

FOR
THE PEACEFUL
UNIFICATION
OF THE COUNTRY

(IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS)

PYONGYANG, KOREA

1969

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE

Already for more than twenty years the Korean people have been suffering from territorial partition and national split due to the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism. A new generation has grown up, but even contact and travel between North and South Korea have not yet been realized, to say nothing of the unification of the country, the long-cherished aspiration of our nation. Thus, the gap between the North and the South is further widening in all spheres of life, political, economic and cultural, and even the national features common to our people, a homogeneous nation formed through a long history of five thousand years, are gradually becoming differentiated.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, have repeatedly put forward fair and just lines and proposals for the unification of the country and done everything in their power for their realization ever since liberation with a view to accomplishing the independent peaceful unification of the divided fatherland at the earliest possible date.

But the U.S. imperialists and the successive rulers of South Korea not only have all along turned down these reasonable proposals of ours tenaciously, but today are running wild with machinations to unleash a new war in Korea.

This book contains some of the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, on the independent peaceful unification of the country. It also contains some of such important documents issued by our Party, Government and social organizations.

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**PREMIER KIM IL SUNG'S REPLY
TO THE LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE KOREAN AFFAIRS INSTITUTE
IN WASHINGTON**

Mr. YONGJEUNG KIM
President
Korean Affairs Institute
2907 Ellicot Street,
Washington 8, D.C., U.S.A.

I have received your letter. It gives me great pleasure to know that you are giving deep concern to the question of unification of the country.

As you know, our nation has been suffering from territorial partition and national split already for twenty years.

A new generation has grown up, yet even contact and travel between North and South Korea have not been realized, to say nothing of the unification of the country, the long-cherished aspiration of the nation; and the artificial barrier of the national split still remains.

As the days go by, the gap between the North and the South is further widening in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life, and even the national features common to our people, a homogeneous na-

tion formed through a long history, are gradually becoming differentiated.

The splitting of the nation rules out the possibility of mobilizing and using the wealth of the country and the strength of the people in a unified way for the development of the country, and it brings unbearable sufferings to the entire Korean people.

The division of Korea into the North and the South brings immeasurable misfortunes and disasters, particularly to the life of the people in South Korea.

The prosperity of the whole nation cannot be expected nor can the South Korean people be rescued from the quagmire unless the splitting of the country is overcome and unification is achieved.

It is natural that today, in South Korea, the broad masses of the people are crying out that they cannot live without the unification of the country, and many public figures with national conscience are fighting courageously for the unification of the country.

The unification of the country is an urgent national task that brooks no further delay.

It is high time, we think, that all Koreans without exception, who love the country and are concerned about the future of the nation, do their utmost for the accomplishment of the unification of the country.

As is widely known to the world, our Government, reflecting the unanimous desire and will of the entire Korean people, has made persevering efforts to achieve the unification of the country.

We consider that the solution of the unification question should not be hampered in the interests of

a certain grouping or privileged circles at the expense of national interests; we consider that the unification should be accomplished in a democratic way in accordance with the general will of the entire Korean people, and not, under any circumstances, by one side forcing its will on the other side. We do not allow anyone to impose his will upon us and we, on our part, do not intend to force our will on others. We always maintain that the authorities, political parties, public organizations and public figures of North and South Korea should sit around one table and negotiate sincerely and open-heartedly to solve the question of unification.

I make it clear once again that our Government will, as always, bend all efforts towards realizing the unification of the country in conformity with the desire of the people and the national interests and will be ready to accept the opinion of anyone, provided it is helpful towards the solution of the unification question.

In your letter you set forth views that have many points in common with a number of proposals we have outlined time and again for the settlement of the question of unifying the country.

As we have always maintained, the unification of the country should and must be realized on the principles of independence and democracy, in a peaceful way, without any interference from outside.

We consider that any attempt to accomplish the unification of the country by relying upon outside forces is a mere illusion and is designed to leave the whole of Korea to the imperialist aggressors.

The question of Korea's unification is an internal affair of the Korean people, in which no outside force is permitted to interfere. The Korean question must be settled by the Koreans themselves. Foreigners are not in a position to solve the internal affairs of our nation.

Our nation is a resourceful and civilized nation with adequate ability to solve its own national problem by itself.

The basic obstacle to the country's unification is the U.S. imperialists who, militarily occupying South Korea, are interfering in the domestic affairs of our country, carrying out the policy of splitting our nation and pursuing an aggressive policy against the whole of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have brought South Korea completely under their colonial domination in all political, economic, military and cultural fields and completely ruined the livelihood of the people there.

Withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea is the precondition for the solution of the question of unification.

In North Korea there are no foreign troops whatever. The Chinese People's Volunteers withdrew completely from North Korea on their own initiative as early as 1958.

However, the U.S. army in the guise of the United Nations is still stationed in South Korea.

The United States has no ground or excuse whatsoever to station its army in South Korea.

There can be no independence or sovereignty as

long as a foreign army of aggression is stationed in one's territory.

All people with even an ounce of national conscience should demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and strive to expel them from our territory.

We must kindle nation-wide wrath against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and marshal all the patriotic forces in the struggle for driving out the U.S. army from South Korea.

Your proposal that all foreign troops should be withdrawn for the solution of the question of Korea's unification is just.

It is our consistent view that the question of Korea's unification should be solved by means of establishing a unified central government embracing the representatives of the people of all strata, through free general elections in both the North and the South to be held in a democratic way, free from any interference of outside force, after the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from South Korea.

Such general elections should be held in a completely free and democratic atmosphere, without any conditions that might hamper or repress, even to the slightest degree, the expression of the will of the people. Free, democratic elections are unthinkable as long as the democratic rights of the people are infringed upon and patriotic movements are suppressed.

For free North-South general elections, first of all, complete freedom of political activity for all the political parties, public organizations and public figures as well as freedom of speech, the press, assembly,

association and demonstration should be fully guaranteed in the whole area of North and South Korea. All the political offenders who have been arrested and imprisoned for having demanded democratic freedom and the unification of the country by the Koreans themselves should be set free unconditionally.

