



KOREA

The SONGUN Citadel

Alejandro Cao De Benos

Bangkok, Thailand 2009

Korea – The Songun Citadel

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**On the occasion of the 100th
birth anniversary of President Kim Il Sung**

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Foreword

It is already 16 years since I began to work with the DPRK, North Korea as is known in the west.

In my young days I was deeply interested in Asian culture. It was probably because the ancient culture of Asia was longer and richer than that of Europe.

Afterwards, my immature view of history which started from my simple curiosity to know eastern culture was developed into an interest in and study on socio-political problems.

In the course of it, I learned that 30 per cent of the world population was suffering from shortage of a means of livelihood while 0.25 per cent was living in luxury.

Perceiving the injustice, I began to look for a measure to make people live equally in a harmonious society.

I thought it was a dream I had alone.

Unexpectedly, I had a chance to get works of President **Kim Il Sung** and Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

Reading the works, I gradually cherished a hope because I came to know that on the globe there was a person who set forth the measure I had not yet known.

At first I was merely interested, but then fascinated.

Studying the careers of President **Kim Il Sung** and Leader **Kim Jong Il** and their thoughts, I was moved to find their rejection of all sorts of self-interest and admired their courage, simplicity and devotion.

As the time passed, I came to know that many people were sharing the view with me.

I found a nation who is possessed of perseverance strong

enough to tide over all hardships and came to know well about the successes gained by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the most purposeful and realistic socialist construction.

Today I am a Spanish and also a Korean.

The first country is where I was born and spent my childhood, and the second is the place that led me to understand the real meaning of the words friendship, hope, courage and future.

I have been conferred several decorations of the DPRK, and other honors and rewards. But what I am most proud of is the great trust of the Korean people in me and the fact that I am the first born foreigner who became a member of the country and its government.

Looking back upon the past 16 years during which I was sometimes surprised and sometimes excited, I remember the words of Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

"Impossibility is not a Korean word".

It is a slogan of revolutionary confidence in a broad sense and optimism about life in a narrow sense.

I also thought that if I always do my utmost, there can't be anything impossible. I mention the phrase often to those who are in low spirits.

Optimism is the word which defines the specific character of the Korean people. Probably because of it, I, an optimist by nature, and the Korean people could understand each other deeply in a short period.

However hard the situation may be and however often they may fall, the Korean people would rise again and again. With such a strong will they would carve out their destiny with a

smile.

In the historic moment of launching of the first ever DPRK communications satellite, I am writing this words from our office of the Korean Friendship Association.

The United States has so far resorted to all kinds of tricks to bring Korea to her knees. Now it understood that its military threat and political and economic blockade do not work in Korea. The United States is soon going to conclude a peace treaty and open a new era in mutual relations. I am convinced such an effort would open a peaceful new era on the globe forever.

I begin this book with the remarks made by philosopher Juan Luis Vives, "See all things as they are".

1. Kim Il Sung - " Our Leader "

He calls on the people even in the rainy morning
He looks after the whole country even in a snowy night

We wish he would come in a fine day
But he comes again to bestow his affection to us (From the song "Our Leader")

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the people call President **Kim Il Sung** "our leader" for intimacy rather than "President" or "General Secretary of the Party" not only in his lifetime, but today too.

Koreans like to use the vocative "our" very much.

They say "our factory", "our farm", "our school" ...

They call their senior officials "our manager" or "our managerial chairman".

Such calls can be heard scarcely and sound very strange in other countries.

In the linguistic practice Koreans use the vocative "our" most friendly.

The usage reflects the unique political philosophy of this country, the philosophy of single mind or the philosophy of unity of "a large family" which has never been seen in any other nation.

The title seems more mysterious, yet noble as thinking of it deeper.

With the title of "Our leader" there is still alive President **Kim Il Sung** who is the sun of humankind.

He was born on April 15, 1912 at a simple and poor farm cottage in Mangyongdae in the suburbs of Pyongyang.

President **Kim Il Sung** was called Kim Song Ju in his childhood.

Europeans say poverty produces a great man.

But, whatever we talk about the destitution of the President's family, the westerners might not imagine how poor the President's family was.

Without even a simple wall clock, the President's mother had to get up at midnight and waited near the fence of a neighbor for a long time to hear a clock dingdong. Then she prepared breakfast for those who had to go to work early.

In such a poverty and distress the President took over the unbending character of his parents.

A handful of landlords and capitalists were not only offering the country to foreign aggressors, but selling the blood and sweat of the people. The President in his childhood burned his heart with the uncontrollable spirit of resistance against the oppressors.

The unquenchable spirit of resistance doubled the President's love for man and made him keep an unusual love for his motherland and fellow countrymen trampled underfoot.

Visiting his old home, a straw-thatched house, where he was born and spent his childhood I came to know it well.

There is a small sitting desk at which he is said to have written the letters "Korea's independence" and an ink stone on it and a distorted jar on the corner of the not so large courtyard, the "warship rock" a little out of the brushwood gate.

On the rock the President played at soldiers, nursing the strength and courage to smash the Japanese army. The President's love for his country and nation is on an extraordinarily high plane. His was a nation-wide love without any self-interest and partiality. His was a boundless love embracing all people who love justice and have clean

conscience without regard to religious belief and politics.

With such a fiery love and unselfish and self-sacrificing devotion for the people he left his native place Mangyongdae in January 1925, at the tender age of 13, when other people would have been under their mother's care and satisfied with playing sports.

With a firm pledge not to return home before regaining the country, he walked hundreds of kilometers to north-east China.

At the age of 14 he formed the revolutionary anti-Japanese organization "DIU" or Down-with-Imperialism Union.

The organization defined it as its supreme program to bring down the aggressors, liberate the country and build socialism and communism in the whole world.

The DIU was formed on October 17, 1926.

It was a historic origin of the Korean revolution.

Since then, the President took it as the maxim of his life and activity to depend on the people in the revolution and struggle and find himself among them and listen to their voice as the requirement of the revolution.

He broke down the old conception that the masses are passive and put up the workers, peasants and intellectuals as masters of history and its creation.

In June 1930 he founded the Juche idea, the Korean style socialist idea based on the belief that man is the master of everything and decides his future.

Evidently, President **Kim Il Sung's** idea on liberation had been designed not only to regain the lost country, but to realize a noble objective to build a new country based on independence and create a new history of the nation.

The revolutionaries of a new generation of Korea waged

the struggle for independence under the slogan "Let us accomplish the Korean revolution by our own efforts!"

It was different from the struggle of the old independence champions who tried to rely on petition and aid.

Some people toured far to Europe and asked the powers to nullify Japan's annexation of Korea, and some others in the United States across the Atlantic, wasted the independence fund they had raised from their compatriots allegedly for independence diplomacy.

Just at that time, President **Kim Il Sung** raised the slogan "To blood with blood and to arms with arms!"

Tears and protest were useless to the atrocious suppressive policy of militaristic Japan which styled itself as one of the five great powers.

With such a revolutionary and do-or-die determination, President **Kim Il Sung** founded an armed force for Korea's liberation called the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on April 25, 1932 and declared war on Japan.

The struggle was difficult without parallel in history.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army had neither the rear nor the support of a regular army.

It had to rely only on guerrilla warfare and the assistance of the patriotic people.

Therefore, the guerrillas during the anti-Japanese armed struggle (1932-1945) were always faithful to Commander **Kim Il Sung's** instruction "As fish can't live without water, so guerrillas can't live apart from the people". When an anti-fascist movement was underway in Europe, struggle was waged in Asia, too.

Under the guidance of President **Kim Il Sung** the KPRA

fought one million-strong Japanese imperialist forces that attempted to invade Asia.

Under the leadership of President **Kim Il Sung**, the Korean people waged the 20 year long showdown to annihilate the Japanese aggressors and regain national sovereignty and, eventually, liberated the country.

Scores of years of bloody battles that were difficult beyond imagination can't be described in this book.

If anybody wants to know the Korean people's anti-Japanese armed struggle in detail, he should visit the Korean revolutionary museum in Pyongyang.

WWII involved billions of people of the world, but it was not such a difficult and prolonged fight as the guerrilla warfare in Korea.

The legends left by President **Kim Il Sung** in his bloody fight against the Japanese imperialists in the Manchurian wilderness for 20 years are cherished in the hearts of the Korean people as precious memories.

Many people think that Korea was liberated by the former Soviet army.

Of course, the Korean people, too, do not forget the sacrifice of the Soviet soldiers in the war to liberate the country. But Choe Dok Sin, Former Foreign Minister of South Korea who defected to the North in the 80' s, brought with him the following military article: "If Japan had hung the white flag only a few days later, north and south Korea would have been liberated completely not by the help of the Soviet army, but by the anti-Japanese guerrilla army.

At that time several division armed forces was on stand-by". Based on the idea of the "DIU", President **Kim Il Sung**

founded the Workers' Party of Korea on October 10, 1945, only two months after Korea was liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialism.

After liberation a strong political organization was necessary, first of all, to rally all segments of people for the building of a new country.

President **Kim Il Sung** dispatched to all regions of the country his comrades-in-arms with whom he had shared his fate in the anti-Japanese ranks and laid down firm mass foundation for nation building.

Relying on it, he founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 9, 1948.

Half a year earlier, the KPRA had been reorganized into the Korean People's Army, a regular armed force.

Korea, however, could not pass a normal way of progress.

Two years afterwards the South Korean army wearing American military uniforms and equipped with American weapons, committed a large-scale armed invasion without any war declaration by crossing the 38th parallel agreed on between the Soviet and US armies.

During the 3 year long war, the President was always among the soldiers and people at the time of attack and at the time of retreat.

Stalin, hero of the Second World War did not leave Kremlin in the whole period of war and Hitler showed up only at a field commanding post in East Prussia.

But Supreme Commander **Kim Il Sung**, went out often to the direct confrontation line, which could be within the shooting range of small arms, and commanded the front.

During my stay in Korea I saw a painting titled "General,

you are in the forefront".

The painting portrays the President's self-sacrificing spirit for war victory. It shows a girl soldier on guard at the forefront line, earnestly detaining the President by the sleeve from going in broad daylight to the front area, over which enemy aircraft were flying.

With such a self-sacrificing spirit and devotion the President led Korea and the people to victory.

In fact, triggering off a war in Korea, the United States did not regard the 2 year-old Korean People's Army as a rival of the US army.

The United States was so foolish as to talk to South Korean soldiers that they would take breakfast in Haeju, lunch in Pyongyang and supper in Sinuiju.

Carl von Clausewitz, the father of modern military science in his work "On War" said: "War is not an entertainment. Nor is it a desire in one's own way".

During WWII, the US 24th division stroke the fascist German soldiers with terror, but it was encircled and destroyed by the Korean People's Army one month after the start of war in the city of Taejon.

An officer of the division sent a letter to his wife and later, it was made public. The letter was a copy of the message sent by Emperor Caesar to his country and Senate after destroying the enemy in Asia.

It reads: "Veni, Vidi, Vici" (I came, I saw and I conquered).

Caesar sent the letter after he won a war, but the insolent American officer wrote in that way before fighting.

Most of the US army commanders entered the Korean War, repeating for mere show the words made by Nelson, a British

Admiral "Don't say IF. We are sure to win".

Many people would be amazed at the insolence of American soldiers, but I think their 'optimism' had good reason.

The US army had never lost in its 100 year long history of war. According to the logic of military science, it had to win over the new-born Korean People's Army.

Nevertheless, what was the result of the war?

The British newspaper "Economist" on December 9, 1950 said: "The American and British armies of two powers (US and Britain) who are well-armed and technically equipped and have the command of the air and sea were in retreat in the fight with the light armed infantry units of the Korean People's Army.

Europe as well as Asia would not forget the scene." Such a thing should be called a myth.

Visitors to the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum in Pyongyang can hear many interesting war feats created by the People's Army during the Korean War.

The occupation of the capital of the enemy on the third day of war, the liberation of 90% of the enemy area on the third month, the sinking of a heavy cruiser by three torpedo boats, the shooting down of a jet plane by a propeller YAK fighter, the checking of 50,000-strong force for 3 days by a coast artillery battery and other facts can not be found at any page of the modern history of war.

During the Korean War in the 1950's, the Korean People's Army could liberate the whole of Korea in 3 or 4 months, but they had to give up the liberated area and retreat owing to the lack of weapons to destroy the enemy. Generally, retreat means moving backwards from the occupied line.

In that case, however experienced and awakened they may

be, the army and people are seized with an extreme sense of defeat and pessimism and thrown into an uncontrollable confusion.

But having witnessed the retreat of the Korean People's Army, a Japanese military commentator said:

"Retreat is a sort of flight and the worst humiliation.

It is a death. But the North Korean army's retreat should be explained in different conception.

The army and civilians retreat as one man according to one command. It is not a retreat in its original meaning. The world history of war has never recorded an organized retreat of an army and civilians.

It is a strategy suggesting a new general counterattack.

It is like the accumulated great strength before the outlet of a reservoir is broken. It is a retreat peculiar to North Korea.

What kind of brilliant commander planned it?

He is **Kim Il Sung** who gained fame as a military strategist in his young days.

He declared anti-Japanese war in his twenties and applied such a unique and brave skill in his thirties.

The United States has to pay attention to it."

The United States advertised Macarthur as a Napoleon in the East and a man who can replace 20 divisions. He called for encircling and annihilating the People's Army and said to the GIs that they would be given a Christmas feast of 1950 at home.

But the big talk of the American 5 star general was too weak to overpower the song of General **Kim Il Sung**, which resounded on the road of retreat of the Korean army and people who were optimistic of victory.

Nevertheless, the trials and sacrifice Korea underwent during the retreat were bitter.

Many loyal subjects of the DPRK were shot or strangled to death by the enemy and numerous innocent inhabitants were slaughtered in cold blood.

Having experienced such bitter trials, the President made up his mind not to repeat the deplorable past and built a strong defense industry to firmly defend the country from any aggression and challenge.

Korea has built its defenses on the basis of the developed heavy industry which was built with money saved penny by penny in the difficult period.

Now the past experience, when it had to retreat because of the lack of several thousand rifles, has become an old story. The DPR of Korea has risen as a military power which is able to rival with a superpower in military affairs.

Under the wise leadership of President **Kim Il Sung**, Korea raised itself on the position of a political power and military power already in the late 20th century.

The dazzling progress of the DPRK of yesterday and today is unthinkable apart from the lifelong efforts and devotion of him. The brilliant socialist system of Korea and the single minded unity of the Korean people run through with the noble revolutionary spirit are fruition of **Kim Il Sung** politics and priceless heritages left by him for the Korean revolution.

The history of a nation flows along the idea and will of its leader.

July 6, 1994, two days before the end of his great life, President **Kim Il Sung** taught officials what kind of revolutionary spirit they had kept and should keep in the future.

His instruction is the most precious revolutionary heritage.

That day the President convened a consultative meeting of economic officials and delivered a historic speech titled "On effecting a new revolutionary change in the socialist economic construction".

While speaking of economic issues, the President noted that in order to increase steel production by operating metal plants well, they should smash sanctions. He mentioned his talks with Carter.

"Economic sanction is not anything peculiar. It is a trick to prevent us from doing normal production.

Some days ago Carter visited our country.

I said to him: The United States vociferates that it would bring our nuclear issue to the United Nations and apply sanctions to us. Do as you please. We are not afraid of sanctions. We have so far lived under sanctions. We've never been freed from sanctions.

