

# **General Ideological Mobilization Movement for Nation-building Conducted in DPRK and Remoulding of DPRK People's Ideological Consciousness**

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A broad avenue for successfully accomplishing the cause of building a new country was paved in Korea which was liberated from the Japanese rule in 1945. Comrade Kim Il Sung considered it as an important prerequisite to the building of a new democratic Korea to arm all the people with the spirit of national independence and nation-building already in the early period when the country was liberated. He initiated the general ideological mobilization movement for nation-building to remould the ideological consciousness of the people and took measures to draw broad masses into this movement in a purposeful and conscious manner.

In order to dynamically propel the general ideological mobilization movement for nation-building, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward detailed tasks for ideological remoulding in December 1946 and saw that it was conducted as an all-people movement in combination with their practical activities.

Comrade Kim Il Sung particularly stressed that the movement could achieve big success only when it was turned into an all-people movement as it aimed at remoulding their ideology.

Main targets of this movement were the ideological vestiges of Japanese imperialism and feudalism and the evil customs remained among the people, that is, slavish mentality, ideas of flunkeyism and national nihilism, bureaucratism, egoism and the degenerated, corrupted and hedonistic ways of life.

Main content of the ideological education was to arm the masses of the people with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, the spirit of overcoming difficulties on their own and building a new country with the attitude of being masters.

It was also to teach them master's attitude to their jobs, arm them with noble patriotism, make them aware of valuing public interests at large instead of theirs and

taking good care of state and public properties.

This movement spread very quickly to every field of the country. There also took place a campaign against bureaucratism and formalism that remained still among some officials at state institutions and production and economic organs. Meetings of employees were held to criticize outmoded ideological remnants and outdated way of life. Educational and cultural institutions worked to eliminate remains of slave education left in the period of the Japanese imperialists, thus gradually establishing a revolutionary climate among the students. There was also a campaign to reveal and remove such all evil elements as idlers and swindlers in rural, fishing and residential areas.

All working people participated in the campaign to liquidate outmoded ideological remnants in response to Comrade Kim Il Sung's teachings. The general ideological mobilization movement for nation-building became extensive and intensive among them in close combination with their practical activities. Under the slogan "Let us finish a day's work on the day!" put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, workers, peasants and working intellectuals displayed more often the traits of working not for themselves but for the sake of others and the whole society.

Popular masses' desire for nation-building was supported by their political consciousness, patriotic zeal and revolutionary activity and displayed to the full.

Those in railway depot of Jongju repaired broken wagons and locomotives with patriotic devotion, and in this process, kindled the flame of patriotic movement to raise labour efficiency and normalize railway services.

Peasants were also active in the patriotic movement to apply the nation-building idea. They developed the movement into a patriotic movement of donating grains to give a big help to the settlement of the country's food problem. The drive was initiated by peasant Kim Je Won who lived in Jaeryong County, Hwanghae Province. Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a congratulatory message to Kim and other peasants who followed his deeds.

Comrade Kim Il Sung wrote.

**"Our nation-building is proceeding at a time when everything is in short supply and the food situation in particular is acute; it is proving successful solely because peasants like Comrade Kim Je Won are carrying on a patriotic drive for increased production and are showing initiative for the sake of the country and the people."**

Entrepreneurs and traders conducted the movement as a drive to donate to the state in various forms. The entrepreneurs rendered an active support to Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of education for posterities. They unsparingly donated money and products they produced at factories to the building of schools.

The general ideological mobilization movement for nation-building was conducted dynamically through collective labour for nature-remaking, in particular. Comrade Kim Il Sung initiated the Pothong River improvement project, the first grand nature-remaking one to protect Pyongyang and its citizens' lives and properties from flood. He personally attended the ground-breaking ceremony for the project in May 1946. Pyongyang citizens worked a miracle of completing the project within 55 days.

Comrade Kim Il Sung planted trees on Moran Hill with his family on March 2, 1946 and young trees on Munsu Hill on April 6, 1947. It provoked a positive response from many Korean people, and as a result, the tree planting campaign became popular.

Big successes were achieved also in Samsin coal conveyer project, Haeju and Tanchon Harbor construction projects, the Amnok River embankment project and the Ryonghung River improvement project.

The general ideological mobilization movement for nation-building was turned into the one of the broad people themselves and expanded to all fields of social life, thus rooting out outmoded ideas and way of life. New and democratic way of life was gradually established in the society and contributed to the ideological revolution in Korea.

After all, a government which the Korean people awaited for a long time was established in the northern part of Korea. The Workers' Party of North Korea realized the wide-ranging plan for a revolutionary reform and aroused the people to the struggle to develop the national economy. This was a tough task that required big efforts. For its end, the Korean communists relied on creativeness and positiveness of the popular masses.

Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated essence of this movement that was conducted throughout the country.

**“The most important thing in equipping oneself with the spirit of nation-building is to acquire the attitude of master towards the task assigned one. All workers should be well aware of the fact that they work not for the predatory Japanese imperialists as in the past but for the country and people and their own happy life. ...**

**Every worker should have a high sense of national pride and dignity.”**

Big changes were brought about in the people's minds with the promotion of the building of a new democratic society. In particular, their political zeal got very high. This created possibilities to make the broad people participate in the nation-building.