



# AGE OF CHAJUSONG

Pyongyang, Korea

**2**  
1985

Let Us Strive to Expand and Develop the Non-aligned Movement under the Banner of Chajusong!



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KIM IL SUNG

Answers to the Questions  
Raised by the Director  
and Editor-in-Chief of the  
*Review of International  
Affairs of Yugoslavia*

*December 28, 1984*

**Question:** *How would you assess the present political and economic situation in the world?*

**Answer:** Today the world's political situation is characterized, in short, by the fact that the people's struggle for independence against imperialism is intensifying with each passing day, whereas the imperialists' acts of aggression and war manoeuvres to maintain and extend the sphere of domination are becoming more blatant.

This is an era of Chajusong. The people who were once oppressed and mistreated have emerged as masters of the world and are pushing forward the wheel of history, and the powerful current of Chajusong is sweeping all continents. It is the main trend of our time that the people demand Chajusong and adv-

ance along the road of independence.

Scared by the world people's intensifying revolutionary struggle for independence against imperialism, the imperialists are stepping up their acts of aggression and war manoeuvres to maintain the sphere of their domination.

The imperialists resort to ceaseless armed intervention, subversion and sabotage against the newly-emerging countries and resort to overt armed repression of the people who have risen in the just liberation struggle.

Today, the United States is bent on a very adventurous global strategy of dominating the world by means of force. Under a colossal plan of arms buildup, they speed up the production and deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, expand

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their military bases and augment the armed forces of aggression in all parts of the world.

Because of the imperialists' acts of aggression and war manoeuvres peace and security are being grossly undermined on all continents including Asia, Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and Southern Africa, and the danger of a nuclear war is rising as the days go by. In fact, humanity is now standing critically at the crossroads of war and peace.

All the peace-loving people of the world must resolutely fight to remove the danger of a new world war and to safeguard world peace and security.

As for the world's economic situation today, we can say that the economic sphere, too, as is the case with the political sphere, is characterized mainly by antagonism and struggle between the developed countries of the Western world and the newly-emerging nations, and between billionaires and the working masses.

In an attempt to get out of the chronic economic crisis, the imperialists are now obstinately manoeuvring to maintain the old international economic order while internally intensifying the exploitation of the toiling masses and externally increasing economic pressure upon the socialist countries and stepping up their neo-colonialist plunder of the third world countries.

In order to counter these imperialist manoeuvres, the socialist countries and the newly-emerging nations including the non-aligned countries are developing their national econ-

omies by depending on their own economic potentialities and by strengthening economic and technical exchange and cooperation among them. They are also striving to destroy the old international economic order and to establish a new one.

Despite the imperialists' economic pressure and the effect of the worldwide economic crisis, the economy in the socialist countries continues to make steady progress in accordance with the law of the socialist economy. The socialist economy is a planned and people-oriented economy. In a socialist society the country's natural and manpower resources are used rationally in a planned way, and all economic activities serve the promotion of the people's material and cultural prosperity. This fundamental advantage of the socialist economic system enables the socialist countries to increase production steadily, develop science and technology rapidly and promote the people's material and cultural standards systematically.

Today the non-aligned and other developing countries are showing a stronger tendency to achieve economic independence by building up their national economies. I think this is a very good thing.

Of course, many of the developing countries are still in economic difficulties. But if they tap and use their own resources to the maximum and strengthen South-South cooperation, they will be able to overcome their present economic difficulties, shake off backwardness and succeed in building an indepen-

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dent national economy.

The imperialists are trying to seek a way out of economic crises by increasing their economic pressures on the socialist countries and by stepping up their neo-colonialist plunder of the third world countries. But this attempt can never be successful.

Recent Western press reports say that the economy in some capitalist countries is recovering, but this is only a local and temporary phenomenon. Available information shows that the rate of growth of the capitalist economy which showed a sign of recovery will again drop next year. Many capitalist countries still suffer a serious shortage of raw materials and fuel, the difficulty of marketing, increasing deficits in budget and foreign trade, inflation and unemployment.

Basically, there can be no universal, lasting economic stability in a capitalist society. It is a rule that a chronic economic crisis ensues in a capitalist society where anarchy prevails in production. Furthermore, now that the system of plundering the resources of the third world countries, the lifeline of the capitalist economy, is crumbling, the capitalist countries can never develop their economies smoothly nor can there be a way for the imperialists to completely free themselves from economic crises.

**Question:** *In the activities pursued by the policy and movement of non-alignment, what tasks do you consider to have priority now and in the period ahead?*

**Answer:** The non-aligned movement is a powerful anti-imperialist independent force of our time and the broadest international movement. This movement dynamically advances human history in conformity with the independent aspirations and requirements of the world's progressive people and deals hard blows at the imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and war.

Independence and anti-imperialism are the lofty ideas of the non-aligned movement, and advancing independently without being bound to any bloc is the fundamental principle of this movement. All the non-aligned countries must strictly adhere to these ideas and principle. Only when they do so will the non-aligned movement be able to preserve its characteristic features and accomplish its lofty mission.

The burning task of the non-aligned movement at present is to dispel the danger of a new world war and safeguard world peace and security.

To ensure this is the solemn task of our time and the unanimous desire of mankind. The non-aligned movement which is fighting to build an independent and peaceful new world should pay primary attention to carrying out this solemn task.

The non-aligned countries must counter the imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and war with concerted action and must further the powerful anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement in cooperation with all the peace forces of the world. They must relentlessly fight to

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stop military buildup and arms race, effect complete disarmament, disorganize all military blocs, realize the withdrawal of foreign troops and foreign military bases from other countries, and establish nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world.

An important task for the non-aligned movement at present is to destroy the old international economic order and set up a new one and also to expand and develop South-South cooperation.

The old international economic order is a product of the colonial system and a lever for imperialist exploitation and plunder, domination and control. Taking advantage of this order, the imperialists now plunder the natural resources of the developing countries and impose economic obstructions upon these countries. Unless they abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one, the non-aligned and other developing countries can neither prevent imperialist exploitation and plunder nor build a new society successfully.

The non-aligned countries must strive to establish an equitable price system and financial and monetary system and reorganize all the inequitable and irrational international economic relations.

South-South cooperation is very important for the third world countries in overcoming their current economic difficulties, in attaining economic independence and in establishing a new international economic order.

The developing countries have great possi-

bilities for South-South cooperation. They have rich natural resources, and each possesses valuable experience and techniques of one kind or another in building a new society. If they make the most of the possibility of mutual cooperation and expand and develop South-South cooperation in various ways on the principle of collective self-reliance and meeting each other's needs, the developing countries will be able to develop their economies and cultures even without becoming indebted to big powers, eradicate hunger, poverty, diseases and illiteracy which menace the lives of the people, and also expeditiously solve the many difficult and complex problems arising in the building of a new society.

The non-aligned and other developing countries should all strive to work out effective measures for expanding and developing South-South cooperation in many fields and to put them into practice.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic are deeply concerned about this cooperation. We are carrying on effective economic cooperation and cultural exchanges with third world countries and have recently adopted a positive measure for agricultural cooperation with many African countries.

The development of cooperation and exchange in the agricultural sector is of great importance for the third world countries in increasing agricultural output so as to solve the food problem, the most difficult question in the building of a new society, and to

overcome the economic pressure from those countries which are using the "food weapon".

From now, our Party and the Government of our Republic will work harder to extend and develop South-South cooperation fully in agriculture and in many other areas.

Today the non-aligned movement is confronted with an urgent task of checking and frustrating the imperialist manoeuvres for division and disaffection and of achieving unity and solidarity.

Unity is the source of strength and the main factor for all victories. Non-aligned countries must make sincere efforts for firm political solidarity.

In mutual relations they must adhere to the principles of complete equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs and, in the spirit of unity and cooperation, settle differences and disputes among member states and all other problems which stand in the way of solidarity. They must not be bound to any bloc nor must they antagonize or fight each other, duped by the imperialists' crafty manoeuvres for division and disaffection.

It has been the consistent stand of our Party and the Government of our Republic to strive to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement. In future, too, we will always remain faithful to the lofty ideas and fundamental principles of this movement and make great efforts to consolidate and develop it in cooperation with Yugoslavia and all other non-aligned countries.

**Question:** *What are the basic ideas inspiring your country in international relations?*

**Answer:** The basic ideas which our Party and the Government of the Republic consistently maintain in their foreign relations are independence, friendship and peace. These ideas represent the common aspiration and desire of our people and the world's people to build an independent and peaceful new world.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic firmly adhere to Chajusong in our foreign relations.

We decide all our foreign policies independently to suit the actual situation of our country and in the interests of our people, and develop relations with other parties and countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic endeavour to develop friendly relations with all the countries which respect the sovereignty of our country.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic give primary attention to the development of friendly relations with the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and other newly-emerging countries.

We make every effort to strengthen and develop solidarity and friendly and cooperative relations with the socialist countries on the principles of Chajusong and proletarian internationalism. Since we attach importance to friendship with these countries, we paid offi-

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cial goodwill visits to the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and other European socialist countries last summer and an informal visit to China some time ago. Our visits to the socialist countries were successful, and since these visits our solidarity and relations of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal countries have developed onto a higher stage.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic are steadily developing state relations with the third world countries including non-aligned nations and strengthening solidarity and cooperation with them in all fields—political, economic and cultural.

We also have cordial relations with capitalist countries which make amicable overtures to our country, and develop economic and cultural exchanges with them.

Our people are a peace-loving people, and it is a consistent policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic to campaign for peace. They are striving to preserve world peace and security.

World peace and security can be safeguarded only through the struggle against the imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and war. Our Party and the Government of our Republic, in solidarity with the world's peace forces, are determinedly struggling to check and frustrate the ever-intensifying imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and war and to eliminate the danger of a new world war.

Today, the Korean peninsula is a region from which a new world war is most likely to break out. In order to remove the tension in

our country and create the preconditions for the peaceful reunification of the country, our Party and the Government of our Republic introduced the proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the US and south Korea and are striving to realize these. On our initiative and due to our positive efforts, a breakthrough was achieved this year after a long time, and a dialogue between the north and the south of our country resumed. Peace is maintained in the Korean peninsula entirely because of the peace-loving stand of our Party and the Government of our Republic and our unrelenting efforts. We will exert all our efforts to prevent war and safeguard peace in Korea and actively contribute to the cause of world peace by firmly defending the eastern outpost of socialism.

In future, too, our Party and the Government of the Republic will continue to adhere to the principles of independence, friendship and peace in our foreign relations.

**Question:** *Would you care to give your opinion of the development of relations with Yugoslavia so far?*

**Answer:** The relations between our country and Yugoslavia are developing very favourably.

Our two countries have established state relations on the principles of Chajusong, equality and mutual benefit and steadily developed them to meet the desires and wishes of our two peoples. Today, our two nations are working together, closely supporting and

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cooperating with each other for socialist construction, for the development of the non-aligned movement, and for world peace and security.

The good relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Yugoslavia have been established by the joint efforts of the leaders and peoples of the two countries. Our visit to Yugoslavia in June 1975 and Comrade Josip Broz Tito's visit to our country in August 1977 were landmarks in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. Last June, we again visited Yugoslavia, a country fraternal to us, solemnly met the Party and state leaders of your country and were accorded a warm welcome and cordial hospitality by the citizens of Belgrade. Since our last visit, the bonds of friendship between the two countries have become stronger.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Yugoslavia are a comradely relationship based on the noble ideas of socialism and non-alignment, which makes a valuable contribution to accelerating socialist construction in the two countries, strengthen-

ing the socialist forces as a whole and to expanding and developing the non-aligned movement.

I am very satisfied that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries are developing favourably in all fields of politics, the economy and culture.

The Korean people highly value their friendship with the Yugoslav people and are proud of having such intimate comrades-in-arms as the Yugoslav people in Europe. As in the past, so also in future, they will make every effort to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Yugoslav people.

The traditional relations of friendship and cooperation will be further expanded and developed in the future by the joint efforts of the Parties, Governments and peoples of the two countries.

I should like to take this opportunity to wish sincerely the fraternal Yugoslav people new successes in their endeavours to carry forward the cause of Comrade Josip Broz Tito and to implement the decisions of the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.



*President Kim Il Sung sent a message of solidarity latterly to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, in connection with the recent ever more undisguised armed interventionist manoeuvres of the United States against Nicaragua and Central America.*

*Follows the message:*

**Managua**

## **Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of the Republic of Nicaragua**

I received a letter dated February 4 sent by you Comrade President in connection with the ever more undisguised armed interventionist manoeuvres of the United States against Nicaragua and Central America these days:

I express full support to the just stand of the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua pointed to in your letter and militant solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in their heroic struggle against the aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres of the United States.

Recently the US government unilaterally frustrated the Manzanillo Talks, obstructed the peace-loving activities of the "Contadora Group", refused even to recognize the legality of the Hague International Court and is intensifying day by day the aggressive and interventionist moves against Nicaragua, while increasing its political, military and financial assistance to the counter-revolutionaries. This shows once again before the world that the United States is the mastermind violating the publicly recognized international law and international usage without hesitation, flagrantly infringing upon the sovereignty of small countries and harassing peace everywhere in the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people scath-

ingly denounce the open aggressive and interventionist moves of the United States against the peoples of Nicaragua and Central America and strongly demand an immediate end to all the criminal acts in infringing upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Nicaragua and menacing peace in Central America.

The struggle waged by the Nicaraguan people today against the extensive military threat of the United States and its provocative, belligerent moves is a sacred struggle for defending the freedom of their country and the gains of the revolution and maintaining peace and security in Central America and, furthermore, in the world.

The Nicaraguan people are not alone. Their struggle enjoys unanimous support and sympathy of the world peace-loving people.

The Korean people will stand firm as ever on the side of the Nicaraguan people, a comrade-in-arms and brother with whom they have forged close friendly relations on the road of independence against imperialism, and make every effort to render active support and encouragement to your struggle against the aggression to the end and for a fair coordination and peace in Central America by means of talks.

The just cause of the Nicaraguan people will certainly be crowned with final victory.

**KIM IL SUNG**

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

*March 6, 1985*

*Pyongyang*



**President Kim Il Sung who has returned home from his successful foreign tour is greeted by Comrade Kim Jong Il (July, 1984)**

# Great Contribution to Development of Non-Aligned Movement

Last year the respected leader President Kim Il Sung further developed the DPRK's friendly and cooperative relations with non-aligned and other third world countries, while promoting the relations of friendship and cooperation with socialist countries onto a new higher stage through his historic visits to these countries.

## President Kim Il Sung Meets Many Foreign Party, State and Government Leaders

President Kim Il Sung paid last year a goodwill visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

He had already visited Yugoslavia in 1975 and President Josip Broz Tito had been to Korea in 1977. These were great events which added a

new chapter to the history of friendship between the two Parties, Governments and peoples and laid solid foundations for their amity and solidarity.

