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Great Contribution to Cause of Independence, Friendship and Peace



Comrade Kim Il Sung receives a gift from Comrade Sam Nujoma

Independence, friendship and peace are the fundamental idea of the foreign policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which coincides with that of the non-aligned movement.

Always deeply interested in the non-aligned movement, the great leader President Kim Il Sung received many delegations and delegates from non-aligned countries and liberation

organization between mid-February and early May and had talks with them in a friendly atmosphere. He thus contributed greatly to the strengthening of friendship and solidarity among non-aligned countries and the promotion of humanity's common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Struggle of SWAPO and Namibian People Encouraged

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on March 20 last a SWAPO delegation led by its President Comrade Sam Nujoma, which visited the DPRK at the invitation of the WPK CC, and had a comradely and friendly talk with the guests. Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a banquet in honour of the delegation on the same day. Speeches were made by Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Sam Nujoma at the banquet which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with sentiments of friendship. On this occasion Comrade

Kim Il Sung and Comrade Sam Nujoma exchanged gifts.

During their sojourn, the SWAPO delegation visited the Party Founding Museum, the Grand People's Study House and Comrade Kim Hi Je's unit of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards. The guests were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

The SWAPO delegation's visit to the DPRK conduced to increasing the militant friendship and solidarity between the WPK and SWAPO and between the Korean and Namibian peoples.



The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of the South West Africa People's Organization and poses for a photograph with them



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

Fraternity Increases between Korea and Tanzania

The great leader President Kim Il Sung received on April 11 last a Tanzanian government delegation led by Vice-President Ali Hassan Mwinyi on an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the DPRK Government. The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of President Julius K. Nyerere to President Kim Il Sung. President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere. He gave a luncheon in honour of the guests. He exchanged gifts with the head of the delegation.

During their stay in the DPRK the guests attended a banquet given by the DPRK

Government and inspected different places in Pyongyang. Talks were held in the capital between the government delegations of the DPRK and the URT and an agreement was signed on the establishment of a joint commission to further develop and expand cooperation between the two governments in the economic, scientific and technological fields.

This visit to the DPRK of the URT government delegation helped to increase the fraternal friendship between Korea and Tanzania through the struggle against imperialism and for independence and the building of a new life.



The great leader President Kim Il Sung has a photograph taken with the Chairman of the United People's Party of Bangladesh after receiving him

Many Other Non-aligned Delegations and Delegates Received

Among others, President Kim Il Sung met and talked in a friendly atmosphere with the following delegations and delegates: a Central African government delegation headed by Clement Michel Pascal Nga-Gni-Voueto, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; a Senegalese government delegate Famara Ibrahima Sagna, Member of the Political Bureau and National Secretary for Economic Affairs, of the Senegalese Socialist Party and Administrator of Dakar Industrial Free Zones; a Guinean government delegation headed by Facine Toure, Member of the Military Committee of National Redemption and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; a Burundian government delegation headed by Laurent Nzeyimana, Minister of External

Relations and Cooperation; a Syrian military delegation headed by Awad Bag, Vice-Minister of National Defence; Kazi Zafar Ahmed, Chairman of the United People's Party of Bangladesh; a Zambian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by A.K. Simuchimbar, Minister of National Guidance of Zambia; a delegation of the Socialist Party of Cyprus headed by its Chairman Vassos Lyssarides; Bayes Ague Mohamed, Member of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union and Chairman of the Malian National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea; and a Cape Verde government delegation headed by Silvino Manuel Da Luz, Member of the Political Committee of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and Foreign Minister.

Speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung at Banquet Given in Honour of SWAPO Delegation

Esteemed Comrade Sam Nujoma,
Dear guests from Namibia,
Comrades,

We are glad to have this reception of the revolutionary comrades-in-arms from Namibia which is courageously fighting for freedom and liberation and national independence under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism on the far-off southwestern tip of Africa, and we warmly welcome your visit to our country.

Comrade Sam Nujoma, who has already paid many visits to our country, has come again to visit our country, leading the delegation of the South West Africa People's Organisation. This is a vivid expression of the deep trust your organisation and the Namibian people place in our Party and people.

Comrade Sam Nujoma founded the SWAPO, the vanguard of the Namibian people, and has long since been working as its President, dedicating everything to the cause of national independence and complete liberation of Africa.

It is under the leadership of the SWAPO headed by Comrade Sam Nujoma that the fighters of this organisation and the people of Namibia have been able to carry on a powerful liberation struggle against the South African occupation troops and the imperialist interventionists, overcoming many difficulties.

I highly appreciate you who, with a strong

revolutionary will, have been waging the national liberation struggle for a long time.

You are now combining the struggles of various forms, holding talks with enemies, while intensifying the armed struggle against the occupiers. We consider that this is a correct way of struggle which suits the objective situation and the specific conditions of Namibia. We express our support for and firm solidarity with your struggle.

Yours is a fight for freedom and liberation of your own people and also a glorious battle to destroy the last stronghold of colonialism in Africa.

Today the imperialists and the South African racists are making a frantic effort to obstruct the independence of Namibia by resorting to the double-dealing tactics of threat and blackmail, appeasement and deception. But they will never be able to defeat you who are fighting for the just cause.

Although you are fighting a hard-fought battle at the moment, we believe that you will ultimately emerge victorious by continuing to fight stoutly, guided by a correct strategy and tactics, firmly believing in the strength of the masses and relying on them.

If the Namibian question is to be settled reasonably as soon as possible, the legitimate interests of the Namibian people represented by the SWAPO must be respected, the South African racists must immediately withdraw their occupation troops from the territory of

Namibia without any reserve, and the imperialists must desist from their intervention in southern Africa and from their political and economic, military and diplomatic support for the Pretoria racist regime. In addition, all the aggressive manoeuvres and hostile acts of the South African racists who are opposed to the progressive countries in the southern African region and disturb peace and security in this part of the world must be held in check.

Our Party and people highly appreciate you for having a firm determination to continue to fight stoutly until the complete liberation and independence of your country and will continue, in the future, too, as in the past, to actively support your just struggle.

Our Party has made every effort to end national division and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country while speeding up socialist construction under the banner of the Juche idea.

In particular, for the purpose of opening a new phase for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, our Party recently urged again for an earliest realization of the tripartite talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and south Korea and made a new proposal to facilitate the talks which had been held between the north and the south after a long interval, broaden the negotiations and develop them gradually onto higher-level talks.

However, the United States and south Korean authorities have answered our peaceful initiative with the provocative "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercise against the northern half of the Republic and are pursuing a dangerous policy of further aggravating the tension.

This shows that they are seeking not dialogue but confrontation, not peace and peace-

ful reunification but war and permanent division.

If they sincerely wish the relaxation of tension in the Korean peninsula and have interest in peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, they must act discreetly and make a sincere approach to our peace-loving proposal after a deep and prudent thought.

I should like to take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the SWAPO and the Namibian people for their support for and solidarity with our Party and people in our just cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

It is important in realizing the noble ideas of independence and sovereignty to strengthen solidarity among all the progressive forces of the world.

In firm unity with the SWAPO and all other progressive forces and all the oppressed peoples of the world under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, our Party and people will, in the future, too, continue to fight vigorously to build an independent new world which is free from domination and subjugation of all forms and in which the independence and equal rights of the countries and nations are fully realized.

In conclusion, I propose a toast:

to militant friendship and solidarity between the Workers' Party of Korea and the South West Africa People's Organisation, and between the peoples of Korea and Namibia,

to the complete liberation and independence of Namibia,

to the good health of esteemed Comrade Sam Nujoma,

to the health of the guests from Namibia, and

to the health of all comrades present here.

Speech of Comrade Sam Nujoma at Banquet

The beloved and respected leader,
Comrade Kim Il Sung,
President of the Democratic People's
Republic of Korea,
Comrades of the Central Committee of the
Workers' Party of Korea,
Comrades and friends,

On behalf of the Central Committee of SWAPO and in the name of the heroic fighting and struggling people of Namibia, I would like to express our profound and heartfelt thanks for the excellent and fraternal reception accorded to us by the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee, the Government and the fraternal great people of Korea. This visit is once again an expression and reiteration of the consolidation of our already existing friendship and fraternal ties. We rejoice in the fact that we are able to meet our friends and comrades; to exchange ideas of common concern and to make joint endeavour to accelerate the tempo and speed of the worldwide struggle against imperialism, colonialism and exploitation of man by man. SWAPO of Namibia has drawn great inspiration from the heroic Korean people's struggle under the leadership of the great and respected leader Kim Il Sung and under the guidance of the Juche idea spearheaded by the dear leader Kim Jong Il. Your struggle for unfettered independence and freedom and your defeat against the American Yankee imperialism has rekindled our resolve and determination to fight against the forces of colonialism, death and darkness as represented in our country by the racist

Pretoria illegal regime. With concrete, all-round material, political and diplomatic support from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea we are sure and confident that the independence of Namibia is a question of time and will inevitably be achieved.

We cherish the revolutionary history of Korea, pioneered and led by the great leader, a world-wide respected revolution rich of Juche idea which has been the guiding principle of the Korean revolution. It has inspired revolutionary men and women the world over and has given encouragement and sustained the struggle of those who are fighting for just causes, national independence and justice for the oppressed people.

Comrades, SWAPO of Namibia is aware and conscious of the critical situation prevailing in Southern Africa and the Korean peninsula. Our two peoples are engaged in a bitter and protracted struggle against imperialism which has decided to embrace all the reactionary regimes which are opposed to peace and progress and have opted for oppression and subversive actions against progress and true national independence. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a true ally and defender for the interests of the oppressed nations and peoples who want to uphold national independence, sovereignty and is in the forefront of the struggle against the imperialist forces the world over.

In Namibia, the political and military situation is very explosive and critical. The racist South African regime has stepped up its repression and oppression of the Namibian broad

masses, especially against the members and supporters of SWAPO. Desperate of its inability to defeat the combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), the military wing of SWAPO, the regime has initiated the most cruel and draconian laws which are meant to perpetually keep the broad masses of the Namibian population in unending subjugation. Recently, on the 4th of March, the racist regime has promulgated "zone one security districts" law which does not allow people to move within or to the Kaokoland, Bushmanland, Okavango or Ovamboland without escort of racist South African military convoy after securing a permit from the racist South African police.

Our struggle has gained tremendous momentum. We have eliminated many of enemy soldiers; we have paralysed the economy both in terms of railway transportation and electric power supply. Many whites, about 40 per cent have fled the country according to the racist Pretoria regime's statistics. As a result of the intensification of the armed liberation struggle, many whites are coming out condemning South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, its aggression and occupation of southern Angola and others are joining SWAPO.

Also because of the effectiveness of the armed liberation struggle, the racist regime was forced to talk twice with SWAPO in order to find a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem. We are confident that the just struggle for Namibia's independence will triumph. We have fully mobilized our people politically and militarily for this.

Finally, I would like to express SWAPO's unconditional support for unification of Korea as contained in the proposals put forward by the great and respected leader of more than Korean people. Our struggle is mutually sup-

portive against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism, and especially against the American imperialism. We are confident that we will, together, triumph in our noble and just struggle. We are sure that under the ideological guidance of the great and respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and with the practical expounding and application of the Juche idea, the Korean people will succeed in unifying their country and will continue to render concrete support to the fighting people of Namibia till final victory.

Conscious of the historical ties of the struggle of the Korean and Namibian people and being convinced that our two peoples are united under the banner of anti-colonialism, anti-imperialism, we are confident that we will traverse the glorious path of the struggle to victory. We will fight energetically and defeat imperialism and wipe out colonialism, exploitation and racial discrimination and achieve genuine freedom and independence.

We are confident that the great Korean people will be united in conformity with the principles and guidelines laid down by the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We are convinced that you will defeat US imperialism as you did in 1950-53 war. Your victory has resulted in the weakening of imperialism the world over and therefore we regard your victory as ours.

May I now propose a toast to the long and prosperous life of the great and respected leader Kim Il Sung,

To the health of the dear leader Kim Jong Il,

To the defeat of imperialism and revolutionary successes of all of us present at this banquet.

The struggle continues, victory is certain.

POEM

THE STAR OF KOREA

Sisay Teshome (Ethiopia)

*At Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution
Rose the glorious star of Korea
You Comrade Kim Il Sung,
Upholding the banner of the cause of man's Chajusong,
Created the Juche idea, man-centered world outlook
Ended age-long bondage and exploitation
United your people and liberated your fatherland.*

*Glow! Glow! The mighty star
Breaking the chains of slavery
Across the oceans and continents.
Glow! Glow! High in the heavens
Lightening the path of turbulent struggle
To destroy imperialist rule.*

*Under your command and correct leadership
With confidence we march and struggle for ever
To realize the noble cause of man's Chajusong
The world people march forward
United around you under your command
Waving high the red banner, forwarding the Juche revolution.*

Non-Aligned Movement and the DPRK

—On the Occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Lima Foreign
Ministers' Conference—

August 25 this year is the 10th anniversary of the DPRK's admission to the non-aligned movement as its full-fledged member.

The Lima Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-Aligned Nations held in August 1975 accepted unanimously the DPRK as a full-fledged member of the non-aligned movement amid the warm support and congratulations of the people all over the world.

VICTORY OF INDEPENDENT LINE

The admission of the DPRK to the non-aligned movement was a brilliant victory of the anti-imperialist independent foreign policy invariably followed by the DPRK Government under the wise leadership of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung and clearly demonstrated its correctness and great vitality.

It was also a common victory of the peoples of non-aligned countries and other developing countries, a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force and newly-emerging force of our times, bound up with the Korean people by one bond for their common past and the common purpose of their present-day struggle.

It was eloquently proved by the fact that the conference flatly refused "an application for admission to the non-aligned movement" of the south Korean puppet clique, the dirty stooges of US imperialists, and defended the purity of the movement.

Algerian, Cuban, Yugoslav, Kampuchean, Lao and many other delegates bitterly denounced the attempt of the ineligible south Korean puppets to

join the non-aligned movement as an intolerable insult to the movement and as a bid to divide and destroy it.

They unanimously branded the south Korean puppets as "dirty stooges of US imperialists" and "the common enemy of the peoples of non-aligned and other developing countries" and flatly rejected their "application" as the one which afforded no scope for discussion.

The south Korean puppets had tried to "separately enter the UN" with the backing of their master, US imperialism, at the UN Security Council meeting held on August 6 of the same year, but to no avail. At the Lima conference, too, they brought to full light their true colours as the faithful stooges of US imperialism and as "an international orphan" and a lone puppet isolated totally from the people all over the world and suffered an ignominious defeat which would go down in history.

The DPRK Government, guided by the immortal Juche idea, holds fast to Chajusong in all its external activities, consistently adheres to the policy of developing friendly and cooperative relations with all countries which are friendly towards our country on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, firmly supports the peoples fighting for national liberation and independence, peace and social progress and makes every effort to solve international issues in favour of the people's cause of justice and peace.