Sanctions have been applied by the United States, Japan and some other countries. We've so far lived without any trouble under sanctions. Do you think that we would not live under additional sanctions?

At this he said he would make the United States lift sanctions against North Korea. At this I said to him. Do as you please, lift them or not".

That night, Carter stayed up all night and rang up Clinton.

He was expected to visit the West Sea Barrage together with President **Kim Il Sung** and so he wanted to inform the President of the reply from Clinton.

He asked Clinton like this: "I should give reply to President **Kim Il Sung** as to sanctions. I wonder what I should say.

North Koreans have so far lived under sanctions and so, another sanction is of no use.

Tomorrow I would see President **Kim Il Sung** again. I want to tell him that sanctions against North Korea were lifted. May I do so? "

Clinton agreed.

Next morning President **Kim Il Sung** got on board a pleasure boat together with Carter to see the West Sea Barrage.

When the boat left the wharf, President **Kim Il Sung** went upstairs and talked with Carter, seeing the sight of the picturesque Taedong River.

Carter told President **Kim Il Sung** about what he had talked with Clinton over the telephone, and informed that the United States decided to lift the planned sanctions against North Korea.

Remembering it, President **Kim Il Sung** said to officials like this:

".. I said to him: We don't care whether the United States cancels its planned sanction or not. We are opposed to the United States because of yourself, not because of us.

As you do not trust us, we also distrust you.

You are doggedly bothering us to make us unable to live on, but we can live well. However hard you may pressurize and annoy us, we can live as well as we want. Given a definite answer from Clinton, Carter told me that the United States would cancel the planned sanction against our country, provide light water reactors and hold the third stage DPRK-US talks. The United States accepted all problems I had proposed."

"We are not afraid of sanctions", "We've so far lived without any trouble even under sanctions, do you think that we

would not live under additional sanction" and "However hard you may pressurize and annoy us, we can live as well as we want."

Just such were the will and faith of President **Kim Il Sung** who led the backward and weak Korea in the eventful 20 century and raised it on the peak of history and thus left an enormous trace to the world history of politics.

The Korean people are keeping President **Kim Il Sung** in their hearts.

I wonder which head of state in the world is dearly and intimately called "father" by the people.

In April 1992 a US journalists' delegation of "the Washington Times" visited Korea for the first time with deputy editor-in-chief Josette Shiner as its head and her elder sister its member.

As soon as she arrived in Korea, Shiner asked officials concerned in Korea to help her see President **Kim Il Sung**.

On April 12th President **Kim Il Sung** received the delegation.

Availing herself of that opportunity, Shiner asked:

"Would you kindly tell me what your hobbies and interests are and what sort of entertainment and sport you like?"

It is a common psychology of western journalists to be interested in the hobbies of the heads of state and renowned politicians.

After looking at Shiner and her elder sister for a while, the President said:

"I have no hobbies or entertainment worthy of special mention in my life."

"Yes?!..."

Both Shiner and her sister were surprised.

"But you may have a certain hobby and interest, I think." Shiner asked again.

He smiled for an answer.

"If I have to answer your question, I can say that I enjoy reading books and mixing with the people to share life with them and talk with them."

"Yes?!"

Both Shiner and her sister were surprised once again.

After a while Shiner said in excitement:

"I have so far met many heads of state and self-styled politicians who told me that hunting, fishing, swimming or merrymaking were their hobbies and interests. But I have never heard that reading or mixing with the people were their hobbies and interests.

Your Excellency's hobbies and interests are too simple and I doubt if they can be called hobbies, but their meaning are as vast as universe".

Visiting a factory or farm, he acquainted himself, first of all, with the livelihood of the workers and their health in detail. Calling at a family, he opened the lid of a kettle, measured if the room was warm and counted how many quilts were there.

Told about anybody's success, he congratulated him first and encouraged him to continue to make innovations and let mass media give wide publicity to him so that the whole country could learn after him.

Thanks to such a fatherly love, ordinary people who had not known how to write and read grew into national heroes, factory managers, farm managerial chairpersons, professors, doctors and master-level sportspersons.

If anybody asks me

Which of the 12 months is the happiest I loudly answer it is the New Year's Day When we are together with the Marshal Ah, three hundred sixty five days of a year I wish everyday were the New Year's Day Ah, I wish earnestly

The song reflects the wish of children of the DPRK to always be together with President **Kim Il Sung**.

Every New Year's Day he called on children, talking with them and seeing their New Year celebration art performances.

President **Kim Il Sung** in his reminiscences said:

"To love posterity means precisely to love the future. Our country would be built as a garden of all flowers by those children.

Let us look after posterity better for the future of the country and the future of humankind! ...

This can be said to be the outlook on posterity I keep invariably even today at my advanced age of 80".

The following happened during the anti-Japanese war in the 1930s.

One day he went to Maanshan in north east Manchuria. There he saw tens of children humiliated, hungry and ill-clad. As he always had said, looking after children is a sacred duty of communists, he watched the miserable plight of the children with a heavy mind. He took out of his upper pocket 20 Yuan of money. The money had been saved by his mother penny by penny in needle work or laundry for pay for a few years till she passed away. The mother gave him the money when he met her lastly, just before going on an expedition to south Manchuria, China, soon after founding the anti-Japanese guerrilla army.

However difficult the situation might be, the President did

not want to spend the money and maintained it as a token of his mother's love.

Knowing it well, his comrades requested him not to spend the money.

But he said the communists were making revolution for rising generations and let them buy cloths with the money and make clothes for children.

Afterwards, the exciting story was embodied in the politics of the DPRK, and today this country supplies school uniforms free of charge.

Greeting the 65th birthday of President **Kim Il Sung** on April 1977, Korea supplied new clothes, school things and candies to all children and students as gifts.

On April 12 President **Kim Il Sung** called at Yonphung middle school in Anju city, south Phyongan province to ascertain if the local children were supplied with the same new clothes as the children in Pyongyang were.

Looking at the children who were cheering while jumping up and down for joy, said to an accompanying official:

"We have given different gifts including clothes to all the kindergarteners and schoolchildren all over the country. It is a great event."

Looking round at the children surrounding him, the President said: "Let me see your clothes."

Watching if the sweater of a primary schoolgirl was fit for her, he took a piece of thread off the sweater. Having opened the bag of a schoolboy, he counted how many school things were there.

Taking one of a pair of shoes of a middle schoolgirl, he watched it carefully and said with pleasure that the shoe was

beautiful and the synthetic leather shoes were excellent.

He looked round at the schoolboys in dark blue uniforms and laughed a hearty laugh, saying "Now you look finer than me."

Wearing a very pleasant smile, he said: "Now I feel relieved. I have had only a few happy days in my 60 year long life. It is the first time for me to be so happy as today! It is really for the first time for me to be so pleasant!" Afterwards too, he could not leave soon. Reluctant to part with the children, he looked at their happy faces again and again.

He told his adjutant to bring a camera so that he could take pictures of them.

He suggested that honor pupils in every year class who were good in both study and organizational life come out and let two pupils stand before the camera.

He put the camera on his eye and took pictures, standing up or sitting down. The happy and joyous faces were photographed. Quite a long time passed.

Suddenly President **Kim Il Sung** took the camera off his eye.

Saying "I can't see well", he took off his glasses and looked up at the blue sky for some while.

The accompanying officials tried to dissuade him from taking more pictures.

At this he said "Don't worry about me.

If I discontinue, it would greatly disappoint the pupils who have been waiting for me to take pictures of them." And he took pictures of all the pupils who had come out.

After a while, the President motioned all children to gather with a wave of his hand and said he would present pictures to

them.

He presented pictures to the children one by one and said "Let me keep the other ones." putting the photographs into his pocket one by one as if they were valuable treasures.

That day the President was concerned about the children who would feel very sorry for having failed to have pictures taken and kindly posed for a photograph together with all pupils of the school.

Calling the children "Kings of the country", the President saw that the state policy reflected the slogan "The best things to children!"

Even when the country was not rich, he saw to it that a children's palace with a floor space of 50,000 square meters was built in Pyongyang in 1963 and another children's palace twice as large as that was opened in 1989.

The extracurricular education is free of charge and it teaches literature, music, fine art, dance, astronomy, communication and other subjects regularly.

Availing himself of every opportunity, President **Kim Il Sung** stressed that the revolution and construction are all for younger generations.

"Love the future!" - This was his outlook on posterity and revolutionary faith he had implanted in the hearts of revolutionaries already during the anti-Japanese war.

Working as the head of state of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for nearly half a century, President **Kim Il Sung** met 70,000 foreigners including the heads of state and government and party delegates of 136 countries.

Among them there were the friends who supported the socialist cause of Korea from the first and also those who had kept away from Korea due to the difference in ideology and ideal and even those who had left bitter hurt to Koreans.

But, all of them were attracted by the thought and personality of the President and eventually, supported the cause of justice. Now they are struggling to put an end to the US occupation of South Korea and to help realize lasting peace and complete victory of socialism. President **Kim Il Sung**'s works were published in 50 national languages, whereas Marx's in 28 and Lenin's in 21.

The fact alone shows his greatness once again.

So great are the memories he left to humankind.

President **Kim Il Sung** passed away unexpectedly on July 8, 1994 due to cardiac infarction.

Afterwards, in his office room there was found a tightly locked safe.

Adjutants opened it, only to see 2 letters of his comrades and a photograph of him and Kim Chaek.

Kim Chaek was one of the most intimate and faithful comrades who had died long before.

That was the sole property left by him in the safe.

From olden time a safe was used to keep money, valuables or secret documents. But the President regarded comradeship as the most valuable treasure and kept a photograph of him and his comrade-inarms as well as his letters.

In his reminiscences "With the century" President **Kim Il Sung** said:

"Capitalists say they take great pleasure in making money, but I took the greatest pleasure and interest in making comrades. How can we compare the happiness a man feels when he has won a comrade to the delight a man feels when he has obtained a piece of gold! Thus my struggle to win comrades started at Hwasong Uisuk School. Since then I have devoted my whole life to gaining comrades."

2. Kim Jong Il - "Our General"

Always calling the people resourceful He puts their simple thought in the policy He takes the people for his teachers Comrade **Kim Jong Il** is the teacher of all teachers (From the song "Our Comrade **Kim Jong Il**")

Korea has another great leader called "Our General" along with President **Kim Il Sung**.

He is Leader **Kim Jong Il** praised by the world people as "a red sun in the political circles".

Leader **Kim Jong Il** is the sole heir to President **Kim Il Sung's** thought and policy in Korea.

He was born on February 16, 1942 at a secret base on Mt. Paektu which was the center of the anti-Japanese war led by President **Kim Il Sung**.

Mt. Paektu is the highest mountain in the northernmost part of Korea.

Since his birth he grew in a soldier's manner.

President **Kim Il Sung** in his reminiscences said:

"In his childhood **Kim Jong Il** lived among soldiers.

He was loved by my comrades-in-arms, even though they were not his family. He grew up in the love of the guerrillas more than in mine."

He grew while hearing not the psalm of a priest or the soft lullaby of a nurse in the cradle, but gun reports of guerrillas for national liberation in a sea of forests and snow.

The feelings of genuine love grown in his young heart for his comrades, motherland and nation served as a root for inheriting the great personality of President **Kim Il Sung**.

As he was born with the blood of the anti-Japanese

guerrillas, the boyhood of Leader **Kim Jong Il** is quite uncommon.

It is a general tendency that in war time the heads of state of other countries send their children to a place of refuge or foreign school to escape damage.

Leader **Kim Jong Il**, however, in his teens during the Korean War stayed in the operation room of President **Kim Il Sung** who was commanding the front.

There he acquired the wisdom and strategy of a brilliant commander.

The following shows how good he was on military affairs already in his childhood. A general who had accompanied President **Kim Il Sung** in the days of the anti-Japanese war was going to President **Kim Il Sung** to hear the advice of the President on the difficult situation created in the front. On the road he happened to see the young Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

As he had often been told about the military sagacity of Leader **Kim Jong Il**, the general put a question on him about the difficult situation of the front out of curiosity.

Kim Jong Il was lost in deep thought for a while looking into the map.

Soon he explained about the major and secondary strike directions his unit should take and its expansion of the interior by cooperation of artillery and infantry.

The general who had lived under a rain of shells and amidst powder smoke listened to him aghast.

The remarks of Leader **Kim Jong Il** were little different from the operation plan taught by President **Kim Il Sung**.

Coming out of the Supreme Command, the general hugged the young Leader **Kim Jong Il** and admired him as "Young

General".

Just that's why many people of the world speak highly of him as extraordinary military strategist rather than distinguished politician.

Though he specialized in political economy at **Kim Il Sung** University in Pyongyang, Leader Kim Jong Il has encyclopedic knowledge on philosophy, law, linguistics, architecture, art, literature, IT and other subjects.

Staying in Pyongyang, I visited **Kim Il Sung** University located on the Ryongnam Hill.

There was erected a granite monument which bears the words of the song entitled "Korea, I'll add glory to thee".

The song was written by Leader **Kim Jong Il** when he entered the university. It reads:

As I stand on the Ryongnam Hill at sunrise

The land of 3,000 ri greets my eyes

Learning the leader's great idea

I will be the master of the revolution in this land, Korea

O Korea, I will add glory to thee

From olden times people in Korea said the will of a great man is admired by Heaven.

Already in his young days Leader **Kim Jong Il** cherished grand aspirations and expressed his great resolution to glorify Korea.

In his university days he reestablished, from the Juche-based point of view, the sycophantic formulation of unification of the nation and gave clear answers to the difficult problems of the preceding classical philosophy, to suit the reality of Korea on the basis of the revolutionary idea of President **Kim Il Sung**.

He also wrote many works of classic significance.

While studying, Leader **Kim Jong Il** accompanied and assisted President **Kim Il Sung**, learning the latter's art of leadership.

Right after graduating from the university 4 years later on June 19, 1964 Leader **Kim Jong Il** embarked on the direct revolutionary activity in the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, the ruling party of Korea.

Since then he wrote lots of works and created works of art, inspected army units, schools, factories and farms, resting less than 4 hours a day, thereby rendering distinguished services to developing and enriching the unique idea and leadership of President **Kim Il Sung**.

There was a famous Korean opera "The flower girl" which moved the whole of China to tears over 30 years ago, and the Korean film of the same title which was given a special prize at the international film festival in Karlovy Vary.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** started his active guidance on the revolutionary work from adapting the works written by President **Kim Il Sung** during the anti-Japanese armed struggle to films, operas and dramas.

The undertaking is called "Revolution in literature and art" by Korean historians and "Renaissance in the 20th century" by the world public.

The undertaking was a revolution in literature and art as a whole including not only film and opera, but drama, circus, dance and music.

In those days Leader **Kim Jong Il** visited film studios and theatres at any time, late at night and early in the morning.

The light was never out on the stages.

One day when the feature film "The Sea of blood" was under production he came out to the shooting place and dealt with a dangerous ignescent substance to raise smoke.

When a Korean-style new symphony was under creation, he discerned a semi-tone failure of a violinist in the solemn sound of an orchestra and corrected it.

With the undertaking as an occasion the literature and art of Korea eliminated servilism and dogmatism and more clearly developed the revolutionary traditions and socialist character.

