

Let Us Lead the Development of Civilization of Our Own Style of Socialism by Waging a New Revolution in Construction

Kim Jong Un sends letter to participants in short course of officials in construction sector

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un sent a letter, entitled *Let Us Lead the Development of Civilization of Our Own Style of Socialism by Waging a New Revolution in Construction*, to those attending the Second Grand Short Course of Officials in the Construction Sector on February 8. The following is the full text:

Amid all the sectors of socialist construction seething with the revolutionary enthusiasm to write another glorious page in the history of the country in this meaningful year by carrying out the decisions adopted at the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Second Grand Short Course of Officials in the Construction Sector has opened.

At a time, when a new era of grand construction is being ushered in for transforming the whole country beyond recognition once again in line with the Party's far-reaching plan, officials in the construction sector, who are active on a major front of creation and transformation, have got together to review and analyze the successes, experiences, mistakes and lessons in the construction sector in recent years and rearm themselves with our Party's idea of architecture and its policy of construction. This is quite timely and meaningful.

I warmly congratulate the officials in the construction sector, who are participating in this short course with a soaring will to demonstrate the level of development and dignity of the Juche-oriented architecture, which has entered a higher stage in the struggle for opening up an era of fresh upsurge, an era of comprehensive development, in socialist construction.

I also extend warm and militant greetings to all other builders and soldiers, who are creating legendary tales in construction by giving full play to the strength and mettle of our state at the grand construction sites for building a civilized and prosperous powerful country true to the call of the Party.

In the struggle of the present stage for achieving a fresh victory in socialist construction with a greatest determination under the worst-ever conditions, the position and role of the construction sector are very important. When the sector advances dynamically, leading the civilization of the times in vanguard of all other sectors, the revolutionary mettle of the people and their zeal for struggle will be heightened steadily, our style of socialism will advance full of vigour and the morrow of a great powerful country will come earlier.

This is why our Party attaches great importance to this short course and expects that it will constitute a turning point in achieving a fresh leap forward and development in the Juche-oriented architecture.

The First Grand Short Course of Officials in the Construction Sector, the first ever of its kind in our country's history of construction, set up an important

milestone in ushering in a golden age of construction by thoroughly applying our Party's people-first ideal in architecture.

The short course has brought about innovative changes in the way of thinking and practice of the officials in the construction sector, and the level of architectural designing and building work has developed beyond recognition. Experiences and foundations have been obtained for designing architectural structures of creative and unique mood to our liking free from the conventional and stereotyped patterns of the past, building forces have grown and the level of their technical skills has been raised remarkably.

Measures have been taken to consolidate the material and technical foundations of the building-materials industry, the arsenal for grand construction, and some progress has been made in producing finishing materials domestically.

In short, amid a golden age being ushered in for construction, our Juche-oriented architecture, our construction sector, has achieved a remarkable development, setting up numerous monumental structures which we can feel proud of in front of the world.

New prospects have been opened in holding the great Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il in high esteem for ever and adding eternal brilliance to the glorious revolutionary history, traditions and achievements of the Party; this is the most precious success born of the ardent loyalty and devoted efforts of the officials and workers in the construction sector, who have remained faithful to the inherent principle and mission of the Juche-oriented architecture.

Since the first grand short course, we have completed a large-scale project tantamount to building a modern street every year and set up wonderful structures that can serve as new standards and models of the Juche-oriented architecture in urban, rural and industrial construction and the construction of cultural facilities. Such creations as the seat and rural villages of the city of Samjiyon, Ryomyong Street, Mirae Scientists Street, Jungphyong Vegetable Greenhouse Farm, Sci-Tech Complex and Yangdok Hot Spring Resort that are permeated with the resourcefulness and talents of our designers and builders are masterpieces of the Juche-oriented architecture, which showcase the new appearance of civilization in the era of the Workers' Party.

In the last year alone, we made a breakthrough for hitting the target of housing construction envisaged in the five-year plan by building 10 000 flats in the Songsin and Songhwa districts and by successfully promoting construction of 5 000 flats in the Komdok area; while building the Pothong riverside terraced houses district in a characteristic way, we created a new form of architecture and accumulated wonderful experiences

that can be propagated across the country. And brilliant successes were achieved in other construction sites across the country, like building the Pyongyang General Hospital, which the Party had promised with the people to build, the Wonsan-Kalma Coastal Resort, the project for establishing a C1 chemical industry and the Tanchon Power Station and renovating the regional-industry factories in Kimhwa County.

The success that we recall with a special feeling of dignity is that we implemented the project of sprucing up the city of Samjiyon, which is of great political and strategic significance for our Party, state and people. Thus we demonstrated the faith and will of all our people to defend the revolutionary traditions of the Party and glorify for ever the revolutionary achievements of the great Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il, created a model of regional construction and prepared a gift of loyalty dedicated to the 80th anniversary of the birth of General Kim Jong Il. Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend heartfelt thanks to all the people, builders and service personnel across the country, who devoted their strength and wisdom and rendered material and spiritual assistance unsparingly to the project with crystal-clear loyalty to the Party and the leaders.

Our grand socialist construction has been conducted without a moment of interruption, in an unprecedentedly gigantic and bold way, in a characteristic and modern way and in a three-dimensional way at that, in the circumstances in which our state and people are faced with the harshest-ever challenges and obstacles and amid the intense struggle for achieving the great cause of building up the national strength and innovative transformations in several other sectors. This is a powerful demonstration of the firm faith, extraordinary spirit of creation and boundless patriotic enthusiasm of our people, who are advancing steadily towards a bright future of socialism without flinching in the face of trials, and of the level of development and potential of our state, which is striving to hit a gigantic goal.

We can look back with due dignity the successes we have achieved recently in construction and the architectural art that has leaped towards a higher stage, which instils in us optimism in the bright future of the development of the Juche-oriented architecture. At the same time, we should make a correct review and analysis of and rectify without fail the mistakes and deviations, which we must learn lessons from and overcome for further development of the Juche-oriented architecture that conforms to our far-reaching ideals and ambitions.

At present our construction sector has shortcomings to be promptly rectified, as well as many aspects that must be reinforced. Evident in the designing sector are shortcomings of failing to emphasize the peculiarity of

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each architectural structure while avoiding repetition and making it reflect the aesthetic tastes and emotions of our people and to ensure the practicality as suited to its mission and functions. We are still far behind in designing interior decoration, furniture designing and landscaping. As far as construction methods are concerned, we remain inclined towards wet process; there is conspicuous difference in ensuring the quality of construction work by construction units and by projects; we rely to a large extent on imports for finishing materials; the rate of mechanization of construction work is very low. These can be called major factors impeding the qualitative leap forward of our architecture.

What is more serious is that the officials in the construction sector are not well-cognizant of our Party's ideals of architecture, its policy of construction and the intention of the Party Central Committee of attaching importance to the construction sector in developing our style of socialism, and their vision and insight for beating the world in construction are narrow.

The construction sector's material and technical foundations are not sufficient enough to launch and push ahead construction work without a hitch as planned and intended by the Party. This, too, is an issue at hand that must be settled without fail.

The Party intends, with this grand short course as a momentum, to bring about a fresh innovation in overall construction work and thus effect another qualitative leap forward of the Juche-oriented architecture to the world standard. We have a large group of resourceful and talented designers and experienced construction officials and skilled workers who are capable of taking charge of and leading the era of a new leap forward and development of construction, as well as ability to support any grand construction. We should tap all these potentialities and bring the revolution in construction to a new stage. In this way, we can continue to write glorious chapters of the Juche-oriented architecture in the history of socialist construction.

Our Party has unfolded a grand blueprint for radically changing the living environment of all the people across the country within 20 to 30 years and turning ours into an ideal socialist country, a socialist paradise, which is admired by the world and where the people live in comfort and harmony, enjoying the highest quality and standard of civilization. The construction sector holds the position of forefront in translating this objective into reality.

Construction is an important part of political work. By helping the people to feel the benevolence of our Party's people-first politics and our system close and personal and giving an intuitive understanding of the criteria of creation we are aspiring to and the beautiful future, it leads them to the civilization of a new era and inspires every one of them to devote themselves to the socialist patriotic cause, filled with pride in being the citizens of the great state and confidence in a better tomorrow. In this sense, the current revolution in construction can be defined as a worthwhile undertaking to create priceless assets of the country and, at the same time, a process of ideological education and cultural revolution for enlightening people and leading them to a bright future.

Construction is also a prerequisite for a comprehensive development of socialism and improvement of the people's living standards and a patriotic undertaking of lasting significance for creating civilized future.

If we, preoccupied with prevailing difficulties, fail to direct efforts to construction, we can neither cement the foundations for the development of the state nor provide the people with a happy life. Construction is a hallmark of progress and renovation and investment in the future. Only when we audaciously push ahead with construction with precedence given to it, can we create new potentials for sustained economic growth and build more bases of cultural progress, thereby bringing about substantial changes welcomed by the people in all realms of state and social life.

Our great people have bravely surmounted the period of severe trials and training and entered a stage of a fresh upsurge and development of the revolution. By making

a revolutionary turn in construction, we should visually show the world what ideals and ambitions they cherish in their endeavour to achieve progress in this stage, and should demonstrate the dignity of the powerful country more dynamically.

Each structure we are creating on the strength of self-reliance with an eye to the future and in the face of current difficulties will remain as a base of the well-being of our people and posterity, a solid asset for national prosperity and a historic monument which will tell posterity the height of the ennobling ideological feelings and creative wisdom of the people in the era of the Workers' Party.

By availing themselves of this grand short course, all its participants should bring themselves to deeply bear in mind the Party's intention to prioritize construction and lead the overall development of socialist construction by dint of innovative changes in the construction sector, master its policy of construction and have a correct understanding of the matters to be adhered to in the future construction.

And they should clearly recognize what have been the good points in construction up to now, what have been the bad points, what were their causes and what could be the ways for rectifying them, and share successes and experiences with one another. In this way they can confidently advance towards bold innovation and development.

