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, as their national father.

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung is the first great leader our people have had in all their history of thousands of years. It is under the guidance of our great leader that our people have been able to achieve the historic cause of national liberation by defeating Japanese imperialism, defend honourably the freedom and independence of the country from the US imperialist invasion and start building a socialist country, excellently, from scratch. Our people who, having lost their sovereignty, lived under oppression as an enslaved nation, are now enjoying a high reputation as a heroic people, and our country is being honoured as "a model of socialism" in the eyes of the world. We owe this entirely to the great leader, who serves us with his wise leadership. He enjoys indisputable, international prestige and the high respect of the progressive people throughout the world for his tremendous contributions, not only to the Korean revolution, but also to the development of the revolutionary movement of the world's people against imperialism for independence and for national sovereignty and socialism.
During my recent visit to Indonesia in the leader’s company, I again felt warmly in my heart how great our leader is, and how high a prestige he is enjoying among the world’s people. As has been widely reported, the feelings of respect and reverence entertained by the Indonesian people and their leaders for our leader were really warm and ardent. Not only in Djakarta; the capital, but also in Bogor, Bandung and in all other places which the leader visited, the Indonesian people enthusiastically welcomed him, singing the Song of General Kim Il Sung and dancing. The welcome they accorded him on both sides of the 100-mile road from Djakarta to Bogor was especially spectacular. The leaders of that country gave our leader a most cordial hospitality, saying that his visit to Indonesia was a matter of great jubilation, and of the highest honour. The lecture he gave at the Ali Archam Academy of Social Sciences under the title, On Socialist Construction in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and the South Korean Revolution, received the warm acclamation of the audience and had a strong impact on the Indonesian public. The president of the Ali Archam Academy of Social Sciences, outstanding political figures, social scientists and different social figures in Indonesia unanimously spoke highly of his lecture as a great and very important programme that illumined the path ahead of the world’s people and was most valuable for the national liberation movements and also for the international working-class movement. During his visit to Indonesia, the leader participated in the tenth anniversary celebration of the Bandung Conference. There he met many heads of state and governments from the newly-emergent countries in Asia and Africa, who expressed their feelings of high respect and reverence for the leader. Whenever I saw the leader enjoying high prestige and being held in unqualified respect and reverence by the world’s people, I could not help feeling immense happiness and national pride in working for the revolution under the pre-eminent leader.

The leader’s greatness is in reality the greatness of our nation. Upholding the great leader, national hero and peerlessly great man as the leader of our nation is the great honour and pride of the entire Korean nation. In order to inspire the south Korean people with a high sense of pride as the Korean nation, we must give them a correct understanding of the leader’s greatness. If they clearly understand that the leader is the greatest man in the world and the genuine father of our nation, the south Korean people will believe in the leader and follow only him and hence become more courageous in the struggle for national reunification.

Originally, the south Korean people’s feeling of reverence for the leader was very strong. The great leader’s name has been widely known to the south Korean people ever since the days of his anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and the entire nation has held him in high reverence as a legendary hero and the liberator and saviour of the nation. In the days immediately after liberation when the whole country was excited in preparing for the welcome of the great leader who had brought liberation to the country, the Committee for
Welcoming General Kim Il Sung was also formed in south Korea, and all the people in the south were waiting impatiently for his triumphal return home. Hearing the rumour that the great leader would arrive in Seoul, hundreds of thousands of people gathered in the railway station plaza, shouting hur?rah for General Kim Il Sung. This fact alone eloquently shows how warmly the south Korean people revered him. However, the south Korean people’s feeling of reverence for the great leader was suppressed by the US imperialists who occupied south Korea. The US imperialists and their stooges resorted to all forms of anti-communist propaganda and plots in an attempt to divert the south Korean people’s attention away from the great leader. In those days the anti-Party factionalists in south Korea did not combat the enemy’s plans and, worst of all, neglected giving publicity to the leader’s greatness among the south Korean people. They did not even inform them honestly of the proud success of the democratic reforms that had been carried out in the north under his wise leadership. The anti-Party factionalists not only prevented the south Korean people, who revered the leader so warmly, from knowing clearly the leader’s great personality and revolutionary achievements, but also harmed their revolutionary struggle seriously by distorting the leader’s policy in its implementation. They, instead of awakening the south Korean people to political consciousness and organizing them, agitated them so that they recklessly revolted, thus causing a large number of patri?ots and other people to be killed by the enemy. When I think of the crimes committed by the anti-Party factionalists and the conse?quences, I cannot repress my indignation. To step up giving publicity to the leader’s greatness is the decisive factor in awakening the south Korean people to revolutionary con?sciousness, in rallying them solidly in the fighting ranks and in encouraging them to struggle vigorously for the reunification of the country.

