



AGE OF CHAJUSONG

Pyongyang, Korea

4
1985



Age of Chajusong

No. 4 (16)

1985

QUARTERLY

Foreign Languages
Publishing House
Pyongyang, Korea

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For Independence, Friendship and Peace

This is a meaningful year which greets the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung paid deep attention to the world revolution and the non-aligned movement and received many delegations and people from non-aligned countries on their visit to the DPRK, from mid-May to early August though he was very busy guiding state affairs in this significant year.

They include a delegation of Revolutionary Party of Tanzania headed by Ali Mzee Ali, Member

of the RPT Central Committee and Regional Party Secretary for Pemba North; a government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Hamilton Green, Vice-President of the CRG; a government trade delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Henry Ruiz Hernandez, Member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua and Minister of External Economic Cooperation; a delegation of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Salmin Amour, Member of the Central



The great leader President Kim Il Sung has a photograph taken with Sub-Director of Cuban paper *Granma* after receiving him

Addis Ababa

To 21st Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity

I extend my warm congratulations to the 21st Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and all the delegates to the conference on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own behalf.

The current summit conference of the OAU is of momentous significance in the efforts of the African countries to strengthen unity, oppose imperialism, colonialism and racism and solve the acute and urgent matters confronting the African continent.

Today the African people are launching a daring struggle to foil imperialist aggression and intervention, defend national independence and sovereignty, eradicate famine and poverty and build a prosperous new Africa.

The master of Africa is the African people.

The Korean people firmly stand by the African people and extend active support and firm solidarity to the African people in their struggle to terminate the colonial rule and achieve the complete liberation of Southern Africa and turn Africa into a continent of good neighbourhood, peace, stability and prosperity.

Believing that by the joint efforts of the participants, the current conference will make a great contribution to the struggle for the promotion of the cohesion and cooperation of the African countries and the complete liberation and unity of Africa in compliance with the noble ideal and principles of the OAU, I heartily wish the conference fruitful success in its work.

KIM IL SUNG

President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang July 17, 1985

Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and Home Minister; a party and government delegation of the Mozambican People's Republic headed by Armando Emilio Guebuza, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mozambican Liberation Front and Minister of Presidency; a government delegation of the Republic of Cameroon headed by Mahamat Paba Sale, Delegate Minister of RC Minister of Foreign Affairs; a delegation of the Syrian Arab Socialist Baath Party headed by Mohammad Jaber Bajboj, Member of the National Leadership of the Party and Director of the Department of Students of the Party; a delegation of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress headed by Ildephonse Nkeramihigo, National Secretary of External Relations of the National Permanent Secretariat of the Party; Elio Constantin, Sub-Director of *Granma*, the organ of

the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba; a government delegation of the Republic of Niger headed by Illa Maikassoua, Minister of Higher Education and Research; a delegation of the Zambian Ministry of Home Affairs headed by its Minister F.M. Chomba; an Egyptian government trade delegation headed by Mohamed Sultan Abou Ali, Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade of the Arab Republic of Egypt; a delegation of the Indian National Congress and the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association headed by Srikant Varma, General Secretary of the Congress and Vice-Chairman of the association.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung is contributing to the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement and the cause of independence, friendship and peace through his energetic activities.

Luanda

To the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-aligned Countries

I extend, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, warm congratulations to the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-aligned Countries and the delegates from different countries participating in the Conference.

The current Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Non-aligned Countries held in Luanda is of momentous importance in analysing and assessing the present international situation, further enhancing the role of the non-aligned movement, increasing economic cooperation among the non-aligned and developing countries and defending universal peace and security.

The present international situation is extremely complex and tense due to the ever-intensifying manoeuvres of the imperialists for aggression and expansion of armaments and the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war is daily increasing.

And the old international economic order, the offspring of the colonial system, is constantly widening the gulf of wealth and poverty between the Western developed industrial countries and the developing countries, which provides another serious factor of plunging the world into unrest.

Today the non-aligned countries are faced with an urgent task to advance more vigorously to strengthen in every way the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement and to carry through the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The non-aligned countries should expand the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement and intensify the struggle to dissolve military blocs, withdraw the foreign aggression troops and military bases from other countries and establish nuclear-free, peace zones in various parts of the world and thus take more feasible measures to check and frustrate nuclear arms race and new war moves of the imperialists and ensure a durable peace and security.

Meanwhile the non-aligned countries should concentrate their efforts on realizing South-South cooperation and establishing a new international economic order with a view to maintaining independence, achieving their economic emancipation and settling the serious matters of famine and poverty confronting most of developing countries and should make positive efforts to build an independent new world free from all sorts of domination and subjugation of foreign forces.

The world's progressive people who love justice and peace express their great expectation and interest in the non-aligned movement, a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will fight resolutely in the future, too, as in the past, to expand and develop the non-aligned movement, obviate the danger of world war, thermonuclear war and defend peace, by concerted efforts of all the non-aligned countries, thus faithfully discharging their noble mission as a member nation of the non-aligned movement.

Believing that the current Luanda Foreign Ministers' Conference will make a great contribution to fulfilling the historic mission the non-aligned movement assumes before the times and humanity in line with the noble ideal and fundamental principles of the movement, by the joint efforts of its participants, I sincerely wish the Conference commendable success in its work.

KIM IL SUNG

President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang September 3, 1985

Expansion and Development of the Non-Aligned Movement—Sure Guarantee for Victory in the Cause of Independence against Imperialism

It is ten years since the great leader President Kim Il Sung published his classic work "The Non-alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times". The Korean people greet the anniversary of its publication at a time when the role of the non-aligned movement is rising in carrying out the cause of global independence.

Basing himself on the immortal Juche idea and on a profound scientific analysis of the changed international situation and the reality of the non-aligned movement, he advanced and fully systematized the revolutionary ideas and theories on the non-aligned movement—on the revolutionary essence of the movement, its position and role in the development of the world revolutionary movement and history, its principles of struggle and its tasks and so on. The ideas and policies on the non-aligned movement proposed in the work fully demonstrated their validity and great vitality in practice.

Today the non-aligned movement has developed to new heights through the struggle to realize Chajusong and its prestige and authority rose considerably. The non-aligned movement plays an important role in the development of the world situation and the settlement of international issues and dynamically advances human history to meet the desire and demand of the world people for independence. The expansion and development of the non-aligned movement is a strategic line that we should always follow in the struggle to strengthen the international revolutionary forces and promote the world revolution.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: "What is important at present in opposing imperialism and all other dominating forces and building an independent new world is to expand and develop the non-aligned movement."

The Non-Alignment Movement is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times

Recently a conference of the non-aligned nations was held with over 100 countries in the Port of Spain of Cuba. Under the motto "Let us make an alliance, brothers!" the conference discussed urgent problems confronting the non-aligned movement and adopted important decisions of historic significance. The conference decided unanimously to admit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into the non-aligned movement as a full-fledged member. This showed that the independent foreign and foreign policies of the Government of our Republic are in accord with the objectives and ideas of the non-aligned movement and that our country enjoys the active support of the non-aligned countries. The Korean people are deeply gratified and warmly welcome the unanimous decision to admit our country into the non-aligned movement as a full-fledged member.



KIM IL SUNG

The non-aligned movement is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force reflecting the main trend of the present era. The present era is an era of independence, an era of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. Many countries of the world demand independence and an ever increasing number of people are coming out to join the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. This is the main trend of our times that no force can halt. The non-aligned movement reflects this trend in the development of modern times and embodies the idea of anti-imperialism and independence.

advancing the world revolution and in international affairs, is indeed tremendous. With the appearance of the non-aligned movement on the stage of history as an independent political force, the international balance of forces has changed fundamentally. The emergence of the non-aligned movement has strengthened resolutely the revolutionary forces of the world and weakened to a great extent the reactionary forces of imperialism.

and downfall and providing a powerful impetus and impetus to the oppressed peoples and peoples of the newly-emerging forces in their revolutionary struggle. The expansion and development of the non-aligned movement will hasten the triumph of the peoples' cause of liberation. In the interest of the non-aligned movement the aim of imperialism will be precipitated and the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed people, be further strengthened and developed. Non-aligned countries must in turn their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The conference and role of the non-aligned movement in

is exerting a profound influence on the great change taking place in the world today. It is dealing a telling blow at the imperialist policy of aggression and plunder and expediting their decline

imperialism and colonialism is

Many foreign publications carry the great leader President Kim Il Sung's immortal classic "The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times". Photo shows the Indian magazine "Link" carrying the work

The expansion and development of the non-aligned movement is the task of history and the age and an urgent demand of the present situation. The current of independence is sweeping the whole world and it is the main trend of our times that people follow the road to independence. Today the anti-imperialist independent forces are driving the imperialist reactionary forces out of different parts of the world and the aggressive acts and scrambles of the great powers to

maintain and expand their domination are further intensifying. Imperialists are constantly perpetrating armed interventions, subversions and sabotages against the newly-emerging nations. The great powers are scrambling more desperately to place newly-free nations again under their control and to seize major zones rich in natural wealth and areas of strategic importance. This greatly complicated and keyed up the international situation. There is an increasing danger of a new world war, a nuclear war in particular.

In order to oppose imperialism and all other dominating forces and preserve and consolidate global peace and security and build an independent new world, we must expand and develop the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement opposed to all forms of domination and subjugation and supporting Chajusong. Defending and realizing Chajusong is the lofty idea and purpose of this movement. The course of the non-aligned movement is a history of struggle to build an independent new world free from all forms of domination and subjugation; and this movement is a dependable mighty revolutionary force which plays an important role in the struggle to realize Chajusong.

The non-aligned movement is a revolutionary force of our times opposed to imperialism. It arose in the fierce anti-imperialist struggle and strengthened through that struggle. Opposing imperialism is the intrinsic nature of this movement and without fighting against imperialism it can neither exist nor develop. It is progressive and revolutionary because it opposes imperialism.

The non-aligned movement is a strong anti-war, peace force against the imperialist policy of aggression and war and for world peace. The policy of non-alignment is a peace policy. It demands that all nations be independent, sovereign and neutral and not align themselves with any bloc. Defence of peace is the essential requirement of this movement which struggles to oppose all forms of domination and subjugation and to build independent new societies. The non-aligned countries have formed a vast peace zone. The international situation is very tense now owing to the imperialist moves towards aggression and war. Nevertheless world peace and security is maintained. This is importantly due to the existence of this movement as an anti-war

peace force.

Only when this movement is expanded and developed can imperialist aggressions and interventions be repelled successfully and all international issues be solved to meet the demands and interests of the peoples of the newly-emerging countries.

In order to expand and develop the non-aligned movement its member nations should strictly abide by the fundamental principle of the movement, which is not to align itself with any bloc. This movement emerged on the international arena as an independent political force existing outside all blocs, and for this reason it became a mighty revolutionary force. Only when they strictly observe this principle can the non-aligned countries successfully repel all forms of aggression and intervention and push forward the common cause of humanity to guarantee independent national development, maintain peace and reform the world. And they can frustrate the imperialist manoeuvres for division and alienation and prevent this movement from playing into the hands of great powers or falling a victim to them.

The non-aligned movement should retain its intrinsic nature as independent political force existing outside blocs and reject resolutely any attempt, pressure or temptation to change it or violate its fundamental principle, no matter how complex the situation may be. Only when it holds fast to the principle of independence, sovereignty and neutrality without aligning itself with any bloc will this movement go from victory to victory and further strengthen.

In order to expand and develop the non-aligned movement the non-aligned countries must strictly observe the principles of complete equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs and strengthen unity and cooperation.

The non-aligned countries should neither claim a privileged position in this movement nor interfere in what other members do. The non-aligned countries are equal members of this movement and contribute jointly to the people's struggle for Chajusong. Therefore, under no circumstances should individual countries be allowed to have a privileged position in the movement. Their relations can be truly independent and equal only when national sovereignty is respected and interference in others' internal affairs is not allowed, and only when such relations are maintained can

this movement successfully carry out its mission in firm unity.

The non-aligned countries must not antagonize or quarrel with each other but closely unite and jointly counter the aggressions and interventions of the imperialists. If they struggle in firm unity they can defeat any imperialists and solve all international issues in conformity with the interests of the progressive peoples.

The maintenance of Chajusong is a prerequisite and principal way for the unity of the non-aligned countries. Their unity is that of the peoples aspiring after Chajusong and aims at realizing Chajusong. Apart from Chajusong the unity of this movement is unthinkable and without basing itself on Chajusong its unity can not be solid.

The non-aligned countries should firmly maintain Chajusong in their external activities and not fawn on any dominating forces. They should map out all lines and policies independently with their own conviction and view and fight resolutely with political stand. They should also respect others' sovereignty and refrain from interfering in others' internal affairs and encroaching on their interests.

The commonness of the non-aligned countries is greater than their difference and the forces uniting them are stronger than those trying to divide them. The non-aligned countries must treasure the fundamental factors and common denominators which unite them and strive to find out and foster them and to overcome the factors which divide them.

It is important for the non-aligned countries to firmly unite and support each other politically and closely cooperate with each other economically and technically. If they promote economic and technical cooperation on the principle of filling each other's need they can do a great deal of work and achieve economic independence.

It is important in promoting economic and technical cooperation at present to take practical measures for it and faithfully carry out the programmes adopted by the summit conferences of the non-aligned countries and to give substantial help to the member nations in their endeavours to build independent national economies and new societies.

It is vital to the interests of the non-aligned countries to abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one. The imperialists are relying on this old order in plundering the

developing countries of their natural resources and interfering in others' internal affairs and making political independence nominal. That is why the establishment of a new international economic order is the focus of the confrontation between the imperialist forces and the non-aligned countries and why it is an important struggle to consolidate political independence already achieved and attain economic independence.

If the non-aligned countries are to free themselves from imperialist exploitation and plunder and build really independent new societies they should abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one.

In order to expand and develop the non-aligned movement the non-aligned nations must abolish the old international political order.

The non-aligned countries should join efforts and struggle vigorously to reform the old order established by the great powers to suit the present situation and the international balance of forces. Thus they should end all manner of imperialist arbitrariness in the international arena and change all irrational international organizations into genuine organizations of peace and progress serving the interests of the world people.

It is the consistent policy of the Government of the DPRK to strive to expand and develop the non-aligned movement and raise its role continuously. Independence, friendship and peace are the basic idea of the foreign policy of the DPRK.

As its dignified member, the DPRK has always been faithful to the principles and ideas of the non-aligned movement and endeavoured sincerely to carry out its duties.

As in the past, so also in the future, the Korean people will strive to hold fast to the principles and ideas of the non-aligned movement, maintain Chajusong, and strengthen and develop this movement.

The non-aligned movement is invincible. No force on earth can check its march. The non-aligned countries will fight on in firm unity under the banner of non-alignment and Chajusong, thereby safeguarding global peace and security and carrying out with credit their historical mission to build an independent new world free from imperialism and other dominating forces and from aggression and intervention, subjugation and inequality.

Document Showing the Road to Genuine Independence

Chika Onwudiegwu (Nigeria)

The non-aligned movement is a logical outcome of the dogged determination of the newly-emerging nations to safeguard their independence. Independence for third-world nations meant the demise of colonialism. The demise of colonialism meant the dismantlement of the exploitative infrastructure with which the capitalist nations had plundered the former colonies of their resources. Now the imperialists could not maintain the optimal levels of their economic development without exploiting their former colonies and had to resort to crafty neocolonialist methods. How to fight against imperialism is a vital problem decisive to the destiny of nations and peoples.