All the citizens should be entitled to vote and to be elected throughout Korea with equal rights, irrespective of party affiliation, political views, property status, education, religious faith and sex.

Only through such genuine democratic elections based on the principles of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot, can an independent, democratic, unified government representing the interests of workers, peasants, youth and students, intellectuals, servicemen, traders, entrepreneurs and other people of all strata be established.

This proposal of ours is a most fair and reasonable one that should be acceptable to anyone.

However, the successive rulers of South Korea, doggedly opposing this just proposal of ours, have insisted on "U.N.-supervised elections."

The Korean people are well aware of the nature of "U.N.-supervised elections." It is no secret that the election of Syngman Rhee, traitor to the Korean people, was rigged up on several occasions, Chang Myon's assumption of power was fabricated and seizure of power by Pak Jung Hi was legalized through the so-called "U.N.-supervised elections" imposed on South Korea from 1948 to this date.

The "U.N.-supervised elections" are no more than

a screen for covering the aggressive plots of the U.S. imperialists to extend to North Korea their colonial system which they have forced upon the South Korean people.

In Korea the United Nations has been used as an aggressive tool for the United States.

The United Nations has no competence whatsoever to have a part in the Korean question.

The Korean people have no need for anyone's interference in solving the question of the unification of their country. We must by all means achieve the unification of the country on our own.

Since the South Korean authorities kept on opposing, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, the establishment of a unified government of Korea through free, democratic elections, we could not merely sit with folded arms waiting for the day of the country's unification nor could we refrain from seeking ways and means for gradual approach to complete unification by taking all measures beneficial to the unification of the country.

You must know that we have long since proposed the establishment of a North-South Confederation as a transitional step for the sake of settling the urgent and immediate problems of the nation even before the accomplishment of the complete unification of the country and for the sake of promoting the unification.

The Confederation we have proposed envisages the setting up of a supreme national committee composed of equal numbers of representatives appointed by the two governments mainly for co-ordinating the

economic and cultural development of North and South Korea in a uniform way and for promoting mutual co-operation and interchange for the common interests of the nation, while retaining the existing political systems in North and South Korea and maintaining the independent activities of the two governments.

The unification commission you have recommended may be regarded as similar to the supreme national committee we proposed. Measures may also be sought for re-establishing the national ties between the North and the South and realizing the unification of the country independently, not necessarily through the form of a confederate system, but by setting up a joint organ of some other form, composed of representatives of North and South Korea.

We have proposed time and again that if the South Korean authorities cannot accept the Confederation, the nation's tribulations caused by the division should be lessened even a little by effecting North-South economic and cultural interchange, leaving aside political questions for the time being.

The economic exchange between the North and the South will organically combine the industry in North Korea with agriculture in South Korea and facilitate the uniform, independent development of the national economy, revive the ruined South Korean economy and open the door for stabilizing the South Korean people's livelihood which is in a dire plight.

We have already built up a developed industry and agriculture in North Korea and laid the firm

economic foundation of an independent state. This is the economic wherewithal for our nation to live by its own means when the country is unified at a future date.

When we rebuilt the economy utterly devastated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, tightening our belts, we were at all times mindful of the interests and future development of the whole nation. We have not forgotten our compatriots in South Korea even for a moment; we consider it our sacred national duty to help the suffering people in South Korea.

Along with the realization of economic interchange, cultural ties covering the spheres of science, culture, arts, sports, etc., should be restored, and mutual visits between the North and the South should be undertaken.

The South Korean authorities following at the heels of U.S. imperialism are opposed to free North-South general elections, opposed to a Confederation of North and South Korea and opposed even to economic and cultural exchange and mutual visits between the North and the South.

Under these circumstances, we called for the resumption of correspondence as the minimum measure to establish ties between the North and the South. It reflects the pressing demand of the people for the elimination of the extremely abnormal situation in which parents, wives and children, relatives and friends separated in the North and the South cannot even write to each other.

It is of primary importance in achieving the uni-

fication of the country to eliminate the tension created between the North and the South.

In this connection, it might be recalled, we have time and again proposed to the South Korean authorities that the U.S. troops be withdrawn completely from South Korea, that the North and South Korean authorities conclude a peace agreement pledging not to resort to armed attack against each other, and that the armed forces of North and South Korea be reduced to 100,000 or less respectively.

The oversize armed forces of South Korea, numbering more than 600,000, are imposing unbearably heavy burden of military expenditure upon the South Korean people and severely menacing peace in Korea.

The withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea, the conclusion of a peace agreement between the North and the South and the reduction of the armed forces of the two parts will mark a giant step forward for unifying the country.

We consider as a welcome idea your proposal that the North and South Korean armies be cut to the level of constabulary units solely for the maintenance of security and order in the country.

We will take any other measure if it is beneficial to the solution of the question of unification. We are ready to abrogate the military pacts we have concluded with foreign countries on condition that the U.S. army is withdrawn from South Korea and the South Korean authorities abolish all the military pacts and agreements they have concluded with foreign countries. We made this clear already when we

were concluding our pacts with other countries.

Our regime is an independent people's regime established freely in accordance with the general will of the people. We have never relied upon outside forces and we maintain complete independence in all spheres—politics, economy, military, culture etc.

Our home and foreign policies are completely independent policies rejecting any interference by foreign countries. Whenever necessary, our Government can take, on its own initiative, appropriate measures for the interests of the country and the nation.

We have shown all sincerity for the realization of the unification of the country.

Even after the present rulers of South Korea staged a military coup and seized power, we have repeatedly advanced a number of proposals of national salvation, for removing the national calamity and accelerating the unification of the country, in the sincere hope that they would return to a national stand.

They, however, trailing behind the aggressive and splitting policy of the U.S. imperialists and disregarding the ardent desire of the nation, have refused to give ear to our sincere advice; on the contrary, they persist in perpetuating the national split.