Thanks to President Kim Il Sung's visit to Yugoslavia last year, the Korean and Yugoslav

### Belgrade working people enthusiastically welcome Comrade Kim Il Sung



**Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, acknowledges the enthusiastic welcome of Belgrade people**



peoples deepened mutual confidence and increased cooperation in the struggle to build new societies. The friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries were consolidated and developed day by day, and they will ever last.

Last year President Kim Il Sung also received the visiting heads of state of Mozambique, Equatorial Guinea, Malta and Democratic Yemen and had friendly conversations with them on

matters of common concern. Their visits to our country contributed greatly to further promoting the friendly and cooperative relations between the DPRK and their countries and strengthening the non-aligned movement.

Friendly ties between the DPRK and other non-aligned nations are being strengthened as the days go by on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and equality and mutual benefits.

## **President Kim Il Sung Receives Foreign Delegations**

Friendly ties between the DPRK and third world countries, the non-aligned countries included, are strengthened as ever.

During the period between last November and January alone, a great number of delegations came to our country from non-aligned and other third world countries. President Kim Il Sung received them and talked with them in a friendly atmosphere. They included: a friendship deleg-

ation of the Afghan Foreign Ministry headed by Sarwar Ureshi, Member of the Revolutionary Council and Deputy Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; a delegation of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea headed by Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, Chairman of the institute and General Secretary of the Popular Force in Costa Rica; a delegation of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party led by A. Shija,



**The great leader President Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the special envoy of the head of state of the Central African Republic after receiving him**

Member of the Central Committee of the Party and Secretary of the Dar-es-Salaam Region; John Nyerere, son of the Tanzanian President; Edouard Frank, Councillor to the Presidency of the Military Committee for National Redressment of Central Africa and Special Envoy of Andre Kolingba, President of the Military Committee and head of state of Central Africa, and his party; a Congolese delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Jean-Francois Obembe, Member and Secretary, of the CC of the Congolese Party of Labour and Director of the High Party School; and a delegation of the Mauritius Legislative Assembly headed by Harish Boodhoo, Government Chief Whip of the Mauritius Socialist Movement.

The guests presented gifts with their best wishes to President Kim Il Sung.

He expressed thanks to them and posed for photographs with them.

The delegation of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea recited their poem "The Sun and the Lodestar", in the presence of President Kim Il Sung.

The delegation of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party presented a flower basket to President Kim Il Sung and sincerely wished him long life in good health and conveyed to him a gift from Julius K. Nyerere, Chairman of the TRP and President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The special envoy of the President of the Military Committee for National Redressment and

# *O, Great Leader President Kim Il Sung*

B.J. Ara (Bangladesh)

*One who has a clear vision and lofty mission  
With a strong will to accomplish complete independence  
Can such great man plan and usher in  
An era of change and galloping progress.*

*O, great leader President Kim Il Sung  
Your genius, unparalleled virtues and indomitable determination  
Have made you a much loved world personality.*

*For great achievements  
Made by a brilliant application of your Juche idea  
You are in the hearts of millions of oppressed people of the world  
You are called an immortal and legendary hero.*

*Your idea of Chajusong, immortal Juche idea  
Opened up for the oppressed people of the world  
An era of hope and promise  
It teaches how man can become the master of his own destiny  
How man can live free  
And how he can be a strong worker who  
Reaps all the fruits of his labour.*

*O, great guide of humanity  
Your successor, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il  
Wonderfully inherited all of your qualities and virtues  
and devotes himself to developing and correctly implementing your idea*

*Our sincerest regards to both of you  
We wish both of you long life in good health and spirits.*

head of state of Central Africa conveyed to President Kim Il Sung the Necklace of Great Master of the Central African National Order of Merit, the supreme order which President Andre Kolingba had decided to confer specifically on him.

During their stay in our country, the delegations inspected different places.

President Kim Il Sung also met many delegations from socialist and capitalist countries and had friendly conversations with them.

# Historical Position of Non-Aligned Movement

*Carlos Alfredo Herrera* (Diplomatic  
Adviser to the Panamanian President)

**What is important at present in opposing imperialism and all other dominating forces and building an independent new world is to expand and develop the non-aligned movement.**

**The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement opposed to any form of domination and subjugation and supporting independence; it is a mighty revolutionary force of our times which is opposed to imperialism. Only when this movement is expanded and developed can imperialist aggression and intervention be frustrated successfully and all international problems be solved in conformity with the demands and interests of the peoples of the newly-emerging countries.**

**KIM IL SUNG**

The present age is characterized by the people's aspirations for Chajusong. The non-aligned movement emerged on the international arena borne by the powerful current of independence and has developed into an anti-imperialist revolutionary force of the present times. As this movement develops, its position and role are being enhanced in accelerating world revolution.

The people advance towards progress as the non-aligned movement follows the road of anti-imperialism. Taking advantage of the third world countries' backwardness imperialists exert all sorts of pressure upon the governments of these countries in an endeavour to give adverse effect to the progress of non-aligned countries. This situation demands that non-aligned and third world countries should see through the imperialist moves in good time and hold the banner of anti-imperialism still higher.

President Kim Il Sung shed light on the most correct way to win the cause of independence and gave a classic definition that the non-aligned movement is "a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force reflecting the main trend of the present era". He correctly grasps whether a movement in a definite age meets the demands of that age or not.

He pointed out: "Ours is the age of Chajusong."

Chajusong is a Korean word that means social, political and economic liberation. No nation or people wants to be subordinated by others and tolerate their dignity to be impaired.

The people who were oppressed and humiliated in the past have appeared on the inter-

national stage and are turning the wheels of history and hewing out their own destinies. They are striving to abolish the "colonial conventions" in order to win national equality, reclaim natural resources and overthrow the old society of subordination and exploitation.

According to the Kimilsungist analysis of the present international situation, the purpose and idea of the non-aligned movement fully conform with the common aspirations and demands of the people fighting against imperialism and for independence.

The objectives of the non-aligned movement help to fully meet the essential demands of revolutionary development. Non-aligned countries fight against imperialism and colonialism and the formation of military blocs among nations. The non-aligned movement, a global political force, is now confronted with the US-led imperialist forces.

The movement started at the Beograd Conference held in September 1961 with the participation of delegations from 25 newly-emerging countries, and has become an independent political force that embraces more than 100 member states. Non-aligned countries' unity of action is guaranteed by the common objectives and voluntarily-accepted principles.

Many countries joined in the movement for the original principles of the policy of non-alignment.

The original principles are:

1. Respect for human rights and the rights of self-determination of nations, fight against imperialism and liquidation of colonialism and neocolonialism.

2. Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries, and non-interference in other countries' internal affairs.

3. Opposition to racial discrimination and racism.

4. Non-alignment with any military bloc and abolition of military bases in foreign countries.

5. Prohibition on the use of nuclear weapons.

6. Peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems.

7. Settlement of disputes between nations without using arms.

8. Economic and technical cooperation and exchange between the member states.

9. Respect for minority races and religions.

10. Establishment of a new international economic order.

With the emergence of the non-aligned movement on the international stage, the global balance of forces changed fundamentally. The revolutionary forces grew in strength, whereas the imperialist forces weakened to the extreme.

The non-aligned movement reflects the struggle of third world countries against exploitation, racial discrimination and racism under the banner of anti-colonialism. The third world countries which were deprived of their sovereignty and oppressed and exploited in the past have now become non-aligned nations that take an active part in discussing international issues and seek relevant solutions as masters of their own destinies, as positive aspirants for freedom and independence. This stern reality cannot be overlooked or ignored.

These characteristic activities of the non-aligned countries exert tremendous influence upon the solution of international issues and transformation of the world. The non-aligned movement is dealing a great blow to imperialists' policy of aggression and plunder and stepping up their downfall, and it vigorously encourages the oppressed people and third world people in their revolutionary struggle.

Basing himself on the analysis of these facts, President Kim Il Sung defined the non-aligned movement as a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force reflecting the basic trend of the present times.

*(From the Book "Non-aligned Movement and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea")*

# Independence of the Whole World

*Mrs. Prabhjot Kaur, Dr. Narenderpal Singh*  
(Writer couple of India)

The independence of the whole world is a unanimous aspiration of all the peoples of the globe and a common sacred cause of humanity.

Aggression and interference in small countries and nations by colonialism and imperialism can be finally eliminated in the independent world.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung says:

**“An independent world means a world where all forms of dominationism and colonialism have been wiped out and the sovereignty of all countries and nations is fully granted.”**

For the past few centuries the dominant imperialist powers divided the world into the rulers and the ruled and controlled and exploited more than three-fourths of humanity. It was a cruel and unhappy world. While three-fourths of humanity struggled with few morsels of bread a day, the rest of the few lived in absolute luxury and riches. All the benefit of science, arts and culture had been appropriated or rather misappropriated by them.

The time came—it had to come inevitably—when the things and old order began to change. Yet the erstwhile so-called masters of the world cling to their colonial heritage negating the desires and efforts of the vast majority of the people.

It is thus a sacred mission of all thinking and active people of the world to remove this dangerous anomaly and create conditions for the independence of the whole world and materialize it.

Complete equality and fully democratic relationships amongst all countries, on the basis of Chajusong, should be the aim of mankind and we should all work to bring it to fructification as early as possible.

The great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung has delved deep into the subject and

propounded the idea to make the whole world independent for the first time in history on the basis of scientific analysis. He has also suggested some fundamental measures and methods to achieve it. These can be dilated upon and discussed at different world forums and international gatherings of various natures.

The fact is that once the whole world becomes free and independent, sovereignty of countries and nations will be fully realized. Then, there would be no arbitrariness of big powers that subjected and dominated other countries and nations at will. Imperialists will neither form blocs nor launch a war themselves.

The countries of the Non-Aligned Movement as those who believe in this ideal should make active efforts for its achievement. The mighty and revolutionary force of the Non-Aligned Movement will vindicate itself, if it actively and wholeheartedly pursues this object.

In any case, it is one of the important principles of the Non-Aligned Movement to struggle for defending sovereignty of all the countries and nations. This movement thus coincides with the movement to make the whole world independent by truly realizing the sovereignty for the peoples of the world. Only an independent world that has no danger of a new and catastrophic world war, can create durable peace and security.

The cause of making the whole world independent is a historical cause and a historical necessity. The Non-Aligned Movement is the only movement or international institution existing today, which embodies this requirement in a most extensive way.

The development and expansion of the Non-

Aligned Movement is, therefore, the most important task to make the whole world independent. They all have to realise that they are playing a most important role at the most important juncture in the history of mankind.

The struggle of the popular masses for Chajusong is carried out with the national state as a unit. Without establishing national sovereignty, it is impossible to attain Chajusong for popular masses. Therefore, to make the whole world independent, all countries and nations should maintain Chajusong firmly. The respective country and nation will then be able to maintain their dignity, evolve effectively the principle of the independent economy and self-reliance in national defence and build a prosperous society. To exercise sovereignty in one's foreign relations is an important element of Chajusong.

In fact the real expression of Chajusong manifests itself in its foreign relations with other countries and the world at large, not that the internal affairs are any less important.

The basic thesis to be borne in mind is that no country should make inroads or encroach upon the sovereignty of any other country or let its own sovereignty be violated by any other nation.

The international character is inherent in the struggle for defending Chajusong. Differing sorts of imperialisms violating Chajusong of countries and nations are allied internationally. Therefore, it is very clear and obvious that the struggle to attain Chajusong assumes international character. The internal struggle of the people for Chajusong, therefore, in no way conflicts with the internationalization of this concept.

In any case, it is inconceivable to think of the world revolution without one's own country's revolution and hence internationalism cannot also have any existence without national Chajusong.

And once again, towards the end, we return with same basic principles, with which the Non-Aligned Movement was created. That is to say, to shun power blocs to fight exploitation by superpowers; to struggle for one's own independence and that of the countries which are making strenuous efforts

towards it; to help one another in every way including political, economic, cultural, social and industrial; to uphold the dignity of the individual; to ameliorate the economic plight of the common people, to carry out social changes in conformity with one's own conditions of living; to refuse foreign aid with strings; to present a united front to the superpowers and, most important of all, to further the cause of world independence; build a world free of tensions, armaments, nuclear stock-piles and war hysteria.

In short, the Non-Aligned Movement is a historic movement to fulfil a historic purpose at the historic juncture in human history.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has thoroughly maintained Chajusong since he embarked upon the path of revolution. He is playing a great role for strengthening and developing the Non-Aligned Movement.

Policies of Non-Aligned Movement form the consistent policy of Korea.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who is the successor to the Juche cause reclarified the non-aligned policy of Korea in his treatise entitled: "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea."

He emphasised that all the non-aligned countries should hold fast to the fundamental principle of the movement and strengthen political solidarity and economic cooperation.

He, at the same time, exhorts that all the member nations should unite with each other on the principle of complete equality and non-interference and jointly counter the manoeuvres and war machinations of the powerful Western nations. He enunciated the principled stand arising out of the struggle for establishing the New International Economic Order and stepping up and developing the movement.

Just as the future of the Juche cause is sure and solid, so would Korea make greater contributions to the development of the Non-Aligned Movement in future, too.

*(From the book "The Torch of Non-Alignment")*

# *The Sun Has Risen in the East*

*Nada Takashi* (Japan)

The Korean people have built the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a model of socialism, which is now called the greatest country in the age of Chajusong. This is recognized by large numbers of progressive people around the world.

As a result of Japanese imperialist aggression, Korea was scarcely noticed on the world map.

In this situation the Korean people hailed as their beacon of hope General Kim Il Sung who had victoriously led the twenty years of arduous revolutionary struggle against the Japanese imperialists who had imposed the lot of slavery upon them.

General Kim Il Sung wiped out the flunkeyism and dogmatism which had harmed the Korean revolution. He has built socialism in the people's land of bliss, after defeating the two imperialisms—each boasting of being the strongest in the world. He thus brought historic victories to the Korean people. Regarding him as the sun of hope and holding him in high esteem, all the Korean people entrusted their destiny to him.

General Kim Il Sung, the peerless leader, found his weapon in the Juche idea. This idea awakens the masses of the people to the revolutionary struggle because of its very greatness and vitality. Before liberation the Korean people in general wished to live on a diet of rice and meat soup and in tile-roofed houses. In order to realize the people's wish as soon as possible, General Kim Il Sung worked out a plan of building a paradise in Korea and has led the people to implement the plan. I should say that this magnificent plan and leadership were an epic of boundless love for the people. Today the Korean people's wish to eat rice and meat soup every day, and to live in tile-roofed houses or in high-rise apartment blocks has come true: they are living in this magnificent epoch, free from all hardship.

The new looks of Pyongyang, the capital city, and of local towns, are the pride of the masses of the people. The Korean people are witnessing a more beautiful future already today in Pyongyang, a city in a park, a city of art, a city of victory and

glory.

