

***ON MAKING THE CULTURAL AND EMOTIONAL LIFE PREVAIL
THROUGHOUT THE SOCIETY***

Talk to the Senior Officials of the Central Committee of the
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The cultural and emotional life is a sphere of social life that makes people live a cheerful, beautiful and elevated life with great cultural attainments. It is a real life of an independent man who wants to lead a free and happy life as the master of the world and his own destiny, unshackled by any subjugation or restriction. Independence, creativity and consciousness are the essential qualities of man; thanks to these qualities, man leads an independent and creative life as the master of the world and of his own destiny. As a social being with independence, creativity and consciousness, man does not feel contented with merely eating and having clothing and housing, but demands a beautiful, elevated and civilized life. What precisely satisfies this demand of the people is the cultural and emotional life. A cultural life is a major trait of communist life. A communist is a genuine revolutionary who devotes his all to the struggle to deliver the working masses from all manner of exploitation and oppression and provide them with an independent and creative life. The life of a communist begins with struggle and ends with struggle. The communists find the worth and pleasure of their lives in the struggle to realize the independence of the masses. They make their whole life honourable amid this struggle. This does not mean, however, that communists know nothing about a life of leisure and emotion, knowing only struggle. A communist is a man of sentiments with the most beautiful and rich feelings and emotions. High cultural attainments, deep emotion and noble morality constitute the important traits of a communist, along with loyalty to the revolution, Party, working class and people. To the communists, struggle and life are intermixed. There is a life amid the struggle and the struggle is going on in the current of life—this is the life of communists. Therefore, they always live and fight optimistically, full of confidence, without any pessimism and vacillation in any adversity.

Socialist society is a society that is free from all manner of exploitation and oppression and in which the working masses enjoy an independent and creative life as the masters of the state and society. In this society, the masses not only create all the material, spiritual and cultural wealth of the society, but also enjoy it all. The Party and state set as the supreme principle of their activities the improvement of the material and cultural lives of the working masses and strive to provide them with more wealthy and civilized lives. Our socialist system, the embodiment of the great Juche idea, has created a most advantageous society in which the masses are the masters of everything and everything serves the masses. In our

country, all the policies of the Party and state are enforced for the benefit of the working people and all social wealth is geared towards promoting the welfare of the people. In a nutshell, ours is a people-centred society that places the interests of people above all else and subordinates everything to them. Creating the cultural and emotional life throughout the society and developing it to the fullest is an intrinsic requirement of a socialist society serving the masses.

In a capitalist society, the working masses cannot enjoy the cultural and emotional life in the true sense of the word. It is a reactionary society in which a handful of capitalists and other privileged classes violate the independence of the masses and oppress and exploit them. It is a rotten and degenerate society that is exclusively based on egotism and in which fraudulence and trickery, immorality and depravity, and decadent culture are rampant; a society ruled by the law of jungle. The exploiting class, for their own rapacity, are perpetrating murder, extortion and all sorts of inhuman, uncivilized actions without hesitation, enjoying pleasure in such behaviour. The working masses in a capitalist society are the objects of exploitation and oppression. They are not provided with even the basic conditions for human life. In such a reactionary capitalist society, in which the independence of the masses is infringed upon and a small minority of the exploiting class lords it over the society, the cultural and emotional life is inconceivable for the working people.

The cultural and emotional life comes into full bloom only in a socialist society where the broad masses of people are the masters, and the demands for it grow as society develops. We must make such life prevail throughout the society to meet the nature of socialist society and the requirement of social development, so that all working people lead a civilized life.