The responsibility for the failure up to now to achieve the unification of our country rests with the U.S. imperialists who have occupied South Korea by armed force and have been enforcing a policy of splitting our nation and with such traitors as Pak Jung Hi, the reactionary bureaucrats, the political

mountebanks and impostors who, hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, are bartering away the interests of the nation.

It is they who serve the foreign aggressive forces, opposing the peaceful independent unification of the country and categorically rejecting the unity of all national forces, and it is they who defend only their own personal interests and the interests of some privileged circles in league with outside forces, but can never represent the South Korean people.

They are making excuses for the U.S. aggressive army which has occupied South Korea and has been hampering the unification of our country and perpetrating all sorts of bestial atrocities against the South Korean people, such as plundering, oppressing, insulting and killing, and are asking for its permanent stationing there.

These traitors turned down our offer to take millions of South Korean unemployed into North Korea to give them jobs, and are shipping out our compatriots to European and American countries like a commodity.

Moreover, they are even ushering in the Japanese militarists to turn South Korea into a dual colony of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

Manipulated by the United States, the traitors of South Korea, who are dead set against contact and co-operation within one and the same nation, are working hard to bring the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" to completion for the purpose of collusion with the Japanese militarists.

Those taking the lead in colluding with Japanese

imperialism are the lackeys who also faithfully served it in the past. Refusing to reflect on their past crimes, today they have become the cat's paws of U.S. imperialism and their old master, Japanese militarism.

To achieve the unification of the country, we should fight, pooling the strength of the entire people in North and South Korea, against the foreign imperialist aggressive forces and the traitors, the reactionary bureaucrats, political mountebanks and impostors who in league with these forces are hampering unification.

How can we promote national unity and achieve the unification of the country without fighting against those who, far from being desirous of unification, are categorically rejecting any contact or interchange between the North and the South?

Needless to say, it would be a different matter if they were to repent of their mistakes even now and take the road of struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. army and for the independent unification of the country.

We will join hands with anyone at any time if he defends the interests of the nation and aspires for the country's unification, irrespective of his political views and ideology and of his past doings.

If all the patriotic forces of North and South Korea unite, we will surely be able to open the road of contact and negotiation between the North and the South, achieve mutual co-operation and interchange, compel the U.S. army to withdraw and accomplish the unification of the country.

Without unity and struggle we can neither drive out the U.S. aggressive army nor achieve the unification of the country.

The point is that the South Korean people of all walks of life—workers, peasants, youth, students, intellectuals, army men, traders and entrepreneurs—should firmly unite and wage a more resolute national-salvation struggle for the peaceful independent unification of the country against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

We must not allow any form of interference in the domestic affairs of our nation, must thoroughly oppose “protection” or “supervision” by any one and must carve out our own destiny by ourselves.

When we achieve the unification of our country on the principle of national self-determination and the whole nation unites in a common struggle, we will be able to strengthen the might of the country and build a rich and powerful independent sovereign state, dispensing with “guarantees” by any outside forces.

Our country will certainly be united by the nation-wide struggle of the entire Korean people.

In conclusion, I hope you will make positive efforts to accelerate the independent unification of the country.

KIM IL SUNG
Premier of the Cabinet,
Democratic People’s Republic
of Korea

January 8, 1965
Pyongyang, Korea

**PREMIER KIM IL SUNG'S REPLY
TO THE LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE KOREAN AFFAIRS INSTITUTE
IN WASHINGTON**

**Mr. YONGJEUNG KIM
President
Korean Affairs Institute
3900 Watson Place, N.W.,
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.**

I have received your letter dated November 12, 1966.

I appreciate your letter as an expression of your endeavour to promote the independent unification of our country.

The stand of our Government on your proposal concerning the question of unification of our country was already clarified in detail in my reply letter of January 8, 1965.

In your recent letter you made a new suggestion, as a preliminary step for facilitating unification, on setting up a conciliation commission composed of an equal number of representatives from both sides, which can meet in a non-aligned country free from the influence of all interested powers. Your suggestion, I should say, has points in common with our

stand on realizing contact and negotiations between the North and the South. As is well known, we have proposed time and again that the representatives of North and South Korea meet in Seoul or Pyongyang, or in any other place agreed upon between both sides. If such a conciliation commission as you have suggested should be set up and the representatives of the North and the South sit around the conference table and conduct negotiations guided by the principle of independent unification, this would mark a step forward toward achieving the cause of the unification of the country.

People who are apprehensive of the future of the country and the destiny of the nation should exert utmost efforts to end the tragedy of the split nation and realize the cause of the whole nation, the unification of the country, by exploiting every possibility.

We have consistently made and are making all possible efforts for the accomplishment of the country's unification, the supreme task of our nation.

As is generally known, we have all along proceeded from the position that the unification issue, a domestic problem of our nation, should be solved on the principle of independence free from any foreign interference, in a democratic way, and by peaceful means.

The basic measures we have invariably suggested for the unification of the country are: to establish a unified, democratic, central government by means of free North-South general elections following the withdrawal of all foreign troops. We have repeatedly put forth these proposals after the war, too, at the

1954 Geneva Conference convened for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and, thereafter, at the sessions of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Our plan is conditional on the withdrawal of the foreign troops. It is self-evident that, under the circumstances in which foreign forces are occupying the territory, national sovereignty and freedom of the masses of the people for expressing their will cannot be secured.

There are no foreign troops whatever in North Korea today. The question is to get rid of the U.S. Army which is occupying South Korea under the signboard of "the U.N. forces."

North-South general elections should be held on condition that foreign troops are withdrawn and any foreign interference is precluded and, at the same time, complete freedom of activities of political parties as well as the freedom and rights of the masses of the people are adequately ensured. All political parties, organizations and individuals should be given freedom of political activities anywhere in North and South Korea, people should be given freedom of seeing the realities of North and South Korea and forming their own judgement, of discussing which way to take for the independence and prosperity of the nation, thereby drawing appropriate conclusions by themselves.