The admission of the DPRK to the non-aligned movement proved that her independent foreign policy fully conforms with the fundamental idea of the non-aligned movement for eliminating all forms of subjugations and inequality, achieving

national sovereignty, strengthening the unity and cooperation of the newly-emerging force and bringing about common victory and prosperity.

Today the Korean people strive together with the peoples of the non-aligned countries to achieve complete equality and sovereignty, peace and social progress against imperialism, colonialism and racism, respecting the idea of the movement.

INSPIRING SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGEMENT

The struggle of the peoples of the non-aligned and other developing countries changes the international balance of forces in favour of revolution and to the disadvantage of the imperialist reactionaries, opens up a new phase in the development of the world revolution and dynamically pushes forward the history. In this process great progress has been made in the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“Today the non-aligned movement is dealing heavy blows at imperialists in their manoeuvres of aggression and war, driving them down to decline and fall, and powerfully inspiring the progressive people of the world in their struggle for national independence and social progress.”

The draft resolution of 43 nations reflecting the just national reunification policy of the DPRK Government was passed by an overwhelming majority at the plenary meeting of the 30th UN General Assembly Session opened in September 1975, which was an event unprecedented in the UN history. For 30 years the US had annually faked up “resolutions” on the Korean issue at will at the UN by invoking its voting machine. But at the 30th Session this practice broke down and a just resolution on the Korean question was adopted.

This victory was due to concerted action and resolute anti-imperialist independent stand of the socialist and non-aligned countries.

Before and after this session the non-aligned countries fully supported the Korean people in their cause of national reunification, taking concerted action.

The resolution on the Korean issue adopted by



The DPRK delegation to the Lima Foreign Ministers' Conference (August 1975)

the Fourth Non-aligned Summit held in Al-Djazair (September 5-9, 1973) demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and an end to all forms of foreign interference in internal affairs of Korea, urged that to help to bring about the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea the 28th UN General Assembly Session deliberate the Korean issue and adopt a resolution on the withdrawal of the foreign troops present in south Korea under the UN flag and the dissolution of the "UN Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," and maintained that Korea enter the UN under a single nomenclature after the complete reunification of Korea or the introduction of North-South Confederation.

The 28th UN General Assembly Session held about 10 days after the resolution was adopted, discussed the Korean issue with the first participation of the DPRK delegate.

In the UN debate the "two Koreas" plot of the US and its stooges was checked and the three principles of Korean reunification set out in the North-South Joint Statement supported and a resolution on the immediate disbandment of the "UNCURK", a tool of interference for the US, adopted.

This was a step to create favourable conditions for the solution of the Korean reunification issue and a victory of our Party's policy of independent, peaceful reunification and a victory of the non-aligned movement.

The resolution on the Korean issue adopted by the Colombo Fifth Non-aligned Summit (August 16-19, 1976) demanded the immediate stoppage of imperialists' war moves in south Korea, the withdrawal of nuclear weapons and all other means of war and all foreign troops from south Korea, the dismantlement of all foreign military bases and the replacement of the Korean Military Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement; stressed that the summit, considering that Korean reunification should be achieved by the Korean people themselves through negotiation and dialogue like a Great National Congress that can widely reflect the will

of the Korean people, without any foreign interference according to the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity elucidated in the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement, expressed firm solidarity with the DPRK Government and all the Korean people in their struggle for independent, peaceful reunification of Korea; and pointed out that the non-aligned countries should oppose the imperialists' machinations to spark a war in Korea, should not allow any country to further the division of Korea and hamper her reunification and should take concerted action at international organizations and meetings to help to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

In its final declaration the Havana Sixth Non-aligned Summit (September 3-9, 1979) expressed the firm stand of the non-aligned countries to actively support the just policy of the DPRK Government for Korea's independent, peaceful reunification without any foreign interference.

The final declaration adopted by the Seventh Non-aligned Summit held in New Delhi (March 7-12, 1983) stressed in the chapter on the Korean question:

The Heads of State or Governments reaffirmed their support for the Korean people's desire to reunify their homeland peacefully and their efforts to achieve this goal free of all foreign interference, in conformity with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, set forth in the Joint North-South Statement of July 4, 1972.

The non-aligned countries extended strong support and encouragement to the cause of reunification, the Korean people's national desire, at the conferences of foreign ministers and other meetings of the non-aligned movement and on many other occasions.

Daily-increasing active support and encouragement of socialist and non-aligned and other developing countries is one of reliable factors in the victory of our revolutionary cause.

Burning Task of the Non-Aligned Movement

The non-aligned movement has resolutely opposed the great powers' invariable attempts to divide the world into blocs and spheres of influence and fought strongly against all forms of aggression, intervention, subordination and inequality.

Newly-emerging countries which came into being through the anti-imperialist struggle, consider it a sacred duty to fight for world peace and security in order to consolidate independence and achieve national prosperity.

40 years have elapsed since the termination of the Second World War, but imperialists, particularly US imperialists, cause aggressions and wars throughout the world, so that not a day has passed in tranquility.

Especially the United States keeps intensifying its manoeuvres of division, alienation, interference and aggression against socialist countries and progressive newly-emerging nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America, thereby causing political instability and economic difficulties in these countries.

The newly-emerging nations could not consolidate independence already won nor expect the successful building of new societies, without removing these basic obstacles. Therefore, they decided to confront all the imperialist manoeuvres with concerted efforts and proclaimed the birth of the non-aligned movement, thereby starting their dynamic advance towards anti-imperialism and independence.

Proceeding from its mission, the First Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Countries which was held in Beograd in September 1961 demanded, in its first declaration, that all forms of old and new colonialism be denounced thoroughly and unconditionally and a durable world peace be realized. In the past 20 years and more, the non-aligned movement has exerted very great efforts to observe the spirit of the declaration.

The beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"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."**

The present world situation is fraught with the gravest danger ever witnessed in human history.

US imperialists were the first to use atomic bombs in the Second World War to kill several hundred thousand innocent people. At that time they were condemned and cursed by the world's people.

However, US imperialists have worked out the so-called "global strategy" to achieve their ambition of world domination and kept spurring on the research, test, production, stockpile and deployment of mass destruction weapons.

Today, nuclear science, a product of human civilization, is misused for war purposes by imperialists engrossed in aggression, war, destruction and genocide.

US imperialism tries to repeat the unforgivable crimes on an incomparably large scale, thereby causing the danger of plunging not an area or a country, but the whole of the earth into a holocaust.

At present 50,000 nuclear weapons are stored and deployed on the globe, and scientists apprehend that if one percent of these weapons is used, it would exterminate the whole mankind.

Notwithstanding, the American authorities are increasing the armaments on a scale unprecedented in history.

The US Administration submitted the federal budget bill for the fiscal year of 1986 to Congress on February 4 last. According to the bill, the US Administration plans to use 313.7 billion dollars for military purposes in the new fiscal year, which is over 12 per cent more than that of the current fiscal year. This shows that they intend to use about 890

million dollars a day for military objectives. This astronomical amount of military expenditure goes to the production and deployment of nuclear and other weapons, the maintenance of strategic military bases and the strengthening of aggressive military blocs.

They have worked out a colossal "programme for development of strategic nuclear weapons" to turn out various new-type nuclear warheads and vehicles of their delivery and are hastily promoting the "Star Wars Plan" to deploy and use nuclear weapons even in outer space.

As a result of such unprecedented US imperialist arms buildup, the potential danger of war, a nuclear war in particular, grows day by day. Meanwhile, the flames of war do not stop actually in different parts of the world but the black clouds of a new world war hang low because of the naked US aggressions and interventions.

US imperialists reinforce the NATO's armed forces and intensify provocative military exercises, while deploying more nuclear missiles in West Europe, thus causing an extremely unstable situation in this part of the world.

Moreover, they instigate Israel to perpetrate invasions and hostilities in the Middle East and deploy huge armed forces there in order to realize their ambitious plan to dominate this area.

The US imperialists' acts of aggression assume a more and more brigandish nature in Central America. They swallowed up the tiny island country of Grenada, a newly-emerging non-aligned state, and are carrying on an undeclared war against Nicaragua.

As the US imperialists attach importance to Asian-Pacific region in their global strategy, the situation in Northeast Asia, on the Korean peninsula in particular, is tenser than elsewhere.

US imperialists shipped over 1,000 nuclear weapons into south Korea to turn it into the largest nuclear advanced base in the Far East and stage the adventurous "Team Spirit" joint military exercise every year together with their south Korean puppets. This exercise participated in by hundreds of thousands of troops and vehicles of nuclear delivery is, in fact, a "nuclear test war" and a reckless move to create a touch-and-go situation.

The most urgent and solemn task now before the non-aligned movement is to remove the danger of war, especially that of nuclear war, caused by imperialists and safeguard world peace and security.

It is a unanimous desire of mankind to prevent a new world war and defend peace. The danger of nuclear war exists on all continents and in all regions. Everyone, except the imperialist war maniacs, opposes nuclear war and is deeply concerned for the preservation of universal peace and security, irrespective of nationality, social system, political view and religion.

The non-aligned movement, a mighty revolutionary force of our times opposed to imperialism, plays an important role in the anti-war, anti-nuclear movement.

Asia, Africa and Latin America hold two-thirds of the world's population and 71 percent of the land area of the globe.

No force can break the strength of the non-aligned movement, the most comprehensive and progressive movement of the present times.

As a Korean song says, "A branch of bush clover snaps with ease, but a big tree cannot be broken." Individually, developing countries are weaker than great powers, but they will give a great blow to them, if they fight against the imperialist policy of aggression and war with concerted action in all parts of the world according to the fundamental principle and idea of the non-aligned movement.

In order to prevent the danger of another world war and safeguard peace and security, it is necessary for non-aligned countries to conduct a dynamic anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement together with all the peace-loving forces the world over.

Under the sacred anti-war, anti-nuclear and peace slogan non-aligned countries are striving with the world's peace-loving people to check and frustrate the armaments expansion and war preparations by the US-led imperialist reactionaries, withdraw foreign aggression armies and military bases out of other countries, ban the test, production, deployment and use of nuclear weapons, abolish all nuclear weaponry completely and to establish nuclear-free, peace zones in different

Book “Non-aligned Movement and Independent National Economy” *Out in Madagascar*

A book “Non-aligned Movement and Independent National Economy” was published in Madagascar. The author is Par Remi Rahajarizafy, writer and journalist of Madagascar.

The book consists of:

Introduction

Chapter 1. Ideas and Principles of Non-aligned Movement

Chapter 2. Non-aligned Movement and Independent National Economy

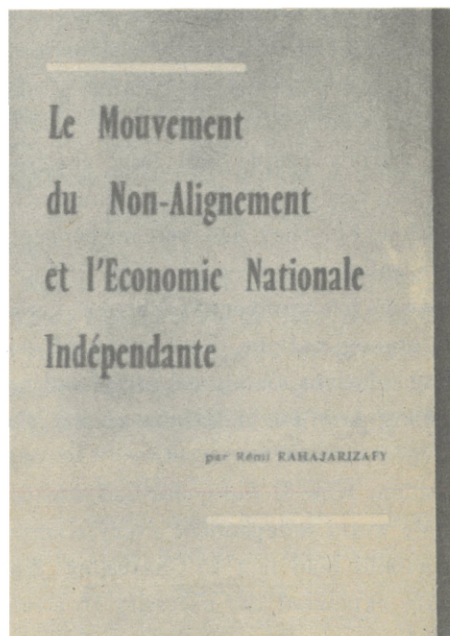
Chapter 3. The DPRK Is Model of Member Nations of Non-aligned Movement

Chapter 4. For Strengthening and Development of Non-aligned Movement

Conclusion

In the introduction the author said:

“The great leader President Kim Il Sung created the Juche idea through his independent struggle to carve out the road of the Korean



revolution in his early years.

“The Juche idea requires application of the

parts of the world. Last year the people from all walks of life waged fierce struggles against the deployment of medium-range US nuclear missiles in West Europe. This year, too, energetic struggles are on in Asia and elsewhere in the world to create nuclear-free, peace zones against the US imperialist threat of nuclear war.

In order to remove the danger of war from the Korean peninsula whose situation is most critical, an emergency international conference for the elimination of war danger and for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification held in Paris last March, took urgent measures in sending an appeal, “Let us fight with concerted efforts for the elimination of the danger of war and for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification”, to the world’s

people, the governments, political parties and mass organizations of all countries.

The DPRK Government has exerted active efforts for the withdrawal of US troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea, the frustration of new war moves by US imperialists, the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula and Korea’s peaceful reunification. It strives to create nuclear-free, peace zones in Northeast Asia including the Korean peninsula in order to remove the danger of nuclear war in this part of the world.

As in the past, so also in the future, we will do all we can in the sacred common cause of mankind to build a new world free from aggression and war, in firm unity with non-aligned and developing countries.

principles of independence in politics and self-reliance in the economy and in safeguarding the nation.

“President Kim Il Sung gave scientific elucidations of problems concerning global independence and keeps on enriching them. The present era is an era of Chajusong (independence). Today the world’s people oppose all forms of domination and subjugation and vigorously advance forward along the road to independence. A dynamic struggle for independence is on everywhere in the world.

“The world’s people had long cherished an independent new society free from domination and subjugation, but they had had no conception of such an ideal society. President Kim Il Sung gave clear answers to a number of problems—on mutual respect among nations, liquidating all sorts of shackling relations among countries and nations, establishing new fair relations among them in solving international issues, etc.

“President Kim Il Sung clarified that to make the whole world independent every country and nation should hold fast to Chajusong. He more than once explained the necessity to strengthen and develop the unity and cohesion of non-aligned countries. The unity and cohesion of the peoples of non-aligned countries is the source of strength of the non-aligned movement.

“Invincible is the might of the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned peoples. Only when they unite firmly, can the cause of the non-aligned movement be achieved. If they strictly adhere to Chajusong and unite and cooperate to fight against imperialists, they can successfully check and frustrate every aggression and intervention by the latter and promote the cause of global independence.

“Guided by the Juche idea in their activities the Workers’ Party of Korea and the DPRK Government hold fast to Chajusong in international relations. These endeavours of theirs serve as an excellent example of all nations advocating Chajusong.

“For this reason, in my book ‘Non-aligned Movement and Independent National Economy’ I stressed that under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung the DPRK follows the most reasonable policy of non-alignment.

“The great leader President Kim Il Sung clearly defined the lofty ideas and objectives of the non-aligned movement in his writings pertaining to this movement. He said that the non-aligned movement is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times. The progressive nature of this movement is widely known to the world’s people.”

Emergency Meeting of Coordinating Committee of Non-aligned Countries

There was an emergency meeting of the Coordinating Committee of Non-aligned Countries at the UN headquarters last May.

