



# AGE OF CHAJUSONG

Pyongyang, Korea

2  
1984



**Mangyong Hill in spring**



**The great leader President Kim Il Sung meets with foreign delegates who came to congratulate him on his birthday**

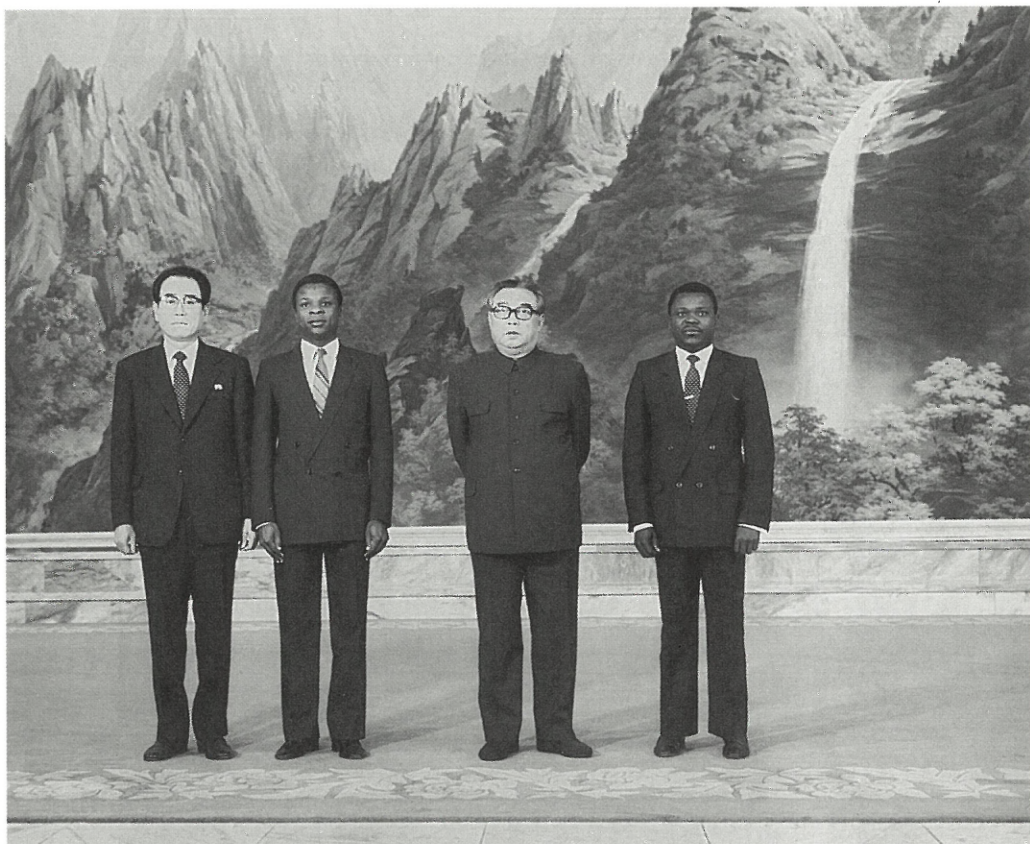
# FOR STRENGTHENING AND DEVELOPING THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT



**The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia**



**The great leader President Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with a delegation of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress after receiving them**



**The great leader President Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with a government delegation of the Central African Republic after receiving them**



**The great leader President Kim Il Sung has a photograph taken with a delegation of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia after receiving them**



**Pakistani artistes present a bouquet to the great leader President Kim Il Sung with their feeling of boundless respect**



# Age of Chajusong

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**“What is important in the struggle to make the whole world independent is that all the developing countries should make strenuous efforts to realize South-South cooperation.”**

**KIM IL SUNG**

## **RESOLUTION OF THE DPRK SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY**

# **On Strengthening South-South Cooperation and External Economic Activities and Further Developing Foreign Trade**

*The Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted with the unanimous approval of deputies a SPA resolution "On Strengthening South-South Cooperation and External Economic Activities and Further Developing Foreign Trade." Follows its gist.*

The major direction of the external economic activities of our Party and the Government of the Republic at the present time is to expand South-South cooperation.

**This cooperation is a sacred work to achieve economic independence through mutual cooperation in the economic and technical fields among the developing countries and an important link in the struggle to establish a new international economic order.**

To achieve economic independence through the building of an independent national economy is the

first and foremost task for the developing countries today.

The fulfilment of this task will enable these countries to deliver the people from backwardness and poverty, hunger and disease left over by the imperialists and defend the already-won political independence.

The imperialists do not as yet comply with the demand of the developing countries to abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one.

They will never bestow economic emancipation upon the developing countries.

They are persistently relying on the old international economic order in plundering the developing countries of their natural resources and hampering their economic development.

What they call "aid" and "cooperation", too, is part of the neo-colonialist policy to subordinate the economy of these countries to their purposes of aggression and plunder and, further, make their political independence unsubstantial.

The developing countries should not pin their hope on the imperialist countries but pool their efforts to stand on their own feet.

If those countries which have technology offer technology, those countries which have raw materials give raw materials and those which have

funds donate funds to briskly exchange and cooperate with each other on the principle of collective self-reliance, they can live with their own efforts, build an independent national economy and carry into effect the demand for an equal and fair international economic order by raising the countervailing power in negotiations with the developed countries.

**There exist ample conditions and possibilities for expanding and developing the economic and technical cooperation and exchange between the developing countries. If these countries join efforts, South-South cooperation can be certainly realized.**

The developing countries have a bitter history of sufferings and humiliation alike and the common desire to safeguard and realize Chajusong.

These countries own most of the world's raw material resources and manpower. Every country has a good experience and technology gained in the building of a new society and has laid economic foundations to a certain extent.

Our country has valuable experience and technology accumulated in building towns on the debris after the war, building factories, mines and power plants, developing agriculture and carrying out irrigation projects to fit in with our specific conditions. It has also experience in consolidating the foundations of its independent national economy by introducing other countries' technology to suit its actual conditions.

If the developing countries make proper use of their own economic potentials and possibilities, strengthen economic cooperation and exchange good experience and technology, they can build their independent national economy to achieve economic self-sufficiency without relying on the developed countries.

**South-South cooperation is in full agreement with the interests and aspirations of the developing countries. The way to expand and develop this cooperation is a most reasonable and realistic one for these countries to achieve economic self-support and national prosperity.**

While directing deep attention to South-South cooperation and strengthening political unity between the non-aligned and developing countries,

the Government of our Republic has done everything in its power to expand and develop cooperation and exchange in the economic and cultural fields.

In the spirit of South-South cooperation our country built more than 30 factories in 22 countries, conducted irrigation projects in over 20 countries and sent more than 5,000 technicians and experts to above 50 developing countries in the past period to help them to build a new society in various fields.

**Our Party and the Government of our Republic will, as ever, attach great importance to strengthening South-South cooperation and steadily expand and develop economic, technical and cultural cooperation and exchange with developing countries.**

**Many-sided economic and technical cooperation and exchange should be actively conducted, above all, in the fields of primary importance for the economic independence of the developing countries.**

The most important question to be solved immediately for developing countries to achieve economic independence is to develop agriculture to attain self-sufficiency in food.

Only when they solve the food problem by developing agriculture, can the developing countries free themselves from economic subjugation to the imperialists, consolidate political independence and emancipate people from hunger and poverty.

The Government of the Republic will make great efforts to actively develop South-South cooperation in the agricultural field.

If agricultural production is to be increased rapidly, it is necessary to develop scientific research on agriculture including production of high-yielding strains and scientific methods of crop cultivation.

We should take active measures to increase food production by building up the agricultural research centres and experimental farms set up in many African countries with our assistance and, on this basis, studying farming methods and seeds suited to the geographical conditions and climate and

soils of this region and introducing already-gained results of research in agricultural production.

At the same time, we should establish new agricultural research centres and experimental farms in other countries and make preparations for setting up an academy of agricultural science for developing countries as conditions mature.

We should exchange experience and technique in irrigation construction, closely cooperate with each other in designing, constructing and operating irrigation facilities, establish joint enterprises producing irrigation equipment, farm machines, agricultural chemicals, fertilizers and farming materials and widely conduct exchange on the principles of mutual accommodation and preference.

The Government of the Republic will direct great efforts to expanding and developing cooperation with developing countries in the industrial domain, too.

In the field of industry we must increase mutual cooperation beginning with light industry essential to the enhancement of the people's living standard.

And we should widely and actively conduct cooperation with developing countries in various domains: we should further expand economic and technical cooperation from the construction and operation of small farm machine and accessories factories to that of hydropower stations, iron and steel works and rolling and cement factories; we should jointly build ports, roads and subways and open mines.

We should also pay deep attention to training and exchanging technicians between developing countries.

If these countries train and exchange technicians between them, can they successfully solve their economic and technical problems without inviting developed countries' technicians, paying a large sum of money.

We should develop technical cooperation with the developing countries in the future, training for them a larger number of technicians in various fields and sending many more technicians to them, and increase cooperation in training agrotechnicians which is of primary importance in South-South cooperation.

Besides, we should set an example of South-South cooperation by widely conducting cooperation and exchange in education, public health, culture and art and other fields.

**One of the important problems arising in strengthening South-South cooperation is to mightily promote general South-South cooperation, while expanding and developing bilateral, regional, and inter-regional cooperation between developing countries.**

We should realize economic and technical exchange and cooperation with all the non-aligned and developing countries beginning with the fields which need it and have its possibility and gradually widen its scope and develop it to a higher stage.

We should pay attention to cooperation and exchange with the Asian countries geographically near to our country, Southeast Asian countries in particular.

Our country and Southeast Asian countries have a lot of commonness as Asian countries. They are also closely linked with each other in economic interest.

We should bend great efforts to trade with these countries and positively conduct transaction with many more trading agencies, increase the variety of imports and exports in a short time and considerably augment the amount of trade.

At the same time, we should extensively conduct economic and technical cooperation with Southeast Asian countries.

If we expand trade with the Southeast Asian countries and widely conduct economic and technical cooperation with them on the principle of complete equality, mutual benefit and filling each other's need, it will be beneficial and greatly helpful to both our economic construction and their economic development.

**What is important in expanding and developing South-South cooperation today is to tap vast possibilities for mutual cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance and make powerful political commitments to fill each other's need and go over to practical action.**

For actively promoting South-South cooperation it is necessary to discuss this problem at a summit, adopt a resolution on it and take practical measures to realize cooperation according to it.

# The Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG Receives Delegations of Non-aligned Countries

The great leader President Kim Il Sung last December 15 received a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Andrej Marinc, Member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee and President of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, on a visit to our country and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. On the same day he gave a luncheon in their honour.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung on January 6 received a government economic delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Tesfaye Dinka, Minister of Finance, on a visit to our country and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to him. On the same day the great leader President Kim Il Sung gave a luncheon in honour of the guests.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung on January 18 received a government delegation of the Central African Republic headed by Michel Salle, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International

Cooperation, on a visit to our country. The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of President Andre Kolingba of the Military Committee for National Redressment of the Central African Republic to President Kim Il Sung. The great leader President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung on January 22 received leading members and artists of the Pakistani art troupe on a visit to our country and had a talk with them in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung on February 7 received a delegation of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia headed by Shimelis Mazengia, Member of the Central Committee, and Head of the Ideological Department, of the Commission, on a visit to our country. He had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

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To convene a South-South summit is a most urgent demand for the development of South-South cooperation.

If this summit is held to sincerely discuss the problem of developing South-South cooperation, it will be fully possible to find ways for mutual cooperation in food production, technicians' train-

ing and other domains of primary importance in strengthening the independence of the national economy, not in such a field as requiring ultra-modern technique for flight to the moon.

We should make all efforts to hold the South-South summit at an early date in unity with the non-aligned and developing countries.

# Guiding Compass for Building Independent National Culture

Vice-Premier **CHONG JUN GI** of the Administration Council of the DPRK

The First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries held in Pyongyang in September last year was a historic meeting which marked a milestone in the development of education and culture in the newly-emerging countries.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung gave a scientific elucidation of theoretical and practical problems arising from the building of national culture in the newly-emerging countries in "Let Non-Aligned and Developing Countries Build National Culture under the Banner of Independence and Sovereignty," his speech made at the banquet given in honour of the participants in the conference, and "For the Development of National Culture of Newly-Emerging Countries," his speech delivered before the ministers who attended the conference.

Where to place the question of building national culture and how to solve this question is one of fundamental problems arising in building an independent sovereign state.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

**"Cultural development is indispensable for consolidating the political independence they have already gained and for successfully building an independent national economy."**

A country can be an independent sovereign state only when its political independence and economic self-reliance are guaranteed by its own cadres and people.

The development of culture, as the respected leader put it, is a very important undertaking to train men into powerful social beings. Men are

powerful and sagacious beings that remake and change the world. But their independent consciousness and creative ability are not their natural gift. Education and culture are a potent means by which to develop men's independent consciousness and creative ability and make them powerful social beings that can understand and change the world. Success in building a new society depends on consciousness and creative ability of the popular masses who undertake the cause. The development of national culture is all the more urgent for newly-emerging countries which have won independence from imperialist colonial rule and embarked on the road of building a new society. The peoples of these countries were far removed from modern civilization because of the imperialist policy of obliterating other nations' culture and keeping them in ignorance. Unless the newly-emerging countries get rid of cultural backwardness and build a new national culture they are unable to extricate themselves from their backward state and consolidate already-gained independence. Also they can neither maintain Chajusong nor develop themselves.