This year our country will host the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in the deep concern and great expectations of progressives all over the world. For our country to host the first world festival of youth and students in Asia is a source of great pride to our people. The forthcoming world festival of youth and students is a grand festival where the youth and students from the five continents will come together under the slogan ‘°For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship!± Therefore, it will be attended by a great number of youth and students from various countries around the world with different ideologies and systems, political views and religious beliefs, languages and customs, cultural attainments and sentiments. Among them are some from capitalist countries and some from the countries hostile to us. Unless we make the cultural and emotional life prevail throughout the society, they might say that our people are not emotional and their lives are dull. The cultural and emotional life should be ingrained in society, too, to demonstrate through the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students the true image of our society, in which the leader, Party and masses have been united single-heartedly into a socio-political organism, a powerful motive force of the revolution. We must show our society is overflowing with revolutionary loyalty and comradeship as well as the happy and

worthwhile life of our people, who are enjoying an independent and creative life as the masters of a society free from all exploitation and oppression. We must further demonstrate the noble ideological and mental qualities of our diligent and resourceful people. Greeting the festival, we should encourage the working people to improve their cultural activities so that the revolutionary and optimistic way of life prevails in the whole society.

In our country, under the wise leadership of the Party and the leader, the working people are now provided with all conditions to enjoy their leisure time in whatever form they want. Everywhere in our country we have built theatres, cinemas, indoor and outdoor stadiums, camping sites, rest houses, sanatoriums, parks, recreation centres, playgrounds and other cultural facilities. Especially in recent years the conditions for the cultural life have been much improved. In Pyongyang, for instance, a great number of first-class cultural and sports facilities, such as the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre, the Youth Theatre, the Rungnado Stadium, the Yanggakdo Football Ground, the circus and Schoolchildren's Palace on Kwang-bok Street and the gymnasiums on Chongchun Street, have been built. A country such as ours, equipped with excellent conditions for the cultural life, can hardly be found elsewhere in the world.

However, the cultured way of life has not yet prevailed in society and it has not become a daily routine. On ordinary days, our people's lives seem to be austere, though things are somewhat better on holidays. So our people appear to possess low cultural attainments and to be unemotional. Even on holidays, some people are sleeping at home or sitting together just to spend time in empty talk. The fact that our officials are austere even at diplomatic activities, instead of being flexible to suit the circumstances, is explained mainly by their neglect of cultural activities in the past.

Our people's neglect to lead the cultural and emotional life seems to be connected to the fact that our country has not gone through the normal stage of capitalist development, and the officials still retain the old habit of life and feudalistic moral customs handed down from the bygone days when we were poor.

We must foster the cultural and emotional life throughout the society so that all the working people make their lives colourful, as required by the socialist way of life.

An important aspect in this undertaking is to make people optimistic and passionate in life.

The optimistic and passionate life of the people underlies their high cultural attainments. Only when they are optimistic and passionate in their lives, can people enjoy a true life and make their lives worthwhile and fruitful. Those who fail to do so cannot taste the joy and happiness of a man. And such people cannot cherish sympathy or a warm love for their comrades.

If we are to boost an optimistic and passionate life among the people, we must briskly launch mass cultural activities.

Mass cultural activities are an undertaking to improve the cultural attainments of people and educate them in aesthetics. The wide-scale

social undertaking of the mass cultural activities will make the community more harmonious and inspire the people with ebullient vigour and stamina so that they can carry out their revolutionary tasks with more credit.

We must have a correct understanding of the importance of this undertaking, and press on with it as a social campaign.

It is important in this undertaking to conduct the amateur art activities and the dissemination of songs on a regular basis. Only then can the society be full of revolutionary optimism and enthusiasm. The amateur art activities and the dissemination of songs can be organized even at work places during breaks; so, efficient organizational work only can regularize them fully. In the future institutions, enterprises and cooperative farms should launch amateur art activities and teach songs in various forms to meet their specific nature and situation. Art performance must be fully prepared to meet the psychological feelings of the masses, including solo, duet, part song and comic stage dialogue, dramatic sketch, choral recital of poetry and the like.

Amateur art circles must not try to follow professionalism or create masterpieces. As far as their instruments are concerned, they must use harmonica, guitar, accordion and other popular instruments for their performances.

Well-organized song competitions should be held among the working people. The television service has recently broadcast working people's song competitions in different classes, and the public opinion on them has been very good. You must organize these in various forms so that more and more people can take part.