The meeting heard the report of the Nicaraguan ambassador to the UN on the trade embargo and economic blockade of the US government against his country and adopted a communique.

The communique strongly

denounced the US trade embargo and economic blockade against Nicaragua. It stressed that the US military actions and political and economic pressure against Nicaragua are based on the US administration’s plan to make the Nicaraguan situation precarious and overthrow the government of this country and are a wanton challenge to the efforts of the Contadora Group for the

peaceful settlement of the Central American problem.

The communique pointed out that such US actions against Nicaragua are a flagrant violation of international law. It reaffirmed the Coordinating Committee’s firm support for Nicaragua and called for ending all US threat, aggression, hostile acts and economic sanction against the Nicaraguan government and people.

Let Us Hold Higher the Banner of Non-Alignment

September 1 this year is the 24th anniversary of the non-aligned movement and the Day of Non-alignment, an international holiday of this movement.

On this occasion the Korean people extend warm congratulations and greetings to the peoples of non-aligned countries and express firm solidarity with them in their just struggle to attain the lofty goal of the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned movement has covered the proud road ever since September 1, 1961, when it began its historic march.

The 24-year history of the movement is a history of struggle for anti-imperialism and independence against the vicious offensives of all the reactionaries including imperialism and a proud history of active contributions to the common cause of mankind for the building of a new, just and peaceful world.

Through the great struggle to create a new history of independence, the non-aligned movement has grown as a powerful revolutionary force.

The movement which comprised 25 nations 24 years ago at its inception has now become a worldwide movement embracing several hundred million population of over 100 nations on the five continents.

It is a mighty revolutionary force of our times opposed to imperialism and a dignified independent political force nobody can ignore.

The non-aligned movement can win victory after victory because it reflects the requirements of the times and the people's desires.

It is an irresistible trend of our times and the unanimous aspirations of the people to fight against imperialism and for Chajusong. Because it reflects the urgent requirements and earnest aspirations of the times and the people, the non-

aligned movement could win the active support and deep sympathy of the great majority of peoples with different ideas and social systems, unite them as a great revolutionary force and strengthen itself and contribute to the accomplishment of the righteous cause of the people for sovereignty, independence and progress.

The non-aligned movement can win victory after victory also because of the concerted efforts of the non-aligned nations to strengthen and develop this movement.

The DPRK, as a dignified member nation of the non-aligned movement, is making every effort to expand and develop the movement.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung who is always interested deeply in this movement presented the correct policy for the strengthening and development of the movement and sagaciously led the external activities of the Government of the DPRK.

According to his idea and policy the DPRK has carried out the principled activities at the non-aligned summits and other international forums and thereby greatly contributed to defending the lofty idea and fundamental principle of the non-aligned movement and achieving its unity.

The history of the movement shows that when all the non-aligned nations hold fast to the stand of sincerely defending the interests of the movement as a whole and wage a joint struggle they can display a really great might.

The non-aligned movement has advanced a long way since it started its historic march. But its sacred cause has not been accomplished. In order to perform the lofty mission charged by the times and history, the non-aligned movement should advance, holding higher the banner of Chajusong



The opening session of the Fifth Non-aligned Summit Conference (August 16, 1976)

and the banner of non-alignment.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“We consider that if we further expand and develop the non-aligned movement we can ease international tensions and safeguard global peace and security and developing countries can be rich and strong, independent and sovereign states.”

The expansion and development of the non-aligned movement is imperative from the viewpoint of the historical development of our times or in the light of the prevailing situation.

Only when we expand and develop the non-aligned movement we can make the world independent and powerfully advance the common cause of mankind for lasting peace.

Today US-led imperialist forces persist in the moves towards aggression and war to escape their ruinous crisis. Claiming “military superiority,” they step up arms race and are hell-bent on the production of mass-destruction weapons including nukes. And they carry out without hesitation armed interventions, subversions and sabotages

and threat and blackmail against progressive countries. Because of this the sovereignty of some countries is flagrantly violated and menaced and international tensions aggravated and the danger of a new world war increases daily.

The prevailing situation demands that the people wage a powerful struggle to check and frustrate the imperialist policies of aggression and war, intervention and plunder, remove the danger of a new world war and safeguard peace and security. The expansion and development of the non-aligned movement, a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times and an anti-war peace force, is highly important in solving this problem vitally concerning the destiny of mankind.

When we expand and develop the non-aligned movement, we can frustrate imperialist aggressions and interventions, safeguard world peace and security and solve all international issues in keeping with the people’s demands and interests.

In order to expand and develop the non-aligned movement all the non-aligned nations should

adhere to Chajusong and firmly unite.

Unity based on Chajusong is the source of invincibility of the non-aligned movement and the key to all its victories. The non-aligned nations should put aside their differences, foster and develop their common denominators, and attach primary importance to unity and subordinate everything to it. When all the non-aligned nations adhere to Chajusong, take a principled stand towards imperialism and struggle in unity transcending their ideological, institutional and religious differences, the non-aligned movement will be able to firmly defend the interests of the newly-emerging countries with an indestructible magnetism on the international arena and mightily inspire the endeavours of developing countries to build a new society.

It is one of important tasks for expanding and developing the non-aligned movement to abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one and realize South-South cooperation.

The old international economic order is a product of the neocolonialist system and a lever of exploitation, plunder, domination and control for imperialism. The imperialists resort to the old order to plunder developing countries of their resources and create economic difficulties in these countries. Without destroying the old international economic order and establishing the new one can the non-aligned and other developing countries neither free themselves from imperialist exploitation and plunder nor build a new society successfully.

The non-aligned nations should strive to establish fair price and financial and monetary systems and reestablish all inequitable and irrational international economic relations.

Realizing South-South cooperation is very important in overcoming present economic difficulties in the third world countries, achieving economic independence and establishing a new international economic order.

If non-aligned countries increase and develop South-South cooperation in different fields by

making the most of possibilities on the principle of self-reliance and filling each other's needs, they can develop the economy and culture without the help of big countries and rid themselves of hunger, poverty and diseases threatening the people's existence and of ignorance and successfully solve various difficult and complex problems arising in building a new society.

When all the non-aligned countries unite politically and cooperate closely with each other economically and technically, the might of the non-aligned movement will grow and it will increase its influence on the development of the age and history.

The non-aligned movement is a mighty revolutionary force which champions the independent rights and interests of the newly-emerging countries and a powerful movement which knits together and unites these countries for one purpose.

The non-aligned nations and other newly-emerging countries actively support and encourage the struggle of the Korean people for the independent peaceful reunification of their country, which is a great inspiration to the latter.

It is the consistent stance of the DPRK to strive to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement and enhance its role. As in the past, so also in the future, the DPRK will be faithful to the principles and idea of the non-aligned movement and do its best to fulfil its duty as a member nation and join efforts with other member nations to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement.

Rosier is the future of the non-aligned movement which has traversed the proud road of struggle. No force on earth can check the march of the non-aligned movement for building a new independent peaceful world free from domination and subordination.

Invincible is the non-aligned movement fighting for a just cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

A Great Man Produces a Great Nation

Zafar Lodhi (Pakistan)

Present-day Korea is rightly claimed to be a modern country.

Korea has a long history of 5,000 years. But never before has it been so thriving and prosperous and displayed so majestic an appearance as today.

The Korean people's successes, prestige and fame in the world today eloquently illustrate the axiom that it is not a big country that produces a great man, but, on the contrary, it is a great man that produces a great nation. The Korean people who were at the bottom of fortune's wheel because they were not provided with the leadership of a great man, have become today a most dignified people with national pride, lead a worthy and happy life and advance towards the future with confidence, because they have the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung as their great leader.

Korea of today and Korean reality can hardly be thinkable apart from President Kim Il Sung, the wise leader of the present era.

President Kim Il Sung is, indeed, a great man surpassing all the sages known to mankind and an outstanding hero personifying the illustrious characters of all the great men ever known to the east and the west. The great leader President Kim Il Sung has performed brilliant exploits which would go down in the annals of the era of Chajusong by devoting his all to the sacred cause for the country and the people for a long time, breaking through in person the most thorny path. By his revolutionary struggle of over half a century, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put an end to the history of national sufferings and has become a dignified and mighty socialist industrial state throwing radiant rays over the world.

The birth of the great leader President Kim Il Sung was a historic event which marked a

new start and a new turn in the history of the Korean nation, and a stroke of luck for the Korean people as well as the world's progressive people.

The "1,000-ri Journey for Learning" and the "1,000-ri Journey for National Liberation" which the great leader made leaving imperishable footprints, were a glorious road bringing the dawn of a new history to the Korean people and a brilliant path directly linked with the road of the proud struggle for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause.

The respected President Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary and outstanding thinker and theoretician, embarked on the road of the revolution in his early years, shouldering the destinies of the country and people. He fathered the ever-victorious Juche idea and has led the revolutionary cause of Juche to victory with his outstanding and seasoned leadership. Possessed of extraordinary wisdom, the great leader cleared the country of the Japanese imperialists and saved the country and the nation, his heart aflamed with an ardent love for the fatherland and people.

General Kim Il Sung is widely known as an ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander who defeated the million-strong Japanese troops in the period of Japanese rule and worsted the US imperialist aggressors for the first time in history in the Korean War.

The greatest feat performed by the respected President Kim Il Sung for mankind is that he indicated the road to be taken by the present time when the masses of people have emerged as master of history and opened up the vista of victory by creating the Juche idea. The creation of the Juche idea by President Kim Il Sung is, indeed, a great declaration of Chajusong and a genuine declaration of human rights in our era.

All the victories and successes achieved by the Korean people in the revolution and construction

testify to the validity and vitality of the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il Sung and they are a clear demonstration of his brilliant ideological and theoretical intelligence and wisdom of leadership.

Indeed, the 50-odd-year history of the glorious revolutionary activities of the respected President Kim Il Sung is a great history in which he fathered the Juche idea and rounded it into a complete, unique ideological and theoretical system. Thus mankind came to possess the most scientific and revolutionary line and strategy of struggle and advance confidently along a correct road to build a new society where Chajusong is fully realized.

On the basis of a scientific and theoretical analysis of the present international situation, President Kim Il Sung not only laid down the tasks facing the progressive people of the world in the struggle against the imperialist moves towards aggression and war and for defence of peace and independence, but also wisely indicated specific ways to fulfil their mission. The great leader President Kim Il Sung attached a particularly great importance to the non-aligned movement and has made self-denying unremitting efforts for its expansion and development. He calls the attention of the people of non-aligned countries to the fact that the imperialists are doing their damndest to divide these countries and create rifts and antagonism between them, and thus destroy them one by one. So he always calls on these countries to counter the imperialist schemes with the strategy of unity.

President Kim Il Sung has repeatedly stressed the principle of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence—the principle whose keynote is that one should build up and defend one's country by one's own efforts without reliance on and imitation of other country. The respected leader, leading the revolutionary struggle and construction work for 40 years after the independence of the country, opened up a new era of great national prosperity.

President Kim Il Sung led the two most serious social revolutions—anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and socialist revolution—to shining victory in a historically shortest period of time, and thereby did away with exploitation and oppression once and for all which had been

handed down for thousands of years and laid a foundation for fully guaranteeing the working people's independence and creativeness.

Korea, under the wise and energetic leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, rose from war debris and converted herself into what she is today by carrying out in only 14 years the historic task of industrialization which had taken other countries a century to complete.

President Kim Il Sung accomplishes with extraordinary revolutionary dynamism the work he decides to undertake. However complicated the situation and however arduous the struggle, he handles work skilfully, relying on the strength and wisdom of the popular masses.

Thanks to his wise leadership, the valiant Korean people have won marvellous victories in the economic, scientific, technical, social and cultural fields in a short space of time and the DPRK has turned into a mighty and dignified socialist state with an independent people's government, the most advanced socialist system, a powerful independent national economy and self-reliant defence capability.

President Kim Il Sung set out the unique line of building an independent national economy for the first time in the human history of economic development and wisely led the struggle for its implementation.

As taught by the respected President Kim Il Sung, and as experience in Korea clearly shows, only when all countries which have embarked on the road of building a new society, push forward the three revolutions—the ideological, technical and cultural—can they successfully solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction, giving full play to the independence and creativeness of the working masses.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung believes in the people and the people trust him from the bottom of their hearts. He always goes among the people and has heart-to-heart talks with them and acquaints himself thoroughly with how things go on the spot and guides them.

The Korean people regard it as their greatest happiness to make the revolution under the leadership of the great President Kim Il Sung and the Party and are afire with loyalty to deeply trust and follow the leader and share destiny with the

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.

KIM IL SUNG

Appraisal Based on Objective and Historical Analyses

Non-aligned nations and the world's progressive people are now highly praising the great leader President Kim Il Sung's thoughts, theories and policies on strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement and expressing unreserved support and sympathy to the sincere efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for this movement's expansion and advancement.

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea under you President Kim Il Sung's wise and distinguished leadership, plays and continues to have an important role among third world nations and more particularly within the non-aligned movement. Your efforts at both a personal and national level, to bring closer to reality a new international economic order are recognized and deeply appreciated."

These words are quoted from the speech made by President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana at a banquet given in his honour during his visit to the DPRK.

He is not the only person who expresses his full support and sympathy with President Kim Il Sung's wise leadership and the DPRK

Government's efforts to consolidate and develop the non-aligned movement.

Mohammad Aslam Nagi, lawyer of the Supreme Court of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, pointed out: "Although the DPRK became a full-fledged member of the Non-Aligned Movement in the Lima Conference in the year 1975, yet the Government of the DPRK, under the sagacious leadership of President Kim Il Sung, has always moved in the van of the movement."

Carlos Alfredo Perez Herrera, Advisor to the Panamanian President on Foreign Affairs, said: "The existence and activity of the non-aligned movement was guaranteed since it was under the political and ideological leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK." He added: "The peoples of third world countries and progressive organizations have unanimously affirmed and inscribed in golden letters in the world history of mankind the fact that the great leader President Kim Il Sung plays an initiative role in leading the Korean revolution and the non-aligned movement and that the DPRK people lead the struggle for human liberation."

Party under whatever circumstances

The great leader President Kim Il Sung leads the revolution and construction from upsurge to upsurge. He put forward a magnificent programme of socialist economic construction at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. The ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction set out at the Congress constitute a blueprint of great prosperity to effect a leap forward unprecedented in economic construction and renew the looks of the country.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the Korean working class effected unprecedented innovations in production and construction in the course of implementing the policy of the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy set forth by the respected President at the Party Congress, and fulfilled their Second Seven-Year Plan assignments ahead of schedule. They erected many a monumental edifice to be proud of all over the world. They built heavy industries, including powerful machine-building industry which meets 98 percent of the nation's needs for machinery and equipment on its own, as well as modern light industry, and developed agriculture with a perfect irrigation system, which yields bumper crops every year.

The rural theses which many people around the world thought as a mere ideal 20-odd years ago, is being converted into a great reality in Korea.