The people are boundlessly loyal to President Kim Il Sung who has brought them this gift of great love. From the bottom of their hearts they respect him for having dedicated more than half a century, without a single day's rest, to the revolution and construction.

And Secretary Kim Jong Il is now carrying forward President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary aim and cause, enriching the lives of the people and pushing forward the magnificent construction of socialism. His revolutionary achievements are, indeed, beyond measure. The Korean people see their bright future in Secretary Kim Jong Il, who has always worked hard to translate into reality the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il Sung.

Secretary Kim Jong Il has acquired from his early years all the revolutionary qualities of the President while assisting him in his noble work.

He is a great thinker and theoretician who is further developing the President's Juche idea with unusual intelligence and perception, regarding it as his lifelong task to take over and develop the President's revolutionary thoughts and theories and to add lustre to them in the society of the future.

Secretary Kim Jong Il profoundly studied the President's revolutionary thoughts and theories and made tireless efforts to develop them further in his school days. As the incarnation of the President's Juche idea, he championed this idea through energetic theoretical activities. And he is still enriching the President's revolutionary thoughts by his original ideological and theoretical activities.

Since the struggle to complete the revolutionary cause of the President is a difficult, complex and creative one—and one which will have to be continued for many generations, and which requires the mobilization of broad sections of the masses for its achievement—the successor must acquire the President's art of leadership. In other words, the art and method of leadership of the revolution and construction constitute a quality



**The book "A Paean of Great Love: Kim Jong Il and the People" published in Japan**

which the heir to the revolutionary cause must possess.

He must also correctly inherit and implement the revolutionary traditions, if he is to take over and push forward the President's revolutionary cause to completion, steadfastly in any storm. All these questions have been solved by Kim Jong Il.

Secretary Kim Jong Il, who has a perfect command of the President's superb art and method of leadership, has, by proclaiming the slogan, "Let us produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas!", imbued the entire Korean people with the work ethic, the study habit and the way of life of the anti-Japanese fighters who were so full of stamina and energy.

Under his leadership all the people are working and living in the revolutionary spirit of their anti-Japanese forerunners, and Korea has made amazing economic progress, beyond all imagination of the world's economists; and life there is vibrant.

Wherever I went or wherever I visited in Korea, I could see the people's eyes sparkling. It would not be too much to say that Korea is a big jewel, a precious jewel of human society.

This is a great gift which has been given by Kim Jong Il, and it would be totally inconceivable other than in conjunction with him.

Secretary Kim Jong Il is giving unified leadership to all sectors of activity in Korea. It has been rightly said that the Workers' Party of Korea, government bodies, working people's organizations, the People's Army, diplomacy, culture, public health, factories, enterprises, cooperative farms, and even the daily lives of the people, are all under the guidance and care of Secretary Kim Jong Il. No area and no unit is beyond the reach of his care and guidance.

Without knowing in detail the actual situation in each unit and sphere, and unless one approaches them with the love of people, it would be impossible to establish a scientific system of leadership or to correct various deviations.

Only a man who has completely acquired the President's revolutionary thought and personality can give such leadership as involves his acquainting himself thoroughly with all Party and state activities and devoting meticulous attention to them. Kim Jong Il is such an outstanding leader that he shows love and concern in all matters, every hour of every day.

He has the lofty virtues of President Kim Il Sung and all his thinking and activities are motivated by his ardent love for the masses of the people.

He does not mind taking time off however tight a schedule and going to whatever trouble necessary if it is for the solution of a problem concerning the lives of the masses. Because he has such noble virtues and personality as the people's leader, the Korean people support him as the heir to the Juche cause of President Kim Il Sung, and hold him in high regard—calling him "Comrade dear leader".

Solving the problem of carrying forward the revolutionary cause is the most important revolutionary task which has been entrusted to the working class by history. In Korea this problem has been solved correctly.

With heartfelt respect for the Korean people who have excellently solved the question of handing on the revolutionary cause of the working class from

one generation to the next, I would like to jot down a poem:

*May the Juche idea flower  
In the heart of everyone.  
When the dawn was still in the offing  
In the long history of mankind,  
How many precious lives history took away,  
Ignoring man  
Under oppression and repression!  
Lo! The sun of Juche has risen in Korea,  
Dispelling the age-long darkness.  
The Juche idea is in red bloom  
On the land of Korea.*

*Beautiful flower of the Juche idea,  
Are you a red flower  
That has blossomed,  
Withstanding many a sacrifice,  
After shedding so much blood and tears,  
After going through so many trials?*

*Another sun has just risen from Korea,  
The sun of the future.  
Under its rays  
The Juche will flower in full bloom..  
Let not the history of darkness repeat itself,  
For the sake of mankind's hope for the future.  
Flower of the Juche idea,  
Open into redder and more beautiful blossoms  
In the heart of humanity,  
For the sake of its hopes for the future.*

A great thought is bound to produce a great people.

Ages have passed since the beginning of human history, but it was not until half a century ago that a start was made to pave the road of genuine struggle to realize Chajusong, the inherent desire of man. In other words, mankind embarked upon the road of genuine struggle when it knew the immortal Juche idea which represents our time.

The Juche idea which was born in Korea is spreading throughout the world, across oceans and continents, lighting up the bright future for humanity. The light is becoming even more brilliant thanks to Secretary Kim Jong Il, the great heir to the cause of Juche.

**(From the book "A Paean of Great Love:  
Kim Jong Il and the People")**

# Compass of Global

Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, published a treatise, "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea", on the occasion of the 165th birthday of Karl Marx and the centenary of his death. It produced great repercussion among people of many countries.

Vice-Chairman of the Tanzanian Journalists' Association noted in his statement:

In his treatise Comrade Kim Jong Il made an outstanding ideological and theoretical elucidation of all problems arising in the Korean and world revolutions—building a revolutionary party of the working class and enhancing its leading functions and role to strengthen its leadership over revolution and construction, strengthening the people's government as a weapon of revolution and construction, enhancing the functions and role of the working people's organizations including the youth organizations, acquiring the revolutionary method and art of leadership which are important in leading revolution and construction, opposing imperialism and making the whole world independent and consummating the revolutionary cause of the working class.

We deem this classic treatise a revolutionary textbook, a weapon of struggle which gives confidence of victory and courage to the peoples of socialist, non-aligned and newly-emerging countries, and lends a powerful impetus to their struggle for national liberation and independence, freedom and peace against imperialism and for the building of new independent societies.

# Struggle for Independence



Comrade Kim Jong Il's historic documents and treatises are carried by many foreign publications

The representative of the African National Congress of South Africa in Egypt stated:

In his treatise Comrade Kim Jong Il said that strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement is important for opposing imperialism and building a new independent world.

This policy is of great significance in holding fast to the fundamental principle of the non-aligned movement and further strengthening and developing its unity and solidarity, at a time when it is experiencing temporary difficulties due to the

US-led imperialists' divisive and alienating moves. Policies set out by Comrade Kim Jong Il, an outstanding thinker and theoretician, enable the non-aligned movement to successfully build a new independent world as an international political force, frustrating imperialists' divisive and alienating moves and provocations.

The editor-in-chief of the Tanzanian newspaper "Daily News" stated:

Comrade Kim Jong Il's treatise analyzes and generalizes President Kim Il Sung's Juche idea scientifically and theoretically. It is a classic document that shows the peoples of non-aligned, newly-emerging and progressive and revolutionary countries ways to realize their complete Chajusong. The ideas and theories and gem-like propositions contained in his treatise have enriched the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism, and mightily encourage all the revolutionary people of the world to strive to build new independent socialist societies and make great contributions to accelerating the cause of socialist-communist construction and the cause of independence against imperialism on a worldwide scale.

We consider it is a scientific document which all the parties and revolutionary people of the world must always refer to to accomplish the cause of socialism and communism, the revolutionary cause of the working class.

Saying that the treatise has special significance, Ogami Kenichi, Director of the Secretariat of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, stressed:

The treatise is an important guideline for the followers of the Juche idea in many countries, who make the Juche idea their creed of life and it gives an absolutely correct answer to the problem of the guiding idea of our age.

It is the correctest compass of struggle not only for us who study and disseminate the Juche idea but for the peoples of many countries fighting for their revolution and construction and global independence.

# Vitality of the “BANDUNG SPIRIT”

This year marks the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference.

The conference was held between April 18 and 24, 1955. The leaders of the Asian and African countries first met in Bandung, Indonesia, to sincerely discuss the common cause of the people of the two continents. The conference proclaimed the common idea of the people to oppose imperialism and colonialism and strengthen the political, economic and cultural relations and cooperation between the two continents. This was an event of great importance in the history of liberation struggle of the world's oppressed nations and in the development of the general international relations.

The conference patently showed that hundreds of millions of Asian and African people oppressed and humiliated for long outside history had cast off the cursed colonial yoke, become legitimate masters of their destinies and emerged on the world arena as a great political force.

The conference debated on the questions of opposing colonialism and winning and maintaining national independence, of peace and war and of promoting friendship and cooperation among Asian and African countries. It adopted a joint communique and a “declaration on the promotion of world peace and cooperation.”

It was a conference at which newly-independent countries in Asia and Africa collectively discussed the urgent international issues reflecting their will for the first time and expressed their firm resolutions and stands to take the road of independence, dealt a telling blow to imperialists and colonialists and exerted an inspiring influence on international developments.

After the conference the anti-imperialist

national-liberation movement mounted higher and the newly-free countries further strengthened mutual cooperation and solidarity, demanding Chajusong to safeguard their national independence from the aggression and subordination of old and new colonialists. In this course, the non-aligned movement came into being as a movement fighting for Chajusong against all forms of domination, subordination, aggression and interference. This was a great victory of the newly-emerging force on the international scene.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

**“The doom of imperialists trying desperately to check the march of history is inevitable, and the peoples vigorously advancing along the historical trend are sure to win.”**

The Bandung Conference immensely inspired the Asian and African peoples in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and greatly contributed to deepening their mutual understanding, strengthening solidarity and cooperation and consolidating world peace. The vitality of the “Bandung spirit” was convincingly demonstrated by world events in the last 30 years.

After the conference the struggle became fiercer on a world scale between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces, between the national independent forces and the imperialist forces of aggression. Through this struggle imperialist spheres of influence narrowed considerably and the ranks of the newly-emerging forces expanded rapidly.

More than 60 Asian and African countries won national independence and embarked upon the road of building a new society.

In Asia, Africa and Latin America on which the imperialist billionaires had fattened for centuries the imperialist colonial system crumbled beyond retrieve, and the time went never to return when imperialists and colonialists could rule the roost, freely controlling the destiny of the Asian and African peoples.

In the course of their struggle the militant solidarity and unity of the Asian and African people strengthened as never before.

They have the common past and now fight for the same purpose. For this they closely cooperated with and supported each other in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the building of a new life. This was an important factor in successfully defeating the allied forces of aggressive imperialism and international reaction and winning victory in carrying out the difficult and complex tasks of building a new society.

This proved that with no bombs and lethal weapons can imperialists bring to their knees the peoples who are bravely fighting for the sacred cause of freedom and liberation, national sovereignty and dignity.

Voices for Chajusong grow stronger and stronger in Asia and more and more countries call for

the creation of nuclear-free, peace zones and oppose the American imperialist moves to turn this part of the world into their military base.

The Middle East countries are fighting to frustrate the imperialist divisive manoeuvres and interference, take back the occupied Arab territories, safeguard national sovereignty and dignity and win the liberation cause of the Palestinian people, which proves a heavy blow to US imperialists and Israeli Zionists.

In Africa the last lifeline of colonialism and racism is being cut. Africa, which was called the "black continent", has turned into a new continent of freedom and light which is advancing under the banner of Chajusong.

However, imperialists resort to aggression and war to regain their lost positions.

US imperialists have occupied south Korea for 40 years. They seek to divide Korea permanently and do not accept our just proposal to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement in order to keep south Korea as their bridgehead for continental aggression and their permanent colony.

The United States shipped into south Korea a huge amount of up-to-date military equipment, more than 1,000 nuclear weapons, neutron

Participants in the Asian-African Conference held in Bandung, Indonesia (1955)



# *For Continental Prosperity*

The 20th summit of the Organization of African Unity held in November last year debated on measures to tide over the present socio-economic crisis of the African countries and attain economic independence and reached affirmative agreements.

At the summit African heads of state and government expressed their resolves to take every effective measure to end imperialist plunder, escape economic crisis, develop their national economies and bring about economic independence. They agreed to establish a special aid fund for African countries suffering from drought and famine. This fund aims mainly at helping the drought and famine-hit countries to attain self-sufficiency in food.

The resolution on the economic cooperation and coordination of African countries adopted at the summit reaffirmed their resolves and commitments to strive to attain the objectives of the

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weapons, "backpack nukes" and other mass destruction weapons. And it stages large-scale "Team Spirit" joint military exercises every year, extremely aggravating the Korean situation.

US imperialism staged in south Korea the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercise much larger in scale than the NATO joint military exercise, until the eve of the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference. This war game participated in by large forces enough to wage a war is a challenge to the idea of the Asian and African peoples.

The Korean people have always fought against imperialism and colonialism. They support and

Lagos action programme and the Lagos final act for independent economic and social development.

The resolution on the African economy provides for the convocation of a summit in 1985 for the deliberation of the economic matter, and points to the need to take immediate measures in the economic domain, particularly in agriculture and food production, and draw up an emergency programme for Africa. The resolution stipulates for forming a coordinating committee of Algeria, Ivory Coast, Tanzania, Cameroon, Zimbabwe, Senegal and Nigeria.

The African people unanimously desire the complete liberation of their continent, denuclearization and peace and security. The summit fully demonstrated their desire. It decided to fight resolutely against apartheid and give all forms of assistance to the national-liberation movement and the frontline countries. It expressed firm

encourage in every way the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle for national liberation and the consolidation of independence and constantly strive to strengthen the friendship and solidarity with them.

Asia belongs to Asians and Africa to Africans.

The Asian and African issues must be solved by the people themselves in these parts of the world and nobody has rights and pretexts to interfere in them. Imperialists and colonialists should quit Asia and Africa.

The "Bandung spirit" will display an increasingly great vitality.

solidarity with the Arab and Palestinian peoples in their just struggle to regain lost rights and occupied territories and rapped imperialists for actively supporting the racists and the Israeli aggressors. Almost all heads of state and government approached the summit with a desire to strengthen solidarity and took concerted actions in many problems.

Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere, new chairman of the OAU, said that the recent summit was one of most successful OAU summits.

