

***ON POPULARIZING PHYSICAL TRAINING AND SPORT AND  
DEVELOPING SPORTING SKILLS RAPIDLY***

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Talk to the Officials in the Field of Physical Training and Sport  
May 19, 1986

Recently our people have been taking a growing interest in physical training and sport, and sporting activities are now being stepped up. I think this is a good thing. A long time ago, being aware of the importance of physical training and sport, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced his Juche-orientated and popular policy on physical training and sport and has been paying close attention to their development ever since.

Thanks to the correct policy of our Party on physical training and sport and the strenuous efforts made by the officials in this field, great successes have been achieved.

Through the efforts to implement the Party's policy on physical training and sport, sycophancy and dogmatism have been overcome, Juche has been thoroughly established in this field and big strides have been made in popularizing physical training and sport. In addition, the ranks of sportsmen have been expanded and strengthened, the material and technical foundations for physical training and sport consolidated and sporting skills developed. As a result, our sportsmen are registering marvellous successes in the international arena.

Over recent years in particular, our sportsmen have performed well in many international sports such as football, table tennis and wrestling, so increasing the honour of Juche Korea and demonstrating the mettle of our people.

We can take pride in having developed sport to today's level, starting from scratch after liberation. However, we have no reason to rest on our laurels. We must develop physical training and sport rapidly by drawing on the successes we have achieved.

Availing myself of this opportunity when I am meeting you, the officials in the field of physical training and sport, I would like to refer to some matters relating to the development of physical training and sport.

To develop physical training and sport is of great importance in promoting the revolutionary struggle and construction work, strengthening the might of the country and promoting the good points of the nation.

Physical training and sport are important in that they enable people to develop a strong physique for conducting independent and creative activities.

Unless a man is healthy and strong, he cannot become a powerful being with the capacity to conduct creative activities. All his activities are guaranteed by his physical strength. Even his mental activity, to say nothing of his physical activity, can be at the highest level only when it is guaranteed by great physical strength.

That is why a strong physique is a basic quality of a fully developed communist. Physical training and sport not only promote physical strength but also cultivate a strong will and courage.

When people are trained into powerful beings with a strong physique, an iron will and courage by developing physical training and sport, they can play their proper role as masters in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

Without a strong physique, a strong will and courage, they can neither press ahead with the building of socialism and communism nor defend the country properly. In order to prepare people for work and national defence it is imperative to intensify physical training and sport.

An important way of realizing the people's desire to live for a long time in good health is to develop their physical strength by improving physical training and sport. In order to live for a long time in good health, without falling ill, people should take plenty of exercise. Physical training and sport can be called the best tonic for good health and longevity.

In short, physical training and sport contribute to the wealth and development of the country, a strong national defence, the people's health and national prosperity. In this sense, I can say that physical training and sport are decisive to the destiny of the country and the nation.

It is also necessary to develop physical training and sport in order to bring honour to the country and promote friendly relations with many countries.

Today physical training and sport are drawing greater international attention, and sporting activities and exchange are taking place on a global scale. In this situation, if our sportsmen achieve good results at many international events and they fly the flag of our Republic, the honour of the country will be increased and our nation's resourcefulness will be demonstrated to the world. Developing sporting skills and organizing sporting exchange on a wide scale will also contribute to promoting friendly relations with many countries.

The officials in the field of physical training and sport should be aware of their heavy responsibility to the Party and the revolution and must work hard to develop physical training and sport.

First of all, the Party's policy of popularizing physical training and sport and making them part of the daily routine of our people should be implemented to the letter.

Physical training and sport are for the popular masses. In capitalist society they are a means of amusement and making money, but in our society they help towards building up people's strength and realizing the people's cause of Chajusong. If physical training and sport are truly to be work for the popular masses, they should be popularized and made part of their everyday life so that all the people participate in them.

Only when all the members of society take an active part in physical training and sport is it possible to prepare well them for work and national defence and develop their sporting skills.

In order to make physical training and sport popular and part of the everyday life of the people, physical education at school should be intensified.

Eleven-year universal compulsory education is now in force in our country and nearly one third of the population is attending school. One's school days are the time when one grows most vigorously. Therefore, if physical education at school is improved, the young people will grow up into healthy and strong people whose physiques are well developed and who are tall in stature, and a large number of promising sportsmen will emerge from among them. If pupils are taught an elementary knowledge of sport and some sporting skills through intensive physical education at school, they will contribute to developing mass physical training and sport after leaving school.