It is necessary to encourage the working people, students and pupils to take part in mass dance performances. Nowadays mass dances are performed only on special occasions; this is not normal. In the future mass dances should be organized on commemoration days and holidays or during breaks in work so that they become a part of the people's lives.

Family entertainment and the like should be encouraged widely. One official's family frequently holds entertainment parties and all his family members, from father to sons and daughters, even grandsons, enjoy the time singing and playing instruments. Only when one organizes family life in this way, can one make the family harmonious and cheerful and rear the young with high cultural attainment.

Artistic and literary works, such as poetry, novels, films, opera and drama play a great role in bringing the truth of genuine life home to the people and establishing the revolutionary outlook on the world among them. You must create the revolutionary atmosphere of study among the working people and encourage them to enjoy many literary works, including novels and poetry, films, opera and drama. Recently, the great leader highly appreciated the novels *Bright Morning*, *From Scratch* and *Unshakable Conviction*. You should see to it that all Party members and working people read these novels and follow the examples of the heroes of the novels in their life and work.

Oratorical contests, public discussions of books and poetry recitals should be organized among the working people, students and pupils on many occasions.

In the past, such gatherings were organized frequently. Many students were excellent in oratory. Some students, though they were poor in written examinations, earned top marks in oral examinations because they answered questions fluently. Nowadays, such gatherings are not organized among the working people and students and pupils. Therefore, they poorly answer the questions and fail to express what they have in mind. Some of the students, if approached by a foreigner, run away, afraid that they might not answer their questions properly, I have been told. Some poor talkers, even at a round-table talk or an interview, read through what they have written beforehand. Some time ago I happened to watch a round-table talk and interview on TV and found them to be artificial, clumsy and tedious because the participants were reading through what they had written, though they could speak out their opinions fully in a few words.

This is also the case when cadres are making speeches or giving lectures. When taking the floor at a meeting, they have only to jot down an outline and speak naturally based on this, but some read through a prepared manuscript. When giving a lecture for a short course, too, they dictate the material to the audience, instead of explaining the content of their lecture in plain words making students jot down only important points.

The art of speech and courage must be fostered among the working people, students and pupils through frequent oratorical contests, debates about a book and poetry recitals, allowing them to freely express what they have in mind and in plain words at any place without any manuscript.

At the oratorical contests or book reviews, too, they should be encouraged to explain what they have in mind in plain words instead of writing manuscripts and reading these. Even at a TV soiree, round-table discussion or interview, the participants should express their thoughts freely, without any manuscript, in their ordinary way of speaking. People may make mistakes while speaking out their thoughts at a gathering without a manuscript. But an issue should not be made of such mistakes.

It is ethical for people to applaud or express their feelings at moving passages, while listening to speeches at an event or meeting. If they do so, some of our officials speak ill of them, saying they are making uncalled-for actions. This is an expression of the lack of emotion among officials.

Field trips and visits should be frequently organized for the working people. Frequent field trips and visits will help them to acquire a deeper knowledge of various fields through the real objects and to cultivate cultural attainments and rich emotions. The institutions, enterprises and cooperative farms must envisage the exploration of revolutionary battle sites, tours to scenic spots and visits to Pyongyang in their work plans, and organize them on a regular

basis. Good conditions must be provided for the working people's tours and visits.

Frequently holding sports games is of great significance in popularizing physical training and making exercise a part of people's daily routines so as to build physical strength, develop sports skills and make the cultural and emotional life prevail in society. In the future, you must widely organize athletic meetings by provinces, sports teams, institutions, enterprises, workshops and workteams. The educational sector should hold them regularly by schools and classes. It would be advisable to hold the games both on the occasions of national holidays or on other holidays.