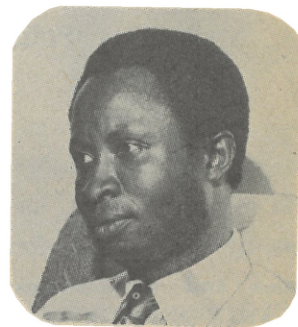
In his treatise "The Non-alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times," President Kim Il Sung points out that the imperialists are making malicious attempts to plunder and exploit the newly-emerging countries by neocolonialist methods. He stresses

the need to intensify the anti-imperialist struggle and notes:

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

The non-aligned nations cannot say that without fighting imperialism they have attained complete independence. Because unless they defend their natural resources and carry out independent policies for national development they cannot be completely freed from imperialist forces.

In his treatise President Kim Il Sung points out that close cooperation between non-aligned countries provides an important solution to the difficult and complicated problems arising in the building of a new society, and teaches that if these countries



develop multifaceted economic and technological cooperation on the principle of satisfying each other's needs they will be able to build an independent national economy and achieve their prosperity without being indebted to great powers. This teaching contains a deep meaning that developing countries should seek mutually benefiting cooperation among themselves without looking up to the imperialist powers for so-called aid which in the main is an instrument for the perpetuation of the economic enslavement of the third-world countries. In this sense this treatise is a fine document which shows the way to benefit genuinely newly-emerging countries in the anti-imperialist struggle.

Theory Verified by Practice

*Kim Ryang Je, Professor of Kumsong
Political University*



The situation after the Second World War is marked, among others, by the fact that former colonies and semicolonies in Asia, Africa and Latin America won independence and entered the international arena one after another and vigorously march along the road to independence against imperialism.

The non-aligned movement which emerged in the 1960s as a reflection of the historic age of Chajusong fights to realize the aspirations and desires of the newly-emerging countries and plays a big role in the struggle to build a free and peaceful new world clear of exploitation and oppression, domination and subordination.

The newly-free countries, subordinated to suzerain states, had no rights in the past. But today they exercise their sovereignty

so fully that no important international issues can be solved without their participation.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung's classic definition of the non-aligned movement as a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times has been fully verified by the practice of this movement.

Activities of non-aligned countries on the international arena including the UN to establish a just international order won unreserved support because of their justness, whereas the imperialists, the US imperialists in particular, who handled international problems as they pleased, are now in a sad plight.

Ex-UN ambassador of the United States deplored:

All people are hostile to the United States at the UN. The

great majority of countries are against what we support. Our few friends always lose in voting. In fact, we go against the times.

Though the imperialists have put all sorts of difficulties in its way to destroy this progressive and revolutionary movement, the non-aligned movement has moved from victory to victory, strictly observing its principles of activity based on its fundamental idea.

Indeed, "The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times", a classic work of the respected President, is a sum-total of practical experiences of this movement and an invaluable asset of the movement which fully meets its theoretical and practical demands.

Worthy Reading Material for the Future, Too

Hamidy Nzowa (Tanzania)

President Kim Il Sung published his treatise "The Non-alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times" in December 1975. In his treatise he warns that imperialism and colonialism are the root cause of aggression and war and emphasizes that without fighting imperialism the non-aligned countries cannot safeguard their national independence or build a new prosperous society. He gives another meaningful warning: **"When they cannot achieve their aggressive aims by peaceful means, the imperialists do not even hesitate to resort to armed invasion."**

President Kim Il Sung spoke these few but well-intentioned words ten years ago, but their validity has been convincingly demonstrated. What happened in Grenada in October 1983 is a typical example of what the Korean leader warned. Without hesitation and unashamed the large armed forces of US imperialism invaded and occupied the small island country in the Caribbean and are madly stepping up new preparations for unprovoked aggression against

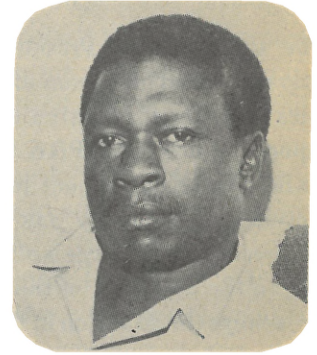
Nicaragua.

Not content with this, the US government now gives huge military aids to the reactionary governments of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. And to add salt to injury, US imperialism has budgeted 292.9 billion dollars for military expenditure in the 1985 fiscal year. According to the US Defence Information Centre this amount is the largest one ever in peacetime. But the 1985 military budget is a peanut when compared with the 1986-1990 budget which stands at two trillion dollars. The whole package of money is for nuclear arms buildup and "star wars".

In his treatise President Kim Il Sung rightly points out: **"Only by strengthening the anti-imperialist struggle, can the non-aligned countries consolidate national independence, develop independently and attain the objectives of the non-alignment movement successfully."**

Apartheid is still in force in South Africa and Namibia in defiance of resolution No. 435 of the UN General Assembly.

The non-aligned countries oppose racial discrimination and



racism, respect human rights and the rights of self-determination of nations and fight against imperialism and colonialism.

In his treatise President Kim Il Sung clarifies problems on the establishment of a new international economic order, South-South cooperation and on attaining economic independence, the material basis of independence, which correctly reflect the demands of present times.

His treatise enables the independent-minded people to understand correctly the nature of modern imperialism and fully meets the requirements of the non-aligned movement and our age. It was and is a worthy reading material ten years ago and today and will be so in the future, too.

Hard Efforts to Strengthen and Develop Non-aligned Movement

The great leader President Kim Il Sung is deeply interested in the non-aligned movement and carries out energetic activities to strengthen and develop it. After the DPRK became a member of the non-aligned movement in 1975, socialist construction in the country was propelled quickly on an unprecedentedly large scale. On the other hand, owing to the activities of the US imperialists and their lackeys the situation in Korea grew tense year after year.

The US imperialists and south Korean puppets started the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in 1976 and enlarged its scope every year. Of late it developed into a reckless nuclear war exercise.

In spite of this complex situation President Kim Il Sung has made tireless efforts for the good of the country and the cause of liberation of mankind and for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

Over a period of 10 years since the DPRK became a member of the non-aligned movement, President Kim Il Sung published numerous works. They include: "The Non-alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times", treatise carried in the first issue of the Argentine magazine "Guidebook to the Third World" (December 16, 1975); "Answers to the Questions Put by the Foreign Editor of the Yugoslav News Agency *Tanjug*" (May 29, 1976); and "Let Us Uphold Chajusong", a talk to the First Vice-President of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism (September 7, 1981). Also, in his reports or speeches at important Party and state meetings and on other occasions, he referred to problems concerning the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement. He comprehensively expounded ideas and theories on the non-aligned move-

ment which are of essential significance in accelerating the cause of independence against imperialism and world revolution, and gave specific elucidations of the solutions of urgent problems facing this movement.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

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

The present age is an age of Chajusong; it is a great age in which the old imperialist forces are falling into ruin and newly-emerging forces of Asia, Africa and Latin America are appearing as masters of the world.

The non-aligned movement which embraces the overwhelming majority of the world's population, vast territory and inexhaustible natural resources, plays an important role in the development of the world situation and the settlement of international issues and has become a strong driving force advancing human history to meet the world's people's aspirations for independence.

President Kim Il Sung emphasized that, in order to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement, it is necessary, first of all, to uphold the banner of non-alignment and Chajusong. Only then can all manners of aggression and intervention be frustrated, the independent development of all nations ensured and humanity's common cause of preserving peace and transforming the world pushed forward forcefully.

He also pointed out that the imperialist manoeuvres of division and alienation should be countered with strategy of unity.

He stressed that in order to thwart the imperial-

ist moves towards aggression and war and defend world peace and security, it is imperative to fight against such moves, dissolve all military blocs, abolish aggressive military bases in foreign countries and withdraw foreign troops, create and expand nuclear-free, peace zones everywhere in the world and form united front of broad anti-war, peace forces and cement their solidarity.

He said that in order to wage a successful struggle to establish a new international economic order, non-aligned and developing countries should strengthen economic and technical cooperation among themselves, establish a fair international economic order in the interests of the newly-emerging nations, and display the spirit of individual and collective self-reliance to consolidate the independence of national economies.

He proposed to hold a South-South summit conference as an organizational step to liquidate the aftermath of imperialist colonial rule and open up a new phase in achieving complete economic freedom.

He defined the Korean people's cause of regaining part of the territory and the nation lost to imperialists and reunifying their partitioned country as an important link in the struggle for national freedom against imperialism which is taking place worldwide; he thus enabled non-aligned nations and the world's people to have a correct understanding of our people's struggle and extend positive support and sympathy for our revolutionary cause; he also led our people to achieve an epoch-making advance in strengthening international solidarity with the world's people.

Indeed, President Kim Il Sung's ideas, theories and policies on the non-aligned movement are a dependable revolutionary banner which enables all countries to strictly adhere to the fundamental principle and mission of the movement and take the road to independence.

President Kim Il Sung has carried out diverse energetic diplomatic activities to fully apply the ideas, theories and policies on the non-aligned movement.

He attaches great importance to contacts with

heads of state and party of non-aligned and developing countries and has contacts and talks with them in an atmosphere of comradeship, mutual respect and understanding. By doing this he contributes positively to the member nations' enhancing their sense of duty and responsibility in solving major international problems and developing this movement. He particularly stresses the necessity of South-South cooperation as an important problem in the strengthening and advancement of the non-aligned movement.

He said that South-South cooperation fully meets the interests and aspirations of the developing countries and the strengthening and development of this cooperation is the most rational and realistic way for the developing countries to achieve economic independence and national prosperity.

He said that the most urgent task before the developing countries now in increasing South-South cooperation is to be self-sufficient in food through developed agriculture, expand and develop bilateral, regional and interregional cooperation and to forcefully promote South-South cooperation as a whole.

He stressed that what is important in expanding and developing South-South cooperation is to make effective political commitments on filling each other's needs and switch over to practical actions and that to do so, this problem should be discussed and decided on the summit and practical measures taken to effect the cooperation; he emphasized that convoking the South-South summit conference is most essential for facilitating South-South cooperation.

President Kim Il Sung even led party and state delegations to a number of countries and had comprehensive exchanges of views on various problems such as on cooperative relations with these countries, international issues of mutual concern and on development of the non-aligned movement.

In May and June 1975, he visited Algeria and Yugoslavia and other European and African countries; last year he paid official visits to the

USSR and other European socialist countries which took him nearly 50 days and an unofficial visit to China.

These visits made a great contribution to increasing the unity and cohesion of the international communist and the working-class movement and strengthening the non-aligned movement and all the anti-imperialist forces.

President Kim Il Sung devotes all his efforts to the implementation of decisions and resolutions adopted at the summit conferences of non-aligned countries.

In August 1981, he had the Symposium of the Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production opened in Pyongyang; at the banquet to welcome the delegates he made a speech titled "Non-Aligned and Developing Countries Should Solve the Agricultural Problem through Their Own Efforts". And, on August 31 he made a speech titled "For the Development of Agriculture in African Countries" at a conference of agricultural ministers of East and West Africa attending the symposium.

In his speeches he said that food and agricultural problems were very important in building new societies. On the basis of a scientific analysis of the third world countries' agricultural situation, he shed light on ways and means to develop agriculture of African countries, such as founding of agricultural research centres, training of agricultural technicians and building of irrigation networks.

The Study Tour and Asian Regional Consultation on the Achievement of Stable High Yields of Paddy Rice in the DPRK (1982) and the Meeting of Irrigation Experts of Coordinators of Non-aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture (June 1984) were important occasions for increased agricultural production and the solution of the food problem.

On July 3, 1983, at the banquet to welcome the delegates to the World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace, he delivered a speech entitled "Let Us Shatter

Imperialist Moves towards Aggression and War and Safeguard Peace and Independence"; in September of the same year, he made a speech, "Let Non-Aligned and Developing Countries Build National Culture under the Banner of Independence and Sovereignty" at the banquet given in honour of the participants in the First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries, and another speech, "For the Development of National Culture of the Newly-Emerging Countries" before the ministers attending the conference. In his speeches he gave scientific elucidations of urgent theoretical and practical problems arising in the cause of independence against imperialism and in the development of national culture.

Furthermore, he provided all facilities and took meticulous care so that various international conferences could proceed successfully in Pyongyang. As a result, the conferences were all organized and disciplined, characteristic of peace, friendship and unity.

President Kim Il Sung puts stress on South-South cooperation as an important question for the present in the advancement of the non-aligned movement and makes great efforts to solve it.

Indeed, we can refer without end to President Kim Il Sung's devoted endeavours for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

He puts his heart and soul into solving problems of pressing urgency arising in the non-aligned movement and teaches the Korean people that the cause of non-aligned movement is their own cause and our people's cause of Chajusong is that of the non-aligned movement; and he leads them to work more vigorously for the cause.

As in the past, so also in the future, we will be faithful to the principle and idea of the non-aligned movement, a powerful driving force of global independence, and fight steadily to strengthen and develop the movement.

Kim Jong Il, the Creator of Juche Literature and Art

Friedrich Epstein

Comrade Kim Jong Il sagaciously guided literature and art and opened many new planes and contributed decidedly to achieving Korea's fresh cultural prosperity.

What is characteristic in his guidance is that literature and art, like other spheres, were developed anew in conformity with the principle of the Juche idea. I am going to describe how he applied this principle in literature and art and what results it brought.

In Korea, too, literature and art teach life to people and exert a great influence and play a great role in inspiring them. Much more so does literature.

Comrade Kim Jong Il said:

"Literature is humanics. The essence of literature as such lies in that it portrays a live man and serves man."

Comrade Kim Jong Il gave this scientific definition of literature and endeavours to create outstanding novel literature and art and develop national culture onto new heights. This can be seen in the fact that through his guidance of scenarios and librettos and acting, Comrade Kim Jong Il leads the creation of operas and dramas, and gives minute guidance so that music and poetry produce original works. Through these practical activities he has applied the Juche idea and developed new theories for the field of literature and art, too.

The literature and art of each age and each



Many foreign publications carry articles eulogizing the wise leadership and immortal revolutionary exploits of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il

country reflect human nature to a definite degree and clarify the intrinsic nature of man through various forms. However, no clear-cut elucidation had been given as to what human nature is, so that literature had not been able to give any satisfactory answer to this question.

Comrade Kim Jong Il theoretically expounded that man is a social being that aspires to Chajusong (independence), and on this basis, defined that the fundamental task of literature and art is to depict a live man, a man who aspires to Chajusong. In this sense, resorting entirely to fictitious phrases cannot be the task of literature and art. The duty of literature and art lies, first of all, in teaching people the truth of life and letting them know how to enjoy a better life.

This notion can be seen, after all, through Comrade Kim Jong Il's "seed theory" rooted in the Juche idea. The "seed theory" tells that on the whole what is decisive to any artistic work in literature is not selection of object or perfection of portrayal but selection of the seed of a work, that is, the ideological kernel. The seed is the nucleus that enables a poet or a writer to keep his work in bloom and achieve successes.

Comrade Kim Jong Il's theory on literature and art, first, vivifies the tradition of Korean national art, while at the same time developing art on a new plane. Like other spheres, orchestra develops traditional Korean musical instruments such as large *haegum*, small *haegum* and Korean pipe, as well as Western musical instruments such as violin and chello.

Korean operas which Comrade Kim Jong Il initiated and encouraged and even created through specific presentations are not a mere musical presentation of any dramatic subjects.

Pangchang in opera helps to express the feeling of the characters and interpret the meaning of their acts. The dancing scenes based on national dance make the contents of operas clearer. For these reasons Korean operas of a new type are "comprehensive artistic works" in its unique sense.

Korean operas have nothing that is mechanically copied from Western operas. As for the merits of Korean operatic art, it is based on Juche, like all other arts.