The first and foremost task in the construction of national culture is to develop national education. The great leader said that for the newly-emerging countries to build an independent and sovereign state they should keep national education ahead of all other work.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

**"Only when national education is developed on a priority basis to bring up people to be powerful beings equipped with Chajusong and creativity and**

**train a large number of native cadres, can we fully solve all problems arising in the building of a new society.”**

The great leader's original thought and policy is the most revolutionary and correct one which gave answers to the cardinal problems arising in the independent development of the newly-emerging countries.

The newly-emerging countries with weak economic foundations may face many bottlenecks and difficulties to develop education first. But they should give priority to education and train numerous native cadres. Only then will they be able to carry out economic construction well and make themselves rich and strong in a short time. Educational development is necessary also to make the working masses the builders of a new society.

The mouthpieces of imperialists blab that the attempt of the newly-emerging countries with no economic foundations to develop education first is as foolish as trying to picking fruit before planting tree. This is a sophism aimed at keeping the newly-emerging countries backward.

Trees can strike their roots deep into the ground and bear rich fruits only when they are planted well by those who know well how to raise trees. It is, after all, man that plants and raises trees. Cadres decide everything. Only when one has its own cadres can one map out policies, administer the state, manage the economy, develop culture and defend the nation by one's own efforts. Otherwise, one has to rely on others for everything, and in the end one is dominated by and subjugated to them.

As seen above, education is an important work on which depend the success in building a new society and the future destiny of a nation, and only when one gives top priority to it can one satisfactorily solve all problems in building a new society.

The great leader elucidated the principles and ways and means of developing education in the newly-emerging countries. In order to develop education properly the newly-emerging countries must abolish the imperialist system of colonial slave education and democratize education to pave a broad avenue which will offer all members of

society free access to education. The most urgent problem to be settled in educational work is to train native cadres well to meet one's own demands for cadres in building a new society. This work should begin with training cadres for the spheres where they are badly needed to build a new society and then go over to producing cadres for all other spheres. What is important here is to base the training of cadres on Juche. The respected leader said that this means training competent native cadres who faithfully serve the revolution and people of their own country.

In order to train such cadres it is necessary to wipe out completely the remnants of the system of colonial slave education and to base oneself not on foreign things mechanically but on things of one's own in education. Imperialists set up this system of colonial slave education to maintain their colonial rule and prevent colonials from developing. So without its abolition able native cadres cannot be trained. And only when the training of native cadres is based on the specific reality of one's country can they splendidly perform their role in building a new society and give full scope to their creative wisdom and zeal for the sake of their country's revolution and people. At the same time education should be given to everybody so as to make popular masses powerful beings and bring into full play their creative initiative.

One of the important tasks in the building of national culture is to develop sound national culture and arts to meet the demands of our times of Chajusong.

Progressive culture and art is a powerful weapon of equipping people with advanced ideas, educating them in noble morality and beautiful sentiments, and encouraging them to the struggle to build a new society.

If they are to develop national culture the newly-emerging countries should reject national nihilism which despises one's own things, flunkeyism which blindly follows and introduces the things of large or developed countries and restorationism which uncritically restores and glorifies the things of the past.

To do so they should discard the unscientific and

vulgar things and inherit and develop the popular things, out of the heritages of national culture, to cater to the demands of present times, and put the main stress on the development of the heritages of their national culture on all accounts and adopt critically progressive foreign cultures to suit their specific realities and national sentiments and aesthetic tastes. Only then can they develop their national culture on a sound basis. It is especially important for peoples of the newly-emerging countries, who suffered imperialist-colonialist exploitation and oppression in the past, to have national pride and self-confidence that they are not inferior to any other races in the world and that they can attain progress and prosperity by their own efforts. Peoples with strong consciousness of national independence alone can have a belief that they can do anything once they decided to by their own efforts and that they can build an independent sovereign state, wealthy and strong, in the high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance without vacillating or hesitating before difficulties and bottlenecks.

It is one of important problems in developing national culture to oppose the cultural infiltration of imperialism.

The reactionary culture of imperialism is a mental narcotic which corrodes the sound ideological consciousness of the people and paralyses their fighting will; it is a dangerous poison which obliterates the culture of the newly-emerging countries.

Only when the newly-emerging countries remain backward can imperialists dominate and exploit them freely. So they are working in every way to infiltrate their corrupt, reactionary culture into these countries. Especially, reactionary culture can corrupt and degenerate the young people, the main force in building a new society, and make them shy of work and impotent, greatly hindering the building of a new society.

Therefore, the newly-emerging countries must prevent the spread of reactionary culture by imperialism, and strive to rid the people's minds of flunkeyism, dogmatism, illusion and worship of imperialist culture and educate them in love for

their national culture.

In order to develop national culture properly, these countries should build a Juche culture which accords with their national characteristics and the interests of their revolutions and which is created and enjoyed by the popular masses.

Each country has different conditions and circumstances of cultural development and the peoples have their own peculiar national characteristics. Therefore, each country should develop national culture to conform with its specific conditions and national characteristics. Only then can it build a popular culture on a mass basis.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung reiterated the need to promote South-South cooperation.

South-South cooperation in the fields of education and culture is a must for the development of newly-emerging countries.

If the newly-emerging countries exchange their good experiences in the educational and cultural fields and experts with each other, help each other materially and technically and closely cooperate with each other, they can develop their national education and culture successfully by their own efforts.

The great leader's unique thought, theory, principles and ways and means of the construction of national culture are an application in the educational and cultural fields of the Juche idea which places man in the centre of all thinking and makes everything serve him; they are the only correct guiding compass in building a new society.

Moreover, his Juche-based theory of building national culture is a guide to action showing clearly through our practical experience that even a country, once far removed from modern civilization, can develop national culture in a short span of time, if it maps out correct lines and policies to develop national culture and strives to implement them.

The newly-emerging countries should build successfully an independent and prosperous new society and world by stepping up the construction of genuine national culture under the banner of independence and sovereignty.

# Well-advised Line for Strengthening and Developing Non-Aligned Movement

SAMI KAAKI (Lebanon)

In September 1961 some Heads of State with the lofty idea of freedom, equality, peace and progress upheld the banner of non-alignment in Belgrade. Over 20 years have elapsed since then. During this period the non-aligned movement has grown into a great political force representing vast areas and the overwhelming majority of the population of the world.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully grasped the demands of world revolution with his brilliant sagacity and scientific insight and put out unique thoughts, theories and policies to be held fast to in expanding and developing the non-aligned movement. He thus made great contributions to the development of the movement onto a new higher stage through his energetic external activities.

He first clarified scientifically the nature, objectives, position and role of the non-aligned movement in his numerous immortal works such as "The Non-alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times" and the "Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee".

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

**"The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement opposed to any form of domination and subjugation and supporting Chajusong; it is a mighty revolutionary force of our times which is opposed to**

**imperialism."**

The non-aligned movement is an independent political force which is opposed to any form of domination and subjugation and follows the road to independence without aligning itself with any bloc. It reflects the trend of the present times towards Chajusong and embodies the lofty idea of independence against imperialism. Today it plays an important role in the development of the world situation and the settlement of international issues; it is a powerful driving force which advances human history in keeping with the world's people's aspiration and demand for independence.

On the basis of his scientific analysis of the position and role of the non-aligned movement the great President Kim Il Sung considered that only when this movement is extended and developed, will it be possible to successfully smash imperialist aggressions and interventions and solve all problems arising in the international arena to meet the demands and interests of the people of the newly-emerging nations. And he patently indicated struggle tasks to expand and develop the movement.

In his numerous works including the "Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee", "Answers to the Questions Raised by the Delegation of the Yugoslav News Agency *Tanjug*" and his talks with many foreign heads of state, he pointed out that what is most important in expanding and

developing the non-aligned movement is for all its member nations to abide by the fundamental principle of this movement. This fundamental principle is to be independent without aligning itself with any bloc. The great leader President Kim Il Sung taught that in order to expand and develop the non-aligned movement all its member nations should not tail after or be drawn into any bloc or cause division within the movement or form new blocs. His policy on abiding by the fundamental principle of the non-aligned movement is the solely correct policy to enable it to maintain its intrinsic nature and fully realize the lofty aim and idea of independence against imperialism.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung also advanced the policy for non-aligned countries to observe the principles of complete equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs and increase solidarity and cooperation in order to expand and develop the non-aligned movement. Complete equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs is a norm of action to be observed by non-aligned nations and a basic principle of unity and solidarity based on Chajusong. Among non-aligned nations there are large and small ones and old and new member states. However, they are all equal member nations of the non-aligned movement and contribute jointly to the advancement of world revolution.

Thoroughly grasping the composition of the member nations and their correlations, the great leader President Kim Il Sung said that they should not seek any privileged position within the movement or meddle in what other members do and that they should not antagonize or quarrel with each other, taken in by the imperialist and dominationist divisive manoeuvres but must join hands to counter the aggressions and interven-

tions of the dominationist forces.

In order to expand and develop the non-aligned movement and make the whole world independent, he also put forth the policy to abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one and attain close economic cooperation on the principle of filling each other's needs. In addition, he gave a profound elucidation to matters of principle important in expanding and developing the non-aligned movement today; they include the policy to fight to eliminate the privileges and arbitrariness of the great powers in international politics. Thus, all member nations of the non-aligned movement were able to have a mighty ideological and theoretical weapon to expand and develop their movement.

Thanks to the great leader President Kim Il Sung's correct lines and policies put forth to expand and develop the non-aligned movement and his wise leadership of the struggle for the implementation of these lines and policies, the movement has kept on strengthening and developing in defiance of the intensified imperialist and dominationist activities to split and disorganize it. The respected President Kim Il Sung is, indeed, the great leader of the non-aligned movement which is a political asset of the people of the present age and a solid guarantee of the future.

If all the non-aligned nations maintain and carry out the important and specific aspects reflected in the lines and policies advanced by the great leader, that is, the strategic and tactical policies to consolidate and develop the non-aligned movement, it will definitely attain its lofty idea and objectives.

I firmly believe that only victories and glories await the non-aligned movement, as long as the great leader President Kim Il Sung brightly illuminates its road and wisely guides it.



# THE GREAT LEADER

JANARDAN CHAKRABARTY (Bangladesh)

*Kim Il Sung—  
You the Great Leader Greatest the man.*

*Your birth on earth for the cause of worth  
To take the poorer to the richest path,  
To destroy and perish differences in man  
To share wealth equal with them,  
To make all lives happiest all side  
To crush the poverty on the path of thy,  
To present the Juche to the men of world  
To make all free like the birds of sky.*

*You the Great Leader the Great it means  
In the real sense it said, false nothing.  
You cry over the misery of man,  
You smile at their happiness.  
You are always true friend of those  
Suppressed and oppressed are very of your close.  
A friend in need is a friend in deed,  
You proved this phrase for times hundred.*

*You love your country and the men,  
So you could fight again and again.  
You killed the enemy in the field of wars  
Crushed and buried imperialists the dangerous,  
Who occupied your country your loving motherland  
Tortured and killed hundreds and thousands,  
You fired them and mashed at the highest speed  
Killed all the enemies and got the country freed.*

*You took no rest after the win—  
Took the burden again to serve countrymen,  
You paid your mind and your life  
To make the men happy in the country.  
This also you did the world can see  
Korea now lives with roses and bees.*

*The Koreans poor in the past are these days  
Happiest and happiest by your dynamic ways.  
They can now eat full, joy and dance  
Can sing and speak which is instance.  
They work with joy take care every sand  
To make their country self-dependent.*

*Thanks the Korean thanks their leader  
Who freed the country and have made it flower.*

*You the Great Leader The Greatest man  
Live long, long live—Kim Il Sung.*

# *Birthday of Dear Leader*

## **KIM JONG IL**

**HOSSENJEE EDOO (Mauritius)**

*The Dear Leader has covered  
the glorious revolutionary path  
for the Juche cause  
He has kindled the fire of hope  
in the breast of Koreans  
For a better tomorrow under  
the sparks of Chajusong*

*He is the real son of Juche  
on the glorious path of revolution.  
In him shine the rays of mastery in leadership  
For he is the rightful heir  
to the immortal Leader  
Kim Il Sung.  
The leader rides on the winged  
horse called Chollima  
And in the wind, he sows the  
message of peace and a better tomorrow.*

*On him shines the blessing of  
the morning sun  
The Red light on the Tower on  
the river Taedong  
Beacons all lovers of Chajusong  
to close their ranks*

*to fight against oppressors  
to drive the Yankees into the sea  
to mobilize the masses  
for a united Korea.*

*A smile from the Leader Dear  
inspires thousands  
in the fields and on frontiers  
Every morning the birds with flaming  
beaks sing the glory of Korea.  
And the rays at dawn write the name  
of the son of Paekdu  
on the golden cloud  
with silver light of Juche  
Under him, the boat of revolution  
Sails on the waves of time  
The helmsman shall ever guide  
leading to the shore of prosperity.*

*Kim Jong Il with faith in the future  
wields the rod of struggle  
The workers of Korea gather round  
the flag of Chajusong with  
the spirit of self-reliance  
The marble monuments in Pyongyang sing the glory to  
the creator of Renaissance of the*

---

20th Century.