If North-South general elections are held by means of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot after creating the above conditions, it will be possible to set up a unified democratic gov-

ernment fully reflecting the general will of the masses of the people of all walks of life.

It is our firm belief that this plan is the most reasonable and fairest plan, and we are still doing all we can to translate it into reality.

Under the condition that this plan still remained unrealized, however, we put forth in August 1960 the proposal for a North-South Confederation as a transitional measure for restoring the severed national ties, pending the materialization of complete unification. The Confederation plan envisages the strengthening of economic, cultural and social ties and cooperation between the two zones, while retaining for the time being the existing political systems in North and South Korea. Although it falls short of complete unification, the establishment of such a Confederation would open a phase favourable for the promotion of understanding between the North and the South and the acceleration of the unification of the country.

With a view to lessening the sufferings of the people caused by the country's division and helping promote unification, we also proposed to realize economic and cultural interchange between the North and the South, leaving political questions aside, and repeatedly proposed to realize mutual visits and, first of all, correspondence between the North and the South so as to meet the burning desire of the parents, wives and children, relatives and friends, separated in the two zones.

The Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic

of Korea convened in November 1960 held once more an exhaustive discussion of the question of facilitating the peaceful unification of the country and advanced concrete proposals, together with recommendations, on realizing economic and cultural co-operation between North and South Korea and promoting an independent development of the economy in South Korea.

It is of primary importance for the acceleration of the unification of the country to convert the armistice into a durable peace and ease the tension created between the North and the South. Therefore, we have directed due concern to this and, at the First and Sixth Sessions of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on a number of other occasions, proposed to reduce the armed forces of North and South Korea to 100,000 men or less respectively and conclude an agreement on refraining from using armed force against each other.

Furthermore, to alleviate the difficulty of living of the South Korean people languishing in hunger and poverty, we offered time and again to take into the northern half the unemployed and orphans and ensure jobs and livelihood to them, issue stipends to self-supporting students to enable them to study, and also proposed measures for relieving victims of natural calamities.

We have never ceased for a moment our persevering efforts to accomplish the independent unification of the country.

In recent years alone, in March 1964 the Third

Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., on the initiative of our Government, proposed to achieve national unity and co-operation by convening a joint meeting of North and South Korean political parties and public organizations or through contacts and exchange of views between representatives of all circles of North and South Korea, offered to supply South Korea annually with 2 million *sok* (one *sok* is 150 kg.—Tr.) of polished rice, 100,000 tons of rolled steel, 1,000 million kwh of electric power and 10,000 tons of chemical fibre, as well as cement, timber and machinery, to rehabilitate the devastated economy of South Korea and help provide a stable livelihood to the population and to take over South Korean unemployed and ensure jobs and stable conditions of life to them in the northern part of the Republic.

Again at the Fourth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. held in May 1965, we advanced national-salvation measures for achieving national unity and expediting the unification of the country, rejecting outside forces.

All these just and reasonable proposals of ours have won the unanimous support of the people in North and South Korea who are so eagerly aspiring after the unification of the country.

The demand for realizing contact and exchange between the North and the South and paving the way for unification has been constantly raised also by the South Korean public circles and is being continuously raised as an irrepressible demand.

But our sincere proposals and persevering efforts

for promoting the unification of the country, the supreme task of our nation, have failed to get appropriate response on the part of the South Korean authorities. They have not only opposed from the beginning our proposal to have all foreign troops withdrawn and hold free North-South general elections, but also turned down our proposal on the establishment of a North-South Confederation pending complete unification. The South Korean authorities turned a deaf ear also to the proposal for realizing economic and cultural interchange, leaving aside political questions, and declined to accept even the proposal for correspondence between both parts. They are opposed to whatever contact between the North and the South and flatly reject any proposal which is helpful for the unification of the country.

I think you, too, are well aware of all these publicly known facts.

The South Korean authorities are not only opposed to all of our just proposals but answer the mounting aspiration of the South Korean people for unification with ruthless suppression. They condemn as a "traitorous" act violating the "state policy" even the demand for economic and cultural exchange, correspondence and mutual visits between the North and the South, to say nothing of the demand for the complete unification of the country.

If the South Korean authorities ever talk about unification, it is only when they talk about unification through "U.N.-supervised elections." This is designed to introduce outside forces to meddle in the internal affair of our nation. The United Nations has

neither competence nor right to take a part in the Korean question. Furthermore, it has been used as an instrument in justifying the U.S. imperialists' aggression in our country.

Unification through "U.N.-supervised elections" advocated by the South Korean authorities is, in the final analysis, meant to extend the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism established in South Korea to North Korea. By hanging on to U.S. imperialism on the plea of "U.N.-supervised elections," the South Korean authorities are only revealing their unjust position, namely, that they wish to leave South Korea in the hands of foreign aggressive forces and perpetuate the division of the country.

In recent years they have laid new obstacles in the way of the unification of the country, relying heavily upon foreign aggressive forces of imperialism.

Despite the unanimous opposition of the people in North and South Korea, they concluded the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" and are ushering even the Japanese militarist forces, the inveterate enemy of our nation, into South Korea. Japanese militarism, which is making its way into South Korea with the "ROK-Japan Treaty" as a stepping-stone, is emerging as a dangerous force invading South Korea and hampering the unification of our country.

The South Korean authorities are actively following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggressive war, engrossed in new war preparations for fratricide and exacerbating tension in our country. On the other hand, they are dispatching large numbers of

troops of the "ROK army" to South Vietnam. The dispatch of "ROK armymen" to Vietnam, through which South Korean youth are being sent out to be used as bullet-shields by the U.S. in its war of aggression in Vietnam, is an unpardonable crime of the South Korean authorities who are doing everything in their power to serve the U.S. imperialists.