Through his endeavours to apply the Juche idea, Comrade Kim Jong Il made film art a precious, influential ideological weapon for the masses.

Film art is one of the spheres which he holds

especially dear. In the last few years alone, under his guidance, numerous films have been created which were estimated as masterpieces worldwide and aroused positive repercussions among the broad sections of the masses.

One of the important contributions Comrade Kim Jong Il made to the cultural spheres is that he developed national dance art. Thanks to his guidance a large number of new dances have been created which express the feelings of the people and which suit their aesthetic taste. The dances reflect the revolutionary tradition of dance created during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The dances choreographed under the guidance of Comrade Kim Jong Il enjoy particularly high praises of the working people for the unity of perfect individual skills and harmonious ensemble. These dances are not only performed as pure dances but also blended with national operas and also impressed in artistic works consisting of songs and dances, for performance.

Comrade Kim Jong Il stressed that circus should be an artistic field which meets the people's taste and desire. Circus should serve to fill people with courage and passion. Today Korean circus has become an important means of educating the masses. The novel type of circus continuously developed in the DPRK pays close attention to the safety of the players and the enhancement of their artistic skills. For its beauty and accuracy, Korean circus causes deep-going repercussions among foreigners.

The above mentioned gives a glimpse, though insufficient, of the unusual leadership ability of Comrade Kim Jong Il.

*(The author is professor of
Graz University, Austria)*



Final Document of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the Question of Namibia Held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April, 1985

II DECLARATION

16. The Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at Ministerial level, reaffirms the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia, with complete territorial integrity, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other islands off the Namibian shore.

17. Recalling that South Africa's occupation of Namibia has repeatedly been declared illegal by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as by the International Court of Justice, the Bureau condemns South Africa for its arrogant defiance of the will of the international community in persisting in that occupation. It reaffirms that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constitutes an act of aggression. It reiterates the demand that South Africa withdraw forthwith and unconditionally from the Territory.

18. The Bureau reaffirms the legitimacy of the freedom struggle of the Namibian people by every means at their disposal, including armed struggle. It expresses its admiration for the valiant struggle being waged under the leadership of SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and for the successes scored therein. It reiterates the determination of the Movement to continue to extend all-round support to that struggle for justice, human dignity, freedom and genuine independence.

19. The Bureau pays tribute to SWAPO for the exemplary leadership provided to the Namibian

people over the last twenty-five years. SWAPO's participation as a full member of the Non-Aligned Movement constitutes eloquent testimony to the high regard in which SWAPO is held by the Movement as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia. The Bureau salutes SWAPO also for the commendable spirit of flexibility and farsighted statesmanship displayed by it over the years in the political and diplomatic arena, in the context of the efforts to promote a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the Namibian question. SWAPO's constructive attitude stands out in stark contrast to the intransigence, duplicity and prevarication displayed by racist South Africa. The Bureau reiterates to SWAPO and the Namibian people the assurance of the Movement's steadfast support.

20. The Bureau reiterates that the United Nations has primary responsibility for Namibia in accordance with resolution 2145 of the General Assembly adopted in 1966. It is therefore incumbent upon the United Nations to ensure the speedy attainment of genuine and internationally recognised independence by Namibia, just as it is the duty of the international community to facilitate the achievement of that objective. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has consistently accepted and supported the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia. The Bureau condemns the violation of these resolutions and decisions, wherever they might occur, in particular their wanton and brazen defiance by the racist Pretoria regime.

21. The Bureau renews its pledge of full support to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the

legal administering authority for the territory until it achieves independence. It commends the continuing endeavours of the Council to help discharge this unique international responsibility of the United Nations by protecting and promoting the interests of Namibia and its people and facilitating its early accession to independence. In this connection, the Bureau notes with satisfaction the Declaration and Action Programme adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its Extraordinary Plenary Meeting⁷ held in Bangkok (Thailand) from 21 to 25 May 1984.

22. The Bureau reiterates its support for the initiatives taken by the Organization of African Unity and by its Liberation Committee for the early independence of Namibia. To that end the Bureau notes with satisfaction the Declaration of Southern Africa (AHG/Decl. 2XX) and the Resolution on Namibia (Resolution AHG/Resolution 125XX) adopted by the Summit Meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twentieth ordinary meeting at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) from 12 to 15 November 1984.

23. It remains the firm conviction of the Bureau that United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which seeks to put into effect the United Nations Plan for Namibian independence, constitutes the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. The adoption of this Plan by the Security Council, on the basis of its unanimous acceptance by all the parties concerned, had provided cause for hope and optimism. The continued non-implementation of SCR 435 (1978) testifies to Pretoria's intransigence and bad faith and also casts a shadow of suspicion on the authors of the Plan who have charged themselves with the responsibility of facilitating its implementation.

24. The Bureau notes with grave concern that the Security Council has been prevented by vetoes exercised by one or more of the Western Countries that are Permanent Members of that body from taking effective measures against South Africa in compliance with its responsibilities under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

25. The Bureau once again condemns the linking by the USA and South Africa of the implementation of

SCR 435 to elements extraneous to the independence of Namibia. Such linking has the objective of distorting the question of the independence of Namibia and of artificially transforming what is fundamentally a decolonization problem into an East-West issue. The Bureau therefore reiterates the categorical rejection of the linkage of the Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola; it considers such linkage as repugnant to the United Nations Plan and a blatant interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola and designed to subvert its sovereign rights as an independent state. The Bureau recalls that the Security Council, in Resolution 539 (1983), rejected that linkage.

26. The Bureau calls upon the Security Council to act in a decisive manner in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations with regard to Namibia and to take urgent measures in order to ensure that the United Nations Plan as contained in Resolution 435 (1978) is immediately and effectively implemented, without modification or preconditions.

27. The Bureau has also consistently expressed its grave concern at the persistent attempts by South Africa to undermine the United Nations Plan by promoting puppet political institutions and seeking to impose an internal settlement in Namibia in direct violation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978). The Bureau consequently strongly condemns Pretoria's decision to install a so-called "internal administration" in Windhoek. This development makes it all the more imperative that the Security Council meet forthwith and assume its responsibilities fully and ensure the speedy and unconditional implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978).

28. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries believes that South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its massive militarization of the Territory, its use of Namibia as a launching pad for aggression and subversion against independent African States, as well as other aspects of the situation in Southern Africa in general, and Namibia in particular, pose a serious threat to peace and security. The international community has shown exemplary patience with an arrogant

and intransigent regime. If South Africa persists in its intransigence, there can be no other option but the imposition against it of comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. The Bureau hopes that all members of the Security Council, particularly those western permanent members who have shielded South Africa in the past, will display the necessary political will in this regard.

29. The Bureau expresses its sincere appreciation to the United Nations Secretary General for his deep personal commitment to the Namibian cause and his untiring efforts aimed at the implementation of United Nations resolutions and decisions on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council Resolution 435 (1978). It encourages the Secretary General to continue his efforts and reiterates to him the full support and co-operation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

30. The Bureau expresses its indignation at and condemns the reported new military offensive launched by South Africa on a massive scale in northern Namibia, under the code name "Operation Iron Fist". This new development must be seen as part of Pretoria's continuing designs to suppress Namibians through brute force, a strategy doomed to failure. The Bureau also expresses its grave concern at reports regarding the massing of South African forces in northern Namibia and the parts of Southern Angola occupied by South Africa, presaging another possible act of massive aggression against, and the destabilization of, the People's Republic of Angola.

31. In the context of the ever-increasing militarization of Namibia, the Bureau also notes with grave concern and deplores the conscription by South Africa of Namibians in the armed forces of the racist regime and the creation of tribal armies. It is convinced that such coercive measures aimed at precipitating fratricidal conflict will not succeed in breaking the will of Namibian patriots. The Bureau recalls that the General Assembly has in its Resolution 39/58 of 12 December 1984 declared all measures adopted by racist South Africa to enforce military conscription in Namibia as illegal, null and void.

32. The Bureau welcomed the release of Andimba Toivo Ya Toivo, SWAPO Secretary General and

other leaders and considered it a victory for the international campaign for their release. It demanded once again the immediate and unconditional release of all the Namibian political prisoners held in racist prisons, detention and concentration camps in Namibia and apartheid South Africa, as well as the according of prisoner-of-war status to all captured freedom fighters.

33. The Bureau reiterates that the natural resources of Namibia are the inviolable heritage of its people and is gravely concerned at the rapid depletion of the natural resources of the Territory, especially its uranium deposits, as a result of shameful plundering by South Africa and western and other foreign economic interests, in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Security Council, the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 and Decree No. 1 on the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia.

34. The Bureau strongly condemns the activities of all foreign interests in Namibia which illegally exploit the resources of the Territory and urges transnational corporations indulging in such exploitation to respect all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, immediately cease all new investments and other activities in Namibia, withdraw from its Territory and end their co-operation with the illegal South African administration.

35. The Bureau considers that the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of Namibia by foreign economic interests is a serious obstacle to the independence of Namibia. It urges the United Nations Council for Namibia to take urgent measures with a view to enforcing Decree No. 1 by instituting appropriate legal proceedings against the offending parties.

36. The Bureau deplores the continuing collaboration of certain western countries and Israel with the racist regime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. It reiterates its conviction that such collaboration undermines the international solidarity against the apartheid regime and helps perpetuate that regime's illegal occupation of Namibia.

37. The Bureau notes with grave concern the escalating collaboration between the racist regimes in Tel Aviv and in Pretoria. It notes the similarity of aggressive measures such as the "Iron Fist" policy and "Hot Pursuit" adopted by both regimes against the peoples of South Africa and Namibia as well as Palestine, South Lebanon and other Arab territories occupied by Israel. It, further, condemns the persistence of both regimes in continuing and increasing their collaboration in the political, economic, military, and nuclear fields as such collaboration constitutes a threat to international peace and security. It calls upon the governments of the United States of America and the members of the EEC to review and rescind the market facilities granted through so-called Free Trade Agreements with Israel as such facilities and agreements help facilitate the marketing of South African products in the US and EEC markets. Such facilities, furthermore, undermine the effectiveness of the relevant decisions of the United Nations, and encourage the racist regime of South Africa to persist in its policies and practices.

38. The Bureau is convinced that the policy of so-called "constructive engagement" with South Africa, being pursued by the current United States Administration, is in principle aimed at and is in fact strengthening and giving encouragement to the racist regime and that the regime's deepening intransigence, continued aggressive policy, and blackmail against neighbouring independent states, are reinforced by that Administration's "constructive engagement" policy. It urges that this policy, which has come under sharp criticism from several quarters, including within the United States itself, be abandoned.

39. The Bureau is gratified that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has continued to maintain a consensus on its determination to oppose any attempt to subvert the United Nations plan for the immediate independence of Namibia. In the face of South Africa's obvious challenge to the international community it has become even more urgent for the Non-Aligned Movement to intensify its efforts. The Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting presents a timely opportunity for all members of the Movement to implement faithfully all its decisions on Namibia especially with respect to the diplomatic isolation of apartheid South Africa.

40. The Bureau notes with satisfaction the pressures being exerted by non-governmental organizations in a number of western countries including in particular the United States to promote the severance of economic and other links with racist South Africa, as part of a concerted public campaign against the scourge of apartheid; it believes that these efforts at the public level are of crucial importance in the mobilisation of universal support for the Namibian cause and the struggle against apartheid. The Bureau pledges the support, co-operation and encouragement of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for this campaign and invites all other states and the United Nations to do likewise. It also urges the campaign to work for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, pending which all countries should be pressed to abide scrupulously by relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions and to impose voluntary sanctions against South Africa in order to isolate the racist regime.

41. The Bureau expresses its appreciation to all those Governments which have taken legislative and other measures in compliance with relevant United Nations resolutions, aimed at bringing about the isolation of the racist regime. The Bureau calls upon the Governments of other member states of the United Nations to take appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures, unilaterally and collectively, pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa, in order to isolate it effectively in the political, economic, military and cultural fields according to the relevant United Nations resolutions.

42. The Bureau underscores the special position and role of the Frontline States of Southern Africa in the struggle against South Africa. The continuing solidarity and support of these states remains a sine qua non for success in international efforts to liberate Namibia as also the majority of South Africans themselves. The Bureau salutes the Frontline States for their steadfast support to the Namibian cause. It renews the Movement's pledge of support to the Frontline States. It notes the predicament in which some of these States which are particularly vulnerable find themselves, and lays emphasis on the need for concrete assistance to them in order to help alleviate their economic problems. It reiterates its support to the Southern

Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and calls upon all states to offer concrete assistance through that forum as well as through other channels.

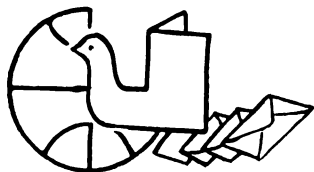
43. The Bureau notes that the convening, in September 1985, of the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries in Luanda, Angola, will provide a concrete manifestation of the Movement's solidarity with and support for the countries of Southern Africa and, in particular, with the Government and people of the People's Republic of Angola.

44. The Bureau recalled the decision of the Ministerial Conference of the Organization of African Unity which took place in Addis Ababa from 25 February to 5 March 1985 and expressed support for the political platform presented by the President of the People's Republic of Angola to the Secretary General of the United Nations. The Bureau endorsed this constructive and flexible position of the Angolan Government, the objective of which is to secure the independence of Namibia through the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) and the attainment of international guarantees for its security, ter-

ritorial integrity and for the establishment of lasting peace in Southern Africa.

45. The Bureau expresses its appreciation to those member States that have announced, in the course of this Meeting, pledges and contributions to the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for Namibia. It urges other member States as well to contribute to that Fund as an earnest of their commitment and support to the Namibian cause. The Bureau also calls upon the Board of Directors of the Fund to take steps, in consultation with SWAPO, to make appropriate use of the resources available in the Fund.

46. The Bureau furthermore calls upon all member States of the Movement as well as all other states and the United Nations to intensify their political, diplomatic, military and material assistance to SWAPO, with a view to facilitating the freedom struggle of the Namibian people at this crucial stage of its progress. In this connection, the Bureau expresses its full support for the Programme of Action adopted by the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa during its Meeting at Accra (Ghana) in February 1985.



Extraordinary Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries

There was an extraordinary meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-aligned Countries in New York at the end of July.

The meeting flayed the US policy of "constructive engagement" with the South African racists.

The meeting adopted a communique.

The communique pointed out that the Republic of South Africa was committing new crimes because the United States was sup-

porting that apartheid regime. It stressed that US support ran counter to the efforts of the world community to isolate the racist Republic on the world arena, and stated that the situation of Southern Africa and its threat to world peace demanded taking comprehensive sanctions against Pretoria in conformity with the UN Charter.

The Bureau unanimously rapped the United States and Britain that vetoed, at the UN Security Council, the amendment

to resolution which was submitted by the non-aligned countries and envisaged applying mandatory sanctions against the Republic of South Africa.

The Bureau also demanded that the racists lift the state of emergency at once and stop the repression of the people at home right away.

The meeting expressed its solidarity with the patriots of South Africa in their struggle to build a democratic society free of apartheid in their country.

Creation of Nuclear-Free, Peace Zones and World Peace

“In order to guarantee an everlasting world peace and security it is imperative to create nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many parts of the world and expand them steadily.”

KIM IL SUNG

In his many immortal classics including the “Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers’ Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee,” the great leader President Kim Il Sung put forward an important policy of creating nuclear-free, peace zones in different parts of the world in order to oppose the imperialist moves towards aggression and war and safeguard global peace and security.

This policy is based on a careful scientific analysis of the present international situation. It correctly reflects the people’s demand and desire to build a peaceful independent new world, by preventing war and maintaining and consolidating world peace and security.