The 20th OAU summit was of great importance in strengthening the solidarity of the African people and bringing about the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung pointed out in his message to the 20th OAU summit:

**“The African people are now actively fighting against the manoeuvres of imperialists, colonialists and racists to create alienation among the African countries in an attempt to make them fight one another and stamp out the liberation struggle of the**

**southern African people.**

**“Great Africa is a powerful component of the world’s progressive forces opposing all forms of domination and subjugation and struggling for independence and liberation.**

**“The Korean people always stand by the African people on one and the same road of independence against imperialism and firmly believe that when the African people struggle in firm unity they will surely achieve the complete liberation of Africa and build an independent and prosperous new Africa.”**

As President Kim Il Sung declared, the Korean people will firmly stand by the African people in the common struggle for independence against imperialism.

We firmly believe that the African people will admirably carry out the resolutions of the summit according to the idea of solidarity and cooperation and bring about the complete liberation of Africa and build an independent, prosperous new Africa.

## Six-Nation Summit Conference on Nuclear Disarmament and World Peace

A Six-Nation Summit Conference on Nuclear Disarmament and World Peace was held in New Delhi, India, last January.

The conference was attended by the Presidents of Tanzania, Mexico and Argentina and Prime Ministers of India, Greece and Sweden.

The conference discussed

problems on reducing nuclear armaments and achieving world peace and adopted a joint declaration.

In their joint declaration heads of state and government called for stopping the production, test and deployment of nuclear arms and removing the danger of nuclear war. The declaration demanded prohibition

of the development, test, production, deployment and use of space weapons of all types and noted that outer space should be used not as a battlefield but for the benefit of mankind.

The leaders of six nations unanimously emphasized in their speeches that the danger of nuclear arms should be terminated for the existence of mankind.

# ACTIVITIES OF CONTADORA GROUP

Now the Contadora Group is stepping up its activities to put into effect its Central American peace proposal.

As is known, the member nations of the group (Panama, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela) met on Contadora Island, Panama, in January 1983, and decided to strive for the peaceful solution of the problem of conflict-torn Central America. They called for ending foreign interference in the internal affairs of Central American countries and solving the Central American question through dialogue and negotiations on the principle of self-determination of peoples.

This call reflects the Latin-American peoples' will and desire to find a peaceful solution to the Central American question and defend national sovereignty.

It, therefore, is supported by the peoples in this region and the progressive peoples of the world.

The Central American problem has been so complicated as today chiefly by the US policy of intervention in this region.

In order to continue with their domination over Central America, US imperialists follow the "policy of strength," the policy of "big stick" there. Glaring proof of this is the occupation of the small island country of Grenada in the Caribbean by large armed forces of US imperialism in October 1983, which has aggravated the situation in Central America and seriously jeopardizes peace there.

After the invasion of Grenada US imperialists madly stepped up preparations for Nicaraguan aggression. They instigate the remnant Somozists and the reactionaries of Honduras to make military threat against Nicaragua from three sides, Honduras, Costa Rica and the Atlantic, and commit provocations frequently.

The United States gives huge military aid to the reactionary governments of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras and sends military "advisors" and military equipment to these countries. It gave El Salvador military aid to the tune of

140 million dollars in 1983.

All these facts show that the US is the very aggravator of the Central American situation.

Ending the US imperialist policy of intervention in Central America is an essential requirement for national sovereignty and peace in this region.

The call of the group members reflects such requirement.

In July 1983 the group had a summit conference of its member nations on Cancun Island, Mexico, which adopted the "Cancun Declaration on Central American Peace". The declaration appealed for stopping all hostilities in Central America, withdrawing foreign military advisors and armed forces and banning the setting up of military bases there. It also stressed that all Central American countries should strive to relax tensions and create the atmosphere of political confidence.

The appeal of the Cancun summit conference got a positive response from Cuba, Nicaragua, Guyana and other Latin-American countries, the non-aligned movement and from international organizations.

Last year the Contadora Group put forward another peace proposal which demanded the stoppage of arms buildup in Central America and the withdrawal of all foreign military advisors from there. Nicaragua and other Central American countries take an affirmative position on it.

But the US dislikes the activities of the group. It puts pressure upon Central American countries and works in every way to frustrate the peace plan of the group.

This eloquently proves that its clamour for "peace" and "stabilization" in Central America is a mere gesture and it seeks to keep this region indefinitely as its "tranquil backyard".

The peoples of the Central American countries are strongly demanding that the US stop its aggression and intervention and the regional question be solved peacefully through dialogue and negotiations.



# *Mounting Anti-War, Anti-Nuclear Movements*

Imperialists are stepping up nuclear arms buildup in spite of the strong protest and denunciation of the world's peace-loving people.

US imperialists are working in every way to realize their wild ambition of world domination through the "policy of strength."

As is known, the US appropriated 292.9 billion dollars for military expenditure in the 1985 fiscal year or an increase of 5 percent over that in the previous year. Four years ago its military spending stayed at the 100 billion-dollar level, but now it has reached such a high level.

The US Defence Information Centre commented on the defence budget for the 1985 fiscal year as the largest one ever in peacetime.

Nevertheless, US imperialists are going to spend two trillion dollars for military purposes in the coming five years according to the five-year (1985-1989) financial outlay plan, a secret document prepared by the US military secret service.

They are to spend most of the money on nuclear arms buildup and "star war".

According to the American "Boston Globe", during the five years they are going to use 25 billion dollars for the production of ICBMs "MX", 21 billion dollars for the building of "Trident" missile-bearing nuclear submarines and 18 billion dollars for the manufacture of new types of nuclear-capable strategic bombers "B-1-B."

According to a foreign dispatch, the US pro-

The Japanese people are fighting for reduction of military expenditure and improvement of their living conditions



duced three units of nuclear warheads every day in the 1970s, but now eight units. If they keep the present speed, US imperialists will be able to make 17,000 nuclear warheads in the 1980s as planned.

According to Presidential special directive 119 on the star war plan signed by Reagan, US imperialists are going to spend 27 billion dollars during the coming five years and 100 billion dollars in 2000. This is enough to show that their ambition of global domination is adventurous indeed.

More than 1,500 US military bases in the world constantly expose 5 oceans and 6 continents to a nuclear war danger.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

**“It is the most important duty for all the peace-loving people of the world to remove the danger of a world war and defend the peace and security of the world.”**

The anti-war, anti-nuclear and anti-military base movement conducted in the non-aligned, developing and other countries from early last year, mounted higher late last year.

Receiving credentials from a foreign ambassador on November 2, last year, Indonesian President Suharto said that Indonesia and ASEAN decided to create a peaceful, free and independent zone in Southeast Asia.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopian head of state, in his message addressed to UN Secretary General on the occasion of the UN day, noted that the African peoples demand providing conditions for general and complete disarmament to save mankind from nuclear holocaust. He expressed deep concern over the moves of the South African racists to equip themselves with nuclear weapons and stressed that the African peoples wish their continent to remain nuclear-free.

At the end of last October the participants in the national congress of the General Federation of the Students' Associations of Bangladesh, in its resolution, strongly denounced the policy of the US and other imperialist powers throwing mankind into nuclear holocaust and emphasized the necessity to prohibit the production of nuclear weapons. They also demanded that the Indian



**West Berliners protest against the deployment of US missiles in West Germany**

**Hundreds of thousands of Parisians protest against the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe**



Ocean be proclaimed a peace zone and the deployment of US missiles in West Europe be stopped.

Argentiniens staged mass demonstrations against the call of US warships at the port of Puerto Madryn. They surged to the port shouting "Yankees, go home!" and "Killers! Killers!" and burned the hateful Stars and Stripes. Scared by the strong demonstrations, four warships and one nuclear submarine ran away helter-skelter without getting supply of fuel and provisions.

In Tuvalu delegates from 13 countries discussed the problem of proclaiming the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone, and the ASEAN nations met in the capital of Malaysia to call for jointly striving to create a nuclear-free zone.

There were strong anti-war, anti-nuclear campaigns also in capitalist countries at the end of last year.

The participants in the US anti-war, anti-nuclear movement had the largest-ever rally at which they adopted a national programme on freezing nuclear weapons, realizing nuclear disarmament and protecting mankind. The prog-

ramme was approved by the 8th national congress of mass organizations of US peace champions held in New York.

There was a protest meeting near a port of New York where the cruise missile-carrying battleship "Iowa" stayed; in Japan the day of anti-war action was observed across the nation under the slogans "Abrogate the Japan-US Security Treaty!" and "No to nuclear arms race!"; in West Germany demonstrations were staged in Bonn and other cities against the siting of US nuclear weapons; in Canada hundreds of thousands of people in Toronto and other big cities strongly demanded the discontinuance of the test of US nuclear weapons on their territory and the declaration of Canada as a nuclear-free zone; and meetings and demonstrations in Greece, England, Italy and other countries demanded dismantling US nuclear bases.

The worldwide anti-war, anti-nuclear and anti-military base movement gives telling blows to the imperialists who are trying to throw mankind into nuclear holocaust again.

# Seoul Cannot Be the Venue of 1988 Olympiad

Since it began in 1896 in the Greek capital of Athens, the Olympiad has developed rather smoothly for decades in conformity with its spirit and idea despite complications, promoting friendship and solidarity among the peoples of the world.

However, this movement cracked in the 80s for a number of serious and complex problems. It was divided on the occasion of the 23rd Los Angeles Olympics and the 24th Olympics slated to be held in Seoul has become the focus of public opinion because of its venue. And the fate of this movement is trembling in the balance.

This has caused a great anxiety among the sportsmen and public of the world.

In fact, the venue of Olympics is a key problem on which the atmosphere and result of the games depend largely.

Historical experience shows that when the Olympics is held in the right place athletes come from many countries and gain fine results in a good atmosphere or otherwise the reverse is the case.

The 23rd Los Angeles Olympiad is a case in point.

Many world titleholders did or could not participate in it due to the boycott of some countries and sanctions of the US against athletes. The Los Angeles Olympics was only in name, and in fact it was a lame Olympiad and the most inactive games in the Olympic history.

Moreover, the athletes' safety was not guaranteed owing to the outrages of gangsters and the games were marked by violations of rules, one-

sided refereeing and rough-and-tumbles between athletes, which were rare in the sports history.

It is as clear as crystal that if the 24th Olympics is held in Seoul as scheduled it will be more miserable than Los Angeles Olympics.

Seoul is most unstable politically and most dangerous militarily on the globe.

It is not fortuitous that the national Olympic committees, famous sportsmen and press of non-aligned and other countries strongly demand with one mouth changing the venue of the 1988 Olympics from Seoul to other place to save the Olympic movement since Seoul is the most dangerous place.

Last September Franco Carraro, member of the International Olympic Committee and Chairman of the Italian Olympic Committee, proposed to change the venue of the Olympic Games to other place because Seoul is not fit for the venue of the Olympic Games. His is, indeed, the justest proposal for saving the Olympic movement.

He said that if the 1988 Olympic Games is held in Seoul as planned there will be boycotts for political reasons and that it is the only solution to change the venue. He thinks that the International Olympic Committee will agree to consider the proposal for changing the venue, he added.

The Yugoslav Olympic Committee expressed its full support for this offer and wished to hold the 24th Olympiad in its country with good enough facilities.

It is quite natural that the Olympic committees

and mass media of socialist countries and Madagascar, Tanzania, Uganda, Syria and many other non-aligned and developing countries manifest their positions on transferring the venue of the 24th Olympiad to a safe and ideal place.

The Chairman of the Malagasy Olympic Committee declared:

“If many countries do not take part in the Seoul Olympiad for political complications it will be divided like the Los Angeles Olympic Games. If so we are doubtful of the fate of the Olympiad itself. We consider it necessary to transfer the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games from politically unstable Seoul to other place so as to save the fate of the Olympiad and promote friendship and solidarity among the peoples of the world and organize the games in accord with the spirit and idea of the Olympic movement so that all countries can take part in them. I regard it as the only solution to save the Olympiad.”

According to world public opinion at the highest pitch, Seoul is not fit for the venue of the Olympiad, because it is politically unstable, and the venue must be transferred to a safe place.

Many political and public figures complain that it was wrong from the outset to choose Seoul as the venue of the Olympic Games, even in the United States which had proposed to hold the Olympiad in Seoul. They don't do so to save their faces.

South Korea, as is known to the world, is a colony of the United States. More than 40,000 American soldiers are permanently stationed and play the host there.

Many nuclear weapons are deployed and military exercises for a new war are staged almost every day in south Korea.

This exposes the Korean peninsula to constant danger of war and a war may break out at any moment.

The Chon Du Hwan fascist dictatorship is a puppet government which has no powers. It is laden with heavy burdens of foreign debts and ruthlessly exploits and oppresses innocent people.

Patriotic democrats and students are waging just struggles for the overthrow of the present dictatorship and for social democracy and national reunification.

It will be an adventure to hold the Olympic games, a great international function, in Seoul in which fascism is rampant and athletes' safety cannot be guaranteed and it will leave a big stain on the lofty spirit and idea of the Olympic movement and the world sports movement.

That is why the world is raising its voice demanding transferring the venue of the 24th Olympiad to other place.

At the end of last year Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, President of the Council of State and President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, pointed out the impropriety of the designation of Seoul as the venue of the 24th Olympic Games and called for taking immediate measures to save the Olympic movement from a crisis, in his message to the President of the International Olympic Committee. Premier Kang Song San of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement supporting the Cuban President's affirmative proposal.

Such movements will be more brisk.

The 24th Olympiad should be held in a safe and ideal place so that excellent athletes of all lands can take part in it and give full play to their sports techniques and make a great contribution to promoting durable global peace, friendship and solidarity—the Olympic idea.

# A ROAD TO INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT



*Agnes Bend-Kirton, M.P.*

(Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Works and Housing in Guyana)

After the Second World War many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America freed themselves from colonial rule and established their national independence.

The triumph did not only signify the liberation of a people from neo-colonialist domination and from national and foreign exploitation, the end of the plundering of the country's resources by the transnational corporations of the large imperialist powers but also gave people the chance to decide upon their own future and to choose their own path of economic and social development.

These events and their development demonstrate that the current international situation is undergoing more important changes and the third world countries are becoming more independent of the Western countries.

In Africa, imperialist influence in many of these countries has been rejected and in the Middle East the Iranian revolution of 1979 removed an important pillar of US power in this region.

Latin America, which the United States always regards as "its backyard", has now become a front against US colonialism. The Central American people's armed revolutionary struggle is surging forward and the struggle against US exploitation and con-

trol is steadily rising in South America. Within the Organization of American States (OAS), repeated confrontations with the United States have unified the Latin American countries in their opposition to US plunder and control.

But the third world countries possess less economic development. Only when they have built independent national economies, will the third world countries be able to successfully liberate their peoples from the backwardness, poverty, hunger and diseases left over by the imperialists and safeguard their political independence.

The most important problem confronting the third world countries to consolidate political independence is the development of their agriculture so as to be self-sufficient in food.