Really, the rural theses authored by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is a great programme which elucidated the ways to solve the rural question most correctly and quickly, and also a programme for building a developed countryside so much desired by mankind.

After the publication of the rural theses by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the appearances of the Korean countryside have undergone a radical change and Korean agriculture has become an example for the world.

After liberation, under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, education started from the anti-illiteracy campaign and has now reached a very high-stage of intellectualization of all society.

In the DPRK there was no university before

liberation. But now there are more than 200 universities, hundreds of colleges and thousands of senior middle schools and primary schools. This is a clear proof of the fact that the line set out in the "Theses on Socialist Education" authored by the respected President is successfully carried out.

In the DPRK all the people are in harmony and equally well-off. The DPRK is Shangri-La in the true sense of the word and an ideal land mankind longed for.

The worthy and happy life of the people in the DPRK is a convincing demonstration of the inherent strength of the socialist system established under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung is devoting his all to the Korean people, and under his sagacious guidance they continue their dynamic struggle for national reunification.

The great leader's reunification proposal on establishing the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, which makes the best use of the name of the state of Koryo, which obtained distinction in the long history of the country, reflects the democratic political idea of the entire people in the north and the south of Korea.

The history of the Korean revolution is that of triumph of the Juche idea and that of miracles wrought by the wise leadership of the great President. Mankind has never known such a great history created by the leader.

Today the august name of the great President Kim Il Sung is enshrined in the hearts of the world's people as a symbol of struggle and victory and a beacon of hope, for his great immortal exploits performed for the country and the people, the era and the revolution.

The past and present of the Korean revolution replete with glory and the brighter future of the Korean people owe to the sagacious guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the Party.

Only victory and glory are in store for the Korean people who are exerting themselves to victoriously expedite socialist construction and carry the Juche cause to consummation under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and the Party.

As non-aligned nations and the world's progressive people recognize unanimously, this appraisal is based on the objective and historical analyses of the DPRK's endeavours and activities to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement.

The DPRK has regarded independence, friendship and peace as the basic ideas of its foreign policy and has been faithful to these ideas. This coincides with the ideas of the non-aligned movement.

Especially since it joined in the movement in August 1975, the DPRK has made more active efforts to strictly adhere to the fundamental principle of the non-aligned movement and expand and develop this movement.

In order to safeguard world peace and security in accordance with the principle of the non-aligned movement, the DPRK strongly called for checking and frustrating the imperialist aggressions and war moves, discontinuation of arms buildup and arms race, complete disarmament, dissolution of all military blocs and withdrawal of foreign troops and military bases from other countries; and it worked energetically to create nuclear-free, peace zones on the Korean peninsula and in other parts of Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe. The DPRK strongly supported and encouraged the people in their struggle for national independence and creation of a new life against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, Zionism, racism, all forms of foreign aggression and interference, domination, subordination and inequality. It sharply denounced all activities of Israel against the righteous cause of the Palestinians and the rest of the Arab people, the occupation of Namibia by the South African racists, their apartheid in

South Africa and aggressions and interventions against independent African states, and the US imperialist military occupation of Grenada. It has scathingly condemned the imperialist acts of dividing and alienating the newly-emerging countries from each other, and it has consistently held that disputes be solved peacefully on the principle of solidarity, to meet the interests of the parties concerned. Moreover, the DPRK strove to establish a new international economic order, while stepping up the activities to develop South-South cooperation in a diverse way.

The DPRK Government was always guided by the spirit of unselfish mutual cooperation in actively aiding non-aligned and other developing countries in their struggle to build new societies; it firmly maintained a lofty stand to cement solidarity so as to fight together to abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one. It exerted sincere efforts to have closer friendly ties with non-aligned and other developing countries and gave priority to promoting economic and technological cooperation with them so as to help them achieve economic self-reliance.

Through these efforts and activities the DPRK contributed to the non-aligned movement in adhering to its lofty ideas and fundamental principle and realizing cohesion. It contributed also to the promotion of the newly-emerging nations' struggle to build new societies and establish a new international economic order. For these principled activities and contributions, the DPRK enjoys high confidence and appreciation from the member nations of the non-aligned movement. This is attributable to the fact that the great leader President Kim Il Sung has sagaciously led the external activities of the DPRK Government in order to strengthen and develop the non-aligned

Important Peace Proposal

The DPRK Supreme People's Assembly's proposal to have north-south parliamentary talks is enjoying the warm support of the world's people.

Parliaments, governments, political parties and organizations of non-aligned and other countries, international organizations, many public figures and peace lovers highly estimate our proposal and would like to see its early realization.

Our proposal for north-south parliamentary talks is a patriotic save-the-nation offer to put a period to the long history of national division and confrontation, promote national rapprochement and concord and open up a new phase for peace and peaceful reunification.

It is 40 years since Korea's liberation from Japanese imperialist colonial rule. On that historic day, August 15, 1945 the whole land of Korea, throughout the north and south, boiled with the ecstatic joy of liberation, with an ardent desire to enjoy a free and happy life in their undivided liberated country. But partition was forced upon the Korean people against their earnest desire and their tragic history started and continues still today when 40 years have elapsed.

Indeed, the four decades after liberation were 40 years of confrontation, antagonism and suffering.

Unnumbered Koreans in north and south and abroad gave their lives to put an end to the history of division imposed upon them by the outside forces. But, as the days go by, the barrier of partition rises higher and confrontation between the two parts of the same nation and the danger of war only increase.

That is why the DPRK Government has held ever since the country's division that the two sides of the nation should not oppose each other but have dialogues to pave the way to concord and unity and peaceful reunification.

The Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK at its fourth session held last April discussed practical measures for promoting national rapprochement and confidence between north and south and alleviating tension in the country, and proposed to the south Korean "National Assembly" that the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and the "National Assembly" of south Korea hold talks. This proposal is based on our intention to have meetings between the two parts of the same nation and solve problems which would be conducive to the easing of tension and to peace even before the tripartite talks take place.

As is known, early last year the DPRK Government proposed to hold tripartite talks among the DPRK, the US and south Korea, as an epoch-making step towards the alleviation of tension and peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. However, the tripartite talks have failed to materialize still now and the situation developed towards aggravation of tension. Last September, on the occasion of our relief measures taken for the south Korean flood victims, the north-south Red Cross talks finally resumed and the economic talks newly opened. But they were disrupted because of the US-south Korea joint military exercise "Team Spirit 85."

If this situation continues, and dialogue and confrontation alternate, the north and south would never be able to make up with each other, live in harmony and peace or take a step towards national reunification.

Our recent initiative is aimed at ending the pains of the nation, tiding over the present crisis and easing the situation and paving the way to peaceful reunification. It is our intention to ease tension between north and south as much as possible and take a step towards peace even though it is



Participants in the Fourth Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK

impossible to completely solve the problem of guaranteeing a lasting and durable peace in Korea without holding tripartite talks envisaging the conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the US.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“Eliminating the military confrontation between the north and the south and obviating the danger of war is the prime requisite for the peaceful reunification of the country. As long as the north and the south stand with guns levelled at each other and the menace of a fratricidal war is hovering, no contact or dialogue will bear good fruit and bring about genuine concord and the unity of the nation.”

We proposed that at the parliamentary talks the two sides, first of all, discuss the problem of announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression in order to ease tension in the country and improve

the north-south relations. The discord between north and south comes from distrust and misunderstanding accumulated during four decades of division. This distrust and misunderstanding can be dispelled only when both sides feel no misgivings that they are threatened by the other side. If a joint declaration of nonaggression is announced through the parliamentary talks, the north and south Korean authorities will be able to easily solve the problem of adopting a north-south declaration of nonaggression, dispel distrust and misunderstanding and create an atmosphere of national concord. We made it clear that we are ready to discuss at the parliamentary talks any proposals of the south Korean side if they are conducive to alleviating tension and ensuring peace in the country.

Parliamentary talks are the most appropriate form of dialogue.

The best method two sides can adopt is to hold parliamentary talks in the specific situation where the north-south talks between Vice-Prime Ministers proposed by us have not yet been realized and neither Red Cross talks nor the economic talks can solve fundamental problems such as on the alleviation of tension. Particularly, the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the south Korean "National Assembly" which embrace political parties of the north and south can reflect the will of broad segments of the people in both parts of the country and solve the problem of the country's peace concerning the destiny of the entire nation in a democratic way through their talks.

North-south parliamentary talks are of great significance.

If north-south parliamentary talks are held and a declaration of nonaggression is adopted, armed conflicts will be prevented between north and south, peace guaranteed and the foundations laid for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The parliamentary talks will open wide vistas for multilateral dialogue between the north and south and promote its successful progress and enable the north and south to hold high-level political talks. The parliamentary talks will also favourably affect both the economic and Red Cross talks and expedite many-sided cooperation and interchange between the two sides and will make it possible to hold tripartite talks for a lasting peace in Korea. If an agreement is reached on guaranteeing peace between the north and south, the US will no longer ignore our tripartite talks proposal and will accept it.

There are ample possibilities of holding the north-south parliamentary talks which will terminate the 40 years of distrust and confrontation and bring about national concord and peace. The north and south have repeatedly expressed their stands for the north-south dialogue and also their desire for high-level political talks between their

authorities. This means that there is a common denominator that will enable the north and south to hold a dialogue to promote rapprochement and confidence and ease tension.

There will be no reasons for the south Korean side to refuse to accept our proposal.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK made it clear that there may be various forms of parliamentary talks but it will be reasonable to hold a joint parliamentary conference of the two sides or talks between their parliamentary delegations.

It is our nation's greatest demand to put a period to confrontation and antagonism between north and south and create an atmosphere of rapprochement and confidence so as to open a new phase of peace and peaceful reunification. This will be possible only when all the forces in north and south that love the country and the nation join efforts, transcending the difference in ideology and system.

The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity declared at home and abroad through the historic July 4 North-South Joint Statement are the common programme which both the north and south should rely on in settling national problems. As in the past, so also in the future, we will adhere to these principles and do all we can to achieve the peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people's cause totally tallies with the lofty idea of the non-aligned movement.

We express our conviction that governments and political parties of non-aligned and other countries and the broad world public aspiring after independence and peace will, as ever, support the just proposals of our Party and Government for north-south parliamentary talks and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and extend firm solidarity to the Korean people in their struggle to put them into practice.

South-South Agricultural Cooperation

**Om Dok Hwan, Vice-Minister of External
Economic Affairs**

Effecting South-South cooperation in good faith is an urgent task set before the developing countries striving to attain economic independence and establish an equitable new international economic order.

Agricultural cooperation among these countries is an effective way of South-South cooperation to develop a self-reliant agriculture which can produce food and raw materials for industry on its own.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“Last year, in an effort to effect South-South cooperation, our Party and the Government of the Republic took active measures for cooperation in agriculture with many African countries. This marked a very important event which opened up a new prospect of South-South cooperation.”

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is taking active measures for cooperation in agriculture with developing African countries on the principle of equality, mutual benefit, friendship and cooperation.

Agricultural cooperation between the DPRK and many African developing countries is a highly important event which opened up new prospects in putting South-South cooperation into practice and raising it to new heights.

Agricultural cooperation among developing countries is of great import, above all, in effecting South-South cooperation and solving the food problem by their own efforts. The might and

vitality of South-South cooperation can be highly displayed only when developing countries unite and effect cooperation and exchange in many fields in good faith.

What is important in South-South cooperation is to conduct cooperation and exchange in the domains whose development is urgent and of primary importance for economic independence and the building of new societies in developing countries. The development of agriculture for self-sufficiency in food is the most important and urgent task confronting developing countries for economic independence. Many difficult and complex socio-economic problems arising in the building of new societies in developing countries are directly connected in many respects with the food problem.

Developing countries had been exporters of farm produce until before the Second World War. But today many of them import a huge amount of food every year. According to data, the grain import of developing countries increased from 33.5 million tons in 1970 to 78.7 million tons in 1980 and will reach 120-145 million tons in 1990.

The food crisis developing countries face is entirely due to the neocolonialist agricultural policy of the imperialists and their plunder through world food markets.

Tiding over the food crisis and solving the food problem in developing countries is a burning issue concerning the destiny of hundreds of millions of

their people; and it is their primary task in their endeavours to abolish the imperialist neocolonialist system and win economic independence. Wielding the "food weapon," the imperialists apply increased political pressure on developing countries and work in every way to hinder their efforts to establish a new international economic order and build new societies.

The only solution of the food problem in developing countries is to increase agricultural production through mutual cooperation. Their agricultural cooperation is a kind of cooperation by which they join efforts and make the most of possibilities for agricultural production. This type of cooperation enables rapid growth in food production through the organic combination of factors and techniques developing countries have in agricultural production.

It is only scores of years since developing countries won political independence and started to build new societies. In the period not a few developing countries have promoted industrialization to a considerable extent and produce farm machines and fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals on their own. Some developing countries have a pretty sum of funds and a fair number of agrotechnicians. Developing countries have vast fertile lands and diligent people. If they cooperate with each other in agriculture, those with techniques offering techniques, those with funds, funds, and those with lands and manpower, lands and manpower, they can solve the food problem for themselves.

If developing countries solve the food problem on their own through cooperation they can end the monopoly and arbitrariness of the imperialists on world food markets and the imperialists will not be able to use food any more as a weapon with which to maintain and strengthen the neocolonialist system, as a lever to control the destiny of hun-

dreds of millions of the people in developing countries.

Agricultural cooperation among developing countries is of great importance in expanding South-South cooperation extensively in many fields. This cooperation enables countries with different levels of economic development and differing directions of social progress to take an active part in South-South cooperation with great interest.

Some developing countries are relatively highly developed economically and others have different socio-economic systems. Hence, so far there have been a number of differences in developing countries' concern about South-South cooperation and economic interests in it. They prove some hindrance to developing countries in taking an active part in South-South cooperation.

The solution of the food problem is one of the most urgent tasks confronting not one or two but the majority of developing countries. Even though developing countries have different economic interests in South-South cooperation, they are commonly interested in developing agriculture for the settlement of the food problem. Therefore, if they solve the food problem through cooperation they will realize the advantages of South-South cooperation and take an active part in it.

Generally, economic cooperation among countries means joint production and management and distribution of the results of economic activities among them. Agricultural cooperation among developing countries means joint investments and distribution of products among them in kind or money by a fair standard. This enables all participants in agricultural cooperation to gain economic profits equally and thus inspire other countries to take an active part in it.

Through agricultural cooperation some developing countries can solve the grain problem and

others can secure raw materials for light industry. The distribution of the results of agricultural cooperation in money creates favourable conditions for obtaining foreign currency.

If participants in agricultural cooperation benefit greatly from it, all developing countries with different level of economic development will take part in cooperation in agriculture and other economic sectors with great interest. Then South-South cooperation will expand greatly.

Successful agricultural cooperation will help developing countries to solve rather smoothly other difficult and complex problems arising in economic construction.