The creation of nuclear-free, peace zones is an urgent requirement of the present situation and the people.

Scared by the mounting revolutionary struggle of the world progressive people, imperialists are making desperate efforts to keep and extend their spheres of domination. They are intensifying armed interventions, subversions and sabotages against the newly-emergent nations and working hard to subordinate them again and, in particular,

to seize major zones rich in natural wealth and areas of strategic importance. To this end, they are stepping up the production and development of nuclear and other up-to-date lethal weapons and establishing and expanding aggressive military bases, while intensifying arms race and increasing aggressive armed forces on a large scale.

The United States worked out the largest-ever military budget and is expanding armaments. It is reequipping and enlarging over 1,500 military bases throughout the world and permanently stations there more than 500,000 aggressor troops armed with many nuclear weaponry to commit military provocations.

It is also increasing considerably military expenses for NATO and other aggressive military alliances.

Such moves of imperialists cause conflicts and disputes in succession which threaten peace and security in many parts of the world; and they increase the danger of war in Asia, the Middle East and other parts of the world.

The world people anxiously say that the current international situation is on the eve of a new world war.

The present international situation demands frustrating the imperialist policy of aggression and war, averting the danger of a new war and safeguarding world peace and security, which is the most urgent and important tasks set before the peace-loving people the world over.

Creating nuclear-free, peace zones is an important way to perform properly such urgent international political tasks.

The nuclear-free, peace zone means a zone free from nukes and nuclear danger, foreign aggression and intervention and other factors of war. In such zones test, production, stockpile and use of nuclear weapons should be prohibited and passage of vehicles of nuclear delivery banned. In the peace zones any foreign aggressor troops and means of war should not be deployed and foreign military bases and establishments should be dismantled. In a word, nuclear-free, peace zones are peaceful and free zones permanently clear of international tensions and danger of aggression and war.

If these zones are created in all parts of the world, imperialists' aggression and war can be checked and they can never run riot.

Imperialists deployed nuclear weapons and set up military bases in different parts of the world under the pretext of "protection of concessions" and "security". They are their major tools to execute their policy of aggression and war for overseas expansion and domination. They are permanent factors aggravating international tensions and increasing war danger and a latent danger which may spark a new world war.

Today south Korea has turned into a colony and military base for carrying out the US Asian strategy. There are more than 40,000 US imperialist aggression troops and many sophisticated lethal weapons and nukes deployed in south Korea and they stage war exercises quite frequently, which is a factor permanently threatening peace and security in Asia. US imperialists have also deployed a

large number of aggressor troops and nuclear weapons in the Far East including Okinawa and Japanese mainland and in many other parts of the world. They menace peace and security in these parts of the world and may bring war holocaust to the people there.

If these areas turn into nuclear-free, peace zones free from aggressor troops and military bases thanks to the people's struggle, imperialists will not be able to carry out their policy of aggression and war and world peace will be preserved and many peoples will be free from war danger.

Creation of nuclear-free, peace zones will also ease the confrontation of military blocs, remove the danger of conflicts and check and frustrate the great powers' manoeuvres to seize spheres of influence.

Vociferating about "danger of invasion", imperialists are now running amuck to rig up new military blocs and alliances while increasing armed forces of military blocs on a large scale. The important objects of these operations are Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America where there are non-aligned countries.

It is important, therefore, for the non-aligned and other newly-emerging countries to follow the policy of independence, sovereignty and neutrality without aligning themselves with any bloc. The creation of nuclear-free, peace zones helps to hold fast to the policy of independence, sovereignty and neutrality.

The just struggle to create these zones fully reflects the demands and aspiration of the world peace lovers and the non-aligned nations which pursue the policy of independence, sovereignty and neutrality in accord with the trend of the age of Chajusong when the anti-imperialist and independent forces of the world have grown beyond compare, whereas the imperialist reactionary forces are on the decline.

World peace and security can never be main-

tained by "equilibrium of forces" between military blocs. Only when all military blocs are disbanded and means of aggression and war are completely eliminated on the globe and nuclear-free, peace zones are created in different parts of the world can world peace be lasting and durable.

The creation of nuclear-free, peace zones will open up a very favourable phase for the newly-emerging countries to defend national independence and sovereignty and achieve socio-economic development.

Aggressive military bases and troops in other countries are factors which violate national sovereignty, aggravate tension and hinder peaceful construction. They are, in fact, tools to invade, subordinate, dominate and control other countries. As long as there are foreign troops and military bases within its territory, a country can never exercise its sovereignty. Therefore, only when nuclear-free, peace zones are created, can nations and peoples not be drawn into the great powers' scrambles but defend national dignity and sovereignty and promote their socio-economic progress in free and peaceful circumstances without foreign interference. Then they can maintain and consolidate really equal and reciprocal relations with other countries and cement the unity and solidarity of the anti-war peace forces.

There are possibilities to create nuclear-free, peace zones.

Today a fierce international struggle is on between revolutionary forces and counterrevolutionary forces and between anti-imperialist independent forces and dominating forces. In this course the anti-imperialist independent forces and anti-war peace forces are growing steadily whereas

the imperialist reactionary forces are isolated and weakened greatly. The non-aligned movement is a powerful anti-war peace force of our times and comprises all the continents and regions of the world. Existence of the non-aligned countries offers great possibilities to create nuclear-free, peace zones in vast areas.

This movement set it as its important task to create nuclear-free, peace zones and is striving to do so. The vast peace-loving forces of the world join in this struggle. This is a firm guarantee for creation of nuclear-free, peace zones.

The creation of these zones is, in essence, a struggle against imperialism and colonialism and it is successful only through anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle.

The non-aligned movement should observe its fundamental principle and maintain the anti-imperialist independent stand, and thereby frustrate the imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and war in good time and withdraw all military bases and aggressive troops from other countries as early as possible. Moreover, it should take practical steps to give strong support to the struggle for the withdrawal of foreign military bases and troops.

If the non-aligned countries and the peace-loving people around the world unite, join efforts and take concerted actions there will be nothing impossible for them to do.

The DPRK will make every effort to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone and positively support the people's struggle for creating nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world including Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America.



Indian Ocean Should Be Turned into Peace Zone

Rakotonoel Marc (Madagascar)

MYTH OR REALITY?

The Indian Ocean was long free from acute international dispute but now it has become an object of avarice and a theatre of rivalry for the great powers.

The imperialists suffered failures in their aggressions in Southeast Asia; Angola, Mozambique, Seychelles and other countries won national independence; the national-liberation movement (including SWAPO) is mounting high to cut off the imperialists' last lifeline in South Africa and Namibia. But the imperialists, going against the trend of the times, make the situation constantly tense and unstable in the ocean.

The US is trying to turn the Indian Ocean into its proving ground to attain its military superiority under the pretext that only when the "equilibrium of strength" is guaranteed in this region peace can be safeguarded. As a result, every pebble in the ocean is turning into a military base. Some people may say that this expression is an exaggeration. But it shows clearly that the littoral countries are deeply anxious about the grave situation in this region where every piece of land is a "strategic base".

If you glance at the map you will know about it.



Islands are beaded from the Cape of Good Hope to the Australian coast, most of which are foreign military bases. The typical ones are the Chagos Islands in the Indian Ocean which include Diego Garcia Island that has turned into a US military base. Experts call Diego Garcia a large sophisticated aircraft carrier.

The Indian Ocean links geographically the industrial countries, consumers of fuel and raw materials (oil, farm products and minerals), with producers of fuel and raw materials and promotes international exchanges. In other words it plays a vital role in the relations between the North (European and American countries) and the South (African, Near Eastern and Asian countries).

The economic experts of the world say that the Western countries carry 50 percent of oil they consume every year through the Indian Ocean. The Western countries make vast investments. Gold, uranium and other minerals are deposited in South Africa and Australia and hydrocarbon in Gulf countries. For these precious natural resources the imperialists covet this region. As a result, the Indian Ocean has now become the stage of advocates of peaceful coexistence who do not abandon their instinctive aggressiveness and expansionist ambition.

VOICE OF REASON

The peoples of the littoral countries know that they are exposed to serious danger and never tolerate it.

They can never allow the great powers to decide their destinies by force as ever without mutual consent. That is why the littoral countries join their voices of reason, intensify their struggle to exercise their rights to peace and security and rouse their peoples to the struggle. They oppose diplomacy of logic and reason to gun diplomacy. They demand zero parity, in other words, the complete and real demilitarization and denuclearization of this region, instead of the great powers' parity of force.

There have been no international meetings which have not discussed the matter of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

The Democratic Republic of Madagascar, a progressive country in this ocean, has always regarded this matter as one principle of its foreign

policy and striven to seek its solution. It considers it as indispensable to real global peace and security to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

Ever since the Malagasy socialist revolution started in 1975 Madagascar has always striven to dismantle the Indian Ocean of all foreign military bases. A several years ago, President Didier Ratsiraka proposed to hold a summit conference in Antananarivo to take concrete measures to turn the Indian Ocean into a real peace zone. This proposal was supported by many countries, but only the United States under President Carter opposed it, and the conference has not been held as yet. But the Malagasy President is going to repropose it on a proper occasion and has not given up his hope for success in his endeavours.

Madagascar is setting an example in the efforts to create conditions for turning the Indian Ocean into a real peace zone. It ordered all foreign troops on its territory to withdraw, severed all relations with South Africa and joined the non-aligned movement and carries on vigorous activities in it. It has joined no blocs and is one of the founders of the Regional Economic Commission of the Indian Ocean. Mauritius, Seychelles, Reunion, Comoros and Madagascar belong to this commission.

All these proposals are supported by all progressive countries including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which love freedom and peace. Their greatest desire is to turn the Indian Ocean into a region where people will live better, cooperate with each other more closely and love each other much more, and not an ocean of military confrontation.



“I’ll Strive for the Banning of War and A-and H-Bombs”

A BLOUSE FOR ME WHO CAN’T GO OUT

40 years ago, a little before 11 a. m. on August 9, I went over to one of the buildings of the ordnance factory where I had been mobilized. I was supposed to assemble some parts with a friend of mine. I saw a sudden gleam of blue light flash past the window of the building where I had been working.

I still vividly remember that I fled with my friend towards the air-raid shelter located in the hill behind the factory. I became unconscious for how long I did not know, but I was awakened by my own voice calling my elder brother again and again. I found myself in the utterly quiet ruins of the building whose reinforced steel rods got limp. I was entangled in the pulpy rods, and I could not move and shouted for help. A young woman came rushing in and pushed up one of the rods with an effort to save me. I was already crippled then, unable to stand or walk.

They said my limbs were not broken, and there was no particular way to treat me, so I lay in bed at home. A week passed, then another, and my waist and legs began to decompose at six places. The largest spot was as wide as the palm of my hand and at some places even the bones were visible. On August 30 I managed to get myself hospitalized through a letter of introduction written by an acquaintance of my mother.

Afterwards I suffered from a high fever always in the neighbourhood of 38 degrees, so that I ate less

and less and got emaciated as the days went by. In October I was attacked by pneumonia, and I was too weak to spit out, and I was almost suffocated to death several times when phlegm stuck in the throat. I also suffered from severe diarrhea God knows why. I lived on anyhow. But I became more and more nervous and got irritated by trifling matters; I would not eat meals although my mother tried hard to soothe me like a baby, which tormented her greatly.

During the war I was in working clothes and after the war I always had on pyjamas. One day my mother bought a blouse and tried to put it on me. But my bodily condition did not allow me to wear the blouse for outing. I threw it to the floor. My mother’s aggrieved face is still vivid in my eyes. But I could not be saved spiritually by such motherly affection alone.

Mine was indeed a secluded life without light. This pain lasted for ten years.

In June 1955 four girls victimized by the atom bomb visited me unexpectedly. The atom bomb burnt down their houses and deprived them of their kith and kin, and they themselves were hurt by the bomb all over their bodies. Because of these wounds we all had lost chances of employment and marriage. Nevertheless, we met regularly from then on.

Around this time we heard the news that the First World Rally against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs was to be held in Hiroshima. We wanted to let the public know the danger of atom bombs and the pain of the victims. But we had nobody to help

us, and we could not have money to get to Hiroshima. We appealed to close acquaintances and managed to send two of us to Hiroshima. How many times we had wanted to die until then! But if we died, who could let the public know about the danger of atom bombs? The appeal was very brief, but it caused great repercussions at the World Rally, and the real state of affairs of the A-bomb victims was reported around the world for the first time.

PEACE TRIPS

The Rally at Hiroshima was followed by the 2nd Rally against A- and H-Bombs at Nagasaki on August 9, 1956. I was requested to make a speech at the rally as delegate of atom-bomb victims. For the past ten years since my injury I had lain on bed and had never gone out of doors, so I was deeply worried if I could make appearance before the audience in such a physical state. It was mother who gave me active help. In her embrace I could tell 3,000 people about the danger of A-bombs 11 years after. I was so happily excited then that my eccentricity, nihilism and despair evaporated completely. I realized with pride that I had won numerous peace-lovers and lived in solidarity with them.

In fact, my mother is an A-bomb victim, too. She was at an ordnance factory about a kilometre away from where the atom bomb dropped. She was injured by the remnants of the radioactivity in the ruins while searching for my elder brother killed in the bombing. Although she had a number of diseases, she could not be hospitalized because of me. For five years before her death she was hospitalized from time to time. In those days I had to have meals in bed and it was quite impossible for me to live alone. I wished I would be able to move about myself and do household chores at least. My health deteriorated as the days went by.

Fortunately, thanks to the assistance and skills of many people, I could have a wheeled chair so that I would move about as far as possible. However, I could not sit on the wheeled chair as long as I did not cure my spine deformed by the atomic explosion. So I underwent an intricate operation in which 32 stitches were taken up. The Achilles' tendons were cut off so as to correct my inflexible legs. I could endure all the pain as I was happy that I would be able to sit on the wheeled chair and, particularly, move freely by myself. I had been confined to bed for the last 32 long years. Now, when my mother was dead, I could do what little I could to take care of the chores. She died five years ago at the age of 82. I was left all alone after the death of my mother who had taken care of me as if she were my own flesh. It was very sad and painful to live alone. But my mother left a treasure to me, that is, the ability to live on, reminding the public of the tragic and horrid disaster caused by atom bombs. Hence, I can make peace trips now.

40 years have gone since then. The number of the atom bomb victims decreases year after year. Those who died at the fatal moment that day disappeared from this world, burnt out without leaving a trace, unable to utter a word about the heat, their pain and sorrow. On behalf of the dead who could not talk or appeal, we have to tell about the atom bomb explosions, about how precious peace is.

I wish that whenever you hear or read about war or atom bombs or see films, you would regard their pain as your own and tell about it to your families and a wide circle of your friends.

As for me, August 9 is still an intolerably agonizing day. And yet I renew my resolve to fight against war. I will devote everything in my power to fight against war and A- and H-bombs as long as my physical condition permits.

Watanabe Chieko

System of US-Japan-South Korea Joint Operations

Naval fleets sail over the blue waves, the flags of Rising Sun fluttering on their masts; torpedoes and missiles fly towards the dark shadows of enemy ships far yonder on the horizon. These scenes appear more and more often on the screens of Japanese cinema houses and TVs and publications.

The Japanese navy is the first to restart expansionist activities. In accordance with a recent agreement reached between Japan and the south Korean puppets, a Japanese naval fleet is to call at a south Korean port on a "friendly visit" This forebodes an extremely grave development, coupled with the scheduled joint exercise to be conducted by planes of the US air force in south Korea and the Japanese air force over the East Sea of Korea. The Japanese naval fleet's forthcoming call at a south Korean port means first of all that under the manipulation of US imperialism, there will be no military line of demarcation between south Korea and Japan and the two areas will be unified into a single theatre of operation. In other words, south Korea will be impressed into Japan's operational zone, which will expand to the Korean peninsula. It is clear by now that the Korean peninsula was the first object to be included in the project to turn a 1,000-mile sphere around the Japanese islands into a US-Japan joint operational area.