The high leadership ability of Leader **Kim Jong Il** was more clearly demonstrated in his energetic leadership for not only literature and art, but for the Korean revolution as a whole.

The building of "The leader's army" and "The leader's party" is a brilliant fruition that could be achieved only by His Excellency **Kim Jong Il**, the most perfect successor to President **Kim Il Sung** and extraordinary statesman.

When capitalist countries were advertising for "deideologization" and "depoliticalization" of the army, Leader **Kim Jong Il** set forth the slogan "Fight devotedly for the great leader!" and thus firmly established the ideological and mental pillar of the people's army as the army of the leader and the army of the party. Today the Workers' Party of Korea led by **Kim Jong Il** is demonstrating its might as a "Steel strong Party" and "Invincible Party" which is faithful to President **Kim Il Sung**, its founder, and achieved the single-minded unity of workers, peasants, intellectuals and all other social strata as shown on its mark. The WPK is the only party that is so pure in the leader's idea for scores of years since its founding and so devoted to the people's welfare.

That's why a South Korean political science professor, Kim Hyong Min, in his article titled "A red sun of the political world" said:

"The political party history of the east and west has recorded a lot of parties, but there has never been such a great party as the Workers' Party of Korea led by **Kim Jong Il** which is the party of Juche imbued with one idea, the party of the leader under unitary leadership, and the party of mother trusted by the masses of people."

Nevertheless, it was realized not easily. The Korean lyric song titled "His day" says as follows:

I wonder when he, the dear leader
Begins his day
The road he embarks on for the people
Is imprinted with his love
Tell, a burning morning glow
Oh, tell, glow, morning glow
I wonder when he, the dear leader
Ends his day
The night he sat up for the people
Is reflected at the window of the party center
Tell, the Milky Way in the sky
Oh, tell, the Milky Way

Neither a flaming morning glow nor the Milky Way at the dead of night knew when the day of Leader **Kim Jong Il** ends, as the song sings.

His indefatigable days produced today's Korea which is praised by the world public as "a model of socialism" and a "model of ideal land".

In more than 50 year long energetic leadership he has used

the back seat of his car as a bed and shared rice balls with ordinary soldiers and working people on his on-the-spot guidance tour.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** said to officials that "a nap is the sweetest and a rice ball is the most tasty"

The words reflect the boundless passion of Leader **Kim Jong Il** who is working energetically for the country, the revolution and the people without sleeping and resting.

The following happened in June 1977:

Leader **Kim Jong Il** gave on-site-guidance to a major construction project all night and started back at dawn. Just when the car left the construction site, he fell fast asleep leaning back in his chair.

Before arriving at the construction site he had stayed up all night in his office room and then looked round different units all day long. So he had been exhausted. The car ran about 10 minutes, when Leader **Kim Jong Il** roused up.

The accompanying officials felt sorry and said to him that a nap is worse than not sleeping.

At this he said: "I had not known before how good a nap is. Pressed with work, yet feeling dying with sleep, I used to drop off into a doze in my seat. In the course of it I got a taste for a nap."

He went on to say: "A nap is not enough to sleep, but is a sweet sleep to relieve one's fatigue intensively.

A nap is the sweetest sleep for me."

If a nap is the sweetest sleep to Leader **Kim Jong Il**, a rice ball is a meal he takes often on the way.

One day he embarked on the road of on-site-guidance to the east coast area at dawn after working all night.

At noon his car reached a mountain turn, when Leader **Kim Jong Il** had the car stopped and suggested relieving hunger. On the roadside there was a flat rock broad enough for his entourages to sit in a circle.

All of the entourages sat around on the rock.

The meal was two rice balls for each entourage.

It was a simple rice ball stuffed with dried slices of radish, salted cucumber and launce.

Sharing the rice balls with officials, he asked how they liked them. They replied that the meal was very tasty. Leader **Kim Jong Il** said to them:

"When starting on a long journey, I like to carry with me rice balls. Rice balls are good as they are easy to prepare in a short time and enable me not to trouble local officials or inhabitants. Rice balls are an ideal meal on the way for revolutionaries".

Like this, Leader **Kim Jong Il** is faithful to President **Kim Il Sung** and devoting his all to the welfare of the people. That's why the Korean people are warmly supporting him not by a certain duty or demand, but by their own will.

Already in the 1970s they nominated Leader **Kim Jong Il** as the sole successor to President **Kim Il Sung** and after the latter's death they unhesitatingly held him in high esteem as the great leader of the party and the state.

DPR Korea is as half as Spain in population.

Thought small, this country has an undeniable tradition "to have struck powers with an armful bundle of bush clovers" as old Japan and European and American powers said.

Koreans describe it as guerrilla tradition.

Overcoming uncountable trials and hardships after

President **Kim Il Sung** passed away, Leader **Kim Jong Il** converted the country into a powerful state and launched an artificial earth satellite "Kwangmyongsong No. 1" in August 1998 and enhanced the country on the position of nuclear weapon state.

In April 2009, the second communications satellite was in orbit.

Such strong spirit and strength are all based on the historical tradition.

Looking backward, the 170 meter high Tower of the Juche idea, the Arch of Triumph which is the largest and most gorgeous in the world, the 150,000 seat May Day Stadium and other marvelous structures in Pyongyang are all historic edifices erected by his soldier's spirit and passion.

On the other hand, the political philosophy of Leader **Kim Jong Il** is based on the collective spirit which rejects any sort of individualism and serves only the people.

He always stresses that however, sagacious and able he might be, an individual embodies extremely restricted part of the wisdom and strength accumulated by humankind historically, but the strength of the politically awakened and organized masses is as great in quality as incomparable with the sum total of the strength of the individuals.

The political philosophy peculiar to him that can not be found in any political circle also originated at the foot of Mt. Paektu, the combat zone of President **Kim Il Sung** for national liberation.

Spanish literary giant Cervantes wrote: "Cuando Dios amanece, para todos amanece" (When God dawns, morning dawns for everybody).

It means people are equal and free since their birth.

The word of politics came into being thousands of years ago, but it has so far been used as rule.

All the political ideals from "the ancient theory on sage's politics" to the medieval "theory on monarch" and the modern "theory on popular sovereign" were all ideals for rule to effectively dominate the people.

And all the political systems from monarchy to republic and the current liberal democratic system were all ruling systems to lord it over the masses of people and the process of alteration of ruling classes.

Every ruler in political history advertised politics for the people's livelihood and welfare, but all of them were nothing but a bait to fish a "carp" of the popular masses. In the trying history stained with the tears of people, the fixed history of rule was replaced by Leader **Kim Jong Il** with the love for the masses of people. Noting that the main object of revolution is for the people and the party, the state and the army are all needed for them, Leader **Kim Jong Il** in his young days set forth the slogan "Let us build a new society with trust and love! This is our slogan".

He also pointed out that the process of socialist construction is just the process of the reduced influence of power on society and the enlarged influence of morality, thus clearly elucidating the moral superiority and popular character of the socialist politics.

Always regarding the Korean people as the most valuable beings, he is dedicating all of the parts of politics, large and small, to providing them with the best things. That's why the people boundlessly respect, follow him and wish him good

health.

In cities, villages, enterprises, ordinary families and all other places there are hung portraits of President **Kim Il Sung** and Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

When Leader **Kim Jong Il** mounts the platform of military parade, or mass demonstration or the grand gymnastics and art performance "Arirang", Koreans give cheers for him in tears even from afar.

Seeing the steel-strong discipline and unitary action of the participants of military parade or civilians' demonstration or mass gymnastics, many foreigners admire them, but some people from a corner speak ill by saying "Look, that is just a vivid scene of despotism. That is the action of machines under an iron fist."

I want to ask why they cannot see the tears on the eyes of the Koreans whom they call machines.

Action can be exacted from man, but feelings never.

Western analysts without any knowledge on the reality and culture of Korea slander the Koreans' feelings as "cult of personality" and "religion". It is a wrong analysis and absurd remarks of those who are ignorant of the reality of the DPRK.

Korea is proud of the fact as foreigners' envy.

No one in other countries regards the prime minister or president of his country as his real father.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** emphasizes that in the revolution and construction unity around the leader is precisely the great premise of victory and division is the factor of defeat. Single-minded unity, human history has never recorded such a concept.

If anybody wants to know the DPRK, its reality and culture

and people's desire, he should not give ears to false rumors, but should jump over the political and cultural barrier and find himself among the people led by Songun politics. Only then, can he solve all his doubts.

In the 90s, the DPRK underwent harsh trials such as failure of crops caused by natural disasters, the collapse of the socialist market and the intensified blockade and pressure by the United States.

The country had to undergo a trying period called "Arduous march".

At that time Leader **Kim Jong Il** declared that he would become the people's leader and people's Supreme Commander who shares his fate with them.

"Don't expect any change from me", he stated, after President **Kim Il Sung** passed away in 1994, so as to show the world that the Korean-style socialist politics would not be changed.

The great faith of the leader implanted a great confidence and courage in the hearts of the entire people and inspired them to change impossibility into possibility.

Johann Pestalozzi said: "Happiness is a graceful angel when it comes after ordeals, yet an enticing devil before them".

He meant, probably, that only what one made with one's own efforts in distress can become one's own thing, his happiness.

Though many analysts, journalists and self-styled renowned persons had claimed that the socialist system of Korea would collapse soon, the DPRK changed the arduous march into a march to paradise and in the difficult days it erected grand structures in succession.

"Let all of us rise to build a prosperous and powerful great nation!"

"Trials to our generation and welfare to posterity!"

Those are slogans of creation the Korean people raised in difficulties.

Interesting is what western media cried 10 years ago.

American conservatives and European news media loudly clamored about 'rebellion', 'underground movement', extreme poverty, 'collapse' and so on.

The reality, however, denied all their predictions.

As they did not know the unimaginable efforts of the Korean people, their prediction turned out to be nothing but a slander.

Koreans like to say: "Let dog bark, but the train runs".

The Korean people drove a locomotive of socialist construction vigorously in unified efforts. It could not be stopped by the cries of the dogs that were heavily beaten at the table of talks and engaged in slander behind. The Korean people are working hard, helping each other and using their brains to bridge over extreme difficulties and build a socialist power.

In that rigorous struggle Leader **Kim Jong Il** is always at the head and breaking through all hardships.

At the same time he published such works as "Historical experiences of socialist construction and the general line of our party", "The abuses of socialism are intolerable" and "Socialism is a science".

In those works he bravely smashed the theoretical attack of the imperialists and adherents to the market economy who were crying for equalitarian value without any ground.

Just with diamond-like hard and clean will and ideal Leader **Kim Jong Il** is working energetically to develop the country and bring the socialist movement of the world to revival.

In April 1992, 70 progressive organizations adopted the "Pyongyang declaration" under the slogan "Let us defend and advance the socialist cause!"

The declaration is now supported by over 250 organizations.

Fidel Castro praised Leader **Kim Jong Il** of Korean-style socialism as "Leader possessed of distinguished qualities and ability, an ideal leader".

His toughest diplomacy to cope with domination and tyranny continues to win popularity on the world arena.

He regards the respect of sovereignty as the basis of international relations.

An example of it is the talks between the DPRK and the United States.

The policy of the United States is evident. It is aimed to crush the Korean socialism at any cost.

Having failed in strength, the United States is resorting to dialogue and pressure.

In an attempt to violate the sovereignty of Korea the United States is overtly crying for "reform of social system", "opening" and "change".

As I said above, all the principles of nation building and defence in Korea are based on the anti-Japanese guerrillas' traditions.

It is the spirit of ceaseless attack, desperate do-or-die spirit.

The DPRK would not give up the conviction and ways of life it has kept for scores of years.

Unable to find any other way, the United States had to adopt a

joint declaration with the DPRK in New York on June 11, 1993, thereby recognizing Korea's idea and social system officially.

Pyeongyang solves all diplomatic problems entirely on its own confidence without reading anybody's face or allowing anybody's interference.

In 1993 the International Atomic Energy Agency under the instigation of the United States adopted a resolution on special inspection of Korea on the pretext of the suspected nuclear development.

The inspection included even military strategic areas having nothing to do with it.

Having seen through the one-sidedness of the IAEA, the DPRK issued a declaration on its withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.

It created tension on the Korean peninsula.

The DPRK refused to recognize the IAEA, a mere tool of the United States and suggested direct talks between the parties to the nuclear issue of Korea.

Eventually, Korea could have equitable talks and made a progress there.

In October 1994 the DPRK and the United States signed an agreement in Geneva.

Under the agreement the DPRK had to freeze

Graphite reactors and the United States, in turn, had to stop nuclear threat against the DPRK and build two light water reactors with a generating capacity of 2 million KW each for the DPRK and supply 500,000 tons of heavy oil every year till the project is over.

Besides, the then US president Clinton sent a letter of assurance to Leader **Kim Jong Il**, solemnly promising the implementation of duties under the agreement.

Nevertheless, the new White House administration of Bush refused to implement the agreement signed by the Democratic Party, and attempted to blockade the DPRK and start a dirty war.

But it was useless. In view of the 50 year long history and experiences, the DPRK would not yield to such a pressure.

The United States has only two alternatives before Leader Kim Jong IPs diplomacy.

One of them is to commit an aggressive war under the help of Japan.

To cope with it, the General Staff of the Korean People's Army declared its readiness to destroy not only the US army in South Korea, but the US military bases in Japan and the Pacific and immediately strike major cities of the United States.

The United States filled with crimes, contradictions and hostility would kneel down and its society would disappear in a moment.

A big country formed by selfish profit and egoism must turn out to be weak before a small country united like a diamond by collectivism and solidarity.

It is an evident truth everybody can see.

The other way for the United States to evade its final destruction is a human way, the way of dialogue and respect that Korea has proposed to the United States more than once.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** is desirous of peace, but does not beg for it.

His ideals about peace of his own choice and genuine sovereignty, as well as his everyday life are always connected with soldiers.

Under the constant military threat he looks round army units for many hours to acquaint himself with the combat preparedness and

living of soldiers.

The 38th parallel is not a north-south frontier, but a border line. A 240 kilometer long concrete barrier divides one nation.

Just those who had spoken ill of the Berlin wall built the concrete wall.

The US imperialists, who pose with falsehood and deception as a gendarme of human rights, divided Korea for their military strategic and economic interests and slaughtered a large number of its citizens.

In the area between Kaesong and Seoul, the border of the North and South of Korea there is Panmunjom.

There was held ceasefire negotiation of the Korean War and also was signed the armistice agreement.

Now there are standing military personnel face to face on high alert.

Though it was so dangerous and tense, Leader **Kim Jong Il** visited it on 4 occasions without any guard.

The Supreme Commander waited in the open air till the day broke for fear of disturbing the sleep of soldiers on the front line, and when the soldiers realized he was there, they became shields to defend their Supreme Commander.

Indeed, Leader **Kim Jong Il** consolidated Korea into a strong citadel of Songun-based socialism and thus made a great contribution to global peace and security.

For his great services that the world history of politics can not ignore Leader **Kim Jong Il** has so far been awarded more than 100 decorations of different countries and international titles of honor and received over 35,000 pieces of gifts from heads of state and other figures of over 140 countries.

3. The history of Korea

With a five thousand year long history and culture Ours is a well-mannered and civilized nation Let us boast of our nation and love our land Our nation is the best in the world.

(From the song "Our nation is the best")

Korea has a five thousand year long history and resplendent culture.