The main thing in physical education at school is to stimulate the growth in stature of the pupils, develop their bodies harmoniously and teach them an elementary knowledge of sport and at least one sporting skill.

Schools should encourage athletics events which are basic to hardening pupils physically and developing their sporting skills. Track and field and exercises on the horizontal bar, parallel bars and other kinds of apparatus are good for promoting the growth of young people. Schools should encourage pupils to take a lot of exercise in track and field and on an apparatus so that they grow tall and harden their bodies. Football, volleyball, basketball, table tennis and other ball games are best suited to young people. Ball games not only develop pupils' physical strength and increase their stature but also cultivate their sense of teamwork and discipline and their courage, boldness, fortitude and agility.

Schools should encourage ball games among their pupils so that they strengthen their bodies and minds.

Pupils should go swimming frequently. Swimming is good for people's physical training and for strengthening their will.

Schools should encourage their pupils to swim, taking advantage of the natural, geographical features of our country, a peninsula with many rivers, so that the pupils build up their physical strength and become good swimmers in their childhood, harbouring no fear of the sea and rivers.

Schools should teach a great deal of floor exercises. Floor exercises promote

schoolgirls' harmonious physical development and enrich their emotions. Chongsu Girls' Senior Middle School, Sakju County, North Pyongan Province, and many other schools have gained valuable experience in developing floor exercises. Making good use of such experience, the education sector should ensure that all schools teach their girls a lot of floor exercises.

Pupils should be encouraged to participate in mass gymnastic performances. These are a form of comprehensive mass sport and combine athletic techniques and ideological and artistic content. They are very effective both in educating pupils in the collectivist spirit and in building up their strength and improving their artistic skills. By giving frequent gymnastic performances of this type, pupils will contribute greatly to educating the working people and enhancing the prestige of the country abroad.

Schools should also concentrate on one or two sports for which their situation is favourable and put efforts into developing them. This will enable every pupil to acquire at least one sporting skill and will create a large reservoir of talented players who have received systematic physical teaching and training from their childhood. The Party's policy of developing one or two sports for which the situation at individual schools is favourable has displayed its full advantages in practice. Every school should specialize in one or two sports and establish them as a tradition and then continue to develop the distinctive features of the school.

What is important in physical education in schools is to improve the quality of physical training. An improvement in the quality of physical training will provide the pupils with a basis on which to take physical exercise regularly on their own. The education sector must draw up proper curricula for pupils to be taught an elementary knowledge of sport, to develop their sporting ability and to promote their growth, and then provide physical education for them to meet pedagogical requirements.

In addition to improving the quality of physical education schools must widely conduct extracurricular sporting activities.

Extracurricular sporting activities should be organized to suit the tastes and aptitudes of the pupils. Amateur sports teams should be formed for each event and run regularly so that all the pupils take part in sporting activities to suit their tastes and aptitudes. Extracurricular sporting activities should be organized to suit seasonal conditions and geographical features. Since not every school has a satisfactory swimming-pool and skating-rink, it would be a good idea to encourage swimming in the summer, skating and skiing in the winter and mountaineering in the spring and autumn.

In order to intensify physical training at school, it is necessary to enhance the teachers' sense of responsibility and their role. Teachers are in direct charge of bringing pupils up to be revolutionaries who are knowledgeable, morally sound and physically strong. With a clear awareness of their heavy responsibility, teachers should conduct physical education at a high level and organize and guide the extracurricular activities of their pupils in a responsible manner. In particular, physical training teachers, Children's Union instructors and the League of Socialist Working Youth instructors should possess a full knowledge of sport and good sporting skills and should guide their pupils' sporting activities properly. The model sports school movement is an important way of intensifying physical education at school. Schools should set themselves the target of winning the title of model sports school, aim to reach it in stages and encourage all their teachers and pupils to make efforts to achieve this.

In order to make physical training and sport popular and a part of our daily routine, they should be intensified not only in schools but also at institutions, enterprises and on cooperative farms.

Institutions and enterprises should set a convenient time for exercise and ensure that all their employees take morning exercise and exercise during breaks and walk, run and take other forms of physical exercise on a regular basis. On holidays institutions, enterprises and cooperative farms should organize volleyball, table tennis, defence sports and other games and pastimes, as their situation allows. Cadres and all other working people should take part in these sporting activities. People should be encouraged to conduct physical training at home.