The visit of the Japanese naval fleet to a south Korean port will make it an accomplished fact for the Japanese "Self-defence Forces" to enter south Korea any time they want.

The area of visitation will expand beyond the limited area; there will be more visits and their temporary landing will be a long-time stationing. This is quite obvious. The free visits of Japanese naval forces will result in the inroad of Japanese air and ground forces into south Korea. Thus the channel will be opened for the Japanese "Self-defence Forces" to be thrown into the Korean front on a large scale, in case of "emergency"

What is more, the south Korea visit of the

Japanese naval vessels will enable open trilateral military exercises of the US, Japan and south Korea as part of war preparations and thus will be a prelude to the enforcement of the three-way military alliance without conclusion of the treaty. There have frequently taken place joint military exercises of Americans and south Korean puppet troops and those of American troops and Japanese "Self-defence Forces" respectively in south Korea and Japan, on various scales and in different periods, for which all combat forces of the three services were mobilized. But the military exercises of the south Korean puppet army and Japanese "Self-defence Forces" were conducted indirectly, with the US as the axis. During the "Team Spirit" war exercises, Japanese staff members carried out war games, as the Japanese "Self-defence Forces" are not yet in a position to dispatch combat units to south Korea. But, as soon as Japanese naval fleets start visiting south Korea, there will be no such games any more, and the Japanese "Self-defence Forces" will be able to conduct military exercises with the south Korean puppet army for joint operations on the ground, in the air, and the sea.

The Japanese "Self-defence Forces" and the south Korean puppet army are already exchanging intelligence, signal and operational personnel and have a unified operational command. Therefore, once Japanese combat units land in south Korea, there will be no question in Japan-south Korea joint operations. This means a complete military nexus between Japan and south Korea.

To develop the Japan-south Korea military nexus into a military alliance and, on this basis, rig up a tripartite military alliance by means of linking up two sides of a triangle, that is, the existing US-Japan "Security Pact" and the US-south Korea "Mutual Defence Treaty", with the US as the vertex. This is a strategic requirement US imperialism has long sought to meet.

As the operational command is unified for the US, Japan and south Korea and the unity of action

is guaranteed in joint operations, the three-way military alliance system can be put in action without any treaty. In fact, US and Japanese ruling circles are choosing the way to manufacture a three-way military alliance without signing a treaty and realize a US-Japan-south Korea joint operational system. And there is an ample reason for this.

Japan's present constitution prohibits Japan's affiliation with any collective military alliance and stipulates her renunciation of war. The tenacious attempts of Japan's ruling circles to revise the constitution so as to rush ahead on the road of militarization and war without meeting with any obstacle have not been realized because of the people's vehement opposition. The reactionaries of the US and Japan fear that if the treaty on the three-way military alliance is promulgated, the people's rage might explode. They also fear criticisms of Asian peoples and world public opinion.

The US, Japan and south Korea have already concluded secret agreements on taking joint military actions in Korea in "emergency". They have legal binding power as strict as formal treaties. The Japanese press pointed out not without reason that the three-way military alliance can be highly effective even if it is not legalized in the form of a treaty.

The three-way military alliance is a link in the whole chain of the Asian and world strategy of US imperialism. US imperialism mapped out and is trying hard to materialize, a plan to form a military bloc in Asia similar to the NATO in order to realize its strategy of world domination. It intends first to rig up a three-way military alliance and draw other countries into it to form an "Asian-Pacific collective security system", in an endeavour to accelerate the implementation of the policy of aggression and war against the revolutionary forces in Asia.

The Pacific basin community is a fast growing market for America's trade, services and investments, declared Reagan already in the "Honolulu Doctrine" announced at the Hickam air base on Hawaii on April 22, 1983. In October 1984, in Los Angeles US Secretary of State Shultz alleged that the Pacific basin community concept was emerging in every country of the Asian-Pacific region. These statements eloquently show how zealously US imperialism is working to form an "Asian-Pacific collective security system" which it is to dominate.

For the present the US is putting up Japan and the south Korean puppets as guides in the implementation of its war strategy in Asia. It is stepping up in every way the formation of the tripartite military alliance, in an attempt to provide legal grounds for opening possibilities of the Japanese "Self-defence Forces" advancing into the Korean peninsula and elsewhere abroad and even possibilities of the south Korean puppet armed forces being rushed anywhere in the Asian-Pacific region. Through the tripartite military alliance the US ruling circles are calculating to make the militarist forces of Japan take an active part in the implementation of the US war policy, and turn Japan into the "leader" of Asia and America's agent, so as to establish the US sphere of domination in this part of the world. Meanwhile, Japan, taking advantage of America's Asian strategy, plans to infiltrate into the vast expanse of Asia not only economically but also militarily to realize its old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere". By drawing south Korea into the tripartite military alliance, the US tries to consolidate the foundation of its colonial rule in south Korea and use the local puppets more effectively as cannon fodder for aggressive wars. As for the Chon Du Hwanites, they attempt to stay in power for a long time to come, as a price for leaving south Korea in the hands of the US and Japan as their "fortress", as their stepping-stone for aggression.

For their respective interests and objectives the Japanese reactionaries and south Korean puppets have pledged to "throw their lots" with the US imperialists and work actively as the agents of America in the carrying out of its Asian strategy. The three-way military alliance which US imperialism is making haste to form is a tool of aggression and means of war to serve entirely for US imperialism's Asian strategy and the Japanese reactionary policy of reinvasion of Asia to subdue the Asian people.

The Japanese naval fleet's visit to a south Korean port embellished as a "friendly visit", is a grave move of the American and Japanese reactionaries to make the bloody history repeat. The Asian people still remember the history of their humiliation by Japanese imperialism and are sharpening their vigilance against the aggressive activities of the US and Japanese reactionaries.

Han Chol Jun

This Can Never Be Overlooked

American critic Jack Anderson testified to the fact that Japanese military instructors are training the anti-government forces of Nicaragua. He said that "the Japanese government is to send six military instructors to Honduras from February to June this year (1984) for training the anti-government guerrillas of Nicaragua" and that "it plays an invisible role in the secret guerrilla warfare against Nicaragua in the 43rd year after the Pearl Harbor incident."

He said that he had got the information from an intelligence agent against Nicaragua in Honduras, and his dependable cooperator-reporter said that he had seen Japanese in plain clothes among

American mercenaries in the capital of Honduras. *Washington Post*, too, had already exposed this.

As is known to the world, Nicaragua is across the vast ocean from Japan and Japan has not been threatened by Nicaragua and Nicaragua has not presented any threat to other countries and has only faithfully discharged its duty as an independent, sovereign state.

Why, then, should Japanese military instructors teach the anti-government forces of Nicaragua martial arts, entrapment and terrorism?

Last year the Japan-US Consultative Committee stressed in its final report submitted to

Managua people protest against the invasions of Nicaragua by the mercenaries of the US imperialists



their heads of state: "The strong ties of the Japan-US relations are the motive power of global peace and the development of the Asian-Pacific region."

We should like to ask them how the training of anti-government guerrillas can be the strong ties of the Japan-US relations for world peace. It does not help to maintain peace but only aggravates tensions.

Obviously, Japan is trying to help the US out of its predicament by deepening its cooperative relations, at a time when US Congress and the broad American public oppose the present US Administration's anti-Nicaragua policy and the world people unanimously rap it. Once Israel knew that the US could not directly sell weapons to Guatemala and asked the latter to concede such sale to it.

Murder will out. It was exposed that they, though in plain clothes, are military instructors.

Does Japan want to fish in troubled waters by helping the US at a time when the US Administration is increasing its support to the anti-Nicaraguan forces to strangle Nicaragua, applying political, military and economic pressure on it.

Japan should remember that reckless acts sometimes boomerang on their doers.

The report of the Japan-US Consultative Committee calls for Japan-US cooperation for security in the Asian-Pacific region and for in-

creasing Japan's "strategic aid" in the Middle East and Central America and for the overseas dispatch of the Japanese Self-defence Forces.

Japan's increasing "strategic aid" and the overseas dispatch of its Self-defence Forces make it clear that Japan actively joins the US in the latter's global strategy. Japanese rulers know well that its cooperation with the US Administration in the matters of the Middle East and Central America, the seat of tensions and the focus of world politics at present, is contrary to the interests of the Japanese people and the world's peace-loving people.

Ours is an age of Chajusong which is different from the Second World War period.

The non-aligned movement, a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force which did not exist in the 1940s, has appeared on the historical scene and champions the interests of the newly-emerging force. The non-aligned nations regard it as their duty to express their deep concern and sympathy and solidarity to any of them suffering disasters. That is why they are indignant with Japan helping the anti-Nicaraguan forces, and Japan must remember that its help will produce serious consequences.

The Japanese ruling circles should not join the US thoughtlessly in its anti-Nicaragua policy. The non-aligned countries are now closely following Japan's moves which cannot be overlooked.



Peace Policy of the WPK and the DPRK Government

It is the common desire and aspiration of the world people to live in peace without war. The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have consistently followed a peace policy and striven to oppose war and defend peace in keeping with such desire and aspiration of the people.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“As in the past, so also in the future, the Government of the Republic will unite solidly with those countries which advocate Chajusong, and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with them and strive to check and frustrate the imperialist policy of aggression and war and safeguard world peace and security.”

The peace policy of the WPK and the DPRK Government contributes greatly to the cause of global peace, the common cause of humankind.

The author of modern war is imperialism. The struggle for peace is essentially a struggle against imperialism.

The fundamental requirement of peace is to bind the imperialists hand and foot by intensifying the struggle against imperialism so that they can not run riot. Our Party and Government have fought resolutely to oppose imperialism and check and frustrate its moves towards aggression and war. The major yardstick of peace lies in whether one nation respects the dignity and

sovereignty of other nations or not, and whether the former is friendly to the latter or not.

If one nation, like the US, interferes wantonly in the internal affairs of other countries and violates their sovereignty flagrantly without hesitation it can not be said to be a peace-loving nation though it vociferates about peace.

Genuine global peace will come only when the sovereignty of all countries and peoples in the world is respected and friendly relations are established between them.

The peace policy of the WPK and the DPRK Government is a genuine one. They respect the national dignity and sovereignty of other countries and do not impose their will upon the latter and establish and develop the friendly relations with all countries which respect our sovereignty.

They have always respected the sovereignty of other countries and striven to establish friendly relations with all countries on the principles of equality and mutual respect. They defined peace as one of the basic ideas of their external policy and have done their best to realize peace. Independence, friendship and peace are the underlying ideas of their foreign policy.

The WPK and the DPRK Government always attach great importance to the interest of world peace in all their external activities and make every effort to safeguard peace. World peace is attainable only when we resort to right ways and

means in the peace struggle.

The WPK made a scientific analysis of basic problems and immediate problems arising in attaining a durable world peace and set forth correct ways to achieve peace and strove for it, thereby contributing to the cause of world peace. Global independence is of fundamental significance in realizing a lasting and durable world peace. If all countries adhere to Chajusong and struggle for global independence, imperialists will lose their footholds and will be unable to carry out their policy of war.

President Kim Il Sung's policy of global independence is a wise policy to build an independent new world free from all forms of domination and subordination and an important policy which shows the basic way to a durable and lasting peace of the world. The WPK and the DPRK Government have maintained that import-

ant tasks for world peace and security at present are to put a stop to the imperialist arms race and buildup, dissolve all military blocs, dismantle the aggressive military bases in other countries and withdraw the foreign troops, create nuclear-free zones, peace zones, in many parts of the world and expand them steadily, prohibit the test, manufacture, stockpile and use of nuclear weapons throughout the world and destroy completely all of them.

This allegation correctly clarifies the urgent requirements and ways to defend world peace and security, on the basis of a scientific analysis of all the factors that increase tensions in different parts of the world and the danger of war.

The WPK also proposed a strategic line for forming an anti-US united front to attain a lasting world peace. This just line, based on a scientific analysis of the world balance of forces and the



The 4th Session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK proposed to have north-south parliamentary talks and adopt a joint declaration of nonaggression. Photo shows the first preliminary contacts to have the parliamentary talks

current international situation, shows the right ways to isolate US imperialism, author of aggression and war, to the maximum and unite the world peace forces and check and frustrate decidedly US imperialist moves towards war and dependably safeguard global peace with overwhelmingly superior forces. If all progressive and peace forces of the world such as the socialist force, the international communist movement, the national liberation movement, the democratic movement and the non-aligned movement present an anti-US united front and concentrate their attack upon US imperialism, it will not be able to run amuck and world peace will be firmly defended.

Korean peace is essential to world peace.

It is particularly important for the preservation and consolidation of world peace to avert the war danger in Korea and guarantee peace because US imperialism proclaimed the Korean peninsula a "showdown ground" in the 1980s and spearheads aggression against Korea.

The WPK and the DPRK Government regard the preservation of peace in the Korean peninsula as their lofty national and international duty and make every effort to that end. In order to bring about a lasting peace in the Korean peninsula, the WPK and the DPRK Government made a number of reasonable proposals and made every sincere effort to bring them into reality. We proposed, among others, to stop arms buildup and race in the Korean peninsula, reduce the military strength of the north and south respectively to 100,000 or less, drastically cut armaments, refrain from shipping in weapons, military equipment and war

materiel from outside, withdraw all foreign forces including US troops and replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

Our Party's proposals also include the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the five-point policy for national reunification, the proposal of founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the DCRK as a united state. Particularly, our proposals for holding tripartite talks and north-south parliamentary talks are a striking expression of the peace policy of the WPK and the DPRK Government to settle peacefully through negotiation and dialogue the grave situation in the Korean peninsula which is at the crossroads of war or peace.

The peace policy of the WPK and the DPRK Government is unchangeable and consistent because it comes from the nature of our socialist system and reflects the urgent requirements of our socio-economic development.

The US imperialists and the south Korean puppets are slandering the peace policy of the WPK and the DPRK Government without any reason and ground. They do so, needless to say, to damage the DPRK's rising international prestige and justify their criminal scheme to spark another war of aggression in Korea.

As in the past, so also in the future, we, upholding the banner of peace against war, will fight stoutly in firm unity with the non-aligned countries and all the peace-loving forces of the world including the socialist countries and contribute actively to the cause of world peace.



Strong Voices of Solidarity

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:
“Our people’s revolutionary cause of national reunification and socialist construction is commanding increasing support and encouragement from people the world over.”

Solidarity movements of the world’s peace-loving forces were carried out more actively on the occasion of the “Month of Anti-US Joint Struggle” (June 25-July 27) to force US troops out of south Korea and support the Korean people in their cause of national reunification.

Diverse functions took place in non-aligned and developing countries and elsewhere in the world.

In many countries were held large-scale solidarity meetings. In New Delhi, the capital of India, a mass rally was held to support Korea’s independent, peaceful reunification under the joint sponsorship of the All-India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee to Support Korea’s Reunification.

In his speech at the rally Mahendra Singh Sati, Mayor of New Delhi, said that the United States was the main culprit who occupied the southern half of Korea and brought the Korean people innumerable national sufferings.

He said: “The US imperialists who unleashed an aggressive war in Korea 35 years before are bringing more nuclear weapons into south Korea and making frantic efforts to provoke a new war carrying out large-scale military exercises. The United States should not persist in reckless moves towards aggression and new war but agree to the DPRK’s tripartite talks proposal, the most realistic and rational means of negotiation for the peaceful solution of the Korean question and should conclude a peace agreement with the DPRK and get out from south Korea at once,

withdrawing their aggressive troops and all lethal weapons.”