The nomenclature of Korea means "The land of the morning calm". Korea was founded by King Tangun. His remains are laid in state in the Tangun mausoleum in Kangdong, in the suburbs of Pyongyang.

An intensive electronic camera ascertained that he was 5011 years old in 1993. King Tangun founded Kojoson or ancient Korea, powerful slave state in B.C 3000. It meant the origin of the Korean nation. In the medieval states of Europe frontiers were revised without let-up and their territories were changed often.

Unlike them, the states in the East rapidly formed national unity in hundreds of years. When Tangun was born, there were 2 clans. One worshipped the Sun as God and the other the bear. Besides, there were some small clans in the suburbs of Pyongyang.

When the primitive age was transformed into the Neolithic Age, a state and nation was founded.

Kojoson was a powerful centralistic state that unified local states. Similar to the present times, there were 8 regions, provinces and villages.

The Tangun dynasty lasted for 1,500 years.

It unified different tribes for the first time to form a nation and thus provided the roots of Korea of today.

Myths and legends on King Tangun have been handed down generation after generation. Many areas are named after him today too. When many areas still remained at the primitive stage, Kojoson created the "Taedonggang Culture".

Stone tombs and other structures show that Kojoson was a civilized society.

As is known, the world has nearly 200 countries, but only 7 of them created their own independent cultures.

Ancient culture which can be called the basis of modern one was created at Ancient Rome, Greece and Mesopotamia.

The "Taedonggang Culture" of Korea is registered as one of the cradles of world culture and suggests that the Korean nation has passed a way of deep history and brilliant development from olden times.

In Korean history there existed the dynasty of Koguryo between 277 B.C. and 668 A.D. A medieval state of Korea, it shed its light as a powerful state in the east for a thousand years. The 2,000 year old mural paintings showing the history, scenes and manners of Koguryo are still preserving their features as they were.

Its relics were registered as world heritages by the UNESCO.

When Koguryo occupied the vast area from the Lyaodung peninsula of China to the area north of the Chongchon River and demonstrated its might, there existed the Dynasty of Paekje in the central part of the Korean peninsula and the dynasty of Silla in the southern part of it.

Afterwards, succeeding to Koguryo, there were established

the dynasty of Palhae and the dynasty of Koryo. The latter's founder Wang Gon unified the three kingdoms for the first time in history.

Like this, Korea repulsed foreign aggressors and has maintained the homogeneity of the Korean nation until today.

The Korean nation is a very talented one.

Koreans invented the metal type in the mid-12 century and in the 16th century they also made a turtle-shaped armored warship that can be called "the father of modern destroyer".

Chomsondae of Korea is also the oldest astronomical observatory in the east.

Koreans are proud today too of the writings of Choe Chi Won, music of Pak Yon, poems of Hwang Jin, paintings of Tam Jing and Kim Hong Do and handwriting of Han Sok Bong.

Due to the terrible closed-door policy and corrupt administration of the Ri Dynasty that started in the late 14th century, Korea gradually lost its might and, finally, was subordinated to old Japan.

During its colonial occupation of Korea between 1905 and 1945 the aggressors perpetrated countless crimes, but they have neither apologized nor compensated till today.

One million Koreans were killed by massacre and torture, 8,400,000 Korean young and middle aged men were forcibly taken to secret construction sites and coal mines. Among them 5,760,000 were killed.

Nearly 200,000 Korean girls and mothers were taken to the battlefields as sexual slaves of the Imperial Japanese Army.

Araune, speaker for the House of Representatives from the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan admitted that 143,000

Korean women were slaughtered by the Japanese army.

Between 1910 and 1925, 225,000 Koreans left for China in search of a way to make a living.

According to Japanese information, until 1945 Japan plundered in Korea 363 tons of gold, 30 million tons of rice, 180,300 tons of cotton, 30 million cubic meters of timber and 114,000 tons of Ginsengs.

Plunder was not restricted to natural resources.

Innumerable cultural assets and structures were also stolen.

Almost all temples and images of Buddha were taken or destroyed.

Koreans were forbidden from wearing national costumes and speaking their own language. They had to change their names into Japanese and behave like them.

History records many aggressors and colonial oppressors, but there have never been such vicious oppressors as Japanese who tried to eliminate even the language and names of other nation.

President **Kim Il Sung** in his lifetime said:

"It is necessary for the Japanese ruling quarters to deeply reflect, from the moral point of view, on the crimes they committed in Korea and Manchuria.

Reflection is neither disgrace nor humiliation. It is a process of rearranging oneself in a reasonable manner and leading oneself to perfection. History can never be erased by connivance.

Japan should not forget that a silk quilt of its high growth is soaked with the blood of the Korean nation.

Japan also underwent a national crisis in which its people were killed under military boots and the chastity of its beloved

sisters and daughters were violated by an occupation army."

The 15 year long anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people led by President **Kim Il Sung** emerged victorious. Japan was defeated and Korea greeted liberation from the truculent colonial rule.

On September 9, 1948 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by President **Kim Il Sung** was established in the northern part of Korea by the collective will of the people of the North and the South.

In the southern part, however, Syngman Rhee, an ultra pro-US conservative, enforced separate elections and invented a puppet regime of the United States.

The misfortune undergone by the Korean people until today started from that point.

In fact, the United States started an aggressive war against Korea in the mid-19 century and later occupied the south at the end of the Second World War. The pretext of it was to disarm the Japanese army in the area.

Japan had already surrendered and been disarmed, but the United States wanted to build military bases in South Korea and perpetuate its strategic occupation of Korea through Syngman Rhee, a "first class American citizen" and puppet of Washington.

With a wild ambition to dominate the world, the United States triggered off a total war on the Korean peninsula on June 25th, 1950.

At that time Washington felt nervous about the spread of the communist idea in the world, in the east in particular, and tried to check it with its military action.

At 4 A.M. the South Korean army attacked the DPRK

unexpectedly and so the Korean People's Army could not but step back.

At that time Pyongyang announced that if Seoul did not stop attacking, it would go over to counterattack.

The South did not listen to it as the United States ordered.

Like this, the Korean War broke out when the South attacked the North. It is a historical fact.

This notwithstanding, many books did not emphasize it. But American historian Hershel D. Meyer in his book titled "The modern history of the United States" said:

"Unexpectedly attacked by the ROK (South Korean) army, the North Korean army retreated 2-3 kilometers from the 38th parallel before starting counterattack. The date of aggression against North Korea had been well fixed in advance".

A few days before the start of attack Robert, American Military Advisory Group in Korea said: "Why should we fix June 25 as the date of the start of Korean War? The day is Sunday. It is the Sabbath day of all Christian countries like the United States and South Korea. Nobody would think that we would unleash a war on Sunday. So, we can convince people of our innocence."

According to the New York-based 'Herald Tribune' of June 26th, 1950, the American authorities evacuated 650 members of their families just 3 hours before starting the war at Incheon port on a Norwegian ship.

John Foster Dulles described the Korean peninsula as "a dagger to cut off a large lump of meat from Asia". He flew into South Korea a week ahead of the start of aggression as a special envoy of Truman.

Dulles showed up on the 38 parallel, an armed boundary

bisecting Korea into the North and South.

He was accompanied by South Korean defense minister Sin Song Mo and other senior military personnel. He on the spot examined war preparations and finally ratified a plan of aggression against North Korea. Before leaving Seoul, Dulles said to Syngman Rhee that the White House gave an order to start propaganda campaigns to make people believe that the North started the attack first. In the early period of war the United States supported the South Korean puppet army only with naval and air forces. Having excluded the former Soviet delegate at the United Nations, the United States and its allies voted for the participation of the UN forces in the Korean War and on the basis of it, dispatched the US army on a large scale from July. The United States started the war against the DPRK with one-third of its ground forces, one-fifth of its air force, the greater part of its Pacific fleet armed with the latest technology and 2 million troops. Besides, military cooperation was given by troops of 15 satellite countries and remnants of the old Japanese army.

Being completely familiar with the geography of Korea after scores of years of colonial rule, Japan performed waterway guiding and mine sweeping for American vessels. In the mainland, steel works and machine plants produced bombs and weapons day and night for the Korean War.

American pilots performed more than one million flights and 85% of their bombings destroyed streets, dwellings, hospitals, schools and other public buildings. In Pyongyang alone over 428,000 bombs were dropped, more than 1 per population.

More than 500,000 tons of Napalm bombs were also used.

In Sinchon county alone, more than 35,380 people were murdered.

One million people were killed across the country.

Kaji Beach, a special correspondent of the US newspaper "Daily News" said:

"Now is not the time for Koreans to be born. It is because as soon as they appear, Yankees kill them."

At that time the US army command ordered like this:

"Even if children or old men appear before you, your hand should not tremble. Kill Koreans. So perform all your obligation as Americans". The United States poured into the war 165,000 million dollars stored up to cope with an "absolute final crisis".

But the war ended as the United States was humbled and crushed completely.

On July 27th, 1953, Mark Clark, commander-in-chief of the UN forces signed an armistice in recognition of the victory of the Korean People's Army.

Afterwards, in his reminiscences he said:

"In carrying out the instructions of my government, I gained the unenviable distinction of being the first United States Army Commander in history to sign an armistice without victory."

During the Korean War 1,567,128 GIs were killed, wounded or taken prisoners and 2,224 aircraft were lost. The losses of the United States in the three years of war were more than twice as those in the 4 years of the Pacific war against Japan.

Omar Nelson Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff described the Korean War as a "wrong war with a wrong

enemy at a wrong place in a wrong time".

Asked about the cause of defeat after the war, MacArthur made an absurd talk that it was because the greater part of the US air force, which should have been under his command, was in Europe and if the force had been thrown additionally the situation would have proved different.

What did the United States not know?

Intoxicated with the overwhelming superiority in its troops and arms and equipment, the United States neglected the might of the Korean People's Army and people who were ready to die for their social system and idea.

So, the White House ruling quarters should have seriously remember the proverb of George Santayana, written in the concentration camp of Dachau: "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it." The White House ruling quarters in particular, had not known that the Korean People's Army was commanded by President **Kim Il Sung**, a great military strategist who had defeated Japanese imperialism. That's why Clark in his reminiscences went on to say: "The victory of the North Korean army is a result of the excellent leadership of General **Kim Il Sung**." During the war the US army used prisoners to experiment nuclear substances and biochemical weapons. The US "United Press" said: "General James is the chief of the UN forces command.

Now he is the director of the Bacteria research institute No. 1091.

Every day his laboratories are conducting 3,000 experiments for germs brought up in the mouths and intestines of war prisoners at Kojima Island.

Used like mice of laboratories, the health of 1,400 people is

in bad condition and the rest 80 % is infected with contagious diseases."

Anybody who has some knowledge on the Korean War would recognize that the war was a confrontation between man and beast rather than an armed clash between the states and political forces with opposite ideas and interests.

At 10 in the morning on July 27th, 1953 all of the front lines were silent.

The following day a grand military parade took place in Pyongyang to celebrate victory.

The Korean people demonstrated the mettle of heroic Korea by crushing the United States that it had never lost a war in its 100 years of history.

After the war, too, they created world startling miracles in succession.

The United States had cried that Korea would not rise even in 100 years.

But Korea completely eradicated the aftereffects of war in 3 years after the armistice and in 5 years it established the socialist relations of production on a nation-wide scale. In 14 years it converted the country into a powerful socialist industrial state based on the developed heavy industry.

Afterwards, the Korean people have made a vigorous progress under the leadership of the Great Leaders.

4. Juche idea

What is the truth we found on the rigorous Paektu The master of one's destiny is only oneself This truth of revolution is dyed on the red flag Juche, Juche is the iron will of our party (From the song "Juche is our life and soul")

The Juche idea is an independent idea that the popular masses are the masters of revolution and construction and they are also its motive force.

The idea was founded by President **Kim Il Sung** in the early period of his preparations for anti-Japanese war and theoretically formulated by Leader **Kim Jong Il** in the 1970s.

As an idea concerning man's life and his position, the Juche idea is a progressive idea that would remain vital as long as humanity exists on the globe.

The idea defines man as the pioneer of his destiny and future. Studying different Asian cultures often, I was convinced that there could not be found any other thought more influential and steadfast than the Juche idea of the DPRK in valuing and remodeling man.

Many people accept the idea and make efforts to bring it into practice.

The immortal Juche idea is run through with the man-centered principle that regards man as the most precious being and defines its position as the dominator and transformer of the world.

The idea calls on every person of society to be conscious of his position as the master of the country and revolution and to display his wisdom and ability so as to enlist and use all things around him in favor of carving out his destiny, and to find

measures for actively solving the problem of the future of his nation, defending the sovereignty of his country and achieving its prosperity. On the other hand, the conception of Juche is not restricted to Korea alone. The idea is applied to other countries in different ways as a solution to global inequality and other social problems.

The essence of the Juche idea created by President **Kim Il Sung** includes the thought of preserving one's own culture and traditions to cope with the imperialists' scheme for globalization and the desire of the peaceful people to build a world in which they respect each other. Leader **Kim Jong Il** sent a treatise to the national seminar on the Juche idea held to mark the 70th birthday of President **Kim Il Sung**. In the treatise titled "On the Juche Idea" he gave an all-round elucidation on its essence and ideological contents.

The Juche idea is based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

Here the words of "master of everything" means that man is the master dominating the world and master of his own destiny and the words of "decides everything" means that man plays a decisive role in transforming the world and shaping his destiny.

President **Kim Il Sung** clarified that man is a social being with independence, creativity and consciousness.

Man occupies a special position and plays a special role as the master of the world.

Independence is an attribute of the social man, who is desirous of living and developing in an independent manner as master of the world and his own destiny.

On the strength of this quality, man throws off the fetters of nature, opposes social subjugation of all forms and puts

everything at his own service.

Creativity is an attribute of social man who transforms the world and shapes his destiny purposefully and consciously. By virtue of his creativity, man transforms nature and society to be more useful and beneficial to him by changing the old and creating the new.

Consciousness is an attribute of social man, which determines all his endeavors to understand and reshape the world and himself.

Consciousness guarantees the independence and creativity of man, the social being, and ensures his purposeful cognition and practice.

The Juche idea puts forward the following three guiding principles.

The independent stand must be maintained.

The creative stand should be applied.

The main stress should be placed on ideology. The independent stand is expressed as Juche in

ideology, independence in politics, self-sufficiency in the economy and self-reliance in defence.

Establishing Juche in ideology means having the consciousness that one is the master of the revolution and construction, thinking and doing everything, centering on the revolution in one's own country, and acquiring the viewpoint and attitude of solving all questions by one's own talents and initiative.

Maintaining independence in politics means upholding national independence and sovereignty of one's people, defending their interests and conducting politics by relying on them. It also means working out and implementing all lines and

policies in accordance with the interests of one's people and the conditions of one's country. Foreign pressure and interference should never be allowed.

Independence in politics is not in conflict with internationalism, but is the basis of its strengthening.

Internationalism should be based on independence, equality and freedom of choice. Only then, can it become genuine and durable.

Establishing self-sufficiency in the economy means building an economy which is free from dependence on others and which stands on its own feet, an economy which serves one's own people and develops on the strength of the resources of one's own country and by the efforts of one's own people.

In order to build an independent national economy, it is essential to adhere to the principle of self-reliance and develop the economy of his country in a comprehensive and integral manner by enlisting all strength of his people and the natural resources of his country.