*In the operas, there is the echo into eternity of  
a genius called Kim Jong Il.*

*People wrapped in trust, vigour and energy  
Dispel with smiles the mist and cloud.*

*The road of life becomes clearer under the  
Workers' Party.*

*The soldiers of Juche shall crush the  
heads of the imperial snakes.*

*They will free before long their land from  
Uncle Sam.*

*The thunder of Juche will deafen  
the puppet. Chon Du Hwan  
And light shall spread all over the country.*

*Comrade Kim Jong Il,  
you have loved mankind  
you have listened to their cries  
at every dawn  
you have cherished the freedom of man  
wherever he may be.*

*In the silence of your heart, you have heard the echo  
of their privation and seclusion.*

*To humanity at large, you have opened the portal of  
happiness through the seed.*

*Dear Leader, you have spent many nights in pursuit  
of knowledge.*

*Throughout your life, you have heard the footsteps of  
the workers falling among the streets*

*and houses*

*As a true leader, you have perceived the  
communion of their spirit  
the eagerness of their desires  
and the yearning of their hearts.*

*On this occasion, Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il,  
the lofty hills  
the little valleys  
the green fields  
the glistening snow  
the snow-clad mounds  
the springing trees  
the tremulous grasses  
the winged life*

*Sing the glory of a proud son of Korea.*

*The flowers perfume laden and the whispering  
rivers sing the wonder of the land*

*Beyond the ocean and the infinity of space.*

*The drifting worlds, the glimmering constellations,  
the suns and the moons,  
the fixed and shooting stars*

*Wish you a Happy Birthday.*

*We say to you:*

*Peace be with you, life under Juche!*

*Peace be with you, Awakening!*

*Peace be with you, Realization!*

*Peace be with you, Chajusong,*

*whose abundant light  
dispels the darkness of Earth!*



# VICTORIOUS ADVANCE OF CAUSE OF CHAJUSONG

*The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, energetically works day and night in order to apply the ideology and leadership of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung in all aspects of social life.*

*He has written many classic works through his ceaseless meditation, inquiry*

*and ideological and theoretical activities despite the heavy pressure of his official business and wisely leads the whole work of revolution and construction so that our people make a new leap forward in the 80s.*

*The world's people of all strata praise the dear leader and say that "mankind has a rosy future and the cause of Chajusong has a bright prospect."*

## Cause of Chajusong Carried Forward

Alfa Ebrahama Sou, Chief of the Bureau of the Press and Information of the Permanent Secretariat of the Democratic Party of Guinea, pointed out in an article that the cause of Chajusong which has been carried on by the masses for a long time, expands and develops on a worldwide scale in our age. He said:

"The popular masses are the masters of the cause of Chajusong and they are also its motive forces. If they are to become the masters of the cause of Chajusong, they must be led by an outstanding leader. Only when they have such a leader can they advance the cause of Chajusong along the victorious road and, in a historically short period, achieve tremendous social changes which could not be accomplished through thousands of years.

"The people's cause of Chajusong, the leader's cause, should be carried on to completion from one generation after another. What is most important in this work is to correctly solve the question of the leader's successor.

"The question on the inheritance of the leader's revolutionary cause has been admirably solved in Korea as a result of the application of the great Juche idea. The Korean people have the dear

leader, the perfect embodier of all human sagacity and resources, scientific insight and noble personality, as the successor to the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and are vigorously accelerating the cause of Chajusong under his leadership. It gives joy and happiness not only to the Korean people but also to all the progressive people of the world that His Excellency respected Kim Jong Il is held in esteem as the successor to the beloved President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary cause.

"Mankind has a rosy future and the cause of Chajusong has a bright prospect for there are respected President Kim Il Sung and His Excellency dear Kim Jong Il."

## Compass of Struggle

In their message to the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, Dr. V.C. Dadson, Secretary of Education of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana and the chairman of the social science symposium of Ghana on his classic treatise "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea", and Kwame A. Ninisin, President of the National Institute of the Juche Idea in Ghana, write:

“In your treatise you clarified the historical position of the Juche idea, systematized its principles and gave correct answers to strategic and tactical problems arising in completing the cause of Chajusong and realizing global independence.

“The truth and vitality of the Juche idea and the logicality and persuasiveness of your treatise made our symposium a success.

“For the first time professors and scholars in our country had a clear and exactly the same understanding of a progressive doctrine such as the Juche idea, though their political views and stands are different...

“Through the symposium we came to deeply realize that the Juche idea is a great idea which represents our times and the sole lighthouse which leads mankind’s cause of Chajusong to victory. And we came to have a firm conviction that the masters of Ghana are us the Ghanaian people.”

The Lahore Committee to Study Kimilsungism of Pakistan had a symposium on the treatise “Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea”. The message to the dear leader adopted by its participants, emphasizes:

“It is the most important task before the parties in the progressive countries and the world’s people to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist forces and international communist and non-aligned movements.

“Your Excellency’s treatise correctly reflects the demands of the present time. Your treatise clarifies the right path for the world’s progressive people and parties to follow and gives them a compass of struggle for their Chajusong.”

## Dynamic Activities

A Malagasy newspaper *Pandriam Paharemana* reports:

“Korea is vibrant with a revolutionary spirit and enthusiasm. She does not know even a moment of stagnation and stalemate and keeps on making uninterrupted advances and leaps forward. Because the outstanding leadership which imbues one with the spirit and vitality of the times reaches all spheres of the nation’s political activities and social

life.

“The quintessence of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il’s leadership is his devotion to the cause of Juche and the resultant fiery ardour and boundless vigour. His energetic leadership is linked with his matchless pluck, indomitable will, uncommon contemplative faculty and flourishing enthusiasm for work, which makes it possible to conduct tremendous task in a blink, and uninterrupted and inexhaustible passion.

“The struggle for socialism and communism never tolerates a standstill but demands continued advance and innovation. The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il embodies the spirit of the times and aspirations of the people with his prodigious wisdom and incomparable pluck and gives guidance with his indomitable will. He surpassed the highest peak of human intelligence already in his childhood. He always sagaciously analyzes all problems confronting the revolution and gives the most correct and scientific answers to them.”

The paper says that high goals set by the brilliant wisdom of the dear leader, often seem fantastic because they are beyond ordinary people’s power of imagination. It points in detail to the construction operation which completely changed the looks of Pyongyang in so short a period.

Mohammad Mainul Islam, professor and doctor of the University of Chittagong in Bangladesh, writes:

“The dear leader tenaciously endeavours to realize the great leader’s policy of strengthening solidarity with the world’s people who advocate their Chajusong. He sagaciously leads the Party and people in order to increase the unity and solidarity of the international communist movement and develop friendly and cooperative relations with the socialist countries.” Particularly, he says, the dear leader attaches great significance to strengthening cooperation and solidarity with the newly-emerging countries and guides this task.

All the writers pay their highest honour to the dear leader who steers the cause of Chajusong to victory and, through his outstanding ideological and theoretical activities, brightly illumines the way for the people in the age of Chajusong to take and wish him long life and good health.

# *Juche Idea Spread Throughout the World*

**“Our Party’s Juche idea is arousing deep sympathy among the people of the world and greatly inspiring the people to the struggle for Chajusong.”**

**KIM IL SUNG**

*The Juche idea is studied and widely disseminated among the revolutionary people of the world, for it meets the aspiration and desire of the people in our times*

*for Chajusong.*

*The work to study and spread the Juche idea was conducted more briskly on a worldwide scale last year, too.*

## **Many Juche Idea Study Organizations Appear**

The desire of the world’s revolutionary people to study the Juche idea mounted higher and the adherents of the idea greatly increased, and Juche idea study organizations appeared in many countries of the world last year.

These organizations include the Mahajanga group for the study of the Juche idea inaugurated in Madagascar on the occasion of the 71st birthday of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung; the Nasaru and Hamlun Juche idea study groups of the Maltese Labour Party; the Dar es Salaam group for the study of Kimilsungism and the Dar es Salaam and Arusha Juche idea study groups in Tanzania; and many Juche idea study organizations in India, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Ghana, Guyana, Nigeria, Sweden, Portugal and other countries.

The new Juche idea study organizations comprise not only broad sections of people but also many prominent political and public figures, scholars and pressmen. The National Committee of the Indian Juche Idea Institute discussed measures to increase and build up Juche idea study groups so as to meet the mounting desire of the people to study the Juche idea and widely disseminate the idea in the way of one teaching ten, ten a hundred and a hundred a thousand. Such measures were taken in other countries, too. The result is that Juche idea study organizations grew in numbers and were built up and, with them as centers, different sections of people and political and public figures widely study and spread the Juche idea.

## Seminars on the Juche Idea

Symposiums to study and disseminate the Juche idea are held frequently on an organizational or national scale, and seminars to present the results of study of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's classic works are organized on the occasion of the anniversary of their publication or our national holiday.

A national seminar on his classic work "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Juche Idea" was held in Mauritius on the occasion of the 71st birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and seminars on his immortal works "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country" and "The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" were held in many countries in honour of the tenth anniversary of their publication.

National symposiums on the great leader President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary activities and immortal exploits were held in various countries amid the deep interest of the world's revolutionary people.

Last year there were many seminars on the treatises "On the Juche Idea" and "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea" of Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

A national symposium on his treatise "On the

Juche Idea" held in Nepal was attended by ex-Prime Minister, members of the National Council, members of the National Panchayat, ex-ministers, university presidents and college rectors, professors, doctors, prominent public figures and pressmen and members of the friendship society. There was a seminar of social scientists on the treatise "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea" in Ghana, which was attended by the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Culture and Tourism and the Secretary of Finance and Economic Planning—Secretaries of the Ghanaian Provisional National Defence Council; deans of university faculties, professors, doctors, teachers and the leading personnel of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Juche Idea.

More than 160 seminars on the treatise "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea" were held in over 50 countries last year after its publication. On September 11, last year the International Institute of the Juche Idea sponsored a great symposium on the same treatise in Pyongyang. Present there were delegations and delegates of 35 Juche idea study organizations, including the International Institute of the Juche Idea, the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea and the Latin-American Institute of the Juche Idea, staying in Korea. This clearly shows that symposiums on the Juche idea are held on a worldwide scale beyond national bounds

## **Dissemination of the Juche Idea through Publications**

As the work to study the Juche idea is conducted on a worldwide scale, the translation and publication of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's classic works and literature on his revolutionary history is carried on briskly.

Last year, too, the great leader's classic works and many books on his glorious revolutionary history and the Juche idea were published in many countries. Especially, the great leader's classic works were widely translated and published. Over 110 publications, news agencies and radios of many countries reported the great leader's speech "Let Us Shatter Imperialist Moves towards Aggression and War and Safeguard Peace and Independence" made at the banquet given in honour of the participants in the World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace held in July last year, on its publication. The great leader's classic works "On the Korean People's Struggle to Apply the Juche Idea" and "Let Non-Aligned and Developing Countries Build National Culture under the Banner of Independence and Sovereignty" were also reported widely in many countries. In Peru, Japan, Colombia, Sierra Leone and other countries many books on the immortal

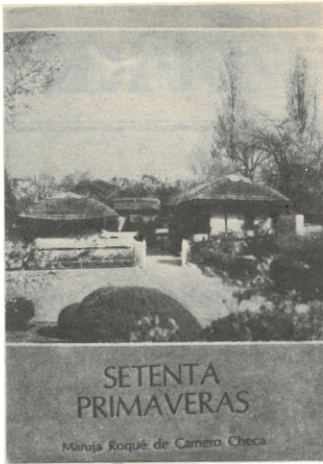
exploits and lofty virtues of the respected leader were published in national languages, such as "The Seventy Springs", "After Visiting Korea, the Land of Juche," "Public Health in Korea, Cradle of Juche" and "Juche Korea".

The work to introduce and publish the dear leader's treatises and books on his greatness was conducted more briskly last year than before. The dear leader's treatise "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea" was widely reported by over 100 publications, news agencies and radios in more than 50 countries.

In many countries including Madagascar, Tanzania, Italy, Portugal and Sweden the treatise was published in book form. Numerous books on the immortal exploits of the dear leader were published in many countries: "Kim Jong Il, the People's Leader" and "Modern Korea and Kim Jong Il" in Japan; "The Star of Korea Will Shine for Ever" in Syria; "Historical Development of Juche Cause" in Nepal; and "The Country Shining with Sun and Star" in Costa Rica.

All this shows that the Juche idea forcefully encourages the people in their struggle for global independence.





A book "Seventy Springs" left unfinished by the late Genaro Carnero Checa, Secretary General of the Latin American Journalists' Federation, was completed by his wife and published in Spanish in Peru last year.

In the book are a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at his study and a photograph of Comrade Kim Jong Il on the platform of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. The book also carries photographs which show the development of our industry, agriculture, literature and art and great monumental structures.

The book has the following inscription: "Dedicated to Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the occasion of his 70th birthday." The book consists of:

Preface

Chapter 1 1912, First Spring

## Book

# "SEVENTY SPRINGS"

Published in Peru

Chapter 2 New Spring of Korea

Chapter 3 Land Bright in Light of Spring

Chapter 4 Eternal Spring of Korea

Epilogue

In the preface the author greets the 70th spring of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as an auspicious holiday to all mankind, and points out that the world's people extol the great feats he has performed for the times and mankind.

The first chapter says that though the spring season had infallibly visited Korea for several thousand years, the true spring of life, the spring of eternal happiness for the Korean people, began on the balmy spring day when the respected leader was born in Mangyongdae.

The second chapter says that the course of the respected leader's revolutionary activities started in his early years is a resplendent course in which he has devoted all his life to preparing the spring of Korea, the spring of mankind.

The third chapter describes that people, the economy, cul-

ture and everything else in Korea are bright and fresh and adds that the people have become a blessed people who, as masters of the country, enjoy a happy life and cultural benefits to their heart's content under the wonderful socialist system. The author stresses that the reunification of Korea is an urgent question which brooks not a moment's delay and firmly believes that Korea will be definitely reunified in accordance with the proposal on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The fourth chapter points out that the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il admirably carries forward to completion the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the spring of Korea, spring of mankind, brought by the respected leader, will bloom more brilliantly under the sagacious guidance of the dear leader.

