



AGE OF CHAJUSONG

Pyongyang, Korea

1
1985



Age of Chajusong

No **1** (13)

1985

QUARTERLY

Foreign Languages Publishing
House
Pyongyang, Korea

CONTENTS

— For Independence, Friendship and Peace —

Goodwill Mission of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea	1
Distinguished Guest from the Tourist Country of Malta	2
Goodwill Mission of the People of the PDRY	3

To the Greatest Hero and Patriot of Korea H. E. Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of WPK CC and President of the DPRK	6
--	---

Specific Features of Modern Imperialism	8
Book "Kim Jong Il, Great Leadership, Imperishable Feats" Out in Peru	11

Indira Gandhi's Brilliant Exploits Will Be Immortal	12
Speech of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, Head of the DPRK Delegation at the Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-aligned Countries	14
Seventh Non-aligned Summit and Outlooks of the Non-aligned Movement	21

Let Us Strive to Establish New International Economic Order	28
New International Economic Order—A Major Task of Our Planet	30
African Spring	33
Guinean President Inspects Kim Il Sung Agricultural Research Centre	37
Joint Action for Reasonable Solution of Debt Crisis	39

Advancing New Life	43
National Education Develops as Ever in Non-aligned Countries	45
A Most Noteworthy Event in Nearly 40 Years of National Division	52

For Independence, Friendship and Peace

Goodwill Mission of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea

President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea paid an official state visit to the DPRK last August at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung. President Kim Il Sung received President Mbasogo and his party and gave a grand banquet in their honour.

The two Presidents delivered speeches at the banquet.

In his speech President Kim Il Sung said:

“We support the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea which in external relations maintains the policy of non-alignment, asserts the development of non-aligned movement and the realization of South-South cooperation, and strives for a complete liberation and unity of Africa.”

President Kim Il Sung highly appreciated the fact that traversing the road of change opened up in August 1979, the people of Equatorial Guinea are pushing ahead vigorously with the building of a new society, particularly with the work of developing agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency in food. He strongly denounced the aggressive imperialist moves in Africa and the brutal apartheid and policy of racist repression pursued by South



President Kim Il Sung receives a gift from President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo

African racists and expressed solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa in their just struggle for freedom and liberation.

In his speech at the banquet President Mbasogo said:

“The Equatorial Guinean people congratulate the supreme leaders of your country upon the successes registered in the struggle for consolidating national independence and achieving progress and highly estimate the efforts of the Korean people to attain this goal.”

President Mbasogo emphasized that in recent years economic infrastructure has developed in Korea to substantially improve the living standards of the Korean people. He highly evaluated and firmly supported the efforts made by President Kim Il Sung and the DPRK Government for the peaceful reunification of the country. Particularly he emphasized that the question of Korean reunification remains unsettled, tensions still prevail in Latin America, the Far East and the Middle East, the danger of nuclear conflicts is growing ever more, the production of mass destruction weapons is on the increase and that these facts make it

incumbent upon all nations to take steps to guarantee peace and stability in the world.

Talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and President Mbasogo in a warm, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

President Kim Il Sung and President Mbasogo exchanged gifts.

President Mbasogo and his party visited the historic Mangyongdae during their stay in Korea. They inspected the Wonhwa Cooperative Farm and other places and enjoyed a music and dance performance.

Distinguished Guest from the Tourist Country of Malta

Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff of the Republic of Malta paid his third goodwill visit to the DPRK last August at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK.

President Kim Il Sung warmly received the Maltese Prime Minister and gave a grand banquet in his honour.

President Kim Il Sung and Prime Minister Mintoff delivered speeches at the banquet.

In his welcome speech President Kim Il Sung said:

“We fully support the active endeavours of the Maltese government which pursues progressive policies internally and is striving externally to turn the Mediterranean into a nuclear-free peace zone, in pursuance of proclaimed neutrality.”

President Kim Il Sung wished the Maltese government a good success in strengthening solidarity and cooperation among non-aligned countries in the Mediterranean and in safeguarding peace and security in that part of the world. He emphasized that only through firm unity and collective efforts of various forms can the non-aligned countries attain the common goal of preventing war and

safeguarding world peace in conformity with the idea of the non-aligned movement and with the aspirations of the world's progressive people. He said that it is important to isolate imperialists' henchmen and stooges and actively supported the recent steps taken by the Government of Malta to sever any and all contacts with south Korea.

In his speech Prime Minister Mintoff confirmed his full support to the tripartite talks proposal made by the DPRK and said:

“We also take this memorable occasion to solemnly reaffirm our solidarity with Your Excellency and your heroic people in your untiring and strenuous efforts for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland by establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo proposed by Your Excellency at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.”

Prime Minister Mintoff said that President Kim Il Sung's contributions to strengthening the non-aligned movement and to the quest for peace are highly appreciated, and he congratulated him on successes in his recent historic visits to European countries.

He emphasized that he notes with great satisfac-



President Kim Il Sung shakes hands with Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff

tion the efforts being made by the Government of the DPRK to turn the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Talks between the President and Prime Minister proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Prime Minister Mintoff presented gifts to President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il. The gifts included the Maltese President and Prime Minister's poem dedicated to President Kim Il Sung.

During their stay in Korea the Maltese Prime Minister and his party inspected the Suncheon Cement Factory and several factories and enterprises in Hamhung. He also inspected the International Friendship Exhibition and Ponghwa Lock Gate and saw a music and dance performance.

An agreement on economic and technological cooperation and a trade protocol between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Malta were signed in Pyongyang.

Goodwill Mission of the People of the PDRY

A Party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Chairman Ali Nasser Mohamed paid a visit to the DPRK last October at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

Chairman Mohamed had paid a visit to Korea as head of government in 1978 and revisited Korea this time as head of state. The guests received warm welcome of the Korean people during their stay.

President Kim Il Sung received Chairman Mohamed and gave a grand banquet in honour of the delegation.

The two heads of state exchanged speeches at the banquet.

In his speech President Kim Il Sung said:

"The peoples of Korea and Democratic Yemen are intimate brothers and comrades-in-arms who have knit unbreakable bonds of friendship on the road of struggle against imperialism and for the creation of



Tete-a-tete between Comrades Kim Il Sung and Ali Nasser Mohamed

an independent new life.”

President Kim Il Sung emphasized that the Democratic Yemeni people achieved the independence of their country through an arduous armed struggle and have vigorously advanced on the road of socialist development without vacillation under the banner of revolution, in spite of difficult conditions of ceaseless imperialist manoeuvres for aggression, subversion and sabotage particularly since the corrective measures were taken in 1969.

He pointed out that the Democratic Yemen is a bulwark of struggle against imperialism and for independence on the Arabian Peninsula and has been making great changes in accomplishing the national democratic revolution and in shaking off underdevelopment and poverty, the legacies of colonialism.

He elucidated that only when non-aligned and developing countries consolidate their political independence by successfully realizing South-South cooperation and building independent national economies and become independent, can they prevent a new world war and defend global peace.

In his speech Chairman Mohamed pointed out:

“We can say that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries have developed through the joint struggle waged by the Yemeni and Korean peoples against all manner of aggression and intrigues of the imperialists and reactionaries and for progress and socialism.”

The Chairman said that he had been interested in the Korean people’s struggle to build socialism and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung; and he confirmed his support to all constructive proposals set forth by him to guarantee the right of the Korean people to national reunification without any imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

Talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Mohamed in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Chairman Mohamed presented gifts to President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il. President Kim Il Sung presented a gift to Chairman Mohamed.

Chairman Mohamed presented a basket of flowers to President Kim Il Sung in congratu-

(Please see page 6.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages of condolence to the President of the Republic of India and General Secretary of the Indian National Congress.

New Delhi

Your Excellency Giani Zail Singh,

President of the Republic of India

Upon hearing the grievous news of the sudden demise of Her Excellency Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, I express my deep condolences, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my behalf, to you, the Government of the Republic of India and the Indian people.

Her Excellency Indira Gandhi was the outstanding state leader of India and the prominent stateswoman of the third world.

Her Excellency Indira Gandhi made enormous efforts to develop the friendly relations between Korea and India.

The demise of Her Excellency Indira Gandhi constitutes a heavy loss to the Indian people and the world peace-loving peoples.

I cannot hold back my sorrowful feelings over her death.

The exploits performed by Her Excellency Indira Gandhi for the prosperity and development of India and peace in Asia and the rest of the world will remain forever.

KIM IL SUNG

**President of the Democratic People's
Republic of Korea**

November 1, 1984 Pyongyang

New Delhi

Your Excellency Rajiv Gandhi,

**General Secretary of the Indian National
Congress**

I have heard the shocking sad news that Her Excellency Indira Gandhi, President of the Indian National Congress, Prime Minister of the Republic of India and your beloved mother, unexpectedly passed away.

I express my profound condolences to you, the Indian National Congress and the Indian people on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

Her Excellency Indira Gandhi was an outstanding leader of India who embarked on the political arena in her early years and devoted her all to oppose imperialism and colonialism and achieve the country's independence and its independent development.

As one of the prominent political activists of the third world, she also greatly contributed to expanding and developing the non-aligned movement, great political force of our times, and defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Her Excellency Indira Gandhi was on good terms with us and always directed deep concern to the development of the friendly relations between Korea and India.

Though Her Excellency Indira Gandhi passed away, the brilliant exploits she has performed for the prosperity and development of India and the accomplishment of the common cause of the world peace-loving people will remain forever.

KIM IL SUNG

**General Secretary of the Central Committee
of the Workers' Party of Korea**

November 1, 1984 Pyongyang

To the Greatest Hero and Patriot of Korea H.E. Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of WPK CC and President of the DPRK

*To you who triumphed over the ruling Japanese
and freed your country from
the imperialist powers united against the Korean people*

*To you who founded the immortal Juche idea
and from the ashes of the past
built a strong new country*

*To you who achieved unity
and multiplied the wealth amongst the workers
through your untiring efforts*

*To you who with assistance and cooperation
strengthened Malta's will for freedom
so that in 1979 it rid its shores from the foreigner*

*To you the great leader of the East striving to unite
your people on one Korean land
and who works for world peace the Maltese people give honour*

**President
Agatha Barbara**

**Prime Minister
Dominic Mintoff**

Valletta, Malta

6 August, 1984

(Continued from page 4.)

lation of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. President Kim Il Sung, too, presented a basket of flowers to Chairman Mohamed in congratulation of the 6th anniversary of the founding of the Yemen Socialist Party.

President Kim Il Sung was awarded "October 14" Order, the supreme order of the PDRY, by Chairman Mohamed. Chairman Mohamed was awarded the Order of National Flag First Class by

President Kim Il Sung.

The delegation inspected Pyongyang and localities during their stay in Korea. The delegation was entertained by a music and dance show performed by Pyongyang artistes at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

A treaty of friendship and cooperation and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen were signed in Pyongyang.

Specific Features of Modern Imperialism

The new clarification of imperialism is of great theoretical and practical importance at present because a number of changes have taken place in the course of imperialist development.

The new correct elucidation of imperialism is essential to perfect the theory on imperialism and properly formulate the strategy and tactics for the world revolution and the non-aligned movement to suit new historical conditions.

This urgent task set by our age was solved by Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. He said in his historic work "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea":

"Imperialism has now turned into modern imperialism based on state monopoly capitalism, and it has become more aggressive and brutal than ever before. It is flagrantly challenging the oppressed popular masses in their cause of national liberation, independence and socialism."

This proposition is a scientific classic formulation of changed imperialism.

This formulation is based on his profound analysis of imperialist development.

It is nearly one century since the appearance of imperialism on the historical scene. In the historic course imperialism has developed into modern imperialism which has changed greatly as compared with what it was at the time of its rise.

Modern imperialism is the same as old imperialism in nature but has a number of new specific features.

This is clear, among others, from its economic and political nature.

Its economic nature is domination by state monopoly capital. Generally, the economic basis of imperialism is domination by monopoly. But the political and economic basis of modern imperialism is state monopoly capitalism, a system of monopoly capital's state control over and interference in economic lives of imperialist countries. State monopoly capitalism is the last stage of monopoly capitalism at which big monopolies fully subordinate the state to themselves and make it meddle with the economic life of the country as a whole. The complete subjection of the state to monopolies is realized through the increasing fusion of financial magnates and bourgeois state leaders. Under state monopoly capitalism bankers and monopoly company presidents of yesterday become government ministers today; government ministers of today become managers of monopolies tomorrow.

Today the governments of imperialist countries are composed not of bureaucrats representing the interests of the capitalist class but of capitalists or agents of financial magnates.

As for the present US government, President Reagan is a billionaire himself and has worked for "General Electric," one of America's largest companies, for nearly 10 years; most of secretaries are big entrepreneurs.

A few monopolies completely control the state through the fusion of financial magnates and bourgeois state leaders and make the state interfere in the economic life of the country as a whole and

serve entirely their interests.

Modern imperialism has become unprecedentedly aggressive and brutal because of the specific feature of state monopoly capitalism which completely subordinates state power to big monopolies.

Under state monopoly capitalism big monopolies intensify the exploitation of the working masses, make socio-political life more reactionary and strengthen the invasion and plunder of other countries through state violence.

US imperialists are now stepping up arms race and madly trying to ignite a nuclear war in many parts of the world. This is an undisguised manifestation of the nature of modern imperialism which has become more aggressive than old imperialism.

The specific feature of modern imperialism distinct from old imperialism finds its expression in its political nature, as well as in its economic nature. It is the fascistization of political life. Fascism is the most brutal and violent form of political domination by monopoly magnates to obliterate the last vestiges of phony bourgeois democracy. In the days of old imperialism fascism was prevalent only in some imperialist countries such as Germany, Italy and Japan. But today it has become the fundamental feature and general trend of development of political life in almost all imperialist countries.

Political life is now fascistized in imperialist countries through enactment of various fascist laws and formation of many fascist terrorist organizations, especially through rapidly developing militarism and intensifying military rule.

Another specific feature of modern imperialism is that it clings to neocolonialism in ruling colonies.

Comrade Kim Jong Il said:

“The imperialists are clinging to neo-colonialism and obstinately pursuing the policy of plundering and subjugating other nations by more covert and crafty methods.”

In the past imperialists subjugated and plundered other countries through their direct political rule. But today they try to rule and plunder colonies by covert and crafty neocolonialist methods such as rigging up of puppet governments, “aid” policy, conclusion of military pacts and formation of military blocs.

The most distinctive feature of neocolonialist policy modern imperialism clings to lies in giving nominal independence and carrying out colonial rule in reality. This concentrically manifests the craftiness and viciousness of modern imperialism and shows that though its methods of aggression may change the aggressive nature of imperialism can never change.

Still another feature of modern imperialism is that it reestablished the imperialist system into the US-led one.

Modern imperialism is a US-led imperialist system. This system appeared as a result of changes in the balance of forces within the imperialist camp and the growth of the socialist forces which deepened imperialist crisis.

Leading imperialist countries of the world were defeated or weakened in the Second World War and lost their positions on the international arena. But US imperialism gained huge war profits and grew decisively stronger economically, financially and militarily than other imperialist powers and became the ringleader of world reaction after the war.

On the other hand, after the Second World War the world balance of political forces radically changed; the imperialist forces were weakened and the socialist and democratic forces became decisively superior to the former.

In these historical conditions all capitalist countries had to direct their primary attention to saving capitalism from ruin and establish a US-led imperialist system which is essentially an imperialist

countries' system of military and political alliance against socialism and the democratic forces.

Because of their economic and military superiority in the balance of forces within the imperialist camp US imperialists use other imperialist countries as their subordinate allies to execute their policy of aggression and war.

Yet another feature of modern imperialism is that it is on the decline and makes desperate efforts to save itself from ruin.

Comrade Kim Jong Il said:

“US-led modern imperialism, though on the decline, is making desperate efforts to save itself from ruins.”