The basic orientation we must follow in construction at present is to prioritize construction projects for the people's well-being, at the same time as pushing forward industrial construction and land development for consolidating the country's economic foundations.

Progress and prosperity of a society are inconceivable apart from the level of its people's cultural life. We should, by providing our people with better houses and an excellent environment for cultural life, apply the people-oriented policies of the Party and state and the original features of socialism in a more concrete way and lead a positive change in the rhythm, habits and mode of the people's life and the improvement of their political consciousness and level of civilization.

Housing problem is a matter of greatest concern for our people and a primary issue in providing them with the tangible benefits of the socialist system. The core of the construction policy advanced by the Eighth Congress of the WPK is to make ours the first country in the world, which has solved the housing problem. As decided by the congress, 50 000 modern flats should be built in Pyongyang without fail and a mountain gorge city, a cultured mining city, of 25 000 flats of unique character should be built in the Komdok area; provinces, cities and counties should vigorously push ahead with the regional housing construction on an annual basis. By doing so, we can basically solve the shortage of houses across the country during the five-year plan period.

In order to enable our people and rising generations to learn to their heart's content, attain a high level of knowledge and civilization and be in good health, we should build many modern educational and public health facilities with excellent conditions and environment so that the Party's plan of building ours into a civilized socialist country would be implemented at an earlier date. Based on the experiences gained and standards set so far, we should strongly push ahead with the work of modernizing the educational institutions, medical service facilities and pharmaceutical bases at all levels.

To enable our people to fully enjoy the realities of the socialist civilization, we should build cultural and tourist resorts for their own good in perfect harmony with the beautiful natural scenery in the celebrated mountains and scenic spots across the country, continue to lay out characteristic parks and recreation grounds in all the towns and villages and set up modern service facilities on a higher level.

Our Party has put it forward as an important strategic line of socialist construction to fundamentally eliminate the differences between the capital city and provinces and between towns and rural communities.

With a view to stepping up regional construction, especially rural construction, in real earnest, our Party and the government of the Republic formulated a policy and adopted a law on supplying cement to every city

and county by the state every year on a regular basis. The Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK set forth a strategic task to build all the rural villages in the country in such a way that they maintain the flavour of our style of socialism and evidently sustain the relevant regional characteristics.

Sprucing up cities, county towns and rural villages is a quite worthwhile undertaking, which is welcomed by our people and which gives an impetus to the construction of a civilized society. True to the Party's policy of regional construction and rural construction, the state should increase its investment to this end, and every province, city and county should raise the torch of revolution in this construction to transform all their provincial seats, cities, county towns and rural villages into ideal socialist ones.

We should direct efforts to industrial construction and land development so as to steadily lay fresh foundations for economic development.

The objective we have to attain in industrial construction is to create fresh foundations for the development of the national economy and provide the working people with better and advanced working conditions by establishing and renovating in a modern way not only production lines but also all the industrial, and cultural and welfare facilities. Not only the appearances of the buildings but also their operation and economic profitability should be substantial in conformity to the requirements of the new era.

For the present, efforts should be concentrated on the projects for establishing a CI chemical industry, renovating the Kumsong Tractor Factory, building energy-saving iron furnace and other major industrial construction projects of national significance, so as to step up their completion. With the Jungphyong Vegetable Greenhouse Farm as a model, similar modern large-scale farms should be built, and renovation of the cereal administration agencies of cities and counties and regional factories should be pushed ahead.

While directing efforts to building economic infrastructure such as railways, ports and power plants, which constitute the basis of the country's development, we should persistently conduct land administration, like building sea walls and hydraulic structures, road construction and river improvement. In this way, we can transform the country's appearance and defend the people's lives and property and the material and cultural wealth created by their great efforts from natural disasters.

Like this, the construction work we have to conduct is enormous and challenging; but if we press on with it responsibly without interruption with the mindset that it is an essential process in opening up a broad and smooth road for the state's development and securing a guarantee for improving the people's living standards, not only we but also the coming generation will enjoy the tangible benefit and, in the near future, our country will be transformed into a beautiful socialist ideal country good to live in.

The first basic requirement that we should meet consistently in construction work is to thoroughly establish in it the unified leadership system of the Party Central Committee.

As stressed above, construction work, before being an undertaking for creating material wealth, is an important undertaking to apply our Party's people-first politics, improve the level of the people's spiritual and cultural attainments and transform the country's appearance. Only when the unified leadership system of the Party Central Committee is thoroughly established in construction work, can it be conducted in line with the policy-oriented intentions and plans of the Party, which is guiding the comprehensive development of our style of socialism, and can all the architectural structures created in our era correctly embody the Juche-oriented ideas and ideals on architecture.

In every process of construction, from planning to completion, we should concentrate all our thinking and practices on how to implement the plans and intentions of the Party Central Committee, while making sure

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that the Party's policy of construction is the one and only guideline and absolute standard in organizing and carrying on construction projects. It should be a strict rule to report all that matters in construction to the Party in time and handle them in accordance with the Party's conclusion. Only the design ratified by the Party should be adopted in whatever is built even when something more is wanted or can be done; such abnormal practices as undertaking a project without getting any approval from the Party should be the last thing to be connived at.

The second basic requirement that we should meet consistently in construction work is to regard architecture as a political affair, a matter of policy.

Our architecture, separated from its political character, would have no value. We reject the tendency of regarding construction as an undertaking of practical character, pursuing only artistic beauty, art for art's sake. Making architecture political and policy-oriented is the core and seed for developing the Juche-oriented architecture. It should be a consistent policy to make the architectural structures bear a visual expression of the principle of regarding our Party, our ideology, our system and our nation as the best; this can be done by, for instance, displaying political slogans or catchphrases on them. All the structures we build should be lively ones that fully embody the Juche- and people-oriented characters unique to our Party and state, our national traits, the people's aspirations and emotions and the dignity and mettle of our great powerful nation.

The third basic requirement that we should meet consistently in construction work is to create and develop new, original styles of architecture, representative and symbolic of the era of the Workers' Party.

Architectural style is a visual sign of the aspiration, aesthetic view, level of civilization and national strength in the relevant period of time. We should create and introduce into overall construction architectural styles symbolic of the civilization in the era of the Workers' Party, typical styles of our own that encapsulate the features of the art of architecture we aspire to. What is important in this regard is to make every component of architecture embody the national flavour, the spirit of the times and the mettle of innovation and creation. In other words, we should sustain our inherent flavour and features while meeting the requirements of modern architectural art in our own way.

The fourth basic requirement that we should meet consistently in construction work is to ensure high economic efficiency and practicality.

Construction requires a huge amount of human and material resources, and, once it has been done, it can hardly be reversed—this is the peculiarity of construction. Depending on what kind of purpose it pursues and how qualitatively it is done, construction may powerfully lead social progress or hinder it. Therefore, it should be conducted based on scientific calculation in close combination with long-term national development plan; and in the whole course of construction, ranging from drawing the master plan to designing and building work, we should pursue economic efficiency and practicality by adopting optimum options. We should maintain the principle of profitability, actively encourage resource-, area- and energy-saving models in accordance with the world trend and actual conditions of our country, and make every aspect of all structures perfect so that they can serve as bases for the growth of economic potential and development of civilization and prosperity of the country even after fifty years, nay one hundred years, to say nothing of today.

Keeping to these basic orientation and requirements in construction, we should turn out with a fresh determination in an all-out effort to bring about a revolutionary upsurge in the era of grand construction.

If construction is to make dramatic progress as desired by the Party, progress and change should be achieved first in designing.

An excellent structure which embodies the Party's Juche-based idea of architectural aesthetic beauty and encapsulates the people's ideals comes from the

designing table, and our big strides towards a civilized socialist country also start at the table.

What our Party demands is that every single line and dot placed on a blueprint reflect the ideology, essence and vibrant spirit of the era of the Workers' Party and embody the standards of a civilization that can proudly take the global lead. And what is badly needed for architectural designers who are charged with this task is the persistent stamina with which they rack their brains to get an ingenious idea or inspiration that are consistent with the Party's ideas and ideals and the people's aspirations, and with which they admit or yield to nothing but new things.

Designers should think, study and endeavour every minute of their life, well aware that each of their design will translate our Party's line and policy into reality and open up a rosy future of their country.

What is the central task in architectural designing is to maintain the Juche character and national identity, sustain originality and convenience, and promote practicality and functionality.

As the Party has often stressed, the Juche character and national identity is the life and soul of architecture while originality and convenience, practicality and functionality are guidelines in drawing an architectural design. As required by our Party's construction policy, the designing sector, while maintaining the principle of giving priority to convenience, aesthetic beauty and infrastructure construction, should design all structures in such a way that they accord with the feelings and aesthetic tastes of our people and with our actual conditions, that they are diversified and distinctive, and that they serve their purposes. This will help open a new phase of architectural creation.

Elevation is the face of an architectural structure, whose attractive feature is expressed firstly in its elevation.

It is important to avoid similarity and repetition and sustain the individuality of all structures in designing the elevation. In other words, it is needed to sustain the characteristics of the structural skeleton of a building while ensuring its formative and artistic beauty so that one can tell at a glance over its outer appearance what it is for. We should pay attention to finding an original seed that reflects intensively the mission, purpose and characteristic features of the structure and thoroughly subordinating every part and detail to the seed in elevation formation. In particular, even structures with the same mission and purpose must be designed in harmony with the surrounding environment without being repetitive and monotonous while preserving the characteristics of the area—mountainous area, coastal area and plain area.

The appearance of a structure should look good, but its interior should be not only practical and convenient but also flawless in terms of architectural aesthetics.

What is fundamental in the interior formation is to perfectly realize practicality, convenience and artistic and formative beauty all together. While emphasizing practicality and convenience, formative and artistic beauty should not be neglected, and practicality and convenience should not be overlooked while leaning towards ensuring formative and artistic beauty.