In the epilogue the author points out that as the respected President has devoted all his life to his country and people, historic events which have taken place in Korea furnish a shining example admired by mankind.

**“In order to expand and develop the non-aligned movement all its member nations should strictly abide by the fundamental principle of the movement. The non-aligned movement is an independent political force existing outside all blocs, and it is its fundamental principle to act independently without aligning itself with any bloc. The non-aligned countries must not tail after or be drawn into any bloc or cause division within the movement or form new blocs. Only then can the non-aligned movement maintain its intrinsic character and materialize the lofty idea of independence against imperialism.”**

**KIM IL SUNG**

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is a relatively new member of the non-aligned movement. It was admitted as a full-fledged member in August 1975 on the basis of the unanimous decision of the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Lima.

The fact that the DPRK has only recently joined the non-aligned movement does not mean that it had not followed the objectives and principles of the movement earlier or that it had not fulfilled the criteria for membership. It claims that it has all along, since its inception, pursued an independent domestic and foreign policy, refused to join any military bloc, and opposed imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, and other forms of domination—the major principles and objectives of non-alignment. It maintains that the basic principles of its internal development and international activity are to be found in the “Juche idea” propounded by President Kim Il Sung. The “Juche idea” emphasizes the principles of national independence, independence in politics, economic self-reliance, and self-defence as the primary form of national defence.

While the DPRK as a socialist state is firmly committed to the unity of the socialist countries and to the strengthening of close relations with them without any distinction, it maintains that the course and nature of bilateral and multilateral relations between and among the socialist states should be based upon independence, mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit, and non-interference in one another's internal affairs. In other words it has not granted in principle or yielded in practice any “special position” to any socialist country or communist party. It has kept itself away from formal membership of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) although it has maintained mutually beneficial economic relations with the members of the CMEA. It has sought to maintain an independent position on a number of issues in the international communist movement in particular and world problems in

# THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

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R.R. KRISHNAN, Assistant Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

general. In short, much before it decided to apply for the membership of the non-aligned movement, it had amply demonstrated its credentials and fulfilled the criteria for membership.

It is axiomatic that when any nation, irrespective of its geographical location, historical experience, resource endowment, form of government, etc., decides to join the non-aligned movement and declares that it is prepared to play its role in promoting the objectives of the movement, it does so only when it is convinced that such a measure would, in fact, further its interests and help in realizing the domestic- and foreign-policy objectives.

The DPRK sees in the principles, objectives, and ideas of the non-aligned movement, in the rapid growth of the movement, and in the paramount need for the unity of the movement, a reflection and a manifestation of a powerful, irrepressible force and trend of the contemporary era which, it believes, should be consolidated and further strengthened. It sees in the universal aspiration for, and adherence to, the independence of nation states in the contemporary age the *raison d'être* of non-alignment and the main trend of the times. The desire of nation states to protect, promote, and project their independence in their internal and international activity, according to the Korean leadership, comes into conflict with the powerful forces of imperialism, colonialism, and all other forms of domination. The non-aligned movement, by collectively opposing imperialism, neo-colonialism, and all other forms of domination, protects and promotes the independence of every nation state in the contemporary era.

President Kim Il Sung, while expounding the threat of imperialism and colonialism to the independent development and social progress of the newly-emerging countries, has said:

**“Imperialism and colonialism is the mainspring of aggression and war and the chief obstacle to the independent development and social progress of the**

**newly-emerging countries. Not only did the imperialists harshly oppress and exploit the non-aligned countries, the newly-emerging countries in the past; they have been persisting in their aggression and intervention against those countries ever since they won national independence and making malicious attempts to plunder and exploit them by neo-colonialist methods. When they cannot achieve their aggressive aims by peaceful means, the imperialists do not even hesitate to resort to armed invasion.**

**“Unless they fight imperialism, the non-aligned countries cannot safeguard their national independence or build a new prosperous society. Only by strengthening the anti-imperialist struggle, can they consolidate national independence, develop independently and attain the objectives of the non-alignment movement successfully.”**

It should, however, be clearly understood that when the DPRK refers to the phenomenon of imperialism as posing the main threat to the independence of nation states, whether they have emerged from the trauma of colonialism or not, it is referring precisely and pointedly to imperialism. The fact that the non-aligned movement is opposed to the phenomenon of imperialism in itself contributes objectively and substantially to undermining imperialism and strengthening the independence of nation states. This is the main reason for the DPRK's attaching tremendous significance to the anti-imperialist platform and programmes of the non-aligned movement.

It has consistently kept up its effort to preserve the original principles and orientation of the movement and to keep it outside the reach of bloc rivalry. It has also opposed the efforts of those who wish to tear the movement asunder so as to be able to impose their own aims and interests on a divided movement. On three very important issues—viz armed intervention in other countries, presence of the troops of one country on territories belonging to other territories, and the so-called characteriz-

ation of “progressive” countries within the non-aligned movement—it takes an unequivocal position consistent with the original principles and orientation of the movement and the unity of the movement.

The DPRK regards the presence of foreign troops on the territories of other countries as a factor of interference in the internal affairs of these countries, violation of their national sovereignty, and creation of tension.

It is significant that the DPRK is firmly opposed to the division of the non-aligned countries into any groups whatsoever—and especially into two groups, the more “progressive” and the less “progressive”.

The DPRK maintains that military blocs are products of the Cold War and threaten world peace and security. It, therefore, demands the dissolution of all military blocs.

The DPRK expects the non-aligned movement to appreciate and support its viewpoint on the developments in Korea because it believes that the movement is committed to upholding the sovereign rights of a nation and its people to shape their own destiny, independently and without the interference and involvement of outside powers. When asked by the foreign editor of the Yugoslav news agency *Tanjug* what method the non-aligned countries could employ to support the reunification of Korea, President Kim Il Sung replied:

**“The question of Korean reunification, as a question of restoring the territory and people robbed by the foreign imperialists and establishing the sovereignty of the Korean nation for the whole country, is a link in the common cause of the non-aligned countries against imperialism and for independence. Therefore, in order to achieve the reunification of Korea it is necessary to strengthen the unity with the international revolutionary forces while increasing our own internal revolutionary forces.”**

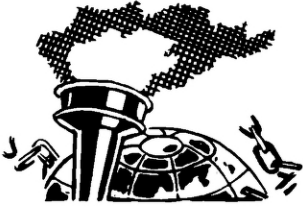
Since the Third Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in Lusaka in September 1970, the non-aligned movement has taken cognizance of, manifested increasing interest in, and even expressed concern about, the Korean situation. While the Lusaka Declaration merely stated that the presence of foreign troops in Korea was a threat to “national independence and international peace and security”, the Declaration issued at the end of the Foreign Ministers’ Conference held in Georgetown in August 1972 specifically called “for the withdrawal of all foreign forces”, the reference

obviously being to US troops in the southern half of Korea.

The Heads of State of Non-Aligned Countries analysed the situation in Korea in great detail and passed a unanimous and comprehensive resolution on the “problems of Korea” at their Conference held in Algeria in September 1973. The resolution, among other things, demanded that “...foreign interference in Korea be brought to an end and that the right of the Korean people to self-determination be guaranteed in order to allow them to manage their own affairs themselves and to settle the question of reunification of Korea by peaceful means.”

An official delegation of the DPRK participated for the first time in the Fifth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo. The presence of this official delegation from the DPRK and its forceful speech on the alarming developments in the Korean peninsula seem to have had considerable influence on the deliberations on Korea and on the shaping and formulating of the text and tenor of the resolution on Korea passed at the end of the conference. The Colombo resolution “On the Question of Korea” not only endorsed the views of the non-aligned movement expressed at the Algiers Conference but also disapproved, for the first time, the “fascist oppression” obtaining in south Korea. It charged that “...imperialists have turned south Korea into a military base for aggression and a base for nuclear attack by extensively introducing into south Korea more and more armed forces and mass destruction weapons, including nuclear weapons, and have created a threat of aggression against the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea by stepping up war preparations and incessantly committing dangerous military provocations, saying that they will not hesitate to use even nuclear weapons.”

The Sixth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in Havana in September 1979 discussed the situation in the Korean peninsula and reiterated the well-known position of the non-aligned movement on Korea in the Political Declaration issued at the end of the conference. The Havana Summit, therefore, seems to have opted for a consensus resolution which would have the approval of all the members of the movement. The DPRK’s membership of the non-aligned movement and its active role in the movement during the last years have meant an international recognition of the independent policies pursued by it.



# *Let's Build Independent, Prosperous New Society*

—Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned  
Countries Stress—

*Heads of state and government of many countries called upon their peoples to fight more vigorously to build an independent, prosperous new society against imperialism and racism in their new year addresses for 1984 and on various occasions.*

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## **Let's Smash Imperialist Moves towards Aggression and War**

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**Fidel Castro Ruz**, President of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, said, in his speech at a mass meeting to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the victorious Cuban revolution, that Cuba has a rosy future and emphasized: To bring it, peace is

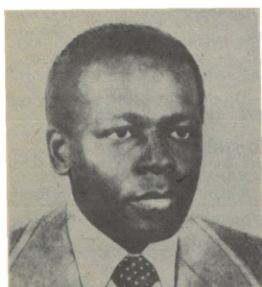
needed. But peace in our region and the rest of the world is jeopardized. The irresponsible, adventurous war policy of the present US Administration is the cause of world tensions. If imperialists think that they can bring Cuba to its knees with threat and aggression it is a miscalculation. Our country will never back away from the peace cause. Production and defence are the basic motto of the Cuban people today.

Zimbabwean Prime Minister **Robert G. Mugabe** stressed in his



new year address that the Republic of Zimbabwe would never renounce its principles to get foreign aid and declared: We will never reduce our country to a satellite and are full of a resolve to defend more firmly our national sovereignty.

He denounced the US for applying insolent pressure on Zimbabwe and other African independent countries in an attempt to force upon them a political line beneficial to the West. And he criticized the South African racists who are working to destabilize the African front-line countries.



In his new year address Angolan President **Jose Eduardo Dos Santos** strongly rapped the

South African racists carrying on aggressions against Angola and the US instigating them. He underscored that 1984 would be a year of defence and production for all the Angolan people, and that the Angolan people should concentrate on national defence in view of ceaseless invasions of Angola by the South African racists.

In his new year address Congolese President **Denis Sassou-Nguesso** pointed out that recent developments in Grenada and the Middle East show that imperialists are getting more and more outrageous in their aggression. However, with nothing can they break the will of the people

to advance towards victory, he said, and stressed that this is



clearly proved by the heroic struggle of the Salvadoran patriots, the victory of the Angolan people's armed forces and the unity of the Nicaraguan people.

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### Let's Build Independent New Society

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Malagasy President **Didier Ratsiraka** stressed in his new year address that the objective



of the Malagasy revolution defending the interests of the sweeping majority of people is to build a just new society. He

declared that the guarantee of the victory in the revolution lies in the hard working of all citizens and faithfulness to the idea of the Charter on the Malagasy Socialist Revolution. He called upon the people to actively contribute to the development of national industry and increase labour productivity.

Guyanese President **Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham** reviewed the achievements made in economic construction last year in his new year address and declared it the central tasks of 1984 to restore the bauxite



industry, develop agriculture and forestry and strengthen the people's government. He appealed to his people to make 1984 a fruitful year, closely united with a firm determination though there might be difficulties in their way.



In his new year address Mozambican President **Samora Moises Machel** said that 1984 would be a year of decisive significance in carrying out the resolutions of the Fourth Congress of the Mozambican Liberation Front and raising the people's

living standards and emphasized the need to intensify the struggle for economy in all spheres and urged all the people to take an active part in the work to solve the difficult problems of food and clothing, wipe out the armed counterrevolutionaries and build a socialist society. He stated that only socialist society guarantees peace, security and social equality.

In his new year address Malaysian Prime Minister **Datuk Seri Mahathir Bin Mohamad** pointed out that his government



would continue to strive to end poverty and bring an abundant life to the toiling people. He said that in 1984 they should fulfil their responsibilities with firm confidence and determination, shoulder to shoulder.

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### Non-Aligned Countries Should Strengthen Solidarity and Cooperation

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Indonesian President **Suharto** said in his new year address that arms race and tensions are entering on a dangerous phase and emphasized the need to strive to defend global peace and security and restructure the international economic order.

Rwandan President **Habyarimana Juvenal** said in his January 8 speech that the crux of his country's foreign policy is to establish good neighbourly relations and observe the principles of mutual respect, non-alignment and active cooperation.



In his new year message Cameroonian President **Paul Biya** declared that Cameroon would continue to pursue the policy of friendship, cooperation and non-alignment and strongly called for establishing a fairer new economic order.

# Building of Independent Economy—Present-day Trend of Economic Development

WON CHANG SU

Assoc. Professor and Assoc. Doctor

Economic demand of man is a reflection of his material interests and changes as society progresses and class and national relations alter.

The times has changed fundamentally and people demand and aspire after the entirely new things in economic life.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

**“At present the countries of the third world have made it their main objective to build an independent national economy”.**

Ours is an age of Chajusong. The trend of our times is that all peoples demand Chajusong and follow the road to independence.

This new historical age urgently demands that every revolutionary country build an independent national economy on the principle of economic self-reliance.

Only when one builds an independent national economy can one build 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.