From the viewpoint of historical position, modern imperialism is imperialism which is on the decline and makes desperate efforts to save itself from ruin.

Generally, imperialism is the highest stage of capitalist development, parasitic and decaying capitalism and moribund capitalism. The new specific feature of modern imperialism in its historical position is that especially after the Second World War imperialist decline was greatly hastened and its days are already numbered.

After the Second World War the imperialist colonial system totally collapsed due to the growth of the socialist forces and the appearance of the newly-emerging countries.

Internally, state monopoly capitalism further sharpened capitalist crisis and contradictions and accelerated the political and economic destruction of imperialism.

Stagnation and decline of production, currency inflation, mass bankruptcy of enterprises, the rapid increase of the jobless which pose a serious social problem in the US and other imperialist countries clearly show that imperialism is being

destroyed by acute economic contradictions, as well as by blows from the revolutionary forces.

It has become more apparent today that imperialism is ruined and the revolutionary cause of the people triumphs.

But US-led modern imperialism, far from receding from the historical arena, is making desperate efforts to save itself from ruin.

Modern imperialism is the most aggressive and brutal imperialism which is based on state monopoly capitalism; it is the most cunning and heinous imperialism which clings to neocolonialism and obstinately follows the policy of dominating and plundering other nations by more covert and crafty methods; it is imperialism which was re-established to be a US-led system and is on the decline and makes last-ditch efforts to escape from ruin.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il made a scientific analysis and review of changes made in the course of imperialist development, formulated that imperialism has now changed into modern imperialism with new specific features and clarified its features, thus developing and enriching the theory on imperialism and contributing to working out more scientific strategy and tactics of the world revolution and the non-aligned movement. This is another outstanding exploit he performed for the development of the theory of the world revolution and the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

We will strive to know well about the nature and specific features of modern imperialism, wage more vigorously the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle so as to actively contribute to global independence and the development of the non-aligned movement.

Pak Mun Song

Book “Kim Jong Il, Great Leadership, Imperishable Feats” Out in Peru



Book “Kim Jong Il, Great Leadership, Imperishable Feats”

A book “Kim Jong Il, Great Leadership, Imperishable Feats” written by Angel Castro Lavarello, Chairman of the Peruvian Front for National Liberation and Senator, was published in Peru last year.

This book of 144 pages consists of 6 chapters.

In the preface the author writes that the Korean revolution has covered an unprecedentedly ardu-

ous yet victorious path over half a century or more under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. And he points out that now the Workers’ Party of Korea and the Korean people are confronted with the tasks to build and perfect an ideal society of humankind in which the Chajusong of the working masses is fully realized, on the basis of already-achieved successes and to bring about the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

Chapter 1 entitled “Juche Idea and Human Liberation” stresses that a new history of the Korean revolution started and mankind found the true way to its liberation as the great leader President Kim Il Sung created the immortal Juche idea, and refers to a great contribution made by the Juche idea to the development of human thought and to the Juche idea as important doctrine and methods and great programme for human liberation.

Chapter 2 “Brilliant Inheritance” points out that a question of carrying forward the leader’s revolutionary cause, which is posed as an urgent international issue at present, has been brilliantly solved in Korea.

The author writes: The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has led the Juche cause to a brilliant victory through his unremitting ideological and theoretical activities and seasoned leadership to win the absolute confidence and respect of the entire Korean people. He was elected Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary in charge of the whole Party work, of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea and Member of the Party Central Military Commission at the 6th Congress of the WPK held in October 1980.

Chapter 3 “Genius of Thought and Leadership” details the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il’s ideological and theoretical activities and noble

qualities as a leader. The author writes: The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is an uncommonly sagacious leader with remarkable insight. Through his energetic studies and pursuits and revolutionary practice he has fully mastered the respected leader President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas and acquired an encyclopedic political, economic and philosophical knowledge. He wrote more than 10 treatises of great theoretical and practical significance, while opening new fields of science and theory with Juche eye and creative attitude in his school days. After graduation from the university the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, through energetic ideo-theoretical activities, formulated the respected leader President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas as Kimilsungism and advanced the idea of imbuing the whole society with Kimilsungism and the theory on three revolutions, and correctly elucidated all problems arising in the revolution and construction. And the author proves the greatness, correctness and originality of his ideas and theories.

The book continues: The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il proposes right struggle slogans on the basis of his scientific analysis of the ripe demands of the revolution in every stage and audaciously plans all operations and pushes them forward with remarkable organizing ability and refined methods of mass guidance, extraordinary energy and revolutionary sweep. The result is that great changes have taken place in all domains of political, economic, cultural and Party activities and miracles are worked through the "speed campaign".

Chapter 4 "Masterly Leader" mentions the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in rapid progress in Korea under the wise guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il; and Chapter 5 "Guidance and People" gives legendary stories about the love of President Kim Il Sung and Comrade Kim Jong Il for the people.

Chapter 6 "Cause of Korean Reunification" refers to the fact that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed a policy to achieve the country's reunification peacefully by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference on democratic principles and has made sincere efforts for its realization ever since Korea's division.



The late Indira Gandhi

Indira Gandhi, President of the Indian National Congress and Prime Minister of the Republic of India, passed away on October 31.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, visited the Indian embassy in the DPRK to express his condolences and sent a wreath to her bier.

The Korean people expressed their deep sorrow at the shocking news of her sudden death.

Her Excellency Indira Gandhi was an outstanding leader who devoted herself to the struggle against imperialist oppressors and for the independence and prosperity of her country and her people's liberation and happiness. She was a prominent political figure who made great contributions to the non-aligned movement and the anti-imperialist common cause of the third world people.

Her death is a great loss not only to the Indian people but also to all the progressive people.

She had performed great exploits in the building of a new, independent and prosperous India.

From her girlhood she took an active part in the independence movement to overthrow the colonial rule of foreign imperialism and after India's independence dedicated all her energy to the work to

Indira Gandhi's Brilliant Exploits Will Be Immortal

safeguard national sovereignty and build a new society.

The Indian people have achieved great successes in the endeavours for the independent development of the nation and the building of a new society under her leadership.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“After the proclamation of the Republic, great changes and progress have been registered in the life of the Indian people.”

Many modern factories have been built. The foundations of national industry have been laid and its independence has increased. Changes and progress have been made in the endeavours to eliminate cultural backwardness left by colonial rule and build a new national culture. The looks of the Republic of India are changing daily.

All the achievements gained by the Indian people in the building of a new society are closely related to the enthusiastic activity of Her Excellency Indira Gandhi.

She showed a remarkable ability through her guidance of the struggle to build a new society and gained the deep confidence and respect of the Indian people.

She was an ardent advocator and promoter of the non-aligned movement which is a powerful anti-imperialist independent force and an anti-war peace force of our age. Pursuing the will of Jawaharlal Nehru, her father and one of initiators of the movement, she made active efforts to strengthen it.

Whenever the opportunity arose, she appealed to the non-aligned countries to hold fast to Chajusong and unite politically, increase cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance, achieve economic and technical independence, and abolish the old international economic order established by imperialists and colonialists and set up a new one.

She was chairman of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit held in New Delhi in March 1983 and

contributed to upholding the principles of the movement and strengthening its unity.

She was a peace champion. She worked hard against war for peace. She desired a harmonious and friendly world free from antagonism and confrontation among countries and nations, a free and peaceful world clear of aggression and interference and devoted all her life to this cause.

For her anti-imperialist, independent peace-loving policy, Indira Gandhi enjoyed the respect and confidence from the world's progressive political and public circles which love justice and peace.

She was deeply concerned about the Korean problem and expressed deep sympathy with and understanding of the righteous struggle of the DPRK Government and the Korean people for Korea's peace and independent and peaceful reunification.

The Seventh Non-aligned Summit chaired by her reaffirmed its support for the Korean people's desire to reunify their country peacefully on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and their efforts to realize their desire without any foreign interference. During her premiership the friendly and cooperative relations developed in the interests of the Korean and Indian peoples and the peace of Asia and the world.

There were frequent visits of various delegations and economic and cultural exchanges were expanded.

The Korean people don't forget her efforts for the development of Korea-India friendship and believe that the friendship between the two countries will develop satisfactorily in the future, too.

Though Indira Gandhi passed away, her exploits for the progress and prosperity of India, the peace of Asia and the world, and the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement will be immortal.

Speech of Vice- Kim Yong Nam, the Foreign Ministers'

"The present situation urgently demands that we thwart the imperialist moves for aggression and division and further intensify the non-aligned movement.

"The basic guarantee for developing the non-aligned movement lies in the member nations' firm adherence to Chajusong, close unity and cooperation. Non-aligned countries should continue to hold high the revolutionary banner of independence against imperialism and increase their political cohesion and positively develop their economic and cultural cooperation.

"Non-aligned and all other newly-emerging peoples should closely knit their fighting ranks against imperialism and for independence and carry on the vigorous struggle in concert, so as to frustrate the aggressive and divisive activities of imperialists, firmly defend their national sovereignty and successfully realize the cause of global independence."

KIM IL SUNG

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is participating in this meeting with special interest, considering that this meeting, held at the beginning of the current session of the UN General Assembly, will serve as an effective occasion in strengthening the unity of action of the non-aligned movement and further enhancing its role.

The non-aligned movement, as a progressive movement embodying the lofty idea of independence against imperialism, is advancing along the track of independence, exerting a great influence on the development of the international situation and giving a powerful impetus to the historical development of our age.

The respected leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today the non-aligned movement plays an im-

Conference of Foreign

A conference of the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries was held at UN headquarters from October 1 to 3 last year. The conference was attended by the DPRK delegation headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam and other delegations and delegates of member nations of the non-aligned movement.

The conference discussed problems such as discontinuance of arms race, settlement of regional conflicts, establishment of a new international

Premier and Foreign Minister Head of the DPRK Delegation at Conference of Non-aligned Countries

portant role in the development of the world situation and the settlement of international problems and has become a strong driving force to advance human history in conformity with the independent aspirations and demands of the people the world over.”

All the events that have taken place in the international life since the Seventh Summit Conference have once again demonstrated the great vitality of the non-aligned movement and clearly showed that without participation of this movement any important international issues cannot be resolved correctly.

In accordance with the decisions of the Seventh Summit, the non-aligned countries have categorically rejected any attempts to divide the world and opposed all forms of aggression and interference, subordination and inequalities, supported the

people's struggle for independence against imperialism and striven to defend world peace and security.

While struggling for the establishment of a new international economic order in accordance with the Economic Declaration and Action Programme adopted at the Seventh Summit Conference, the non-aligned and other developing countries have also actively worked to realize economic cooperation among themselves.

Through these activities, the member states of the non-aligned movement have made a significant contribution to defending the sovereignty of the peoples, to safeguarding world peace and security and to solving the international issues to meet the independent aspirations and demands of the popular masses.

Their joint efforts have also promoted the

Ministers of Non-aligned Countries

economic order and strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement.

The head of the DPRK delegation spoke at the first-day session. He was followed by other heads of delegations and delegates.

In a communique adopted at the close of the conference the foreign ministers stressed the importance of the fundamental principle of the non-aligned movement, and pointed out that confrontation between blocs and the grave world economic

crisis are worsening the international situation to a great extent. They expressed their concern over the fact that non-aligned countries were subject to threats and overt interferences and said that the peace and security of the world could be guaranteed only through general and complete disarmament.

The foreign ministers emphasized that non-aligned countries were steadily increasing cooperation.

struggle to abolish the old international economic order based on exploitation and plunder and establish a new equitable one.

The sacred cause of the non-aligned movement has yet to be accomplished and the complicated and strained present international situation has set heavier tasks before this movement.

Our delegation considers that the non-aligned countries should make the movement more active to meet the prevailing situation and enhance its role and take concerted actions in coping with the international events in conformity with the strategy jointly worked out at the Seventh Summit Conference, paying special attention to the following matters.

Firstly, all the non-aligned countries should strive to remove the danger of a new world war and safeguard world peace and security.

Today, due to the imperialist policy of aggression and war, peace and security are jeopardized in many parts of the world and international tensions and the danger of a new world war increase daily.

In fact, not a single part of the world is peaceful now.

The situation in the Middle East goes from bad to worse, and the situation in Central America is highly strained.

The situation in Africa, too, is very fluctuant and complicated, and the situation in Asia and Europe is not good, either.

In such situation, there is no more urgent task for the non-aligned countries than averting a new world war and safeguarding universal peace and security.

In order to safeguard world peace and security, the non-aligned countries should continue with their unremitting struggle to halt arms race, achieve general and complete disarmament, dissolve military blocs, prevent the formation of any new military alliance, completely withdraw foreign troops and military bases from other territories and to create nuclear-free, peace zones in various parts of the world.

Secondly, the non-aligned countries should expand and develop South-South cooperation in a diversified way, while striving to establish a new

international economic order in accordance with the Economic Declaration and Action Programme for Economic Cooperation adopted at the Seventh Summit Conference.

They have conducted an active struggle to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one and in this course adopted a number of useful resolutions.

However, none of them have been implemented due to the negative attitude of some developed countries.

The non-aligned movement, therefore, should demonstrate its united strength again on the international arena, particularly at the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly.

Only this will enable us to implement the strategy for global negotiations jointly worked out at the Seventh Summit Conference.

My delegation supports the convocation of an international conference on financial and monetary problems and assures you that we will make every effort to make it a forum which will contribute to the establishment of an equitable international monetary and financial order.

At present, the strengthening of South-South cooperation is of great urgency for the non-aligned countries to achieve economic independence, consolidate political independence and establish a new international economic order.

The lesson drawn from the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order teaches us that if the non-aligned and other developing countries fully mobilize and utilize their economic potentialities and possibilities and realize South-South cooperation, they can overcome the present economic difficulties, make their national economies more independent and increase the negotiating capability and countervailing power so as to realize the demand for the establishment of a new international economic order.

As was affirmed at the Non-aligned Summit Conferences, South-South cooperation is a common strategy for the non-aligned and other developing countries to achieve their economic independence and consolidate their political independence through economic and technical

cooperation and it is an integral part of the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The earliest possible expansion and strengthening of South-South cooperation is imperative also for strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement.

The present situation within and without the non-aligned movement urgently demands that we take decisive measures to actively promote South-South cooperation.

What is important in expanding and developing South-South cooperation today is to make political commitments to tap the huge possibilities of mutual cooperation and fill each other's needs on the principle of collective self-reliance and put them into practice.

If serious consultations are held on developing South-South cooperation, practical measures can be taken for cooperation in domains badly needed for doing away with hunger, poverty and disease and increasing the independence of their national economies.

We, therefore, consider it necessary to adopt measures as early as possible for promoting South-South cooperation.

Thirdly, the non-aligned countries should actively support and encourage the people's struggle for national independence and sovereignty and for the creation of a new life against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, Zionism and racism and all forms of foreign aggression and interference, domination, subjugation and inequalities.

This is one of the main tasks coming from the mission of the non-aligned movement, and the way to hasten the sacred cause of the movement.

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea takes this opportunity to extend militant solidarity and active support and encouragement to the struggle of the Arab and Palestinian peoples to regain the occupied territories and to restore the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to establish an independent state, the struggle of the African peoples including the peoples of Namibia

and Western Sahara for national independence and the complete liberation of Africa, the struggle of the peoples in Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador and other peoples in Central America and the Caribbean region for independence against imperialism, the struggle of the European people for peace and security and the struggle of the Asian people for the creation of a new, independent and prosperous Asia.

My delegation strongly condemns all machinations of Israel against the just cause of the Palestinian and Arab peoples, the South African racists' occupation of Namibia, apartheid in South Africa and aggression and intervention in the independent states of Africa, and the US imperialist military occupation of Grenada.