Attention should be paid to rationalizing the floor plan in the direction of fully meeting the functional requirements of the building according to its mission and purpose, increasing to the maximum the utility rate of the building area and ensuring its convenience. At the same time, we should actively create and utilize new and diversified architectural formation methods of our own style.

Interior decoration is particularly important in architecture. Interior decoration can be likened to an art. It should be regarded as a principle to sustain modernity and our taste in interior decoration. We should improve the effect of interior decoration by employing such various decorative elements as folding screens and paintings and such a decoration method as openwork, and arranging different pieces of furniture and fixtures in good harmony according to their purposes.

The designing sector should pay special attention to widely encouraging national form of architecture and designing the exterior and interior of architectural

structures as suited to the national characteristics.

The formation plan of an architectural structure acquires its detailed features through technical design, and its quality, safety and technical engineering requirements are guaranteed by the quality of the technical design.

Scientific character, accuracy, rationality and delicateness should be guaranteed in technical design. The designing sector, in strict accordance with the formation plans ratified by the Party and the technical tasks, should present optimum technical design options, which can guarantee the quality and safety of structures with less materials and manpower and fully satisfy the functional demands of living and technical engineering demands while properly sustaining the modern aesthetic tastes and decorative effects.

Much effort should be directed to drawing up a draft budget for construction designing. Those engaged in drafting the budget should eliminate such practices as creating reserve or incurring waste as a result of improper calculation of manpower, materials and funds in their work, and ensure that every single man-day, every gram of cement, every piece of steel are made an effective use of.

A fundamental change should be brought about in designing furniture and landscaping.

At present, as the level of furniture designing is not so high, pieces of furniture that are poorly-shaped, unattractive and inconvenient to use are manufactured even though they are made with good materials, degrading the quality of the interior of the building.

Those engaged in furniture designing should hold fast to the principle of designing furniture so that they can meet their purpose, at the same time as blending well with the character of the structure and its interior space and catering to the tastes of the users. While attaching importance to making furniture varied, formative, multi-functional and light, they should transform them from monolithic style to adjustable style and design all pieces of furniture as suited to their purposes. They should encourage the production of light and good-looking furniture not only with wood but also with various other materials, and choose their colours to be congenial to that of the interior space of the structure.

In modern architecture landscaping plays an important role as a means of formation, and its standard is a yardstick by which the level of a country's civilization is evaluated.

As landscaping is another form of formative art, its designing should be given priority, and it should be done according to the design.

Landscaping designs should be drawn in a characteristically formative and artistic way and in such a way as to raise the dignity of the building and sustain natural scenery, taking into account the surrounding environment, terrain features and ecological characteristics of the garden plants. Those engaged in landscaping designing should guard against the stereotyped manner in their work, and draw designs in various ways, like planting trees of high ornamental value in groups, laying out lawns and flower beds in harmony and enhancing natural beauty by combining such elements as artificial hills and rocks.

We should properly conduct the work of widening the vision of landscaping designers, intensifying research into landscaping and adopting the methods that are widely used in the world as suited to the practical situation in our country.

The designing sector should properly draw up master plans.

Master plans should be drawn up on a long-term basis with an eye to over 50, nay 100 years, ahead; with their ideals first be properly defined in line with the Party's intention, they should be drawn up on the basis of scientific calculation of the specific conditions and environments of the regions and projects and the direction of their development while making sure their seeds and themes are sustained.

What is important in drawing up a master plan is to properly define the central axis according to the relevant area and project, clearly divide the districts according

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to the functions and form architectural groups in such a way that they retain the unique features of their own. In the undulated areas it should be a principle to distribute the buildings by making the most of the natural curves and slopes, while in the flat areas it would be a good idea to divide them into square districts and locate the imposing buildings. Artistic interaction, compatibility and connection between buildings should be ensured in a smooth and refined way while the unique style of the individual buildings that constitute the architectural formation is retained. In drawing up a master plan, the networks of technical facilities including those of water supply, sewage treatment, electricity supply and telecommunications should be laid out with great attention so as to provide the people with the conditions and environment in which they could live without any slightest inconvenience.

In keeping with the global trend of development, we should study and introduce options of architectural designing, including green and smart architecture, competing with the world in terms of advancement in the technology of architecture. Along with this, we should exert great efforts to raise to the world class the comprehensive level of designing in the construction of ports, railways, roads, bridges and all others.

The designing sector should eliminate subjectivism and formalism and ensure scientific accuracy and promptness in guidance and deliberation of designs, and fully realize cooperation and unity of designing institutes by branches and systems so as to secure a guarantee of victory from the stage of making an operations plan in construction.

The quality of a structure is precisely the quality of building work.

In ensuring the quality of building work, the primary task is to raise the builders' level of building work. Construction units should push forward the work of making the builders possess the expertise and qualifications with which they can carry on any building tasks flawlessly. In particular, efforts should be directed to building up the ranks of skilled workers who are good at finishing work. The overall level of technical skills should be raised by effectively organizing technical studies, skills transfer and competition among skilled workers and by forming construction forces in such a rational way that the novices could learn and master the methods of building work while working together with the highly skilled workers.

The construction sector should establish a proper system of quality management, introduce advanced methods to this end, and never make a concession or compromise concerning the quality of building work.

Construction units should strengthen the building work guidance forces and give correct guidance so that building work could be done in accordance with the requirements of architectural engineering and aesthetics; they should also correctly inform their employees of the standards of the design and building work and the engineering requirements, and make exacting demands so that they would thoroughly meet them; they should make a sharp review of the work with the focus on the quality of the work done. When the builders, preoccupied with wrong habits and empiricism, have violated the engineering requirements, they should call them to serious account and put it to rights.

The construction sector should overcome the deviation of attaching importance to speed alone through a crash campaign under the pretext of completing the project by a fixed date, and give precedence to ensuring the quality of the building on the principle of giving priority to quality over quantity.

The quality and speed of building work are improved by advanced engineering methods. The construction sector should launch a new innovation movement to introduce advanced building methods. It should intensify research into and invention of material- and labour-saving building methods, including introduction of dry process and perfecting the method of coloured mortar plastering, and the construction units should continuously explore and apply the advantageous and new building methods.

If we are to push ahead construction without interruption on the level intended by the Party and according to our determination, we need larger quantities of building materials.

Today, when the flames of the revolution in construction are flaring up, what is needed everywhere is cement. We should conquer the goal of cement production set by the Eighth Party Congress by operating at full capacity the existing cement factories, pushing ahead with the expanding of their production capacity and building modern cement factories in the areas favourable for cement production.

From this year on all the amounts of cement to be supplied to cities and counties should be produced, and supplied to them without fail.

In particular, the building-materials industry should achieve substantial results in carrying out the Party's policy of attaining self-sufficiency in finishing materials and diversifying building materials in terms of kind, shape and colour. We can proudly say that only the structures set up by our builders from our own designs and completed with the finishing materials of our style symbolize the Juche-oriented architecture.

It should forcefully push ahead the work of developing finishing materials needed for construction with our own raw materials and installing their production lines. It should set proper standards and targets of domestically producing finishing materials, including not only tiles, stone materials, glass and metal and vinyl materials but also heat insulators, coating materials, waterproofing materials, wall paper, vinyl flooring and wall panel, and attain the standards and targets in a planned way.

It should strive to lower the production cost of finishing materials while improving their quality and increasing the amount of their production. It should modernize the production lines, proactively introduce advanced technologies for producing building materials, and make the building materials standardized by kind, material, size, form and colour.

It should intensify research into green building materials, and study how to use the various waste materials effectively in the production of building materials.

We should be efficient in protecting and developing our building-materials industry. While increasing investment in the building-materials sector, the state should encourage from the stage of architectural designing the use of our own building materials, and take measures of restricting the import of the finishing materials, whose demand can be satisfied through domestic production.

The Party's policy of making construction professional and concentrated should be carried out consistently.

The main point in making construction professional is to train specialized building forces that can fulfil any building tasks. It is a matter of course that construction should be undertaken on a mass basis, but the principle to be adhered to here is for the specialized building forces to undertake it.

The state should ensure that the specialized construction enterprises play their full roles. It should take measures for readjusting and reinforcing the enterprises that are not playing their proper role, replenish them with labour force and equip them with modern construction equipment.

The construction enterprises should not rely on the supply by the state, but train their technical forces, increase the ranks of their skilled workers and obtain construction equipment and tools.

Construction should be conducted in a concentrated way in strict accordance to construction plan.

To this end, planning should be done properly first.

Not only the state but also provinces, cities and counties should make it an iron rule to regard the Party's policy of construction as guidelines, make a detailed calculation of their actual conditions, potentials and possibilities and, on this basis, set their annual tasks and carry them out without fail. Construction should be done with proper orientation and proper order of priority in close connection with the long-term objectives for the development of the national and regional economy and the improvement of the people's standard of living.

When the plan has been drawn, designing and building

forces, materials and funds should be supplied in a concentrated way in a reasonable order, and arrangement and command of construction should be conducted vigorously so as to finish the project in time. Such practices as giving an impression that they are doing something by conducting construction projects here and there out of subjective desire and without any detailed calculation or wasting labour, materials and funds by delaying construction should be eliminated.

Substantial improvement should be brought about in making construction scientific and modernized.

There should be a change first in the view of officials and builders and their stand to making construction scientific. As construction is directly related to the lives and safety of the people, provision of living for them and social and economic development, they should always be aware that the whole process of construction, from foundation work to erecting framework and finishing, must be run through with scientific accuracy. They should get rid of the deviation of working haphazardly by relying on their experiences while neglecting the scientific and technical requirements, and support the whole process of construction with science and technology; in particular, everyone of them should take the stand of a master in introducing the achievements of the latest science and technology.

The scientists and technicians in the construction sector, by setting high objectives, should launch a drive to conceive and develop new, advanced designing and building methods, and building materials, equipment and tools on a Juche-oriented standpoint.