The mass rally adopted a resolution supporting the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. The resolution denounced the United States for keeping their armed forces in south Korea in disregard of world public opinion and continuously introducing nuclear weapons and other up-to-date lethal weapons. It is a serious threat to Asian and world peace, the resolution pointed out. It noted that the DPRK’s latest proposal on north-south parliamentary talks is another important peaceable initiative to ease tension in Korea and achieve reunification of the country, and expressed full support to the proposal.

At a solidarity rally in Pinar del Rio Province in Cuba a speech was made by Juan Jose Leon, Alternate Member of the CC of Cuban Communist Party and Chairman of the Cuban Committee to Support Korea’s Reunification. He said that the United States had provoked the most brutal and criminal war of aggression in an endeavour to stifle the young DPRK but failed to bring the Korean people to their knees. He stressed that the Korean people had won a glorious victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, thereby exploding the myth of the “mightiness” of US imperialism and bringing about the beginning of its decline. The speaker pointed out that the Workers’ Party of Korea and DPRK had made more than 200 overtures for the reunification of the country and expressed support for our proposals for tripartite talks and north-south parliamentary talks.

Referring to the friendly relations between Cuba and Korea, he pointed out that the Cuban and Korean peoples will fight together until imperialism is wiped out from this globe.

Solidarity meetings took place also in France, Britain, Austria and other Western countries. The London meeting for solidarity with the Korean people was attended by MPs of the Labour Party and its members. In his speech E. Roberts, Member of Parliament, said that he firmly supported the DPRK's proposals for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of US troops from south Korea.

On the occasion of the Month of Anti-US Joint Struggle, statements, appeals and declarations were made by social organizations of various countries and international organizations which include: the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the Secretariat of the International Union of Students, the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Organization of Solidarity of Peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the African Regional Committee of Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People.

In its statement the International Association of Democratic Lawyers denounced the US for proclaiming the Korean peninsula the "front line of the US strategy", "a vitally important area" and "a testing ground of confrontation of forces in the 1980s", and pointed out that the peaceful solution of the Korean question would contribute greatly to the peace and security of Asia and the world. The statement demanded that to ensure the peaceful reunification of Korea, US troops must get out of south Korea, taking nuclear weapons with them.

In its appeal the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization condemned the US activities to rig up a trilateral military alliance of the US, Japan and south Korea, and asserted that the UN resolution on safeguarding peace and security in Korea should be carried out.

The Secretary-General of the Burundi Working People's Union, the Lebanese Democratic Youth League, the Central Committee of the

Revolutionary Ethiopian Women's Association, the Austrian Peace Committee and personages of different strata and organizations of various countries sent solidarity messages and letters to their counterparts of the DPRK, expressing their support and encouragement for the Korean people in their struggle for the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

Democratic Yemen's newspaper *Al Thawri*, the Algerian newspaper *El Moudjahid*, the Guyanese newspaper *New Nation* and many other foreign publications actively supported the Korean people's just struggle, and denounced US imperialism, under diverse headlines such as "The Month of Struggle against US Aggression" and "The End of the Myth".

During the Month of Anti-US Joint Struggle there were held in many countries lecture meetings, photo exhibitions, film shows and press conferences.

On the occasion of this Month of Struggle a peace demonstration was held in Paris, under the sponsorship of the French Peace Movement and with the participation of more than 600,000 people. The demonstrators expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification, carrying flags of the DPRK and placards inscribed with slogans such as: "We support Korea's independent, peaceful reunification!" and "Get nuclear weapons out of south Korea!"

In Japan an international symposium on the reunification of Korea and the peace of Asia was held under the sponsorship of the Institute of Peace Policy for Japan, Asia and Pacific. The symposium was attended by some 130 scholars and intellectuals from 16 countries. It adopted declarations on the reunification of Korea and the peace of Asia.

The voices of solidarity resounding throughout the world on the occasion of the Month of Anti-US Joint Struggle again substantiated forcefully the justness of the Korean people's struggle to drive US troops out of south Korea and reunify the country independently and peacefully.

Latin American Independence Accelerated

Today Latin America doesn't meekly obey US imperialist domination and subordination. Many countries on the continent won independence after their prolonged struggle and are consolidating their political sovereignty.

NOTABLE PROBLEMS

US imperialism crazily pursued a "blockade" policy against Cuba and forced its will upon the member nations of the Organization of American States in order to make Latin America its solid rear. But its "blockade" policy against Cuba was foiled in the 1970s when the strong tide of independence was sweeping this continent.

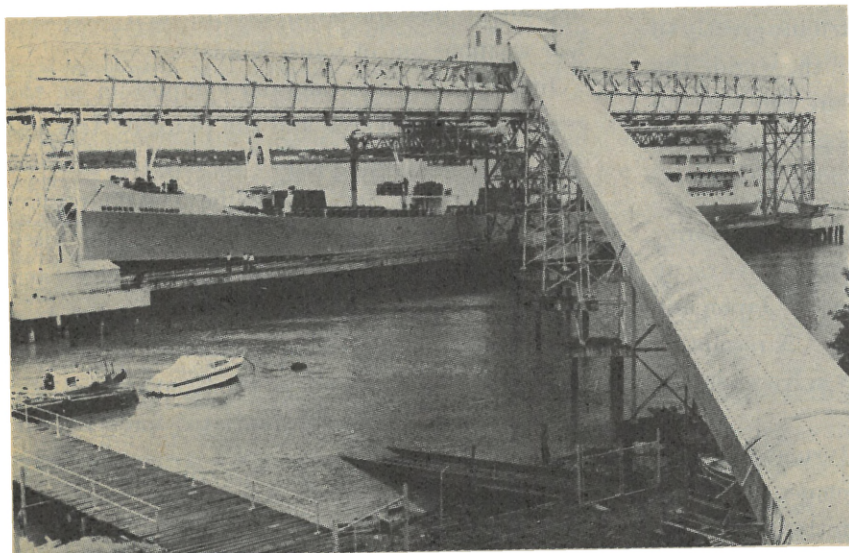
The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The triumph of the Cuban revolution is striking evidence that imperialism is doomed and that the national-liberation revolution and people's revolution will certainly triumph in our times. It is for

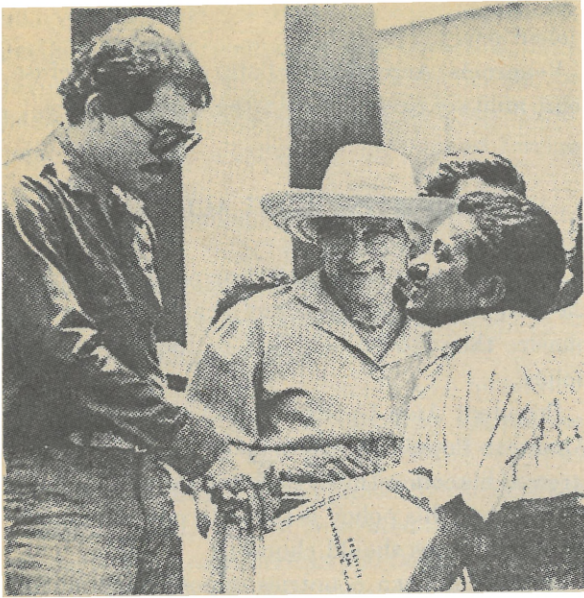
this very reason that the US imperialists hate and fear this small island country so much."

Argentina, Colombia, Panama, Peru, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia and Nicaragua severed diplomatic relations with Cuba in the early 1960s. But they all reopened diplomatic relations in the 1970s and many other countries established such relations with Cuba. In the 1980s Uruguay reopened trade relations with Cuba as well as sea transportation which had been discontinued for 21 years and is now showing her readiness to normalize diplomatic relations sooner or later. Brazil is also expressing her will to reopen diplomatic relations with Cuba which have been broken off for 21 years. Brazilian Foreign Minister said that Brazil is reexamining her policy and has possibility to reopen the relations with Cuba.

US imperialists have recently set up an anti-Cuba broadcasting centre to destroy the Republic of Cuba, the first socialist country in Latin America, to restore the capitalist system in this



Cuba exports a great deal of sugar every year



President Daniel Ortega congratulates a peasant on receiving a land deed on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the agrarian reform

country. They will also fail in this move and Cuba will strengthen and her international position consolidate every day.

It is also noteworthy that armed struggles against US imperialism and pro-American dictatorship are vigorously waged for independence, and military governments are replaced by civil governments and democratic forces take power and strive for national progress.

In Argentina the Radical Party leader Raul Alfonsin became President and ended the 8-year military dictatorship. The present government follows the democratic policy for political stability and guarantees free activities of all political parties and social organizations and permits the reorganization of trade unions. Moreover, it pays primary attention to relieving the poor people by mobilizing and utilizing the nation's manpower and material resources and is developing industry as well as agriculture and animal husbandry so as to tide over economic crisis quickly.

In Uruguay, the 11-year-old military rule was overthrown and a new civil government was established. The new government called upon the

entire people to unite and turn out to build a new state in order to promote the democratic development of the country.

In Bolivia Victor Paz Estenssoro won the July election and became President. His new government is striving to tide over the economic crisis of the country, raise the living standard of peasants and the poor people, democratize society and bring about national prosperity.

Brazil is rapidly advancing towards democracy under her civil government which appeared after 20-years of military rule. Her President and the leaders of the National Assembly put forward an outline of constitutional amendment to liquidate "scums of power". The National Assembly restored the direct Presidential election system and legalized the Communist Party. It abolished the election system which deprived 20 million poor people and peasants of their rights of election.

Democratization in Brazil will exert a positive influence on the democratic movement as a whole in this part of the world.

It is noteworthy that the Contadora Group which has appeared for the purpose of peacefully settling the present Central American problems plays a great role in peace and security in this region.

Foreign Ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama met on Contadora Island in 1983 and declared that they opposed the direct and indirect intervention of outside forces in conflicts in Central America and called for the observance of the principles of self-determination and noninterference and for the settlement of disputes through negotiation and dialogue. And the summit conference of the Contadora Group held that year issued the "Cancun declaration on Central American peace" and appealed to the United States and Cuba to make joint efforts for the peaceful settlement of Central American problems.

The Contadora Group's fine peace initiative and steady efforts are supported by the people the world over.

STRONG ANTI-US STRUGGLE

The US perfidy infuriated the Latin American people and gave spurs to their anti-US struggle for

independence.

In 1982 Britain invaded the Malvinas of Argentina and in 1983 the United States occupied Grenada. In the Malvinas war the United States changed into an open sanctioner against Argentina from a mediator, which enabled Britain to have decided military and economic superiority over Argentina. In the war of Grenada the great military power sent its troops to the island country to occupy its territory under the time-worn pretext of "protecting" its people and "defending democracy."

These two wars taught the Latin American people a serious lesson that they should not depend upon imperialism for national independence and security and that the United States is not a friend of the non-aligned or developing countries. That is why the Latin American countries never tolerate the interference of any outside forces that seek to violate their sovereignty.

US imperialists are leading the situation to the brink of war in a bid to strangle Nicaragua in its cradle. They massed 12,000 modernly-equipped Somozists on the Honduras-Nicaraguan borders, gave military training and keep them on the alert. They sent 25 US warships carrying 15,000 aggressive troops to the sea off Nicaragua to stage military exercise for landing on Nicaragua. Such brigandish acts of US imperialists are rapped by the peace-loving people throughout the world as well as the Latin American people.

The units of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, the Salvadoran patriotic armed forces, are fighting heroically to overthrow the pro-American dictatorship and liberate their country, increasing their forces and expanding their results of battle.

The people's struggle against fascism and for democracy is flaring up fiercely in Chile, too.

Left political parties and middle-of-the-road right political parties, religious bodies and other political organizations and bodies and broad segments of people with different political views take part in the struggle against the pro-US dictatorship, strengthening their solidarity and taking concerted actions. Their struggle is developing into

violent one.

Venezuela, Argentina and other countries refuse joint military exercises with the United States.

MOUNTING JOINT ACTION

More and more Latin American countries pursue the non-aligned policy. Many heads of state emphasize the need to hold fast to the non-aligned policy.

President Alan Garcia Perez, Chairman of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru, stressed his commitment to the non-aligned policy, saying that this policy is the only path the third-world countries should choose.

Latin American countries oppose imperialism, colonialism and all sorts of domination and subordination and unanimously demand forming a united front and taking concerted action and joint measures. This finds its expression particularly in concerted action against the US imperialist policy of economic subordination.

In recent years Latin America has been suffering the worst economic crisis due to the US imperialist retrenchment policy and protectionism.

Debts of Latin American countries total 360 billion dollars, over 90 percent of which they owe the United States. This figure accounts for a half of the total debts of the developing countries and for 50 percent of Latin America's GNP in 1983 and is over four times its export earnings.

Today the debt problem of Latin America has become a serious political issue.

The meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Economists' Association held in Panama in early June last year decided on the Latin American countries taking concerted actions in their struggle for having payment postponed, interest rate cut, development funds offered continuously and exchange rate fixed in their favour and for abolishing protectionism. In the middle of the same month foreign and financial ministers of 11 countries including Argentina, Mexico, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru and Bolivia met in Cartagena. They adopted a joint resolution

on having interest rate reduced and fixing new one, getting payment postponed and obtaining more favourable and quicker loans. They called for having an international or regional meeting to take joint actions for solving the problem of foreign debts.

Argentine President stressed the necessity to form a united front against loan banks and Peruvian President advanced a plan to attain the unity of Latin America and take joint measures to solve the problem of debts.

The Latin American countries are increasing economic cooperation with Nicaragua against the trade embargo of the United States on this country. The Mexican government reaffirmed the validity of the agreement on economic cooperation among the Central American and Caribbean countries and gave an assurance that it would continuously deliver oil to Nicaragua on much more favourable terms than those provided for by the agreement. Venezuela and Nicaragua signed a trade and economic agreement on delivery of goods worth 35 million dollars and the latter became able to import from the former a great deal of goods the United States refuses to export.

It is now being claimed that the debts forced upon the Latin American countries should be

cancelled.

Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of the Republic of Cuba, in an interview with a journalist of the Brazilian newspaper "Folha de Sao Paulo", described the present debt crisis as a hopeless unjust economic war waged by the creditor nations, denouncing the economic and financial policies of the United States and other developed capitalist countries. He declared that undeclared economic war like payment of plunderous interests and mean trade prices makes the rich nations bleed white the peoples of the poor nations. He said that the Latin American countries can never pay 70 billion dollars to creditor nations a year and emphasized that responsibility for the present international economic crises rests with capitalism.

He expressed his strong stance, saying that "there will be nothing for the poor nations to lose even though they don't pay debts."

In fact, developing countries' foreign debts were forced upon them by the old international economic order like the egoistic high-interest policy and protectionism of the United States ignoring international commitments. The Latin American countries will closely unite and tide over political and economic crises through concerted actions and push forward the cause of global independence.

Combatants of the Salvadoran patriotic armed forces go to wipe out the enemy



The Trend of Our Times

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said in his treatise "The Non-alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times":

"Many countries of the world demand Chajusong and an ever-increasing number of peoples are coming out to join the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. This is the main trend of our times that no force can halt."

Developments in recent years prove the validity of President Kim Il Sung's words. The world people oppose all forms of domination and subordination and demand Chajusong (independence) and many countries follow the road to national independence and sovereignty. This is the main trend of our times.

Through their struggle for independence against imperialism the peoples of small and island countries freed themselves from imperialist-colonialist oppression and won independence.