What is of particular importance in guaranteeing economic and technical independence is to train national scientific and technical cadres who can improve technical equipment of the national economy.

Unlike the capitalist economy that is geared to make money, the socialist national economy is aimed to meet the demands of the country and the people.

So an independent economy should naturally be developed in such a multifarious and integral way as to produce independently heavy and light industry goods and agricultural products and thus make the country powerful and rich while improving the people's living standard. In order to build an

independent national economy it is necessary to establish a reliable raw material and fuel base.

It should not depend on others in this respect. Here is an anecdote showing a feature of economic self-sufficiency pursued by Korea: In the spring of 1984 Leader **Kim Jong Il** gave on-site guidance to a mine in the northern area of Korea. At that time some officials were talking that it was impossible to increase production with drilling rigs manufactured at Rakwon.

Instead of making efforts to increase the efficiency of drilling rigs, they were only thinking of importing high performance drilling rigs. Having acquainted himself with the situation, Leader **Kim Jong Il** decided to implant the spirit of self-reliance in the hearts of officials and took measures to organize a production contest at the mine.

The mine conducted a production contest between the Rakwon-made rigs and the foreign ones. Though busy, Leader **Kim Jong Il** was informed of the contest every day and took corresponding measures. In support of his instruction a strong group of scientists and technicians were dispatched to the site.

Giving a full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance together with producers, the group transformed the Rakwon-made drilling rigs into machines which were suitable to the actuality of the mine and high in efficiency. The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance based on science and technique paid off. As the days went by, the efficiency of Rakwon-made drilling rigs increased and their productivity jumped up 4 - 5 times. As a result, the Rakwon-made drilling rigs won the production contest. Distrust for Rakwon-made drilling rigs disappeared and demand for them increased.

Through the production contest officials clearly saw the vitality of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and deeply understood that whether or not the party's policies are carried out depend on how they resolve and work.

In that autumn Leader **Kim Jong Il** gave on-site guidance to Rakwon Machine Complex and asked in detail about the production of rotary drilling rigs and their efficiency.

Officials told him that workers at the complex removed some defects of drilling rigs by their own efforts and enhanced their efficiency by far.

He went on to say the drilling rig industry of our country was pioneered by Rakwon people. If there is a certain defect, it is like a flaw on a precious stone. If you do away with the flaw, the precious stone will be brilliant. At that time officials told him about the production contest.

Laughing loudly at it, Leader **Kim Jong Il** said: "You see. In the long run, the self-reliance team won a contest with the foreign-dependence team. Let us believe in Rakwon, the workers in Rakwon and drilling rigs they made."

He also stressed the need to continue to add luster to the traditions of self-reliance.

Afterwards too, Leader **Kim Jong Il** taught that what is the most important in self-reliance is to believe in one's own strength and wisdom and kindly led officials to solve all problems by their own efforts with the mobilization of the strength and wisdom of the masses.

Building an independent national economy on the principle of self-reliance does not mean building an economy in isolation.

An independent economy is opposed to foreign economic

domination and subjugation, but it does not rule out international economic cooperation.

Self-reliance in defense is a fundamental principle of an independent sovereign state. Defending the country from the enemies at home and abroad is a military guarantee for a nation's political independence and economic self-sufficiency. Only when one implements the principle of self-reliant defence, will one be able to repel imperialist aggression and intervention, defend the nation's political independence and economic self-sufficiency and safeguard the revolutionary achievements and the security of the people.

In order to implement the principle of a self-reliant defence one must have armed forces capable of defending one's country.

The air force of the former Yugoslavia had only a few fighters, Soviet-made "MIG".

Asked why not so small a federal state had so small number of fighters, Yugoslavians replied that if NATO invades their country, the old Warsaw Treaty Organization or the Russian air force would help them.

But when NATO made an air-raid on Yugoslavia in 1999, there was not a single Russian aircraft in the sky of Belgrade and Yugoslavia was beaten miserably.

The lesson shows that one should have one's own weapon and national force of arms. Such an armed force must embrace the sons and daughters of the working people and serve them. Only such an armed force can guarantee unity between the army and the people and unity between superiors and subordinates, so becoming a truly self-reliant people's army that safeguards national independence and revolutionary

achievements. If the principle of self-reliant defence is to be implemented, it is necessary to arm all people and fortify the whole country.

When all people are under arms and the whole country becomes a fortress, it can be mobilized to crush the enemy as soon as it comes in to attack from any quarter and defend the country from imperialist aggression with credit.

The decisive factor for victory in war does not consist in weapons or techniques, but in the high political enthusiasm and revolutionary devotion of the army and popular masses who are conscious of the justice of their cause.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** developed in depth the principle of self-reliance to defend the country from the incessant threat of the US-led imperialists.

The masses of people are the decisive force that propels the revolution and construction.

The lines and policies of a party are carried out by the masses of people. When they are convinced of the correctness of the party policy, they will accept it as vital to them and display a high degree of enthusiasm and initiative for its fulfillment.

In order to bring the creative power of the people into full play it is necessary to unite them into one political force.

When they are firmly united, they will demonstrate really amazing power.

If the masses are to be united firmly, the Juche method of work should be applied.

The Juche method of work enables one always to go among the masses to acquire a profound understanding of the actual situation and, on the basis of it, to find correct solutions to the

problems.

It also enables the higher ranks to substantially help the lower units, give precedence to political work in all work to get the masses to fulfill the revolutionary tasks of their own accord, and solve all problems without old formality.

This method of work is fundamentally opposed to the method of moving people by offering money or using force, or the administrative work method, the method of command.

The starting point in leading the revolution and construction is not the propositions or formulas of the established theories, but the actual reality. What is important is not whether a solution conforms with the established theories, but whether it conforms with the demands and interests of the masses and the conditions of a given period.

So one must actively acquire into the ways and methods of the revolution and construction, which are suitable to the historical conditions of the time and one's concrete situation.

This problem is more urgent in our time.

A critical approach to foreign experiences is of important significance. Though it is necessary to consider the experiences of others, one had better make effective use of one's own experiences as far as possible.

Ideological remolding is an important task to transform people into genuine social beings.

In order to build socialism successfully it is necessary not only to develop the productive forces and change the social relations, but also transform people themselves into comprehensively developed socialist men.

The remolding of man is in essence means ideological transformation. Thoughts define men's worth and quality

and, accordingly, ideological remolding is of utmost importance in the change of man.

What an attitude one takes towards the revolution and how active one is in it depends, after all, on one's outlook on the revolution.

Since the revolution and construction are carried out by the people, success in the revolutionary struggle and socialist construction depends on how to work among them.

Work among the people is, in essence, a political work and work to enhance their ideology.

One stages a revolution neither on orders from others nor to obtain some remuneration. One is motivated to stage a revolution by one's own political belief and self-consciousness. That's why in the revolutionary struggle, one should consistently adhere to the principle to give priority to political work to heighten the consciousness and activity of the people.

The Juche idea continues to be developed and enriched through an actual life. As it is a genuinely human idea that one must design and complete by one's own brain and hand all things ranging from nation building and state activity to the demands and interests of an individual, the Juche idea is disseminated all over the world. Billions of people are studying its essence and actively applying it to the actual reality.

If the discovery of fire marked a historic event which developed man from ignorance to civilization, the creation, development and enrichment of the Juche idea is the discovery of a great truth that enabled humankind to leap high into an independent paradise on earth, an ideal society.

Just herein lie the historical weight of the **Kim Il Sung-Kim Jong Il** era and their titanic contribution to humankind.

5. Songun politics

Our army is a pillar of the country A-match-for-a-hundred army Our General defends the red flag with arms of Paektu His Songun leadership is the best in the world

(From the song "Songun leadership is the best")

Songun means David's victory over Goliath. It is a great military success achieved by the simple, yet indomitable Korean people against oppression of the allied imperialists and for international peace and equality.

This idea gives precedence to military affairs for independence, placing national defense above all other state issues.

The world's history of politics records statesmen who gave priority to military affairs.

With his iron and blood policy, Otto von Bismarck struck European nations with terror in the 19 century and Napoleon Bonaparte crushed the Holy Roman Empire at a stroke and then crossed the Alps knocking on the Kremlin Wall with the bayonets.

In Korea too, kings of the medieval dynasty Koguryo always encouraged militaristic practices such as archery, fencing, horsemanship, thereby enabling the country to demonstrate its might as a powerful nation in the East.

The above said examples were nothing but attaching importance to military affairs for aggression, security and the maintenance of their power.

It is only Leader **Kim Jong Il** of Korea that the high priority military affairs policy was enhanced as the first policy of the state and an integral whole of the idea of the leader, the

mission of the army and the interests of the people.

Today Songun politics is symbolizing the dignity and honor of socialist Korea.

President **Kim Il Sung** provided the historic roots of the Songun politics.

Already when Korea was under the occupation of the Japanese imperialists he called for answering counter- revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence and crushing the occupation forces with arms.

It was the army-centered politics, Songun politics.

Afterwards, leading the prolonged Korean revolution at all stages, he developed and enriched his thought and theories on defending the destinies of the party, the state and the people and pushing ahead with socialist construction by relying on the people's army.

In the 1960's he put forward the slogan that each soldier of the people's army should prepare themselves as a match for a hundred foes and built an independent and powerful defense industry, braving a very difficult economic condition.

In the 1990's the world political system underwent a rapid change, creating circumstances to the disadvantage of the people aspiring after independence.

The present time is characterized by the arbitrariness and deception of the United States to control the world by means of new methods and dollars, as Rome and Germany did in the past.

In the past Nazism attempted to destroy other nations on the globe and set up a unitary empire of Aryans. Likewise, the United States today is trying to remove the long traditions and culture of other nations and put them under its control.

Its neo-imperialist method is easily discernible by reviewing the hackneyed methods it has used so far.

At first the United States held other countries in economic bondage.

It leaves no stone unturned to make many working people believe in its false propaganda that if they accept its economic infiltration, they can become well-off easily.

But in the countries that gave ears to the honeyed words of the neo-imperialists, the rich got richer and the poor poorer and while a privileged minority belonged to the first class the majority of the masses are suffering from poverty.

A salient proof of it is the reality of the former socialist countries in East Europe.

Unfortunately, developing countries accept such poisoned candy that inflicts all kinds of sufferings on the working people.

I witnessed such a fact during my recent visit to the capital of a South-East Asian country.

Only in one commercial center I could find goods and service facilities for a handful of moneyed men and foreigners. Meanwhile, in the outside poor boys were glancing into the center watching for a chance to snatch something away.

Some little 'heroes' slipped into the center through a strict cordon.

Two guards shouted and beat them with sticks, taking them out of the narrow world built only for the privileged class. As Leader **Kim Jong Il** said, capitalist society brings only misfortune to people.

It is obvious that if propaganda or ideological and cultural penetration does not work, the United States would use

missiles and bio-chemical weapons and thus kill local people in cold blood as it did in Korea and Vietnam and is doing in Afghanistan and Iraq.

As economic power is based on potentialities and technique, the sovereignty and independence should be based on military strength.

Only with a firm defense power, can a country build its future safely.

What is the use of building a factory as it may be bombed later?

What's the use of building a hospital and school as they may be reduced to ashes afterwards?

With such an ulterior motive nothing can be achieved in showdown with the imperialists. The Korean people know the truth clearly.

If they thought in that manner, the Korean people would not have been able to rise on the ashes after the war in the 1950's when the United States dropped 12 bombs per square kilometer.

They would not have been able even to come out of shelter in gas masks in 1968, when a touch-and-go situation was created due to the US armed spy ship 'Pueblo' incident. Referring to the 'Pueblo' incident, President **Kim Il Sung** made famous remarks that are known to the whole world.

"Even if a war breaks out tomorrow, we should continue production by midnight!" He also said "We will answer retaliation with retaliation and all-out war with all-out war!" His remarks were a bombshell declaration and, at the same time, a manifestation of the courage and strategic intention of President **Kim Il Sung** who believed in the national defense

strengthened impregvably by army-centered politics and the power of the people.

During the incident, the then US President Lyndon Johnson attempted to take back the crew of the captured ship.

He mobilized large armed forces including the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Enterprise", threatening retaliation. At the same time the biggest information analysis organ "Land Corporation" desperately tried with 20 computers to know President **Kim Il Sung**'s intention and tactics.

"Sun Tzu's Art of War", "Napoleon's war methods" or "Flavius Vegetius' Epitoma Rei Militaris" cannot surpass President **Kim Il Sung**'s strategy and intention.

But for the strength of Songun consolidated by President **Kim Il Sung** for scores of years, the Johnson administration would not have become so miserable, I think.

Today in Korea, Leader **Kim Jong Il** is reliably taking care of a big tree of Songun that President **Kim Il Sung** planted throughout his life.

The Korean people celebrate August 25 every year significantly.

On August 25th, 1960 Leader **Kim Jong Il** visited the Seoul Ryu Kyong Su 105 Guards Tank Division of the Korean People's Army as the first step of his Songun revolutionary leadership.

The first step of Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s Songun leadership was the starting point of consolidating the basis of Songun politics to defend and carry forward to completion the army-centered idea and cause of President **Kim Il Sung**, the father of socialist Korea.

After starting his historic leadership of the army, Leader

Kim Jong Il set forth the program on modeling the whole army on the Juche idea, and when some socialist countries overtly gave up the party's leadership of the army, he invariably maintained the line of unity that the army should be controlled by the party.

After the death of President **Kim Il Sung** in particular, he consolidated and developed the Korean People's Army as a pillar of the implementation of the socialist cause and the main force of revolution and thus laid a firm foundation to defend the state and revolution at any political upheaval.

Having unexpectedly lost their father President **Kim Il Sung** whom they had followed as heaven, the Korean people underwent harsh trials shedding more tears than ever before.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** was more firmly convinced that the destiny of the country and the people depend on weapons, and the only way to defend and advance socialism in spite of all difficulties lies in relying on the People's Army.

It is just the **Kim Jong Il** Songun idea that afterwards, amazed the world people and moved the central point of the world history of politics to the Korean peninsula.

The idea produced a strong Songun Citadel.

"A small country in view of territory and population, Korea is one of the most powerful countries in the world in military terms. It is in possession of intercontinental ballistic missiles."

"North Korea is like a hedgehog. If anybody steps on it by mistake, he might be pricked by a thorn and in the end killed", said a CIA commentator.

The US Pacific Fleet commander, who allegedly has a big bag of information pertaining to the DPRK, said the military forces of Korea are not restricted to one million strong regular

forces and irregular forces including the Worker-Peasant Red Guards.

All inhabitants are the army. Literally, every Korean knows what place he should take and how he should act when the enemies attack.

Any aggressor who wants to occupy this country would achieve his objective only after destroying all the inhabitants.

But in this country all people are armed and all children and grown-ups are equipped with a fearless spirit. If the enemies want to destroy all Koreans, the country of the United States would cease to exist on the globe.

The Korean people united firmly behind President **Kim Il Sung** liberated the country from the aggression of the Japanese and US imperialists and defended it.

Even after socialism collapsed in other countries, they fully displayed the invincibility of heroic Korea by safeguarding its social system and sovereignty from outsiders' attack.

In 1998 the United States led the situation to the brink of war clamoring that the DPRK was building underground nuclear facilities and developing intercontinental ballistic missile. But it withdrew its stand immediately after the speaker of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army in a statement said; "The Korean People's Army has no limitation in its strike.