The trend of present-day economic development shows the two closely-connected aspects: one is to firmly ensure the independence of the national economy so as to be free from economic

dependence on imperialism; and the other is to so highly and rapidly develop the economy as to free people completely from the fetters of nature.

One aspect of the current trend of economic development is that the non-aligned and developing countries strive to ensure the independence of the national economy so as to get free from economic dependence on imperialism.

Building an independent national economy is a vital need for those countries which were backward economically and technically in the past because of imperialist domination and plunder. The building of an independent national economy enables these countries to foil imperialists’ policy of neocolonialism, free themselves completely from their domination and exploitation, end national inequality and push forward the building of a progressive society.

Free development of the national economy in each country was hindered by capitalism and imperialism, and today, too, imperialists are making desperate efforts to prevent independent national states from achieving economic independence.

Imperialists have engaged in economic invasion and plunder of other countries but they could not keep the law of economic development in our times from operating.

The non-aligned and developing countries are taking a number of progressive measures to get rid of the economic aftermath of imperialism, consolidate their independence and to build an independent national economy which enables them to get free from dependence on imperialists and live independently.

Today this struggle for economic independence is an acute battle against imperialism and reflects the present-day trend towards the victory of the independent forces and the final downfall of the reactionary forces of imperialism.

The other aspect of the current trend of economic development is to build an economy which enables the masses of people to completely free themselves from the restraints of nature and realize their Chajusong.

Ours is a new historical era in which the Chajusong of the working people is fully realized in all spheres by wiping the socio-political forces trampling down the Chajusong of the popular masses off the face of the earth once and for all and by liberating even from the fetters of nature them freed from the restraints of old society.

To fully realize the Chajusong of the working masses it is necessary not only to eliminate completely social factors fettering their Chajusong but also to liberate them even from the restraints of nature. The socio-political factors restraining their Chajusong disappear with the establishment of a social system free from exploitation of man by man and their freedom from fetters of nature is realized through economic development.

The course of the working people, masters of society, developing the economy is that of freeing

themselves completely from the fetters of nature and becoming real masters of nature.

Economic development increases man's ability to conquer nature. The more the working people's ability to conquer nature increases, the freer they get from the fetters of nature.

So long as there exist state and nation, working people become masters of society and nature with each national state as a unit. Therefore, if the Chajusong of the masses of people is to be realized, an independent national economy must be built and developed. When each country has built a mighty independent economy, it can say that it has laid a solid material basis for realizing the Chajusong of the people.

The non-aligned and developing countries are striving to build an independent national economy along this trend of economic development, greatly contributing to global independence.

What is important in their efforts to do so is to realize South-South cooperation.

They must conduct mutual exchange and cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance. Imperialists and developed Western countries will never gift economic independence to them on a tray. The developing countries should not pin hopes on North-South cooperation but believe in their own strength and strive to realize South-South cooperation.

Only then will the non-aligned and developing countries be able to build strong independent national economies, make themselves rich and strong, achieve national prosperity and contribute better to global independence.

\* \* \*

# South-South Cooperation Should Be Developed, And Not “North-South Cooperation”



**CHOE GI BONG**

**Director of Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of External Economic Affairs**

No country can develop without the economic relations with other countries. The developing countries must promote economic and technical cooperation to build an independent national economy.

Maintaining economic ties with other countries is all the more imperative for the developing countries because their economies are backward and deformed as a result of prolonged imperialist domination and subordination.

Here it is important to correctly define the main objects of their economic relations.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

**“Developing countries should not expect favours of others and pin hopes on the so-called ‘South-North Cooperation’, but should believe in their own strength and strive to realize South-South Cooperation. If they successfully realize South-South Cooperation in accordance with the lofty idea of Chajusong and mutual help, they will be able to build independent national economies by their own efforts and become rich, strong and developed and bring prosperity to their peoples.”**

South-South cooperation is an important matter of principle to be solved by the developing countries in building independent national economies.

South-South cooperation means cooperation

among the developing countries in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

As the great leader said, the developing countries should not expect favours of others and pin hopes on North-South cooperation but believe in their own strength and realize South-South cooperation. They have nothing to gain from the developed capitalist countries. The domination, oppression and exploitation of developing countries are their intrinsic nature. The developed capitalist countries use techniques and money, important factors in economic development and production, as a lever of domination and subordination.

Monopolies of the industrially developed countries sell techniques to other countries and control the latter economically. They sell machines and equipment and make the buyers use their accessories and oils and raw materials. People of an African country, for instance, imported some tractors from a capitalist country, and they had to beg that country to sell its accessories for a lot of foreign currency. In the end they could not use them and disposed of them as a waste.

The industrially developed capitalist countries sell their commodities to developing countries and, tying this or that string, interfere in their politics. They build factories in other countries and meddle with the production scale of their goods, the purchase of raw materials and the sale of their products; and they open new mines and take away raw materials for low prices. Also, they build civil airfields and ports and acquire the concessions to use them for military purposes. They offer loans,

control their use and make loanees buy their goods.

In view of the present international market price, North-South cooperation is disadvantageous for the developing countries. Exports of the capitalist countries are mostly manufactures whose prices are very high; those of the developing countries are low-priced primary products. The developing countries suffer a great loss from such large price margin in international trade.

The prices of primary products except oil dropped by 36 per cent in October 1982 as against October 1981, and the exchange rate of primary products and finished goods was the lowest after the war, which seriously affected the developing countries' economies.

For example, the developing countries bought a tractor for 4 tons of crude rubber in 1960, and for 20 tons of crude rubber in 1980.

The old international economic order of today shows that those countries, which pin their hopes on the developed capitalist countries that bring only losses to the developing countries and seek to develop their economies with their "assistance," catch themselves in the noose of domination and subordination.

The economic effects of the old order on the developing countries find their manifestation in their increasing indebtedness.

Developing countries' total amount of debts in the early 1970s was less than 100 billion dollars. Their debts, including old and new debts and their interests, ran into 626 billion dollars in 1982. From this it is quite clear that the developing countries cannot shore up their economies by counting on the developed capitalist countries.

The developing countries, therefore, should realize South-South cooperation in order to establish economic relations with other countries and build an independent national economy.

The developing countries suffered from the colonial rule of imperialism in the past and today they aspire after independence. For this commonness they wish to sincerely help each other. Their common desire to overcome their backwardness as soon as practicable and build independent economies, economic assets for their independent lives,

unites them together, makes them help each other sincerely. This is the most powerful factor which makes South-South cooperation highly effective. The developing countries have possibilities to build independent national economies through mutual help. They account for more than 70 per cent of the world oil deposits and output, over 80 per cent of copper output and nearly 100 per cent of crude rubber output.

They have many good experiences and techniques of production for mutual exchange.

Only when the developing countries realize South-South cooperation successfully can they be well off and build independent national economies with credit without depending on the great powers.

Furthermore, South-South cooperation enables them to increase their power to countervail the Western capitalist countries in their economic relations.

If they strengthen South-South cooperation developing countries can deal collective blows to the developed capitalist countries and imperialists and put them in a dilemma. They have already administered a heavy blow to the imperialists with their oil weapon.

A successful realization of South-South cooperation would be a fatal blow in many respects to the imperialists, as the industrial countries rely largely on the developing countries, and greatly help to establish a new international economic order.

The developing countries should take positive actions to promote many-sided cooperation and exchange by mobilizing their abundant natural riches and potentialities and possibilities to the maximum.

For the sound development of South-South cooperation those countries interested in it should take the initiative in adopting practical measures for many-sided cooperation and exchange and creating conditions for a South-South Summit.

Developed capitalist countries foolishly think that developing countries cannot be well off without their techniques and funds. Developing countries should show that they can live well through successful South-South cooperation without counting on the great powers.

# Ground-breaking Ceremony for Building of Tanzanian Agricultural Research Centre

A ground-breaking ceremony for the building of the Tanzanian Agricultural Research Centre was held in Dakawa, Morogoro Province, last January 14.

Portraits of President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere were hung on the background of the platform of the ceremony. They were flanked by flags of Korea and Tanzania.

A slogan "Long live friendship and solidarity between the Tanzanian and Korean peoples!" was put up at the ceremony place.

Present there were Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere and other party and government leaders, leading agricultural officials and peasants.

Invited there were the Korean Ambassador to Tanzania and our embassy staff, Korean agricultural scientists and technicians working in the country and foreign diplomatic envoys.

There were speeches at the

ceremony.

In his speech, Minister of Agriculture J.B. Machunda stressed that the Tanzanian Agricultural Research Centre was established according to the measures taken by the great leader President Kim Il Sung at a consultation with Ministers of Agriculture of East and West African countries who attended the Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production held in Pyongyang in 1981.

He said that the great leader President Kim Il Sung cared to send a Korean agricultural delegation to Tanzania to establish the centre, in order to put into reality the Pyongyang Declaration adopted at the symposium.

After the establishment of the centre, the Korean agricultural scientists and technicians overcame difficulties and bottlenecks with the Tanzanian peasants and achieved great suc-

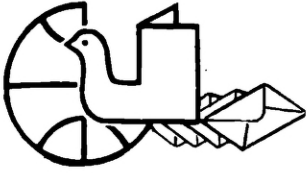
cesses in their research, he pointed out, and went on:

The Agricultural Research Centre will study new farming methods suited to the climate and soil of Tanzania, irrigation, utilization of land and protection of crops from damages by blight and noxious insects, and will supply good seeds to the farmers, teach them advanced farming techniques, and thus help to free them from arduous work and increase grain production.

Then the centre will greatly contribute to the development of agriculture in the non-aligned and African countries, to say nothing of that of Tanzania.

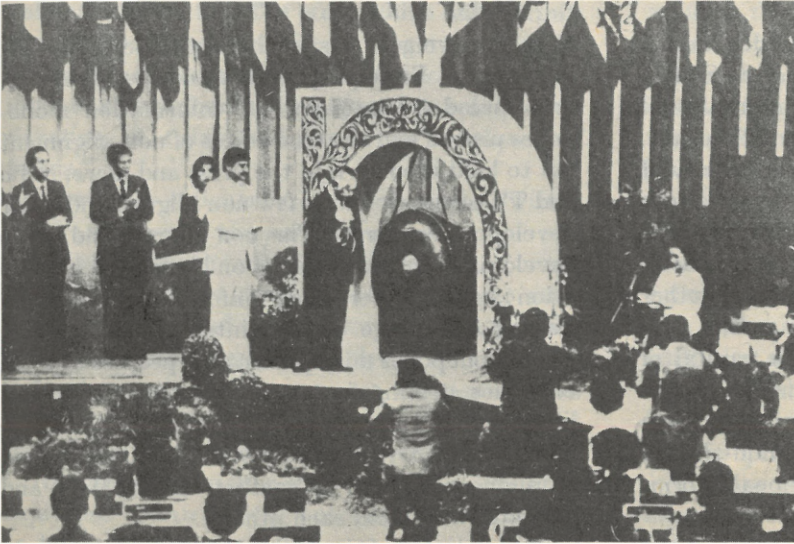
In conclusion, he expressed his deep thanks to the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il for their active assistance in Tanzanian agriculture.

After the ceremony Tanzanian President inspected the building site and experimental plots.



# Let's Struggle to Establish New International Information Order

—Conference of the  
Information Ministers  
of the Non-Aligned  
Countries Held—



The opening ceremony of the  
Conference of Information  
Ministers of Non-aligned Countries  
held in Indonesia

The Conference of Information Ministers of the Non-aligned Countries which opened on January 26 in Jakarta, Indonesian capital, closed on the 30th after discussing its agenda items.

The conference adopted its declaration, Jakarta appeal and other documents. The documents pointed out that the decolonization of information is a chief aim of the struggle to establish a new international information order, and reaffirmed the principles of peace, justice and cooperation, and the commitments of the non-aligned countries on fighting to oppose imperialism and colonialism and liquidate apartheid, racism and Zionism. They stressed that the people should achieve self-

determination, national independence and sovereignty and social and economic progress, severely criticized the military occupation of part of Angolan territory by South Africa and branded the racist clique's continued aggressions against Angola as those against the non-aligned movement as a whole. The documents expressed anxiety over the tense situation prevailing in Central America and the Caribbean region and the South Atlantic and flayed the Israeli aggressors' occupation policy in the Near East.

They also noted that the pressure of multinational news agencies upon mass media of developing countries in the international news service system endangers their national culture. They pointed out

that the conference took measures to promote cooperation in the sphere of information service so as to get free from dependence on the multinational mass media of imperialism.

The documents resolutely rejected the threat and pressure of some countries upon the UNESCO and expressed the full support of the non-aligned countries to the UNESCO's activities. They appealed to non-aligned countries to join efforts and take concerted actions to abolish inequitable relations in information service and establish a new international information and news service order and, to this end, to expand and develop cooperation especially among the member nations of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool (NANAP) and the Broadcasting Organization of Non-Aligned Countries (BONAC).

# South-South Cooperation— Right Way to Establish New International Information Order

The non-aligned movement has made notable progress. This is clear from the fact that South-South cooperation, a new form of international cooperation, constitutes the aspiration of our age.

In recent years there were in our capital city of Pyongyang a number of conferences to take concrete measures for mutual cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in agriculture, education and culture, news service and other domains. And in June last year an action programme was adopted at Valletta, the capital of Malta, showing solutions to the immediate practical problems arising in the efforts to increase information exchange among the non-aligned countries and establish a new international information order.

All this shows the daily-mounting desire of the peoples of the newly-emerging countries to put an end to the privileges and arbitrariness of imperialist powers in economic, political, cultural and other spheres of social life and establish a new international order.