If people are to lead their lives in an optimistic and passionate way, they should organize their lives on national and other holidays or in leisure hours in different ways and spend hours in a festive way. Only then can they create a harmonious and happy atmosphere in their families and society and relax themselves fully before they carry out a new revolutionary task with credit and in good health. This is also necessary to bring up their children as excellent people who have noble cultural attainments and rich sentimental feelings.

Working people should be encouraged to take their families to parks, recreation grounds and zoos on national and other holidays, sightseeing, picnicking and spending their leisure time cheerfully. Strolling about in parks or along promenades together with their families after leaving office is good.

It is ideal to go fishing in rivers or lakes on holidays or after work. This is good both for enjoying a life of leisure and for adding charm to the scenery. Looking around Pyongyang City today, I have found many people fishing in Pothong River. This adds beauty to the scenery of the river.

Folk games must prevail. If our people are encouraged to play traditional folk games handed down from the olden times, their hobbies will benefit their national pride and dignity and carry forward our nation's excellent cultural heritage. A climate should be created in which the working people play folk games, such as wrestling, swinging, archery and yut (stick game), on national and other holidays. The children should frequently practice archery, kite-flying, sleighing, rope-skipping, hide-and-peek and other folk games. Only when the children play the folk games frequently will it be possible to preserve folk games, inherent in our nation and handed down from time immemorial. Otherwise, the games might all disappear over time.

Playing cards, chess or other games, too, should be popular on national or other holidays. I was told that some people do not allow card games, considering this not entertaining. This is a wrong idea. Playing cards or chess must be forbidden at work sites or offices during working hours, but it is good to play them on national or other holidays.

In order to make the people lead the cultural and emotional life optimistically and passionately, it is necessary to provide enough facilities for this purpose. You must produce a variety of

instruments, such as guitars and harmonicas, and also fishing tackle and sell them to the working people and provide them with planks and rope necessary for swinging, seesawing and tug-of-war. You should also produce great quantities of skates, sleighs, a variety of toys, coloured paper and kite string and sell them to children. You must also build up theatres, cinemas, parks, recreation grounds, promenades and other cultural facilities for the working people to enjoy their leisure time optimistically and passionately.

Another important aspect in making the cultural and emotional life prevail in society is to help the people live in a cultured way under hygienic conditions.

Neat clothing and a smart appearance mirror the state of people's ideological and mental quality and the standard of their cultural life. A man with a sound ideological consciousness, high cultural attainments and noble communist moral traits is always smart and neat in his dress and personal appearance.

People should be educated to dress neatly. As the saying goes, "Clothing makes the man." Smart clothing improves one's personality. Only when people dress smartly can the streets and villages look more beautiful and the external prestige of the country be raised.

The problem of people's clothing, however, has not been satisfactorily dealt with.

The women's clothing is a problem. They do not know how to make good Korean clothing, even with high-quality cloth. The Korean skirt and jacket are a traditional national costume our women have worn since olden times. In olden times our women wore a jacket and a long skirt and put on beautiful toecapped rubber shoes of various colours. As our women are now wearing a short skirt, the inherent characteristic of the national costume is not evident. The Korean skirt cut short is not appealing to the eye. Our women are now putting on short skirts. So Korean women living in Japan wear short skirts when they visit the homeland, though they habitually wear long ones in Japan, I was told. I do not know why the garment factories and tailor shops are making skirts short. If it is for the purpose of economizing materials, it would be wrong because it cannot economize much.

Wearing short skirt is a European style of dressing. The European women wear short skirts. Women in our country began to wear short skirt in the 1960s; apparently such habit still remains. When they wear a suit, our women fail to change their style of dress to reflect fashion changes and the aesthetic taste of the modern times.

Needless to say, in the past few years, foreign styles have developed a great deal in our country. However, clothing is not fashionable and diverse; they appear to be wearing uniforms.

The fashions of men are worse. Some men wear sloppy suits or shirts, without pressing them. And worse still, some move around the streets in work clothes. The style of men's clothing is too simple.