Today, many Latin American and Caribbean countries still import most of the necessary foods from the United States and they must begin by solving their agricultural problems in order to throw off the economic shackles of the United States. At present the US is deliberately pursuing the policy of preventing these countries from investing in agricultural development and of forcing them to purchase American cereals.

Only when they have developed agriculture and solved the food problem, will the third world countries be able to put an end to their economic subjugation to imperialists and liberate their peoples from hunger and poverty.

The third world countries should not pin their hopes on imperialists and the developed countries but should join hands to seek means of living without them. Imperialists will never give a gift of economic liberation to the third world countries. Instead they manoeuvre to further subjugate and to control them in many ways.

After the war, the Korean people established Juche in all domains of the revolution and construction and did everything in their own way. The agricultural co-operative movement was carried out quickly and smoothly, and this was their first task to prevent their dependence on outside countries for food.

Following the success of the agrarian revolution Korea developed the many-sided technical and cultural revolution and, in this way produced many of the specialists needed for its economic development.

Today, the country's economic construction is well advanced and the ten long-term objectives of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea are fully being realized.

Korea has not been affected by the capitalist economic crisis, and it is perhaps the only country in the world which has not been affected by it. There has never been a price rise in Korea. Prices are constant and stable today just as they were ten years ago.

Since some oil has to be imported from foreign countries, they are advancing in the direction of developing industries

which depend on domestic raw materials, instead of those using much oil.

The power industry was developed by utilizing water resources and coal. That is why the power output in Korea is not affected by the world price of oil, no matter how high it goes.

The Korean people worked to make their industries Juche-oriented with the result that the national economy continues to record stable growth, unaffected by the worldwide economic upheavals.

At present capitalist countries, particularly the developed capitalist countries, are undergoing serious economic crises, including those of fuel and raw materials. Because of the severe economic crisis unemployment is increasing and the people are getting worse off in the capitalist countries.

History shows that whenever capitalist countries were in an economic crisis, scrambles occurred on a worldwide scale and a global war broke out. The outbreak of both the First and Second World Wars was caused by the economic crisis of the capitalist countries. Whenever imperialists undergo an economic crisis, they try to find a way out in an aggressive war. Owing to imperialist manoeuvres, the international situation is getting extremely tense, peace and security are being wrecked in many parts of the world, and the danger of a new world war is growing as the days go by. This danger exists in Europe, in the Middle East, in Asia, Southern Africa and the Caribbean and Central America.

Therefore, the present international situation urgently demands that all countries, especially the third world countries, pursue a policy of independence, if they do not want to be subjugated or enslaved by the great

powers or dominationist forces.

This brings us to the point of what is meant by global independence and, if every country adheres to independence by refusing to move in the direction of the imperialists and big powers, then a world war can be averted.

At present, a vigorous anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement is under way in Europe, Britain, Canada and the United States in opposition to the production and deployment of neutron weapons and nuclear war, and it is hoped that the European countries, some of which have already taken independent positions against British and US policies of seeking war, will respond to the demands of the developing countries and those of the third world, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

At present the question of South-South cooperation poses itself as a matter of great urgency for the non-aligned and other developing countries of the world.

The convocation of a South-South Summit is urgent in view of the present stage of the development of South-South cooperation. The Summit will greatly promote cooperation on the principle of solidarity, mutual assistance and collective self-reliance.

This type of cooperation is the most effective way through which the non-aligned and other developing countries can cast off the yoke of neo-colonialism, build a firm independent national economy and consolidate independence.

The imperialist and developed countries of the West will never bestow a new international economic order and economic self-support to the developing countries. It is through the old international economic order that they continue to exploit the de-

veloping countries by crafty methods and throw serious obstacles in the way of building a new society.

Worldwide negotiations to establish a new international economic order are deadlocked, as evidenced by the 11th UN Special General Assembly, South-North Summit Conference held in Cancun, Mexico, and the Sixth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Taking note of these international meetings, the non-aligned and other developing countries should strengthen South-South cooperation on the basis of the lofty ideas of Chajusong for the promotion of collective self-reliance in the economic, technical and cultural fields.

As the great leader President Kim Il Sung declared, the DPRK fulfils its responsibility and duty to develop South-South cooperation multilaterally according to the decision of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit by joining efforts with the non-aligned and other developing countries in this field.

The non-aligned and developing countries should make every effort to develop this type of cooperation in many fields as required by the resolution adopted at the Seventh Non-aligned Summit.

The successes of the Korean revolution and construction and the efforts of the Korean people to promote socio-economic development reflecting the principles of cooperation and self-reliance in all fields are, therefore, providing an object lesson for all nations and countries fighting for Chajusong and the right to create a better life for their peoples.

# Developing Countries Endeavour for Economic Independence

Recently the developing countries are making greater efforts to attain economic independence.

In his article entitled "The Non-alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times", which appeared in the inaugural issue of the Argentine magazine "Guidebook to the Third World", the great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

**"An economically dependent nation can neither escape its destiny as colonial slave nor do or say what it wants. If non-aligned countries are to firmly maintain Chajusong, they must become economically self-supporting by building an independent national economy."**

Non-aligned and developing countries are now striving to build self-reliant economies which constitute the material basis of national Chajusong (independence). First of all, they take steps to nationalize foreign monopolies.

In recent years the Congo placed under state control the airline, water and railway transport and communications facilities under the influence of foreign monopolies. Central Africa nationalized the "Central Treasury" which had been in the hands of the colonialists. The Government of Indonesia severely restricted the activities of ships of foreign fishing companies in its territorial waters and 200-mile economic waters.

The developing countries are exploring domestic raw materials and building their national industries working on them.

Sugarcanes are one of the major agricultural



**Andre Kolingba, President of the Military Committee for National Redressment and Head of State of the Central African Republic, is present at the ceremony for the completion of a thermal power station**

crops of Pakistan. Last year it decided to build ten more sugarcane factories. This will increase their number to 49, so that 1.4 million tons of sugar will be turned out.

Guinea produced 10 million tons of bauxite in two years. It opened up a new mine with a deposit of 4,000 million tons of bauxite.

Togo is increasing the output of phosphate, one

of the major assets of the nation. It produced about 3 million tons of phosphate already in 1981. It carries on the tasks for the last stage of the current Five-Year Plan to markedly boost the production of phosphate and effectively use it for the development of the national economy.

The UN Economic Commission for Africa estimated that in 1985 Africa would need an international food aid amounting to 6 million tons in order to ward off famine. This situation demands that the developing countries make necessary efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in food. Many of them have mapped out plans for the production of cereals, and increased their investments in it. Algeria regards self-sufficiency in food as one of the important targets to hit during the Second Five-Year Plan (1985-1989), and concentrates all its efforts on it.

Last year the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic allocated 118.4 million dollars to agriculture. Bangladesh allotted 3,470 million daccas to increase the agricultural production during the period of the 1984-89 national agricultural research plan.

As 6 million hectares of soil are annually lost across the globe, it is of cardinal importance in

achieving self-sufficiency in food to preserve and enlarge areas under crop.

Between 1974 and 1984 Niger increased the area sown to rice to 8,800 hectares, and the area under the plough by more than 100,000 hectares as against ten years ago. It invested 500 million dollars in the construction of a large dam as part of its effort to increase irrigation facilities.

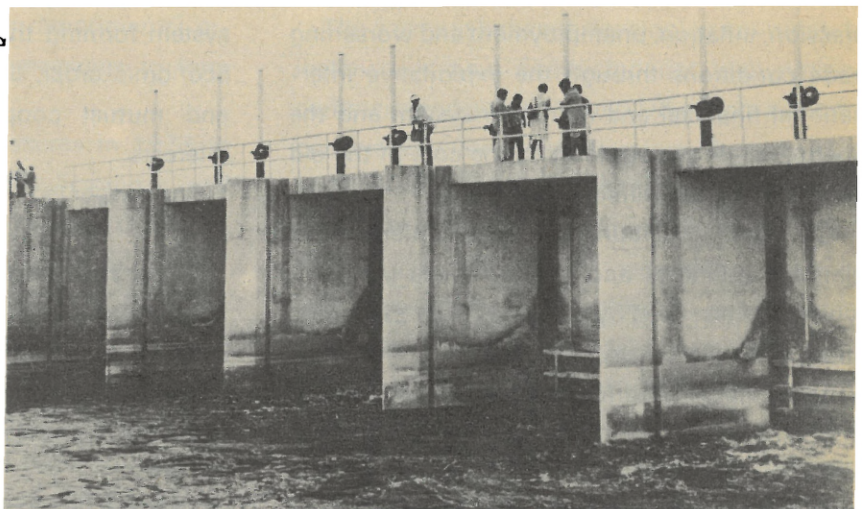
Cameroon built a large reservoir with a capacity of 7,000 million cubic metres in its northern region, and sank more than 2,000 wells across the nation.

Meanwhile, the developing countries raised the price of farm produce to the advantage of the peasants, so as to stimulate their zeal for production.

Togo raised the price of agricultural produce 2.5 to 4 times on four occasions between 1975 and 1980. The measures taken by the developing and non-aligned countries to advance their economies will bear good fruit.

The Korean people will closely cooperate with these countries and successfully discharge their duty as member nation of the non-aligned movement.

**New irrigation facilities built in Guyana**



# Establishment of Just Financial and Monetary System — Urgent Task of Our Age

*Kim Ung Chol*, Vice-Governor of DPRK Trade Bank

The establishment of a new just international financial and monetary system is important in abolishing the old international economic order and setting up a new one and bringing about the economic independence of the developing countries.

According to data, the accumulated foreign liabilities of the developing countries in 1984 amounted to over 800 billion dollars and those of Latin-American countries nearly 400 billion dollars, and the balance of these foreign debts grows by 20 percent every year. The raise of the interest rate will increase their foreign liabilities. The foreign debts of the Latin-American countries account for 60 percent of their GNP.

Foreign liabilities of developing countries have sharply increased in recent years. This is due to the fact that US and other leading capitalist countries impose upon the developing countries heavy economic burdens they shoulder because of depression, inflation, unemployment and worsening trade conditions through the exploitative international financial and monetary system and the unequal trade system forming the core of the old international economic order.

There was the fourth regional conference of planning ministers and bureau chiefs last year, which was attended by delegates from 21 Central and South American countries and 40 international special organizations. The participants in the conference were unanimous in pointing out that the low prices of primary products and the tariff barriers, protectionism and high-interest

policy of the US and European countries have created tragic crises in their countries.

The parliamentary delegates of 15 Latin-American countries pointed out in July 1984 that they could not accept the raise of the interest rate and the payment conditions of debts forced upon them by American banks and proposed to call a Latin-American summit to discuss the problem of foreign liabilities. At the same time, the Council of the West African Economic Community adopted a report of central bank governors' committee on the plan for the establishment of a single currency zone and economic restoration in West Africa and a report of the Fund Payment Committee on trade and tariff.

The economic difficulties the developing countries face on account of the old international economic order, the old financial and monetary system in particular, can be overcome by establishing an equitable financial and monetary system forming the core of a new international economic order, through collective self-reliance and mutual cooperation based on common interests.

The respected 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.”**

The old international financial and monetary

system has been used as a lever of financial control and plunder of weak and small nations and colonies and dependencies from its inception.

The International Monetary Fund, for instance, decides the number of votes, the limit of its credit and SDRs according to the quotas of each member. The United States, which accounts for 19.64 percent of the total quotas of the IMF, has 126,325 votes and is one of its executive directors, has 4,900 million SDRs out of its total 21,400 million SDRs. But Maldives has 264 votes and 282,000 SDRs and 14 such countries with small quotas rotate one director. The IMF enables some countries to attach severe political and economic strings to its credits given to those countries requiring funds because of economic difficulties and meddle in their internal affairs.

As facts show, the old international financial and monetary system is favourable to the rich countries and disadvantageous to the poor countries and cannot meet the latter's demands and will. That is why developing countries demand the abolition of such inequitable old system and the establishment of a new one which enables developing and other newly-emerging countries to promote their socio-economic progress on the principles of independence, equality and mutual benefit and set up regional or departmental organizations or take practical measures to form such organizations.

The Group of 77 took measures in 1973 to establish a Solidarity Fund for Economic and Social Development in Non-aligned Countries and is working to that end. The high-level governmental experts meeting of the Group of 77 on the South Bank and the meeting of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries of the Group of 77 held in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela and Cartagena,

Colombia in August and September last year discussed the problem of establishing the South Bank which aims at strengthening financial and monetary cooperation among developing countries and securing funds, nongovernmental and joint investment and technical aid for their development projects.

There was little trade among the member nations of the West African Economic Community at its inception. But the amount of their trade increased to 4,460,000,000 CFA (10,590,000 dollars) in 1976 and to 28,410,000,000 CFA (67,480,000 dollars) in 1983. The community established its fund for the development of its member nations and appropriated 36.1 billion CFA (85,720,000 dollars) for the economic improvement of its member nations from 1975 to 1984. Thus it established and is operating a new financial and monetary system though its funds are small.

Developing countries should promote mutual cooperation effectively not only through trade but also through the exchange of techniques and knowledge, capital goods and information. At proper time they should promote close cooperation directly between banks in mutual payment everywhere possible.

The payment between developing countries, for instance, is now conducted not with national currencies but generally with US dollars and other convertible currencies. Therefore, their accounts settlement is generally carried out through compensation banks in the financial centres of developed countries. If they reduce their payment and accounts settlement through compensation banks and carry them out directly between themselves within the range of possibility, it will be advantageous to both sides and they will be able to use gradually national currencies in their trade.

Some developing countries now deposit their

# Economic System Conducive to Development of Latin America

In order to promote the building of new societies and development of Latin-American countries, the Latin-American economic system, the first economic organization in this part of the world, was set up as an "effective means of the peoples' efforts to establish fair and equal relations among nations and defend the states." This system has made a positive contribution since the agreement on its establishment was concluded in October 1975.

At that time it consisted of 25 nations and in 1978 Surinam joined it. This organization aims at increasing cooperation and solidarity among the member nations, defending their independence and sovereignty in joint opposition to imperialist aggression and plunder, preserving their natural resources and developing their national economies.

What is noteworthy is that this

organization excludes the United States which has dominated Latin America politically and economically whereas socialist Cuba is affiliated with it. The organization exerts efforts to strengthen the unity of all the Latin-American countries to increase their ability to resist and negotiate with developed countries, while setting up multi-national cooperative enterprises in Central America and the Caribbean.

At the UNCTAD held in 1979 it strongly demanded establishing a new international economic order and the Joint Fund for the Stabilization of Primary Products' Prices.

The 10th meeting of the economic system held in Caracas, Venezuela last October approved the plan for economic coordination among the Latin-American countries and adopted a two-year plan (January 1985-December 1986)

which will enable their mutual cooperation in the fields of agriculture, foreign trade, science, technology, transport and communications.