Having frequently seen young men and women running through the streets early in the morning recently, the great leader remarked that it was a good social phenomenon. We must ensure that the citizens of Pyongyang who get up early and take various forms of exercise are emulated at every home throughout the country. At home people should go in for plenty of morning callisthenics, walking, running, cold-rub-downs and other forms of exercise which are good for the physique and promoting the health.

In order to popularize physical training and sport and make them part of our everyday life, it is necessary to develop to the full the sports month campaign and the movement to create model sports counties.

The national physical fitness examination which has been conducted for a long time in our country is an excellent way of encouraging the broad masses of young people, students and working people to take an active part in sporting activities and prepare themselves fully for work and national defence.

Physical training and sports guidance bodies, educational institutions and working people's organizations must organize in detail the annual month of national physical fitness examinations and ensure that all the people in the prescribed age group take part in this and pass the examination. The sea sports month and winter sports month campaigns should also be well organized.

Physical training and sports guidance bodies and working people's organizations must see to it that all the cities and counties set accurate long-term targets for creating model sports counties and inspire the young people, schoolchildren, students and working people to attain their targets without fail.

In popularizing physical training and sport and making them part of our everyday life, it is important to enhance the role of the working people's organizations.

In our country all the members of society belong to one particular organization.

Therefore, if the working people's organizations take charge of physical training and sport, all the people will be persuaded to take part in them.

The League of Socialist Working Youth, the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Union of Agricultural Working People and the other working people's organizations should explain our Party's policy of physical training and sport to their members and other working people and give wide publicity to physical training and sport among them so that they take part in mass sport willingly and enthusiastically. In addition, they should organize athletics meetings and different events on a regular basis and run amateur sporting activities on a wide scale. The working people's organizations should pay attention to furnishing sporting facilities and gymnastic apparatus and various other conditions so that schoolchildren, students and working people can participate in physical training and sporting activities regularly.

Next, sporting skills should be developed rapidly.

Sporting skills are now developing rapidly on the world arena and new sporting world records are constantly being established. We must develop sporting skills in our country in keeping with the trend of the development of modern sporting skills and thus raise our standards to the world level as quickly as possible.

What is important in developing sporting skills is to establish Juche thoroughly.

Every country and every nation has its distinctive features.

One nation differs from another in the physical constitutions of its people and in its sporting history and traditions. That is why, as in other work, skills must also be developed in sport in keeping with the actual conditions in each country and the requirements of its people. Only then can the good points of each nation be displayed to the full and the standard of its sporting skills be raised rapidly to a high level.

We must develop sporting skills strictly in accordance with the actual conditions in our country and the requirements of our people and introduce advanced sporting skills from other countries also on this principle. By so doing, we will develop physical training and sport which serve our people and our revolution and will perfect our own sporting skills and tactics and our own training methods.

The basic line for improving sporting skills in our country at present is to give priority to the development of skills in those events which suit the tastes and

physical constitution of our people and in which we are confident of success, and to promote skills in all other events until they reach the same level.

The officials in charge of physical training and sport must concentrate efforts on developing skills in those events which suit the tastes and physical constitution of our people and in which we are confident of success.

Great efforts should be channelled into developing track and field events.

Track and field events are the basis of physical training and for the development of all other sports. In all sports the high speed and running ability of the sportsmen are the basic factor for success. High speed and running ability are developed in track and field events. Just as the piano is important in music, so track and field is important in sport.

Of all the track and field events, the marathon requires particular efforts.

The marathon is symbolic of sport and the major event at the Olympics. Our country has a long tradition of marathon running. Our people have endurance and fortitude. So, if we develop the marathon, we can win championships. The marathon should be encouraged and developed rapidly so that we can win world championships.

At the 9th Asian Games held in India our marathon runner was leading all the others at the beginning, but fell. It was because he had not acclimatized himself properly before the games. Such accidents may occur because the athletes are sometimes not acclimatized, even though they take regular exercise. It is particularly important that sportsmen acclimatize themselves for the marathon, football and other games which require great physical effort.

Skills in football, volleyball, table tennis and other ball games should be developed. Football is the most popular of all sports. Football is extremely popular both in our country and in the rest of the world. It draws the greatest public interest. A highly skilful football team can bring honour to its country and its people in the eyes of the world.

