

***OFFICIALS MUST WORK IN A RESPONSIBLE WAY BY DISPLAYING THE
REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT***

Talk to Senior Officials of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea
October 10, 1988

The present situation is very complicated. The US imperialists are resorting to every conceivable scheme to disintegrate the socialist countries from within. South Korean reactionaries are manoeuvring to open up a favourable phase for creating 'two Koreas' by infiltrating into socialist countries with the backing of the US and Japanese imperialists. Meanwhile, some socialist countries have given up their class principle and are having economic relations with south Korean reactionaries. We are faced with many difficulties in socialist economic construction. We must not forget that in this situation waverers, defeatists, anti-Party elements and factionalists may appear in our ranks. The great leader said that when the situation was complicated and economic work was not going smoothly, factionalists might appear among economic officials, and that an economic faction would become a political faction. In view of the experience of the anti-factionalist struggle waged by our Party, factionalists may appear in a situation like this. Officials must heighten their vigilance and work in a responsible way with a high revolutionary spirit.

Their revolutionary spirit must find expression in working with firm confidence in the victory of the revolution.

Confidence in the victory of the revolution is based on a firm belief in the justness of the revolutionary cause and in one's own strength. A man with this belief firmly follows the revolutionary road without hesitation and vacillation in any difficulties and trials.

Our revolutionary cause is just and its victory is assured. The great leader, the author of the immortal Juche idea, leads our revolution and construction to victory; we have the great Party, which has been tempered and seasoned in the arduous and complex revolutionary struggle, the popular masses united firmly behind the Party and the leader and the powerful and independent national economy. The political and economic might of our country is now tremendous. On his return from on-the-spot guidance at the Suncheon Vinalon Complex, the great leader said that at the construction site he found our economic capability enormous. Some time ago I looked around the science exhibition hall of the Academy of Sciences and found that our country could make almost everything on its own.

Now the revolutionary people throughout the world envy the invincible might of our people and a large number of people are constantly visiting our country from across oceans and continents to

learn from us. A foreign delegate to the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of our Republic said that formerly people made pilgrimages to Jerusalem, the sacred place of Christianity, and after the victory of the socialist revolution in the Soviet Union, they went to Moscow, but now they are coming to Pyongyang to learn from the Juche idea.

Our revolutionary cause is just and we have inexhaustible strength to achieve it, but some people are afraid of temporary difficulties as they lack confidence. It is true that we experience bottlenecks in economic construction. However, such bottlenecks are temporary problems that may crop up in the course of advancing towards a higher goal. If we organize economic work well, we can push the national economy onto a higher stage and ensure that all our people live on rice and meat soup and in silk clothing and tile-roofed houses. This can be realized sooner, instead of later.

Officials must carry out their revolutionary work responsibly.

with a firm conviction that the Juche revolutionary cause is imperishable as long as we have the wise leadership of the great leader, the Workers' Party of Korea, which has been trained and seasoned in the arduous and complex struggle, the diligent and revolutionary people and the most advantageous socialist system. We must give the Party members and other working people a clear understanding of the greatness of the Party and the leader, the unconquerable strength of the unity and cohesion of our Party and the superiority of our socialist system so that they may fight through to the end to accomplish the Juche revolutionary cause with a firm confidence in the victory of the revolution.

The officials' revolutionary spirit must also find expression in sticking to the Party lines and policies and carrying them out consistently.

Party policy is the organized will of our Party and people and the guiding principle of all activities of cadres and Party members. Only when it is carried out accurately, without fail, can the revolutionary struggle and construction work be successful.

Officials now lack consistency in carrying out Party policy. Some units have not carried out the Party's policy on encouraging the people to plant soybeans on idle land for their own consumption; they have given it up halfway, failing to try for the past three years. The people welcomed the idea of allowing them to plant soybeans on idle land and make bean curd and bean paste for their own consumption. It is said, however, that some units had the harvested soybeans sold to the state. This amounts to forbidding the cultivation of soybeans on idle land. A policy published by the Party must be implemented with all consistency, instead of being discarded after a few years' effort. If the state purchases the soybeans cultivated on idle land when the Party has allowed their home consumption, the people will doubt the Party's policy. Having the crop sold to the state is a harmful act that damages the Party's authority. I do not understand why the officials of the economic departments of the Party

Central Committee connive at this incident.

Officials must have a right attitude to Party policy, defend it staunchly and establish the discipline of carrying it out without any question. The practice of doubting Party policy or hampering its implementation must be combatted strongly and rectified promptly. Officials' revolutionary spirit must be expressed in paying deep attention to the people's livelihood and endeavouring to improve it. Now Pyongyang City is not sufficiently supplying some essential consumer goods to the citizens. This is very bad. The officials of Pyongyang City must be held responsible for the failure to supply these items. I have taken every opportunity to emphasize the need to ensure regular supplies of consumer goods to the citizens of Pyongyang, and recently I made sure that the city imported raw materials to make up for shortages and produced sufficient consumer goods for the citizens. However, Pyongyang City has not taken measures for the regular production of consumer goods. Our officials are working in a slipshod manner.