Seychelles, which had been under the yoke of many countries, won independence. The Zimbabwean people overthrew the racist regime and gained independence after nearly 15 years of armed struggle.

More than 10 countries, including Antigua and Barbuda, St. Lucia, Brunei and Jibuti, attained independence in the last decade.

Many newly-free countries of three continents are consolidating independence, frustrating imperialist subversions and sabotages.

The Nicaraguan people toppled in April 1979 the pro-American Somoza dictatorship which had existed for nearly 40 years and emerged victorious from revolution. In order to snatch victory from

the Nicaraguan people the US imperialists threw their mercenaries and troops of their satellites into invasions of Nicaragua. But the Nicaraguan people who value national dignity and sovereignty above their lives, fought bravely, closely rallied behind the Sandinist National Liberation Front. They hit back the aggressors of US imperialism with a firm resolution to fight to the last drop of their blood to defend their country. In November last year they successfully carried out the first democratic elections in their history.

The Mozambican and Angolan peoples, too, smash the interventions of the domestic reactionaries and the South African racists backed and manipulated by the imperialists and safeguard national security and sovereignty.

Last year Mexico captured many American boats which illegally intruded into her economic waters and were fishing; Venezuela passed a decision on the judgement of branches of US oil companies; the Peruvian government deprived the US airlines of their operation right; many other developing countries fought resolutely to defend national sovereignty and dignity.

In capitalist countries the peoples are intensifying their struggle to break the chains of capital and bring about their liberation and independence. "Let's unite and fight until we win." This is a slogan chanted by British colliers during their strikes which lasted for one year from March last year. They rose in protest against the reactionary government's attempt to close down collieries and dismiss tens of thousands of colliers. Eighty-five percent of British colliers participated in strikes. The striking colliers resolutely fought, shouting

slogans: "Jobs not layoffs!" and "No to the policy of the Conservative government!"

Struggles of this kind were fought in Canada, West Germany and other capitalist countries.

Japanese transport workers rose up against the scheme of the reactionary authorities to dissolve the National Railways Corporation and workers of the American Mac Auto Company and its affiliated factories fought to have their right to live guaranteed.

The peoples who still fail to attain freedom and liberation are vigorously fighting to win national independence and sovereignty.

The Salvadoran patriots have dynamically waged an armed struggle against the pro-American military dictatorship and liberated vast areas of the country. The Namibian patriots have waged armed struggle and other forms of struggles bravely against the South African racists under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, dealing heavy blows to the racists.

The non-aligned movement plays an important role as ever in the people's struggle for the cause of independence against imperialism.

The foreign ministers' meeting of non-aligned nations held at the UN Headquarters in October last year contributed greatly to checking and frustrating the imperialist bid to divide and undermine from within the movement, defending the fundamental principle of the movement and strengthening unity and cooperation among its member nations.

The Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-aligned Countries on the question of Namibia held in New Delhi last April and other meetings of non-aligned nations contributed to ending imperialist domination and subjugation and realizing the people's Chajusong.

Cooperation between UNESCO and DPRK

Cooperation between the UNESCO and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is based on the memorandum signed by the director-general of the UNESCO and Chairman of the DPRK UNESCO National Committee.

This memorandum defines the contents of cooperation to be given priority.

It says:

In education the DPRK contributes to the UNESCO programme with its experiences in the anti-illiteracy campaign, adult education and in combining school education with after-school education. And the UNESCO helps the DPRK to develop higher education through the introduction of advanced techniques such as electronics and automation. A concrete example is its assistance to Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies.

In natural science the DPRK introduces its experiences in hydrology, irrigation, development of waterways and the use of tideland. The UNESCO helps the DPRK to train experts and purchase equipment and to research into microbiology, geology, high polymer chemistry, cell engineering, genetics, physics and oceanography.

In culture the UNESCO studies the demands of nations for archaeological appraisal and offers experts to use new technical data on the preservation and restoration of historic monuments.

In information service the UNESCO strives to render technical assistance to publishing houses, journalists' union, radios, televisions and films in their modernization and production and training of their personnel.

Trend of Agriculture in Developing Countries

Developing countries attach importance to agriculture and strive to carry out their agricultural development strategy for self-sufficiency in food.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“Many countries of the third world attach importance to agriculture and are striving to solve the food problem by their own efforts, and have a very firm resolve to achieve economic self-support by all means.”

Developing countries are striving, first of all, to unfetter the agricultural productive forces from the old agricultural relations.

They totally abolish colonial landownership to establish a modern one.

In agrarian reform they not only lower the rather highly-set maximum limit of landownership but also exempt peasants from payment of land prices or reduce them, and nationalize confiscated lands and give farmers their use. These methods are widely applied mainly in those countries where the dearth of lands is not keenly felt but communal landownership still remains considerably, especially in tropical African and other countries.

They not only reform the old landownership but also establish and expand advanced and effective

Ministerial Conference of Group of 77

A Ministerial Conference of the Group of 77 was held in New Delhi from July 25 to 26 to establish a world system of preferential trade among the developing countries.

It was attended by the DPRK delegation and delegations of more than 70 developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and by delegates of international organizations.

The conference analyzed and

reviewed the international trade situation affecting the trade of developing countries, deliberated on the draft rules on a world system of preferential trade to be set up and discussed measures to be taken in future.

It adopted a declaration on the world trade situation and resolutions supporting its report on the world system of preferential trade and the struggles of the Namibian, Palestinian and

South African peoples.

Addressing the opening ceremony Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi stressed that the developing countries should establish a new international economic order in various fields, and that if they expand economic cooperation and strengthen collective self-reliance the world will lend an ear to their voices. He also noted that South-South cooperation will increase the economic potential of the developing countries and make North-South cooperation more fruitful and magnetic.

**Chairman Mengistu Haile
Mariam gives on-the-spot
guidance in agriculture for in-
creasing food production**



economic sectors.

Cooperatives organized by developing countries vary in function and role, method of pooling means of production, distribution of incomes, size and unit. They bear such names as "producers' cooperative", "socialist cooperative village", "commune" and "village community". Algeria is developing a unique cooperative agriculture.

Cooperatives with different names reflect the specific realities of developing countries and the different stages of the development of the cooperative movement.

The movements to unfetter the agricultural productive forces from old relations of agricultural production in developing countries pave the way to do away with their economic lag, attain self-sufficiency in food and bring about agricultural development.

Developing countries also strive to diversify agriculture with the main stress on grain production. They envisage, among others, radically changing or improving the structure of agriculture for self-sufficiency in food. They want to do so

because their agriculture was monoculture and produced mainly non-food crops due to the imperialist colonial agricultural policy. According to data published by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization the developing countries account for 100 percent of the world coffee and cocoa output, 88.7 percent of peanut and 91 percent of sugarcane. The developed countries produce two-thirds of the total world output of food with 17 percent of the world farming population and 25 percent of the world cultivated lands, whereas the developing countries with 80 percent of the world farming population turn out only one-third. That is why the developing countries are widely conducting social campaigns to increase food production.

These countries give priority to agricultural development and make economic revolutions with the main stress on agriculture and vigorously conduct movements for self-sufficiency in food and greenbelt movements. Some African countries obligate people of above 18 to seed at least three hectares of fields each. And they pay deep

attention to enlarging the acreage sown to grain crops. Not a few countries confiscated plantations of imperialists turning out special farm produce and turned them into fields for grain crops. Algeria converted vineyards and Malaysia rubber plantations into fields for grain crops.

Developing countries with 70 percent of the total world arable lands are striving to develop animal husbandry, industrial crop culture and fruit farming. They have vast tracts of natural pastures for animal husbandry. Taking advantage of these conditions and possibilities, they set up state agro-stock farms and lay the main stress on the breeding of draft animals such as cow and horse, while raising animals for the production of meat. They also strive to increase varieties of industrial crops and diversify fruit farming to remedy the shortcoming of importing fruits while exporting rich tropical fruits.

Their efforts to diversify agriculture reflect their firm resolve to completely restructure their colonial dependent agriculture and build an independent one to be self-sufficient in food.

The developing countries also strive to make effective use of water resources and settle the problems of machines and fertilizers.

In order to solve the water problem they carry out small and middle irrigation schemes and use underground water.

Thanks to their energetic efforts rain-dependent and non-irrigated fields are watered and uncultivated lands have been reclaimed and are used for grain production.

In order to secure farm machines and manures the developing countries are laying foundations for their production while properly using animal-drawn farm machines and extensively cultivating green manure corps. These are the shortcut to do farming easily and efficiently at the present stage without large investment.

Animals are used for farming in Tanzania and Guinea which regarded their use as impossible.

The developing countries pay great attention to scientific researches to improve farming methods and species. Their per-hectare output of maize and rice is 31.1 percent and 45.1 percent of that of



Lao agro-technicians work in the paddy field with farmers

developed countries respectively. African countries produce 40 million tons of grain on an annual average from 45 million hectares of lands. But European countries harvest 130 million tons of grain a year from the lands 10 percent less than Africa's. This is, needless to say, ascribable to other factors, too, but mainly due to scientific and technical lag. The developing countries, therefore, make special efforts to develop agricultural science and technology. And they give precedence to training agro-technicians and strive to perfect scientific farming methods and widely introduce them into production and improve strains so as to raise per-hectare yield. Through new varieties and farming methods the experimental farms raised per-hectare output of grain from 0.8 ton to 3-4 tons in Somalia and to 4.8-5.4 tons in Nigeria and that of maize increased from 400 kg to 4.5 tons in Tanzania. Especially in those countries which made green revolution per-hectare output of grain increased markedly de-

spite serious drought damages and oil crisis in the first half of the 1970s. Madagascar's per-hectare yield of native species was 1,380 kg but that of new varieties produced through green revolution was 2,170 kg. The green revolution increased its harvest of rice and maize, staple farm products, by 300,000-400,000 tons.

All this shows that the developing countries will be able to be self-sufficient in food at an early date when they lay firm material-technical foundations suiting their specific conditions.

The developing countries are favoured with fertile lands, rich water resources, precious genetic resources necessary for green revolution and inexhaustible manpower and material resources and their people are burning with a zeal to create new lives with the joy of liberation. When they mobilize all these properly they will be able to build in a short time an independent agriculture for self-sufficiency in food.

Cho Ok Sul

Niger peasants are busy with harvest



New Change in Mengalewa

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“Strengthening economic and technical cooperation and exchange among the newly-emerging nations is of tremendous importance in developing agriculture and solving the food problem in the non-aligned and developing countries.”

Mengalewa, far away from Maputo, the capital, is a proud place where the Mozambican people set an example of their agricultural development. And they call it a symbol of Korea-Mozambique cooperation, South-South cooperation.

On October 5, last year a grand ceremony was held here in the presence of Samora Moises Machel, Mozambican President, for the completion of the Mozambique-Korea friendship Mengalewa irrigation scheme. He addressed the ceremony amid an enthusiastic applause before he cut a tape.

Prolonged shouts of hurrah burst out and water gushed out of thick pipes at the pumping station, throwing silvery sprays which formed beautiful rainbows in the air.

Their shouts were a convincing demonstration of the creative strength and will of the Mozambican people who cast off the imperialist colonial yoke and follow the road to independence, and of Korea-Mozambique cooperation, South-South cooperation.

At the ceremony President Samora Moises Machel emphasized:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the President of the DPRK, is our brother who had helped us sincerely ever since the time of our armed struggle for national liberation.

His passionate speech deeply impressed the audience.

Korea has had close relations with Mozambique for South-South cooperation.

The irrigation project for 1,000 hectares of land which is a prelude to new changes in Mengalewa was carried out according to an agreement on economic and technical cooperation concluded between the two countries.

Dense forests, big lake, vast expanse of fertile lands in Mengalewa had been forsaken under imperialist colonial rule.

But Mengalewa is changing its appearances day by day beyond recognition thanks to the energetic endeavours of the Mozambican people who achieved independence through a bloody armed struggle.

The Mozambican people are making great efforts to develop agriculture for self-sufficiency in food. They strove to reclaim vast virgin forests and convert them into fertile irrigated lands.

The Party and Government decided to make Mengalewa a model of Mozambique in agricultural development, a granary, and sent many people here.

Mozambicans worked hard to implement the policy of agricultural development set forth by their Party and Government.

First they started the irrigation project of 1,000 hectares in Mengalewa.

But it was no easy job in a suffocating tropical heat. They had to do an enormous amount of work. They had to root up tens of thousands of big tree trunks. And they had to prepare vast lands for crop cultivation and build many irrigation structures including first- and second-stage pumping stations.

They met with overlapping hardships and difficulties. But none of them were discouraged. The people here pooled their strength and wisdom not to repeat their bitter colonial past and worked day and night to transform nature and develop agriculture to set an example.

The DPRK agricultural technical cooperation delegation sincerely helped the Mozambican people in the grand transformation of nature in Mengalewa.

They overcame difficulties with the Mozambican people who were striving to build a prosperous Mozambique for themselves and spared no efforts to transform nature and set up a new agricultural production centre.

Thanks to their joint efforts Mengalewa awoke from a long slumber and a new life began to bloom.

The fertile fields of 1,000 hectares overflow with irrigation water now and rows of new dwellings have mushroomed. The sun shines brightly in the sky over Mengalewa and fully-ripened golden crops are waving in the fields. Their creative efforts are bearing rich fruits.

South-South cooperation brought about new changes in Mengalewa.

Indeed, today Mengalewa is an epitome and model of South-South cooperation and agricultural development in Mozambique.

True Colours Revealed

As often as they had opportunities the south Korean puppets masked and tried to join the non-aligned movement but in vain. Each time they were scathingly denounced.

Now they appeared as agents of the United States to strangle the Nicaraguan revolution.

According to foreign dispatches, during his April junket to the United States, Chon Du

Hwan the traitor agreed to send the south Korean puppet troops to let them join US mercenaries in operations to harass Nicaragua.

Late in July this problem was discussed in detail at secret talks between previous US general Singlaub and the south Korean authorities, and among south Koreans drafted as participants in the Vietnam war who barbarously tortured and killed numerous civilians and prisoners of war.

This clearly shows again that the traitor Chon Du Hwan is a faithful stooge who readily executes the US imperialist policy of

aggression and a heinous enemy challenging the conscience of the peoples of non-aligned countries and the world progressives.

The world will never tolerate the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique's criminal dispatch of their troops to Nicaragua.

Along the Zambezi River

Mention of Zambia makes one recall the Zambezi River. The Kabompo, the Kafue and the Luangwa River, the main tributaries of the Zambezi River, flow through the western, central and eastern sectors of Zambia, like blood vessels that transport nutriment to every part of a man's body.

From time immemorial Zambians have made their history relying on the life-giving water of the Zambezi.

The Zambezi River, the mother river of Zambia, reminds one of the Victoria Falls, one of the three wonders in Zambia, which include world-renowned copper mines and game reserves.

The world-famous Victoria Falls is 12 kilometres away from Livingstone, our destination. It is about 480 kilometres from Lusaka to Livingstone. Crossing a long span of bridge over the Kafue River our car sped along the highway stretching southward.

From time to time we could see villages of thatched huts surrounded by banana trees. By these old huts were being built pleasant-looking slate-roofed or brick houses.

Zambians fondly use this saying: "Do not underestimate young trees, they will soon grow into a forest." The words express the enterprising spirit of new-born Zambia and clearly reflect the reality of the Zambian countryside prospering like young trees growing into a forest.

We passed the township of Livingstone and drove on along the Zambezi River brimful of dark-brown water. According to local people there was the maximum flow of the year as the rainy season was just over.

We arrived at the Victoria Falls. In the remote past the river bed was cut by a crustal movement as if chopped and a vertical chasm 120 metres deep

appeared. So the river 1,800 metres wide, came to have falls gushing down from the top of the cliff 120 metres high, producing roars of thunders audible miles away.