They should, through seminars and symposiums, hold broad discussions and debates on problems arising in practice, new conceptions and experiences gained, so as to find out reasonable solutions, and learn and generalize good successes.

The educational institutions in the construction sector, including Pyongyang University of Architecture, should improve their education in conformity with our Party's idea of the Juche-oriented architecture and with the demands of the developing modern architecture, and produce a larger number of competent talents who will shoulder the future of our architecture. Graduates from universities and colleges in the construction sector should be appointed to the fields related to their majors such as designing institutes and construction enterprises, so that they can play an important role in putting construction on a scientific basis; construction units, on their part, should find out talents and train them with strenuous efforts into the standard-bearers of the development of their respective units. Officials and builders should continually raise their level of knowledge by actively using the system and means of disseminating science and technology.

At present the weakest point of our construction sector is that it is not modernized. It is a usual practice to mobilize a lot of people whenever a state construction project is at hand. This has resulted in the problem of manpower constantly arising, the work of other sectors being affected, the speed and quality of construction not being ensured and a large quantity of materials being wasted. Carrying on construction work manually at construction sites crowded with people even today, the age of the knowledge-based economy, is not appropriate to the level of development of our architecture.

We should regard the modernization of construction as a crucial task that brooks no further delay, and promote it in real earnest.

By modernizing the means of designing and establishing a system of disseminating various advanced designing methods and CAD applications on a regular basis, we should create conditions for drawing designs of any high level at the earliest possible date and on a high quality standard.

We should decisively raise the proportion of mechanization of construction work. We should lay the state's foundation for producing modern construction equipment and tools and develop and produce construction machines which can be used in various kinds of construction work including not only housing

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construction but also industrial construction and land development. Construction units should be encouraged to manufacture simple equipment and tools on their own and arrange something like exhibition of tools and exhibition of invented devices on a regular basis so as to generalize good ones.

Supervision and control over construction should be strengthened.

If supervision and control are weak, the Party's idea of the Juche-oriented architecture and policy of construction cannot be implemented accurately, the interests of the country and people will be infringed, and the security of structures cannot be guaranteed.

The construction supervision organs should be rigorous in the supervision and control over the whole course of construction in line with Party principles and in full compliance with the requirements of Party policy and the country's construction law. They should adopt the attitude that they have assumed full responsibility for the quality of structures before the Party and the state and work according solely to the supervision rules of the country and without reading anyone's face.

They should allow only the units which have obtained the state approval as required by rules to execute construction, whatever they would build, and strictly supervise and control the processes—whether the requirements of engineering have been correctly observed in designing and whether the design's architectural and aesthetic requirements have been satisfied in building work. They should raise the standards for the inspection of all the completed structures and establish strict rules and order whereby structures are used only after they have passed the inspection. They should promptly take issue with and combat any practice of violating the construction law, irrespective of the affiliation of the violator or the reason for the practice, so as to allow no room for illegal acts to take root on all accounts.

On this occasion I intend to emphasize the regional construction and rural construction in particular, once again.

The revolution in regional construction and rural construction, which our Party is determined to carry out without fail, is a grandiose undertaking unprecedented in the history of socialist construction in our country.

This undertaking is a sweeping drive, whose purpose is to wash out the long-lingering historical dirt in the rural areas and develop them into modern ones where socialist civilization would flourish; it is not a campaign that can be completed in just one or two years but a very responsible undertaking that should be resolutely executed with a long-range view so as to create a new era of transformation of regional areas and realize the centuries-old desire of our agricultural workers.

Building up regional forces for architectural designing and building work is the most pressing issue in realizing our Party's plan for regional construction. As all the provinces, cities and counties across the country are supposed to conduct regional construction at the same time true to the measures taken by the Party, they can never carry out the Party's policy of regional construction if they merely look forward to the help from the central designing and building forces.

They should build up the designing forces that can play the vanguard role in their regional construction, and steadily improve their qualifications.

One of the main purposes of the current short course is to develop architectural designing of the capital city and regional areas all alike by strengthening the regional designing forces.

Our Party requires regional construction to sustain the characteristics inherent to specific regions. Regional areas differ from one another not only in natural and geographical conditions and environment for economic development but also in living customs handed down throughout history. Therefore, if the characteristics inherent to regions are to be sustained, they should have the designing forces that are fully aware of their respective regions' characteristics, ranging from natural and geographical features to their unique economic conditions and living manners and customs, and are

capable of applying them to architectural designs.

It is necessary to build up the regional designing institutes with talented persons with architectural insight, and enhance their qualifications and role. Regional designers should accumulate experiences through construction practice and learn a lot by availing themselves of the opportunities of working with the designers from the capital city. While making exacting demands on the designers so that they steadily improve their qualifications, regions should provide them with conditions for access to advanced architectural materials of other countries. They should enrol promising persons including those with aptitude for fine art in the universities and colleges in the construction sector so as to train them to be reserves of their designing forces.

Regions should strengthen their own building forces so that they can build any structure on their own and on a high quality level. As I have emphasized before, cities and counties should wind up the work of forming construction brigades and improve their technical skills and qualifications. Provinces, cities and counties should form competent construction units by enlisting those, who have been trained and have acquired high qualifications in specialized construction units of the army or shock brigades, as the core and expand the ranks of skilled workers in such way that they transfer their skills to others.

Provincial, city and county Party committees should play a major role in building up the regional construction forces. Despite the prevailing hardships, the Party has decided to spare a great quantity of cement for rural construction. This being the case, they should, first of all, have their own strong construction forces if they are to push ahead with construction on a long-term basis and in a qualitative way with an eye to 100 years ahead of their respective regions. They should be well aware that the work of consolidating their regional construction forces, designing forces in particular, is not only a major guarantee for developing their regions in a characteristic way but also an undertaking for creating their resources and wealth.

Regions should take the direction of building up reliable bases for producing finishing materials and developing quality ones with locally-available resources, thus enabling the buildings to preserve their characteristics.

They should effectively organize the provincial building-materials exhibitions which are held annually, and properly conduct the review and appraisal so that the exhibitions can accelerate the domestic production of finishing materials and contribute to the development of the country's building-materials industry.

True to the Party's intention, they should realistically draw up the plans related to regional and rural construction with top priority given to building houses in rural communities, and establish rigid discipline of carrying them out without fail.

The officials and workers in the construction sector should decisively improve their sense of responsibility and role.

They should seriously approach the important missions and responsibility entrusted to them by the Party and the revolution, the country and the people, and fully discharge their duty and role as befits the main force in the current revolution in construction.

They should be well-versed in the Party's policy of construction and steadily strive to acquire the latest construction science and technology and all-around construction skills. By doing so, they should be well-prepared so that the Party can entrust them with any task at any time with no worry.

All of them should remember that their patriotism will find expression in the quality of the structures they set up, and devote their pure conscience, sincere heart and skills even when they lay a single brick. They should make it a part of their habit to take loving care of their equipment and tools, economize on the building materials to the maximum and do any work assiduously and scrupulously.

In the new revolution in construction, the might of the joint operation of the army and people should be dynamically demonstrated once again.

Our People's Army has done a lot in the gigantic

struggle for ushering in a golden age of construction as the artist of the people's happiness even in the super-intense situation, in which they have shouldered the heavy responsibility of national defence. The grand monumental creations, in which we can take great pride before the world as models of the Juche-oriented architecture, and grand construction sites are all permeated with the patriotic devotion, creative wisdom and talents of our soldiers who are always loyal to the orders and instructions of the Party. Our Party will never forget their heroic feats for and ennobling devotion to the country's prosperity and the people's happiness, and our people will, for many generations to come, pride themselves on the genuine features of our soldiers who glorified the great era of the Workers' Party.

The soldier-builders, as they have done so far, should fully demonstrate the might of our army by becoming standard-bearers in the new revolution in construction and perfectly carrying out any task entrusted by the Party by the time set and on the level desired by it.

The officials and workers in the construction sector should learn from the soldiers' spirit of regarding Party policy as absolute and implementing it unconditionally, their immaculate and scrupulous style of work as befit the teachers of construction skills and their fighting spirit full of vigour and optimism. By doing so, they can work new miracles and feats at every construction site and build every structure on the highest level possible, symbolic of the civilization of our style of socialism.

Party organizations should fully discharge their responsibility and duties in the struggle for waging a new revolution in construction.

They should direct considerable efforts to education of the officials and workers in the construction sector to deeply implant in them the greatness and leadership exploits of Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il, who built a socialist paradise on the debris after the war and ushered in a new history of the Juche-oriented architecture, and of our Party that heralded a golden age of construction in the era of the Workers' Party, so that they can cultivate ardent loyalty to the Party and the leaders and make strenuous efforts to wage a new revolution in construction with pride in their missions and jobs.

They should intensify ideological education among the officials and workers to arm them firmly with our Party's Juche-oriented idea of architecture and its policy of construction, and to apply them thoroughly, so that they would support the Party's plans with practical achievements in construction.

They should deploy powerful information and motivation forces at construction sites, and vigorously conduct information work through visual aids and motivational work for increased labour efficiency so as to further increase the spiritual strength of the masses and raise the hot wind of socialist emulation drive, making every construction site seethe with enthusiasm to create new miracles.

They should pay primary attention to the lives and safety of the builders, whom our Party values most, and exercise strict Party control to allow no construction work to be done unless labour safety is guaranteed 100 per cent, and take practical responsibility for it.

They should provide the builders, whose job involves heavy physical labour, with excellent supplies and services and ample conditions for rest, and take warm care of their families so that those who are seconded to the construction sites do not worry about them.

The mission of the officials in the construction sector is very important and heavy in providing the people with the happiest life and bringing about a fresh transformation of the appearance of the Juche-oriented architecture by fully applying our Party's people-first idea of architecture.

I firmly believe that all the officials and workers in the construction sector will continue to perform proud feats on every theatre of a new revolution in construction for the prosperity and development of our great state and wellbeing of our people, true to the Party's far-reaching plan for grand construction, and thus dynamically lead the development of civilization of our own style of socialism.