But in the field of information service the non-

aligned movement has much more to do than what it has done. False propaganda and distorted reports spread by international information monopolies prevail and the true voices of non-alignment fail to hold their own in the press and news, radio and TV services of not a few non-aligned and other developing countries. The non-aligned and other developing countries depend on big foreign information agencies for their information services. Taking advantage of this, international information monopolies misrepresent the peoples of these countries striving for national independence and liberation and for the building of an independent new life and try persistently to sow discord and antagonism and fan up conflicts among them and alienate them from each other.

The violation of the authority of the non-aligned movement in international information service is intolerable to the people and pressmen of non-aligned countries, adherents of the idea of non-alignment and lovers of justice and truth.

The present situation asks the non-aligned countries to step up decisively the struggle to

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The conference approved of the Inter-Governmental Information Coordinating Council consisting of 37 countries including our country.

A new council comprises 14 Asian countries, 15 African countries, 6 Latin American and Caribbean countries and 2 European countries.

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Outside the Senayan Convention Hall, the venue of the conference



establish a new international information order corresponding to the age of Chajusong, well aware of the noble mission entrusted by history and mankind.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

**“While endeavouring to establish a new international economic order, the non-aligned countries should fight to eliminate the privileges and arbitrariness of the great powers in international political affairs, too. The order which only permits the great powers to exercise privileges in the international arena is anachronistic. This old order, too, must be reorganized and readjusted to suit the new situation of today and the world’s balance of forces.”**

In order to activate information services within the framework of the non-aligned movement and establish a new international information order, the non-aligned countries must modernize mass media and expand their network and increase information exchange decisively.

In doing this, they can get assistance from developed capitalist countries. But it is more important to count on their own efforts.

Historical experience shows that the developed capitalist countries will not gift their advanced techniques and the achievements of their industrial development on a platter to the developing countries. Much less will the imperialist powers which are seeking to maintain their monopolistic position and act arbitrarily forever in international news service, make a “gift” of a new international information order without violating the political sovereignty of the non-aligned and other developing countries. Therefore, the effective way for the non-aligned and developing countries to modernize mass media and expand their network is to mobilize their technical force and domestic resources to the maximum, meet each other’s needs and increase cooperation under the banner of collective self-reliance. In other words, it is thoroughly to put into practice in information service the slogan of South-South cooperation which was unanimously stressed at the Seventh Non-aligned Summit and the Conference of Ministers of Information held last January. This may be difficult at first. But before long it will be proved that it is the surest and reasonable way.

To establish a new international information order as soon as possible, the non-aligned countries must improve the quality of non-aligned inform-

ation service while augmenting it quantitatively.

The quality of information service is determined by its content and form. The decisive of the two is content. But non-aligned information services still deal only with home news of non-aligned and other developing countries and their building of a new life.

In view of the current situation non-aligned information services should give priority to the struggle to abolish the old international order of domination and subordination in all spheres of politics, economy, science and culture and set up an equal, independent, fair new one, and at the same time, treat from various angles all problems of principle arising in strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement. Non-aligned information services should truthfully reflect the present situation in which international tensions are aggravated and the danger of new war increased by the bloc policy and convince the world’s people of the truth that only when the non-aligned movement is strengthened and an independent new world is built can global peace, human rights and all nations’ prosperity and progress be guaranteed.

To improve the quality of non-aligned information services it is highly important to enhance the political awareness and professional qualifications of pressmen and information officials in direct charge of news services.

Non-aligned pressmen and information officials are fighters of justice struggling to oppose all kinds of social evils and injustice protected by the monopolistic, inequitable old international information order and to realize the desires and aspirations of the people for independence, sovereignty and peace.

All non-aligned pressmen and information officials should strive to improve their political, theoretical and professional qualifications so as to fulfil their lofty mission entrusted by the times and history.

As in the past, so also in the future, the pressmen and information officials of Korea will be faithful to the idea of non-alignment and strive in every way to increase cooperation and solidarity with information services of non-aligned countries. They will faithfully carry out all decisions and measures to be jointly adopted to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement and establish a new international information order and do their best for the victory of our common cause.

# *Strong Current of Anti-Imperialism and Independence*

—For National Independence and Sovereignty—

*The non-aligned and developing countries are advancing the non-aligned movement, fighting vigorously against imperialism, colonialism, racism, subordination and domination and for national independence and sovereignty.*

*The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:*

**“Today the majority of the world’s developing countries are fighting to realize the lofty idea of anti-imperialism and independence in the same ranks of the non-aligned movement.”**

*Tricontinental peoples are going with the strong current of anti-imperialism and independence.*

## **In Asia**

Lebanon is suffering ceaseless Zionist aggressions but in such hard conditions her people are fighting to defend territorial integrity and independence. Israel failed in their sanguinary operations and US imperialists left off the “role of arbitrator” and overtly embarked on the road of realizing their domination of Lebanon.

The US has carried out armed provocations against the Syrian air base in Lebanon, taking advantage of racial and religious discords, difference in the Palestinian resistance movement and the disunity of Arab nations.

Syrian President Hafez Al Assad expressed the resolute stand of his people to attack US fleets off Lebanon as a self-defence measure if the US continues to raid the positions of the Syrian

forces.

The Syrian people are smashing at every step the armed intervention escalated by US imperialists and Israeli aggressors. Severe punishment of the enemy planes attacking the Syrian military bases and the million-strong demonstration and rally in Damascus, the Syrian capital, show the firm resolution of the Syrian people to meet imperialist aggression with retaliation and all-people resistance. The Syrian people are fully ready to repel any aggressions. The whole army is on the alert and orders for its general mobilization have been issued.

At a meeting Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi pointed to the worsening international situation fraught with a grave danger and accused the imperialist “divide and rule.”

She appealed that India should not be a victim of Western propaganda but do her best for a lasting peace on the globe, the continent in particular. And she denounced Western countries for their ruthless economic policy towards the developing countries, and said that the Western countries are trying to convince the developing countries that the latter are to blame for their poverty. But the irrefutable facts show that the poverty of the developing countries is the product of colonialism and of harsh exploitation of their natural wealth by colonialist powers, she added.

The anti-US, anti-government struggle in the Philippines has attracted our attention from last year.

Tens of thousands of workers employed at the US military bases staged a mass strike, demanding that the US military authorities raise their pay and reconsider the discriminative provisions in collective bargaining. The participants in demonstrations and rallies concentrated their attack on the US supporting the Marcos government, notably Reagan helping it.



**Indonesian peasants bed out rice plants in lines to increase its yield**

## In Africa

The flag of anti-imperialism and independence is flying over Africa. This continent is ringing with strong voices against the aggression and intervention of the South African racists and imperialists backing them. At press conferences last year, Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe of Zimbabwe manifested his resolute stand to defend the country's independence and sovereignty and strongly flayed imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Zimbabwe.

Saying that Britain was trying to establish the relations enabling its free interference in Zimbabwe, he declared that Zimbabwe would neither allow any country of the world to meddle in or flout it nor tolerate any threat. He criticized the US which reduced its "aid" to Zimbabwe as a retaliation for the latter's refusal to support the former at the UN. He proclaimed that if "selling or damaging our sovereignty means a stable aid,



**Zimbabwe secures raw materials needed for industrial development at home**

Zimbabwe would not receive a single cent of aid from any other country.”

The Southern African countries, including Angola and Mozambique, are firmly defending their security and revolutionary gains, repelling the repeated aggressions of imperialists and the racist clique backed by them.

At a rally, Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel said that the Mozambican people are building a society where all races and tribes will be equal and stressed that the Mozambican government is going to end the capitalist order and exploitation which still remain.

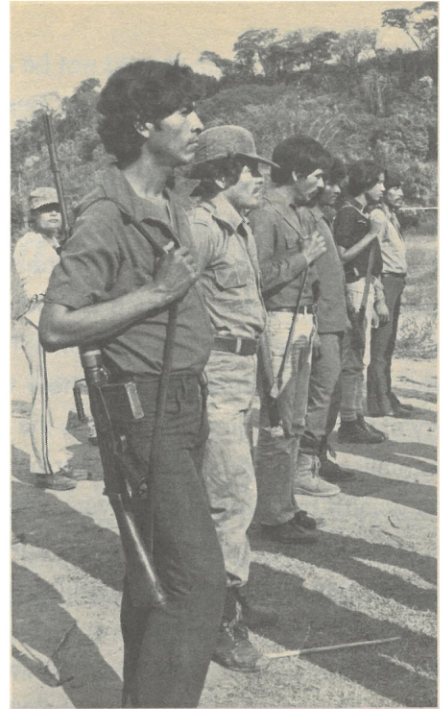
He referred to Mozambique being exposed to the constant danger of aggression from outside and appealed to the people to take an active part in the work to keep the order in the country.

The Angolan people and army men held demonstrations and meetings against the continued aggressions of the South African racists and the sabotages of their stooges and demanded the unconditional withdrawal of the South African aggressive troops from Angolan territory.

At the meetings, speakers exposed that US imperialists and the South African racist clique are mapping out a new plan against the countries and peoples that are building a society free from exploitation of man by man, and that their first targets of aggression are those countries which have chosen the non-capitalist path. They called upon the Angolan people to rally more firmly around the Party to defend the gains of revolution and give resolute counterblows to the aggressions of the reactionary forces.

## **In Latin America**

The US imperialist invasion of Grenada shows that Central America is the hateful “target of



**Salvadoran patriots in military training**

attack” for Reagan, a confrontation ground between the anti-imperialist independent forces and the US flourishing their “big stick”, and one of focuses of world politics.

Nicaragua is a small country. US imperialists are making desperate efforts to trample underfoot the sovereignty of this country. They instigate the mercenaries and troops of their satellites to invade Nicaragua frequently. They threaten Nicaragua with aggression almost every day. But her people undauntedly have risen up as one man in the struggle to defend national independence and dignity. They repel the frequent invasions of the mercenaries every time. They are ready to fight to the last man, closely rallied behind their government, if US imperialists venture to spark an aggressive war against them.

Reagan is actively instigating the reactionaries to destroy the Salvadoran patriotic forces.

In September last year the heroic Salvadoran liberation armed forces went over to offensives and inflicted heavy losses on the government army and enlarged their liberated areas in the northeastern and other parts of the country.

The government army, hit hard by the Salvadoran patriotic forces, is on the verge of collapse.

In some countries of South America there is mounting the people's struggle against the military governments for democracy.

The new President of Argentina restored the constitutional government and put an end to the military rule which had lasted for 7 years.

In Chile, the democratic movement has reached its height. The broad sections of people in Chile are waging a nationwide struggle, demanding the resignation of the 10 year-old military regime and the dictator Pinochet.

In the teeth of the government ban they go on staging demonstrations against the military junta.

In Uruguay, the "day of nationwide resistance" was observed three times, and many people demonstrated, demanding that the military regime restore democracy, release political prisoners and improve the economic situation. The Uruguayan military government had promised many times to form a new government under strong public pressure before it declared that they would hold general elections in November this year and establish a new government in March 1985.

Desire for freedom and liberation can not be suppressed at the point of the bayonet. History is advanced by the people's struggle and the world aspires after independence.

All this shows that in spite of difficulties and ordeals caused by desperate offensives of imperialists history is invariably marching ahead as the people desire.

## EXPERIENCE

# *This Is How We Completed Irrigation*

**KIM JUNG BIN**

**Director of Bureau of Irrigation  
and Water Utilization,  
Agricultural Commission**

*At present the irrigated area throughout the world is 210,010,000 hectares or 15.5 per cent of the total area under cultivation, which is 1,358,000,000 hectares.*

*The developing countries, in particular, have 96.5 per cent of the world's rice paddies, only a small part of which is under irrigation. In many regions, owing to drought damage, per-hectare grain output remains 1-2 tons, while in others flood damage threatens agricultural production because of the improper control of water.*

*The situation poses it as an urgent task for the developing countries to set up solid irrigation systems through proper exploitation and utilization of water resources, if they are to attain self-sufficiency in food.*

## **Irrigation through a Nationwide Movement**

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:  
**"Our Party set irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization as the basic contents of the rural technical revolution and advanced the policy of giving priority to irrigation."**

Priority had to be given to irrigation in the rural

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technical revolution owing to the features of agricultural production and the climatic conditions of our country. In our country it is dry in the spring seedtime and we have heavy rain, or 50-60 per cent of annual precipitation, in July and August. Therefore, without irrigation we would not be able to guarantee a stable agricultural production. The need for giving priority to irrigation was more keenly felt in view of our situation where rice cultivation holds a big proportion.

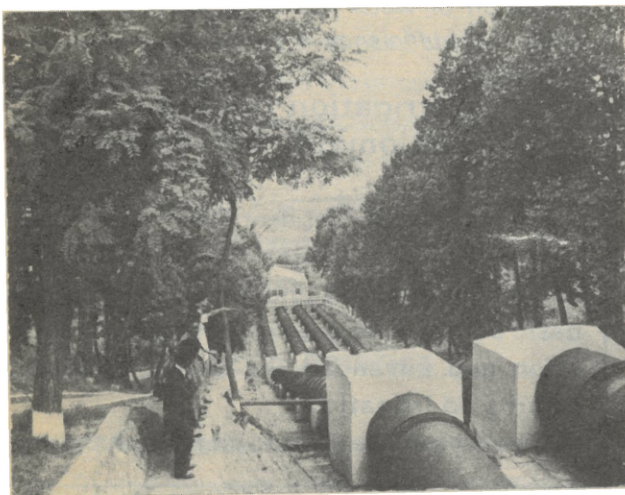
Of course, irrigation is done much more easily with up-to-date machines and techniques after mechanization as in some countries.