The United States should clearly know that it can not escape at any place of the world."

The ensuing analysis and research showed that the DPRK was capable enough to respond to any attack of the United States by striking all places from San Francisco to Washington.

The US imperialists act cowardly. They are trying to attack

only the countries incapable of responding.

When the artificial earth satellite "Kwangmyongsong No 1" was launched, it had not a simple scientific purpose alone.

It demonstrated the DPRK's military capacity to manufacture a three-phased missile.

It is a common knowledge that such a missile can launch not only artificial satellite, but a nuclear warhead.

Washington calculated mathematically that if the missile flies not vertically, but horizontally and not carrying a satellite, but a warhead, it could strike the western area such as populous San Francisco.

As the investigation in Nyongbyon showed, the DPRK has correct knowledge of plutonium and so a simple addition of intercontinental missile + nuclear bringing about a qualitative change in their revolutionary consciousness.

On the basis of the scientific analysis in the changed circumstances of the new era, Leader **Kim Jong Il** defined the army as the main force of revolution because it is the strongest in revolutionary character and the sense of organization among different classes and strata of society and advanced the idea of "army above the working classes" for the first time in history.

While channeling great efforts into the strengthening of combat efficiency for national defense which is the main mission of the people's army, Leader **Kim Jong Il** led the army to play the role of vanguard and shock brigade in economic construction and the development of culture and all other branches. Today the Korean people call Leader Kim Jong Il's road of inspection of army units "The General's road to the front" in their songs and poems.

His inspection is not merely aimed at strengthening the

army as a group for war and combat, but at developing it as the major political force leading the cause of socialism.

That's why he pays primary attention to the political and ideological preparedness of the soldiers in accordance with their position as the leading political force of the country prior to the units' combat and training state and, whenever calling at army units, he acquaints himself with the political and ideological work for soldiers.

At any unit he visits its history room, soldiers' hall and library prior to seeing the soldiers' training and, however busy he may be, he watches the performance of the company art circle.

He pays deep attention to the heating of barracks and the size of windows and goes round the washroom and kitchen with warm fatherly affection.

Here is a story. One September day in 1997 the officers and men of a unit happened to enjoy unexpected honor and happiness.

Supreme Commander **Kim Jong Il** whom they had been yearning for so ardently visited their unit without a previous notice.

The commanding officers and soldiers of the unit were filled with joy to show him a-match-for-a-hundred combat power they had trained.

Supreme Commander **Kim Jong Il**, however, was acquainted first with the soldiers' material and cultural life. With his utmost loving care for the soldiers of the People's Army he calls at barracks and dining hall at every unit and asks about the temperature of the bedroom and the taste of soybean source.

That day too, he attentively saw everything the soldiers were using and walked a long way to visit a hothouse and vegetables cultivation room.

All of the supply service facilities were telling of the affluent living of the unit.

Very pleased to see the scrupulous economic life of the People's Army, he gave an instruction to make the whole army and all people learn after it.

He was so pleased with the unit's supply service base because he found the high spirit of loving soldiers displayed by all commanding officers.

He called at a dining hall for soldiers.

Saying the hall was spruced very well, he watched a chart on the wall for a long while.

On the top of it there were seen the letters reading "Day for soldiers" and below it dates and the names of the unit's commander and his wife followed by all other commanding officers and their wives. It was the first of its kind to see. The chart was a brainchild of the commanding officers of the unit with the high spirit of love for soldiers.

It was long time ago that the commanding officers of the unit fixed "Day for soldiers" with a view to devoting their sincerity to the soldiers who were valued so much by the Supreme Commander.

According to the chart, every commanding officer and his wife were caring for the food of soldiers on the appointed day.

On the day in their charge, the commander of the unit and his wife showed up in the kitchen of the dining hall and worked with sincerity to prepare more delicious food like the real parents of the soldiers.

The same was the case with the political commissar of the unit and his wife and all other officers.

As a result, the soldiers always felt the affection of their mother and every day was like a holiday.

In the course of it, brotherly feelings got warmer between commanding officers and soldiers and the combat strength of the unit was enhanced as never before.

Told of it, the Supreme Commander was pleased very much.

"It is a very admirable phenomenon. It is just the noble spirit of love for soldiers of the commanding officers of our army. You are doing a very good job."

Saying like this with pleasure, he watched the chart once again.

He added that it is a peculiarity of the People's Army to love soldiers like one's own sons and daughters as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did and spoke highly of the commanding officers of the unit repeatedly.

At any People's Army unit, Leader **Kim Jong Il** was most greatly pleased to see soldiers leading a high material and cultural life. Reiterating "Day for soldiers...", he looked at the commanding officers of the unit with trust. He went on to say: "I am very glad today. Seeing the happy life of soldiers, I am pleased very much." In the Korean People's Army, the Supreme Commander and the soldiers form a community of destiny, sharing life and death with each other. All the officers and soldiers are the best revolutionary comrades of the Supreme Commander with the same will, mind and destiny.

The source of the world-startling might of the Korean People's Army lies in its political and ideological superiority

and the most important factor of it is the steel-strong unity of the armed forces based on revolutionary comradeship.

When an armed force is combined with revolutionary comradeship, its might is powerful beyond imagination.

I sometimes read the biographies of generals.

As far as I know, Europe lists "3 great generals", Latin-America "5 great generals" and Asia "7 great generals".

There are lots of illustrious generals such as King Alexander the Great, Marshal Mikhail Kutuzov of Russia, Zhuge Liang of the Three Kingdoms, Stalin and so on. But all of them have their own merits and demerits. There were generals crazy for territorial expansion like Caesar of ancient Rome, those who dreamed of being an emperor like Napoleon of France and tyrants who engaged in murder and plunder like Genghis Khan. Killing people by the thousands, they might have called themselves famous men or illustrious commanders, but it is self-evident that they could not make genuine contribution to the development of human history. There were generals who lacked a novel tactical idea, but had a military pluck like Marshal Kutuzov and who had courage and pluck, and military wisdom and perseverance, but not magnanimity and tolerance of a commanding officer like Marshal Zhukov.

In a word, reading the biographies of all generals of the east and west, I could find Generals of power, but was difficult to find Generals of virtue.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** is the brilliant commander for Songun politics of the east in our time.

He is the greatest of great generals as he is possessed of unusual wisdom and strategy, strong confidence and will and unrivalled courage and at the same time, the fiery virtue which

is the most important feature of a general.

Long ago he analyzed the merits and demerits of many illustrious generals in human history and spoke of his outlook on general as follows:

"I believe the disposition of an illustrious general to be unusual wisdom and strategy, strong confidence and will, unrivaled pluck and courage and fiery passion and virtue. In other words, an illustrious general should win with idea, confidence and will, pluck, courage, passion and virtue."

Leader **Kim Jong Il** is precisely that kind of general. He embraces all soldiers and bestows his affection and love to them with so warm passion and virtue as to melt even a rock.

Relations between the Supreme Commander and soldiers are kinship of sharing affection and giving love, rather than relations between giver of order and its executor. That is the real feature of the Korean People's Army.

One day the famous King Megas Alexandras drove his soldiers to a war to conquer Asia. At that time he distributed his land and house and all his properties to the soldiers. At it the soldiers asked him "Then, will you have nothing?"

Smiling, the King said "There is left something. It is hope".

What was his hope? It was a vast territory plundered at the cost of blood of soldiers and his eternal power over it.

Then what is the hope of Leader **Kim Jong Il** who devotes his all to the soldiers as Supreme Commander?

Vast territory? Unrestricted power?

Leader **Kim Jong Il** is not that kind of general.

His will is to defend the honor, sovereignty and culture of the Korean people.

As Koreans sing often, they hope that the Supreme Commander

and soldiers will always become eternal comrades with one and the same mind and will for the country's prosperity and national reunification without changing their pledge on the road of revolution, rain or shine.

That's why the soldiers of the Korean People's Army follow Leader **Kim Jong Il** as their real father rather than Supreme Commander.

They unhesitatingly say it is an honor for them to live or die on the road of carrying through his instructions. In order to return the deep trust of the Supreme Commander they settle all difficult problems under the slogan "We'll undertake both national defence and socialist construction!"

When the main units defend the frontier on the land, the sea and the sky, the rest of the other units join in grand constructions for social progress.

When soldiers of many countries pass time idly or playing cards in barracks, every soldier in Korea is not only making preparations to fight, but propels the development of the economy as excellent producer and creator.

In recent years when the country underwent difficulties in the economy and could not supply oil and machinery, soldiers built the Anbyon youth power station, Thaecheon power station, large irrigation channels and many other monumental structures with empty hands.

The DPRK is a mountainous country and so arable land is only 20 % of the whole territory.

In order to produce food it should gain even an inch of land more and readjust small patches to do farming conveniently.

For the tremendous undertaking, soldiers took part in nation-wide large scale land readjusting project and built rest homes and pleasure grounds on celebrated mountains such as Mts. Chilbo and Kuwol.

Now the army is doing farming for the self-sufficiency of food and building poultry farms and foodstuff factories equipped with the latest technology.

The Korean People's Army even has a circus and other theatres and exhibitions to take an active part in all social, cultural activities and arts.

Films, dramas and art performances of the army are of much interest in DPR Korea and attract the public as a whole.

That's why Korea says the people's army is the party, the state and the people.

I had once served with honors in an artillery and air force unit. So I had thought that in any country the army has nothing to do with civilians and it is necessary only when a war or dispute broke out.

Usually, residents keep away the army as rioters.

But in Korea the relations between the people and the army are utterly different.

In this country people completely trust and respect the army and actively assist it. On the other hand, the army helps civilians in their living like real brothers and sisters and does not hesitate to sacrifice themselves to protect the people's lives and properties from any accident.

The army and people form a complete unity. It is not a spontaneous combination. It is unity of ideas, fighting traits, confidence and hope of the army and civilians provided by the intention of the Great Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

Based on the philosophy that all problems should be solved by relying on the army, he set forth the wise strategy for the first time in history and brought it into practice most completely.

6. Society and its system

We go straight the road we chose
Though others abandon, we will not
Socialism is ours
Socialism is ours
Our party defends it with a red flag
Socialism is ours
(From the song "Socialism is ours")

The DPRK is a genuine people's country in which all people form a harmonious family freed from exploitation and inequality. The productive means such as enterprises, farms, natural resources and machines and equipment are the state and cooperative properties.

Education and public health service are completely free and the Koreans do not know even the word of house rent. Taxation was abolished scores of years ago and there is no unemployment.

National character is a key issue in the social system.

From their childhood Koreans are well-mannered, modest, ethical, and self-conscious. In a word they are good and sincere people.

There are preserved old customs and traditions of Korea as they were and also combined the socialist idea and the will to go their own way without any political and cultural interference from outsiders.

In all places of Korea one can see the slogan reading "Let us live in our own way!"

In recent years in particular, the Korean people have continued a psychological and moral warfare with the

anti-socialist forces at home and abroad to defend socialism.

The Korean people are staging a ceaseless fight to prevent such ideological penetration as "unipolar world" and "unification by absorption" that must damage the socialist construction of Korean style.

In Korea the value of man is estimated in understanding and devotion for society and the collective.

They place the interests of the collective above those of an individual and work for the common interests of the country and neighbors and even devote their bones and flesh for others without any self-interest or compensation.

Some years ago a 24 year old smelter Tak Song II was taken to Pyongyang medical college hospital at the brink of death with 60 % burnt body.

The director of the college was the first to devote skin to the patient. He was followed by deputy director and other senior officials of the hospital.

Outside was crowded with many people who wanted to devote anything necessary to save the life of the unknown young man.

The operation was conducted three times. Every time witnessed the same scene.

Tak Song II recovered his health in 50 days.

Such a phenomenon is not understandable to those who have the view of value of capitalist society that ignore the most precious for others only for their own interests. In Korea, however, that kind of conduct is seen as a commonplace and frankly speaking, when a newspaper carries an account of it, it is not a special case. That is the beautiful trait of Koreans.

Though I think I know about the reality of Korea better

than anybody else, I was surprised and moved at a story about the chairman of a fishery cooperative farm in the west coast of Korea.

While rescuing his comrade's daughter from drowning, he found his daughter was also drowning in the water. He saved the daughter of his comrade first and then swam to his own daughter. But she was already dead.

Even if he had rescued his daughter before his comrade's, nobody would have blamed him. But he chose the road for the other. Villagers ran to him and consoled him in his sorrow. At this the chairman said calmly, looking at the saved girl.

"I do not think my daughter is dead. This girl is too, my daughter."

Dwelling upon the tearful self-sacrifice of this ordinary man, President **Kim Il Sung** in his reminiscences said:

"Communists make the ultimate self-sacrifices, which are inconceivable to narrow-minded or selfish people, but they themselves regard it as nothing unusual, blush and feel shy at compliments. This is the personal charm of communists and a particular virtue of Koreans."

Hearing the story, I felt my heart swelling with pride that I was among the admirable people and that I contribute to a society which brings up such beautiful people and so, the road I chose was really right.

The North Korean people do not lead so abundant and gorgeous lives as some millionaires in western countries do. But they enjoy a genuine life overflowing with the fragrance of beautiful virtues in an equal society freed from exploitation and crime.

All people above 17 have the right to take part in political

life and elect deputies to the organs of state power of all levels and to be elected.

In the Supreme People's Assembly workers and peasants occupy 40 % of its seats and women more than 20 %.

Its deputies include members of the Social Democratic party, the Chondoist Chongu party and Buddhist and Christian organizations.

Those who visited Korea frequently unanimously remark about its elections.

More than 90 % of the voters took part in elections and 100 % of them cast favorable votes for the candidates.

Such a thing can not be seen in any other country of the world.

In capitalist society elections are money competition.

So it is self-evident that elections in the western world are held not for those who have the will to work for the welfare of the state and popular masses, but for those with money and power. And those who are elected by money and power would work not for the people, but finally for their financial supporters.

In the past Roh Tae Woo in South Korea was said to be elected as President by the approval of 36 %, and the rate of approval for the present President Lee Myung Bak nosedived to 7.4 %, less than 100 days after he came to power. It shows the unworthiness of the democratic majority principle. The reality proves that the election in which democracy is artificially destroyed and majority is artificially fabricated by money and power is an unavoidable disease of the capitalist political circle. But look into any ballot box in DPR Korea. You can not find any ballot smeared by money and power. The

fact that all voters support the candidate means that the people have common trust and support for their candidate.

Believing in the people as in heaven throughout his life, President **Kim Il Sung** led the government of the DPRK to become the representative of the independent rights of the people, organizer of their creative activity, administrator responsible for the people's livelihood and reliable protector of the people.

Thanks to the President who always shared his joys and sorrows with the people, the state policies of Korea are worked out by the demand and will of the people and materialized as planned.

Though the situation of Korea is difficult now, the Korean people are provided actually with food, clothing and housing and enjoying an equal life.

Good houses are built with state funds and allotted freely to working people. Medical service and education are all free and the taxation system was abolished already in the 1970s. The new generations do not know even the word of tax.

In Korea the state takes care of the helpless old people, handicapped and children and many people adopt unrelated children and old people as their family members.

There can be seen in all places of the country the beautiful traits of the young girls and boys who became companions of those who were crippled while performing military duties to defend the country (In Korea they are called "honored wounded soldiers").