Judging by the fact that our people are not dressing fashionably to meet the aesthetic tastes of the times and our national characteristics, apparently the officials in charge of the garment industry are

inefficient in their studies. If officials are to become patriots, they must study the history and culture of their own nation more profoundly, so as to maintain an inherent national character even in fashion. We must improve fashion to demonstrate the beautiful and noble features of our people living in the homeland of Juche.

It is imperative to develop different styles of dress suited to modern aesthetics, while preserving the inherent characteristics of our nation. Women should be encouraged to wear Korean skirts and jackets in harmonious colour combinations, while preserving the peculiar character of Korean dress. They should also wear foreign-style dresses neatly to suit the modern aesthetics. Those women who are engaged in foreign affairs must be more splendidly dressed. As they take part in various events, including banquets, together with foreigners, they may disgrace the prestige of the country, if they are not dressed neatly.

Men, too, must wear appropriate clothing of different styles. If they wear a suit, jacket, knitwear, shirt and the like, which is casual, neat and clean, they will be good-looking. It is not reasonable to force them to always wear a business suit, including a tie. They should be encouraged to wear a variety of styles in different tastes to suit the socialist way of life and modern aesthetics.

In order to civilize clothing, a social campaign for cultural enlightenment should be launched among the working people. The fact that they are dressing carelessly is largely due to the neglect of past cultural enlightenment work. Our women's Korean costumes are not attractive, though they are made of good material. This is because our women are ignorant of dressmaking.

Preparing for the 13th WFYS, excellent designs for garment and many other inventions were produced from among the working people through competitions. By drawing a lesson on this experience, you must widely organize a garment show or a competition for garments.

Pickets should be placed to exercise control over carelessly-dressed people.

In order to make a fresh development in fashion, it is necessary to establish many tailor shops so that people can have their clothes made any time to suit their figures and hobbies. In cities, there must be tailor shops specializing in Korean costumes. Making the Korean costumes requires much labour, so tailor shops specializing in the Korean costumes must be available so that such clothing can become popular among women. If such shops are set up separately, the specialists in the Korean costumes will become more skillful.

People must be concerned in arranging their hair neatly and simply to suit the feelings and physical constitution of our people. Hair-dressing may improve or damage their personality. To help people arrange their hair neatly, a variety of hair-style designs should be displayed in barbershops and beauty parlours so that customers can choose a suitable style.

People must put on decent shoes. Whatever the dress made of good material they may wear, people will not be attractive if they put on

shabby shoes. Nowadays many women wear overcoats and high boots in winter; short women in such attire look heavy. Footwear must match one's clothing and physical constitution, and it should be kept clean.

We should put an end to the tendency of speaking ill of people who are keeping good appearance and dressing neatly. Previously male students were critical of female students for dressing neatly, using hair sprays and spraying perfume over their clothes. So I once criticized them. Those who poke fun at such things are absurd and at a low level of culture.

A family is a cell of society and the basic unit of people's lives. Only when household affairs are well managed and in a cultured way amid hygienic condition, can the habit of always living in tidy surroundings be cultivated among the people and the habit of leading a sound and cultural life be ingrained in the society. All the families must keep the inside and outside of their houses neat and tidy while building them up in a simple way. Households should raise goldfish and tend flowerpots, creating the atmosphere of a cultural and emotional life.

Cooking tasty dishes is important in family life. The same dishes made with the same materials will have different flavours depending how they are cooked. Each household must make a variety of dishes, such as bread, noodles and vegetable dishes as suited to their taste. The role of a housewife is very important in managing the household life in a cultural and hygienic manner. Because of their low level of cultural life, some women live in a slovenly manner, without keeping their households neat and tidy. Some kept their houses or boarding houses neat and tidy before marriage, but, after marrying and giving birth to children, they live in a slovenly manner. The housewives must be responsible for their household affairs and keep them neat and tidy.

For the housewives to play their role properly, they must improve their cultural level. It is necessary to teach them the common knowledge of domestic life, such as housekeeping, education of children, dressmaking, and cooking, in various forms and ways so as to improve their cultural level.