On the occasion of 80th anniversary of the birth of Chairman Kim Jong Il

Eternal Sun of socialist Korea



Chairman Kim Jong Il on his continued inspection tour (November 2000).

By Pang Un Ju PT

With the Day of the Shining Star (February 16), the greatest national holiday of the Korean people, just around the corner, the Korean people's yearning for Chairman Kim Jong Il is growing stronger. They cherish the ennobling exploits the Chairman performed for the country and revolution by leading the struggle for building a thriving country through his energetic ideological and theoretical activities and revolutionary leadership for over half a century. Kim Jong Il was a great thinker and theoretician, who provided the DPRK with ideological and theoretical wealth for its eternal victory

with his extraordinary wisdom and scientific acumen. He systemized the Juche idea and Songun idea in an all-round way and enriched them through his energetic ideological and theoretical activities to make them the perfect guiding ideology of the times and illumine the way to accomplish the cause of independence for the masses of the people. His revolutionary ideas serve as the eternal guidelines for the Korean revolution as they give perfect solutions to all issues—from the supreme programme of the Workers' Party of Korea to the tasks and ways of struggle in all domains of politics, military, the economy and culture, and from the theory on the

building of a thriving socialist country to the strategies and tactics for Korea's reunification and the victory in the cause of independence against imperialism. As he led the Korean revolution, he boosted the dignity and strength of the country and nation to a high level by dint of his Songun-based revolutionary leadership. The 1990s were the trying years to the DPRK. The allied imperialist forces persisted in sanctions and military threat to isolate and stifle the Korean people, clamouring that the "collapse of north Korea" was a matter of time. At the crossroads of life and death, the Chairman held higher the banner of Songun

and vigorously led the Korean People's Army. He developed it into an army boundlessly faithful to the leader and the cause of the Workers' Party of Korea, an invincible revolutionary army and the mainstay of the revolutionary armed forces and built a modern, independent defence industry with unimaginably courageous determination. He brought about great creation and epoch-making changes to make a new history of national prosperity. He paved the way for the introduction of CNC technology in the period of hardships to provide a shortcut to national prosperity and wisely led all the people to take a great leap forward and innovation by emulating the spirit, pattern and attitude

of work of the KPA. Eye-opening events unprecedented in the history of the nation unfolded in succession, thanks to the energetic field guidance of the Chairman who spearheaded the general offensive to open the gates to a thriving country by devoting himself to the good of the country and people with burning love for them. In the flames of an industrial revolution in the new century and campaign to break through the cutting edge, the DPRK put homemade satellites into space, dominated the world in some advanced scientific and technological fields, established Juche-oriented production systems and built numerous monumental

structures. The seeds he sowed for national prosperity have grown to bear fruits one after another to usher in an age of knowledge economy when rapid progress is made on the strength of sci-tech knowledge and open a broad avenue to complete change in all fields, as appropriate to the appearance of a powerful socialist country. Today, when a new history of national prosperity is being opened up to realize their dreams and ideals, the Korean people keenly feel once again the preciousness and might of the foundation the Chairman laid for national prosperity by devoting his whole life and harden their resolve to add eternal brilliance to his exploits.

On the occasion of 80th anniversary of the birth of Chairman Kim Jong Il

Through energetic ideological and theoretical activities

Chairman Kim Jong Il formulated President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas as Kimilsungism

By Ri Sung Ik PT

Chairman Kim Jong Il made distinguished ideological and theoretical achievements with his far-sighted, unusual acumen, scientific insight, creative thinking and energetic study. In the early days of his work at the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Jong Il analysed and reviewed the previous revolutionary ideas of the working class comprehensively from his own point of view, and formulated the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il Sung as Kimilsungism through constant thinking and writing activities. His work *On the Juche Idea* is the library of the Juche idea that systematizes and encapsulates the idea created by the President. To further develop socialist ideology and theory presented itself as a vital demand in defending and advancing the socialist cause successfully in the early 1990s. The Chairman comprehensively clarified



Kim Jong Il makes a concluding speech at the Third Conference of Ideological Workers of the Workers' Party of Korea (February 1974).

the essential characteristics and advantages of Korean-style socialism and the source of its invincible might in his works including *On Some Problems of the Ideological Foundation of Socialism*, *Socialism of Our Country Is a Socialism of Our Style as the Embodiment of the Juche Idea* and *Our Socialism Centred on the Masses Shall Not Perish*. During the last decades in particular, it was an important requirement in defending and advancing the socialist cause successfully to correctly find out the reason why socialism collapsed in the countries which were building socialism and to draw the relevant lessons. In order to meet the urgent requirement of the times and the developing revolution, the Chairman wrote the work *The Historical Lesson in Building Socialism and the General Line of Our Party* in which he comprehensively clarified the reason for the collapse of socialism in some countries and the relevant lessons and the general line the WPK held fast to in socialist construction, and made public the work *Abuses of Socialism Are Intolerable*, in which he proved the unreasonableness of all sorts of slanders against socialism and made clear the important matters of principle in accomplishing the socialist cause. When the imperialists and the renegades of socialism were intensifying anti-socialist moves, the Chairman made public the work *Socialism Is a Science*. The work served as a vital guideline that comprehensively systematized and further developed in depth the socialist theory, making it possible to lead the socialist cause along a straight road without any slight deviations and vicissitudes, and as a banner that encouraged the world people in their struggle for independence and the revolutionary parties in their struggle for socialism. In 1997, too, the Chairman made public the work *On Preserving the Juche Character and National Character of the Revolution and Construction* as an ideological and theoretical weapon to thwart the imperialists' moves for globalization and unification and firmly defend the independence of the country and nation, thus laying bare the reactionary nature of globalization and unification and elucidating the principle to be adhered to in the struggle against the relevant moves and the tasks and ways to that end. In July 2001, the Chairman made public the work *Our Party's Songun Politics Is a Powerful Political Mode of Socialism*, which clearly analyses the essence of Songun politics and its position in terms of political mode of socialism and scientifically clarifies the principles of Songun that the army is just the Party, state and people and the main contents of the theory of the politics. Through his energetic ideological and theoretical activities, the Chairman made public other works in succession, giving an original explanation of the main force of the revolution and elucidating the position and role of the revolutionary soldier spirit and the characteristics and mainstay of Songun politics. Having provided perfect ideological and theoretical solutions to all problems related to Songun politics, the Chairman made public lots of other works, which chart the course for laying the firm foundation for the building of a powerful socialist country, throughout his revolutionary activities.



The Tower of the Juche Idea.

On the occasion of 80th anniversary of the birth of Chairman Kim Jong Il

Chairman Kim Jong Il writes a new history of single-minded unity

By Jong Chol PT

The DPRK is a single-mindedly united country and single-minded unity is its outstanding feature.

Celebrating the 80th birth anniversary of Chairman Kim Jong Il at a time when the whole nation has turned out for stepping up the building of a powerful socialist country in the teeth of foul wind of history, closely rallied around the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people keenly realize the preciousness of the single-minded unity he had achieved and bequeathed to them.

As he started the Party work, Kim Jong Il analysed and reviewed the 100-year history of the ideas of the working class, fixed the immortal Juche idea created by President Kim Il Sung as the one and only guiding ideology of the times and developed and enriched it in line with the requirements of the advancing times to build the ideological foundation for single-minded unity.

He firmly armed all the people with the Juche idea and wisely clarified the position and role of the leader in the revolution and construction, thereby achieving the ideological and organizational unity of the Party and people centred on the leader.

It was really a miracle that the WPK firmly maintained Juche in ideology and brought ideological and organizational unity to the whole society successfully at the time when the great-power chauvinists and revisionists got more undisguised in their intervention in the international arena.

Chairman Kim Jong Il administered the politics of loving the people, benevolent politics which embodied

President Kim Il Sung's intention of "The people are God" in order to achieve the strong unity of the whole Party and society not only in ideology and purpose but also in moral obligation with the leader at the centre.

He devoted his all to the people believing in them as God and shared good and bad with the people and service personnel.

Once, he took a measure to build lots of dwelling houses and cultural facilities for the people by spending a large sum of money, saying that economic value should not be considered first if it were for the good of the people. He also seriously dealt with the provision of poor working conditions and instructed officials to make an apology to the workers and take immediate measures.

Receiving his warm love deeper than the ocean and tender-hearted care, the Korean people regarded the Workers' Party of Korea as the bosom of their mother and entrusted their destiny to the Party, faithfully following its leadership. And the slogan "When the Party is determined, we can do anything!" became the banner of struggle of all of them.

Driven by this single-minded unity by which the leader, the Party and the people form an integral whole, they dynamically pushed forward with socialist construction without any hesitation and stalemate in the face of manifold and severe difficulties and trials.

Today, the Korean people strongly feel how precious the revolutionary legacies left by Chairman Kim Jong Il are and work hard to further consolidate

the single-minded unity with the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un at the centre.



Kim Jong Il acknowledges the enthusiastically cheering crowds (October 2000).

Our father

By Ri Myong Jun PT

The Korean people frequently use words "our father" in yearning for Chairman Kim Jong Il.

These words clearly reflect the pride of the Koreans who lived and worked while venerating the greatest man in the world as their father.

He always lent his ears to the people's plain voices and took care of their life with fatherly affection on the road of field guidance throughout

his lifetime. His benevolent image and stories about his warm love for them are engraved everywhere in the country.

There is an ex-serviceman's family in Taehongdan in the northern part of the country, which was visited by the Chairman.

He was so pleased to know the deeds of the ex-serviceman who volunteered to work at Taehongdan, not at their native place, where

vast potato fields stretch, true to the plan of the Workers' Party of Korea to bring about a revolution in potato farming. He visited the family of the discharged soldier although he was busy with his continued field guidance tour.