The policies of the state and social system of Korea are basically different from the "welfare policy" of the capitalist countries. The "welfare policy" of the capitalist countries is just

a demagoguery.

The policy is a window dressing to cover the contradiction between the rich and the poor and between the working people and exploiters that has got intensified over the past hundreds of years.

It is like a sleeping drug to soothe down the resistance of the people against the unreasonable social system.

But in DPR Korea there can't be found any social contradiction because the Workers' Party consistently maintains that, for the happiness of the people, the state should not grudge any valuable of the world and for meeting the demand of the people, it should even pick the star from the sky.

The following happened in April 1979.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** read an information that if a new process is introduced into the foodstuff processing industry, the quality of foodstuff would be improved remarkably. Immediately, he called a consultative meeting of officials concerned.

Addressing the meeting, he suggested introducing a new process into foodstuff processing at an early date to supply people, children in particular, with more appetizing and nutritious foods and asked the officials' opinion.

There was silence for a while. Nobody replied readily.

At that time the country were carrying on many projects such as the expansion project of Kim Chaek Steel Works, the construction of a petroleum processing base, paper mill and the Munsu Street in Pyongyang.

In that circumstance the officials were concerned that a new project might require another large amount of labor, materials and funds.

After a while, a financial official rose to his feet and suggested postponing the project because of need of funds.

Though he had always paid regard to officials' opinion, Leader **Kim Jong Il** did not agree with the official that day.

Looking around at the attendants, he said:

"Of course, when we build a factory, we should make calculation. I am not opposed to calculation. But we should not be bent on gain at any affair. Then we can not do anything for the people."

He went on:

"Let us think of our mothers. How did they live in the past? When they lacked cloth, our mothers took their clothes to pieces to make clothes for their children. When they needed food, they cut even their long tress of hair and sold it to buy rice for their children. Only with that kind of affection without counting profitability, can we do anything more for the people. Usually, people say they do not do a losing business, but we do even an unpayable business for the people.

If any undertaking can ensure a happy life to the people, we should implement it without even sparing national funds.

Let us not give priority to profitability in undertakings for the people! That is my arithmetic and the calculation method of our party", stressed Leader **Kim Jong Il**. He said his decision was that a new factory for the people, children in particular, should be built without delay, no matter how much money it might need.

Thanks to the noble love of Leader **Kim Jong Il** a new process was built on the highest level.

It is not accidental that the Korean people warmly respect their leader and are sincerely attached to their social system

and they are filled with determinations to sacrifice themselves to defend them.

In January some years ago, when the Korean people were undergoing the "Arduous march" of the 20 century some corpses were found on the waters off Tottori prefecture, Japan. In the corpses which were frozen and torn by waves unidentifiably there were found strange things. In the things wrapped carefully in vinyl sheets over and over again so as to prevent the inside from getting wet there were portraits of President **Kim Il Sung** and Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

That moment a witness from the capitalist world could not but be astonished.

Mass media of Japan screamed in one voice.

"A more surprising fact than when North Korea launched an artificial earth satellite".

When 15 heroes in the east sea of Korea sacrificed themselves for their leader and social system, in the west sea 13 strong men in confidence created another world startling legend.

"Dear General, corporal An Song Jae is leaving, wishing you good health."

That was a phrase of the letters left by them.

The affection that trained the Korean people and army into strong men in ideology and confidence for safeguarding their leader and social system is Leader **Kim Jong Il** and the WPK.

In Korea revolutionary comradeship means the love that all Koreans share ideology and will with each other irrespective of age.

Revolutionary comradeship is the principle of the unity of the WPK.

In Korea the relations between the leader and soldiers is not relationship of direction and obedience, but a genuine comradely relationship based on love and moral obligation. In that country all people are revolutionary comrades-in-arms fighting to materialize their common purpose under the leadership of the WPK, though they are different in careers and occupations.

The WPK is the main political organization that equips all members of society with the Juche idea, the Korean style socialist idea and propels the social development.

Its mark bears a hammer, a sickle and a writing brush unlike other communist parties.

Though the communist system collapsed in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union disappeared, the WPK is emerging victorious and the Korean style socialism remains pure socialism, not being influenced by capitalism in the economic and social system.

One of the important factors that enable Korea to continue to maintain its idea in the 21st century too, lies in the WPK's policy of attaching importance to intellectuals.

The communist parties rely on workers and peasants and so it is natural that they should depict a hammer and a sickle on their red flags. But the social collective is composed not of them alone. A new society can not be built by them alone.

They need to be helped by intellectuals who serve society with theories and technologies.

As society advances, the requirement for intellectuals increases and they play a great part in the development of society.

This notwithstanding, the former Soviet Union and some

other countries were indifferent to intellectuals.

They did not regard them as a strategic factor in the building of a new world and nor did they rely on them.

Social confidence is of vital importance to man, a social being. But the parties in those countries failed to give confidence to intellectuals. Eventually, they acted against the party's will and theoreticians spoke ill of the socialist system.

But the case of the DPRK is completely different.

Korean socialism belongs to all people including not only workers and peasants, but intellectuals.

When the mark of the party was under design, the Great Leader President **Kim Il Sung** depicted a hammer, a sickle and a writing brush on the paper.

Noting that the intellectuals play a very important role in the revolution and construction, he stressed that the workers and peasants can build a new society only when they work hand in hand with intellectuals.

Leader **Kim Jong Il**, general secretary of the WPK defined the intellectuals as the party's eternal companion, faithful helper and excellent adviser.

Koreans say "trust produces loyalty, but distrust betrayal". Its typical example is 63 unconverted long-term prisoners repatriated from South Korea on September 2, 2000.

The unconverted long-term prisoners are those who during the past Korean War were wounded in battles and taken prisoners or imprisoned while fighting for national reunification. All of them were put to intolerable torture and demanded to convert their ideology for over 40 years. But they held fast to their conviction.

Nelson Mandela, a South African anti-racist fighter was

behind bars for 27 years to the surprise of world people. But Kim Son Myong, a Korean unconverted long term prisoner lived in prison for 45 years, the longest ever in the world.

Then what was their crime? They were charged with belief in the Juche idea and loyalty to their leaders.

They did not turn to capitalism ideologically, but remained faithful to their principle, staying behind bars for half a lifetime.

Among them there was a unconverted long term prisoner named Ryu Yong Choi. When crossing the military demarcation line, he put on his head a white cloth bearing the letters reading "I have really longed for you". The others too were wearing on their breasts bands with the letters reading "Thank you, General **Kim Jong Il**". They had written the letters with their blood.

U Yong Gak was asked what he would do first in the North. He answered: "I would visit the bronze statue of our respected Comrade **Kim Il Sung** and greet him in the Kumsusan Memorial Palace. And I offer my thanks to General **Kim Jong Il** for enabling us to come to the North from the South."

President **Kim Il Sung** worked in the palace till he passed away on July 8, 1994 and now is lying in state there. Kim Yong Su wrote in the guest book as follows: "When we were in South Korea, we always greeted President **Kim Il Sung** and swore allegiance.

Calling your august name, we were encouraged and pledged to follow you even at the sacrifice of our lives."

While in prison, they thought of the country not simply from the geographical point of view. They recognized North Korea as man-centered social system and a country of genuine

life and beacon of hope. Though old, they are devoting their all to the sacred cause of national reunification.

Not only they, but all the Korean people are following their leader with conscience and defending their system with confidence in the spirit of An Yong Ae, a girl nurse who during the past Korean War walked a long way from the enemy rear, singing the song "Where are you, dear General".

Koreans especially like to say: "The eye looks at the reality, but the confidence sees the future."

Future is optimistic. They firmly believe that in spite of hardship and crisis they would achieve economic progress so that a new "golden age" could blossom.

From the beginning of the 21st century the DPRK is giving rise to revolution in international diplomatic relations.

As a result, new international circumstances began to be created.

Strengthening traditional friendly relations with Asian countries, it has realized contacts with all countries of the European Union.

In a short time many positive agreements were signed with different countries, thereby making foreign enterprises greatly interested in special products and market of Korea. It is because taxation, personal expenses, geographical situation and raw material condition are very favorable compared with other countries and all agreements are concluded with the state directly without middle transaction, thereby thoroughly guaranteeing credit.

The workers in the DPRK are quite attractive for their high cultural level and know-how as well as activeness.

The exercise of idea in production activity brings about

more benefits than any high performance machines of big firms.

At every workplace people work with the consciousness that they work not only for their own interests, but for the building of a great prosperous and powerful nation. They place common interests above individual interests as seen in the slogan such as: "One for all and all for one!".

Now is the time for competent businessmen to take a privileged position in the trade between Asia and Europe.

South Korean businessmen saw through its effect before anybody else because the South is on the same vein with the North. Availing themselves of the most favorable condition of compatriots, they want to lease land and conclude privileged contracts that others dare not and thus put down their rivals and get more benefits. China, Russia, Japan and South East Asian countries too, do not sit with folded arms.

Europe is the last to link its wagon to a locomotive of golden zone economic development.

Italian joint venture companies are taking part in bilateral trade with the DPRK.

Travel for trade increases and the official airline is in a regular service. 5 years ago the airline performed its capacity only by half, but now there is hardly an empty seat.

From the demand for a new market and raising interest, Europe wants to resume the Berlin-Pyongyang air line.

7. Korea's reunification

One nation, one blood and one land
We can't live on two lands
Washing the long pains with sorrowful tears
The morning of reunification breaks
We are one, we are one the Sun's Korea
(From the song "We are one")

The Koreans are a homogenous nation with one and the same blood and root.

They have lived on one land for 5.000 years, but in 1945 the territory was bisected into the North and South against the people's will because of different interests of the great powers.

Since then, they have been living opposed to each other.

The division of Korea spanning over half a century has recorded so much tragic pains as have never been seen in human history.

But despite the demands and interests of outside forces, the Koreans who have been one nation for generations want to break the barrier of ideology and ideal to live harmoniously in co-prosperity and homogeneity. Their aspiration is getting warmer and warmer as the days go by and Korea's peaceful reunification is approaching nearer.

President **Kim Il Sung** hoped for the reunification of the country more earnestly than anybody else and dedicated all his painstaking efforts to it for scores of years.

Saying national reunification is the greatest gift he can give to the Korean people, he always placed reunification-related matters above all other state affairs.

The document on which he put his last signature was related to reunification.

With a view to transmitting forever the warm patriotic

mind of President **Kim Il Sung** who had been so much anxious to hand a reunified prosperous country over to them, the Korean people erected a granite monument inscribed with his last handwriting "July 7, 1994" at Panmunjom on the line of division of the country (Where the armistice agreement of the Korean war was signed).

After the President passed away, Leader **Kim Jong Il** clarified the "3-point charter of national reunification"

It includes the 3 principles of national reunification (independence, peace and great national unity), the 10-point program of great national unity and the proposal for founding a Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, all put forward by President **Kim Il Sung**.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo set forth measures to set up a federal state, while recognizing both the socialist and capitalist systems established in the North and South.

The United States is attempting to keep Korea divided for legalizing its strength in the Korean peninsula and controlling the gateway to Asia and the Pacific. In spite of the US political obstruction the progressive reunification movement is developing day by day.

From the moment of Korea's reunification, the US forces' occupation would not be necessary.

Therefore, the United States continues smear campaigns to pull down socialism in the North and make the DPRK its eternal enemy.

Addressing a lecture meeting held in Washington on January 28 , 2008 under the sponsorship of the "Korean Association", Timothy Keating, commander-in-chief of the US

Pacific Command stated that after April 2012, when the "right to wartime operation control" is transferred to South Korea too, 25,000-28,000 US troops would continue to stay in South Korea.

Now there is no need to keep the US forces as a deterrence of southward advance of the former Soviet Union and the US stereotyped advertisement for occupation of South Korea lost its force after the effectuation of the agreement on reconciliation, non-aggression, cooperation and exchanges between the North and the South signed in 1999, the adoption of the June 15, 2000 joint declaration and the October 4, 2006 declaration. This notwithstanding, the United States continues to clamor about "threat from North Korea" as a strategy to keep the cold war structure for containing Korea and neighboring big nations in reliance on military alliance with Japan and South Korea. At the same time, it raised "Nuke and human rights issue" in succession to increase its pressure on Korea.

Galileo Galilei once said "The globe is rotating carrying with it those who think that it does not rotate".

Branding the Copernican theory as an intolerable challenge to and debasement of the Holy Church, they suppressed talented scholars and burnt them to death, but the globe rotated as ever.

Today the United States covers up its ulterior intention for world supremacy and slanders Korea as a cancer of reunification, but the lie attracts only a few followers of the United States.

The United States plainly calls South Korea a state of it. It means that South Korea is the closest ally of the United States. But in South Korea too, the meetings and demonstrations today

are turning their character from the defense of vital rights or anti-government purpose to anti-Americanism.

Many civic organizations in South Korea including the South Headquarters of the National Federation for the Country's Reunification, the Solidarity for the Practice of the South-North Joint Declaration and the People for Peace and Reunification are staging anti-US demonstrations and meetings almost everyday in demand of an earlier abolition of the subordinate political and military relations between South Korea and the United States, as well as the final withdrawal of the US forces.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** consistently maintains it as the first consideration that all the Korean people should unite to cope with the United States and its followers' scheme for division. In Korea the national united front organization movement provided its root and tradition already in the middle of the 1930's when President **Kim Il Sung** led the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

It was the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a large anti-Japanese organization founded on May 5, 1936 at Tonggang secret camp in Fusung, North-East China, where the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was stationed.

Declaring the foundation of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, President **Kim Il Sung** made public its 10-point program and rules.

The program called on all the Korean people to fight for Korea's liberation united firmly with one mind and will transcending political ideas, religious beliefs and social and class distinctions.

Because of its just and unselfish line of unity for the country's liberation and national revival, the association attracted hundreds of thousands of members in a few months.

A famous believer Pak In Jin called on President **Kim Il Sung** and promised to make one million Chondoist believers join the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

It was the origin of the broad mass movement with an aim to achieve national liberation and prosperity in the concerted efforts of the Korean nation without outside interference. Now the Anti-imperialist National Democratic Front (Its predecessor was Hanminjon or the South Korean Democratic Front) is active in South Korea.

Its base is now in Tokyo.

Pyongyang regards it as a fighting organization to drive out the US forces and reunify the country.

Koreans repeat the words "By our nation itself at every North-South dialogue and now they reiterate the words even in their dreams. Surely, it reflects their desire to check any division and find national homogeneity and thus achieve the birth of a new reunified Korea in the long run.

As I said above, the country's division inflicts immeasurable suffering and misfortune upon the Koreans in the North and the South.

In the North those who came from the South, are longing for their parents and brothers and sisters and in the South the residents are shedding blood almost every day under the occupation of the US forces.

During 1996 to 1999 GIs in South Korea committed 23 crimes including murder, burglary, rape and violence, but there were only 3 reports on them.

On January 19th, 2000 corporal Mac Arthur of the US army in South Korea strangulated a 33 year old camera woman working at a printing house in Rihwa-dong, Seoul, because she resisted being raped.

During their occupation of South Korea the US troops perpetrated more than 270,000 crimes.

They shot Korean women picking herbs to death, saying that they had mistaken the women for pheasants and drove an armored car over schoolgirls to death and ran away.

Recently alone such reports numbered over 40.

As facts show, the US troops in South Korea are not a protector, but a very author of murder and misfortune.