Streets, villages and work places are the bases of the people's collective life. Only when they keep these neat and tidy can they create a cultural and hygienic life throughout the country and make life and work always cheerful and civilized. They must pave the streets and villages with cement, take good care of the streets, create lawns and flower gardens, and establish amusement facilities in villages. In addition to this, they must also keep their work places and machines and equipment clean, and preserve them in a cultured way and in a hygienic condition.

The item of next importance in making the cultural and emotional

life prevail throughout society is to put people's lives on a cultural and moral basis and to help them voluntarily observe the public morals. Only then is it possible to create an ennobling and sound way of life in society.

Several defects face the working people in rectifying their cultural and moral lives. Such morals as visiting neighbours on New Year's Day to exchange greetings and congratulating others on their birthdays are now disappearing. Some people fail to congratulate their former teachers on their birthdays while arranging birthday parties for their own children, and never pay a visit to their old schools or universities after graduation. Quite a few cadres ignore the teachers from whom they have learned, thinking as if they have become cadres because they are talented. Previously many people sent New Year's cards to relatives, friends and former teachers on New Year's Day. But nowadays, such customs are disappearing. Some people behave in this way, I was told, on the excuse that it is not necessary to send cards because paper supplies are strained and they frequently meet with these people. Such people are ignorant of what elementary human decorum and morals mean.

Among people who have been abroad for study or practice, nobody sends New Year's cards or name cards to teachers or friends. It is good to send New Year's cards or congratulatory letters or name cards to foreigners with whom one has a connection. We should not consider such habits as a behaviour devoid of Juche character and national character.

In our country, there is no institution deliberating on picture postcards, no factory that produces New Year's cards, congratulatory cards, name cards or postcards, and no man who asks for the paper necessary to make them.

During my school days, I sent many New Year's cards to my acquaintances. In other countries, sending New Year's cards or congratulatory letters or name cards to relatives, friends and teachers on New Year's Day or celebration days is becoming a fashion of social life.

Postcards can be sent not only on holidays, but also on birthdays or wedding days. It is necessary to produce and sell in great quantities a variety of postcards for several occasions, such as New Year's Day, national holidays, birthdays, and wedding days. New Year's cards, congratulatory letters or name cards sent to foreigners should be made in different forms and in great quantities. To produce different kinds of cards it is advisable to organize prize competitions and exhibitions of designs, and to refer to designs issued by foreign countries.

We should produce and sell in great quantities different kinds of toys and ceramics that can be given as mementoes to mark birthdays or national holidays. As for the toys and ceramics to be presented to children as gifts, it would be good to make them in various forms and inscribe on them such words as "Happy birthday" or "Congratulations". A doll in a striped jacket or a puppy would be favoured by the children.

The Mansudae Art Studio and other provincial fine arts companies

must manufacture a variety of high-quality ceramics that can be presented to children as gifts. The Mansudae Art Studio will be capable of making a variety of gifts suited to children. It is staffed with talented people and equipped with the necessary means for this purpose.

It is reasonable to set up shops that sell only New Year's cards, congratulatory letters, postcards, gifts and the like, rather than selling them in ordinary shops. Only then can people choose from an abundant selection of cards in such shops. Ordinary shops dealing with other kinds of commodities are too crowded to offer a good selection. If such special shops are set up in Pyongyang City, the senior officials of provinces who happen to come to the city will find them and on their return home, establish such shops in their provinces, too.

It is also necessary to produce and sell a large quantity of diaries, handbooks, notepapers and the like. Diaries, handbooks and notepapers must be made well and in various forms so that they can be used effectively in the people's cultural lives. Making these items available will not prove difficult if careful organization is used, since little paper is needed for their production.

The remnants of the old society, which must be overcome in our cultural and moral lives, are manifested in one way or another.

In relationships between men and women, too, many outdated moral concepts still exist. Some men think it unlucky to see women crossing their path, while others are critical of young men and women walking together or meeting each other, saying they are not morally sound. These are expressions of the leftovers of old-fashioned morality handed down from feudal society.