To cover up these traitorous deeds which even their predecessors did not dare commit, they are putting up such signboards as "national independence" and "patriotism." The "independence," "self-sustenance," "modernization," etc., advocated by the South Korean authorities are nothing but subterfuges for justifying their traitorous acts of ushering in foreign forces and selling the country. It is like leaving sheep to the care of a wolf to try to achieve independence by leaving the country to foreign imperialism and build a self-sustaining economy or modernize the country by relying upon foreign monopoly capital.

All facts show that the South Korean authorities are taking the road of reliance upon outside forces and treachery, not the road of nation's *Juche*, independence and self-sustenance, and that they are not concerned in the least about national unity and the country's unification.

To be sure, they are afraid more than anything else of the question of the country's unification being solved by our people themselves. If not, why should they continue to beg for the U.S. Army's occupation of South Korea so eagerly and why should they wish to live only under the protection of the U.S. troops?

There is no denying that they are scared of the people. If this is not the case, why should they oppose free North-South general elections and oppose so obstinately even mutual visits and correspondence between the fellow-countrymen?

It is quite clear who is to blame for the failure of the unification of our country up to this date, more than twenty years after the surrender of Japanese imperialism, despite the burning desire and efforts of all our people. The responsibility rests entirely with the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities who are fawning upon them and have reduced themselves to the faithful executor of the aggressive and nation-splitting policies of the United States toward Korea.

The U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea have converted it into a colony and military base and seized the real power in South Korea. Since the first day of their occupation, they have sought to split our nation and schemed extension of their domination to the northern half, using South Korea as a stepping-stone. They are hampering the unification of our country, illegally taking the Korean question to the United Nations.

The split of the nation can never be ended by relying upon the outside forces. Neither the United States nor the United Nations can solve the question of the unification of our country, and it is inconceivable that any foreign country would make a present of a unified country to us.

As you have justly stressed, the country's unification is our own affair that should be solved by

our people themselves, it is a question that can be solved only on an independent basis.

To achieve the independent unification of the country, no interference should be allowed, whether it be from the United Nations or any other outside force.

As for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our Government always disposes of its own problems in accordance with its own views and resolution and firmly upholds sovereignty in all spheres, political, economic, cultural and others. It is well known to the world that we do not allow any foreign powers to interfere in the affairs of our country.

Should an independent regime be set up in South Korea, too, or South Korea become neutral, there would actually be no big obstacle for our people to unify the country by themselves.

The question is the fact that South Korea is under the occupation of the U.S. troops, under U.S. domination. The stationing of the U.S. troops in South Korea and the policy of colonial enslavement followed by the United States are the basic obstacles to the unification of our country. Therefore, the country's unification is inseparable from the struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and the liquidation of U.S. colonial rule there.

In order to preclude any possibility of foreign interference, we should also oppose the traitors' forces which have become the foothold of the foreign aggressive forces.

Traitors like Pak Jung Hi, a watchdog of Japanese imperialism in the past, then a stooge of U.S. imperialism and now a faithful minion of both U.S. and Japanese imperialism, must be ousted. As long as we leave these elements as they are, we will neither be able to check outside interference nor accomplish the independent unification of the country.

In order to accomplish the country's independent unification, all the patriotic forces of our country must unite and wage a tenacious anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys. If all the patriotic forces of North and South Korea firmly unite and fight, we will be able to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces out of South Korea and accomplish the historic task of the country's unification. All the Koreans who are sincerely desirous of the independent unification of the country, wherever they may live in the divided country and whether they be at home or abroad, should join in the nation-wide struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. Army from South Korea and the unification of the country.

For the early realisation of the cause of unification we will always join hands with those who value the interests of the nation and aspire after the unification of the country, irrespective of their political views, ideologies, religious faiths and past records. We will welcome and work together with even those who have committed crimes against the country and the nation, provided they repent of their past misdeeds and come out in the struggle for the independent unification of the country.

We will in the future, too, as in the past, make every effort to realize independent unification in the interests of our nation and our people. We are prepared to discuss any proposal of any person so long as it is based on the principle of unifying the country independently, rejecting outside forces, and strive to find common points therein.

As for the South Korean authorities, they have never represented, and can never represent, the people of South Korea. It is out of the question for those who are in power banking on outside forces betraying our fellow countrymen, to represent the people there.

Could you imagine that the South Korean authorities who have left everything in South Korea to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and subjected our people to all sorts of national humiliation and oppression, who are perpetrating fascist suppression against the masses of the people and persecuting the patriots and, furthermore, are bringing in the Japanese militarist forces, and who are even offering the blood of our compatriots on the altar of the United States for its war of aggression, can ever represent the people?

If the South Korean authorities take an independent stand even today, waiving its policy of relying on outside forces, we may hold parley with them, too, in a neutral country or at any other place agreed upon. For this, the South Korean authorities should accept the following points:

- 1) To demand the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor army,

- 2) To stop the criminal dispatch of troops to Vietnam and completely withdraw the "ROK troops" already sent there,
- 3) To abrogate the traitorous "ROK-Japan Treaty,"
- 4) To set free all the political "offenders" and patriots who have been arrested and imprisoned on account of having fought for the cause of the country's unification,
- 5) To put an end to fascist suppression, ensure democratic freedom in social and political life, including the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration and enable everybody to freely discuss the unification of the country.

When the South Korean authorities pledge themselves to put these points into effect, we may jointly explore the way for accomplishing the country's unification with them, even if they have committed towering crimes against the country and the people.

Though we are compelled to take such a stand toward the South Korean authorities which are taking the road of treachery, we are desirous of holding unconditional negotiations on the question of the country's unification with those political parties, organizations and individuals of South Korea who aspire after the unification by our people themselves, rejecting any outside forces. We are prepared to negotiate with them ways and means for the country's unification at any time and at any place agreed upon and will readily join efforts for ending the tragedy of national division.