It decided to give support to the endeavours of the member nations to increase trade particularly among the countries on the continent and maintain reasonable prices of their export goods. The participating nations also adopted a resolution calling for the US to lower its high rate of profit in its transactions with the developing countries, Latin-American countries in particular, and to withdraw its restrictions on the items imported by these countries.

The activities of the economic system are incomparably more brisk than at its inception and it favourably affects the unity and sound development of the Latin-American countries.

surplus funds in big Western banks; others obtain loans from large Western banks, paying high interests and commissions. If developing countries deposit surplus money in their banks and loan out money to each other, they will be able to use money effectively, not relying on large Western banks.

Developing countries can cooperate with each other through establishing joint ventures or banks by pooling funds, techniques and resources on the principle of mutual accommodation.

We believe that when developing countries increase bilateral and multilateral exchange and

cooperation and realize collective self-reliance in accord with their common interests on the basis of mutual understanding and trust they will succeed in establishing an equitable independent international financial and monetary system. Of course, there may be difficulties and ordeals at the inception. But if developing countries strive in unity to attain their common goal they will be able to improve and develop new financial and monetary and economic organizations, establish a new international financial and monetary system, destroy the unequal and irrational old international economic order and eliminate the sources of international exploitation.

# Changing Soukahrass

In the autumn of last year I visited Algeria, a brotherly country in Africa. I left for Soukahrass Province 600 km east of the beautiful capital city of this country. Once this province was a county. Recently it became a province. I could see the rural landscape of Algeria, driving through vast plains. In the fields edging the roads well-ripened wheat and barley were rustling in the breeze; orchards clustered with grapes, jujubes, olives, oranges and other fruits came in sight here and there; and sheep were flowing in herds like a white cloud. African palm trees and red fruits of cacti 10 metres high on hills looked quite pretty. These sent forth a sweet scent. Then there appeared wall-like cliffs and steep mountains. My guide said that Soukahrass is the most rugged mountainous area in Algeria and was quite advantageous to the guerrilla activities, and that it was closely associated with the revolutionary struggle of the Algerian people against the colonialists. Through broken wire-entanglement, blasted railroads and bombed houses I could see that there were fierce battles in this province. The colonialists deprived the people here of freedom and oppressed them, and established concentration camps where they killed resisting people at random.

During the war of resistance 1.5 million Algerians were slaughtered and in a single day thousands of people were killed in this province.

At last the Soukahrass people took up arms and rose in the struggle against the colonialists. This province produced many excellent resistance fighters.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

**“The Algerian people who raised the torch of armed struggle against the colonialists in Africa, are now leading the endeavours to build new societies, too, with a high degree of revolutionary zeal.”**

The Algerian people waged a bloody armed



Algeria Arabianizes education

struggle for nearly eight years under the slogan “Struggle is the only way to survival” and at last won independence on July 5, 1962.

A resistance war veteran in this province said: The great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung recognized the Algerian National Liberation Front when the Algerian people were waging the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle and rendered selfless assistance to them in their struggle, which immensely inspired them. We war veterans always remember it and will never forget it.

After independence the Algerian government attained great successes in its efforts to push

forward industrial revolution, increase agricultural production and develop national culture. It directed great efforts to the education of the rising generation. The result is that schools have appeared at different parts of the country and all children of 6 to 16 get compulsory education thanks to state benefits. The guide boasted looking at mountains of dizzy height: There was not a single secondary school in Soukahras before independence. But today there is a mother middle school to suit the geographical conditions of this part of the country, which has many branch schools. And there is a school for 5-6 children in a mountain village 20 km away from the provincial capital.

“Algerianization and Arabianization of education” is the educational policy of this country. The middle school in Soukahraga I visited was giving education mainly in Arabic. I was told that many cadres trained in Algeria are working devotedly for society and people at state and economic bodies and factories and in the countryside. My guide took me round a residential street. He said pointing to the opposite mountain slope: Look over there! Those are dugouts. Before indepen-

dence Algerians spread straw mats in dugouts and lived without electric lights and water services. The government began the building of Soukahras with housing construction and erected modern dwellings here for more than 10,000 families. The residents in modern houses lived in those dugouts in the past.

He guided me to a new modern dwelling. The host was very glad to see me. He recalled with deep emotion President Kim Il Sung’s visit to Algeria in 1975 during which he had seen him. He said: President Kim Il Sung is simple and unceremonious indeed. He talked with us Algerians without formality and was quite friendly towards us, which deeply convinced us that he is a great leader of the people.

In the course of conversation I became a close friend with the host.

I felt anew that we were bound up with the Algerian people by a bond on the road to build a new independent life, though we are far apart from them, before I left the house.

The Algerian government is now bending great efforts to agricultural development. It is taking a number of measures to increase grain output so as to attain self-sufficiency in food, and it also attaches importance to animal husbandry.

Mountainous Soukahras Province raises sheep with the main stress on stock breeding. State farms play a big role in animal husbandry. Feeds are secured through the state supply system and a well-regulated anti-epizootic system is established. Head of sheep increased considerably as against the preindependence years and continues to grow.

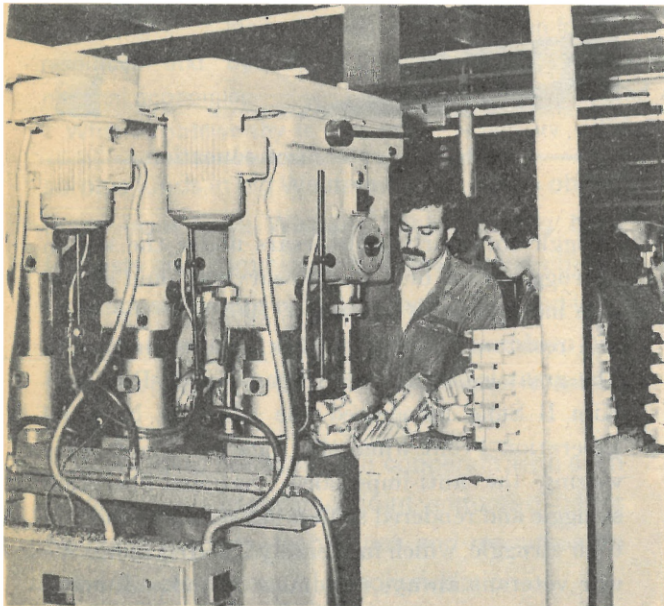
Students, office workers and housewives take an active part in the campaigns to plant trees to protect pastures, farm lands and forest resources.

Today Soukahras has put an end to ignorance and has become a cultural province animating with a new life.

The Soukahras people are working hard to reach the goal set by the Fifth Congress of the National Liberation Front for a better life.

Soukahras will keep forging ahead towards a better future.

*Rim Chung*



**The workers of a motor factory in Algeria step up production**

# DESERT AND WATER

The seriousness of threatening conversion into deserts and chronic famine finds its manifold manifestations in Africa, 24 African countries in particular. Sand dust always floats in the air in the limitless oceanic desert. The distinction between the desert called Sahel and the treeless arctic tundra is that there are trees of acacia family here and there in the desert. Nomads feed their camels and sheep on acacia flowers. The majority of the Sahel population take a meal a day.

According to data, the Sahara Desert blows away 6,000 to 200 million tons of sand every year, some of it even to far-off islands in the Caribbean and Brazil across the Atlantic. The desert pushes several kilometres southward every year, covering pastures and farm lands with sand. The main reason is the vicious severe drought. It is also attributable to forest burning or random tree-felling for land reclamation and excessive grazing.

Many African countries are taking measures to prevent the conversion into deserts and settle the water problem.

The Saharan countries met last year to find the solution of this problem. The meeting was attended for the first time by Tunisia, the Sudan and Egypt.

At the meeting the Senegalese President proposed to exchange information on measures to prevent the conversion into deserts in Saharan countries and the results of their efforts to that end. The 20th Summit of the Organization of African Unity held at the close of last year expressed deep apprehensions over worsening

socio-economic crisis in African countries, the consequences of unprecedented drought and conversion into deserts in particular, and agreed to establish a special aid fund for those African countries suffering from drought and famine. At the summit heads of state and government voiced their resolves to take effective national, regional and continental measures to develop the economies of African countries.

The immediate important tasks of African countries are prevention of conversion into desert, the reclamation of wastelands, protection of farm lands and the solution of the water problem. African countries are creating windbreaks, carrying out irrigation schemes, finding ground water and driving pipes, conducting agricultural researches in the semi-desert regions, exploiting energy for firewood, and digging wells.

Algeria created greenbelts for many years and prevented the conversion into deserts to a great extent. Togo and Sierra Leone carried out many irrigation projects.

Senegal pays deep attention to irrigation schemes and is studying the use of solar energy and other fuel instead of firewood. Rainfall is small in Sahel and water is vital to existence. A member of the Standing Committee of Sahel Countries for Water established by 8 Sahel countries in 1973 said that the question in the Sahel countries is not the dearth of water but how to control water. His words are considered to be based on historical data.

According to historical data, Gao in the central



**Senegalese officials discuss how to increase agricultural production with the peasants**

eastern part of Mali is one of traditional centres of Saharan trade transactions and it was the capital of the Songhai Kingdom 1,000 years ago and there still remain the tomb of the king who died at 95 in 1538. The Sahara Desert is said to have been a greenbelt until the third millennium B.C. This shows that there is the source of water in Sahel. That is why almost all African countries are greatly interested in finding ground water.

Mali drilled 100 metres deep and found water.

Many countries bored and are boring wells with foreign aid or through South-South cooperation. A nongovernmental body called ENDA is working hard for environmental protection and development in Senegal.

It is important to take measures to prevent conversion into deserts and ward off drought and carry out projects by making large investments of funds, materials and manpower. And it is also

highly important to pay deep attention to the management and operation of built irrigation facilities. A certain country sank over 50 deep wells with foreign aid but now uses only three of them. Many countries did not take good care of already-built irrigation facilities and they became useless and projects have to start again for them.

What is important in settling the water problem in Sahel is to build more irrigation facilities including wells and use the existing ones effectively through study of their management methods and cooperation. It is effective to use both modern techniques and traditional means for building irrigation schemes.

Prevention of conversion into deserts and the solution of the water problem is no easy job. Realities are grim. But the water problem will be solved without fail through the devoted struggle of the people in this region to build a new society.



# Towards the Development of Agricultural Production in the Non-Aligned and Developing Countries

*Patrick Alleyne (Guyana)*

The non-aligned and other developing countries have recently started to direct their primary attention to the development of agriculture in accordance with the action programme for strengthening cooperation in agriculture and steps for cooperation which were confirmed and adopted at international conferences, including the summit conference of non-aligned countries.

The Seventh Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries urged them to pay attention to the recommendations contained in the "Pyongyang Declaration" adopted at the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production held in Pyongyang in August, 1981 and to put into practice the measures related to irrigation projects, the working out of plans for joint farm-production and trade, the dissemination of information, field-visits, interchange and training of experts, etc.

In order to solve the food and agricultural problem, the developing countries are making strenuous efforts under the slogan "Individual and Collective Self-Reliance", whereby they are making a series of successes.

But many of them fail to overcome the serious aftermath of their colonial rule and the severe damages caused by natural calamities—floods, droughts, etc.

It has been estimated that every year six million hectares of farmland and forests on the globe are devastated. It is also said that if deserts are enlarged continuously at the present speed, one-third of farmland will be ruined by the end of this century; while it is further estimated that a thousand million people are now suffering from malnutrition in the world.

For instance, last year the world grain output showed a decrease of five per cent compared with the previous year. By virtue of this, the overall food crisis is not likely to be overcome this year,

too, and upwards of 100 million tons of food will be short annually in the developing countries for years to come.

A nation without food cannot feed its people and, cannot ensure the independence of its national economy and without tiding over the food crisis, it cannot consolidate its political independence won at the cost of blood.

Again, the developing countries are confronted with the fact that the imperialist countries sell their surplus agricultural products to them at very high prices, so as to extract maximum profits; and on the other hand they deliberately obstruct agricultural development in the developing countries.

The developed Western countries are also known to give to the developing countries food "assistance", not in generosity but with various strings attached and use it as a weapon for political ends.

Other facts show that "food aid" to the developing countries does not radically alter the crisis situation there, since it neither increases their production capacity, nor promotes their national agricultural development.

It should not be forgotten also that the total amount of food produced in the world today exceeds the necessary average per capita consumption level for the earth's entire population and this quantity can be increased five-fold. UNESCO and FAO experts have unanimously concluded, based on their investigations, that such possibilities do exist and that grain production alone can be increased up to 32 billion tons a year.

This brings us to the point that the real causes of the food crisis are rooted in the very nature of the capitalist mode of production, in the inequitable relationships within the capitalist economic system. Despite the overall economic growth and the developing countries' increased share in industrial production of the capitalist world the inequality has resulted in the developing countries

becoming less self-sufficient in food over the past decade.

This clearly shows that whether a country solves its food problem by itself or not is not merely confined to the food problem alone, but must be considered a serious political matter.

The developing countries in particular, in building a new society, should consider solving the agricultural problem as the main priority before anything else.

President Kim Il Sung said:

**“If the non-aligned and developing countries actively develop agriculture by fully mobilizing their own forces on the principle of self-reliance and strengthening mutual cooperation, they will be able to attain self-sufficiency in food.”**

The basic way of satisfactorily settling the food problem in these countries is to develop their own agriculture in order to attain self-sufficiency in food.

Only in this way can they solve the food problem, avert dependence upon and subordination to other countries and materialize South-South cooperation with credit.

The developing countries are rich in fertile lands and favoured with ample conditions for agricultural development, and only by improving their farming methods and undertaking irrigation projects without making much investment in agriculture, can they produce grain several times as much as at present or more food than their people can

consume.

It is therefore necessary that they should set the agricultural problem as the foremost task in building a new society, work hard to develop an independent agriculture quickly and increase agricultural output by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

At the same time, it is very important for them to expand and develop South-South cooperation in agriculture.

At the present stage of their development they do have the ample conditions and possibilities for exchanging with and helping each other in agriculture.

Some of them have very good farming experience and advanced technology or a wealth of material resources and funds.

They have the agricultural programme jointly mapped out at international conferences and the experiences gained in bilateral, regional and inter-regional cooperation.

Therefore, by promoting South-South cooperation with one another on the basis of the recommendations, the developing countries will increase their agricultural production much more rapidly than at present.

Hence, they should take an active part in the South-South cooperation, basing themselves on the principle of independence and mutual cooperation, each contributing what it has—technology, experience, natural resources, money, etc.

## Statute on Establishing Scientific and Technological Centre of Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries Adopted

Non-aligned countries adopted the statute on establishing Scientific and Technological Centre of Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries at UN headquarters.

Many member nations of the

non-aligned movement including the DPRK signed the document.

The aim of establishing the Scientific and Technological Centre is to help non-aligned and other developing countries use their scientific and technological poten-

tials and solve urgent problems arising among them.