Today, putting an end to the division of Korea and achieving her reunification is part of the joint struggle of the peoples of the non-aligned countries to safeguard world peace and security and an important question related to the implementation of the principles of the movement.

In the past, the non-aligned movement has adopted a number of resolutions for the peaceful solution of the Korean question and actively worked, according to the resolutions, at the United Nations and other international forums to create favourable conditions for the solution of the Korean question.

My delegation takes this opportunity to express our gratitude to the governments and peoples of the non-aligned countries for their support and encouragement for the just cause of our people for national reunification, and is confident that they will continue to pay deep attention to Korean reunification.

Under such support and encouragement of the non-aligned countries, our people will succeed in holding the proposed tripartite talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States with the participation of the south Korean authorities, conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the north and south, so as to remove the tension and danger of war on the Korean peninsula and realize

a dialogue for the promotion of the cause of national reunification and thus contribute to the accomplishment of the sacred cause of the non-aligned movement.

Fourthly, all the non-aligned countries, with main emphasis on the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the movement, should exert constant efforts, from their respective positions, for the strengthening and development of the movement.

The unceasing expansion and development of this movement is imperative for the further enhancement of the role of the non-aligned movement and the increase of its influence in the struggle of the non-aligned countries to check and frustrate the imperialist aggression and war machinations, safeguard world peace and security and defend their sovereignty and achieve their prosperity.

In the past, our movement has been able to exert a great influence on the development of the international situation and on the course of the changes in the world, because the non-aligned countries have adhered to the fundamental principle of the movement and thoroughly applied it to all their activities.

As the imperialists persist in their cunning machinations to divide and disintegrate the non-aligned movement and complex problems still remain unresolved within the movement, the unity and cohesion of the movement is most important in strengthening and developing our movement as a dynamic movement.

Unity is what keeps the non-aligned movement alive and the source of its indestructible strength.

The non-aligned countries should value, foster and develop the basic factors and commonness which unite them and strive sincerely to overcome the divisive factors.

All the non-aligned countries should, in the spirit of unity and cooperation, properly solve the differences between them and other problems detrimental to the unity and cohesion, and counter the plots of the imperialists and their stooges for division and estrangement by our strategy of unity

with sharp vigilance.

What is also important in strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement is to take practical measures for the implementation of the decisions of the Seventh Summit Conference.

The Seventh Summit Conference adopted a number of decisions of great importance for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

The implementation of these decisions will give a greater impetus to the activities of the movement and further enhance its role, too.

In this respect, we consider it necessary to improve the function and role of the Coordinating Bureau, the working groups and the Coordinators for the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation.

It is the consistent policy of the Government of our Republic to strive to expand and develop the non-aligned movement and raise its role.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has always been faithful to the principles and idea of the movement and sincerely endeavoured to carry out its duties.

Thanks to the active cooperation of the Chairman-State and other non-aligned countries, we were able to successfully hold the First Meeting of Ministers of Education and Culture of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries and the Meeting of the Irrigation Experts of the Coordinators of the Non-Aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture in our country, in accordance with the decisions of the Seventh Summit.

We solemnly declare once again that our Government will remain faithful, in the future, too, to the idea and fundamental principle of the non-aligned movement and do its utmost, through the close combination of the overall interests of the movement with our national interests, to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement and strengthen and develop the movement, realize South-South cooperation and establish a new international economic order.

Non-aligned Movement and DPRK's Contributions



Book "The Land of Juche"

Non-alignment is not a negative concept. It is a positive philosophy of action and accords with the lofty needs of contemporary human history. More nations, even some of those who were and are till today aligned, have begun to appreciate this positive content of non-aligned movement.

Now this movement has completed its twenty-three years, the world situation is still prevalent with undeclared war in one or the other corners of the world. Apartheid and racism is still gripping the southern part of Africa and there is at present very heavy military presence of the big powers in the Indian

Ocean and on the Korean peninsula. The Korean peninsula is still facing a highly explosive situation because US imperialist troops equipped with mighty weapons are stationing in south Korea. The situation is very delicate in this part of the world. The Japan-US-south Korea axis is a constant danger for the DPR of Korea in particular and the Asian countries as a whole.

The 7th Summit of the Non-Aligned Heads of State and Government concluded in New Delhi on March 13, 1983, with a fervent call by summit Chairperson Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, for greater unity and cooperation. The 7th Summit that will go down in the annals of the movement as one of the most purposeful has adopted political and economic declarations and issued a "New Delhi Message." The message among others says:

"Peace and peaceful co-existence, independence, disarmament and development are the central issues of our time, but peace must be based on justice and equality because the intolerable inequality and ex-

R.L. NAGI (India)

ploitation established by colonialism and imperialism remain the most important causes of tension, conflict and violence in the world."

In this depressing situation existing presently in world politics, the non-aligned movement has to act in an effective manner and to play a decisive role to maintain harmony and peaceful atmosphere in the strife torn world in a human manner in concord with the ideology to which the non-aligned movement is committed.

The DPR of Korea which adheres to Chajusong and marches forward upholding the banner of Non-aligned Movement plays a big role.

Having gained scientific insight into the new requirements of the development of revolution and the non-alignment in our era and into the common aspirations and desire of peoples of the non-aligned countries, the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il have advanced brilliant ideas, theories and policies for the expansion, development and victorious progress of the non-aligned

movement, thus making a great contribution to strengthening and developing this movement into an anti-imperialist, independent force.

In many works the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il clarified, in an all-round way, the revolutionary nature and character of the non-aligned movement, its position and role in the development of world revolution and other principled questions.

Further, the Government of the DPRK, the dignified member state of the non-alignment, is contributing to the defence of unity and solidarity of the movement by the dynamic activities for its strengthening and development.

Despite the difficult situation, the DPRK Government played a big role, with its energetic activities, in consolidating unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement by surmounting difficulties created on the occasion of the Belgrade Foreign Ministers' Conference, the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Summit Conferences of the movement and holding fast to its ideas.

The Belgrade Foreign Ministers' Conference which was convened in the hardest time in the history of the movement was also a success thanks to strenuous efforts of various

countries including the DPRK.

Imperialists worked desperately as never before in order to check the influence of the movement and weaken and destroy it.

At that time, in particular, they drove wedges and sowed the seeds of discord among the newly-emerging nations to encourage mistrust and antagonism against each other, by taking advantage of various conflicts left over by old colonialism such as territorial and economic problems and of differences in social system and religious belief.

As a result, some non-aligned countries were at variance with each other, which even led to armed conflicts, thus creating a critical situation.

Imperialists inwardly hoped and concluded that this movement started in Belgrade would go to ruin in Belgrade due to the complicated problems of the movement.

With a view to tiding over the critical situation, the great leader and the dear leader convened in July 1978 the joint meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK to make clear the stand of the Party and the Government towards the problems of the non-aligned movement.

The Belgrade Conference became, therefore, a conference of unity, not of division.

Afterwards, the great leader and the dear leader convened the joint meetings again to clarify policies and principle to be maintained by the movement in July 1979 and February 1983, on the eve of the sixth and seventh summit conferences of the non-aligned countries respectively.

Accordingly, these summit conferences were run through with aspirations of the independent forces to maintain the principle of this movement, not as desired by the forces following dominationism.

I think it is because the great leader and the dear leader illuminated the most correct direction of the conferences in every period of the time.

By the energetic activities of the DPRK as a member state of the non-aligned movement, the movement which was on the brink of split gained unity and solidarity and followed the road of independence against imperialism more resolutely.

True, the non-aligned movement is forcefully advancing along the orbit of independence thanks to the outstanding ideas and policies set forth by its founders and the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

From Book "The Land of Juche" printed in India

Seventh Non-aligned Summit and Outlooks of the Non-aligned Movement

INCREASING INFLUENCE

The non-aligned movement came into being in reflection of the desire of the people for independence against imperialism and has fought for Chajusong against domination and subjugation. It, therefore, could move from victory to victory despite all kinds of ordeals.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“The non-aligned movement is having an ever-increasing influence on international developments and on the process of the revolutionary change in the world.”

The Seventh Non-aligned Summit held in New Delhi two years ago was of immense importance in opposing all forms of imperialist, colonialist and other foreign aggression, occupation, domination and interference.

The meeting of representatives of Moscow public circles on the New Delhi Summit pointed out that the summit's resolutions accord with the USSR's peace-loving policy to avert thermonuclear holocaust and have arms race stopped, and adopted a resolution fully supporting the non-aligned movement exerting a tremendous influence on the international arena.

Commenting on the New Delhi Summit, *Einheit*, the journal of the German Socialist Unity Party, said that the socialist countries and non-aligned countries have almost the same view on eliminating the source of international disputes and pointed out that they have the same view in the struggle against the ultra-armament line of the US and NATO. It stressed that the non-aligned movement is the important factor of peace in settling inter-

national issues.

A Japanese newspaper refuted that comments on the Seventh Non-aligned Summit as a conference which “returned to moderate line” and “was marked by the debate on economic issues,” were “a one-sided wrong view on this conference.” It also pointed out that the political declaration of the conference was an official document of this movement which refuted and declared the bankruptcy of, the US imperialists' theory on parity of nuclear forces and on nuclear forestalling forces” justifying their nuclear arms race and that it was a denunciation of the Reagan Administration clinging to the “nuclear forestalling force” theory and the Nakasone cabinet and Western European countries which follow that theory and constitute the minority of the world. It stressed: The steady development of the non-aligned movement raises a radical problem in the progress of Japan and Western Europe. At a time when Reagan is trying to place Japan and West European “allies” on the first front of limited nuclear war by forcing upon them armament expansion with military blocs as a lever, it has become all the more obvious that their adoption of the policy of denuclearization, non-alignment and neutrality is the only way to peace and independent development.

According to data, the majority of the public support non-alignment and neutrality in West Germany, France, Britain and Holland. This shows that the understanding of the non-aligned movement is deepening among the broad sections of people in capitalist countries and that the movement is winning their support and sympathy.

The increasing influence of the non-aligned movement finds its expression especially in the fact

that 17 Central and South American countries are new and old member nations and eight countries are observers. This trend in Central and South Americas shook to its very foundation the Rio Pact (American mutual aid pact) through which the US sought to form a military bloc and showed that the non-aligned movement exerts a tremendous influence upon those Central American countries where the anti-imperialist national-liberation movement is rising and those countries opposing ambitious imperialist intervention.

The summit took a democratic measure to increase the number of member nations of the Coordinating Bureau, thus paving the way to raise the solidarity of the non-aligned movement to a high level and increase the influence of the movement.

EXECUTION OF DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS AND OUTLOOK OF THE MOVEMENT

As was pointed out in the political declaration of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit, the non-aligned movement has fought resolutely for the complete liberation of the peoples in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean region and other parts of the world.

Reality shows that the non-aligned policy is the only road all people truly desirous of independence, sovereignty and economic and social progress should take.

Non-aligned countries have exposed and denounced the imperialist policies of military bloc and plunder in the solution of international political and economic issues and strongly insisted on the defence of national independence and security.

Indian, Syrian, Zimbabwean, Angolan and Burkina Faso, Nicaraguan, Cuban, Yugoslavian and many other heads of state called for strengthening the position of the non-aligned movement, attaining its unity, and thereby preventing imperialist aggression and exploitation and stressed the need of concerted action, at international bilateral and multilateral meetings.

Non-aligned countries are striving to settle the differences of views through negotiations on the

basis of the idea of the movement and the spirit of declarations adopted by summits. Differences of views were solved through negotiations among Guinea, Senegal and Ivory Coast, among Zambia, Zaire and Angola and between Tanzania and Malawi.

Of course there are disputes yet to be settled but the countries concerned are striving for their continental and regional solution within the non-aligned movement. African leaders frequently have negotiations to settle the differences of views over the problems of Chad and Western Sahara and strongly demand the withdrawal of all foreign forces for their solution. They insist on the settlement of disputes by Africans themselves and African unity.

Non-aligned countries take concerted actions on the international arena to uphold the idea of the movement in the solution of world political and economic problems and meet their demands.

The Seventh Non-aligned Summit paid attention to the fact that imperialists and colonialists continue to adhere to their stance and policy in many parts of the world and adopted important resolutions on a number of questions—specific study of the peace, security and independence of member nations being menaced in different parts of the world and disarmament to remove this menace, survival and coexistence in increasing nuclear threat, the situation of Namibia, South Africa, Western Sahara, Mayotte of Comoros, Malagasy Islands and the Indian Ocean situation, Mauritius' sovereignty over Chagosco and Diego Garcia, the Palestinian problem, the Lebanese problem, the Middle East situation, the Southeast and Southwest Asian and Korean situation, the Iran-Iraqi conflict, the Mediterranean, Latin-American and Caribbean questions.

After the summit there has been great progress. Grenada, a full-fledged sovereign state and member nation, was invaded by US imperialist aggression forces without the declaration of war. This firmly convinced the non-aligned countries that US imperialism, the ringleader of imperialism, is not a friend of the non-aligned movement and it is the worst enemy of mankind aspiring after independence.

Reality asks the non-aligned movement to take an active measure to jointly cope with imperialist aggressions and interventions.

The economic declaration of the New Delhi Conference called upon the developed countries to effect a fundamental and substantial change in their stance on the establishment of a fairer economic order and take a more constructive posture towards the worldwide negotiations.

But the 6th Session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development held in Belgrade and the Williamsburg summit conference of seven leading capitalist countries showed clearly that the leading capitalist countries don't take into consideration the appeal of developing countries for the establishment of an equal, fair new international economic order, in other words, that they sacrifice the interests of developing countries and unilaterally insist only on the interests of developed industrial countries.

In the course of executing the declarations of the summit and recent years of South-North economic confrontation developing countries were convinced that they should rely on their strength and ability and have trade and economic relations with all countries on the principles of equality and mutual benefit from the point of view of national interests.

Developing countries more persistently seek South-South cooperation against North-South cooperation.

Developed capitalist countries refuse to express their will to take a fair stance in North-South economic cooperation and the gap between the rich North and the poor South is growing wider as the days go by.

The New Delhi Summit decided to convene a meeting for negotiations of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries early in 1984 to give a new political vitality to worldwide negotiations. The decision has not been put into practice as yet.

What is important is to establish independent economic relations among developing countries and increase South-South cooperation on the basis of demands, possibilities and resources in the

present situation as heads of state and government attached greatest importance to them.

The respected President Kim Il Sung proposed the convocation of a South-South Summit in his speeches made to welcome heads of state of non-aligned countries who visited our country, and many heads of state actively supported it.

The effective way to improve the economic situation of non-aligned and other developing countries is the convocation of a South-South Summit.

The member nations are striving to put into reality the action programme of the New Delhi Summit. They held the first conference of ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries in 1983, the first conference of ministers of information of non-aligned nations in 1984, the meeting of irrigation experts of coordinators of non-aligned countries for food and agriculture in June 1984 and other meetings.

The action programmes of the non-aligned movement have widened their scope and cover the activities of non-aligned and other developing countries in different spheres in recent years after its first one was adopted at the Cairo Summit. The action programmes play a big role in promoting bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation and collective self-reliance and overcoming economic difficulties and working out new ways through meetings for cooperation in different fields.

The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement for independence, peace, friendship and cooperation. Therefore, more and more countries will join the movement. After the New Delhi Summit many developing countries expressed their will to join this movement.

The non-aligned movement is dynamically advancing with a rosy future. Only when it unites more closely will it be able to frustrate the imperialist policies of aggression, plunder and war, relax tensions and turn Asia, Africa and Latin America into peaceful and independent continents.

Chin Gyong Sun

Day of Non-alignment Celebrated

Non-aligned countries celebrate September 1 every year as their international red-letter day. Looking back on their proud path of victory, they marked this holiday last year.

The Korean people, too, celebrated this day.

Many Pyongyangites and friends of non-aligned nations had a celebration gathering which was addressed by Kim Yong Nam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and by the ambassador of the Republic of India, chairman-state of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit, to Korea.