The country's unification is the most pressing task confronting our people and an honorable task which must be settled in our generation. We cannot hand down the divided country to our posterity. We are firmly determined to unify the country within the life of the present generation.

The aspiration of the entire Korean people for the independent unification of the country will surely be achieved.

In conclusion, I express the hope that you will make due contribution to the struggle of our people for the country's unification.

KIM IL SUNG
Premier of the Cabinet,
Democratic People's Republic
of Korea

January 4, 1967
Pycngyang, Korea

JOINT STATEMENT OF VARIOUS POLITICAL PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA

Following the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Social Organizations of all Korea held in protest against the separate elections in South Korea, a consultative meeting of the leaders of various North and South Korean political parties and social organizations was held in Pyongyang on April 30.

The consultative meeting examined the question pertaining to the withdrawal of the troops of the two countries concerned, and the problems that will arise after the withdrawal, which were confirmed at the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Social Organizations of all Korea along with the question of frustrating separate elections in South Korea.

All the questions on the agenda of the meeting were thoroughly discussed, and agreement was reached between the leaders on the following points:

1. As was proposed by the Soviet Union, under the present situation in our country, the immediate and simultaneous withdrawal of foreign troops from our territory is the most just and sole means of solv-

ing the Korean question.

The United States should accept this just proposal and ensure in effect the independence of Korea by withdrawing its troops from South Korea.

All patriotic persons who desire the unification of democratic Korea must support the proposal on the withdrawal of both armies.

Since Japanese imperialism was driven out of the territory of our country, we Korean people have grown as strong as to be able to tackle our own problems by ourselves, without foreign interference, and our country has many qualified cadres competent for that purpose.

2. The leaders of various North and South Korean political parties and social organizations confirm that no civil war will break out after the withdrawal of foreign troops from our territory, and will not tolerate outbreak of any disorder running counter to the aspiration of the Korean people for unification. The inflexible aspiration of the people for achieving national unification and the definite promise made by various North and South Korean political parties and social organizations constitute a firm guarantee for bringing about a perfect order in our country.

3. After the withdrawal of foreign troops, an all-Korea political conference co-sponsored by the political parties mentioned below, will be convened and a provisional democratic government represented by all sections of the Korean people be immediately set up, which will answer for all political power as well as for political, economic and cultural activities of the state.

This government will hold, as its first task, elections to a united Korean legislative organ through universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot and the organ elected will enact the Korean Constitution and establish a united democratic government.

4. Separate elections in South Korea, even though they were held, can never represent the will of our nation. They are no more than a deception. For various North and South Korean political parties and social organizations comprising more than ten million people, i.e., the overwhelming majority of voters, are opposing them.

It is not fortuitous that at present South Korean separate elections are being prepared under circumstances of extremely cruel suppression and terror.

Proceeding from these considerations, the political parties and social organizations signatory to this statement will never acknowledge the results of the South Korean separate elections, nor recognize or support the subsequent separate "government."

The North Korean Workers' Party

The North Korean Democratic Party

The North Korean Chondogyo Chongwu Party

**The North Korean General Federation of Trade
Unions**

The North Korean Peasants' Union

The North Korean Democratic Youth League

The North Korean Women's Union

The North Korean General Federation of Literature and Art

The North Korean Federation of Industrial

Technology

- The North Korean General Federation of Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing Technology**
- The North Korean Christian Federation**
- The North Korean Federation of Public Health**
- The North Korean Buddhist Association**
- The North Korean Association of Supporters for Patriotic Fighters**
- The North Korean Red Cross Society**
- The Hanguk Independence Party**
- The South Korean Workers' Party**
- The National Independence Union**
- The Korean People's Republican Party**
- The New Progressive Party**
- The Working People's Party**
- The South Korean Chongwu Party**
- The Social Democratic Party**
- The Democratic Korean Independence Party**
- The Working Masses' Party**
- The Democratic Independence Party**
- The Korean Peasants' Party**
- The National Council of Korean Trade Unions**
- The Popular Masses' Union**
- The Korean Democratic Patriotic Youth League**
- The National Federation of Peasants**
- The General Federation of South Korean Cultural Organizations**
- The South Korean Democratic Women's Union**
- The National Confucianist Federation**
- The Christian Democratic Union**
- The Korean National Unity Association**
- The Independent Women's Union**

**The Korean Industrial Reconstruction
Association
The National Construction Association
The Three-Equality Principle Youth Union
The Association of Returnee Compatriots
The Union of Students Resisting Conscription
The South Korean Journalists' Group**

April 30, 1948

DECISION OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME
PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE DEMOCRATIC
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

**ON PROMOTING
THE COUNTRY'S PEACEFUL
UNIFICATION**

The traitorous Syngman Rhee clique are making every effort to prevent the South Korean democratic political parties and social organizations from taking part in the negotiations for examining the problem of peaceful unification of the country, attempting to disrupt again the realization of the country's peaceful unification.

This reveals once again that the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique are against the interests of the Korean people and that they are acting under the instruction of U.S. imperialism for the interests of U.S. imperialist plunderers and for their own interests.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., reflecting the unbending will of the Korean people who are aspiring after the unification, independence and democratic development of the country and, in accordance with the wishes of democratic political parties and social organizations, decides to make the following proposals to the South Korean "National Assembly."

1. To realize the country's peaceful unification by means of merging the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. and the South Korean "National Assembly" into an all-Korean legislative organ.

2. The all-Korean legislative organ thus formed shall adopt the Constitution of the Republic and form the government of the Republic.

3. In accordance with the Constitution adopted, general elections shall be held to an all-Korean legislative organ.

4. In order to create necessary conditions for facilitating the country's peaceful unification and normal activities of the all-Korean legislative organ, it is proposed:

a) to arrest the ringleaders and enemy, who are impeding the peaceful unification of the country, such as Syngman Rhee, Kim Song Su, Li Bom Sok, Shin Song Mo, Chae Byong Dok, Baek Song Wuk, Jo Byong Ok, Yun Chi Yong, and Shin Hung Wu, and other national traitors;

b) to ensure freedom of speech, the press, assembly, demonstration and mass rally;

c) to put an end to the oppression of democratic political parties and social organizations and their leaders;

To release all political prisoners, and guarantee completely free activities of all the democratic political parties and social organizations.