In our country football is promising and we are confident of success. Our people have long been fond of playing football and have some tradition in football.

Although the level of football skills in our country is not equal to those of some South American and European countries, it has not fallen since the 8th World Cup Finals in Britain in 1966. At those championships our players outscored the Italian team, which had been regarded as a possible champion, and so caused a shock in sporting circles. But they were defeated by the Portuguese team because their tactics were not good enough.

If our team had employed better tactics and defeated the Portuguese team, it would have caused an even greater impact in the world.

If we had continued to direct great efforts to developing football skills after the 8th World Cup Finals, our football team would have won many games and become one of the strongest teams in the world. But the officials in charge of physical training and sport have not paid due attention to developing football skills, so football has not made much progress.

In future the sports authorities must channel great efforts into developing football so that our players win the Asian championships first and then the World Cup.

Volleyball in our country must also be improved rapidly.

In the past our women volleyball players did well at several international events. But in recent years no serious efforts have been made to develop volleyball and train efficient reserve players. So the level of skill of our women volleyball players has fallen. The sports authorities must make every effort to improve women's volleyball quickly and take it to the world level.

Great efforts should also be put into developing boxing, wrestling, weight lifting and other combative sports.

Decisive steps should be taken to develop defence sports.

The great leader feels the greatest pleasure when our sportsmen win shooting and boxing events. Shooting and boxing are skills which demonstrate the revolutionary fighting spirit of our people and the stamina of our nation.

Recently the level of our marksmen has risen rapidly. A marksman from the Amnokgang Shooting Team took second place at the World Skeet Shooting Championships held in Italy last year and then first place at the recent Third Asian

Skeet Shooting Championships. Although the team was formed later than the April 25 Shooting Team, the former is ahead of the latter in skeet shooting. As our country is standing in direct confrontation with the US imperialists, we must definitely lead the world in marksmanship.

Our country should also lead the world in archery. An archer from our country took first place at the International Archery Contests held in Italy a short time ago. From olden times Asian countries have been better than European countries at archery. If archers are provided with all the equipment and conditions they need to improve their skill, our country will be able to win an archery world championship. Parachuting, flying model aeroplanes and wireless communications should also be developed.

The level of our callisthenics is quite high by the world standard. But we are still far from being able to win a world championship. Skills in this should also be improved further.

Efforts should also be put into developing other sports.

We should develop sporting skills rapidly so that we can win Asian championships first in all sporting events and then world championships, and thus make our country the 'kingdom of sport'.

In order to develop sporting skills in our country it is necessary to improve the standard of our sportsmen.

The sportsmen are the people who are directly responsible for the development of sporting skills. The level of sporting skills in a country is decided by the standard of its sportsmen.

In order to improve the standard of sportsmen, training must be intensified.

Success in sports depends on the sportsmen's physical preparedness, skills and tactics. In their training, therefore, emphasis must be put on hardening them physically, on improving their skills and on perfecting tactics. The sports authorities must draw up a training programme on these principles and implement it to the letter.

Physical training should be conducted in our own way and on a scientific basis.

Conditions differ from country to country and so does the physical constitution of the people. So there can be no fixed pattern for training methods. The sports authorities must avoid a set pattern in training, and develop skills and perfect training methods, which are suited to the characteristics of our sportsmen, and train them in a creative manner.

Scientific training increases the effectiveness of training and makes it possible to perfect skilful movements and tactics which are suited to the specific features of the players. The sports authorities must conduct scientific training by putting all training processes on a scientific basis and by making use of modern scientific and technical apparatus.

Players should be made to train more intensively. The more soldiers sweat in training, the less blood they shed in battle. Likewise, sportsmen can achieve good results if they sweat a lot in their everyday training. World champions all sweat a great deal in training. Sportsmen must train energetically and persistently with the ambition to bring honour to Juche Korea and become world champions.

Successful training depends largely on the trainers.

Trainers should guide training after working out realistic and scientific training plans according to the training programme and acquiring a good knowledge of what must be taught and make strong demands on the people they are training. To this end, they should continue to increase their theoretical knowledge of sports science and improve their technical and practical qualifications.

In addition to enhancing the role of trainers, it is important to furnish good training conditions for sportsmen.

Sufficient sporting facilities and apparatus and board and lodging should be provided for sportsmen so that they feel no inconvenience in training.

In order to improve their skills, sportsmen should take part in many events.