Addressing the gathering, Kim Yong Nam pointed out that 23 years have passed since the non-aligned movement announced its birth and began its historic march and that in this period the movement has adorned its glorious path with many significant events, and continued: The non-aligned movement could overcome overlapping difficulties in its way and grow into a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force because it fully reflects the irresistible desire of the people in our age to defend national independence and sovereignty and cut out their destinies for themselves in a peaceful world free from all forms of domination and subjugation, aggression and war. He stressed that the complex and tense situation created within and without the non-aligned movement demands more urgently than ever before that it fulfil its mission and role and noted that because of imperialist machinations peace and security are jeopardized in many parts of the world and the danger of new war is increasing daily. He pointed out that the non-aligned movement

should be further strengthened in order to check and frustrate the imperialist moves towards aggression and war, safeguard global peace and security and defend the sovereignty of non-aligned nations and bring about their prosperity. He went on: Today imperialists are working cunningly to estrange non-aligned countries from each other and let them fight each other to fish in troubled waters. Strengthening the unity of the non-aligned movement, therefore, is all the more imperative. Unity is the life and soul of the non-aligned movement and the source of its invincibility. The commonness of non-aligned countries is greater than their difference and the force uniting them is stronger than that trying to divide them. They should value and develop the fundamental factor and commonness uniting them and strive sincerely to overcome the divisive factor. We must take substantial measures to carry out the resolutions of the New Delhi Seventh Non-aligned Summit so that the non-aligned movement can have a greater vitality. The non-aligned countries should pay special attention to economic matters and strive to put into effect the action programme for economic cooperation.

He was followed by the ambassador of the Republic of India, the chairman-state of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit.

He said: It is indeed a matter of great satisfaction for all of us that the non-aligned movement founded on the 1st September 1961 has successfully withstood the stress and strains for 23 years and has developed into a dynamic force and a

positive, non-bloc, independent global factor in international relations.

Detailing the New Delhi Seventh Non-aligned Summit, he pointed out that it was very gratifying to note that the non-aligned movement emerged from the Seventh Summit Conference with sense of solidarity, unity and cohesion strongly reaffirmed. It was worthwhile mentioning that particular emphasis was laid on the necessity of South-South cooperation and the conference adopted a declaration on collective self-reliance among developing countries through increased use of the resources, skills and technologies of developing countries in planning and implementation of their strategies and programmes for development, he noted and stressed: I would like to make special mention of the fact that the Heads of State and Government at this conference reaffirmed their support for the Korean people's desire to reunify their homeland peacefully free of all foreign interference in conformity with the

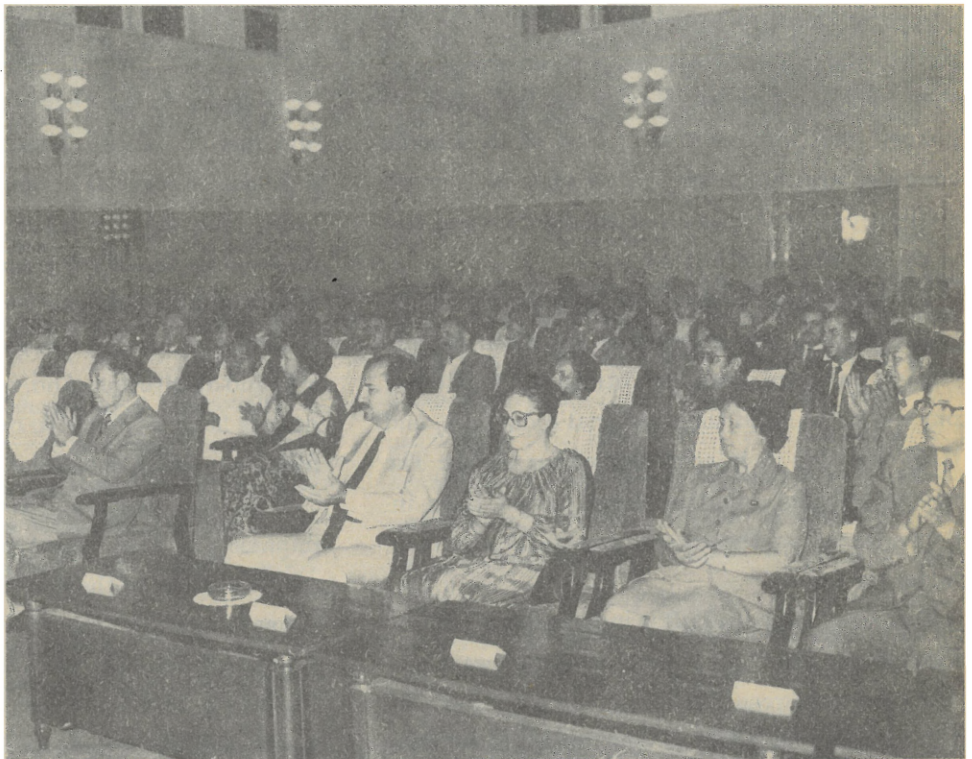
three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity set forth in the North-South Joint Statement of July 4th, 1972. We have no doubt that the people in the DPRK under the leadership and guidance of their great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung will succeed in the struggle to reunify their country.

At the celebration gathering Pyongyang artistes gave their performance, and participants deepened the feelings of solidarity and friendship among the peoples of non-aligned nations, dancing and singing.

The newspapers and radios of the capital featured the day and TV telecasted the functions held that day and the road covered by the non-aligned movement and the struggle of the non-aligned countries to gladden the viewers.

As in the past, so also in the future the Korean people will make every effort to realize the noble idea of the non-aligned movement under the banner of non-alignment.

Participants in the gathering to celebrate the Day of Non-alignment



On Unity of the Non-aligned Movement



Mohamed Roble Noor

Deputy Chief Editor of Somali
Weekly Newspaper "Heegan"

I think that I am not qualified to dwell on the cooperation, unity and problems confronting the group of nations which we often call the "Third World".

To hit the nail on the head, world civilization and supremacy were always in the hands of those who worked hard to attain speedy progress and put their houses in order. Reviewing the pages of history, one will see that a host of developing countries are the nursery farms of today's world civilization. Hence, the cycle should go round and so do the wheels of history.

In their efforts to drive the fast moving wheels anti-clockwise, the colonialists colonized us, destroyed our cultures and traditions and took away our wealth to build their national economies, and tried to divide us in contempt of our wishes. The newly-emerging countries have gained their independence from the colonial powers through long, bitter struggles.

But what happened after independence? If you look deeply into the present conflicts, wars and differences between the developing countries, you will understand that all the issues have their

common root in the past evil acts of colonialism. And the same colonialists who went out through doors have entered our houses through the windows in the form of neocolonialism and imperialism.

The imperialists usually call our leaders "dictators", our countries "surrogates" and our governments "puppets", when their headlong intentions are foiled. They also use in their mass media such terms like "moderates" and "hardliners" when they want to create confusion and discord among member countries of international or regional organizations. As a result of these and other external pressures caused by imperialism, developing countries are mostly pre-occupied in the struggle to safeguard their power, though their peoples are living in dishonour, poverty and destitution. And, of course, the imperialist powers have a chance to overthrow or save those fragile countries according to their wishes.

Well, the question "How to go out of the impasse" is the controversial issue before all member states of the non-aligned movement since it was founded in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in 1961. In a nutshell, the fact is that there is no complete Chajusong within the group and in the individual states, too. By saying so, I should not appear as

Ministerial Conference of Group of 77

A ministerial conference of the Group of 77 was held in UN headquarters from September 26 to 28 last year to mark the 20th anniversary of its founding. It was attended by the DPRK delegation headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, and delegations and delegates of the member nations of the group.

The conference discussed all the items on the agenda and adopted a declaration. The declaration appealed to establish a more just and equitable international economic order. In the declaration the ministers reaffir-

med their commitment to the principles of self-determination and independence, and their resolve to combat against imposition of social and economic relations incongruous with their national ideas.

They pointed out that under the present economic system the gaps between developed and developing countries are growing wider, and stressed the need of taking concrete and effective measures to aid African countries in their endeavours to overcome the aftereffects of the worldwide economic crisis and natural calamities. In addition,

they expressed their determination to strive to meet the requirements of developing countries in their economic advancement by setting up a new international trade system, and demanded that developed countries take positive and constructive attitudes towards the appeal of non-aligned countries to hold an international monetary and financial conference for development early in 1985.

The ministers held that developing countries should strengthen mutual economic cooperation as a means to ensure collective self-reliance.

very pessimistic. It at least encourages us to think twice!

The respected great leader, President Kim Il Sung, said:

“The world’s people should fight vigorously for freedom and independence to liquidate all manner of colonialism and dominationism, achieve the complete, ultimate liberation of nations, and hold fast to Chajusong, thus making the whole world independent.”

In July 1983, the World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship

and Peace was held here in Pyongyang, capital of the DPRK, in a bid to gather members of the top mouthpieces of the peace-loving world to discuss ways and means of combatting the enemies of peace, friendship and progress. In my view, it is heartening that the DPRK, which is an active member of the non-alignment, had hosted such an immense conference to promote fraternity, exchange experience and discuss common struggle tasks and action programme.

Only by attaining complete Chajusong can we scrape the dust off our august movement.



Let Us Strive to Establish New International Economic Order

—Stress Heads of State and Political Figures of Non-aligned Countries—

The old international economic order is a product of colonial system and an inequitable one which brings profits only to great powers. Relying on this old order imperialists wilfully plunder developing countries of their natural resources and create obstacles to their economies. To get free from imperialist exploitation and plunder, developing countries must liquidate the old international economic order and set up a new one.

Therefore, heads of state and government of non-aligned and developing countries take every opportunity to eagerly appeal to struggle to replace the old international economic order with a new one.

In his recent speech **Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere** noted: The present inequitable international trade and monetary system is not only used as neo-colonialist means of plunder but also serves Western countries to strengthen their economic domination over

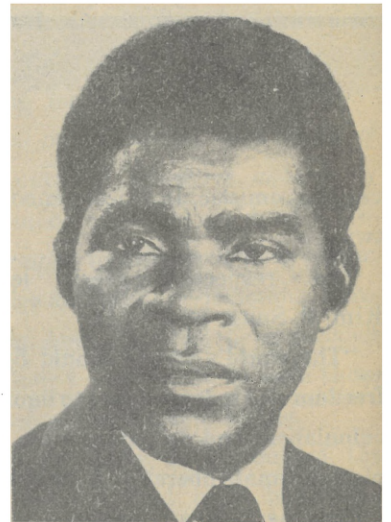


the newly-emerging countries. Under this unfair system rich countries sell their goods at high prices and buy foreign goods cheap, whereas poor countries are forced to buy the goods of the former at high prices and sell theirs at low prices.

Rich countries including the US are now restraining the endeavours of the newly-emerging countries to reform the present international economic system and check its catastrophic influence. This being the situation, the peoples of the newly-emerging countries

should strengthen their struggle to set up a new fair international economic order.

In his speech delivered last year during his official state visit to the DPRK **President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea** said: The external policy of Equatorial Guinea is based on the principles of international law



recognized in the Charters of the UN and the Organization of African Unity and the principles of non-alignment. Equatorial Guinea has friendly and cooper-

ative relations with all peace-loving countries based on the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, the people's independent equality, mutual accommodation and benefit. We have followed this policy in relations with foreign countries, and since August 3, 1979 cooperation and aid from foreign countries have steadily increased. We are well aware that the successes we have achieved are based on the cooperation and aid from the governments of friendly countries and international organizations. These countries and organizations prove that international solidarity is a highly effective weapon solving various problems. Our Government supports this solidarity and hopes it to be dominant in states' activities for the most realistic solution of problems such as war, the peoples struggling for their legitimate right of self-determination and independence, equal rights in mutual relations, fairness and justness in international economic relations for setting up a new international economic order, and preservation of world peace and security.

Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique,

stated: The present world situation demands of our people and the peoples of socialist countries to join hands to defend socialism, safeguard world peace and make progress. The successes already made by socialist countries show that all



progressive countries, especially the non-aligned countries and the member nations of the OAU must unite more firmly, so as to remove the root cause of tension threatening mankind today and create a peaceful atmosphere on the globe. We are sure that this peace will contribute to establishing the most fair, new international order which will guarantee the peoples of all countries social, economic, scientific, technological and cultural progress. The exemplary cooperative relations existing between Mozambique and Korea will be conducive to

attaining the triumph of the principle of establishing a fair new international economic order which is beneficial to the world's people.

Hama Arba Diallo, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Burkina-Faso, pointed out: In the international relations, we should make joint efforts to set up a new international economic order as soon as possible. South-South cooperation is a means of developing the current international cooperation. South-South countries should continue to endeavour to inquire into the demands and potentialities. We consider this cooperation to be one of the main keys to defending our people's legitimate interests.

Maxime Ferrari, Minister of Planning and External Relations of the Republic of Seychelles, stated: We are fighting for independence and cooperation between non-aligned and developing countries. We oppose colonialism, imperialism and racism. Understanding and cooperation among us will increase our position in our dialogues with developed industrial countries and will be of great significance in building a world free from exploitation of man by man and in establishing a new international economic order.

New International Economic Order—A Major Task of Our Planet

Abdoulaye Elimar Kane,

Prof. and Doctor of Philosophy (Senegal)

States and nations maintained various political and economic relations since their birth on the globe. Dictated by the common prosperity of the whole world and the interests of national states, international economic relations have become closer with the progress of history of society.

Like a series of other international relations, the international economic relations have been placed on an unfair footing of domination and subordination for long and employed as a tool of international exploitation and pillage that infringes on the interests of the overwhelming majority of states and nations and sweats the people.

In our age of Chajusong those old international economic relations are intolerable any longer.

How should we destroy the old international economic order set up by the imperialists and the trap of international exploitation and plunder?

This is a common historical task of the overwhelming majority of peoples of the newly-emerging and developing countries who are striving to throw off the yoke of imperialism and colonialism, win national independence and build a new prosperous society.

This important question was solved successfully by President Kim Il Sung.

Regarding the struggle to abolish the old international economic order and set up a new one as one of important issues to ensure sovereignty of states and nations and Chajusong for the popular

masses on the basis of the Juche idea, President Kim Il Sung elucidated the strategic and tactical lines for setting up a new international economic order and wisely led the struggle of the peoples of our age for their realization.

President Kim Il Sung said:

“The old international economic order is an issue of the colonialist system and the imperialists’ lever for domination, control, exploitation and plunder.... Developing countries should strive hard to abolish the absurd old international economic order advantageous only to the imperialists and dominationists and to establish a new fair international economic order suited to the interests of the peoples of the newly-emerging forces.”

Urgent Requirement of the Age of Chajusong

A new international economic order is urgently required to remove economic inequality remaining in our age. It is necessary for the newly-emerging and developing countries accounting for the overwhelming majority of the world to step up economic self-support, and maintain national sovereignty and realize Chajusong for the popular masses.

The old international economic order established by imperialists infringes upon the economic

interests of the newly-emerging and developing countries, undermines their economic self-reliance and prevents those countries from maintaining even political independence.

The developing countries occupying more than half the land area of the earth produce only 17 percent of the world's total products, consume 27 percent of the world's total output of energy and spend 11 percent of its educational expenditure. What is more serious is that economic inequality and gap between developed countries and developing countries were not reduced and rather are getting bigger in recent ten years. The peoples of these countries who have embarked upon the building of a new society amid the joy of liberation produce and export far more goods than in the past, but they earn less than before because of unfair trade relations and price order by which they are compelled to sell cheap and buy dear.

Large proportion of foreign currency earned by their painstaking efforts is often brought to naught overnight because of the unforeseen exchange fluctuations in the world market and the crisis of the world monetary system.