5. The government formed through the legislative organ shall reorganize the existing armies, police and peace preservation corps in North and South

Korea into a single army, police and public preservation corps on a democratic basis.

6. To demand the immediate withdrawal from Korea of the "U.N. Commission on Korea," an aggressive tool of the U.S. imperialists in their policy of splitting and subjugating our country.

The Korean people should settle the problem of the country's peaceful unification by themselves without foreign interference.

7. To implement completely all measures connected with the peaceful unification of the country by August 15 this year, the fifth anniversary of the liberation of Korea from Japanese imperialist rule.

8. If the South Korean "National Assembly" agrees to hold negotiations, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. is prepared either to send its delegation to Seoul on June 21, 1950 or to receive in Pyongyang the delegation of the South Korean "National Assembly" to conduct negotiations.

The South Korean "National Assembly" should guarantee inviolability and security of the delegates of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. and the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. shall ensure the inviolability and security of the delegates of the South Korean "National Assembly."

June 19, 1950

Pyongyang

**APPEAL
OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY
OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF KOREA**

Our entire compatriots in South Korea!

Workers, peasants and intellectuals of South Korea!

Youth and students of South Korea!

Entrepreneurs, merchants and religionists of South Korea!

Members of the National Assembly and government officials of South Korea!

Officers and soldiers of the National Defence Army of South Korea!

Members of the political parties and social organizations!

More than nine years have passed since our country was liberated from the rule of Japanese imperialism.

But our country still remains divided into two parts—the North and the South.

The division of the country has caused untold misfortunes to the Korean people.

And every conscientious Korean has striven to achieve the unification of the country.

Representing the wishes of the entire Korean people, the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have more than once proposed and appealed to political parties, social organizations, the people and the government authorities of the southern half for the peaceful unification of the country.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, however, the government authorities of the southern half have each time prevented these proposals and appeals from being carried out or ignored them.

Especially, egged on by the U.S. imperialists, Syngman Rhee replied to the last proposal of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peaceful unification with the fratricidal armed invasion upon the northern half.

The bloody war in Korea which was waged for over three years brought to the Korean people unprecedented losses of men and material and untold misfortunes and sufferings. In spite of all this, even before the blood of the wounds inflicted by the war has dried up, Syngman Rhee is again bent on expanding armaments and is openly pronouncing the so-called "march northward to unify the country" under the protection of the U.S. imperialists who are trying to convert Korea into their permanent colony. How can one possibly consider this to be an action that accords with the wishes of the Korean people?

The Korean people want no war at any time, still

less a fratricidal war.

They want to live as one nation, harmonious and united, in a unified and independent state.

Representing this desire of the Korean people who love peace, our side compelled at the Korean Armistice negotiations the U.S. side, which had been employing dilatory tactics to continue the war, to sign the Korean Armistice Agreement.

In spite of the sincere efforts of our side, the discussions between the two sides on the convocation of the political conference concerning the Korean question provided for in the Armistice Agreement were wrecked on account of the unreasonable insistence and rude, unilateral actions of the U.S. side.

Also at the Geneva Conference of Foreign Ministers on the settlement of the Korean question, the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, faithful to its policy of peace representing the will of the entire people of Korea, did everything in its power for the peaceful unification of Korea. However, owing to the obstructive policies and unreasonable positions of the U.S. delegate and the delegate of Syngman Rhee and certain other delegates who were subservient to him, the Geneva Conference was concluded without solving the Korean question.

Yet the Korean question has not been eliminated from the agenda, nor can it be eliminated either.

We emphasize the necessity of convening, in the nearest future, a conference on the Korean question with a broad participation of the countries concerned.

Achievement of armistice in Korea and the restoration of peace in Indo-China have shown that there is no dispute which cannot be settled by means of conference and negotiation.

The Korean question can and must be settled peacefully. We are, therefore, striving to settle the Korean question by peaceful means.

The just solution of the Korean question has become an urgent demand not only of the Korean people but also of the peoples of the whole world who are concerned with the maintenance of peace.

Today, the Korean people are grieved more than ever over the division of their country and are impatiently longing for the earliest possible unification of the country. How the Korean people who lived harmoniously on one territory as a single nation enjoying a long history and a brilliant culture can tolerate further a situation in which they have been living in a state of division for nearly 10 years?

The division of our country causes tremendous losses not only to the development of politics, economy and culture of Korea; it brings great misfortunes also to the private home life of a great number of the Koreans. How can we tolerate the fact that dear families and relatives are living separated from each other in North and South Korea, and short as the distance is, they are unable to correspond with each other, to say nothing of meeting together?

Whereas the northern half of our fatherland has all resources, enough and to spare, necessary for the life of all the Korean people such as electric power, coal, fertilizer, iron, timber, etc., the people in South

Korea cannot avail themselves of them, but have to take the trouble to import them from across the Pacific and the Korean Straits. What a deplorable fact this is!

While shortage of labour power is felt in the northern half of our Republic where magnificent rehabilitation and construction are under way since the war, in the southern half of our fatherland 1,300,000 unemployed are roaming about on the streets.

Is not this a contradictory phenomenon?

All these facts explain the necessity to establish and develop in various fields friendly relations between the people of North and South Korea, to strengthen economic exchange and to speedily work out and implement any measure, if it promotes the peaceful unification of the country. We maintain that if we Korean people reject every obstructive machination of the U.S. imperialists and reach agreement among ourselves, the Korean question can be settled by the Koreans themselves and it should not be otherwise.

We are well aware that it is not the entire South Korean people, including conscientious members of the South Korean National Assembly, but the U.S. imperialists, Syngman Rhee and a few of his colleagues alone who do not want the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and impede it.