The officials of the Light Industry Commission have not been working properly, either. They said they would import raw materials and other necessities needed for the production of essential consumer goods for Pyongyang City through bonded processing trade, but they did not. It is seriously wrong to go back on what they have, in my presence, promised to do.

The officials of the economic departments of the Party Central Committee must also bear their share of responsibility for causing discomfort to the Pyongyang citizens in their everyday life because of the failure to ensure regular supplies of consumer goods. They have neither organized the work of producing and supplying essential consumer goods to Pyongyang citizens, nor supervised this work, nor have they reported to me the undesirable situation. If they had reported this to me before it was too late, I could have taken appropriate measures.

Officials nowadays are not as loyal as the officials in the days immediately after liberation, when the Party, country and army were being built. Comrades Kim Chaek, Jong Jun Thae, Ri Ju Yon and Kang Yong Chang were revolutionaries and loyal men who built the Party, the country and the army in support of the leader in the first years after liberation. They reported to the leader all the problems that arose in the direction of economic work and implemented decisions made by the leader in connection with the problems. In those days the nation's economic work went smoothly.

We must take active measures to ensure regular supplies of essential consumer goods to the people.

In order to produce and supply toothbrushes, toothpaste, soap and other consumer goods on a regular basis, we must ensure a regular supply of raw materials and other supplies needed for the purpose. No matter how solid the foundation of the light industry, it will be impossible to regularly produce and supply a variety of consumer goods unless the raw materials and other necessities are supplied on

time.

Officials of the economic departments of the Party Central Committee must not behave like children basking in parental care, but rack their brains and do their best to solve the problems of the people's living conditions with a high revolutionary spirit.

We must also take measures to regularly supply the people with sweets and biscuits.

Only when children eat sweets and biscuits regularly can they be healthy and grow well.

In order to provide the people with confectionery, we shall have to import some sugar. In addition, all the cornstarch factories built in the provinces must be operated. Although cornstarch factories have been built in the provinces, they are not being operated at full capacity because of the short supply of maize. These factories should be repaired and supplied with maize so that they can be fully operated. We must find a better solution to the problem of clothing for the people.

To this end, we must finish the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex as soon as possible. If its construction is completed, not only the clothing problem of the people, but also their food and housing problems will be solved more satisfactorily. We must concentrate all our efforts on its construction. The technological problem arising in the construction of the carbide kiln for the factory has not yet been fully resolved. Professors of the Kim Chaek University of Technology and other scientists and thermal and mechanical engineers must be sent to the vinalon complex for a scientific and technological examination of the kiln and to ensure its early completion.

When the vinalon complex starts production, the existing textile mills may suffer shortages in their spinning capacities. Measures must also be taken to increase their spinning capacities.

Officials must display their revolutionary spirit in uncompromisingly combating unsound ideas that are contrary to our Party's revolutionary idea.

We are now living in the age of revolution, the age of struggle. The more the revolution and construction are intensified and the further socialist construction is advanced, the more we must sharpen the weapon of class struggle. Officials must view, analyze and judge all problems on Party principle and with keen class awareness. If the matter that is raised contradicts Party principle, they must combat it uncompromisingly. They must thus prevent even the slightest negative practice in our revolutionary ranks.

It is advisable to correct the method of an annual one-month training course for cadres so as to effectively conduct the officials' ideological training. The officials' one-month course is now conducted by the method of discussion after lectures are given. In addition to this, cadres should be provided with opportunities to critically review their work and life. We must study ways of making the one-month course for cadres a good means of ideological training. For the present, good preparations must be made for the 13th World

Festival of Youth and Students.

As I have mentioned on several occasions, the festival is the first large international function to be held in our nation in its history. If we make good preparations and ensure the success of the festival, we shall be able to build our international prestige and make a great contribution to world peace and security.

There is no major problem in making preparations for the festival. Some officials are worrying about our people's poor knowledge of foreign languages. That does not matter. That will not handicap us in ensuring the success of festival events. Some officials also say that Pyongyang City still has a lot of things to be fitted out, but it is not a big problem, either. Now that we have built Pyongyang in a modern way, we will be fully able to host the festival, even with the present accommodations, if we put some things in order.

I am thinking of hosting the festival in our own way. Since our country is to host the festival, we need not copy foreign precedents or seek foreign approval, but should host it in our own way to suit our conditions.

Officials must make substantial preparations for the festival, believing that they will be fully able to successfully host the festival if they plan and direct this work in detail.

Political functions to be held during the festival must be well prepared. As I have clarified the matters of principle regarding the organization and proceedings of the opening and closing ceremonies and other various political functions and examined the plan, the preparations for political functions to be held during the festival should be undertaken as approved.

Supply services for the festival must be done properly. Supplying sufficient materials and other goods is important. If they are not provided sufficiently, the preparations cannot be made fully, no matter how hard we may try.

A large number of students must be enlisted in preparing the festival because we have a lot of things yet to do. Mobilizing the students will not pose a problem. In former days, students took part in many social projects. Students of Kim Il Sung University and other universities participated in social projects for about one year each, but their studies did not suffer.

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