Agricultural cooperation is a form of comprehensive cooperation and exchange among developing countries in agriculture. Through agricultural cooperation these countries will exchange with each other advanced agrotechnical knowledge, experiences, farming methods and agrotechniques, as well as funds and machines, and actively promote the training of agrotechnicians.

Agricultural cooperation is one of chief levers for the solution of the fund problem in developing

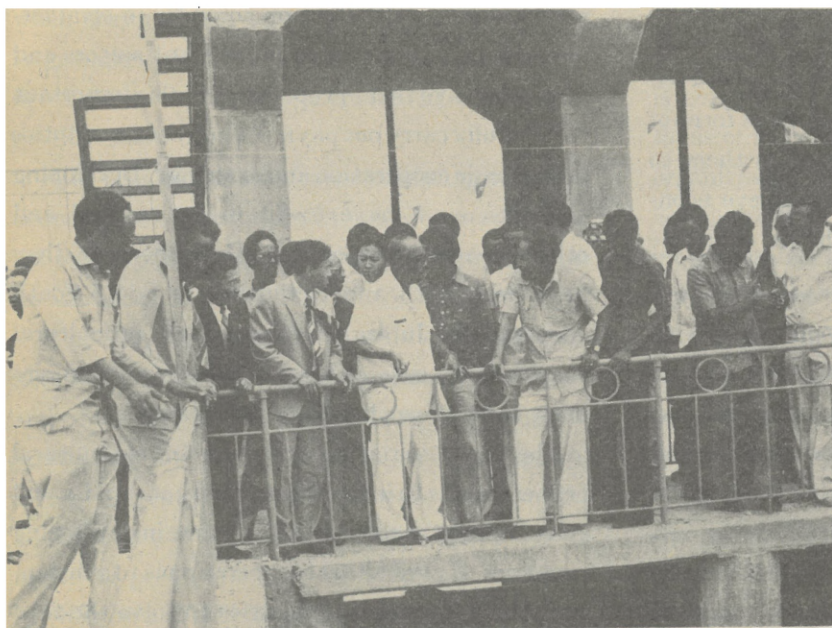
countries.

If developing countries conduct agricultural cooperation they will take part in it with what they have for agricultural production. So they will be able to increase agricultural production rapidly without a large investment of funds.

When developing countries solve the food problem on their own through agricultural cooperation they will be able to save a large sum of foreign currency used to buy dear food from the imperialists and use it for industrial construction. This is highly effective in securing money necessary for their industrialization and building of independent national economies.

Through agricultural cooperation developing countries can solve technical matters successfully.

Through agricultural cooperation they can introduce advanced farm machines and farming methods of other countries and get a great help from them in training agrotechnicians. Their agricultural scientists and technicians can work out by their joint efforts farming methods and produce strains of crops suiting the specific conditions of their countries. Then the developing countries can



Somali party and state leaders are satisfied with newly-built irrigation facilities

overcome the technical lag of agriculture for themselves and need neither buy seeds from imperialists at high prices nor invite technicians paying a great sum of money.

If developing countries, drawing on achievements and experiences gained in agricultural cooperation, establish and run joint ventures producing irrigation equipment and farm machines, fertilizer and other agricultural chemicals and farming materials they can lay solid material and technical foundations of agriculture. When they extensively conduct many-sided cooperation and exchange in agriculture, heavy and light industries, exploitation of natural resources and other domains, South-South cooperation will fully display its might and vitality.

The imperialists fear South-South cooperation and say maliciously that developing countries have no objective basis and prospects for South-South cooperation because of weak agricultural productive forces and low technical levels and similarity in economic structure. But developing countries can develop cooperative relations with each other without relying on the hypocritical "North-South cooperation" advocated by the imperialists.

As seen above, agricultural cooperation between developing countries is the most effective form of South-South cooperation which enables them to overcome their urgent food crisis, achieve economic independence and establish an equitable international economic order.

Today developing countries are confronted with a historic task of promoting agricultural cooperation, briskly conducting cooperation and exchange in all areas of building new societies and thus carrying out South-South cooperation steadfastly.

Giving full play to the spirit of mutual cooperation is most important for developing countries to

actively accelerate cooperation and exchange in agriculture and other fields.

Realizing economic cooperation and exchange on the principle of mutual cooperation is the basic spirit of South-South cooperation. Only when South-South cooperation between developing countries is realized on the principle of the relatively developed countries helping the less developed ones can it be sincere and real. Developing countries should take the stand of sincerely helping those countries suffering grave economic crisis, in joint agricultural venture and other forms of economic cooperation.

Strict observance of the principle of mutual benefit is also important in promoting and expanding cooperation and exchange between developing countries.

South-South cooperation is economic cooperation among poor countries. If they are to expand and develop South-South cooperation on a solid basis, therefore, both sides should respect each other's economic interests in cooperation and benefit alike from it.

Developing countries should fix the quotas of investment and distribution correctly in conducting economic cooperation in different sectors and fill and receive them properly. It is also important to faithfully carry out payment and contract duties in economic cooperation and exchange. Developing countries must have credit in agricultural and other economic cooperation. Only then can they have deep faith and confidence in South-South cooperation. In order to conduct agricultural cooperation successfully developing countries must carry it out boldly on a large scale.

The most important purpose of agricultural cooperation is to increase grain output rapidly and solve the food problem in a short time in developing countries. If agricultural cooperation is to substantially help developing countries to solve the food

Regional Cooperation in South Asia

Regional cooperation among South Asian countries has markedly developed in recent years.

Two years ago, in August 1983, a South Asian organization of regional cooperation was established, which was an important event in promoting cooperation and friendship among the countries in this part of the world.

Before its establishment there had been no regional cooperative organization in South Asia. As a result of the establishment of the organization and its standing committee, a new progress was made in cooperation among South Asian countries.

In April last year South Asian countries set up a South Asian trade and industry committee. In February this year they decided to found a regional research centre and regional solar heat research centre, as a step to strengthen cooperation in health, civil aviation, shipping, agriculture, communication and other fields.

South Asian countries have many favourable conditions for promoting regional cooperation. They have great work forces and vast fertile lands

and abound in forests, minerals, and aquatic resources. They have a number of good experiences and techniques. They are close geographically and have many similarities in their respective languages, economies, cultures and histories. They also have common interests in the regional cooperative organization.

Expressing deep interests in the promotion of regional cooperation these countries often get together and discuss how to develop cooperation in agriculture, industry, rural development, science and technology, transport, culture, health, physical culture, communication, meteorology, effective development and utilization of manpower and material resources and other spheres, and adopt relevant decisions and action programmes. Furthermore, they take substantial measures to put their decisions and agreements into effect and strive to exchange their experience and technology among themselves and help one another.

Their endeavours will bear excellent fruit as a link in the struggle for economic self-reliance and a new international economic order.

problem, they should fix the scale of cooperation audaciously and make bold investments in it. Only when they conduct agricultural cooperation on a large scale they can enhance the economic effect of investments and greatly increase the cooperating parties' share of profits.

It is also important for successful agricultural cooperation to create conditions for consolidating the results of the cooperation and giving full play to its advantages.

If developing countries depend on foreign markets for farm machines and equipment, fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals and farming materials they will have to bear so much burdens of foreign currency, which will have a negative effect on agricultural cooperation. They should secure means of production and solve technical matters by their own efforts for agricultural cooperation on

the principle of collective self-reliance and thereby consolidate the results of this cooperation.

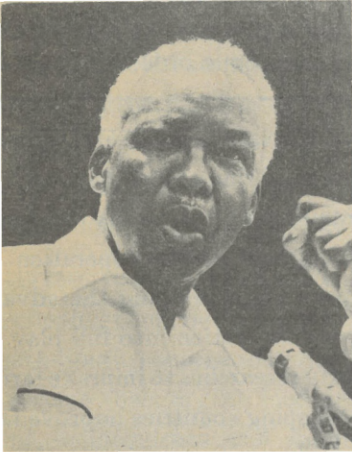
Developing countries should also carry out scientific researches into agriculture for cooperation. It is particularly important in bringing the advantages of agricultural cooperation into full play to organize and intensify researches to improve farming methods. If developing countries improve farming methods they can increase agricultural production several times as against what it is now. They should increase cooperation and exchange in agricultural science and technology and find out farming methods suiting their specific conditions.

The Korean people will, as ever, develop cooperation and exchange with other developing countries in agricultural and other domains and join efforts with them to extensively conduct South-South cooperation.

Korea, a Model in South-South Cooperation

—Heads of State Say—

Heads of state of non-aligned and other developing countries highly praise President Kim Il Sung for his sincere help to third world countries in agriculture and other spheres, and unanimously say that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a model of South-South cooperation.



At the ground-breaking ceremony for a pumping station to be built as a gift of President Kim Il Sung, **Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere** said:

“President Kim Il Sung gives selfless aid to Tanzania for her agricultural development. The Korean agrotechnicians dispatched to a number of places of Tanzania, are working well the way President Kim Il Sung wants them to and we Tanzanian people admire at the sincere assistance of the Korean people. This pumping station whose construction starts today is an expression of President Kim Il Sung’s care to enable the Butiama people to be self-sufficient in food. I would like to express my thanks to President Kim Il Sung once again for his solicitude.”

Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda inspected the Chanana Zambia-Korea Friendship Experimental Farm. He saw the rice-planters and other farm machines sent from President Kim Il Sung,



and said:

“President Kim Il Sung is so kind as to enable us Zambian people to farm with ease. The Chanana Zambia-Korea Friendship Experimental Farm is a rice research and production centre which spreads new varieties of rice and rice-cultivating methods throughout the nation. We should learn advanced rice-farming methods of Korea and walk on our own feet as quickly as possible.

“This experimental field convinced me that Zambia will become self-sufficient in food in the near future.

“President Kim Il Sung not only sent us able technicians but sincerely helps us by providing us with such excellent farm machines. I reiterate my thanks to him.”



In his speech delivered at the ceremony for the completion of the Mozambique-Korea Friendship Mengalewa Irrigation Works **Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel** said:

“President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea is our brother who has devotedly helped the Mozambican people up to this date since our armed struggle for national liberation. The Korean technicians are building irrigation facilities for our grain production here despite difficult conditions, in order to help the Mozambican people, and they teach us methods to farm all the year round by using irrigation water, instead of relying on the sky. The Mozambican people should learn from Korean people their spirit of eliminating hunger and illiteracy and solving all problems by their own efforts. We also should learn their experience in grain and vegetable production, fishing and stock-breeding and Korean science. We must learn good experience from Korea and eliminate hunger, poverty and illiteracy and build a happy and

prosperous Mozambique for ourselves.”



In his speech delivered at the opening ceremony of a glass factory **Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana**, stated that the glass factory had already started its operation under the profound care of President Kim Il Sung, and emphasized that this was a model of technical cooperation among third world countries.

Guinean President Lansana Conte inspected the Kim Il Sung Institute of Agricultural Science and said:

“I think it is an honour for me to select the Kim Il Sung



Korean scientists are educated by him and help us by the sweat of their brow according to his teachings. I deeply respect and heartily adore His Excellency President Kim Il Sung. Because he loves and sincerely helps those who were humiliated and oppressed in the past.”



Institute of Agricultural Science as my first place of inspection. Guinea is importing food now. No country has ever given us food free of charge even when we were starving. We should produce food with the assistance of Korean friends. This institute is on the first line in Guinea's agricultural production.

“The Korean scientists are sweating in the field under the flaring sun. In the past our foreign helpers would live in luxurious houses in towns and make inspections of the fields from time to time. The Korean people have a rich and strong great country and the most respected leader. He is President Kim Il Sung whom the whole world reveres so much. The



Rwandan President Habyarimana Juvenal attended a ground-breaking ceremony for the construction of a hospital, and said that he would like to offer his warm greetings to President Kim Il Sung and that Rwanda and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have specially friendly and cooperative relations.

In his speech at the ground-breaking ceremony of the parliamentary building **Andre Kolingba, President of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic**, said that President Kim Il Sung made a great contribution to the promotion of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries by helping the construction of the parliamentary building with the spirit of South-South cooperation. He said that the Central African people, Government and he himself extended thanks to President Kim Il Sung, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the brave Korean people.

Decade of Cooperation

A decade has elapsed since the West African Economic Community which comprises 16 nations, was inaugurated in Lagos in 1975.

This community contributed to the economic development of the West African region by promoting cooperation and exchange among its member nations in industry, agriculture, trade and transport.

The community has increased its joint funds from 13.1 million dollars to 32.8 million dollars for four years from 1979. During this period it carried out more than 40 projects, including the building of a flour mill with a capacity of 400,000 tons in Niger with its funds and the construction of a milk plant in Mauritania with 160,000 dollars. A ground-breaking ceremony for a regional solar energy centre took place in Mali in October 1983, under the auspices of the community. In addition, free mutual visits are conducted between its member nations and they are exempt from custom duties on their goods and preferential regional cooperation tariffs have been introduced. As a result, the community's amount of trade increased from 11.7 million dollars in 1976 to 67 million dollars in 1981.

The summit conference of the community held in 1982 adopted a strategy for agricultural development to attain self-sufficiency in grain for five years to come.

The community pays a great attention to the development of the member nations' agriculture.

In order to protect crops from drought and solve the problem of drinking water it plans to dig 2,634 wells in five member nations within a few years and helps Burkina-Faso to sink more than 230 wells.

The community plans also to invest 131.2-262.4 million dollars in building a ship equipment company for the development of sea transport.

The community is deeply interested in regional and continental development.

The final communique adopted at the summit conference of the community held in Lome last year, stressed that the member nations should strive to oppose colonialist exploitation and promote mutual cooperation so as to protect the interests of the African countries and appealed for establishing special funds to help the African countries south of the Saharan region.

It also emphasized that the member nations must shape and carry out active economic policies based on long-term plans because African countries suffer serious economic difficulties owing to the world economic crisis.

The affirmative activities of the West African Economic Community are not only an undertaking to create a new life on the land of more than 6,100,000 square kilometres inhabited by one-third of the African population but also a link in the chain of the sacred struggle waged by the non-aligned and other developing countries to build a free, prosperous new societies.

“Beginning Means One Half of Work”

—On Preferential Trade Area (PTA) of Eastern and Southern Africa—

I quoted a Korean saying “Beginning means one half of work” as the title of this article. It means that the beginning is important in any work and that one must buckle down to the task determinedly because once the work is undertaken, it can be done anyhow.

However good are decisions, programmes and declarations, they remain but pieces of paper if they are not carried into execution. If one is to start any work, there should be minute calculations and preparations. Accordingly, the first step in practice is important. In this respect the saying has a highly instructive truth.

An important task confronting non-aligned and developing countries at present, as they unanimously stress, is to achieve economic self-reliance. Independence without economic self-reliance is but nominal. Everyone knows this.