The appearance of the Chairman, who learned in detail about the livelihood of the family looking inside a kitchen cabinet and chests of quilts and clothes, reminded viewers of a caring father

chatting with his child who made a new home. Therefore, the wife of the ex-serviceman requested him without hesitation to name her coming child and the Chairman named their child though he was busy taking care of national affairs.

When the moves of hostile forces reached the extremes against socialism and the DPRK, the Chairman, who burned his life like a candle for his people, continued his way to the front line with a

do-or-die spirit, including Chol Pass, Mt Osong, Cho Island, Mt Jihye, Height 1211 and Panmunjon, to defend the people's destiny.

He spent the last month of his revolutionary career also for his people.

On the first Sunday of December 2011, he visited the Amusement Park of the Kaeson Youth Park in disregard of cold wind to look round the facilities to be used by the people. And on December 15, he gave

on-the-spot guidance to the Hana Music Information Centre and Kwangbok Area Supermarket and took a people-bound train even at the last moment of his great life.

Saying that his whole life was dedicated to only one word "people", he regarded all troubles as his fortunes and provided people with all glories and happiness. Therefore, the Korean people affectionately call the Chairman "our father".

On the occasion of 80th anniversary of the birth of Chairman Kim Jong Il

Providing eternal foundation for building of socialist power

By Kim Chol Nam PT

Chairman Kim Jong Il made remarkable achievements for the cause of building a powerful socialist country as he led the revolution and construction.

In the latter half of the 1990s he frustrated the anti-socialist and anti-DPRK attempts of the hostile forces to isolate and stifle the country which had grown ever more outrageous on the strength of arms of Songun. And he undertook mammoth projects for economic growth and the improvement of the people's livelihood visualizing the rosy future of a prosperous country by relying on the people, making history by bringing about great changes on this land.

The large-scale land realignment project was a grand nature-harnessing undertaking that turned the farmland of the country to meet the socialist line.

The Chairman saw that the land rezoning project was launched in Kangwon Province.

He said that when the land of the province was repartitioned, a large area of land could be brought under the plough and agricultural production increased radically, adding that the land realignment across the country should be pushed forward as an undertaking involving the whole Party and the whole country with that of the province as a model and the land of the country rezoned on a long-term basis so that future generations would also benefit from it as well as the present generation.

Picturing the future of the country's land which would undergo a sea change as he saw the service personnel and shock brigade members working hard for land rezoning, he visited again

and again the sites of land realignment projects across the country despite the biting cold in snowstorm in January and blistering heat in midsummer, including the Handure Plain in Thachon County, Chwiya Plain in Pyoksong County, Yonan Plain in Yonan County, Osa Plain in Chongdan County, Orori Plain in Anak County, Jonjin Plain in Samchon County and Naedong Plain in Kangnyong County.

He met four father-and-sons bulldozer drivers and

couple drivers who had performed feats in the project and highly praised them as patriots who were devoting themselves to accomplishing the socialist cause.

Regarding land management as an important undertaking for the prosperity and development of the country, he published the work On Bringing about a Fresh Change in Land Management in August 1996 and specified the tasks and ways to manage the land of the country to suit the socialist features. He

also initiated the general mobilization movement for land management to make the whole Party, the entire country and all the people turn out for land management and led the nationwide efforts at the forefront of the campaign.

Whenever he saw dense forests and vast stretches of smartly realigned farmland on his field inspection tours, he quietly called them green mountain and green field with affection, visualizing the future of a thriving country and happy life of its

people.

He also wisely led the projects for building large and small-sized hydropower stations and large gravity-fed waterways and developing Mts Kuwol and Chilbo, Ryongmun Cavern, Songam Cave and other tourist attractions and scenic spots into cultural recreation grounds for the people.

In the period, lots of light industry factories were built or renovated and chicken, fish and livestock farms and public welfare facilities constructed in

succession throughout the country, contributing to improving the people's living standards.

The new history of great changes which were brought about across the country year after year was the fruition of untiring efforts of the Chairman who continued his field guidance tour despite the multitude of difficulties, saying he could not have a rest even a moment before he could make sure that the people enjoy a happy and plentiful life to the full.



Chairman Kim Jong Il examines a new-type CNC machine tool (December 2010).

Leader pays tribute to working class

By Chae Hyang Ok PT

It happened one day in May 2009.

Chairman Kim Jong Il, on a visit to the then Taehung Youth Mine at the foot of Puktu Peak that day, saw several visual aids showing the panoramic view of the mine which had undergone a facelift in a few years and its bright prospects.

Referring to the

prospects of the mine, an official proudly reported to him that it had established a production line to fully meet the local conditions.

As if he had discovered in its achievements a spark of fire that would speed up the country's industrial development with its own energy and wisdom, local raw materials and fuel, the Chairman was very pleased and said that

it was just Juche and Korean style to do that way.

Seeing various products on display, he felt deep in his heart the burning patriotic enthusiasm of the working class of the mine as pure as gem and proudly said it was of great significance that the mine relied on locally available natural resources and fuel, those who joined the development of products

were all entitled to heroes and they were all heroes. And he suggested awarding the title of hero to the Taehung Youth Mine and renaming it "Taehung Youth Hero Mine". After a while, he said that the working class of the mine had really done a great job and he wanted to pay tribute to them. And he bowed low to the visual aid as a token of his respect for the miners.

On the occasion of 80th anniversary of the birth of Chairman Kim Jong Il



Chairman Kim Jong Il inspects the Songjin Steel Complex which perfected the Juche-based system of producing iron (December 2009).

To establish Juche-based system of producing iron

By Yun Kyong Il PT

On December 18 2009, Chairman Kim Jong Il visited the Songjin Steel Complex and expressed great satisfaction over the successful implementation of the behest of President Kim Il Sung, who had spared no effort and put his heart and soul into the production of iron by the Juche-based method, while feasting his eyes on the production lines and the spectacular sight of good quality iron being produced.

Visualizing the future of the metallurgical industry in its incipency, President Kim Il Sung found out a seed for unique iron production method that suits the country's specific conditions, gave an instruction to build the Juche-based iron-making system at metallurgical factories and indicated the orientation and ways for establishing a new steel production system. With deep insight into the position and importance of the Songjin Steel Complex in establishing the Juche-based system of making iron,

the Chairman assigned the task of completing a new steel production method to the complex and gave instructions on dozens of occasions. The energetic leadership of the Chairman, who gave workers strength and courage lest they yield to difficulties, gave them high praise and warm affection repeatedly when they made successes and always found himself among the working people of Songgang, was a motive power that made workers and technicians of the Songjin

Steel Complex possess indomitable spiritual strength and struggle steadily for completing the Juche-based iron production method. Employees of the complex succeeded in developing the Juche-based method of making iron by dint of original idea, bold practice, revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude based on modern science and technology. And they paved a new way for the development of the country's metallurgical industry by building a modern smelting furnace to complete the Juche-based system of producing iron, or Korean-style iron production method, by developing iron- and steel-making processes and refining processes into one process. Thanks to the boundless loyalty of the employees of the complex to the Chairman, the Juche-based method of making iron is being further polished.



Iron is produced by the Juche-based method.

Leader builds groundwork for fertilizer production with local raw materials

By Jong Hwa Sun PT

Chairman Kim Jong Il put his heart and soul into laying the foundations for the production of fertilizer based on domestic materials at the country's leading fertilizer production bases and visited the construction sites to lead the projects. His mind was always on fulfilling the lifelong desire of President Kim Il Sung who devoted his energies to the production of fertilizer all his life, saying fertilizer is rice and rice means socialism. During the period of Arduous March and forced march, hard times for the country, food shortage was the most urgent

imported materials any longer. At the time, Chairman Kim Jong Il took measures to build fertilizer production processes based on domestic materials at the country's leading fertilizer production bases and visited the construction sites to lead the projects. As a result, a fertilizer production process based on anthracite gasification was set up at the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex and the one based on brown coal gasification at the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex in a short time. In June 2010 the Chairman

visited the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex. He said he had already been reported that the gasification project was finished to produce fertilizer with local raw materials and seeing on TV the day before the programme to congratulate the workers of the complex who built the new production process, he came to think that he had to go to Namhung as soon as possible. So he came to visit the complex that day, he said, feasting his eyes with pleasure on the fertilizer sacks rolling off the production line. In the fertilizer shipping area he

touched the sacks of fertilizer again and again, earnestly saying President Kim Il Sung would have felt truly happy if he saw the mountain of sacks of fertilizer. In October 2011 he visited the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and said that urea fertilizer was produced after all. Other countries are said to give the system a test run for over six months, but our workers of the complex succeeded in it in a matter of some 40 days and manufactured the first product, he said with satisfaction, and had a photo session with labour innovators. As you might have felt through the construction, we have nothing to rely on except our own energy and we should overcome trials and ordeals we face only in the spirit of self-reliance in the future, too, he noted. Today, the workers of Namhung and Hungnam are working hard to produce more fertilizer true to his earnest requests.



A partial view of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex.

On the occasion of 80th anniversary of the birth of Chairman Kim Jong Il



At the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex which set up a process of producing fertilizer based on anthracite gasification (June 2010).

Chairman's devotion to modernization of vinalon industry

By Yun Ki Song PT

Chairman Kim Jong Il, who continued the forced march of field guidance for the country's prosperity and the people's well-being, made devoted efforts also for the modernization of the vinalon industry. One midsummer day in 2007, he visited the February 8 Vinalon Complex. Saying that it was now important to rebuild the complex and his mind was now focused solely on how to restore it as early as possible, he noted that a larger quantity of raw materials could be supplied to different sectors including light industry, only when the comprehensive chemical industry base made steady progress. With the determination to implement his on-the-spot instructions without fail, the working people of the complex made innovations every day.