The veil of spray that filled the gorge turned into rain and poured down the opposite wall of the chasm which is visited by tourists. The mist rises hundreds of metres and becomes clouds. It looked like columns of smoke hovering over the scene of a big fire. Hence the local name of the falls, "Mosi-oa-Tunya" ("the Smoke That Thunders").

We strolled along the river talking with Zambian friends. Young crocodiles which had been taking a sunbath on the bank hastily jumped into the water.

We had a chance to visit a museum there. It was a one-storied building, but displayed abundance of exhibits—live records of the Zambian people's struggle for freedom, liberation, national dignity and Chajusong (independence) of man.

The relics of the Old and New Stone Ages exhibited in the museum bespeak that contrary to the colonialists' wrong claims men have lived in this country since time immemorial.

There were displayed deep-yellow flags carried by slave caravans, slave neck chains, handcuffs and shackles the mere sight of which makes one creep all over, and flint-locks such as those slave hunters used in their expeditions; there also were materials on the people's struggle to be free from slavery. All these told us of the history of ordeals undergone by the Zambian people and the history of their struggle for freedom and dignity.

Through the history full of agonies the Zambian people fully experienced and keenly realized that a man with no Chajusong, deprived of all human rights, is as good as dead.

One day we visited the Chanyana Zambia-Korea

Friendship Rice Experimental Farm 80 kilometres away from Lusaka. On our way there we called at a textile mill situated on the edge of the Kafue township. We were told that Zambia's textile industry satisfies 93 percent of the national demands. The mill with 2,000 workers is said to manufacture 18 million metres of fabrics of different patterns a year.

During our stay in this country we could see that the local people like deep colours but we seldom saw identical patterns on their clothes. After our visit to the factory we could find the reason.

After a stretch of tropical grassland grown with tall palm trees we arrived at the rice experimental farm in Chanyana. Irrigation canals were full of water pumped up from a tributary of the Zambezi River and the drooping ears of rice stemming from the stubbles cut last November were ripening yellow.

Under a tent pitched in the middle of the farm we met a captain of the Zambian National Service, who was taking care of the rice farm project as farm manager. He said that they were doing researches with Korean agro-technicians into a new species of high-yielding seeds suited to the local climate using

the 50 hectares of land already reclaimed. When their work was successful, he said, people would forever be exempted from hunger and even able to export rice.

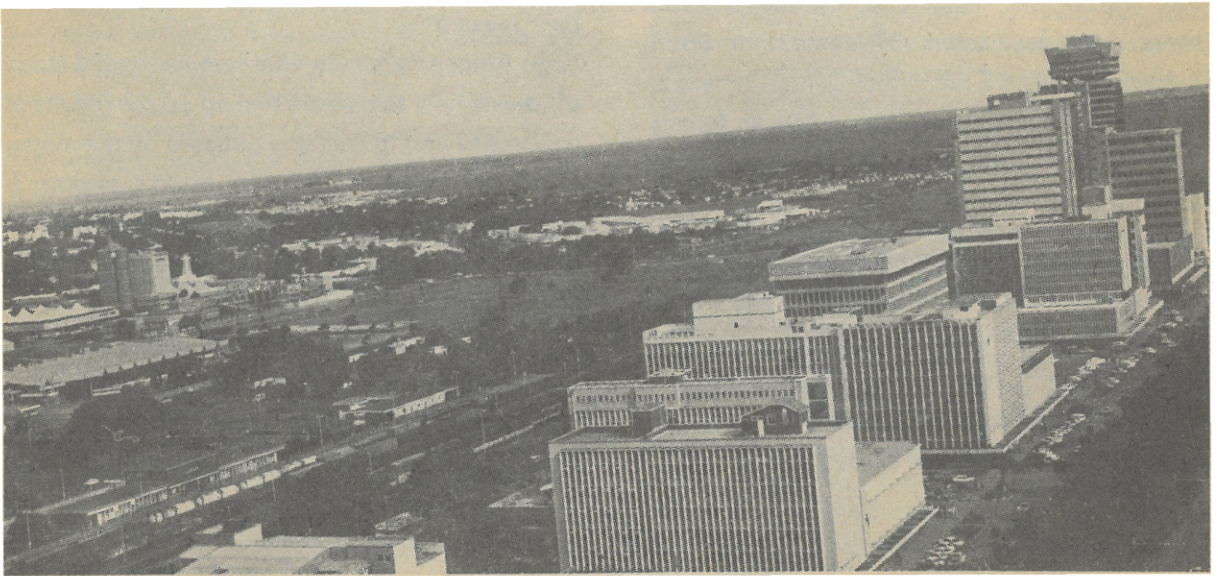
"I will do my best to cement the friendship between Zambia and Korea," said he. We were told that "to cement friendship" is an expression of President Kaunda.

In rice-transplanting season last year President Kaunda visited the place and was delighted to watch rice-transplanting machines at work. He reportedly said that Comrade Kim Il Sung freed from arduous labour not only Korean but also Zambian farmers; now, instead of deep sighs, merry songs of the farmers would be ringing in the rice-transplanting season.

Then he wrote in the visitor's book:

"We place great hopes on this. We know you have some problems but together we shall have these resolved. Please continue to work together so that we can cement further our very warm friendship."

During our stay in Zambia we could hear similar words everywhere we went.



Part of Lusaka, capital of Zambia which advances under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence

Forest Conservation and Afforestation

Unexpected severe droughts and heavy rains caused by the abnormal weather devastate more and more farmlands throughout the world, which makes forest conservation and afforestation more imperative than ever before.

Forests play a great role in warding off the influence of the cold front. However, the world's forest area has decreased considerably. According to data, more than 11 million hectares of tropical forests are destroyed every year.

One of the reasons for the reduction of the world's forest acreage is reckless deforestation. Imperialist multinational corporations deforested about 9 million hectares in the Asian-Pacific region in these five years.

Because of such reckless cutting of trees and other factors, 38 percent of Southeast Asian forests were devastated, 37 percent of South American forests, 66 percent of Central American forests and 52 percent of Central African forests. From 1950 to 1980 more than 90 percent of Haitian forests were destroyed.

A vast expanse of forests are spoiled by acid rain and fire. According to the estimate of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, 50 percent of forests in the world were ruined since 1950. If this trend continues forests will disappear in many parts of the world except some in 2000.

The destruction of forests expands deserts and 25 percent of the world territory is encircled by deserts.

Forests decrease and deserts expand markedly in the developing countries.

Under the pretexts of "trade" and "economic aids" the capitalist industrial countries cut down trees indiscriminately in the developing countries and carry them away every year.

Today many developing countries take every measure to prevent imperialist reckless deforestation and pay special attention to forest conservancy and afforestation. Researches into forest conservancy and afforestation are carried out in many countries. Particularly the African Sahel countries seriously affected by drought and expansion of deserts are increasing cooperation in their researches.

An African Sahel regional seminar on the study of forests held this year summed up the results of researches into forests and debated on the matter of further intensifying them in this region. It emphasized the need for the people in the Sahel region to make joint efforts to prevent the expansion of deserts.

Cooperation among the developing countries in protection and creation of forests will provide favourable conditions for preventing the expansion of deserts and developing agriculture.



Collective Self-Reliance and South-South Cooperation

T. B. Mukherjee (India)

Today collective self-reliance and South-South cooperation are important and imperative because the imperialists are trying hard to place the peoples of third world countries again under their rule.

The imperialists were compelled to recognize the political independence of the third world countries in face of the latter's strong struggle and wish them to remain backward. Taking advantage of temporary political and economic difficulties the newly-independent countries face, they are working in every way to maintain the old international economic order to subjugate the former again. Therefore, the developing countries must take concerted actions against the imperialists and realize South-South cooperation in the spirit of collective self-reliance.

South-South cooperation is a common struggle strategy of the non-aligned and other developing countries to attain economic independence and consolidate political independence through economic and technical cooperation; it is a link in the chain of the struggle to establish a new international economic order. South-South cooperation is realizable because the developing countries have the common past and now fight to attain the same purpose, and because they have rich raw materials and natural resources, fine experiences and economic potentialities. If they convert these possibilities into reality they can consolidate their political and economic independence and set up a new international economic order. And if they pay primary attention to South-South cooperation and quickly overcome their present economic difficulties, they can consolidate political independence and have a greater say and enhance their role on the international arena.

When we say that South-South cooperation is the common struggle strategy of the developing countries we don't mean that they should exclude

North-South cooperation. The developing countries need North-South cooperation. But North-South cooperation is cooperation between developed and developing countries, between industrial and agricultural countries and between technically developed and underdeveloped countries. The old international economic order is favourable for the developed countries and disadvantageous to underdeveloped countries. It is difficult, therefore, for the developing countries to attain economic independence only through North-South cooperation, and because of imperialist cunning schemes it is impossible to avoid the danger of political and economic subjugation.

North-South cooperation must be based on South-South cooperation. The developing countries must pay primary attention to South-South cooperation and lay the main stress on promoting their economic interests and strengthening their national economies in every way through it. Only then can they conduct economic and technical exchange with developed countries on the principle of equality and attain their independent development.

This means, in fine, that South-South cooperation neither excludes nor replaces North-South cooperation but promotes it.

One of the most important issues conducive to expanding and improving South-South cooperation at present is to take concrete actions in order to explore unbounded possibilities of bilateral or multilateral cooperation and meet each other's needs in the spirit of collective self-reliance.

Now, each of the developing countries may have something not available at all, something insufficient and something surplus at home.

Some countries may be rich in natural resources but they are not able to exploit them; others may have both resources and techniques but may not

have enough funds. In such circumstances, if these countries try to cater to each other's needs and cooperate with each other in such a way that they contribute raw material resources, funds, techniques, etc. which they can afford to, they can successfully solve a lot of difficult problems arising in the building of a new society without being indebted to the imperialists. First of all the developing countries have to exert a great deal of efforts to solve the problem of funds.

Some of these countries run short of funds but others have surplus. The surplus may be left at the disposal of those countries that run short of them on favourable terms, that is, at low interest or even without interest. It will help these countries to solve the difficult fund problem and frustrate the manoeuvres of the imperialists who try to use money to cheat and suffocate the third-world countries.

In order to realize South-South cooperation, raw materials should be made available among the developing countries so as to accommodate each other's needs.

They have inexhaustible resources of raw materials to be exchanged for mutual benefit.

They have abundant hydropower resources and forests, more than a half of the oil and copper deposits of the world, and a great deal of strategic metals. They are producing large quantities of coffee, cocoa, tea, cotton, banana, orange, palm, jute, etc.

Having been for a long period colonized, the deformed production of raw materials still prevails in no small number of developing countries and some countries which have a great deposit of various raw materials can not meet the demands for raw materials because they are not able to exploit them.

Taking advantage of such deformity and one-sidedness in the production of raw materials by the developing countries, the imperialists try to subjugate them economically and exploit them.

Therefore, the developing countries should exchange raw materials with each other on the principles of collective self-reliance and mutual benefit so as to develop their economies rapidly.

If these countries take concerted actions against the imperialists, don't allow them to plunder raw

materials and fuels, develop all their resources and effect mutual exchange of them, they can possibly avoid either the economic stagnation caused by the shortage of raw materials or the delay of economic growth because of the mining industry less developed than the manufacturing industry.

Another important problem in South-South cooperation is for these countries to pool strength to solve difficult technical problems.

Technical know-how poses one of most difficult problems in building a new society in the developing countries after their political independence.

In the past, the imperialists were interested only in exploiting resources and in squeezing cheap labour in their colonies and did not provide the local people with opportunities and conditions to learn up-to-date techniques. As a result, the peoples of colonies had been long kept aloof from modern civilization, which posed one of the knottiest problems in the building of a new society after their independence.

However, many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America today have a good deal of their own advanced techniques and a lot of their own experiences obtained in building a new society.

Some countries may have advanced technical skills to process fish, while others have technical know-hows to refine metal and oil.

If they effect mutual exchange of these techniques and experiences, these countries can successfully solve the difficult technical problems without depending on the imperialists.

Both agriculture and public health service are the immediate sectors on which efforts should be concentrated in South-South cooperation.

In recent years, the developing countries have failed to do farming well due to the influence of the cold front and so they have a large number of people who are suffering from hunger, poverty and disease and who are even dying of them. Therefore, the most urgent task set before these countries is to get rid of hunger, poverty and disease as soon as possible.

To this end, they have to reap rich harvests so as to solve the problem of food and improve public health service and hygienic work. Therefore, South-South cooperation should be realized, above all, in both agriculture and public health service.

Indian National Seminar on Collective Self-Reliance and South-South Cooperation



Platform of the seminar

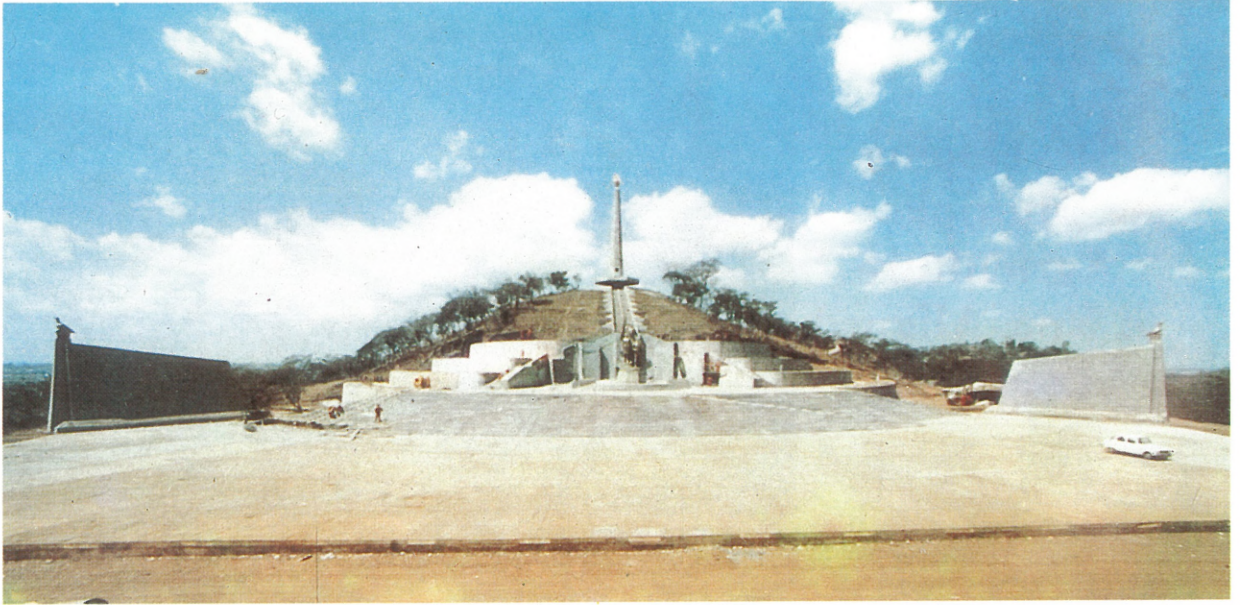


Participants in the seminar

Rich Fruits of South-South Cooperation



Somali people at the opening ceremony of a pumping station



A general view and reliefs of the Hero's Acre built in the Republic of Zimbabwe



Developing Multiple Agriculture in Non-Aligned Countries



Nigerian peasants pull rice seedlings

A rich vegetable crop in a
Libyan farm village



Korean and Tanzanian agro-
technicians study the growth of
crops



Participants in the Pyongyang mass rally to mark June 25, the day of struggle against US imperialism



**Friendship
Solidarity**