Imperialist and colonialist economic “aid” which fascinates developing countries with modern industries and gorgeous goods, causes them, in the long run, to shed tears of blood. This is a historical experience.

In an endeavour to establish a new international economic order for economic self-reliance, the newly-emerging countries had many confabs with developed industrial countries, which had all been brought to naught. It is quite natural because the newly-emerging countries and Western capitalist countries have conflicting interests with each other; the former want to stand on their feet, but the latter try to subordinate the former. Developed countries persist in their efforts to solve matters only in their own favour, from the position as leader and dominator.

Such being the case, the most effective way to secure economic self-reliance is to realize South-South cooperation.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“The developing countries should accelerate the establishment of a new international economic order only by effecting South-South cooperation among themselves.”

Now that the justness and vitality of South-South cooperation has been proved through prac-

tice, the regional and subregional, bilateral and multilateral cooperation is now brisk among the developing countries.

The PTA set up in Eastern and Southern Africa in July last year is of great significance in strengthening exchange and cooperation and building new societies in the countries of this area. The establishment of the area itself can be said that the task is half done.

The Kenyan newspaper “Nation” (July 1984) carried a comment on the PTA and noted that it was one of the most important events during the latest quarter of a century in this part of the world. The comment also said that the establishment of a common market and especially of an economic community that will be set up in the area will exert a considerable influence upon the economy of the region and upon that of the whole African continent.

There is an ample reason for this.

The customs duties on commodities within the area are reduced at different rates according to the kinds. What is noteworthy in the first place is that a 10 percent reduction is applied to sugar, confectioneries, intoxicating drinks, tobacco, perfumes and other luxuries, whereas a 70-75 percent reduction to raw and other materials such as cement, petroleum and fertilizers which are important for economic development, and to capital goods including rails, locomotives, heavy-duty trucks and other transport means, and a 60-65 percent reduction to industrial raw materials such as salt, vegetable wax, coal, paper, artificial fibres and iron ore. And a 30 percent reduction is set for rice, meat, fish, milk, butter, eggs, vegetables, fruits and other foods, and also for the consumer goods such as clothes and blankets, whose competition is fierce in the market.

These bold reduction rates cannot but be regarded as a revolutionary step, considering that many of the PTA countries have small populations and small domestic markets.

Success of the PTA depends on a number of conditions such as that the member nations should contribute more than half of the joint capital and

that precedence should be given to the development of transport and communication; but the introduction of the joint market enables the member nations to reduce costs of production, have the economies of moderate size and increase their ability of competition with countries outside the area.

The reduction of tariffs will intensify competition and promote effective production within the PTA.

The tariffs reduction rates of the PTA are characterized by the fact that special attention is directed to laying economic foundations badly needed for economic self-reliance of the area. Another feature is the fact that they reflect the aspiration and resolution of the member nations to undertake many more construction projects, while laying emphasis on promoting cooperation and exchange within the area and leading frugal lives.

Furthermore, it is quite inspiring that all of member nations manifest the endeavours for collective self-reliance to cooperate with each other, giving priority to the overall interests and development of the area. Of course, some nations still lack in the ability to invest money while others are relatively affluent, and they may be at different levels of development, so a few member nations may not make great profits for a certain period of time.

In the light of its characteristics the establishment of the PTA will apparently enable the member nations to promote the development of their heavy industry, decrease their dependence on other countries and thus strengthen their economic self-reliance.

In addition, it will create a favourable atmosphere for deepening equality, mutual benefit and confidence and achieving joint action among the PTA nations and be effective in strengthening a link in the whole chain of South-South cooperation.

There may arise intricate matters in running the PTA but, if the member nations settle them with concerted efforts, they are bound to attain its objectives and contribute greatly to prosperity and progress of the area.

If the newly-emerging countries map out bold plans and start cooperation through various economic fields, it will result in overall development of their economies, which will open advantageous aspects for setting up a new international economic order. Then, their common aim to shatter the old international economic order will finally be achieved.

Chin Gyong Sun

Uganda Breaks off Trade Relations with South Korea

It was reported that last April Uganda broke off trade relations with south Korea.

There is an ample reason for Uganda to take this step. Ever since a south Korean "ambassador" was expelled from Uganda in the middle of 1984, the relationship between Kampala and Seoul has been at a low ebb. This is attributable to the fact that the south Korean puppets' press diffused slanderous information about the Ugandan Army.

The south Korean puppets have offered "dynamic suggestions" on improving the relations with Uganda, but the press reports that the latter has not allowed her new "ambassador" to be accredited to south Korea (as of April 1985).

The south Korean puppets are now being denounced by peoples of Africa and the world for resorting to fallacies and fabrications and committing piratical acts of killing Africans in inhuman ways. The actions taken by Uganda against the south Korean puppets are an exercise of legitimate rights by a full-fledged independency and non-aligned state.

Reactionary Modern Bourgeois Economic Theories to Justify Old International Economic Order

The struggle of non-aligned and other developing countries to establish a new international economic order based on complete equality and Chajusong is developing amid a fierce struggle against all trends of reactionary thought persistently spread by the imperialists. The imperialists frame up their bourgeois economic theories in an attempt to doggedly oppose that sacred struggle and maintain and justify the old order and use them as an ideological tool of neocolonialist aggression and plunder.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“US imperialism uses its ‘aid’ policy as a major tool for overseas expansion, hypocritically calling it ‘joint development of underdeveloped countries’. Its ‘aid’ paves the way for overseas infiltration of monopoly capital.”

Alarmed by the total collapse of the colonial system and the steady growth of the anti-imperialist independent forces after the end of the Second World War, the imperialists adopted a neocolonialist policy of continuing to exploit and subjugate developing countries through “aid”. The imperialists and scholars on their payroll have come out again with all shades of reactionary theories which are a retrogressive revision and supplementation of “theory on the development of underdeveloped countries” and “North-South economic theory” to embellish their neocolonialist policy. And they persistently advocate reactionary theories on the international economic relations of developing countries.

The representative modern bourgeois economic theories opposing the establishment of a new international economic order are “theory on factors in production” and “theory on comparative advantages.” These theories are the same in essence. They argue that since differences of factors in production such as lands, capital and labour

force produce that of production cost each country should specialize in production of export goods whose production cost is low. This is clearly attested by the fact that the reactionary American economist H. Chier contends that those countries with permanent comparative advantages in the production of raw materials can attain a high level of income without increasing the share of industry in the output of social products. These theories preach that developing countries should specialize in the production of fuel and raw materials because they have favourable conditions and the developed capitalist countries should specialize in modern industry which requires a great deal of money because they have much capital.

The reactionariness of these bourgeois theories lies, among other things, in that they serve the imperialists’ sinister aim of keeping developing countries as their permanent sources of raw materials and continuing with their neocolonialist exploitation.

The reactionary theories assert that developing countries should specialize in the production of some kinds of raw materials and fuel or goods requiring much labour. This kind of international division of labour is an out-and-out predatory one designed to reduce developing countries to suppliers of agricultural and industrial raw materials to the imperialists.

These theories are nothing but a robber’s theories aimed at maintaining the old system of international division of labour set up by the imperialists and tying developing countries to it so as to intensify neocolonialist exploitation and plunder. They also serve nothing but to justify the remorseless bid of the imperialists to bar the struggle of the developing countries to abolish the one-sided, predatory capitalist system of inter-

national division of labour and establish an equitable, reciprocal one.

Next, the reactionariness of the “theory on factors in production” and “theory on comparative advantages” lies in opposing the economic independence and industrialization of developing countries and justifying neocolonialist exploitation and plunder through liberalization of trade and capital export.

These theories say that if developing countries create modern industry and introduce up-to-date techniques they will greatly increase the unemployed and, therefore, they should abolish all measures they took for industrialization and protectionism. And they claim that when the developing countries abolish tariffs and liberalize trade, they will be able to freely move factors in production such as lands, labour and capital they have and, further, make their economic situation equal.

The industrialization and protectionism of non-aligned and other developing countries reflect, in essence, their independent positions and demands to oppose imperialist economic infiltration and plunder and attain economic independence.

The reactionary theories aim at malignantly slandering and calumniating the just and progressive policies and measures of developing countries and craftily covering up imperialist exploitation and plunder through the export of goods and capital infiltration.

The argument of bourgeois economists that developing countries should not carry out industrialization but specialize in the production of raw materials which costs low is untenable in theory and reactionary in practice.

Bourgeois economists argue that developing countries should not create modern industry. They do so to justify the vicious moves of the imperialists to maintain the monopoly of their finished industrial goods on the world market.

The theory that the developing countries’ production cost of raw materials is low is designed to conceal imperialist exploitation and plunder through free trade and unequal exchange. The international market prices of fuel and raw materials produced by developing countries are relatively low not because their physiographical conditions are “favourable” but because the imperialists artificially fix them lower than their actual

production cost. According to data, the prices of raw materials on the capitalist markets dropped by 5.5 percent in 1982 as against 1981 and by 8.3 percent in 1983 as compared with 1982. This proves the fallacy of the bourgeois economic theories that developing countries have favourable conditions for the production of raw materials.

Other modern bourgeois economic theories opposing the establishment of a new international economic order are the “theory on the development of an economy with the main stress on export” and the “outside stimulation theory.” These theories are advocated by notorious American reactionary economist Rostow and other bourgeois economists.

The “theory on the development of an economy with the main stress on export” is a reactionary one that only when developing countries develop their economies with the main stress on the sectors engaged in the production of export goods can they get rid of backwardness and poverty as soon as possible and rank among advanced countries. This theory contends that the creation of independent industries in developing countries has no prospect because their home markets are narrow and it brings about their foreign trade deficit and that only production for export has unlimited prospect.

The reactionary nature of this “theory” lies in serving the imperialists as their ideological tool to hinder in every way the building of independent national economies in the developing countries.

If the developing countries follow this theory they will not be able to settle their urgent and important problems such as the food problem and the laying of foundations of independent national economies. And their economies will be dependent more and more on capitalist markets where the imperialist countries manipulate prices and they will continue to be exploited and plundered through unequal exchange. This is clearly proved by the fact that some developing countries which pursue the policy of developing their economies with the main stress on export are saddled with increasing foreign liabilities. Their foreign debts amount to 60 to 80 billion dollars.

This theory, therefore, is a crafty reactionary theory which aims at deforming the economies of developing countries and making them an object of imperialist exploitation and plunder.

The "outside stimulation theory" of the reactionary modern bourgeois economists is also an untenable robber's theory that the developing countries can bring about their economic development only through "outside stimulation" such as infiltration of imperialist countries' capital and goods.

According to this theory, economic progress is retarded in developing countries mainly because of lack of the "spirit of enterprise" and "shortage of entrepreneurs" and this can be overcome only by "outside stimulation." The theory also preaches that "outside stimulation" is the only way to end the vicious circle of "economic backwardness" the Asian, African and Latin American countries suffer and guarantee their "independent growth". This theory is nothing but a rehash of the "theory on the development of underdeveloped countries" which advocated that they should develop economies through the introduction of foreign capital.

It is clear that "outside stimulation" advocated by the reptile bourgeois economists does not guarantee the "independent growth" of developing countries but increases their economic dependence upon imperialism. This theory aims, after all, at making the economies of developing countries completely deformed ones which are totally dependent on the "aid", capital and goods of the imperialists. And it is a reactionary bourgeois economic theory designed to foster capitalism in the developing countries and hinder the development of independent national economies.

Representative modern bourgeois theories opposing the establishment of a new international economic order are the "theory on the establishment of a world economic system" and the "theory on world economic community." These theories were faked up by bourgeois economists belonging to the "Rome Group." Advocates of these "theories" are calling for establishing "one world economic system controlled by a transnational state or an international organization", eliminating contradictions among nations and bringing about the harmonious development of the world economy. These theories are extolled as a "programme" which advanced capitalist countries and developing countries should carry out at present. But they are extremely wicked reactionary theories which openly and brazen-facedly

justify imperialist aggression and plunder and the control of the world economy by the US-led imperialists. They allege that the rich natural resources of the developing countries are the "common property of mankind" and that it is necessary to "carry out worldwide planning and establish a system of control to secure their control by the entire mankind."

L. Brown, a reactionary American economist, says that national sovereignty often fails to guarantee economic activeness and hinders mankind from spreading techniques all over the world and reaching a higher living standard.

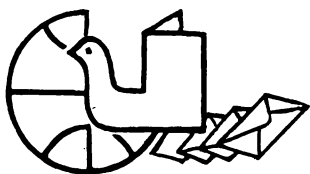
The developing countries are now fighting vigorously against the plunder of natural resources by the imperialists, taking a number of measures to nationalize the property owned by the imperialist monopolies and raise the prices of raw materials and fuel. These independent measures prove a heavy blow to the imperialists.

The developing countries are striving to defend their permanent sovereignty over their natural resources. These two theories aim totally at justifying the plunder of their natural resources. It is also preposterous to establish a cosmopolitan "transnational state" and eliminate contradictions among nations in economic matters through it.

The country and nation exist as a stern reality and revolution and construction and the struggle to defend national sovereignty are carried out with the national state as a unit. Accordingly there can be no state or world government apart from the nation. Antagonism and contradictions between the developing countries and imperialists were caused historically and are growing acuter daily on account of imperialist aggression and plunder.

Therefore, the bourgeois economic theories that a single world economic system controlled by a transnational state or an international organization should be established are vicious, crafty ones designed to maintain and consolidate the old international economic relations controlled by the imperialists and make developing countries their colonies again.

With no theories to preserve and strengthen the old international economic order can the imperialists and their reptile economists bar the struggle of the developing countries to establish new international economic relations.



Conferences of Non-Aligned Organizations

Third Journalists' Conference of Non-aligned Countries

The Third Journalists' Conference of the Non-aligned Countries was held in Cairo, capital of Egypt, last February.

The conference was attended by a delegation of the Journalists' Union of the DPRK and delegations and delegates from more than 30 non-aligned countries.

Invited to it were Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, Deputy Premier and Minister of Higher Education and Sciences, and Asmat Magid, Foreign Minister, and other Egyptian cadres and foreign ambassadors to Egypt and special correspondents.

It debated on urgent problems related to the non-aligned movement, the UNESCO and a new international information order.

The conference pointed out that UNESCO plays a great role in establishing a new international information order and in the cultural lives of the peoples in the non-aligned and other developing countries.

The participants in the conference emphasized that the non-aligned countries must increase cooperation to end inequality in information services. They noted that the Non-aligned News Agencies Pool shows its example in this cooperation and appealed for further increasing cooperation in information services between non-aligned countries by following the example.

Emergency Meeting of Coordinating Committee of Non-aligned Countries

Last March 6 an emergency meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-aligned Countries was held at the UN Headquarters.

The meeting deliberated the report made by the Lebanese delegate to the UN and expressed a great concern over the fact that the situation in Lebanon was worsened by the aggressive acts of Israel and peace and security in this part of the world was threatened.