We must examine the leftovers of outdated morality still evident in our cultural and moral lives and make corrections so that our cultural and moral lives will become sound and noble, meeting the socialist way of life.

Public morality is the rule of action to be observed by people in their social and collective lives. Only when all people observe public morality on a voluntary basis can a social and collective life be maintained and consolidated as intrinsically required by society and the sound cultural and emotional life prevail in society. How they observe it will reflect their personality and the level of their civilization.

At present there is a tendency to violate public morality among the people, and this is not a minor tendency. Some people cross the road where there is no cross walk, while others hang on a moving bus to get on first without having to queue up at the bus stop. Some people sleep in parks and recreation centres, litter the streets, violate regulations in theatres and cinemas, shops and restaurants, eat food in the street and carry bundles on their heads and backs. These show that our people have not yet been civilized.

All people must observe the public morality voluntarily, bearing in mind that each of them is a member of society and community. In particular, the citizens of Pyongyang and other cities must keep the

traffic regulations and the orders to be observed in public places such as recreation centre, park, theatre and cinema.

In order to make people follow public morals, the mass control must be intensified in addition to education. However backward one may be, he cannot help observing public morality if the masses persuade and control him. Those people who frequently violate public morality must be publicly exposed and criticized.

In order to make the cultural and emotional life prevail throughout our society, leading officials must have a correct understanding of this work and lead the masses.

The failure to make the cultured habit ingrained in society is mainly explained by the fact that the leading officials are not deeply concerned in this work because of their poor concept of it. Some leading officials are critical of the cultural and leisure activities of working people, regarding them as the expressions of a lack of revolutionary spirit and as revisionist elements. In the past, our Party waged a fierce struggle against the revisionist, corrupt bourgeois way of life revealed in a social and cultural life; they must not consider it a campaign to reject the sound cultural life of our people. Our people's sound cultural life has nothing to do with the revisionist, corrupt bourgeois way of life revealed in the sphere of social and cultural life in the past. The cultural and leisure activities of our people are a true, ennobling life that inculcates among the working people the sound spirit essential for their independent and creative activities and inspires them with the pleasure of their present life, hope for the future and confidence in their victory, whereas the revisionist, decadent bourgeois way of life is a corrupt, rotten way of life that paralyses the sound ideological consciousness of the people, infects them with ultra-egoism, and instigates them to seek luxury and lead an idle and dissolute life, thus spiritually and physically crippling people. Needless to say, we must be strictly vigilant against the infiltration of the revisionist and corrupt bourgeois way of life and wage an uncompromising struggle against it. But we must actively encourage the working people to lead a sound cultural life.

If they are asked to launch art and sports activities among the working people, some officials are disagreeable and say that they have no time to spare for such activities because there is a strain on production. They are quite narrow-minded and mistaken. The anti-Japanese guerrillas sang, danced and held sports events always stirring the units to revolutionary optimism, as they struggled to free our nation breaking through the sea of fire, the sea of blood. During the Fatherland Liberation War, the courageous soldiers of the People's Army made musical instruments and held frontline concerts on the heights burning under fire, striking terror into the enemy. In the difficult period of postwar reconstruction, when we had to rebuild with empty hands the cities, streets and factories out of rubble, tightening our belts, the construction sites always resounded with drumbeats and song. No matter how strained the present production task may be, our situation is now comparably better than during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the Fatherland Liberation War,

or the period of postwar reconstruction. The more strained our production assignments, the more actively we should organize cultural and leisure activities among the working people so that they can always live and work full of optimism and confidence, without any pessimism.

All the officials must be deeply concerned with the cultural and emotional life of the working people, being clearly aware that cultivating such habits is not merely a routine business matter but an important political work to inspire people with confidence and courage, arouse them to the fulfilment of their revolutionary tasks, and bring glory to the socialist motherland.