This step will be conducive to decreasing their dependence on the developed industrial states and further strengthening the South-South cooperation.

South-South cooperation is an important matter in abolishing the old international economic order, in establishing a new one and also in bringing economic self-support to the developing countries. If they unite and effect South-South cooperation, the third world countries will be able to get free from starvation and poverty by solving the food problem without being indebted to big countries. They will also be able to wipe out diseases by developing public health service and successfully solve various difficult and complicated problems arising in the building of a new society.

**KIM IL SUNG**

## Serious Efforts for South-South Cooperation



The Tanzanian President is satisfied to hear a work report from the Korean agricultural technical cooperation delegation

South-South cooperation is an economic and technological cooperation between non-aligned and developing countries and a sublime undertaking to achieve their economic independence and consolidate their national independence.

The importance of this cooperation was confirmed in many international forums.

The Economic Declaration of

A bumper crop comes to the experimental field cultivated by Korean and Tanzanian agronomists





**The Mozambican President praises Korean irrigation experts for their successes**

the Seventh Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Countries held in New Delhi in March 1983, stressed that under the present situation in which no developed countries show any political intention to contribute to international economic cooperation, the promotion of cooperation among the developing countries becomes all the more urgent.

In the light of the demands and aspirations of the times, the DPRK, while strengthening political unity with non-aligned

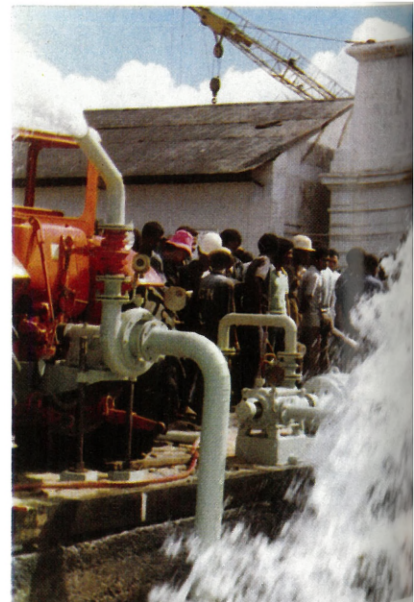
and developing countries, has long paid special attention to South-South cooperation and exerted every effort to expand and develop cooperation and interchange with them in the economic and cultural spheres.

Out of the lofty desire to actively help the developing countries in their endeavour to build new societies and join efforts to replace the old international economic order with a new one, the DPRK has made every sincere effort to give priority to

developing economic and technological cooperation needed for these countries to attain economic self-reliance.

In accordance with the spirit of South-South cooperation, the DPRK, despite its difficult situation caused by national division and direct confrontation with US imperialism, carried out many construction projects to order for the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, including farm machine repair factories, porcelain

**Korean and Nigerian agronomists cooperate in watering rice fields**

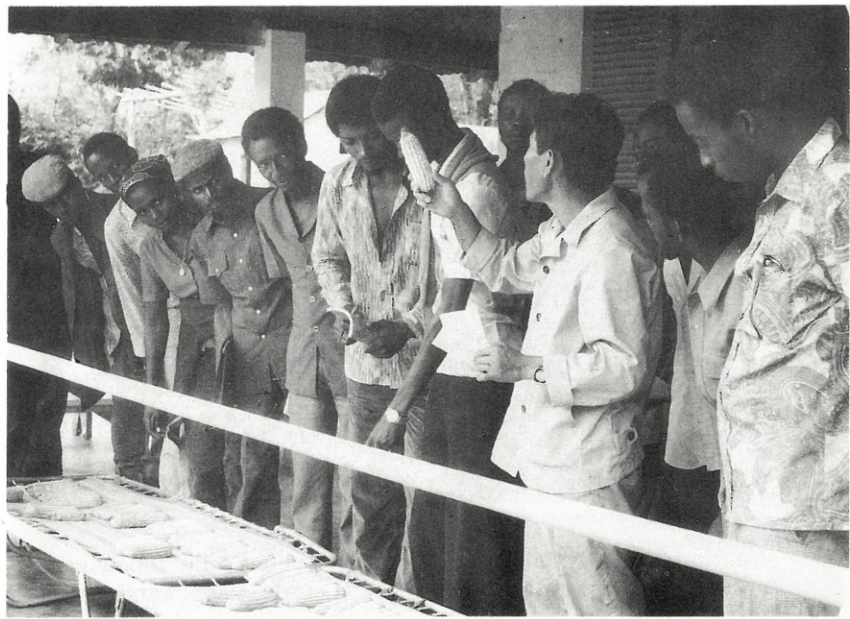


factories and irrigation facilities; and assistance was given to run these establishments. It also provided them with tractors, trailing farm machines and a large quantity of equipment and materials such as steel, cement, fertilizers, foods, medicines and daily necessities.

In addition, several thousand technicians and specialists engaged in economic, cultural, health, educational and scientific fields were sent to the developing countries every year to give them technical assistance in many subjects. For example, since the Symposium of the Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production held in Pyongyang in August 1981, the DPRK has built agricultural research centres in Guinea and Tanzania and experiment farms in other countries in order to help these countries study agricultural sciences suitable to the respective regions and countries.

Last year the DPRK concluded agreements on economic and technological cooperation with Democratic Yemen, Malta

**A great number of Malagasy people gather to see the test of pumps**



**Korean agronomists explain to Guinean agricultural officials the method to cultivate maize and the advantages of using seeds of first filial generation**

and other countries. Particularly, in order to translate South-South cooperation into practice it took positive steps to cooperate with many African countries in agricultural fields. This is a highly significant event that opened new prospects for South-South cooperation.

Therefore, the DPRK's prin-

cipled attitude and sincere efforts for South-South cooperation are evoking active support and approval among the world's people.

Kojo Tsikata, special advisor to the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana, said:

"The present world economic

**"Chollima" tractors contribute to the agricultural development of Africa**





**Sprinkler irrigation introduced in Malian vegetable fields**

situation demands that we adopt serious and new attitudes in ensuring the economic and social developments of the third world people. We support the DPRK's efforts to promote practical and significant South-South cooperation at this very juncture."

Looking round the working site of the Korean agro-technical cooperation delegation, Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, was hugely satisfied that the Korean technicians in Butiama village showed how good the self-reliance was in practice.

Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, made the round of the Zambia-Korea friendship experiment farm and left in the visi-

tors' book the following note: "Let us clasp hands with the Korean comrades and fight in the spirit of self-reliance to achieve success in the important task of solving the food problem. Let us thereby consolidate for ever solidarity between the peoples of Zambia and Korea."

Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, said: "The exemplary cooperative relations existing between Mozambique and Korea will be conducive to achieving the triumph of the principle of establishing a fair new international economic order which is beneficial to the world's people."

These statements made by the heads of state and political fi-

gures of non-aligned countries strongly inspire the Korean people in their endeavour to realize South-South cooperation.

The DPRK will actively work to promote cooperation and interchange with many more third world countries in agricultural and other fields and join hands with all the developing countries in realizing widespread South-South cooperation. By so doing, the DPRK will further consolidate political unity with non-aligned and developing countries and help these countries strengthen their Chajusong and accelerate their economic independence, thus genuinely contributing to the sacred cause of making the whole world independent.



**Tomatoes and egg-apples raised in plenty in Africa**



# Developing Agriculture of the DPRK

*Yamata Iwao* (Japan)

## **Third-world Countries Strive to Solve Food Problem through Joint Efforts and Negotiations**

The Symposium of Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production was solemnly held in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, in August 1981. This symposium, delegated by 81 countries and 14 international organizations, was a world conference on agriculture and increasing food production in the third world.

I can see the significance of the symposium in that it was held in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK which has built an independent national economy. Depending on other countries for food grains has a great bearing on political Chajusong. It means political subordination to other countries and makes it impossible to get free from foreign domination and subjugation.

Self-sufficiency in food and reciprocal negotiations are the only way to guarantee national dignity and security.

Agriculture is an important component of a self-reliant national economy.

Only the proportionate development of industry and agriculture enables the constant development of the independent national economy.

The Korean revolution clearly indicates solutions of the rural (peasant and agricultural) problem, taking into full account the specific conditions and possibilities of socialist revolution and construction in Korea. The DPRK laid solid material and technical foundations of agriculture to suit its specific situation, adhering to the independent and creative stands. In 1946, the year after Korea's liberation grain output was 1,890,000 tons. But it was 3,800,000 tons in 1960. In the period the DPRK developed backward agriculture

by its own efforts and attained self-sufficiency in food and laid solid foundations of the national economy. This owes precisely to the application of the Juche idea in agriculture. On the basis of these achievements the 8th Plenary Meeting of the 4th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea adopted the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" in February 1964. According to the theses, socialist rural construction successfully went ahead and has entered a higher stage (I'll refer to the theses below.)

Delegates of non-aligned and other developing countries and leaders of international organizations inspected the socialist countryside of the DPRK and studied and spoke about its experience in socialist rural construction. The symposium adopted the Pyongyang Declaration amid great emotions, which is of great importance. It was confirmed that uniting and negotiating and strengthening solidarity on the principle of mutual benefit for self-sufficiency in food is the common task of non-aligned and other developing countries to defend national Chajusong and realize the lofty idea of the non-aligned movement, the idea of "progress, peace and equality." These countries should unite, cooperate and negotiate to solve the food problem which will be more difficult in the 21st century.

## **Korea's Agriculture in the Second Seven-Year Plan Period**

I would like to dwell on the Second Seven-Year (1978-84) Plan of the DPRK for National Economic Development, particularly on its grain production plan and agricultural policy and their significance. The DPRK Supreme People's Assembly unanimously recognized this plan as a scientific and mobilizing one meeting the essential

requirements of revolution and construction for Korea's independent, peaceful reunification and the complete victory of socialism. The basic task of this plan was to step up the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy so as to strengthen the foundations of the socialist economy and radically raise the living standards of the people. In other words, it was to strengthen the many-sided, comprehensive and independent system of the national economy relying on domestic resources and strength by actively exploiting and effectively using domestic raw materials and creating new branches of industry according to the principle of the Juche idea on economic independence.

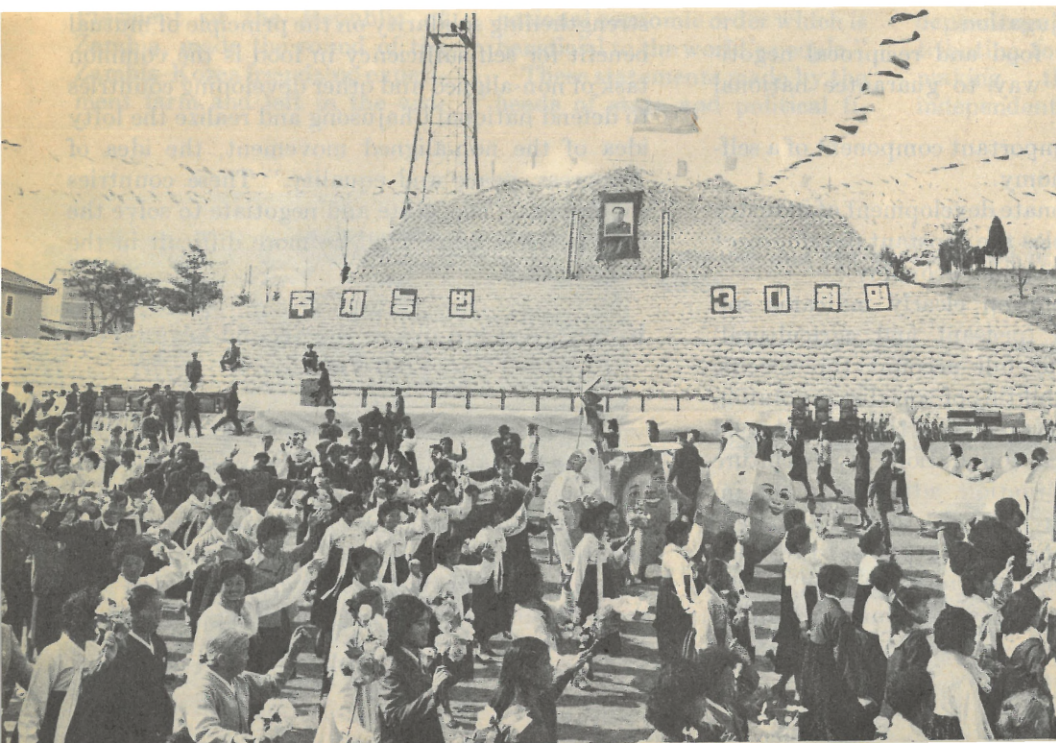
The Seven-Year Plan set it as one of its tasks to raise agriculture to the level of industry. This shows that the plan attaches greatest importance to eradicating the distinctions between the working class and the peasantry and between town and country for the complete victory of socialism. The perfect solution of the food problem can be said to be one of the most important tasks to completely capture the material fortress. The irrigation facilities of the DPRK are the best in the world and bring the farmers rich crops even when little rain comes. The DPRK Government mass-produces and supplies chemical fertilizers, tractor-drawn farm machines, fertilizer sprayers, rice-

transplanters and rice-seedling pullers to free the peasants from backbreaking labour.

According to data released by the DPRK, the Second Seven-Year Plan set the production of 10 million tons of grain, 1.5 million tons of fruits and others as major agricultural production targets to be hit in 1984, the last year of the plan.

As mentioned above, the grain output of the DPRK in 1946, the year after Korea's liberation, was 1,890,000 tons and three years later it was 2,790,000 tons. The DPRK produced 9 million tons of grain in 1979, 9.5 million tons in 1982. I am sure that it will reach the 10 million-ton goal without fail in 1984. The DPRK shapes its agricultural policy, taking into consideration the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. Its national economy is stable and stands firm on its own feet. There is no doubt that its agriculture will have vast production potentialities, be highly productive and develop onto a higher stage.

In his report to the Sixth Congress of the WPK held in October 1980 on the work of the Central Committee President Kim Il Sung set the grain production goal of 15 million tons for the 1980s. In order to reach the goal the DPRK also has to reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland and bring 200,000 hectares of wastelands under cultivation. The DPRK is mountainous and its arable land is limited. Its total cultivated land is two million



Annual payment in cash and kind is made on a cooperative farm, reviewing abundant fruits of the great Juche farming method

# *In Impressive Korea*

*Jean-Pierre Methion (France)*

Through our friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we, the delegation of the France-Korea Association, had a number of talks with the Koreans engaged in economic, social, educational, cultural and sports affairs. During our visit we also looked round public buildings and establishments.

As you know, Pyongyang is a modern city, but there is no traffic congestion in the thoroughfares. Priority is given to the means of mass transport in the city, and there are line after line of trolley cars and buses and the Metro whose stations are decorated with marbles and mosaics stretches to east, west, north and south.