Therefore, the peoples of the newly-emerging and developing countries should strive to abolish the old international economic order and build a new one for the purpose of achieving complete economic liberation along with political independence.

It is also essential to the realization of global independence to abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one.

In order to build an independent world the worldwide system of domination and subordination should be abolished. Relation of domination and subordination does not only exist in the form of bilateral relations between individual countries. Imperialism converted the relation of domination and subordination between individual countries into a relation of oppression and plunder between groups of nations. Thus, the world system of domination and subordination

had been established in which a group of rich nations lord it over a group of less developed nations and impose oppression and inequality upon the latter.

As long as those old systems and orders are not basically abolished, political independence or economic equality of any countries in the world cannot be complete, free from the danger of being dominated and subordinated.

The struggle for establishing a new international economic order presents a great international movement of the independent forces to remove such contradictions and inequalities created by the old international economic order and open up the way to economic self-support for all nations and it is a worthwhile undertaking to build a new independent world.

STRATEGIC GOAL AND IMMEDIATE TASK

President Kim Il Sung said that to set up a new international economic order the source of international exploitation should be eradicated by reshaping all the unfair and unreasonable old economic relations.

To eliminate the source of international exploitation, the old system of division of labour in the world economy should be abolished. If one-sided system of division of labour which allows the extremely restricted areas alone to develop into industrial zones and keeps the overwhelming majority of the other remaining areas as backward agricultural and mining areas is not abolished, the economic inequality between those two zones cannot be removed.

Taking this into account, President Kim Il Sung indicated the way to build a new world economic system under which the old one-sided international division of labour is reshaped and the national economy of each country is developed as an independent economic unit.

Firstly, it is to maintain the eternal sovereign

rights to internal resources and arteries of economy.

If a national state fails to take possession of its resources and arteries of economy and exercise its sovereign rights over them, it cannot attain economic self-support.

Secondly, it is to reform unfair trade relations by which raw materials are sold cheap and industrial goods are bought at an extremely high price.

Building a self-supporting national economy does not mean to close one's doors and reject all sorts of foreign trade relations.

The developing countries are not in a position to shake off unfair trade relations right away, because their economy was deformed by colonialists in the course of long years to such an extent as to confining to the export of one or two kinds of raw materials or farm produce. Therefore, they must strive steadily to change such unfair trade relations.

Thirdly, it is important to set up a fair financial and monetary system.

Though the newly-emerging countries scored great successes in production and foreign trade they are suffering great losses due to the financial and monetary system set up by imperialism. In view of the serious crisis and confusion of the financial and monetary system of world capitalism, the imperialists are trying ever more to make up the ensuing losses at the expense of the developing countries, causing them an enormous debt of 900 billion dollars.

In order to solve the problem of necessary funds successfully, the developing countries should strive to destroy the present financial and monetary system of the world under which the currencies of imperialist countries lord it over and establish a new financial and monetary system which extensively represents the interests of the overwhelming majority of countries the world over, developing countries in particular.

The struggle for building a new international

economic order must be guided by the wise instructions of President Kim Il Sung on winning the victory by struggle and solidarity.

People turn out in the struggle against what is antiquated with a firm determination to hew out their own destiny for themselves. This derives from the nature of man whose life and soul is Chajusong.

Let us look back on the past 10 years' road traversed by the newly-emerging forces for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Under the banner of independence and self-reliance the peoples adopted the "Declaration on Establishing a New International Economic Order", "Action Programme" through the fierce struggle against imperialists and brought them to their knee by taking decisive collective measures such as suspension of export of petroleum. The defenders of the old order are very small in number, and the overwhelming majority of peoples call for building a new international economic order.

Nothing is impossible when small and poor countries fight in unity. This is the truth indicated by the Juche idea and a historic lesson drawn from the struggle of the peoples of the newly-emerging countries in the 1970s.

The question of setting up a new international economic order is practically possible and an urgent problem on the order of the day.

The old order is shaken to its foundation, and the newly-emerging countries are expanding new relations of international economic cooperation independently.

Under the banner of independence and self-support we will surely abolish, with concerted efforts, the old order and establish a fair order and a new independent world free from domination and subordination. This is a road leading humanity to an ideal world and a most correct way to the worldwide victory of the cause of Chajusong.

African Spring

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, who works energetically to develop world revolution and the non-aligned movement, regards it as a sacred international duty to give active help to non-aligned and developing countries in their endeavours to build new societies.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“The Government of the Republic and the Korean people will make every effort to strengthen unity and cooperation with the peoples of the non-aligned states, peoples of the third world countries, and will always cast in their lot with them in the common struggle against imperialism and dominationism and for social progress and national prosperity.”

The following is one of so many stories about

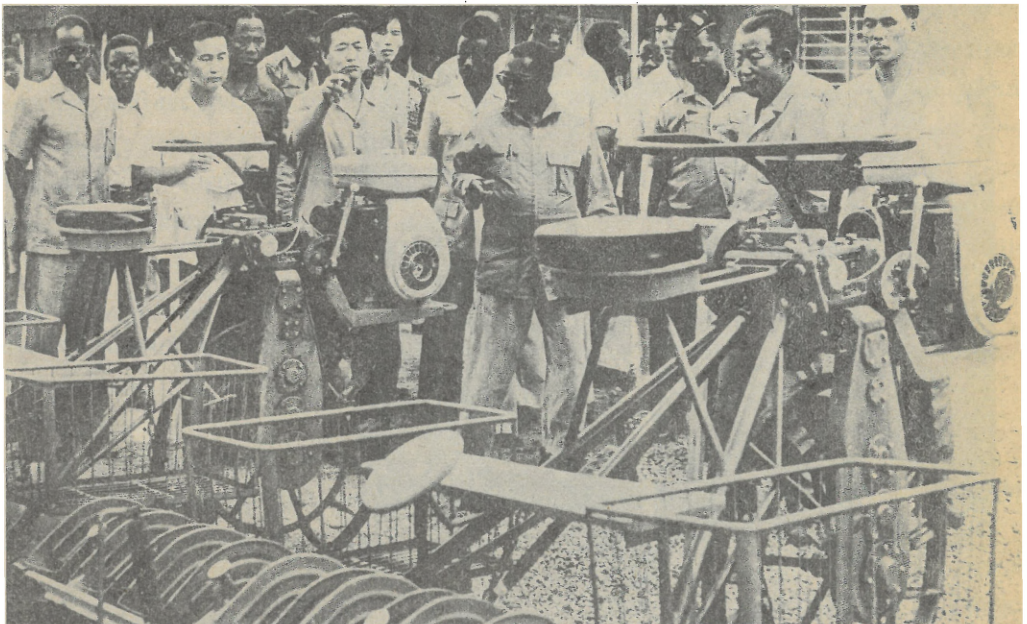
President Kim Il Sung’s warm care for the development of African agriculture.

THE SHIP OF LOVE ANCHORED AT THE PORT OF CONAKRY

One day early in August 1982 the port of Conakry, the capital of Guinea situated on the shore of West Africa, was crowded from early morning with tens of thousands of Guineans, flags of the DPRK and Guinea in their hands. Our large cargo ship *Amnokgang* loaded with goods which President Kim Il Sung had sent for the development of African agriculture was going to arrive at the port.

Among the masses of people who jam-packed

General Secretary of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party sees farm machines at the Agricultural Research Centre



the harbour were our agricultural scientists and technicians accredited to Guinea. They were particularly excited while waiting for the ship. They knew better than anybody else how the seeds, farming machines, various kinds of equipment and supplies on board the 15,000-ton ship had been prepared.

At the end of August 1981 President Kim Il Sung made sure that the Symposium of the Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production was held in Pyongyang in order to save mankind from the worldwide food crisis caused by abnormal weather, and he had a separate meeting with Agricultural Ministers of African countries to teach them how to increase food production quickly and expedite agricultural development on the African continent 25-30 percent of whose

population were suffering from hunger and malnutrition.

At the meeting the President proposed the establishment of agricultural research centres both in East and West Africa for African agricultural scientists and technicians to conduct joint researches with the Korean counterparts into new farming methods and seeds suitable to the geographical conditions of the continent and measures for training agro-technicians, and he explained specific ways and means to carry the plans into effect. Furthermore, he had measures taken to establish agricultural research centres in Tanzania and Guinea and agricultural experiment farms in Ghana, Mali and other countries with our techniques and materials.

His teachings given at the meeting served as an important guideline on Africa's agricultural de-



Korean and Tanzanian researchers make their study in maize field

Rich crops of cucumber in the vegetable field at the Tanzanian Agricultural Research Centre



velopment and an effective weapon to enable African countries to firmly defend their sovereignty against the imperialists' moves to subjugate them again by using the food crisis.

President Kim Il Sung not only shed light on the orientation of African agriculture but also showed great kindness materially.

One day in early November 1981 he called in the agricultural scientists and technicians before their departure to Guinea. He said that they should sincerely help Africa and gave them minute instructions on the purpose of establishing agricultural research centres in Guinea and Tanzania and the tasks to be solved by them. He decided the kinds and quantities of equipment and supplies for the agricultural centres and specified the system to provide these things.

President Kim Il Sung spares nothing to help the African people solve the food problem. Whenever he bestowed favours on them the officials concerned were touched to their hearts.

The very ship permeated with such lofty kind-

ness was to arrive at the Conakry port soon. The people's hearts could not but flutter at this moment of history.

At last the ship reached the port unfurling the red and deep blue flag of the DPRK. The Conakryites surged over the ship. They hugged the Korean crew and shouted hurrahs at the top of their voices, tears of joy and excitement in their eyes. Some of them held the crew members and earnestly asked, "How is the respected leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung?" and others hugged the lab equipment and expressed their thanks looking up to the President's portrait with lumpy throats.

RICH FRUIT

President Kim Il Sung's great love makes flowers bloom and bear fruit even on a desert.

This is eloquently shown by the successes achieved by our agricultural scientists and tech-

nicians dispatched to Guinea, in their efforts to realize the lofty plan of the President to help develop Africa's agriculture.

After settling in a local village they began their work with obtaining irrigation water to prevent drought damage caused by the cold front, true to President Kim Il Sung's teachings.

To irrigate the experiment farm they had to build a channel several ten-kilometres long and draw up the water tens of metres high. They worked day and night to finish these operations before the first sowing.

Pumps were set up at last and the first streak of water flowed along the long channel, moistening the arid land where grass roots had all dried up. They arranged seedbeds on time, sowed the seed there and transplanted well-grown seedlings on the experiment farm. The seedlings grew vigorously enduring the severest drought Africa had ever known in a thousand years. Similar changes were also seen elsewhere. Startling things took place on the experiment farms in Tanzania, Ghana, Mali, Madagascar and Zambia.

That is why many leaders of the continent said unanimously that the farming methods taught by President Kim Il Sung should be generalized throughout Africa as early as possible.

The press of many African countries introduced the experiment farms with photos and stirring headlines—"Great victory won in Africa by respected President Kim Il Sung's Juche farming

methods", "A new era in the history of African agriculture," "New spring of Juche flourishes in Africa", etc. Every heart pounded with joy and hope.

The long-awaited day of first harvesting came. One day in early February 1983 the village in Guinea was seething in a festive mood from the earliest hour of the morning.

A grand harvesting ceremony was held in the presence of the Minister of Agriculture and other Party and state officials of Guinea, and all the villagers set out on harvesting and threshing accompanied by drum beats. A mountain of grain was formed in a jiffy at every threshing ground.

The villagers were so excited that they jumped onto the grain mountains and sprayed the well-ripened grains into the sky like confetti or rubbed their tear-stained cheeks with them in their hands. As much as 4-6 tons were gathered per hectare from the land which had produced only 0.8-0.9 ton.

To celebrate the success a banquet was given that evening in the name of the Guinean Government. Everybody present expressed hearty thanks to the great leader President Kim Il Sung and proposed a toast to his good health and long life. Although the Guineans were not yet fluent in Korean they sang in chorus the Korean song "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader", with boundless reverence and respect for him.



Guinean President Inspects Kim Il Sung Agricultural Research Centre

Lansana Conte, President of the Republic of Guinea, inspected the Kim Il Sung Agricultural Research Centre in Kindia on September 1 last year. He was accompanied by Prime Minister, agricultural and other ministers.

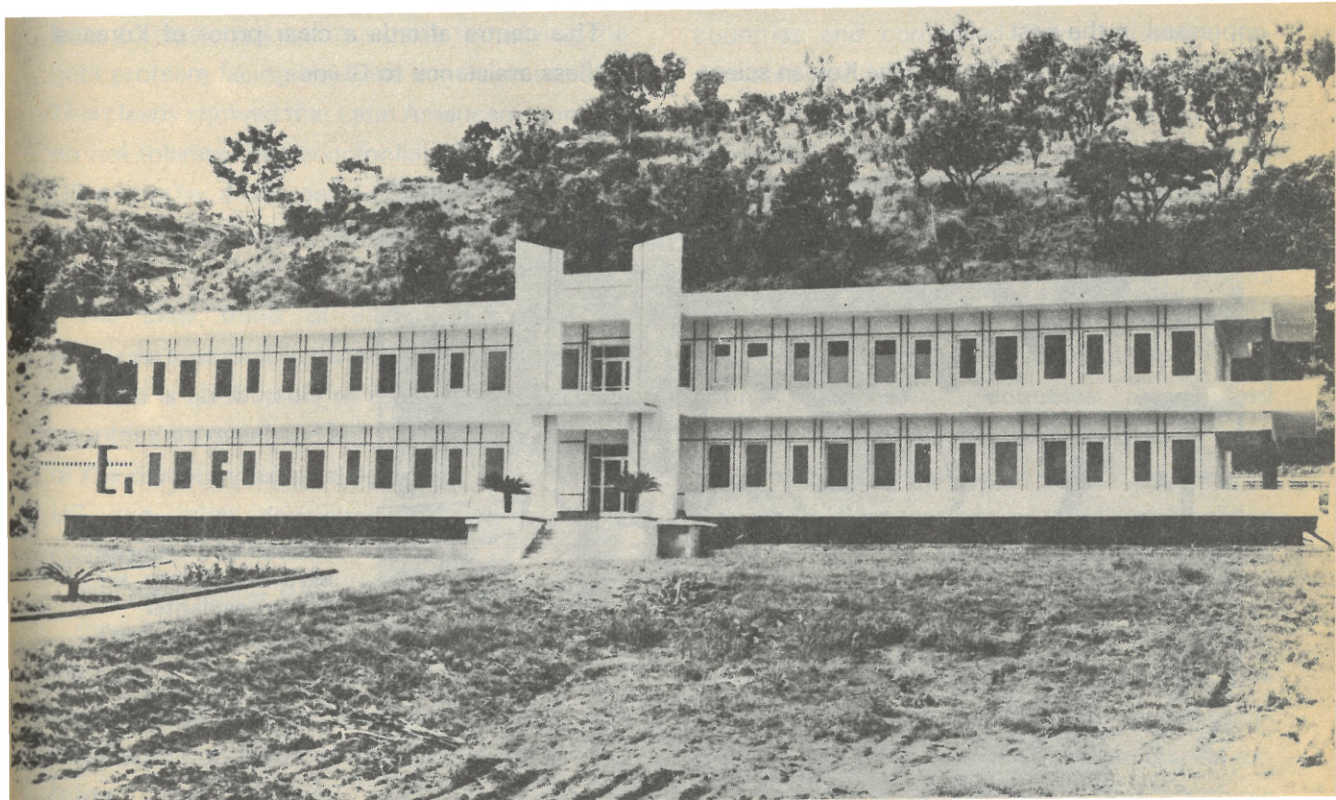
After looking round fields, hostel, buildings and exhibition hall, he expressed his great satisfaction and extended his heartfelt thanks to President Kim Il Sung.

He highly appreciated the achievements of our researchers.