It appealed for the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon. It also confirmed the support of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-aligned Countries for Lebanese sovereignty and independence, territorial integrity and unification.

In the communique adopted at the meeting the Coordinating Committee strongly denounced the Israeli aggressors for their repression of the southern Lebanese people and expressed its support to the Lebanese government's efforts to exercise sovereignty throughout the country.

10th Meeting of Coordinating Committee of Non-aligned News Agencies Pool

Last March the 10th meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-aligned News Agencies Pool was held in Yugoslav capital of Belgrade. The meeting was participated in by

the delegation of the Korean Central News Agency and more than 40 delegations and delegates of news agencies from coordinators and member nations of the Pool and of international or regional organizations.

The meeting heard and debated on the report on the work of the Coordinating Committee delivered by the Chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the Pool. It discussed the problems of establishing and further developing a well-ordered report-exchange system between the non-aligned countries, raising the technical level of news agencies of the Pool member nations, expanding the Pool's networks of retransmission centres, increasing cooperation between the Pool member nations in news services and training experts. It unanimously supported and approved a proposal to establish the "Economic News Services Pool", an economic information exchange system charged with a mission of reporting economic news to the non-aligned and developing countries and decided to commence economic news services at once.

The speakers pointed to the successes achieved by the Pool in information exchange between the non-aligned countries for a decade after its establishment and referred to a series of practical problems for further strengthening and developing the Pool. They noted that it was the Pool's primary task to strengthen national news agencies and stressed the necessity to help less developed news agencies, establish news agencies in those countries which have not news agencies, and strive to set up a new international information order.

The meeting adopted documents on the future activities of the Coordinating Committee.

The meeting decided to hold the 4th General Meeting of the Pool in Havana, capital of Cuba, in February 1986.

Foreign Ministers' Emergency Meeting of Coordinating Committee of Non-aligned Countries on Namibia

The foreign ministers' emergency meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-aligned Countries on Namibia was held in New Delhi, capital of India, last April.

The meeting was attended by delegations and delegates from 80 non-aligned countries including the DPRK and delegates from international organizations and national-liberation movements.

The main agenda item of the meeting was the problem on the independence of Namibia under the illegal occupation of the South African racists.

The meeting claimed that Namibia should be given independence as soon as possible and remnants of colonialism and racism be eliminated on the African continent according to UN resolutions. It proposed to increase military and material support to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the vanguard detachment of the Namibian people, and sever diplomatic, economic and all other relations with the racist clique.

The meeting adopted a declaration and an action programme on Namibia.

The declaration strongly flayed the "decision" of the racist clique to cook up a "provisional government" in Windhoek, Namibia, and exposed the crimes of the US which instigates the South African racists to invade the neighbouring African countries. It also expressed a deep concern over the closer tieup of the South African racists with the Israeli Zionists and appealed for taking measures to increase defence capability of the African frontline countries.

Namibian Problem

The Namibian problem still remains the focus of world politics today.

Last April the Namibian problem was discussed at the Emergency Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Coordinating Committee of Non-aligned Nations held in New Delhi, India. The meeting demanded that the independence of Namibia should be realized as soon as possible in accordance with the UN resolution and that the legacies of colonialism and racism should be eradicated on the African continent, and adopted a declaration and action program for the solution of the problem.

This is quite natural. Namibia is a racist colony remaining in the southern part of Africa. The Namibian problem was caused by the South African racists who continued to occupy the area after the Second World War although its mandatory rule by the "League of Nations" had already become null and void.

In 1920 Namibia came under the mandatory rule of the Union of South Africa (the present Republic of South Africa). After the Second World War South Africa made frantic efforts to turn the

territory into its fifth state, but couldn't attain its aim under the pressure of world public opinion. Later, in April 1949 the South African racists unlawfully annexed Namibia to its territory. With this as a momentum, the South African racists intensified their colonial rule over Namibia and its people had to suffer under their jackboots.

Namibia is rich in underground resources. World-famous diamond deposits are located in the north and south of the country and there are plenty of precious resources everywhere such as copper, lead, zinc, uranium, silver and iron ore.

Having an eye to these, the South African racists had long plotted to keep Namibia under their thumb. After their illegal occupation of Namibia, the South African racists raked in stupendous profits there—150 million dollars in 1971 alone.

The Namibian people have carried out a national-liberation struggle for many years. Their struggle entered a new stage with the formation of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and they began to wage a powerful armed struggle from 1966 on.

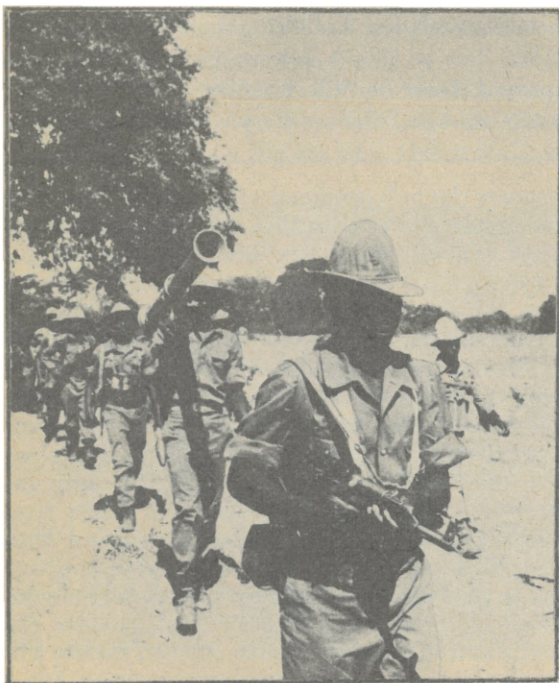
The Namibian patriots carried out dauntless struggles, attacking the enemy's military bases and capturing military supplies. Last year they conducted scores of military operations successfully, killing and wounding several hundred enemy soldiers and capturing large quantities of combat materials and equipment. Now, the armed struggle against the South African occupation army is going on vigorously in all parts of Namibia.

A new life has been created in the liberated areas.

The African peoples and the world's progressive people, international organizations and social organizations actively support the struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and liberation.

A statement issued by the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization, points out: "The unlawful occupation of Namibia by the South African racists is a flagrant violation of all norms and principles of international law, and the South African Army must unconditionally withdraw from Namibia without delay."

Resolution 435 on the Namibian issue adopted at a meeting of the UN Security Council seven years ago, reaffirms the Namibian people's rights to self-determination and independence, and clearly stipulates for the withdrawal of the South African Army from Namibia and the holding of general



Patriotic Namibian fighters go to the battlefield

What Are Happening in the Pacific

Not all of the 10,000 and more islands in the Pacific are marked in the world map. Usually, events taking place on the continents are quickly and widely known, but those occurring in the Pacific island countries are not well known. As a result, the islands naturally are out of public interest. However, it is noteworthy that from the early 70s to this date 12 independencies have come into being, except Australia and New Zealand, and seven of them are affiliated with the United Nations.

“SEA OF DEATH”

The newborn Pacific island countries are now confronted with great powers. These latter regard the waters and islands of the Pacific as their “nuclear strategic bases of operation” Particularly, the monopolistic position held by the US in this part of the world infringes upon the sovereignty of the island countries and casts dark shadows on the future destiny of the islanders.

It is the US that focuses attention on the Pacific island countries today. This is because, as the main component of America’s nuclear combat forces has shifted to oceans, the Pacific has become a nuclear missile launching ground aimed at land targets, and as the range of the launching zone has extended, more than 10,000 islets and their inhabitants with a unique oceanic culture have been involved in the framework of the US nuclear strategy.

At present the Kwajalein Atoll belonging to the Marshall Islands in Micronesia is virtually segregated as a “strategic district” of US imperialism “for security reasons” With some 90 narrow-spaced coral islets surrounding a huge lagoon forming the world’s largest atoll, Kwajalein is the “foremost outpost in the nuclear arms drive” to test the efficiency and precision of America’s nuclear structures. According to military commentators, here at this missile range there have been repeated tests of MX missiles and Minuteman mobile missiles, the most up-to-date weapons, in

elections there.

In the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly many countries demanded the independence of Namibia and passed a resolution on supporting the struggle of the Namibian patriots for their country’s independence.

But the South African racists have ignored all these resolutions and appeals and obstinately machinated to perpetuate their occupation of Namibia.

In May and July 1984, talks were held between the SWAPO and the South African racists on Namibia’s independence, but on each occasion, the racists deliberately disrupted the talks stubbornly bringing up problems which had nothing to do with Namibia’s independence.

The UN Secretary-General commented: “South Africa’s stand makes the execution of the UN resolution impossible.”

These days the South African racists persist in two-faced tactics of blackmail and appeasement to

obstruct the independence of Namibia. But, with no amount of tricks can they bring into submission the Namibian people who are fighting for a just cause.

In order to solve the Namibian problem rightfully as soon as possible, the legitimate interests of the Namibian people, represented by the SWAPO, member of the Non-aligned State Coordinating Committee should be respected, the South African racists should withdraw their occupation army from the Namibian territory unconditionally and immediately and imperialists should desist from their interventions in southern Africa and their political, economic, military and diplomatic support to the Pretorian regime of racists. At the same time it is necessary to stop all the aggressive and hostile activities of the South African racists who oppose the progressive countries in southern Africa and disturb peace and security in that part of the world.

Sin Hyon Jo

coordination with the Vandenburg base in California 7,800 kilometres away, ever since July 1962.

It is reported that nuclear explosion tests on the Pacific islands have continued since the atomic explosion on Bikini Island on July 1, 1946, except for a brief period of time. In fact, Pacific islanders "have lived in the nuclear age."

Data show that the nuclear bombs exploded here totalled 240 (until last year) equivalent to 50 megatons or 4,000 atomic bombs of the type dropped on Hiroshima. As is seen, this general area is used to prove the nuclear structures of US and other imperialists, and it constitutes a dumping ground for nuclear waste. The people of the Marshall Islands became aware of the danger of the Pacific turning into a "sea of death" because of the nuclear waste and rose up in a powerful anti-nuclear struggle.

RETURN-HOME DRIVE; FIGHT AGAINST THE BASE

The beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said: "The oppressed peoples can liberate themselves only through struggle. This is a simple and clear truth confirmed by history."

The Kwajalein islanders had lived on all the coral reefs before, but, as the main island and the coral reefs had turned into a nuclear base, they were now

confined to the tiny islet of Yeba, living on the military base. It takes only half an hour to make a round of this islet, but seven or eight thousand people live there in dire straits. They barely subsist, depending on the US military base for food and even water.

This harsh situation awakened the islanders to a truth that they can free themselves only through struggle. As a consequence, on June 19, 1982, 40 people left the island for their old home island of Kwajalein, where they started a sit-in campaign. This touched off the struggle to reclaim the land and, later, the sit-in campaign spread to adjacent islands, the number of the campaigners increasing to 800.

At the time the islanders, among other things, declared that they could not approve the "free union agreement" on which the Marshall Islands authorities were negotiating with the US side, and they protested against the abuse of the islands as the military base; they also demanded that their living conditions and health environment on Yeba Island be improved.

But the Americans would not heed to the legitimate demands of the island population. Instead, they declared Kwajalein Island "off-limit area", and prohibited all natives from coming there, except labourers in the base. They even prevented the sit-in campaigners from receiving food, and insolently arrested 15 of them, including their leader, who had attempted to land on Kwajalein Island. What was more preposterous was that the Americans tried to impose a fine of 100,000 dollars on them for allegedly obstructing their routine duty. The islanders stubbornly fought, however, and finally achieved a definite success. The Americans agreed to spend 10 million dollars over a period of three years to improve the environment of Yeba Island and allow some of the islanders to return to six islets where there were no military installations. But data give a strong impression that these concessions may be mere tricks. And the campaign leader considers that they were nothing but tentative measures. It is true that their struggle was but an initial step towards the creation of a nuclear-free zone, but they are now waging the "return home campaign" and



US-Japan joint military exercise

“opposing the military base” to attain the ultimate goal of converting their place of residence into a nuclear-free zone.

ANTI-NUKE CAMPAIGN INTENSIFIED

The lives of the islanders are being threatened constantly in the Pacific where several hundred nuclear explosions have taken place in the last several decades. At the second nuclear-free Pacific conference, an independence movement leader stated: “At least 15 inhabitants are now in a US

army hospital for possible cancer caused by radioactivity.”

At the 4th nuclear-free independent Pacific conference in 1983 more details were revealed. It was said that the number of such patients confirmed amounted to 150, and that there were 300-400 deformed infants, including giant-headed ones. This must not be ignored. Now that even the second generation of the Hiroshima victims have proved to be still affected by radioactivity, there is no guarantee whatsoever that the nuclear pollution of the Pacific will not affect Asian countries along the Pacific in the future.

These countries are fully aware that the only way to stop the danger of nuclear holocaust is to fight against nukes. The Pacific islanders intensify joint action, with the anti-nuclear campaign as a momentum. They are sharpening their vigilance against America's nuke-carrying vessels and are uniting to keep nukes out of their territories and both sides of the Southern Pacific. The Republic of Vanuatu, the sole non-aligned country in this part of the world, refused the call at her port by three American warships, including the “Bridge”, the flagship of the Seventh US Fleet based in the Japanese port of Yokosuka. When the Americans requested permission to visit her capital, the Government of Vanuatu asked them to show evidence that their ships were not carrying nuclear weapons, while the Parliament passed a declaration on denuclearizing the country.

The Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea pursue the policy of banning the transit and call of nuke-carrying and atomic-propelled vessels. The Government of Fiji takes a similar position.

New Zealand's Labour Government formed in July last year strictly adheres to the policy of refusing the calls by nuclear ships, although New Zealand is a member of the ANZUS Alliance. This will help promote the idea of denuclearizing the Southern Pacific.

The struggle of the Pacific island countries, though far from the continents, is a link in the whole chain of the worldwide anti-war, anti-nuclear peace campaign. They are not alone, and this area will definitively turn into a nuclear-free zone amid international concern.



Japanese people fight against the US imperialists' equipment of Japan-based warships of their Seventh Fleet with Tomahawk missiles

Is the United States Really a "Friend"?

Reagan frequently claims that the United States is a "friend" of third world nations including non-aligned countries.

In his greetings sent on the air to Latin America last year, he said that the United States and Latin America had the same "ideal" and, particularly, their purposes coincided with each other in that they aspired after a "peaceable and just world"

He even clamoured that "the United States, too, maintained the principles on which the non-aligned movement is based" and expressed "sympathy with its ideas."

All his words are a preposterous sophistry. This only shows that the US ruling circles try to draw non-aligned countries to their fold and stretch out their crooked hands of aggression and interference to these countries, disguising themselves as "friend".