The leading officials must take the lead in making the cultural and emotional life prevail in society. As in other work, they must also stand at the vanguard of cultural and aesthetic activities. Only then can the junior officials naturally follow their examples and will their examples exert positive influence to the work of making a cultured habit ingrained in society. Some of the old leading officials are revealing the tendency of showing a half-hearted attitude towards this work, thinking that it is an affair only for young people; they are wrong. There is no age limitation in cultural and leisure activities. The older one is, the more enthusiastically he must take part in cultural activities; only then can he work energetically with the stamina of youth. Quite a few old cadres are living a cultured life. Such people are not only exemplary in this cultural life but also ask their juniors to follow their examples.

If the officials are to set an example in cultural and leisure activities, they must acquire a high level of cultural attainment and make positive efforts to become men of sentiments.

In order to develop the habits of cultural life throughout our society, cultural education should be intensified. Propaganda work alone cannot boost a cultured way of life in society. The people are not taking an active part in cultural and leisure activities because their cultural and aesthetic standards are low. If the need to lead a cultural life is emphasized only, without helping people to acquire higher cultural attainments, a solution cannot be found to the problem. Cultural education must be conducted systematically in close combination with family education, school education and social education.

As people are considerably influenced by their family atmosphere, living with their parents, brothers and sisters and other close relatives, family education is important also in the education of culture. In the course of growing up under the patronage of their parents, people take their cue from their parents in terms of words and actions, and never forget them even after they have grown old. Officials must teach their children from their early age good manners concerning cultural and aesthetic life, how to greet people, how to tidy up themselves and how to keep their houses and villages, and set an

example in practice.

Thanks to the universal eleven-year compulsory education system now in force, all of the rising generation in our country are duty-bound to undergo kindergarten, primary school and senior middle school. After finishing these courses, they may either enter a university or go out into society. In their primary and senior middle school days they must acquire the basic knowledge of cultural life. During their primary school and senior middle-school days, the educational institutions must give them the cultural education necessary for their cultural and emotional life. For the educational institutions to organize extracurricular activities and guide them efficiently is also important in the education of culture and aesthetics. The educational institutions must not make useless efforts to control the pupils by making them stay on the campus, but encourage them to launch different sorts of activities after school, tidy themselves up and clean their houses and schools in a sanitary and hygienic way and observe elements of etiquette and public morality.

People receive cultural and aesthetic education not only through their family and school, but also through social life. Public cultural organizations should enhance their responsibility and role and make effective use of different cultural and sport facilities and propaganda and educational means in order to improve the working people's cultural attainments. Radio broadcasts and publications, especially TV programmes, must give wide publicity to the traditional Korean clothes, the national costume peculiar to our people, and different fashions, explain what kind of shoes agree with what type of body, and teach how to prepare Korean and various other cuisine. It is necessary to widely organize lectures and lessons concerning cultural life.

Cultural education should not be launched as a campaign, but conducted on a regular basis. If this work is launched as a campaign, people may be enthusiastic for a while in cultural and leisure activities, but gradually give it up. Only when cultural education is put on a regular basis can the cultural and emotional life become a daily reality.

In order to make such life prevail throughout our society, Party and working people's organizations must pay constant attention to this work and press on with it.

Party and working people's organizations must regularly organize cultural and leisure activities within their units and make the broad masses of people take an active part in them, so that Party members and other working people devote their all to the prosperity of their motherland, cherishing deep in their minds the pride and self-confidence that they are living and carrying on the revolution under the most advantageous socialist system in the world, faithfully

following the great leader.

They must substantially conduct ideological education among the working people by employing various forms and methods so that they enjoy cultural and emotional life, while waging a struggle against all manner of undesirable tendencies that impede a cultural life, including the tendencies to cavil at or control it or provide no condition for it.

You must be clearly aware of the Party's intention to make the cultural and emotional life prevail throughout our society and conduct the organizational and political work briskly, thus effecting a fresh turn in the cultural lives of our people.

Korean Friendship Association (K.F.A)

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