He said to the researchers and the crowd gathered in the yard of the centre:

I deem it my honour to choose the Kim Il Sung Agricultural Research Centre as the first object of my inspection.

First of all, I, together with you, would like to express highest respect and gratitude to our



Guinean Kim Il Sung Agricultural Research Centre

brother, His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

He said that agricultural development is the first and foremost task for national reconstruction, and emphasized that Guinea should learn from Korea in agriculture. He continued:

Now Guinea imports food. No country has ever offered it for nothing even when we were on the verge of starvation. We must produce food with the help of Korean friends. This centre represents the first front of agricultural production in Guinea.

The Korean scientists are working on the fields with you, sweating in the broiling sun. They have been educated by the esteemed President Kim Il Sung and are sweating to help us according to his instructions. I respect and revere His Excellency President Kim Il Sung from the bottom of my heart.

I esteem him because he loves and sincerely helps the poor people who were maltreated and oppressed in the past.

You must learn steadily from the Korean scient-

ists. Only then can you teach others. For that purpose this centre exists.

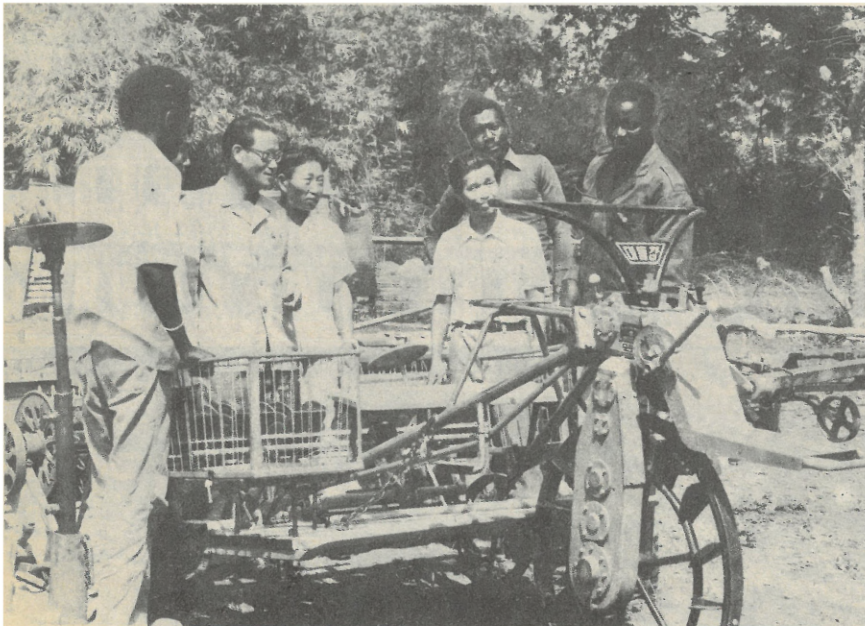
You should have Guinean and other African people benefit from the results of your researches. This is the mission of the centre defined by President Kim Il Sung.

Addressing the Kindia mass meeting held that day to welcome his inspection of the centre, the Guinean President emphasized:

President Kim Il Sung had the centre set up three years ago for the agricultural development of Guinea and other African countries.

We lived in rags and hunger in the past. No country, however, brought us food gratuitously. We were exploited by foreign countries much more than what we received. Though it is not long since its foundation this centre is already proving its worth and we benefit much from it.

This centre affords a clear proof of Koreans' selfless assistance to Guinea.



Korean and Guinean agro-technicians see rice-transplanter "Taedong-gang"

Joint Action for Reasonable Solution of Debt Crisis

In June last year a meeting of foreign and finance ministers of 11 Latin American countries was held in Cartagena, Colombia. The meeting discussed reasonable solutions of the debt problem and asked the US and the international monetary organizations under its control to lower the rate of interest.

Earlier, the Presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela addressed a joint letter to the heads of state of seven Western capitalist countries present at the economic confab in London. They appealed to the latter to take steps without delay for solving the debt problem facing the Latin American nations. This clearly showed that Latin American countries do not tolerate the neocolonialist policies of the US and other developed capitalist countries and are going to take joint action to settle their debt crisis.

The clear trend of alliance among Latin American countries in the effort to solve their debt problem is attributable to the fact that all these countries are over head and ears in debts because of the predatory external economic policy of the US and other developed Western capitalist countries.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“The non-aligned countries should establish a just financial and monetary system and reorganize all the unfair and irrational economic relations, so as to eliminate the source of international exploitation.”

Latin American countries have borrowed a total of 350,000,000,000 dollars from developed capitalist countries, which is nearly one half of the total sum of the foreign liabilities of all developing countries. This is equivalent to 56 percent of the GNP of Latin American countries in 1983 or over 4 times the total amount of their exports. But, in the last two years Latin American countries had to pay 60,000,000,000 dollars to the creditor nations annually as part of their payment of debts. Such a terrible economic burden is gravely affecting the development of the national economies of these countries and compelled them to seek a reasonable solution of the debt problem. But they have invariably fulfilled their international responsibilities on the problem of debts. Recently they took united action and it is entirely because the creditor nations pressed them hard for repayment of debts and particularly the US raised its rate of interest. Since the US applied a higher rate of interest in 1979, the amount of interest paid by Latin American countries surpassed 100,000,000,000 dollars. Last year US and international commercial banks raised the rate of interest on four occasions, so that Latin American countries had to pay an additional sum of 8 billion dollars to the US.

Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund used some amount of loans in forcing their “prescription” for development on these countries, which had to reduce the governmental expenditures to meet their social and economic demands, raise the prices of foodstuffs and daily

necessities and guarantee conditions for the commodities of the developed capitalist countries to penetrate into the domestic markets. The result is that the Latin American countries were plunged into the most serious economic crisis in 50 years.

On top of this, the International Commercial Bank only demanded payment of debts and would not give new loans after 1982. According to statistics the foreign funds which had flowed into the Latin American countries in 1982 decreased by 20 billion dollars. And in 1983 they decreased again by 10 billion dollars. So, in 1983 the foreign funds that flowed into these countries amounted to only 4,500,000,000 dollars, and they had to pay 66,000,000,000 dollars of debts. Thus they turned into a mere capital-outflowing zone. This situation aggravated Latin American countries' economic difficulties. Today, the per-capita average output value of Latin American countries decreased to the level of 1977 and inflation and unemployment are all-time high.

Obviously enough, a reasonable solution of the external debt problem is vital to rehabilitating the economies of Latin American countries and safeguarding their national economies.

Under these circumstances the economic conference of Latin American countries held in Quito on January 12, 1984, proposed to "take concerted action" in settling the external debt problem. The Quito statement and the action program adopted at the meeting appealed that the creditor governments, monetary organizations and private international banks make flexible and realistic provisions on the deadline of credit payment and the rate of interest, in conformity with the econ-

omic growth of Latin American countries.

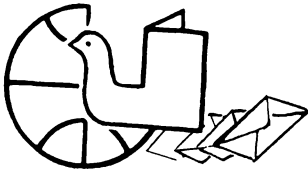
In May 1984 the Presidents of Mexico, Argentina, Panama and Colombia issued a joint statement, in which they opposed the US and international monetary organizations under its control continually raising the rate of interest and the developed capitalist countries pursuing protective trade policy. And they appealed to convoke the Cartagena conference to have a joint consultation on necessary measures to be taken. The voice of justice received widespread public support in many Latin American countries.

This struggle of Latin American countries over the debt problem is, in essence, part of the struggle of non-aligned and developing countries for the establishment of a new international economic order against the old unfair order.

Now, the US and other developed Western capitalist countries try to soften up the joint struggle of Latin American countries. They pretend to be desirous of improving the financial situation of the debtor countries and reconsidering the deadline for the repayment of the debts. But, at the same time, they make a shackling demand that the debtors reduce state sectors of the economy, encourage the introduction of foreign capital and reorganize their economies to the advantage of monopolies. However, Latin American countries are not deceived by their brazen-faced neocolonialist tricks and are resolved not to stop fighting until their demands are met.

If they fight out jointly for a reasonable solution of their debt crisis, they will contribute to establishing a new international economic order.





Exchange and Cooperation Increase

ALGERIA'S AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

According to reports from El Djazaire, Algeria spent 1 percent of her gross national product (about 350 million dollars) to aid developing countries in 1982. This proves Algeria's sincere assistance for developing countries.

An Algerian government official said:

"This is a considerable contribution in view of the fact that Algeria needs many things for its social and economic progress and that industrialized countries contribute 0.3 or 0.35 percent of their GNP to the development aid."

Algeria which plays an important role among non-aligned countries takes such an active part in cooperation for development, emphasizing that interchanges between developing countries should be realized through equal international agreement.

At present, Algeria purchases coffee directly from the producer countries such as Brazil and Ivory Coast, instead of from the London Market and concluded a contract on the construction of railway 200 km long with an Indian company, instead of with a European or Japanese company.

An Algerian company exploits petroleum in Tanzania and refines it in Nouakchott, Mauritania.

The director of the International Economic Relations Bureau of the Algerian Foreign Ministry said to a Reuter correspondent: "The prospect of South-South cooperation should not be underestimated."

Algeria's development cooperation is directed mostly to Africa. 80 percent of Algeria's total amount of aid is taken by Africa and the remainder by some Arab countries.

WAEC PROPOSES TO ESTABLISH JOINT MARINE TRANSPORT COMPANY

The West African Economic Community organized a training course on marine transport in Abidjan last April. It was attended by about 60 persons from 15 countries.

In view of the fact that 90 percent of trade transactions of the member states depends on marine transport, the Secretary General of the WAEC proposed to set up a joint marine transport company. They say that when the company is established, the trade transactions in this part of the world will be conducted more smoothly and actively.

SEMINAR ON COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE

Agricultural cooperation in Africa is carried out in diverse ways.

An African seminar on agricultural planning and technical cooperation was held in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia. It was attended by delegates from Zambia, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Lesotho and Zimbabwe.

They exchanged experiences in drawing up agricultural plans and farming techniques and discussed a series of problems to develop agriculture.

The debaters stressed the necessity to map out good agricultural development plans and have farmers learn new farming methods. They also appealed to the participating nations to further strengthen cooperation between African countries in the field of agriculture, so as to help realize self-sufficiency in food.



Participants in the meeting of health ministers of South-east Asian countries

FOR COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH

The 4th Meeting of Health Ministers of the Southeast Asian Countries of the World Health Organization was held in the capital of India last September. The meeting was attended by delegates from 11 countries including the DPRK. They discussed technical problems for the development of health work in Southeast Asian countries, execution of the strategy to improve the health of the world's people until 2000 and enhancement of the role of non-governmental organizations in developing health work and adopted relevant resolutions.

The resolutions envisage the mapping out and execution of plans of courses of different durations for training health workers, conclusion of health agreements between member nations when necessary and enhancement of the role of those in charge of technical cooperation and promotion of cooperation.

They also point out the necessity to grasp the execution of the strategy until 2000 and keep

renewing it and promote its execution and exchange useful experiences in improving the role of non-governmental organizations.

COOPERATION IN THE FIELDS OF CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

Last September there was held in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, an international conference of developing countries on cooperation in the fields of construction, building materials and equipment. It was attended by delegates of international organizations and 20 developing countries, including the DPRK.

Useful experiences in the construction industry were exchanged. The participants stressed the necessity to establish a system for exchanging information between developing countries and pointed out that the conference contributed to promoting cooperation among developing countries.

Advancing New Life

I got on a car at the Delhi airport to go to my quarters, driving along a road lined by palm and mango trees. The strange landscape aroused my curiosity. My guide explained the nature of India.

India has the highest and steepest mountain in the world and also an expansive plain with no undulation which is rare in the world. There also are the wettest and driest regions in the world, luxuriant jungles which sunlight hardly penetrate even in daytime, and sterile deserts.

While I was listening to the explanation the car entered the city.

I checked in at my quarters and went to the Nehru Museum, situated in the centre of the city, in the first leg of my inspection tour.

There was a flame holder in the backyard of the Museum, a two-storeyed grey stone building. The flame never dies out.

I heard the guide's explanation about the flame on the holder with other visitors. The guide was proud to say:

"We call this flame an 'eternal flame'. We Indian people waged a bloody struggle against the British

colonialists for a long time. This flame symbolizes the Indian people's indomitable spirit which was demonstrated in their arduous struggle."

After the explanation I inspected the inside of the museum. Various historical materials were exhibited in the museum. They showed the Indian people's ordeals and struggles for freedom and independence.

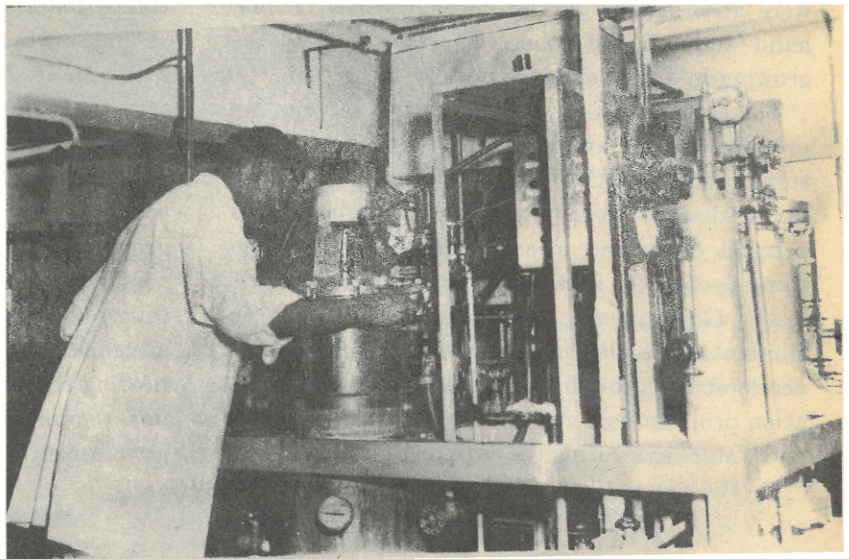
The British aggressors occupied the whole territory of India in 1858. They plundered India of its wealth and enforced a harsh colonial rule.

"Our people never succumbed meekly to the colonialists' oppression. They chose the road of struggle."

The guide said this, indicating a picture of an enraged crowd who rose in riot against the colonialists. The nationwide peasant uprising which took place from 1870 to 1880, gave a heavy blow to the British colonialists. The brutal colonialists ran amuck to suppress the Indian people's ever-growing anti-colonialist struggle with bayonets.

In one of the rooms of the museum was a picture which showed a wall riddled by bullets like a

The Indian national chemistry laboratory



beehive. It was by this wall in Punjab that the colonialists perpetrated a massacre in April 1919. In those days the people there could no longer stand the barbarous colonial rule of the colonialists and rose up in the struggle. The enraged masses gathered on a wide lot by this wall to denounce the exploitation and plunder by the colonialists and strongly demand their freedom and liberation. Scared at their fighting spirits, the colonialists threw in massive armed forces to encircle and concentrate fire on the barehanded people.

But no amount of colonialist brutality could frighten the Indian people and break their intense aspiration for freedom and liberation. After World War II the Indian people's struggle entered a decisive stage under the leadership of Nehru. Finally, in August 1947 the flag of independence fluttered in the sky of India.

Every bullet mark on the wall contains the grudge of the dead and accuses the colonialists' atrocity.

The glorious road of struggle traversed by the Indian people taught them a truth that nobody gives them independence on a tray, it can be achieved only by their own struggle.

After inspecting the museum I left for Chandigarh, a local town. On my way I got off the car at Sahabad, a village in Haryana State.

I took a view of the farm from afar. The peasants were absorbed in harvesting sugarcane on one hand and, on the other, in watering potatoes growing in a vast expanse of field.

The farm manager was rejoiced to see me. He proudly told me about their successes in agricultural production. He indicated a gush of water, saying that underground water was pumped out as a result of various measures taken to solve the water problem thanks to the Government's policy.