Sportsmen should participate in many domestic and international events. Only then can they gain a lot of experience, foster their courage and get to know the trends in world sporting techniques.

The sports authorities should organize the 'Mangyongdae Prize' sports event and

the championships of the Republic and many other domestic events, as well as frequent international events in our country. Our sportsmen should be sent to many international events abroad and on frequent tours. Track and field athletes and sportsmen in other events in which we are confident of success should be sent on regular tours. Footballers in particular should be sent on tours.

Sportsmen must thoroughly implement the requirements of the campaign to rely on the strength of ideology, fighting spirit, speed and skill.

These are the principles guiding sport in our country and an advanced method of playing sport. The ideological and mental conditions, fighting spirit, speed and skill of the players decide the outcome of contests. If they compete with a high degree of ideological awareness, a strong fighting spirit, high speed, great skill and perfect tactics, sportsmen can take the initiative in contests, overwhelm the opposition and emerge victorious.

Sportsmen must play with loyalty to the Party and the leader, a firm resolve to bring honour to their motherland, a strong fighting spirit, endurance and speed and employ their skills and tactics sensibly.

The training of reserve players should be properly conducted. The sports authorities should take into account, from a scientific point of view, the prospects for sport in the country and the demand for players, and then train reserve players in a far-sighted way. The standards for selecting players for each event should be defined on a scientific basis and then players should be selected in line with these standards. Intelligent, tall and the youngest possible people should be selected as reserves. The people selected should be given systematic and purposeful training towards high objectives until they become skilful.

In order to develop sporting skills, sports science research work should be stepped up.

Sports should be based on science. Sporting skills can only develop rapidly when sporting activities are guided according to scientific principles. The sports authorities should eliminate any practice of relying on the authority of veterans or previous records, thus clinging to outdated experience, and develop sporting skills on a scientific basis.

The sports authorities should draw up an accurate sports science development plan to suit the situation in our country and the trends in modern sports science and intensify research in this field.

Sports scientists should intensify their research to solve the scientific problems arising in developing skills in every event, in particular symbolic events such as football and the marathon which are promising and in which we are confident of success. Efforts should also be made to solve any technical problems arising in putting events and training to suit our sportsmen's constitution, as well as the supply of nutrition, on a scientific basis. Research should be conducted into the physiological changes in the human body during sporting activities and into ways of adjusting them so that the condition of sportsmen is at a peak for events. More intensive research should be conducted to solve the scientific and technical problems arising in modernizing sporting apparatus.

If you are to develop sports science rapidly, you should improve the exchange of sports science and technology and the exchange of information in this field with the socialist and many other countries of the world. You should send sports scientists to countries which are developed in sports science and technology and invite world famous sports specialists to introduce advanced sports science and technology here. In order to develop physical training and sport, it is necessary to improve the work of training sportsmen.

What is important in this work is to produce many able trainers and sports teachers. They play a very important role in developing sporting skills. The sports authorities and educational institutions should produce many able trainers and sports teachers. The officials on the active list should be given effective refresher training. Some of them are from among sportsmen who have not received regular education and some of them are lagging behind current developments, although they have received regular education. The sports authorities should establish a proper system of refresher training and draw up a plan for sending these officials to the Pyongyang University of Physical Education and other training centres so that they constantly

improve their technical levels and other qualifications to meet the requirements of the developing situation.

In order to train sportsmen better it is important to improve our training centres and enhance their role.

The Pyongyang University of Physical Education is a major training centre. The Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and the Education Commission should develop the Pyongyang University of Physical Education into a model centre for training sportsmen and enhance its role by taking decisive measures. In addition, they should develop the Central Sports Cadre Training Centre and other centres for training sportsmen and the sports departments at universities of education, as well as sports courses at teacher training colleges; in this way they will produce more, able sportsmen.

These training centres should improve the quality of physical instruction and training. They should raise the scientific and theoretical levels of physical education, as well as the level of teaching the Party's policy, in keeping with the requirements of socialist pedagogy; they should also constantly improve teaching and training methods.

In order to develop physical training and sport it is necessary to furnish sufficient material conditions for sportsmen.

An important aspect of this work is to set up many sports facilities and produce and supply sufficient sports equipment and materials. If physical training and sport are to be popularized and made part of our everyday life and sporting skills are to be developed rapidly, sports facilities should be set up and enough sports equipment and materials should be produced so that everyone takes part in sporting activities in accordance with his or her aptitudes and tastes.