Our country, like other developing countries, had taken over backward economy and culture from imperialist colonial rule. Therefore, it required some time to equip agriculture with modern machines and technology. However, we could not keep it in a backward state until industry was developed.

Our people had valuable experiences in irrigation from remote antiquity. At that time they had no modern industry, but they made reservoirs by building dams with stones and earth, dug waterways, and set up installations to use water for rice farming.

On the basis of a profound analysis of the

#### **Foreign friends inspect our irrigation facilities**



urgent social and economic demands and feasibility, the respected leader paid deep attention to irrigation of agriculture from the first days of the building of a new society after the country's liberation. He proposed to improve the Potong River as the first step in the great struggle to transform nature and he himself broke ground for the irrigation work. This aroused the people in that gigantic struggle.

As the country was hard pressed economically soon after liberation, those who had money contributed money and those with physical strength their labour; and the materials for irrigation projects were tapped and secured by each locality to meet its own needs. Inexhaustible was the strength of the popular masses who became the masters of the country. To say nothing of peasants, factory and office workers and even school children took part in the irrigation project after their work. When we first started building reservoirs, there were no machines and very few vehicles, and so the people had to carry earth on their backs.

The earthen dams were easily built as a nationwide movement. Small and medium-scale projects were carried out by localities with their own funds, manpower and materials, while receiving technical guidance and some funds, materials and equipment from the state.

Building of large-scale irrigation facilities requires huge quantities of materials and machinery.

In implementing the basic line of socialist economic construction on giving priority to the development of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, we built up heavy industry not for its own sake but for the sake of light industry and agriculture. So our heavy industry fully satisfied the demands of the rural technical revolution first for various kinds of materials and technical equipment to be needed by irrigation projects.

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For the building of irrigation facilities adequate surveys and accurate technical designs had to precede. We built up land designing forces which planned a comprehensive survey of the land and its rational utilization, as well as irrigation and river designing institutions specialized in checking and mapping out irrigation projects. Thus, the whole irrigation projects were pushed forward dynamically.

### **Diverse Methods of Irrigation Applied**

Irrigation can be effected either by installing pumping stations which draw water from rivers or by building reservoirs or by using underground water.

We introduced irrigation not only to paddies but to dry fields, with the main stress on the former, and extensively established irrigation systems not only in the plains but also all other areas to conform with their specific local conditions. At the same time we held fast to the principle of carrying out small and medium-scale irrigation projects side by side with large-scale ones. In our country river improvements and anti-erosion works were also conducted along with irrigation projects.

Our reservoirs were created through various methods. Some of them were made by damming up valleys and others by bringing water up. There are also artificial lakes built by making tunnels through which water is drawn from big rivers.

The embankments of large reservoirs had to be built of cement, but small ones could be built of earth.

At present our country has over 1,500 reservoirs. There are some 23,700 pumping stations in operation. Pumps are used either to draw up water from rivers and low channels to water paddy and dry fields or to lift the waste water from

drainage ditches for irrigation. Pumps are also used to fill large reservoirs or to water uplands several hundred metres above sea level, often through five stages across the mountain slopes. In addition, a number of wells and pools were dug and pipes driven in to use underground water.

Because our terrain is greatly undulated, water flows down to low places and gets accumulated in many fields. Therefore, if proper drainage systems are not set up and forests and water are not well conserved, it may cause irretrievably grave consequences not only to agricultural production but also to many branches of the national economy.

In setting up drainage systems we first built large numbers of drainage pumping stations and dug drainage ditches rationally in lowlands where water gathers. And we established thorough culvert drainage systems in cold and damp fields to prevent the crops from being damaged by moisture, thereby more than doubling or trebling per-unit-area crop yields.

For proper forestry and water conservancy to prevent flood damage, we had to plant trees on all mountains as well as on the fringes of rivers and reservoirs so as to stop avalanches and build



**Our cooperative fields overflow with irrigation water**

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strong river and tide embankments. Large dams were erected along large rivers to build hydroelectric power stations or lock gates, so that the river water is adequately controlled.

## **Management and Operation of Irrigation Facilities**

The system of management and operation of irrigation facilities is well established so as to make effective use of them.

In our country large-scale irrigation systems are managed and operated by regional irrigation control stations, while county irrigation control offices are responsible for the small and medium systems.

Cooperative farms, too, have technical guidance systems to take care of small and medium-scale irrigation facilities in their respective areas; workteams and sub-workteams of the cooperative farms have their own water controllers and pump operators.

The irrigation control offices are responsible for maintaining and controlling all the facilities including reservoirs, pumping stations and embankments: in farming seasons they establish a system to direct water supply in a planned and rational way, by regions, plots and water sources, under the technical guidance of the agricultural guidance bodies and, in the rainy season, flexibly operate drainage pumping stations.

The irrigation control stations keep improving the techniques and skills of the personnel engaged in water control and conduct irrigation and drainage work along scientific lines to suit the characteristics of crops and soil conditions, and also educate all farming people to economize in even a drop of water, take good care of and control irrigation facilities and repair them in good time.

Besides, the irrigation control stations exercise thoroughgoing supervision and control so that reservoirs, rivers and canals are not contaminated

by noxious matters that may either do harm to crops and fishes or destroy the structures, and they actively protect the beautiful nature of the country.

In order to ensure afforestation work, forest management bodies set up tree nurseries everywhere to produce and supply plenty of fast-growing varieties of saplings which are of economic value, and give technical guidance and help to cooperative farms in growing young trees.

Our country trains large numbers of technicians and specialists in hydrometeorology and irrigation at universities, hydraulic university and provincial agricultural universities, and builds up scientific research institutions specialized in irrigation and water utilization to opportunely solve scientific and technical problems related to irrigation.

With the completion of irrigation our country makes more efficient and comprehensive use of water to develop the national economy.

In establishing irrigation systems we linked up major irrigation systems which were contiguous to one another to set up large-scale rotational systems of irrigation. This is the most effective way to use irrigation water by means of supplying water to one another. Along with reservoirs, numerous large and small hydroelectric power stations were built to generate electricity, and water-transport and fresh-water fish breeding are further developed through the use of reservoirs and rivers. Rivers and reservoirs are also used for supplying industrial water to major industrial districts and drinking water to residential quarters. Most reservoirs have been arranged as recreation centres for the working people and many rest homes and sanatoria have been constructed on them.

All these achievements made in irrigation dependably ensure the uninterrupted growth of food and agricultural production and furnish a material guarantee for the independent and happy lives of people.

# *Korean Agriculture*

**IBRAHIMA PAL** (Senegal)

The agricultural programme of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea based on the Juche idea shines as the sun, and it is as clear as day. And it is specific as the DPRK's achievements show.

I would like to stress this point in my short impressions on Korea.

In his work "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, great thinker and revolutionary genius, scientifically analyzed the indispensable process of solution for the rural question and clarified it for the first time in history, thus showing the short cut to socialist, communist rural construction.

His Juche-based agricultural programme has been put into reality, with the result that the DPRK's agriculture has made signal progress.

What is most striking in the DPRK is that agricultural productive forces are increasing steadily and agriculture is being industrialized and modernized at a high speed.

Precisely for this clear fact his Juche idea has gripped the hearts of not only the Korean people but also all people loving peace and progress.

The Korean people take pride in the path they have covered and get inspiration from it; and they carve out their future according to the respected President Kim Il Sung's principle of Juche. What is important for the technical revolution in the DPRK was to replace backward farm implements and agro-techniques by modern machines and techniques.

Various farm machines, including tractors and trucks, have been introduced throughout the country to suit local conditions. As a result, comprehensive farm mechanization has been realized in Korea and all farm operations such as ploughing, transplanting, weeding, harvesting and thrashing have become quite easy and highly efficient.

Nature-transformation has been undertaken in Korea with a limited area of arable land to obtain new cultivated land, and existing lands are effectively used by protecting and improving them. I extol the Korean people's diligence. The steady expansion of arable lands is an important guarantee for the rapid growth of agricultural production and the development of agriculture as a whole.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung took into account

the weather conditions of Korea and the specific features of agriculture and wisely guided the Korean people to establish a perfect irrigation system.

During our visit to Korea our primary concern was about how this country was overcoming bad physiographical conditions, weather conditions in particular, for agriculture. Water control is vital to farming. It is because agriculture is greatly affected by physiographical conditions. How to overcome these conditions is all the more important in rice-producing Korea.

The countryside of Korea is crisscrossed with 40,000-km-long irrigation canals for paddy and non-paddy fields. That is why the world people call Korea a "country of irrigation". Overflowing irrigation water enables Korea to ward off any severe drought and influence of the cold front and carry on agricultural production on a stable basis in whatever unfavourable weather conditions.

Even long-forsaken highlands are watered now in Korea thanks to her perfect irrigation system.

All countries in Africa and the rest of the world must learn from the Juche-oriented agricultural policy of Korea. Then they will make a big leap forward towards all-round development.

# Epochal Step towards Peace in Korea and Her Peaceful Reunification

The joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK held in Pyongyang on January 10 made an overall analysis of the situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and stressed that the Korean question should be solved not by force but through dialogue, and it proposed to hold tripartite talks between the DPRK and the United States and also the south Korean authorities, another party responsible for the mounting tension on the Korean peninsula.

The meeting proposed that the tripartite talks should discuss problems related to the conclusion of a DPRK-US peace agreement and the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea, as steps to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and provide a precondition for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, and also problems concerning the adoption of a north-south declaration on nonaggression so that both parties refrain from use of arms against each other and drastically cut their armies and armaments and remove military confrontation.

The Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly held on January 25 following the joint meeting considered an agenda-item "On Providing Guarantee for Peace in Korea and Promoting the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country" It fully supported and approved the proposal of the joint meeting and decided to send appeals to the parliaments and governments of all countries calling upon them to wage a powerful international movement for the withdrawal of US nuclear weapons from

south Korea and for peace in Korea, Asia and the world.

The proposal for the tripartite talks advanced by the joint meeting and reaffirmed by the SPA is an initiative of epoch-making significance in solving the Korean question in a peaceful way.

Now, this important initiative is enjoying support and sympathy of the entire Korean people and progressive people the world over for its justness and fairness and for its reflection of the unanimous will and demand of our people and the peoples of all countries as well.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

**"Our Party and the Government of the Republic adhere to the principle of solving the question of national reunification independently, free from any foreign interference, peacefully without recourse to arms and by promoting great national unity."**

Holding the tripartite talks is the most timely, realistic and reasonable measure to remove the war danger from the Korean peninsula and open a favourable phase for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

Today tension is aggravated as never before and the danger of a nuclear war increasing rapidly on the Korean peninsula. The US has deployed in south Korea large numbers of nuclear weapons and means of nuclear delivery aimed at the northern half of the Republic. And it is scheming now to deploy there "Pershing 2" medium-range missiles capable of reaching far beyond the Korean boundary, cruise missiles and even neutron bombs, the most deadly lethal weapons,

which are strongly denounced and rejected in all parts of the world. In order to perfect its nuclear war plan, the US is escalating the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in south Korea and setting spurs to the formation of the US-Japan-south Korea military alliance, the Asian version of the NATO. Under these circumstances, if a war breaks out in Korea, it may quickly spread beyond her boundary and destroy peace in Asia and the world and hurl humanity into a nuclear holocaust.

The prevailing situation urgently demands appropriate measures to obviate the danger of a nuclear war and safeguard peace.

We have so far made every possible effort for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. It is a common knowledge that the DPRK Government has advanced a number of proposals and repeatedly insisted on putting them into effect. The proposals include those for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea, the reduction of armies and armaments in the north and the south and the termination of military confrontation between the two parts of Korea and refraining from recourse to arms, and also for contact, exchange and negotiation between the north and the south and the establishment of a confederation for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

We proposed DPRK-US talks as far back as 1974 and have persisted in bringing them into reality.

Our latest proposal for the tripartite talks between DPRK and America and also the south Korean authorities, another party accountable for the ever-growing tension in Korea, is an expression of our sincere and patient and peaceloving efforts.

The Korean question will never be solved if one side threatens the other from the "position of strength" or tries to force its will upon the other. Dialogue alone makes it possible to remove war

danger and open a favourable phase for peace and peaceful reunification and put a period to confrontation between the DPRK and the US and between the north and south and secure a reasonable way by which the Korean question can be resolved peacefully without running counter to each other's interests.

Convoking the tripartite talks between the DPRK and the US and also the south Korean authorities is a practical demand for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The US, as a belligerent in the Korean war, still keeps its troops stationed in south Korea; it has all military commanding powers and controls all armed forces in south Korea and pursues the "policy of strength". It is mainly to blame for the ever-growing tension in Korea. Under this situation, without solving problems through a direct dialogue with the US, the danger of a war cannot be completely removed from our country nor can the road be opened to the country's peaceful reunification. The aggravated situation on the Korean peninsula today is attributable also to the south Korean authorities who have left south Korea to the US as its military base and pursued north-south confrontation in keeping with the US war policy. Therefore, for a satisfactory solution of the problem of removing military confrontation and easing tension in our country, the south Korean authorities, another party directly responsible for the acute tension, should take part in the talks.

The tripartite talks constitute an indispensable and realistic means of contact, also in view of the nature and contents of the items to be discussed. The key to relaxing the tension and consolidating peace in Korea lies in the elimination of the factors that increase the tension, through the conclusion of a peace agreement, a substitute for the Armistice Agreement, between the DPRK and America and the withdrawal of US troops from

south Korea and through the adoption of a north-south declaration on non-aggression.