The Government, he added, was planning to eliminate instability in agricultural production and accelerate its growth by actively promoting irrigation projects such as building of reservoirs, wells and waterways during the current Five-Year Plan.

On the way to Chandigarh I could see comparat-

ively large main waterways and irrigation facilities at many places.

Some hours later I reached the destination. Chandigarh was a town with a beautiful lake in its embrace.

"This is a new town whose construction was started in the 1950s. But it has many factories, enterprises and educational and cultural establishments."

The guide said this, leading me to the town. Wide straight roads, greeneries, factory chimneys, noises of children playing on a school playground—all these made me feel the breath of the vibrant town.

One day I called on Sharma at his home. He had been secretary of the Chandigarh branch of All India-Korea Friendship Association. He was delighted to receive me as his old friend and said: "I had an honour to be received by the great President Kim Il Sung when I visited Korea. I keep it dearly in my memory."

I perceived his reverence for the great leader and was glad that the friendship and understanding between the Korean and Indian peoples were daily deepening.

After inspecting the town I had an opportunity to visit tractor and motorcycle factories in the suburbs of Delhi.

Technicians were all Indians and machine tools were also made in India.

An official of the tractor factory cordially welcomed me at its gate and led me to the tractor assembly workshop.

A technician who was working in this workshop said that the tractors were designed to suit the terrain conditions of India and told me about their experience in the production. While I was listening to him a new tractor was driven out of the factory grounds.

My stay in this country was not long but I could fully realize that the Indian people are vigorously advancing to build a prosperous new society upholding the banner of freedom, independence and non-alignment, under the leadership of their government.

Li Yong Su

National Education Develops as Ever in Non-aligned Countries

“Education is an important work on which depend the success in the building of a new society and the future destiny of a nation. The construction of a new society to attain the grandeur and progress of a country and the prosperity of the nation should begin with the education of the people who undertake the cause.”

KIM IL SUNG

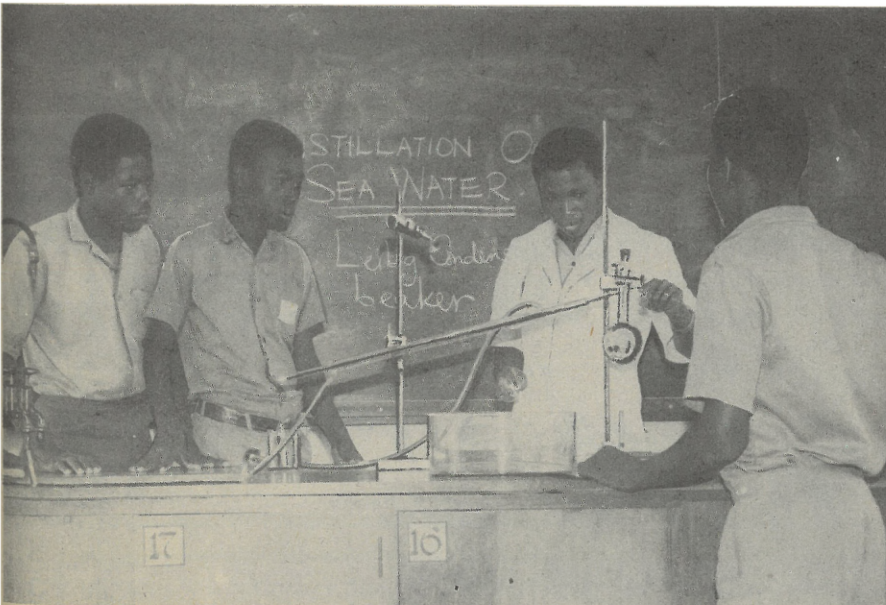
Today the non-aligned and developing countries are making active efforts to develop their national education in compliance with the declaration and the action programme of the First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries (NACECO).

The declaration adopted at the First NACECO held in Pyongyang in 1983 noted:

“Education enables man to become aware of his

dignity and value and enables him to provide facilities and opportunities for synthesizing in his personality the refined qualities of physical, emotional and moral culture to contribute creatively and effectively to development of society. In view of this, it is an inevitable requirement of the building of a new society to assign priority to education.”

As correctly mentioned in the declaration, edu-



Ghanaian secondary school pupils engaged in experiments

cation is a vital work on which depend the success in the building of a new society and the future destiny of a nation. The development of national education is all the more essential particularly for non-aligned and developing countries which were colonies and semi-colonies in the past and won independence and have embarked on the building of new societies. This is attributable mainly to the fact that the overwhelming majority of working people were far removed from modern civilization and that there still remains the legacy of colonial rule in the educational spheres because of the colonialists' policy of stamping out national culture and keeping people ignorant.

Therefore, these countries regard development of educational work as one of the important tasks to be fulfilled in building new societies.

Many countries give deep attention to educational work and systematically increase investments in it.

As a step to develop national education, last year the Indian Government spent a tremendous amount of money, with which a number of educational institutions and facilities were built and materials and equipment for education were prepared, and this year it plans to invest more money than last year.

Zimbabwe allocates about 20 percent of her

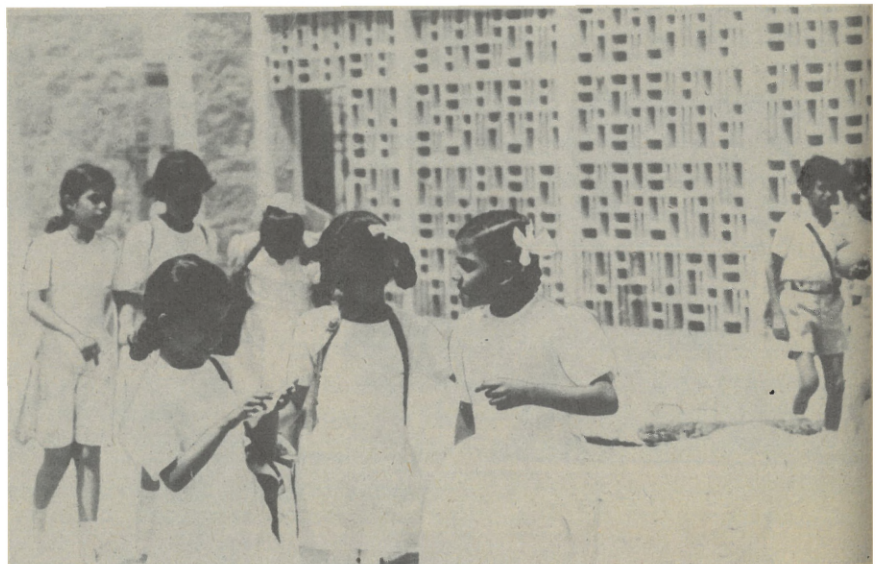
budgetary expenditure for education work, and Tanzania, Guyana and other countries sharply increased their educational spendings in 1984 as compared with the previous year.

Non-aligned and developing countries are taking a series of progressive measures to democratize education, liquidate the aftermath of imperialist colonial slave education, and to reorganize educational systems and improve the contents of education to meet the demands of the building of new societies.

Nicaragua realized democracy in education and thus has given abundant opportunities of learning to numerous adults and their sons and daughters who were forced to remain ignorant and unlettered in the past; Benin and other countries have enforced free, compulsory education. In Seychelles a textbook "Our Country" was put into print for the pupils to learn their country's history, geography, culture and the people's struggle to create a new life.

Many countries are actively organizing conferences and symposiums to develop education. For instance, symposiums on socialist education were held in different places in Madagascar. A large number of educationists and officials concerned participated in the symposiums which discussed problems on actively pushing ahead with the whole

**Children of Aden,
Democratic Yemen, after
school**



New Moves in Argentina

Raul Alfonsin took his oath of office before 600 members of Argentine National Congress and delegates of 70 countries.

In his Presidential inaugural he declared it the important task of the present Argentine government to pass through political and economic crises created in his country. He said that in order to guarantee political stability his government would follow democratic policies, ensure the activities of all political parties and social organizations and allow trade unions to reorganize themselves. He declared that his government would pay primary attention to relieving the poor and needy by mobilizing the manpower and material resources of the country and strive to develop agriculture and animal husbandry, the source of foreign currency, and reduce the inflation rate to below 100 percent within 1984 and tide over the economic crisis.

The new President emphasized that though Argentina does not refuse to get financial aid from international organizations, she should not depend on foreign aid for economic development

educational work as required by socialist pedagogy and on deeply studying advanced theory, system, contents and methodology of education, so as to creatively apply them to the specific conditions of the country.

Non-aligned and developing countries direct great concern also to the work of eradicating illiteracy.

Sao Tome and Principe is conducting a brisk campaign to eradicate illiteracy under the slogan "Learning is a revolutionary duty for people," and

and must follow independent policies.

He said that the crux of foreign policy was to strengthen ties with regional organizations and third-world countries and oppose all forms of imperialism and colonialism and colonialist policies, defend the sovereignty of all nations and peoples and strengthen solidarity with the Latin-American countries.

His inaugural clearly showed Argentina's return to non-alignment.

President Alfonsin took a number of measures to restore democracy in the domestic political life as soon as possible, and settle territorial disputes with Britain and Chile and raise Argentina's international position.

His first step was official investigation into the violations of human rights. This measure won unanimous foreign support and made other countries trust Argentine democracy.

He gives top priority to the revitalization of the national economy ruined by nearly 8 years of military rule; his government controls wages, prices and interest rates to raise the real wages of the workers and restore the economy. He promised to repel any foreign pressure so that Argentina can adopt a "belt-tightening economic policy" as part of the plan for reexamination of foreign liabilities, and appealed for national con-

Afghanistan raises the crusade against illiteracy as an important work for the country. Ethiopia waged an active crusade against illiteracy so that illiteracy was abolished in the main in the capital city of Addis Ababa by last September. She plans a complete eradication of illiteracy on a nationwide scale by 1990.

All this fully shows the correctness and enduring vitality of the declaration of the First NACECO. The struggle of the peoples to develop national education in non-aligned and developing countries will bear a greater fruit.

sensus of opinion on economic and social problems. To this end several government consultative committees have been organized.

The government pursues a number of independent foreign policies.

The Argentine Minister of National Defence Raul Borrás announced last year that his country would not take part in the annual joint naval exercise initiated by the US. The Argentine government also called for the convocation of a non-aligned summit to apply pressure on superpowers to bring about progress in nuclear disarmament.

President Alfonsín enjoys the support of his people by following the foreign policy based on the self-determination of peoples, noninterference, the equality of all nations and strengthened solidarity with Latin American countries and by taking an active part in the non-aligned movement.

At the Presidential inauguration of Venezuela in February last year President Alfonsín criticized US intervention in Central America and actively supported the activities of the Contadora countries for Central American peace.

Then he visited Colombia and Bolivia and conducted brisk diplomatic activities for non-alignment, attracting the attention of many countries.

The Argentine government is striving to settle the Malvinas dispute by peaceful means.

In January last year Argentina and Chile promised to solve peacefully disputes between two countries including the 100-year-old one of territorial sovereignty over three Beagle Channel islands at the southern tip of South America and foreign ministers of two countries signed a "joint statement of peace and friendship". The question of Beagle Channel was solved last October.

In 1982 Britain occupied the Malvinas and is fortifying them at a high speed by making large capital investment. She is going to invest 880 million dollars in the building of an air base. She declared she would control the waters 150 miles from the Malvinas and ban the approach of Argentine fishing boats and planes.

The Argentine government strongly denounces the fortification of the Malvinas by Britain and demands that London demilitarize and decolonize the Malvinas and withdraw its arbitrary declaration of their neighbourhood as a military district.

It reclaimed Argentina's territorial sovereignty over the Malvinas on the occasion of the 151st anniversary of British occupation of the islands.

In its communique the Foreign Ministry pointed out that the Argentine government is ready to have sincere negotiations with Britain over the Malvinas and respects peaceful methods.

The Argentine foreign minister called upon the Latin-American countries to strive to change the unfair international relations at a meeting and severely criticized the rich countries which keep unjustly forcing upon developing countries the old international economic order to make them remain poor forever.

President Alfonsín's policies reflect the demands and desire of the sweeping majority of the Argentine people for independent development. His foreign policy tallies with the fundamental idea of the non-aligned movement. His anti-imperialist independent measures are supported by the broad public at home and abroad for their justness.

Argentina is a member nation of the non-aligned movement striving to build a free, peaceful, new world and she will make active contributions to this movement.

Chin Gyong Sun

Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Mediterranean Countries Held in Malta

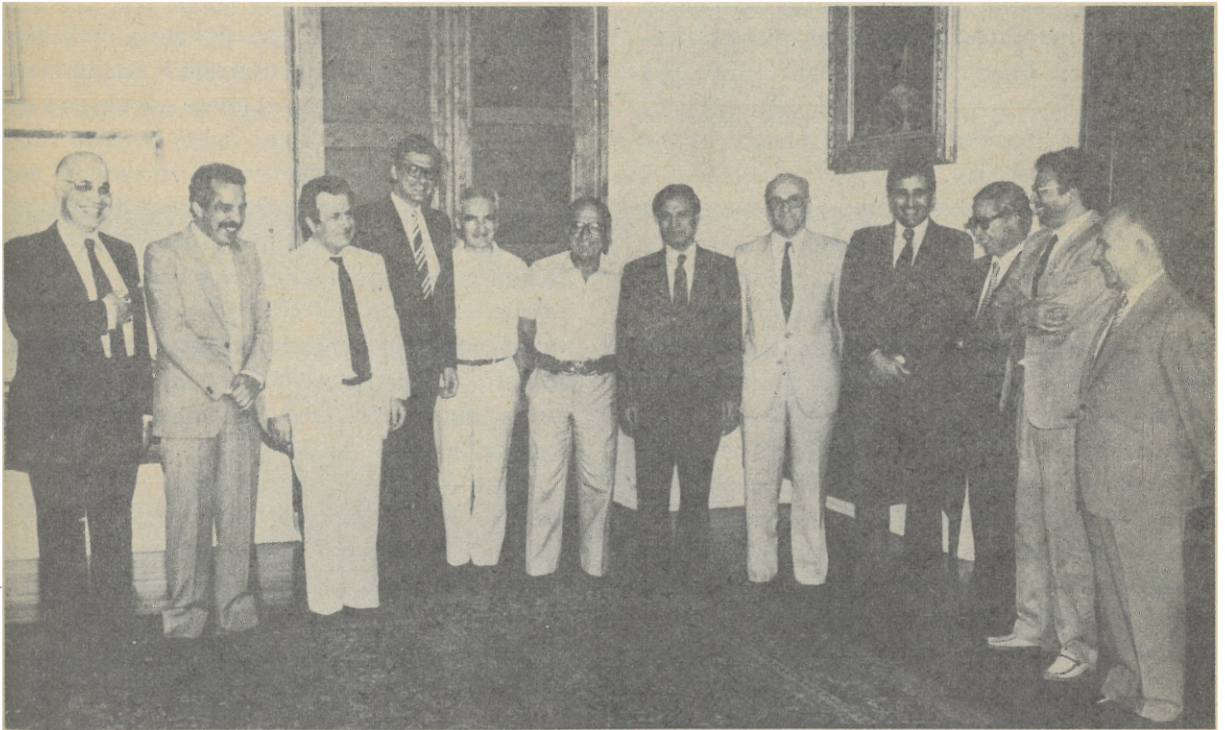
A conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned Mediterranean countries was held in Valletta, the capital of Malta, from September 10 to 11 last year. The conference was attended by the foreign ministers of Algeria, Egypt, Cyprus, Libya, Malta, Syria, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and Morocco and a delegate of the Palestine Liberation Organization. It was convened in accordance with the decision of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit. It discussed ways and means to defend the security of the Mediterranean region and problems of expanding and developing cooperation among the non-aligned countries in that part of the world.