The air is fresh in this city thick

with green foliage. In spring and summer flowers are in full bloom. Thousands of mallards frolic on the river which flows through the middle of the city. The city knows no pollution.

The primary schools teach the pupils fauna and flora. They have laboratories with stuffed specimens of animals and fish globes, and music and dancing rooms and gymnasiums. Doctors are assigned to schools. We met well-educated young people. Universal 11-year compulsory education is in force in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Of the population of the northern half of the Republic, 8.6 millions are students and children.

We saw teenagers absorbed in learning how to drive trains,

assemble TV sets and make astronomical observations, together with their teachers. We were fascinated by five-year-old children who had superb power of oral expression. We were moved by the elegance of young boy and girl dancers and excellent artistic skills of young musicians.

We also had an opportunity to get in touch with Korea's sports circles. The state is in charge of sports in the DPRK.

Uniforms, food and everything else are free of charge in sports practices. Sports facilities are excellent. The Changgwang Health Complex has a swimming pool which swimmers can use all the year round. We also inspected the Ice Rink equipped with very good facilities.

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hectares, of which paddy fields are 650,000 hectares. Dry fields are 950,000 hectares. The DPRK's agriculture can be said to have built up its solid foundations.

I have paid deep attention to the solution of the rural question by President Kim Il Sung. There is no doubt that his great leadership is the decisive factor in victory in the revolution.

The correct solution of the rural question means that of the peasant and agricultural problems. Only when these two problems are settled simultaneously the rural question can be said to have

been solved correctly.

It is the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" which helped to solve this question correctly in the Korean revolution.

The rural revolution in Korea which started with the agrarian reform after liberation could achieve great successes because the Korean people strove to implement the theses, guided by the Juche idea, under the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

*August 1984*

In our talks with an official of the DPRK Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, we expressed our hope to expand contacts and arrangements for technical training between the national teams of the two countries. The Korean authorities wanted to develop sports exchange with France and organize meetings of two countries' sportsmen.

Our delegation was given an opportunity also to talk with the director of the Social Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Labour Administration of the DPRK at our request.

In this country paid 14-28 day leaves are in force according to the intensity of labour. The working people rest in holiday homes free of charge. Expenses for the trips to and from there are free also.

When they fall ill or are wounded in an accident, they are treated free in and out of hospital and are given nearly all of their pay irrespective of the duration of their treatment.

Pregnant women enjoy 77-day maternity leave with pay. The retirement age is 55 for female and 60 for male. Those who want to continue to work receive their pays as well as pensions.

If they want, aged people can live in well-equipped old people's home free of charge. Workday is 8 hours. People

study every Saturday.

We witnessed the DPRK's self-reliant power industry. Thermal and hydroelectric power stations generate electricity. Both industry and agriculture are developed.

The division of Korea has brought about tragedies. Family members separated on both sides of the Military Demarcation Line are unable to know how their kith and kin on the other side are faring. Correspondence in whatever form is impossible.

Korea's division is increasing the danger of a showdown on the Korean peninsula. In south Korea American nuclear missiles have been deployed. War in Korea might spread throughout Asia and develop into a world war.

The Koreans we met had all suffered the ravages of the Korean war unleashed in 1950. They lost their parents, brothers or sisters or the whole of their families. Remember the terrible Korean war in which even bacteriological weapons were used. The Koreans love peace.

Availing ourselves of our delegation's stay in Korea we reiterated our support for the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea to conclude a peace agreement and achieve the country's independent peaceful reuni-

fication.

The DPRK calls for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo based on regional autonomy. This Confederal Republic will be an independent state which will not be subordinated by any countries and be not a satellite of any other nations; it will be a neutral country which will lean towards neither side nor participate in any blocs.

It will be a truly peaceable nation which will not allow the north or the south to force its will on the other or one side to swallow up the other and both sides of which will not tolerate foreign aggression.

The north and the south will retain their social systems as they are, and establish a confederation on the basis of regional autonomy to attain national reunification.

If a peace agreement is concluded between the DPRK and the US and 45,000 American troops and their nuclear weapons are withdrawn from south Korea, the source of threatening peace and obstacles on the way of Korea's independent peaceful reunification will be removed.

Our delegation could witness the DPRK's efforts to tide over the grave situation created on the Korean peninsula in a peaceful way, through dialogue and negotiation.

# UNESCO Will Continue to Exist

On January 13, a Kuwait paper supported the decision of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to bear the US contribution of 40 million dollars to the UNESCO. The US threatened on December 28, 1983 that it would withdraw from the UNESCO one year later if there was no "reform." They took this measure after the US formally announced its withdrawal from the UNESCO on December 31, last year. For one year after the US informed the UNESCO of its intention to withdraw from it, many member nations expressed their regret and denounced the US for such stand. But the US declared it would withdraw from the UNESCO because it was continuously being "politicalized."

What, then, are the "politicalized" questions making the US so nervous? One of them is the plan for the establishment of a new information order of the UNESCO. As for this plan, it aims, above all, at helping developing countries expand the exchange of true informations on their lives and world events. It is based on the UNESCO commitments declaring the freedom of speech, free activities of journalists and opposition to the public and private monopoly of press agencies.

Deputy chief of the UNESCO Information Department told reporters on January 20, last year that all UNESCO resolutions on information and news services had been unanimously adopted in recent years. As seen above, it is quite clear that the plan fully reflects the aspiration of the member nations.

The US is also displeased with the stand of the UNESCO on peace and disarmament and its

opposition to the apartheid of the South African Republic and with its denunciation of the Israeli policy of aggression. The lofty mission of the UNESCO is to promote educational, cultural and scientific cooperation among member nations and contribute to global peace and security.

Educational, cultural and scientific development and cooperation is inconceivable without peaceful environments and conditions and is inseparable from peace. Placed on the defensive, the US seems to let off steam. The deputy chief of the UNESCO Information Department, refuting the "politicalization" of the UNESCO, declared at a press conference that the UNESCO is a political organization so long as it is composed of government delegates. He added that the US and other countries adopted some 30 years ago a resolution that the UNESCO member nations should represent their governments and should not be independent persons of the intellectual world.

Why, then, has the US, which approved the resolution 30 years ago, kicked up a row in recent years, vociferating about the "politicalization" of the UNESCO? The point lies in that the US does not recognize that its position is not the same as before with the march of the time.

UNESCO member nations were 44 at its inception but now 160 and developing countries despised by the US exercise equal rights in the UNESCO.

The Kuwait paper strongly pointed out that the US and other Western countries expect third-world countries to donate only funds and consider that they alone can shape the policies of this

organization to meet their purposes and interests. The time has gone never to return when the US ruled the roost on the international arena.

The US says that the UNESCO Secretariat is staffed mainly with socialist countries and third-world countries and that the UNESCO appropriates 80 percent of its outlay for its administration. But the Director General of the UNESCO refuted such argument as groundless.

According to data, only 7 percent of the staff are from socialist and East European countries, 44 percent from West European and North American countries, 14 percent from Asian and Pacific countries, 23 percent from African and Arab countries, and the remainder from other regions.

As figures show, nearly a half of the staff are from West European and North American countries. Nevertheless, the US claims that socialist and third-world countries monopolize the Secretariat. We cannot but doubt why.

The withdrawal of the US from the UNESCO will be disadvantageous to itself. Adverse effects are felt in trade, as well as in education, culture and science. The head of the US delegation to the

22nd UNESCO General Conference said, in his speech prepared for a luncheon to be given by the US International Commercial Committee, that the contrast of losses with interests, to his surprise, showed that the UNESCO obviously served US purposes.

As all facts show, the US should not demand the reform of the UNESCO but be more sensitive to and take a wise stand to suit, the changed trend of the times.

In connection with the US withdrawal, the January issue of the UNESCO journal "Revue de Presse" reprinted the December 29, 1984 comment of the "Pyongyang Times" entitled "Withdrawal or Expulsion?"

At the end of last year the Director General of the UNESCO said in Paris that the UNESCO would continue to exist despite the withdrawal of the US. This fully reflects the will of the member nations. The decision of the third-world countries, non-aligned countries, to bear the US donations to the UNESCO shows the firm stand of this organization. The UNESCO will be faithful to its duties and mission.

*Chin Gyong Sun*

## International Gangsterism

The south Korean puppets violate the sovereignty of other countries and commit international gangsterism, which touch off worldwide denunciation.

Last October a south Korean boat intruded illegally into the Angolan territorial waters up to 2 miles from the coast and fished. The Angolan guard boat stopped the fishing boat for investigation. But the latter hit the former and tried to flee before it

was caught. This is a wanton violation of international law and an intolerable piracy.

The south Korean puppets committed such criminal acts not only in Angola but also in Guinea, Mauritania and other countries.

Another south Korean fishing boat violated the territorial waters of Guinea and was caught. One of its crew stole out of a Guinean port where they were detained and tried to rape a

Guinean woman. A young Guinean saw and stopped him. But the south Korean rascal stabbed and seriously wounded the Guinean, for which he was punished by the Guinean law.

On November 16, last year a south Korean hooligan, the captain of a cargo ship, threw into the sea three young Africans aboard the ship between the Cameroonian and Nigerian territorial waters on the way to Douala of Cameroon from the

# *The Path to Dialogue*

This is a very meaningful year that greets the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation. It is also 40 years since the Korean people suffered from national division by the outside forces. The Korean people is a homogeneous nation who had lived harmoniously for thousands of years. There is no more urgent national task for them than reunifying the divided country.

In his New Year Address of 1985, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung stressed the need to ease the tensions created in Korea, restore the severed national ties and improve the north-south relations to pave the way to national reunification.

Last year the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a new proposal to have tripartite talks among the DPRK, the United States and south Korea for the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue and strove to put it into effect. They worked hard for contacts and dialogues between

north and south in accordance with the idea of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. As a result, the compatriotic measure of the DPRK Government to send the relief goods to the south Korean flood victims was realized for the first time in the nearly 40-year-long history of national division. With this as a momentum there were north-south economic talks and contacts between Red Cross organizations.

This is an event of great significance in removing tension from our country, achieving national harmony and unity and paving the way to peaceful national reunification.

In his New Year Address President Kim Il Sung clarified our stand to advance the north-south economic and Red Cross talks held on our active initiative and to have extensive negotiations and realize many-sided cooperation and exchange between north and south, and pointed out the

Cotonou port of Benin, killing two of them.

Their acts are little different from those of slave traders in the Middle Ages who threw African natives into the Pacific and the Atlantic after driving them like beasts of burden. Their atrocities bespeak that the south Korean puppets are the common enemy of the Korean people and the people of newly-emerging countries. That is why they are strongly denounced by the world's progressive people for their violation of other countries' sovereignty and international gangsterism.

The south Korean "regime" is

cooked up and maintained with the gunpoint of the US imperialist aggression troops. As for the Chon Du Hwan junta, they are devilish homicides who have long learned brutality and the spirit of manslaughter from US imperialists and criminals who make it their business to hinder the national cause and independent development of the newly-emerging countries and disturb peace and security as an agent for their masters' aggression.

The international gangsterism of the puppets in Guinea, Angola and other countries is a product of barbarous colonial-fascist rule

over south Korea and gives some idea of all kinds of crimes and violations of human rights by them abroad. It is ridiculous indeed that the puppets, who commit all kinds of crimes against the newly-emerging countries as dirty colonial lackeys of US imperialists, vociferate about the "promotion of relations" with the third world and pose as a "friend" of these countries.

The world's progressive people and the people of newly-emerging countries will never give ear to their shameless utterances nor be fooled.

prospects of dialogues. He said:

**“If the north-south dialogues proceed successfully to meet the expectations of the people and in accordance with the idea of national reunification, these will develop gradually onto higher-level talks and, further, culminate in high-level political negotiations between north and south.”**

Putting an end to the long north-south confrontation, improving the north-south relations in accordance with the principle and idea of great national unity and solving peacefully the national reunification question through negotiations is the consistent stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government and the urgent demand of the times and the nation. And it fully tallies with the idea of the non-aligned movement.

The policy on developing the north-south dialogues onto higher-level talks is a patriotic one reflecting the people's urgent demands and aspirations and a positive one to accelerate the settlement of the national problem through negotiations and dialogues.

The north-south economic and Red Cross talks are of great importance in developing the national economy in a uniform way through the joint efforts of the north and the south, in helping separated families and relatives meet and reunite with each other and in restoring the broken national ties.

However, this is not enough to solve the nation's internal affairs satisfactorily.

The north-south dialogues should advance towards extensive negotiations and many-sided cooperation and exchange and culminate in the settlement of the reunification question. To this end, they should develop gradually onto higher-level talks.

If the north and south develop their talks and strive jointly to find common denominators, put-

ting aside differences, they will be able to pull down the barriers of division and reunify the country.

If we are to develop onto higher-level talks the north-south dialogues held for the first time thanks to our sincere efforts, we must create prerequisites for them.

To this end it is most imperative to eliminate the acute military confrontation between north and south and relax the tension in our country. That was why we proposed tripartite talks last year. The tripartite talks are designed to replace the unstable armistice agreement with a peace agreement so as to ease the tension in our country and remove the danger of a new war; they aim at adopting nonaggression declaration between north and south, discontinuing arms race and eliminating military confrontation between two sides. In short, they aim to take practical measures to remove all factors in aggravating tensions.

The proposal is an expression of our sincere effort and desire to peacefully solve the grave situation of the Korean peninsula through dialogues and negotiations. It is also a manifestation of our earnest desire to be faithful to our national duty and our peace-loving mission charged by the peoples of Asia and the rest of the world.

However, our tripartite talks proposal has not been realized because the other sides don't respond to it.

The United States and the south Korean authorities oppose the north-south talks to the tripartite talks.

The tripartite talks are to ease the tensions prevailing in Korea and create preconditions for her independent, peaceful reunification.

The north-south dialogue for the settlement of the nation's internal affairs can also be successful only when the tension is relaxed and peace



**The National Federation for the Country's Reunification was formed at a dialogue between north and overseas Koreans for national reunification held in Vienna**

preserved in Korea.

At present, the home and world public expect to see the tripartite talks open and the north-south dialogues develop onto high-level political talks as President Kim Il Sung expounded in his New Year Address. And they want to witness a radical change in the Korean situation this year, the 40th year of Korea's division.

But the United States and the south Korean authorities, to our great regret, answered our efforts with the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercise, the largest of its kind, against us, mobilizing over 200,000 troops.

The United States should refrain from aggravating tension and accept our tripartite talks proposal as early as possible.

If the tripartite talks are held, extensive negotiations and many-sided cooperation and exchange realized between north and south and, further, the north-south talks develop onto high-level political talks, bright prospects of the Korean reunification will be opened.

Upholding the policy showing the way to dialogue for the country's reunification, the Korean people will make every sincere effort to put it into effect.



**Friendship  
Solidarity**