The Korean Armistice Agreement is not an agreement to guarantee a lasting peace. Our country is now in a precarious state of ceasefire, and the situation is so acute that another war might occur at any moment. Such being the case, conclusion of peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, the actual signatories to the Korean Armistice Agreement, and the pullout of US troops from south Korea brook no further delay. Meanwhile, without removing the acute military confrontation between the north and the south, both sides cannot deepen mutual understanding and trust and create an atmosphere of peaceful reunification. That is why the adoption of a north-south declaration on non-aggression will firmly guarantee peace and security on the Korean peninsula and provide favourable conditions for the country's independent, peaceful reunification. The tripartite talks are, indeed, the most rational way of settling the Korean question by peaceful means at this point of time.

There is no reason whatsoever why the US or the south Korean authorities cannot accept our fair tripartite talks proposal.

Tripartite talks were originally proposed in August 1976 by the then US Secretary of State. Later on, the US authorities repeated the proposal on a number of occasions. US President Reagan himself stated in Seoul last November that the United States would willingly take part in the talks with us, if the south Korean authorities were to participate on an equal footing.

Therefore, there can be no ground or excuse for the US to reject our tripartite talks proposal which takes its demands into full consideration, or hesitate to have talks with us or be embarrassed with

it. The south Korean authorities, too, as another party involved in the problem of the country's peace and its reunification, is under obligation to come out to the talks with the US, and they need not worry about it.

Our proposal for the tripartite talks points to the clear-cut prospect of resolving the reunification question in a peaceful way. When our peace move is realized and favourable preconditions created for the country's reunification, the north and south will be able to have talks to reunify the country in accordance with the idea and the principles of independence, peace and great national unity expounded in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

Korea's peace is directly related to the peace of Asia and the world, and to prevent war danger and consolidate peace on the Korean peninsula is precisely to safeguard peace in Asia and the world.

We firmly believe that the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world which want peace and progress will give full support to our proposal for the tripartite talks aimed at stopping war danger and ensuring a durable peace on the Korean peninsula, and actively cooperate with us for its speedy realization.

If countries of all the continents, all parts of the world take a strong international joint action against the American schemes for another Korean war, we will be able to prevent a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and firmly safeguard the peace of Asia and the world.

Our people's righteous cause of guaranteeing the country's peace and its peaceful reunification will definitely materialize amid the great support and concern of the parliaments and governments of all the peace and justice-loving countries.

# Scout's Operations

## —US CIA's International Terrorism—

It is a sacred duty of each country and the elementary requirement of international law to defend and respect national sovereignty.

But today US imperialists are violating the sovereignty of other nations and causing social chaos and unrest everywhere in the world in disregard of international norm and order.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

**"In pursuance of a wild ambition of global domination US imperialists are undisguisedly engaged in armed interventions, subversions and sabotages everywhere in the world to stamp out the struggle of the people for national independence and the building of a new society."**

After bellicose Reagan's entrance into office the US CIA, as a scout of US imperialism, has intensified subversions and sabotages against the anti-imperialist independent non-aligned and newly-free countries as never before.

The CIA is working viciously to throttle the victorious revolution in Central America and subordinate the newly-independent countries again to the US. This is clear from the talks of the chief editor of the CIA's bulletin "Counterspy" with the government authorities in Honduras. At the talks he said that the CIA's plan for new operations in Central America and the Caribbean region won an approval at a session of the National Security Council held at the White House in December 1981.

At the session Reagan declared that the CIA could take unilateral paramilitary actions in a special situation. This means that he gave an assurance of naked military operations in Central America to the CIA, their espionage and conspiratorial organization, as well as their regular

armed forces, and seconded its freer destructive terrorism.

In 1981 the CIA began secret operations to create disorder in the small island country of Grenada. It got their stooges to destroy power stations and other economic establishments in this country and issue counterfeit notes so as to create a social chaos. It gave the reactionaries of Grenada "political funds" to knock together the counter-revolutionaries and hatch big plots to overthrow the government. The bloody brigandage of US imperialist aggression troops in October 1983 was an extension of the CIA operations and an international terrorism which Washington has set as its state policy.

It is widely known to the world that the CIA carries out terrorism through the "Green Berets."

Since their inception in 1952 the "Green Berets" have conducted subversions and sabotages in 54 countries. They are now performing their despicable mission in El Salvador and Honduras.

The commander of the "Green Berets" said that they were "planned to train 9,000 Salvadoran and Honduran soldiers into fine combatants by June 1984." This special unit is trained mainly for subversion, sabotage and murder.

The "Green Berets" are now operating more openly in Central America than ever before. A group of the anti-Sandinist task force trained by them has operated to destroy industrial establishments and administrative agencies in Nicaragua for one year from its base in Honduras.

The Pentagon points out in a document that the US should strengthen its special units for active

operations to demonstrate its might in those areas where the use of the standing forces is premature, unfit or impossible.

The CIA agents are causing social disorder in other countries in a crafty and vicious way under the cloak of diplomats.

Last year the Indian public disclosed and denounced the espionage acts of the US embassy in New Delhi. At seminars exposing the unwanted activities of US diplomats in India, Indian MPs were unanimous in stressing that the US embassy has completely turned into a centre for espionage and subversion and sabotage against India. An MP referred to the fact that US spies were arrested and some US embassy staff had been expelled from India for their collection of intelligence. As is already known, there are some diplomats in the US embassy in India, who have been expelled from other countries for their espionage activities. The Secretary of State for Internal Affairs informed MPs of the results of the investigation on the activities of a group of US spies caught by the Indian security agency and declared that the spies hired by Americans handed information endangering Indian security to the US intelligence services through the US embassy, taking bribes for many years.

Facts show that the CIA uses the US embassy in India as a camouflage for a secret war against India.

Last summer the Nicaraguan government expelled three staff members of the US embassy from the country, which was connected with a vicious act of the CIA.

These three spies under the mask of diplomats foolishly approached a woman official of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry with a promise to offer a reward of 5,000 dollars if she conveyed their "gift" of grapewine to the Foreign Minister, with a view to assassinating him. Of this she informed the authorities at once. The wine contained poison.

The CIA penetrates deep into the business world of the US satellites and, pretending to save busin-

essmen from bankruptcy, draws them into their espionage activities for international terrorism.

One of such instances is the incident of "Boeing-747" of a south Korean airline which intruded into the airspace of the Soviet Union at dawn on September 1, last year. This airline was faced with bankruptcy at the close of the 1960s. The CIA which learned about this offered special favours to this airline to use its passenger planes for their espionage activities. This airline got big loans from the US and bought many latest passenger planes. According to a secret agreement between the CIA and the airline, the US-made "Boeings" were installed with cameras and wireless apparatuses for espionage activities from the early 1970s. This is clear from the fact that the captain Chang Byong In of "Boeing-747" had boasted to his close friends that he was carrying out the special task given by the US secret services and that he had showed some of his colleagues the espionage apparatuses of his plane. This airline has been used for the CIA's espionage activities.

As is obvious from only a few facts, the CIA carries out its terrorism in various ways and there is not a single day which passes without seeing social disorder and unrest everywhere its crooked hands reach.

That is why at the Sixth Committee (Legal Committee) of the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly the delegates of the newly-independent countries vehemently denounced the US-led Western powers for their terrorism aimed at creating disorder in the countries in the sphere of their "vital interests". The draft resolution submitted by Cuba, Laos and many other countries strongly appealed to all countries to strictly execute the recommendations of the UN General Assembly demanding an end to international terrorism.

The non-aligned and newly-independent countries should keep a high vigilance, expose and flay US imperialists' terrorism, take concerted actions and apply collective pressure on them and give no room for them to put their feet in.

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# *Chon Du Hwan—Heinous Enemy of the Cause of Independence against Imperialism*

Last year, as soon as US imperialist aggressors occupied by force the small non-aligned island country of Grenada south Korea's Chon Du Hwan puppet clique issued a statement to praise them like heroes.

Later, when the Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff came to south Korea, the puppets extolled the US invasion of Grenada to skies as an "excellent operation" or a "decisive step taken to protect the national interests of America".

The Chon Du Hwan and his ilk maliciously challenged the anti-imperialist and independent cause of the non-aligned peoples and again laid bare their foul nature as puppets by actively supporting and praising the US imperialist invasion of Grenada, which is cursed and condemned by the whole world.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

**"The south Korean puppets are fellow travelers of the US imperialists in committing barbarities."**

Historically all the puppet rulers of south Korea, as faithful lackeys of US imperialism, committed innumerable grave crimes against the non-aligned peoples' cause of independence against imperialism.

A typical example of them is their criminal acts against the Arab and African peoples.

Whenever the Israeli Zionists unleashed war against Syria, Egypt, Lebanon or other non-aligned Arab nations, the south Korean puppets defended the aggressors, absurdly alleging that "it is the Arab side that provoked the war." When the Israeli invaders occupied part of the Arab countries, they eulogized them as

"heroes of the desert".

When Israel got into hot water, the puppets put spur to their aggressive ambition, declaring that they would "send volunteers." During the fourth Middle East war they helped the aggressors by all means, even dispatching a great number of pilots to Israel.

The south Korean puppets established "friendly relations" with the South African racist clique and strengthened their political and military alignment with them, thereby viciously challenging the African people's cause of anti-imperialist national liberation.

They even sent a "military advisory group" to South Africa to help the racist clique in their frantic efforts to strangle the national liberation movement of the Namibian and other Southern African peoples.

Their moves as a cat's-paw and a task force for imperialist aggression reached the extreme as Chon Du Hwan seized power.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan has run amuck to stamp out the righteous cause of national liberation of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples since when he served the former dictator Pak Jung Hi as his right hand man.

Over ten years ago he volunteered for service in the Vietnamese war as the commander of the 29th regiment of the puppet army's "White Horse Unit" and won his notoriety for the operations to slaughter the Vietnamese who turned out in the righteous war of resistance to save the nation from US imperialism. This is widely known.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan's acts have become more

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vicious since he seized power under the patronage of US imperialism.

Having turned south Korea into an advanced base and nuclear bridgehead for the US imperialist invasion of the whole of Korea and the continent, the Chon Du Hwanites are now out to provoke a new war against the northern half of the Republic and other Asian countries together with their masters. Last year they ushered Reagan, the chieftain of US imperialism, into south Korea and begged him to keep south Korea as a US colonial military base and "protect" it under a "nuclear umbrella" On their master's orders they aggravate the situation, staging provocative war exercises almost every day and outcrying for "punishment" and "retaliation" on the DPRK.

The Chon Du Hwanites are clamouring for the so-called "Pacific summit meeting" and hurrying with the setting up of the "Pacific Community", under the aegis of their US and Japanese masters, thereby serving the US imperialists' criminal Pacific strategy to bring Asian countries under their control.

These facts alone are enough to prove that the traitor Chon, warmonger of US imperialism, runs amuck to oppose the progressive people's cause of independence against imperialism and drive Asia and the whole world into the holocaust of nuclear war.

The traitor Chon's criminal activities against the non-aligned people's cause of independence against imperialism is not confined to this.

The south Korean puppets are training masses of cannon fodder to send for US imperialist wars of aggression against the non-aligned peoples.

Last year a foreign press report said that the south Korean puppets had sent a large number of young and middle-aged abroad under the pretext of "manpower export" and forced them to live in "completely-

equipped army barracks". It exposed that this was designed to promptly offer them as mercenaries for the US masters in emergency.

As reported by Kuwait papers, in the Middle East there are more than 70,000 south Korean workers sent under the pretext of "manpower export," all of whom received military training and they would serve for the aggressive US purposes of occupying oilfields in the Gulf areas.

The puppets are hatching a plot to dispatch mercenaries also to Salvador and other Central American countries.

While strengthening their political and military tie-up with the Israeli and South African cannibals, they have gone so far as to make a joint "use of the resources" needed for the production of mass destruction weapons.

These facts clearly prove that the Chon Du Hwan clique are the colonial agents of US imperialism and the heinous enemy who run amuck to stamp out the cause of independence against imperialism.

It is by no means fortuitous that the progressive people the world over, including the non-aligned peoples, are indignant and unanimously condemning the south Korean puppets for their foul criminal acts.

The Chon Du Hwanites allege that they are "friends" of the people of the non-aligned and other developing countries, clamouring about "friendship" and "cooperation".

No amount of deceptive artifice on the part of the Chon Du Hwanites will enable them to conceal their crimes against the people of non-aligned and other developing countries.

Only downfall awaits the Chon Du Hwanites, the imperialist cat's-paws who run counter to the trend of the times and the people's aspirations and desires.

# The Juche Idea Studied and Disseminated



The inaugural congress of the International Institute of the Juche Idea held in Tokyo, Japan (in 1978)



The inaugural meeting of the Juche idea study group at the department of diplomacy at Panama University (in 1980)



Austrian seminar on Juche philosophy (in 1983)



The New Delhi international seminar on the Juche idea (in 1982)



The national seminar of Panama on the Juche idea and the non-aligned movement (in 1981)



The national seminar of Malta on the Juche idea (in 1983)



The international seminar on the Juche idea held in Madagascar (in 1976)



The publication of literature on the Juche idea is brisk in Finland (left) and Mexico (right)

Maltese people demand many books of our country



Guineans of all strata hear the recorded explanation of the Juche idea



**Malians of all strata listen attentively to a lecture on the Juche idea**



**Zambian professor (left) and Bangladesh policemen (right) devour our books**



**Our working people and foreign friends have a jolly time  
at the Mangyongdae Fun Fair**



**Friendship  
Solidarity**



*Handwritten signature or initials in a cursive script.*