We have constructed many modern sports facilities in the capital city and the provinces. In Pyongyang Kim Il Sung Stadium, the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, the Ice Rink and many other modern sports facilities have been built. In provincial capitals and other cities and in county towns multi-purpose gymnasiums, gymnasiums for individual events and stadiums have been constructed. These are used for the sporting activities of young people and students, schoolchildren and the working people. But there are not enough of them. We must construct more, modern sports facilities in order to meet the increasing demands of our people for physical training and to spur on the rapid development of sporting skills.

Many modern sports facilities should be built in Pyongyang. A sports village should be built in the Mangyongdae district and stadiums and gymnasiums and other modern sports facilities should be constructed there, and stadiums should also be built on Rungna and Yanggak Islets. I have been told that the roof of the VIP's platform of the stadium to be built on Rungna Islet will be higher than that of Kim Il Sung Stadium. That is a good idea. Artificial turf was spread in Kim Il Sung Stadium to perform mass gymnastics display, but natural turf should be laid out in the Rungnado Stadium. No mass gymnastics display should be presented on the turf of the Rungnado Stadium.

Many sports facilities should also be constructed in provincial capitals and other cities and county towns. Multi-purpose gymnasiums, indoor swimming pools and sportsmen's lodgings should be built in provincial capitals and stadiums, indoor and outdoor swimming pools and accommodations for sports clubs in other cities and county towns.

Modern multi-sports training halls and stadiums should be built for sports teams and gymnasiums and swimming pools for schools.

A variety of sports facilities should be established for institutions, enterprises, houses of culture and other places where working people regularly gather.

We must guarantee that sufficient sports equipment and materials are produced in addition to constructing sports facilities.

There are many sports equipment factories in our country, but their output is small because they are not supplied with sufficient raw materials and other things they need. The sports equipment now in production lacks variety and its quality is not good. Sports equipment factories must be supplied with sufficient of the raw materials and other things they need and encouraged to increase the amount and variety of their products and improve their quality.



We must also take measures to import some items of sports equipment we need.

In order to intensify physical training and achieve excellent results at events, we must improve supply services for sportsmen. Only when they eat properly can sportsmen be good at training and competing. Having met some sportsmen myself today, I am more strongly convinced that supply services for sportsmen should be improved.

Nutrition for sportsmen should be supplied on a scientific basis. The norms of supply for sportsmen in different events should be defined on a scientific basis and rations should be supplied according to these norms.

Supplies for sportsmen should not be issued on an equal basis. Tall and heavyweight sportsmen should be provided with a special diet according to separate norms of supply.

Those who participate in state general training should also be provided with a special diet, according to separate norms.

It is better for sportsmen to be supplied with a lot of meat and oil than a lot of food grain. They should be supplied with a lot of meat, oil, many eggs and plenty of chocolate.

Norms for the supply of non-staple food for sportsmen in national teams in Pyongyang should be raised. The Ministry of the People's Armed Forces and the Ministry of Public Security will be able to supply on their own the non-staple food for their sportsmen according to the increased norms.

Pyongyang will also be able to do the same for the sportsmen in its teams.

Supply services for sportsmen should be in the charge of those units which have teams. The Ministry of the People's Armed Forces and the Ministry of Public Security should be responsible for supply services for the teams under their jurisdiction. The Pyongyang City Party Committee should be responsible for supply services for the city sports team. Supply services for provincial teams should be the responsibility of the provinces concerned. Separate measures should be taken for supplies for those teams which are not in a position to receive supplies from their own sources.

One chicken plant can be turned over to the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee in order to improve supply services for sportsmen.

In order to develop physical training and sport, there should be more social concern for them.

Greater social concern for physical training and sport will facilitate the work of putting physical training and sport on a mass basis and making them a part of our daily routine, enhance the sense of pride and honour of sportsmen and spur the development of sporting skills.

In order to increase social concern for physical training and sport, propaganda concerning this work should be improved.

A lot of physical training and sports propaganda should be conducted on the television. Television programmes should deal with news about sporting events, interviews with sportsmen, the successes achieved in the implementation of the Party's policy on physical training and sport and general information about physical training and sport. This will naturally stimulate people's interest in this work and encourage everyone to go in for sport.