The point in question is how we should give publicity to the leader’s greatness among the south Korean people. The US imperialists and south Korean military fascists have declared anti-communism as their first and foremost state policy and are trampling upon the people’s elementary rights of democracy and freedom and stepping up the repression of free speech and free publication more than ever before. Even under the fascist dictatorship, the south Korean patriots, partic?ularly the revolutionaries, students, young men and women, are learning about the great leader’s outstanding revolutionary thoughts and his glorious revolutionary history and shedding blood in the struggle to disseminate them among the broad masses of people. In order to meet the pressing requirements of the south Korean people, we must adopt positive measures to circulate widely the leader’s classical works, the Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas and other materials on revolutionary traditions, and writings explanatory of the strategic and tactical policies for anti-US independence and national reunification. No matter how frantic an effort he may make, the enemy cannot divert the minds of the south Korean people away from revering the great leader and yearning for
our Republic; no force can ever prevent the leader’s greatness and rapid development in the northern half of the Republic, under the leader’s wise guidance, from being known to the south Korean people. We must broadcast through news services and radios a variety of information needed for educating the south Korean people in the leader’s greatness, as well as through publications. An important matter in giving publicity to the leader’s greatness is to disseminate a wide range of information which would give people a comprehensive understanding of the leader’s great thoughts, personality and his revolutionary achievements. A major way of showing comprehensively the great leader’s outstanding thoughts and theories, his noble personality, his glorious revolutionary history and his achievements is to compile and publish his biography. Compiling and publishing the great leader’s biography is a pressing requirement of the times as well as an important task that faces us. The work of compiling his biography is in fact belated. Biographies show people vividly lives and the activities of great men and heroes, on a factual basis, so they are widely read and have a great influence on people. There have been written many biographies of world-famous heroes, renowned scientists and artists. In Korea, too, there exist many biographies of famous patriotic generals and historically famous people, such as The Biography of Ulji Mun Dok and The Biography of Ri Sun Sin and they are widely read by the people ever since olden times. It is indeed a shame in the eyes of the people that we have not yet published a biography of the great leader in the twenty years’ time since the liberation of the country. He is a peerlessly great man of all ages whom we uphold as our leader. Though belated, we must produce and publish his biography as soon as possible.

The publication of the biography describing the leader’s great personality and achievements will produce a great impact and have a tremendous revolutionary influence upon the south Korean people and overseas Korean compatriots. The south Korean people and our overseas compatriots who have learned of the leader’s greatness mainly from legendary tales and who are excited at the mere mention of his name will be very happy when they receive his biography. The leader’s biography must be of high quality so as to be commensurate with his great achievements, his uncommon intelligence, outstanding leadership and his high authority. His biography must naturally be a great biography so that no other biographies of world-famous men or heroes can match it. In order to write the leader’s biography well, it is necessary to adopt a new system in its contents and the form of its description so that it can show the greatness of his revolutionary activities and his personality in great breadth and depth. The great leader’s biography should not be written like a tale of a man’s military exploits or like a collection of anecdotes which was written just for the sake of interest as is the case with conventional biographies of heroes and great men. The leader’s biography should be a comprehensive, systematic representation of his energetic, ideological and theoretical activities.
which created, enriched and developed the Juche idea, the guiding revolutionary ideology of our times, the results of his outstanding leadership that has brought about miraculous successes in the revolution and construction through the application of the Juche idea, his broad-mindedness and generosity that has led everyone down the path of revolution together with his warm love for the people, his unbounded loyalty to the revolutionary cause, and also his unassuming, popular personality. In this way, his biography will be an encyclopedic textbook of revolution, capable of showing all the noble qualities of the leader who is a truly great thinker and theoretician, pre-eminent politician, remarkable military strategist and the father of all the people, as well as showing the immortal achievements he has made for his country and his people. The biography will thus greatly contribute to implanting loyalty to the leader and feelings of trust in him in the heart of everyone and convincing everyone that he will be crowned with victory and glory under his leadership.

Since the biography of the leader is aimed mainly at giving the South Korean people and our overseas compatriots a deep understanding of our leader’s greatness, the style of writing should be geared to their characteristics. These people are living in different environments and conditions from those in which the people in the north are living. Their level of ideological consciousness and sentiments are not identical with those of the latter. Therefore, it must not be written in a stiff style like a political treatise exclusively of a theoretical kind, nor in a style of introducing mere facts like a history book. The biography should be logical and full of historical facts while at the same time showing vividly and impressively the leader’s clairvoyance, his brilliant achievements and his great humane character.

In view of the importance of the great leader’s biography in educating and enlightening the South Korean people politically, we must pay close attention to the writing of the biography. Able officials and writers should be appointed for this task and they should be provided with sufficient materials and conditions needed for this purpose. I will help them to find solutions to all problems arising in the writing of the biography. Efforts should be concentrated on its writing so that it will be published without fail on the occasion of the leader’s 55th birthday.

I believe that, with intense loyalty to the leader, you will compile the biography excellently so as to meet our Party’s expectations.

Korean Friendship Association (K.F.A)
http://www.korea-dpr.com