The conference adopted a joint declaration, which pointed out that the Valletta conference

served as an important step to consolidate the security of the Mediterranean region. The declaration expressed concern over the fact that weapons of mass destruction including nuclear missiles are deployed in the Mediterranean, and denounced

Israel and the US for their strategic alignment, which constitutes a major menace to the security of the Middle East and Mediterranean countries. In the declaration the foreign ministers noted that the presence of US naval forces in the Mediterranean is

a factor that disturbs peace, and denounced the Israeli aggressors for depriving Palestinians of their national rights and occupying the Arab territories and southern Lebanon.



Participants in the meeting of foreign ministers of non-aligned Mediterranean countries

Bikini Accuses

Bikini Island is a coral islet belonging to the Marshall Islands, situated in the West Pacific. Though not many, natives lived harmoniously on the island. But US imperialists forced them to leave the place where they had lived through generations.

In 1945, at the close of the Second World War US imperialists dropped atomic bombs upon Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Since the weapon's destructive power was proved, it had been the common desire of mankind to ban the manufacture and use of this cruel mass destruction weapon. However, a definite period of time was required to develop a mass movement against the weapon.

The anti-nuclear movement began with a signature collection campaign proposed in the "Stockholm Appeal" adopted at the committee meeting of the world congress of peace champions held in Stockholm in March 1950. The number of the participants in the signature collection campaign reached about half a billion by the November of that year.

This mighty worldwide campaign contributed to checking the attempts to use atomic weapons.

But the insolent US imperialists defied the world public opinion and conscience of mankind. Instead of repenting their sins, they evicted the islanders of Bikini and changed it into their nuclear testing ground.

On March 1, 1954 US imperialists tested a hydrogen bomb on the island. The crew of a Japanese fishing vessel "Fukuryu Maru No. 5" who were fishing tunny near by suffered an unexpected disaster. Kuboyama, one of the crew, had a narrow escape from death but suffered great pains contaminated by nuclear radioactivity and died half a year later.

Thus the Japanese people, the first victim of atomic bombs in history, became the first victim of a hydrogen bomb, too.



British people demonstrate against the siting of US nuclear missiles in Western Europe

Occasioned by this, the signature collection campaign for prohibition of A and H bombs made an upswing among the Japanese people and the people of the world. Their anger became more explosive as the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were added by the disaster of Bikini.

This campaign developed into a suprapartisan all-nation movement which was based on humanitarianism, under three action programmes: "All nation, sign your names for the ban on the A and H bomb!", "Let us appeal to all countries, governments and nations!" and "Let us defend the lives and happiness of mankind!"

Today, 31 years after the disaster of Bikini, not only the broad sections of the public in Japan but also the peace-loving people of Europe, Asia and the whole world are denouncing the reckless US "nuclear strategy" with deeper hatred.

Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Bikini Island accuse US imperialists, the nuclear war fanatics, of their unpardonable crimes and give a warning to imperialists who are bringing dark clouds of nuclear war to mankind.

Murder Will Out

Latterly the US rulers claim that newly-emerging countries carry out state terrorism and clamour for what they call positive defensive actions. There is no need to prove that this is a preposterous lie to deceive the world public. They are motivated by an insidious design in telling such lies.

The countries which US imperialists mentioned are resolutely fighting against their aggressions and interferences. They treasure their national independence and sovereignty and are adamantly struggling to defend them. This greatly encourages non-aligned and developing countries.

Therefore, US imperialists tell such downright lies in an attempt to damage the prestige of those countries and stamp out their influence on one hand and, on the other, allay increasing criticisms on them as international terrorists.

Murder will out. With no amount of despicable

means will US imperialists check the people's struggle for national independence and sovereignty or conceal their true colours as arch military gangsters and international terrorists.

Everybody knows that US imperialists are real terrorists. Here are some figures. In nearly four decades after the Second World War US imperialists carried out military coups on more than 100 occasions, as well as unnumbered subversions and sabotages. They assassinated five heads of state and made attempts on the lives of some ten others. This is only a part of well-known criminal terrorisms committed by the CIA.

US imperialism is the incarnation of murder, arson, blackmail, subversion and sabotage. People remember that in May 1980 the Americans gave tanks and guns to Chon Du Hwan the man-slaughterer to massacre the population of Kwangju. They engineered a plot to murder Che



New Yorkers demonstrate against US imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of other countries and their aggressive military policy

“We have not for a moment forgotten our compatriots in south Korea; we consider it our sacred national duty to help the suffering people in south Korea”.

KIM IL SUNG

A Most Noteworthy Event in Nearly 40 Years of National Division

A historic event took place in Korea last September focussing the attention of Koreans at home and abroad and the world's people.

As is widely known, the people in the northern half of Korea crossed the Military Demarcation Line for the first time in nearly 40 years and handed over relief goods permeated with their warm kindred feelings to the south Korean flood sufferers at Panmunjom, and the Inchon and Pukpyong ports. The northerners wept for joy,

while the southerners shed tears of gratitude. The whole world marvelled at this stirring event. For the last 40 years the Government of the DPRK had on scores of occasions offered relief goods to the south Korean side, which turned down all our proposals.

But, now, our helping hand could at last reach the south Korean brethren. The northerners delivered 50,000 *sok* (7,200 tons) of rice, 500,000 metres of fabrics, 100,000 tons of cement and

Guevara and exploded a “DC-8” airliner of Cuba. They also overthrew the Allende's government of Chile, staged a military coup in Ghana in 1966 and carried out a coup d'etat in Guatemala in 1954.

US imperialists persist in terrorism still now. They carried out the terrorist invasion of Grenada; they threaten and blackmail many countries in Central America and the Middle East by force of arms; of late, they masterminded anti-government plots in many countries.... There are too many instances to enumerate. They are now escalating “undeclared wars” against Nicaragua and Afghanistan.

This notwithstanding, US imperialists, the arch

terrorists, are groundlessly charging others with terrorism. How mean and brazen-faced they are! According to their logic, the just struggles waged by the nations against them are terrorisms, whereas their murder, arson, blackmail, subversion and sabotage are not. This is like a burglar sounding a burglar alarm.

Their clamours for positive defence against fictitious terrorisms only serve to show their intention of intensifying terrorism in the future. Non-aligned and developing countries know well what a low trick US imperialists are playing, and they will never tolerate their criminal acts.

various kinds of medicines to the south Korean flood victims.

In the light of the total number of the flood victims announced as final by the south Korean authorities, about 250 kg of rice and 17 metres of fabrics will be shared out to a family of five. Cement will suffice to build about 30,000 dwelling houses. And the medicines will be effectively used to prevent or cure various kinds of diseases which may break out in the flood-hit areas.

While the northerners were delivering the relief goods to south Korea across the Military Demarcation Line, major mass communications of non-aligned countries, as well as socialist and many other countries, including Japan and the US, competed with each other to highlight this significant event, and the personages from all social strata

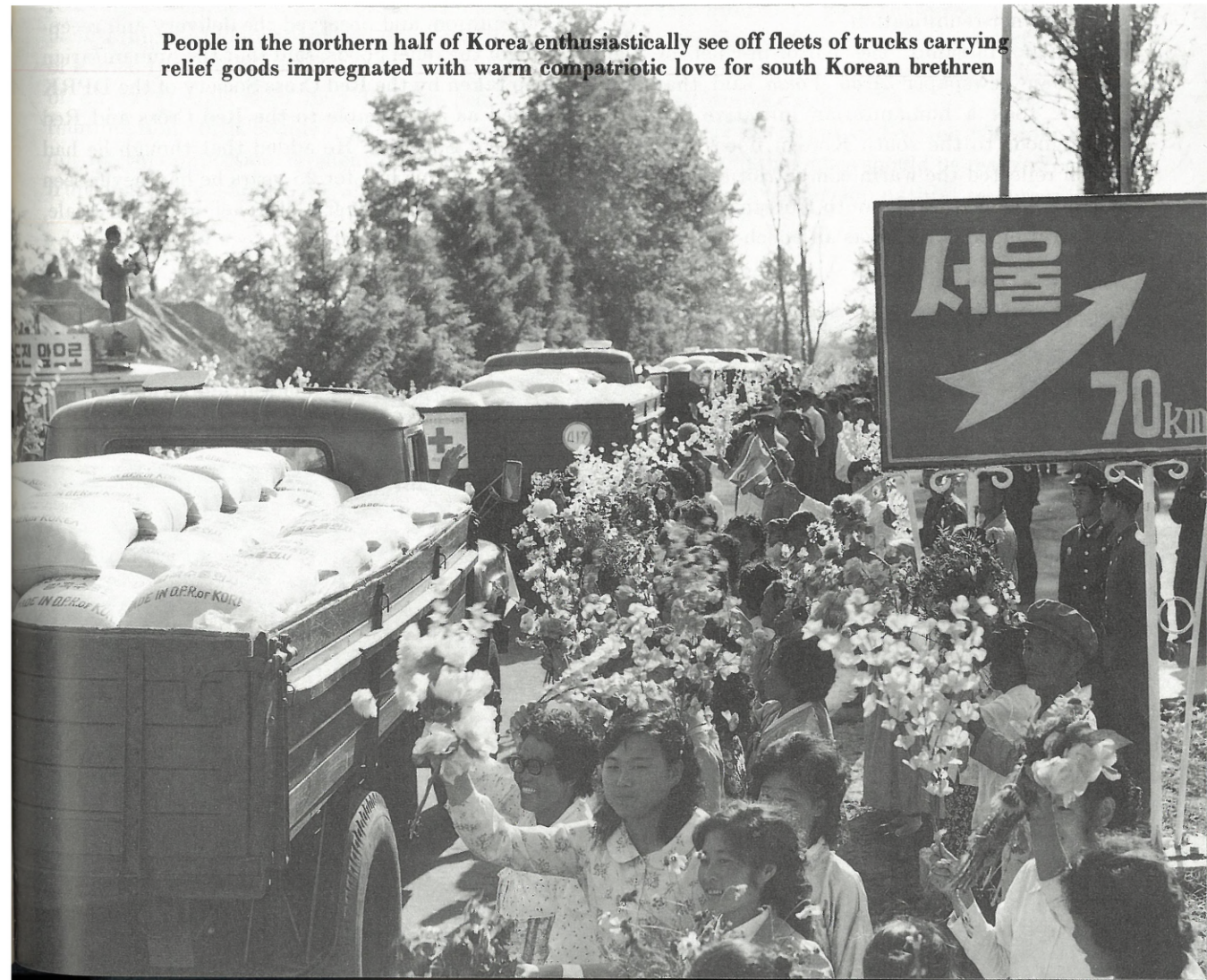
and organizations made comments and statements.

The Jordanian newspaper *Ahbar Al Usubuo* carried a photograph of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and gave wide coverage of the delivery of the relief goods for the south Korean victims of flood. It pointed out:

“Thanks to the warm care of President Kim Il Sung, hundreds of trucks loaded with relief goods for the south Korean flood victims passed through the Military Demarcation Line. This was the first landmark in the history of Korea’s division.”

In its statement the National Peasants Union of Mexico warmly supported the decision of the CC of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK to send relief goods such as rice, fabrics, cement and medicines to

People in the northern half of Korea enthusiastically see off fleets of trucks carrying relief goods impregnated with warm compatriotic love for south Korean brethren





Trucks loaded with relief goods cross the Military Demarcation Line for the first time in nearly 40 years of national division

the south Korean flood victims, regarding it as an expression of warm compatriotism. The statement pointed out: "We hold that Korea should be reunified. We will make steady efforts to assist Korea in her reunification."

Ahmad Hassanin, the editor-in-chief of the Egyptian newspaper *Arab Youth* said that the DPRK took a humanitarian initiative to offer relief goods to the south Korean flood sufferers, which reflected the warm compatriotic feelings of north Koreans towards south Koreans of the same ancestral blood, which was an epoch-making step

to reunify Korea as soon as possible.

Kingsley Seevaratnam, Head of Asian and Pacific Department of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, who had been south of Panmunjom and observed the delivery and reception of the relief goods, said that the humanitarian step taken by the Red Cross Society of the DPRK served as an example to the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. He added that though he had worked in this line for 25 years he had never seen such splendid delivery of relief goods in scale, devotion and content.



In fact, the latest measures taken by the DPRK Red Cross Society helped set a good precedent for north-south cooperation, unity and reunification.

In this connection, Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK, stated:

“The Central Committee of our Red Cross Society is motivated by compatriotic and humanitarian wish to take the recent measures. But we cannot regard its significance as confined to humanitarian relief work.

“The north and south Korean people have broken the freeze which lasted for scores of years and unlocked their hearts to each other, so as to exchange their genuine compatriotic feelings. This is a historic event which is highly important in relaxing the tension on the Korean peninsula and facilitating the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. It also instils a bright hope into the minds of all her people who long for the peace and reunification of the country. Therefore, we should not let this important moment of history slip by fruitlessly. We should do all in our power to

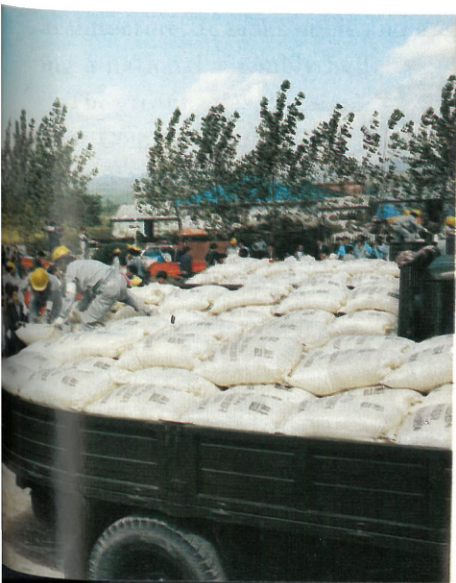
accelerate the current affirmative developments, so as to restore the national ties between north and south and pave the avenue for Korea’s reunification as soon as practicable.

“We think it is high time to cast away all prejudices and avail ourselves of this good opportunity to lead this first precious step already taken by the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea to a great nationwide march towards reunification.

“Therefore, I earnestly hope that this historic event will mark a turning point in realizing the diversified cooperation and exchange between north and south and hewing out the arduous road to national reunification. Out of this desire, the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK intends to keep the direct telephone line between the Red Cross organizations of both sides not only during the delivery of the relief goods but in the future as well.

“We consider that in keeping with our efforts contacts and dialogues should be realized between the two sides to develop natural resources jointly

Rice, fabrics and medicines are handed over to the south Korean side in Taesong-dong, Kunnae Sub-county, Paju County, Kyonggi Province for flood victims





**Cement from the north piled up at the
Inchon port of south Korea**

and conduct mutual cooperation and interchange in the economic spheres, too, and that the sports talks should be resumed and cooperation and interchange carried out speedily in the fields of culture also. No doubt, these multifarious cooperations and exchanges will help strengthen national

bonds and remove misunderstanding and distrust between north and south and create favourable conditions for the peaceful reunification of Korea.”

Nothing can stop these warm compatriotic and kindred feelings from flowing between north and south.

Our cargo ships have carried cement to the Pukpyong port in south Korea





Mansudae Assembly Hall Newly Built

The Mansudae Assembly Hall has been newly built. It is another grand monumental building, which will go down in the Korean history of architecture. It looks noble and august as becoming a national assembly hall.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il inspected the newly-built Mansudae Assembly Hall on October 11 last year, and highly estimated the excellent work which produced the monumental edifice of our age.

The total floor space of the hall is 45,000 square

metres or 3.5 times that of the old one.

What is characteristic is that the hall was built with natural stones. The walls, pillars and balconies were all made of chiselled and faced stones and sumptuously adorned with stone carvings.

The interior of the hall also has an imposing and austere appearance which befits a national assembly hall.

It is marvelous to build such a large modernistic building in one and a half year or so. This is another proud creation of our people in the 80s.



**Friendship
Solidarity**