In May 2008, he visited it again in order to learn about the technical updating of the complex. After looking round the production process of acetic acid filled with the smell of acetic acid and acquainting himself with the production processes of new agrochemicals and dyes, he highly appreciated the feats of the working people, saying the complex had been modernized as required by the new century, large numbers of products were being turned out and the

spirit of the vinalon working people was alive. Later, he paid close attention to the upgrading of the complex and solved all the problems arising in the project. Through a fierce 24-7 campaign to implement the instructions of the Chairman, the complex finally completed the upgrading of the vinalon production process and went into a trial run. After receiving a report about that, he visited the complex again in February

2010 despite a heavy snowstorm. He took a handful of cotton in his hand in front of the vinalon heap and repeatedly felt it for a while. His wish had been to see the mass-production of vinalon at the complex and now that he could see vinalon streaming out, words failed him to express his satisfaction, he said, adding that it was a mega-event of the whole country that the complex was modernized in a short time and came to mass-produce vinalon.



At the February 8 Vinalon Complex.

On the occasion of 80th anniversary of the birth of Chairman Kim Jong Il

Kim Jong Il safeguards national sovereignty, people's security by dint of Songun



Chairman Kim Jong Il visits the Dwarf Pine Post on New Year's Day (January 1995).

By Ri Sang Il PT

Chairman Kim Jong Il lived a revolutionary life at the time when socialism and imperialism were standing in the fiercest confrontation with each other. Especially, the concluding decade of the last century was a period of worst trials for the Korean people. The imperialists went to extremes in their moves to stifle the DPRK by taking advantage of the collapse of the world socialist system. At that juncture, Kim Jong Il held aloft the banner of Songun to safeguard the country and people. His long journey of Songun

was a tour of do-or-die fight that required dear price and an untrodden rugged path of adversity that ordinary politicians would not dare to venture. With the firm faith and guts that we can live without sweets, but not without bullets and that it is we who will laugh last, he visited the units of the Korean People's Army in succession to bolster up national defence capabilities. Many people still remember his voyage to Cho Island. When huge waves hit breakwaters relentlessly while tossing up a cloud of spray, Kim Jong Il embarked on his voyage to the island, saying that no raging wave or storm could check his way

of visiting soldiers and that the service personnel were waiting for him. The high-speed boat which he boarded seemed to be capsized in an instant and a cameraman could not take even a photo as his camera was damaged. However, the historic voyage etched on the blue sea the great Songun commander's will to devotedly safeguard socialism and his burning love for soldiers. The Chairman faced lots of terrible danger on his journey of Songun like the voyage to Cho Island. He did not hesitate to climb Mt Osong by pushing his sliding field car, saying

that he did not mind going on any long journey over any rugged path and that he had to go to where soldiers were no matter how long the journey might be and how rugged the road might be. Every step of his long journey of Songun served as a source of nourishment for training service personnel into invincible warriors and a cornerstone supporting an invincible military power. There is a saying that genuine patriotism is the protection of the country. The Korean people remember the patriotic devotion of the Chairman, who infinitely treasured and loved the people throughout his life and protected the

country and people with invincible arms. Thanks to his Songun-based revolutionary leadership, the DPRK was able to possess tremendous strength great enough to cope with any type of war. The KPA has grown into the elite armed force which is strong in idea and faith and which regards defending the leader to the death as lifeblood and into a match-for-a-hundred army and the country's national defence industry has developed into a powerful one capable of manufacturing any kinds of sophisticated weapons as it wishes. As the entire army was modernized and all the people were armed

at a higher level and the all-people, nationwide defence system was established, the DPRK turned into an impregnable fortress and a stronghold of self-defence that no aggressors could dare to attack. The Chairman made a breakthrough for building a powerful nation and laid solid material and technical foundations for national prosperity by dint of Songun. Today, the Korean people keenly feel the tremendous military might of their country and the preciousness of the fruits of happiness produced by Songun as they see new streets and lots of monumental structures.

On the occasion of 80th anniversary of the birth of Chairman Kim Jong Il

During his Songun revolutionary leadership

Thinking of soldiers first

One day in December 1998, Chairman Kim Jong Il visited a unit of the Korean People's Army. In its commanding officer's room, the Chairman was very satisfied to see water drops running down the window owing to the hot air inside. While hearing from the commanding officer of the unit a report on the situations of its subordinate units, the Chairman remained silent for a while. Then, looking around officers, he said it was good that it was warm in the officer's room and that rooms of the subordinate units, too, should not be cold. That day, he instructed that officers should not always forget soldiers might stay cold when they were warm, and should take good care of the soldiers, always thinking how to make sure that the latter stay warm and eat well.

Spending two hours on road

At early dawn on one November day in 1996, Chairman Kim Jong Il left for Panmunjom to see soldiers there. His car ran along a dark road and got close to Kaesong City, where Panmunjom was located, when he told the driver to stop. He got off the car and strolled up and down the road. The officials accompanying him did not know why, and he said that if they now arrived at Panmunjom, the soldiers would be awakened from sound sleep. He then suggested that they consider the trouble the soldiers took to defend their posts on the front line and wait on the road for about two hours so that they could get up and had breakfast before they arrived. Thus his car ran to Panmunjom again two hours later.

Concerning himself with cultural and emotional life of soldiers

During his inspection tour of a KPA unit, Chairman Kim Jong Il learned about the combat and political training of its soldiers and saw their simple art performance. It was already time for lunch. The officials accompanying the Chairman who had stayed up last night and skipped breakfast told him that lunch time passed. "Really?" he asked, and yet he said there were more to look round. He said he had come a long way to the unit and therefore he should look round everywhere as planned. If we leave without doing so, the soldiers might be disappointed, and don't worry about me, but let us go to the company, he told them. Thus he spent lunch time inspecting the women's company. He looked round different places including its barracks and mess hall. Seeing the photos of model soldiers on the company's billboard for the honoured, he congratulated them on their feats, and inquired in detail about how they watched TV. He taught them the time to watch TV and said that they should hear all the general report in the evening and that their daily routine should be established in such a way that they could see TV series they liked in time.



Chairman Kim Jong Il inspects the forward command post of a KPA unit (April 1997).



Meeting with soldiers of a KPA sub-unit on the front line (September 1995).

On the occasion of 80th anniversary of the birth of Chairman Kim Jong Il

Award ceremony of Party, state commendations held

KCNA

An award ceremony took place at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang.

It was attended by Choe Ryong Hae, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, first vice-president of the State Affairs Commission and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and persons of merit.

Choe Ryong Hae conveyed the decree of the DPRK SPA Standing Committee.

Order of Kim Jong Il was conferred on Ho Thae Chol, Jong Kwang Chol and Pak Mun Ho.

O Pyong Gon received the title of DPRK Labour Hero and Gold Medal (Hammer and Sickle) plus Order of the National Flag 1st Class.

The watches bearing the name of the Chairman were presented to Kim Yong Nam, Kim Son Hwa, Ri Chol Min, Jong Yong Chol and Choe Myong Chol, and the citations of General Secretary Kim Jong Un of the WPK were awarded to Hyon Ok Ju, Pak Hyong Ryol, Ri Chang Hyok, Ro Myong Chol, Kim

Jong Chol, Han Pyong Ik, Ri Kyong Do, Ju Yong Sok, Choe Yong Su, Ri Kum Ae and Pak Yong Chan.

Yun Yong Chol won the title of People's Scientist, Hong Yon Hui and Pak Hwa Sun that of People's Teacher, Kim Jae Yong, Pak Kyong Ryong and Ryu Hyang Gum that of Merited Scientist, Kwak Sim that of Merited Teacher, Kim Kil Hak that of Merited Technician, Kim Ju Song, Cha Kwang Hyok, Pak Myong Ho and Ri Chun Jo that of Merited Smelter, Choe Jong Hwan that of Merited Power Worker, Ri Sun Chan that of Merited Heat Controller, Kim Chan Song, Kim Myong Jun, Pak Kwang Song, An Jae Gon and Sin Chol Ryong that of Merited Coal Miner, Kim Yong Son that of Merited Miner, Ri Myong Chol that of Merited Haulage Worker, Kim Ju Chol and Jo Myong Il that of Merited Ranger, Kim Yong Il that of Merited Engineer, Ryu Kum Chol that of Merited Driver, Om Jong Nam and Kim Un Chol that of Merited Doctor and Hong Song Ae that of Merited Accountant.



An award ceremony of Party and state commendations takes place at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang.

Symposium highlights undying feats of Chairman Kim Jong Il

KCNA

A central symposium was held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on February 9 to make an in-depth study of the greatness and immortal exploits of Chairman Kim Jong Il.

It was attended by Ri Il Hwan, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, officials of central and municipal party and administrative organs and working people's organizations, and other officials concerned.

At the symposium papers were presented by Kim Yong Gwang, director of the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Paek Hyong Chol, principal of central cadre training school of the

Workers' Party of Korea, Pak Yong Il, general of the Korean People's Army, Kim Chol Ho, president and editor-in-chief of the Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House, and Mun Chol, chairman of the youth league central committee.

The speakers highly

praised the Chairman as an outstanding thinker and theoretician who formulated the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il Sung as Kimilsungism and developed and enriched it, an extraordinary leader, a brilliant commander, and a peerless patriot.



A central symposium on the greatness and immortal exploits of Chairman Kim Jong Il is held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on February 9.

National festival of youth and children

KCNA

The 23rd national festival of loyalty of youth and students started on the occasion of the Day of the Shining Star.

Its opening ceremony took place at the Central Youth Hall in Pyongyang on February 9.

It was attended by youth league officials and youth

and students in the capital city.

Mun Chol, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Patriotic Youth League, delivered a report at

the meeting. Expressing his belief that the festival would be held successfully backed up by the great political zeal of all the youth league officials and youth and children, he declared the festival open.

The report was followed by speeches. Speakers said that through the festival they would arm themselves with the revolutionary ideas of the Workers' Party of Korea and conduct active mass-

based cultural, artistic and sports activities so as to add to the jubilant, optimistic and lively mood in the country and make society brim with the noble and civilized socialist way of life.