But the successive South Korean governments have not protested for those immoral atrocities of the US troops and kept silent for scores of years at all kinds of shameless demands of the US administration.

Officials of the United States and South Korea on TV like to exchange the words "alliance" and "friendly nation". But it is a common knowledge that alliance should be based on mutual independence.

The US-South Korea alliance clamored by them so eagerly is not a horizontal independent diplomatic relationship, but a vertical subordinate relationship widely recognized by the world public.

A salient proof of it is the problem of beef import consultation between the United States and South Korea.

The South Korean government wanted to import questionable beefs unconditionally as long as it was needed for the interests of Americans, regardless if it would spoil the stockbreeding of South Korea or South Korean people would

suffer from mad cow disease.

South Korea even does not raise its head before the sharp eye of the United States.

That's why the world public calls Lee Myung Bak not a South Korean president, but an agent representing the US interests.

In contrast to it, Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s view of nation is that however neighborly it may be, an ally can not be better than the nation.

In 1984 South Korean people suffered from a flood.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** decided to help them and sent a large amount of rice, cloths, cement and medicines as humanitarian aid materials.

Their economic value was far greater than that of the materials sent by the United States and Japan, the allies of South Korea.

The warm affection of Leader **Kim Jong Il** for the compatriots living in the other system, but in one territory was a tradition established by President **Kim Il Sung** already long ago.

The following happened one early August day in 1950 when the Korean War was in its height.

President **Kim Il Sung** called an emergency meeting in his office room of the cabinet building.

An official of the forestry department of the cabinet was also summoned urgently while working in a local area for wartime production.

All the officials summoned by the President were anxious to know what the matter was.

Looking round at them, President **Kim Il Sung** suggested

discussing the firewood issue for Seoul citizens. The attendants were surprised at the unexpected proposal and only looked at each other.

Nobody had thought that when fierce battles were going on and the summer heat was at its height, the firewood issue for Seoul citizens would be placed on the order of the day.

President **Kim Il Sung** earnestly said:

"We liberated Seoul citizens and so, should look after their livelihood with responsibility. We should help them in every way so that they can lead a stabilized life as soon as possible and solve such issue as the firewood problem in advance."

He asked the forestry official wherefrom they would bring firewood.

The official replied Mt. Thaebaek near Seoul would be suitable.

After thinking for a while he added:

"The compatriots are embraced in our Republic after suffering for a long time. We can not give them such a trouble."

"Although difficult, let people in the northern half gather firewood for them."

President **Kim Il Sung** approached a map on the wall and pointed at Mt. Sorak, saying Mt. Sorak which abounds in pine trees and oak trees is linked to the upper reaches of the Han River and so trees can be transported by waterway. Then he fixed the appropriate place.

Soon there were campaigns to cut trees.

Hundreds of young men who volunteered to serve the people's army arrived at the mountain in support of the intention of President **Kim Il Sung**. The Seoul City People's

Committee took measures to distribute logs to citizens without delay.

At last the logs cut on Mt. Sorak were made into the first raft, when the strategic temporary retreat began.

Telling forestry officials about the prevailing situation, President **Kim Il Sung** asked them what they would do with the cut trees.

The officials answered they would burn up all the trees.

After a while the President remarked that if they did so, it would prevent the enemy from using the trees, but he was anxious that the Seoul citizens would shiver from a pressing cold without firewood.

He went on to say that if they cut the trees to pieces and float on the river, the citizens would take them out of water and so even in that way they should help them. It would not be easy to cut so many logs to pieces, he said and added that he would mobilize soldiers.

Some days later, pieces of logs floated on the Han River.

Unaware of the story, Seoul citizens were surprised at the "mysterious thing".

South Koreans in Seoul and other areas on the Han River took logs out of water which were cut to pieces fit for firewood.

The Seoul citizens who had suffered from the lack of firewood every winter were beside themselves with joy. Generally, it is said that man should have a great capacity and a statesman broad mind.

The policy of Leader **Kim Jong Il** inherited the ideal of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland of President **Kim Il Sung**. It is a policy embracing all Koreans above idea

or political and religious conception, whether they are in the North or in the South.

As manifestation of the all embracing policy Korea awarded "National Reunification Prize" to many patriots for their devotion to the cause of reunification.

Among them were famous politicians Kim Ku and Kim Kyu Sik, religious men Mun Ik Hwan and Mun Kyu Hyon and former army Generals Choe Tok Sin and Choe Hong Hui who fought against the North in the past Korean War. With the recent revitalization of exchange and visit between the North and South many South Koreans visited the North. In the North they were quite surprised to see those who had been said to deserve a severe punishment were respected as patriotic martyrs and pro-reunification patriotic fighters. The **Kim Il Sung-Kim Jong Il** all-embracing policy of unity and cohesion respects anybody who contributes even a bit to national prosperity and the country's reunification even though he fought against the Korean government and people in the past.

June 2000 witnessed a great event for the first time after 55 years of division of the country into the North and the South.

Chairman of the National Defense Commission **Kim Jong Il** and President Kim Dae Jung met in Pyongyang and published the June 15 joint declaration.

According to it, the Korean peninsula opened up "June 15th reunification era" in which the North and the South are moving towards warm reconciliation, unity and reunification after half a century long hostility and confrontation.

They reached a unanimous understanding and consent that they should find a thing in common between the federation formula of reunification of the North and the union system of

the South and settle the reunification problem by the Korean nation itself (uriminzokkiri), resolutely rejecting any foreign forces' interference.

According to the demand of the North and the South to achieve co-prosperity through mutual assistance, there was formed the National Committee for the Promotion of the National Economy which gave rise to the Kaesong Industrial Zone.

The zone belongs to the territory of the DPRK adjacent to the boundary with the South.

In such area, South Korean businesses invest into the zone and open their factories there. At the first stage some 150 businesses were expected to be established, but there came in over 2,000 applications.

Kaesong would attract world-wide interest for South Korea's investment ability and the North Korea's economic and capable work force as well as low tax.

President Roh Moo Hyun of South Korea visited Pyongyang and signed the October 4th declaration for the development of the relations between the North and the South and for peace and prosperity of the Korean peninsula.

The Korean people make joint efforts in order to strengthen the motive force of national reunification on the principle of national independence, remove the root cause of war on the Korean peninsula and achieve lasting peace. Cooperation and interchange are getting revitalized between the North and the South on the principle of co-interest and co-prosperity.

The problem of reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves and nobody would offer reunification to them.

The world people too, should not remain an idle onlooker at Korea's reunification problem because peace on the Korean peninsula is directly linked to peace and security of the world.

The Korean peninsula issue is directly linked to global peace because the peninsula is the place of the most acute military confrontation and the most dangerous source of nuclear war.

Now in South Korea there are deployed more than 1,000 missiles comprising almost all kinds of nuclear weapons the United States has so far developed and deployed overseas.

If the North and the South of Korea stand opposite to each other again and invite a war, an irrevocable catastrophe would be inflicted not only on the Korean peninsula, but on Asia and the rest of the world.

All facts show that when the situation of the Korean peninsula is unstable, the situation of the Asia-Pacific area cannot be stable and further, the world can not be in peace.

Korea's reunification means precisely peace on the Korean peninsula and global peace.

8. From a dreamer to a soldier of the General

I am frequently interviewed by international communication agencies which are interested in my life and the reason why I like the DPRK.

They might think that I work for Korea because I have not a sure means of livelihood or some of my family members are easterners or have any other economic reason.

They are completely wrong.

We are living in capitalist society where money is the thorough basis of all human relations. Science, art and even feelings are all based on trade.

I was born and grew in Tarragona, Spain.

I am of noble birth. Almost all of my ancestors were Generals and they served for Spanish and French kings. Probably that's why I was interested in military affairs and value justice, honor and discipline.

I lived without any worry, but when I saw the life of poor people on TV or newspapers, I tried to find the reason of distinction between rich and poor and the ways to diminish or eliminate it.

I indulged in the world of "Utopia" or "City of the Sun", wondering whether I can build in the middle of this cold-hearted society in which I live such a society as all people are equal and evenly well-off in it.

Eventually, I was interested in philosophy and politics and began to study them deeply.

I studied Marxism and Leninism and later, Stalinism and Ho Chi Minh idea, but I could hardly find anything fit for my ideal and the reality.

My parents were never involved in politics and had nothing to do with Asia. But educating me, they led me to choose my road by myself and this path led me to Korea.

In 1990 I did not know the DPRK as today.

Frankly speaking, I did not know yet that the DPRK was a socialist country.

When reform and restructuring were going on in the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, I joined two Communist Parties and came to know that the DPRK is a socialist country and was told about books on Korea.

But the party disallowed me to read the books, saying Korea was practicing "radical communism" and locked the library.

Soon I became branch secretary and held the key to the library and, availing myself of the opportunity, I read the books quietly.

At that time the revisionist communists did not speak well of Korea. But, reading the books, I could know that Korea is the country I had so far imagined and the leaders who established its socialist system were the great men of all people I had looked for.

But the books in the Party were extremely limited in materials and I wanted to read more books on Korea and Korean leaders.

The Communist Parties in Spain were faced with ideological crisis and put down portraits of Marx, Engels and Lenin. But the situation made me decide my standpoint on socialism and look for creative theories. Living in Granada at that time, I could not obtain books or materials. I saw Koreans in Madrid for the first time. They were kind to me, 16 year old boy, and gave me books about socialism and the reality of Korea. Through them I felt the modesty and hospitality of the

Korean people. Soon I formed a youth organization "September 9th association for friendship with Korea".

As the first affair of the association we hung on the wall of the office room portraits of President **Kim Il Sung** and Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

At that time portraits of Marx and Lenin were all brought down and so the General Secretary of the communist party ordered me not to read books on Korea and put down portraits at once.

I threw my party membership card before him and left the Party with the Leader's pictures under my arms.

Afterwards too, I held meetings secretly with my friends and progressive young people to know Korea.

Time passed and we entered a new age of technology, being an IT Consultant I found new ways of increasing my activity.

The DPRK was not yet involved in Internet and I decided to propose to my friends in Pyongyang that I should install the first official homepage of the Government of the Republic. My proposal was entirely consented thanks to Korea's confidence in my plan.

Accordingly, a computer homepage in English came into being and I could be provided with materials of the DPRK.

Until that time reports concerning Korea were all invented only by the South Korean intelligence agency and the CIA.

At that period my monthly income was only 200 Euros, but I carried on my undertaking with conscience. The homepage was slandered continuously and some American news media openly spoke ill of me that I was doing work without prospect.

3 years later, however, my homepage accepted one million visitors every month and took the first place in the world as an official means of contact with DPR Korea. I had also not

thought at all that the homepage ridiculed by the propaganda of millionaires would attract thousands of people who hoped to know Korea deeply and to be pioneers of friendship.

The Korean Friendship Association (KFA) founded and led by me has today more than 8,000 members in 120 countries. Kim Yong Nam, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea at a talk said the KFA is supporting the improved relations with the DPRK, socialist construction and defense of Korea. A lecturer at the fatherland liberation war museum who knows me well, looking at the red flag badge with a portrait of President **Kim Il Sung** said to me "You are a soldier of General **Kim Jong Il**". Since then Koreans call me in that way. Meeting me in street, they invite me to sing a song and in the restaurant they propose a toast.

I know those who lived long in South Korea and a European diplomat who stayed in Pyongyang for 8 years.

Saying that they speak Korean and have stayed long time in the country, but have not a close friend and so had not an opportunity to go deep in Korean society, they asked me how I could have so many friends and be accepted like a Korean.

I answered like this:

"If you want to understand Korea, you should find yourselves among Koreans and be sincere, honest and modest. Then the simple and well-mannered people in this country would reveal all of themselves. Only then, can you see the secret of the country of morning calm"...

If anybody is to enjoy trust of the Korean people, he might dedicate his whole life, but might lose it overnight.

Conclusion

It is not easy at all to understand the idea and culture of a country. A new society under construction is all the more vague. It is like a small boat forcing its way on the ocean through the high waves. But when all sailors work at oars with one mind and purpose in unity under the command of an able captain, their way ahead will be bright.

There has never been such an example that such a small country defended its independence and dignity so firmly and won diplomatic victories in all spheres in its confrontation with the imperialist country called "super power" of the 21st century.

In fact, nobody helped Korea. Now the socialist front of Korea has neither flanks nor rear.

The socialist system collapsed in many countries and the shameless double faced bogus revolutionaries who had pretended to be faithful to socialism before, availed themselves of the disorder of society to monopolize capital and privatize state enterprises and are hell bent on obtaining more profits.

Almost all senior officials of the communist parties sold their conscience and speak highly of the capitalist world they had despised so much before.

Only a few persons remain faithful to the idea about a more righteous new society.

Only the DPRK is invariably advancing on the road of its own choice with its own confidence and idea without relying on outside forces.

Why? They do not follow their leadership blindly.

Through their life they experienced that only when they defend the present social system, can they survive. They also want to prove the validity of their choice before those who

slander the policy of the Korean leadership as unreasonable and wrong. They are convinced that only on the road, can they build an ideal society of the most beautiful people in the world and such a society in which human can be proud of himself as man in real sense. All people sing in chorus that happiness follows trials. It proves that the idea of people-centered socialism of Korea founded by President **Kim Il Sung** and to be defended by Leader **Kim Jong Il** even if the globe is broken is not any speculative theory or propaganda, but a confidence whose truthfulness is proved in the everyday life of all the Korean people. They do not mind who says what on their hardship. The DPRK is untiringly advancing step by step towards their destination of a great prosperous and powerful nation.

In the past 1990's Korea's economy underwent severe flood and drought and lost its socialist allies.

Now the "Arduous march" passed far away.

Already when President **Kim Il Sung** was alive, Korea rose as "political power" and "military power" and not long ago it was officially recognized as one of the 5 nuclear weapon states by the United States.

If this country settles economic problems by channeling more diligent efforts and wisdom, it would envy nobody in the world. It would be an earthly paradise. Today the Korean government and economic experts adapt themselves to new circumstances by setting a motor of economic revitalization in motion, while neither doing harm to the social system they have built and consolidated for scores of years nor breaking the principle they have kept for as many years. Korea's potentialities and working people's devotion will attract foreign businesses, thereby opening new and profitable occasions. In the near future Korea would meet a period of great change of a

prosperous and powerful nation aspired so much by President **Kim Il Sung** and Leader **Kim Jong Il** and their faithful people unanimously. These diligent, simple and strong people have always been true to one desire on the prolonged road of history. That is the idea of "Aim high" which was put forward by the father of President **Kim Il Sung** as the far-reaching plan for independence of Korea. The idea was described in his song "A green pine tree on the Nam Hill" artistically.

Comrade, do you know

The green pine tree on the Nam Hill

The rigors of snow and frost

Make strike

But life returns

When spring comes round

With warm sunshine.

President **Kim Il Sung** took over its idea from his father and perfectly applied it to national liberation and socialist revolution.

With the great ambition of "Aim high" young boy Kim Song Ju played at soldiers on the warship rock in his childhood, cherishing a far-reaching plan of national liberation.

If we follow the immortal example of President **Kim Il Sung**, the Sun, we can build a new society on this planet in which man is proud of being genuine man.

I'd like to conclude my article with the words of Miguel de Cervantes: "The genuine superiority over the enemy lies not in this or that weapon, but in the validity of righteous affairs"

— The end —