To cite a few examples. The United States obstructs the debate on issues jointly proposed by many nations and always votes against them in UN sessions. Last year the United States used its veto at the UN Security Council against the resolution denouncing its mining Nicaraguan ports, thereby openly challenging the just cause of the Latin American people. The US delegate alone voted against the resolution on the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights of Syria at the Special Emergency Session of the UNGA, so that it was blamed by third world nations.

When its demands are not met in the UN and other international organizations, the United States threatens it would withdraw from them and would not contribute funds, thereby to challenge the righteous cause of non-aligned and third world countries.

In the autumn of 1983 when the Arab countries strongly demanded Israel's expulsion from the UN, the US delegate frenziedly declared that the United States could not but withdraw from the UN, if Israel's qualification for its membership was nullified.

Last year, as its demand was turned down at the UNESCO, the United States made a statement on its withdrawal from the organization.

US imperialism opposes non-aligned and third world countries, with a sword in one hand and dollars in the other.

In his state of union message to Congress in late January 1984 Reagan said: "Our hands are clean. We have never been the aggressor." But, at that very moment the US marines stationed in Beirut carried out saturation bombing on the positions of the Lebanese national patriotic forces. Then, the American warships which had been off Lebanon also bombarded the eastern area of Beirut. The US imperialist aggressor troops killed innocent people and destroyed villages.

The United States which had been under the guise of "peace keeper" in the Middle East was denounced as aggressor by the world and finally compelled to withdraw its troops from this area.

Between 1946 and 1975 the United States committed 215 military invasions and interventions, not to mention the sanguinary invasion of the tiny island of Grenada in the Caribbean.

There was no anti-government plot or bloodshed in progressive countries after the Second World War in which US imperialism was not involved.

When such an open intervention fails, US imperialists hold up the olive branch or money bags.

It is ridiculous that when they hold out dollars, they advertise it as an expression of "unselfish aid" and "evidence" of friendly relationship.

That this advertisement is a bloody lie is quite clear from the last fiscal year's "package foreign aid bill" amounting to 11.5 billion dollars approved by US Congress. Most of the amount of this aid goes to Israel, south Korea, El Salvador, South Africa and other puppets and shock brigades of US aggression.

What have Israel, south Korea, El Salvador and South Africa to do with non-aligned and third world countries? They are all nothing but the enemy of third world countries fighting for the cause of Chajusong.

US aid is a noose of aggression and plunder.

A graphic example of this is the "dollar pressure" the US exerts on an African country. The United States drastically cut the loan supposed to be given to this country because the latter had not supported the unreasonable resolution submitted by the United States at the UN Security Council on the shooting down of a south Korean airliner and joined the sponsors of a resolution denouncing the US invasion of Grenada. The United States not

Unfit to Join

The south Korean puppets have long sought to join the non-aligned movement, as one of their major diplomatic targets.

They have been hopping from place to place to join the non-aligned movement at all costs, taking advantage of the meeting of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries to be held in September this year and the Eighth Summit Conference of Non-aligned States next year. As part of their desperate endeavour they called a meeting of ambassadors and ministers in foreign countries early this year.

But, at every chance they are mortified and treated as uninvited guests.

Last February a south Korean puppet journalist tried to worm into the third meeting of non-aligned journalists held in Cairo, on behalf of the south Korean "Associated Press" But his true colours were uncovered before he was kicked out of the meeting place. Notwithstanding he tried to join the participants in the meeting on their way to interview with the Egyptian President. He was again spotted and chased out.

The president of the "Associated Press" attempted to sneak into the meeting of non-aligned countries' information ministers held in Djakarta, in January last year, but was treated as uninvited.

The Chon Du Hwan puppets who don't know their position cut a disgraceful figure also at the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries held in New Delhi two years ago. At that time they set it as a "target of diplomatic

strategy" to obstruct the adoption of a resolution on the Korean issue at this Summit by hook or by crook and to create conditions for them to formally join the non-aligned movement or attend the meeting as observer. Hence, they sent one agent after another to the chairman state of the Summit and some of the member countries and begged for their "support" and "cooperation" In a crafty endeavour to win favour of third world countries, they offered "aid", although they are over head and ears in foreign debt. Then they brazenly spread false reports through the radio that "the Republic of Korea is participating as observer in the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries to be held in India."

But, what was the result of the meeting? Many heads of state and government made statements favourable for the solution of the Korean question, and the political declaration adopted at the meeting reaffirmed the support for the Korean people's struggle to reunify the country free of foreign interference, in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. The New Delhi Summit dealt a severe blow to the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique who had made desperate efforts to sneak into the non-aligned movement and create an advantageous international atmosphere for rigging up "two Koreas"

The puppets of south Korea ignore the lessons of history and continue to try to infiltrate into the non-aligned movement. Yet, they are doomed to

only makes such a high political demand but also indulges in plunder by means of its aid.

It is not fortuitous that the Ghanaian paper "People's Daily Graphic" pointed out that "the United States can never be our friend and illusion

about America is more dangerous than poison."

This is a reasonable answer of non-aligned nations to the American hypocrites who disguise themselves as friend of the third world people with dollars. Oil does not mix with water.

be uninvited guests.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“The south Korean puppets are unable and unfit to join the third world. South Korea is a colony of the United States, and has military bases of the US imperialists. The south Korean puppets are fellow travellers of the US imperialists in committing barbarities.”

The Chon Du Hwanites cannot escape cold treatment and rejection from non-aligned and developing countries particularly because they are mere colonial running dogs who have no real powers. There exist “government” and “president” in south Korea, but they are nothing but marionettes without any independence.

The New York Times said that though the south Korean “Presidents” had been replaced one after another since August 15 (1945), none of them had ever exercised real powers. In fact, it is the commander of the US imperialist armed forces of aggression who has real powers in south Korea.

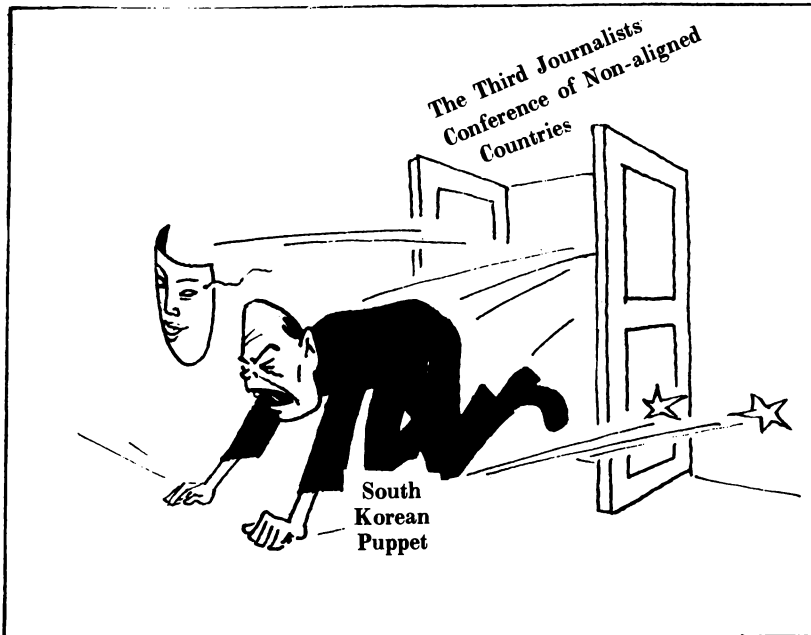
The most criminal policies advanced by the successive puppet presidents of south Korea in-

clude the south Korea-Japan talks, the dispatch of south Korean troops to Vietnam and the “two Koreas policy”. MacConoy, US ambassador to south Korea in 1960, forced Syngman Rhee to conduct negotiations with Japan, claiming that “restoring amity” between Japan and south Korea “conforms with America’s interests”. Later, his successor Brown handed to the puppets what they call the “Brown Memorandum” demanding the conclusion of the south Korea-Japan “agreement” and the dispatch of puppet troops to Vietnam, which were carried into effect immediately.

At the US Senate Symington hearing in 1970, the US ambassador to south Korea said to the following effect: I received instructions from higher authorities that it would be better to perpetuate the division of Korea. And I gave a number of advices to the south Korean authorities to that effect. It is expected that there will be some move from the south Korean government.

Some time later, there came out the traitor Pak Jung Hi’s “special statement” defining the rigging up of “two Koreas” as a “policy.”

In 1979 Wickham, US army commander in south Korea (concurrently the “Commander of the Combined Forces”) transferred 50,000 troops under his command to Chon Du Hwan to have him carry out the “December 12 army purge



True colours can never be masked

coup" to seize power, and the next year made him perpetrate the May 17 fascist violence and the massacre in Kwangju. Furthermore, in August 1980 Wickham openly expressed his support to Chon Du Hwan, saying that he would support him "if he assumes the Presidency." This means that the south Korean puppets are mere buglers of the White House.

The Chon Du Hwanites are a bunch of traitors who know nothing but wielding swords. This precisely is another reason why they are hated and condemned by the third world people.

Some time ago the south Korean puppets committed the horrid crime of selling Korean fetuses to US imperialists for the latter's tests of bacteriological weapons. In July three years ago they gouged the eyeballs and kidneys out of the condemned prisoners for sale; and a few months later, they took the beating heart and kidneys out of a hospitalized south Korean sportsman and "contributed" them to their US imperialist masters.

They still arrest, imprison and slaughter at random people aspiring after independence, democracy and peaceful reunification. They massacred several thousand fellow countrymen in Kwangju, and some time ago they manhandled and walked away the home-coming democrat Kim Dae Jung and even did violence to the accompanying American Congressmen who were not to their liking.

In its statement denouncing Chon Du Hwan the traitor, a Japanese social organization pointed out: "Chon Du Hwan reminds the whole world of the cruel military regime and the blood-curdling slaughter of the participants in the Kwangju popular uprising."

Also, the Chon Du Hwanites cannot but be accused as the enemy by the third world people

for opposing their cause of independence against imperialism as faithful lackeys of imperialism.

In the past the south Korean puppets contributed hundreds of thousands of troops to US imperialism in its war of aggression against the Vietnamese people. And, whenever the Zionists unleashed an aggressive war against the Arab people, they defended and praised the aggressors as "heroes of the desert" The south Korean puppets who have "amicable relations" with the South African racists increase their political, economic and military tieup with the latter and challenge the African people's cause of national liberation against imperialism.

Atrocious south Korean thugs put youths of Tanzania, Benin, Ghana and Sierra Leone into boxes and drums and threw them into the sea last year, which aroused vehement denunciations at home and abroad; in March this year they stabbed a young Guinean to death and threw the body into the water off the Conakry harbour.

Chon Du Hwan and his gang have left south Korea to the aggressors of US imperialism as their military base and work zealously as a task force of the US which tries to plunge mankind into nuclear holocaust. There are deployed in south Korea more than 1,000 nuclear weapons and the most up-to-date combat equipment. On top of this, the enlarged scale of the annual "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and the speedup of the formation of the "tripartite military alliance" among the US, Japan and south Korea gravely menace the peace and security of Asia and the world.

"Water will flow in a set way and sin will out," as a saying goes. The Chon Du Hwanites make sheep's eye at third world countries and try to squeeze into the non-aligned movement, but they will be inevitably excluded from this movement for the crimes they have committed.

For South-South Cooperation

The DPRK Gives Selfless Assistance to Other Countries in Construction



The perspective view (left) and bird's-eye view (below) of the Presidential Palace of Madagascar





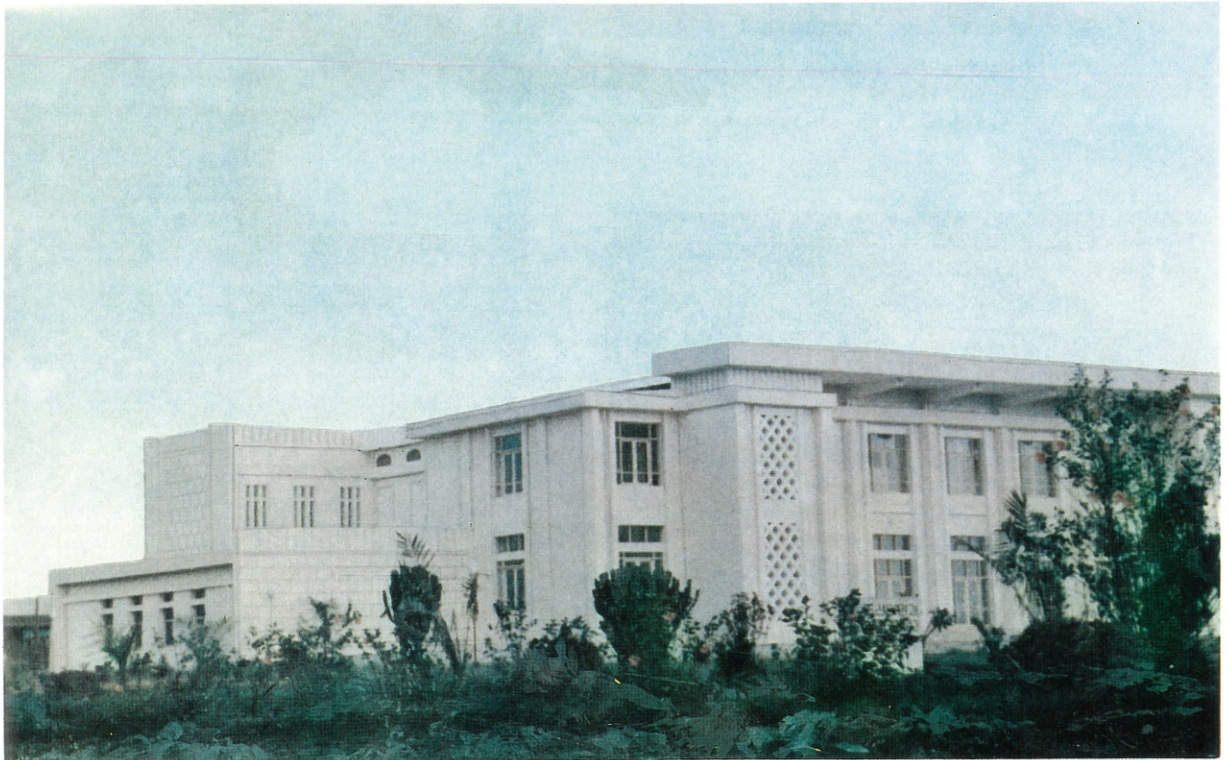
The Summit Conference Hall newly built in Conakry



The ceremony for the completion of the Palace of Culture built in Bamako (March 1983)



The Secretary-General of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress is satisfied with the interior of the completed Party Congress Hall, inspecting it with a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea



The general view of the Burundi Party Congress Hall



The youth and children's palace built in Rwanda



The block plan of 315 flats under construction in Libya



Korean and Mali builders step up drainage canal project, helping each other



Managua people protest and denounce US imperialist threat and blackmail against Nicaragua



Students and professors of the Kabul University in Afghanistan demonstrate against US imperialist aggression and intervention



**Friendship
Solidarity**