Television programmes should introduce many sportsmen to the public. From now onwards, they should give wide publicity to those sportsmen who have distinguished themselves in events at home and abroad so that people remember their names and faces when they are referred to by their numbers and team names.

Publications should also supply interesting information about world trends in sports science and techniques, renowned players from Korea and other countries, sporting events and their origins and the like. Newspapers and magazines should carry large photographs of famous sportsmen so that they become known to the public.

Scientific films, documentaries and feature films should also deal widely with physical training and sport.

In order to promote public interest in physical training and sport, sportsmen should be afforded public recognition and treated well.

Recently the Party has been paying close attention to this matter. We see to it that

the title of Labour Hero, the highest honour for a citizen of our country, and other honorary titles and various commendations are awarded to sportsmen who bring honour to the country at international events; luxury cars are also given to them. We are also according a variety of good treatment to sportsmen according to the meritorious services they have performed at international events. This is an expression of the great trust the Party places in sportsmen.

For sportsmen no honour is greater than that of being trusted by the Party. In future, the work of publicly recognizing sportsmen and treating them well should be improved so that everyone respects sportsmen and envies them.

For the successful implementation of all these tasks facing sport, the guidance of physical training and sport must be improved.

It is only when the guidance of physical training and sport is improved that it will be possible to develop them to meet the political requirements of the Party. All physical training and sports guidance bodies and Party organizations must improve the guidance of these efforts in keeping with the requirements of the developing situation.

In order to improve the guidance of physical training and sport, the functions and role of their guidance bodies must be enhanced.

The functions and role of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee must be enhanced. This committee is a state administrative organization which, under the leadership of the Party, gives coordinated guidance to physical training and sporting activities. The committee must supervise the work of implementing the great leader's instructions and the Party's policy on physical training and sport and give strong impetus to this work and proper guidance to the physical training and sports organizations in their work. The committee must also cooperate efficiently with the Education Commission and other central organizations involved in order to develop physical training and sport.

The role of the provincial, city and county committees in the guidance of physical training and sport must also be enhanced. These committees must ensure, by conducting efficient guidance, that all sectors and all units in their areas develop mass physical training and sport widely and that the sports teams of provinces, factories and other enterprises and the sports clubs of cities and counties work hard to develop sporting skills.

Enhancing the functions and role of the Party organizations at all levels is very important in improving the guidance of physical training and sporting activities. As is the case with all other undertakings, physical training and sporting activities can hardly be successful without Party organizations giving correct guidance. The Party organizations of the sports authorities must be strengthened and their functions and role enhanced so that they give efficient Party guidance to physical training and sporting activities.

Party organizations must deal efficiently with organizational and political work for the implementation of the Party's policy on physical training and sport. They must collectively discuss at Party committee meetings any important matters relating to the implementation of the Party's policy on physical training and sport, take measures for its implementation, supervise these activities and ensure that the measures are thoroughly implemented.

Party organizations must pay close attention to strengthening the ranks of sportsmen by selecting those people who are unfailingly loyal to the Party and the leader, possess high technical and practical qualifications and are working hard to develop physical training and sport in our country.

The most important duty of the Party organizations of the sports authorities is to intensify the ideological education of sportsmen and give effective guidance to them in their Party life.

Party organizations must give sportsmen effective education in our monolithic ideology, the essence of which is the inculcation of loyalty; they must also give them class education, education in socialist patriotism and communist moral education so that they become genuinely Party-orientated and people-orientated sportsmen who are unfailingly loyal to the Party and the leader, devote their all for the sake of the country and the people and are possessed of high communist moral qualities. In addition, they must intensify education in collectivism among

sportsmen so that they reject individual heroism and selfishness, subordinate their individual interests to those of the organization and the collective and display the collectivist spirit to a high degree when competing.

Party organizations must intensify Party life and the life of the League of Socialist Working Youth among the officials of the sports authorities and sportsmen and ensure that these people acquire a proper appreciation of the organization, willingly and honestly participate in an organizational life and devote everything to the struggle to uphold the Party's policy on physical training and sport and implement it.

The tasks now facing the sports authorities are heavy yet honourable, and the Party expects a great deal from the officials of the sports authorities and sportsmen.

I have the strong belief that our officials and sportsmen will respond heartily to the Party's policy on physical training and sport, and will work hard to implement it and bring about a fresh turn in the work of physical training and sport.

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*Korean Friendship Association (K.F.A)*

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