Central art exhibition

KCNA

The central art exhibition opened as part of the national art festival "Lifetime of Patriotic Devotion" in celebration of the Day of the Shining Star at the Korean National Art Museum with due ceremony on February 9.

On display at the venue are artworks dedicated to the revolutionary life of

Chairman Kim Jong Il and his personality as a great man and those reflecting the looks of the DPRK where his desire is translated into reality.

The opening ceremony was attended by Ri Il Hwan, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, relevant officials and working people in Pyongyang.

Sung Jong Gyu, minister

of Culture, made an opening speech.

Saying that the central art exhibition will make all officials and working people look back with deep emotion upon the Chairman's sacred history of revolutionary activities once again, he declared the exhibition open.

After the opening ceremony was over, the participants looked round the venue.



The central art exhibition opens in celebration of the Day of the Shining Star at the Korean National Art Museum on February 9.

Stamp exhibition

KCNA

A stamp exhibition was opened on February 9 to mark the 80th birth anniversary of Chairman Kim Jong Il.

On display at the exhibition hall is a photo of a stamp showing the beaming images of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il.

On show there are also stamps on different

themes dedicated to the immortal revolutionary life and achievements of the Chairman, proud successes attained by the Korean people in the past decades and the stirring reality of the country which has entered a new era of national prosperity.

Among the stamps are those of various kinds presented by stamp collectors.

An opening ceremony was

held on February 9 at the Korean Stamp Exhibition House.

It was attended by Ju Chang Il, department director of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, relevant officials, officials and employees of the State Stamp Bureau of the DPRK and stamp collectors in Pyongyang.

Ju Chang Il made an opening speech.

Tenth culinary contest

KCNA

The tenth culinary skill contest in celebration of the Day of the Shining Star opened at the Pyongyang Noodle House on February 9 under the sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Cooks Association of Korea.

The contest aims to contribute substantially to improving the dietary life of people by raising technical knowledge and skills of cooks and waitresses and actively introducing excellent

culinary skills.

The contest, which involves over 90 units, will focus on a competition of making designated dishes and drinks on the spot according to sectors and also includes an invented food exhibition.

On February 11, there was a cookery demonstration of potato farina foods and an exhibition of skills of excellent cooks and waitresses from catering facilities including the Okryu and Chongnyu restaurants. The opening ceremony

was attended by Pak Hyok Chol, minister of Commerce who is also chairman of the Central Committee of the Cooks Association of Korea, Ri Yong Min, director of the public catering service bureau, officials concerned, cooks, waiters and waitresses.

Ri Song Hak, vice-premier of the Cabinet, made an opening address.

After the opening ceremony, participants looked round the venues of the dish- and drink-making competition and the invented food exhibition.

Sixth Session of 14th Supreme People's Assembly of DPRK held



The Sixth Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK takes place at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on February 6-7.

KCNA

The Sixth Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK took place at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on February 6-7.

Present there were deputies to the SPA and, as observers, officials of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee, the SPA Standing Committee, the Cabinet, armed forces organs, ministries and national agencies and chairpersons of the city and county people's committees and officials of provincial-level institutions.

The platform was taken by Choe Ryong Hae, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, first vice-president of the State Affairs Commission (SAC) of the DPRK and chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, and Kim Tok Hun, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-

president of the SAC of the DPRK and premier of the DPRK Cabinet.

Among those on the platform were Ri Il Hwan, O Su Yong, Thae Hyong Chol, Kim Jae Ryong, Kim Yong Chol, Ri Yong Gil, Kwon Yong Jin, Jong Kyong Thack, Pak Jong Gun, Ho Chol Man, Pak Thae Dok, Kim Hyong Sik, Pak Myong Sun, Ri Chol Man, Kim Song Nam, Jon Hyon Chol, Yang Sung Ho, Ju Chol Gyu, Ri Son Gwon, Ri Thae Sop, U Sang Chol, Kim Yong Hwan and the vice-chairpersons, the secretary general and members of the SPA Standing Committee, and a vice-chairperson of the SPA.

Choe Ryong Hae, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, made an opening address.

The session decided on its following agenda:

First, on the review of the DPRK Cabinet's work in Juche 110 (2021) and its tasks for Juche 111 (2022)

Second, on the summing up

of the fulfilment of the state budget for Juche 110 (2021) and on the state budget for Juche 111 (2022)

Third, on adopting the DPRK law on childcare

Fourth, on adopting the DPRK law on the protection of the overseas compatriots' rights and interests

Deputy Kim Tok Hun, premier of the Cabinet, made a report on the first agenda item and Deputy Ko Jong Bom, minister of Finance, on the second agenda item.

Speeches were made at the session. Saying that the reports on the last year's work of the Cabinet and the state budget, which were referred to discussion, correctly reviewed the first year's work for implementing the five-year plan for national economic development, specified the tasks to be fulfilled by the Cabinet this year to ensure the successful implementation of the tasks set forth at the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Party

Central Committee and properly worked out the state budget, the speakers expressed full support and approval.

In their speeches they sternly analysed and reviewed their successes, experience, mistakes and lessons in last year's work, and suggested feasible ways to develop the work in the sectors and units in their charge as required by the policy.

They expressed their determination to provide a firm guarantee for implementing the five-year plan and glorify this year of great significance as a year of victory and glory to be specially recorded in the history of the country by fully discharging their responsibility and role in the on-going struggle for accelerating the comprehensive development of socialist construction.

Then, the session adopted the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly's decision "On approving the report on the

work of the DPRK Cabinet and the summing up of the fulfilment of the state budget for Juche 110 (2021)" and decree "On the state budget of the DPRK for Juche 111 (2022)".

Reports on the third and fourth agenda items were made by Deputy Kang Yun Sok, vice-chairman of the SPA Standing Committee.

Noting that the law on childcare and the law on protection of the overseas compatriots' rights and interests legalize the WPK's idea and intention on bringing up the children representing the future of the country to be robust and protecting and ensuring the democratic national rights and interests of the overseas compatriots, the reporter explained one chapter after another of the relevant draft laws.

The SPA Standing Committee brought up the draft laws for discussion at the session according to Article 95 of the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK.

SPA deputies had a study and discussion on the draft laws.

Acknowledging that the suggestions made by them were of decisive significance in legally guaranteeing the implementation of the Party policies, the session decided to add them to relevant articles. Then, speeches were made. Fully supporting the relevant draft laws reflecting the WPK's noble outlook on the posterity and its idea of valuing the overseas compatriots, they expressed their resolve to give full play to the validity and vitality of the socialist laws.

The session adopted the SPA decrees "On adopting the DPRK law on childcare" and "On adopting the DPRK law on the protection of the overseas compatriots' rights and interests" with unanimous approval of the deputies.

Choe Ryong Hae made a closing address.

Second grand short course of officials in construction sector offered

Theme of the grand short course: Rapid development of the Juche-oriented architecture and golden age of construction

KCNA

The second grand short course of officials in the construction sector began in Pyongyang.

The short course on the theme of "Rapid development of the Juche-oriented architecture and golden age of construction" serves as an important occasion for grasping the immortal exploits performed by the Workers' Party of Korea for the development of the Juche-oriented architecture, analyzing and reviewing the successes and experiences obtained and mistakes and lessons learned after the first grand short course of officials in the construction sector and finding the practical ways for bringing about another leap forward in the sector.

Attending the short course were officials in the fields of architectural design, building work, building-materials production, construction supervision, land and environment protection and urban management in Pyongyang, local areas and the armed forces, officials of construction science research and educational institutions and leading Party and administrative officials of the Cabinet, ministries and national agencies.

The event opened on February 8.

The platform was taken by Premier Kim Tok Hun, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee



and vice-president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK.

Among those on the platform were O Su Yong, secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, Pak Jong Gun, vice-premier of the Cabinet and chairman of the State Planning Commission, Pak Hun, vice-premier of the Cabinet, chairpersons of the provincial people's committees, leading officials of the ministries and national agencies, officials of the armed forces organs and persons of merits who performed feats in the major

construction projects.

As the short course was declared open, the national anthem of the DPRK was played solemnly.

O Su Yong read out the letter, entitled *Let Us Lead the Development of Civilization of Our Own Style of Socialism by Waging a New Revolution in Construction*, sent by Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, to the participants in the second grand short course.

The respected Comrade

Kim Jong Un in his letter warmly encouraged the officials in the construction sector who participated in the short course with high enthusiasm to demonstrate the development and might of the Juche-oriented architecture which has been put on a higher stage in the struggle to usher in a period of a new upsurge and overall development in socialist construction, and all the builders and service personnel across the country while demonstrating the might and mettle of our state in the workplaces of

huge construction projects to build a highly civilized and prosperous nation, true to the call of the Party.

Saying that it is the success to be reviewed with special pride that the work of sprucing up the City of Samjiyon was victoriously concluded as a gift of loyalty to the 80th birth anniversary of Chairman Kim Jong Il, the General Secretary extended thanks to all the people, builders and service personnel across the country who had dedicated their efforts and wisdom and rendered sincere material

and moral assistance to the work of sprucing up the City.

Then, a meeting was held to review the work in the construction sector.

Kim Tok Hun in his report stressed the intention of the Party attaching great significance to the current short course in making innovation and leap forward once again in the construction sector to further display the latent power and development potential of the state and opening a new phase of creating socialist civilization.

He said that proud successes demonstrating the might and rapid development of Korean-style socialism in construction work were made after the first grand short course of officials in the construction sector.

Speeches were followed.

The second grand short course of officials in the construction sector continued.

More speeches were made in the second-day sitting of the meeting to review the work in the field of construction on Wednesday.

Premier Kim Tok Hun concluded the meeting of reviewing the work in the construction sector.

After the meeting, Party and state commendations were conferred on designers, officials and innovators who distinguished themselves in construction.

The participants in the short course entered into practical training.



The second grand short course of officials in the construction sector opens in Pyongyang on February 8.