We emphasize from this point of view that we must, above all other things, create conditions for the economic and cultural intercourse between North and South Korea and friendly contacts between the people of the two parts of Korea which will constitute a first

practical step towards the peaceful unification of the country.

We welcome any form of negotiation for discussing questions on the rapprochement of the people of North and South Korea and the peaceful unification of the fatherland. We are in full agreement to the sitting around one table of representatives of various political parties and social organizations, personages of all walks of life, and of both governments or both assemblies of North and South Korea.

Representing the wishes of the entire Korean people who desire a speedy peaceful unification of the fatherland, the Eighth Session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposes and appeals as follows:

1. With a view to discussing the question of the peaceful unification of the fatherland, to convene, within 1955, in Pyongyang or Seoul, a joint conference of the representatives of various political parties and social organizations, and personages of all walks of life in North and South Korea, or a joint session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea.

2. To call a meeting of the representatives of North and South Korea in February 1955 at Panmunjom or Kaesong in order to discuss the question of convening the above-mentioned conference and questions of starting the economic and cultural intercourse, trade, traffic and correspondence between North and South Korea.

3. With a view to working out measures for the

peaceful unification of the country, various political parties and social organizations, and patriotic personages from all walks of life in North and South Korea should establish liaison with each other, visit each other and come into contact with each other, and the government authorities of North and South Korea should guarantee freedom of their activities throughout the entire territory of Korea.

We are convinced that all the Korean people will support and welcome this appeal, and will be all out to carry this appeal into effect by overcoming every action hindering the realization of our unanimous desire for settling the Korean question by peaceful means among us Koreans.

**Supreme People's Assembly of
the Democratic People's Republic
of Korea**

October 30, 1954

Pyongyang

FOR THE PEACEFUL UNIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY

DECLARATION OF THE THIRD CONGRESS OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA

Fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters all over the country!

All workers, peasants and working intellectuals of the country!

All youth and students of the country!

All scientists and cultural workers of the country!

All industrialists and tradesmen of the country!

Members of all political parties and social organizations of the country!

Functionaries of government organs of all levels, officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the country!

Korean nationals living abroad!

Today, at this grave juncture when the territory of the fatherland is divided into two parts, the Workers' Party of Korea declares to you.

We are a single nation, and our country has traversed the course of a long history as a unified nation.

The history of our nation is resplendent with

tradition of glorious, patriotic struggles of our ancestors who repulsed the aggressions of alien foes; our fertile and beautiful soil abounds in inexhaustible natural resources enabling us Korean people to create a happy life.

Even the bayonets and jails under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists for half a century failed to bring the Koreans to their knees, to break the lofty national spirit of the Korean people aspiring after freedom and independence.

Even now ten years after the August 15 liberation, we have not yet achieved the complete unification and independence of our country.

Half of our sacred land still remains under the occupation of the U.S. aggressors, and our territory is divided into two parts by the barrier of the military demarcation line, which is not a frontier.

The division of the territory and disunity of the nation are an immeasurable hindrance to the political, economic and cultural development of our country in general, and cause national humiliation and tremendous misfortune to the public and private life of the entire Korean people.

Because of the split, we are unable to utilize, on a nation-wide scale, the rich resources and all the potentialities of production in North and South Korea, unable to avail ourselves reasonably of the mineral resources and manpower in production and national construction.

Because of the split, we are unable to utilize, on a nation-wide scale, all the wisdom and ability possessed by the Korean people for the promotion of our

national culture and the development of modern sciences.

Because of the split, we are even unable to exchange letters with our dear parents, brothers and sisters, wives and children and friends, despite the short distance, to say nothing of seeing each other.

This is how matters stand with our country at present.

Should, then, such an unnatural state of affairs continue to prevail between our compatriots, which could hardly occur even in relations between countries separated far from each other by oceans and continents?

Today, when nations, large and small, in the East and the West take pride in their own land, holding aloft the banner of sovereignty and independence, why should we remain divided incapable of establishing a unified, sovereign and independent state?

Even different nations of the world are not desirous of dispute and antagonism among themselves, and are seeking for a peaceful way of mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation. Then, should there be any reason for us Koreans to scowl at each other, and to be unable to sit together at one place?

Who are to answer for the division of our nation which is of the same blood? And who have brought us such a national misfortune and calamity?

They are none other than the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique. Since the U.S. imperialists came to Korea without shedding even a single drop of their blood for her liberation,

they have suppressed with arms all the patriotic movements of the Korean people striving for the freedom and unification of the fatherland, and converted South Korea into their military base, and are turning it entirely into their colony; they have continuously fostered the artificial split of our country, trying to perpetuate it.

Having come over to our land tens of thousands of miles away from their country, under the showy cloak of "freedom and aid," they swagger around on our streets and in our villages, plunder us of our property and treasures, and disdain and despise our people.

The American imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique provoked the criminal, aggressive war against the Korean people who have been asking for the peaceful unification of the country, and killed our parents, brothers and sisters, wives and children, and reduced our towns and villages to rubble.

Even today, the enemy continues to obstruct in every possible way the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, and are trying to instigate another war in Korea in order to obtain a source of money-making at the expense of immeasurable sacrifices and sufferings of our people.

In South Korea the Syngman Rhee clique, loyal servants of the American imperialists, demand the prolonged stationing of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, do not hesitate to sell national honour and property, and are resorting to every possible means of rabid terror and persecution against their fellow

countrymen, just for the sake of maintaining their regime.

The people of South Korea, though liberated on the same day and at the same hour together with the people of North Korea, are helplessly groaning under oppression and in the mire of poverty, while those in North Korea, as masters of the state, are fully enjoying all the fruits of their own labour.

In the southern half the national economy is on the decline, the entire economic life relies on foreign commodities, the tradition of national culture is trodden under foot, the decadent American way of life prevails, and the youth and students are being forcibly pressganged into military service for a fratricidal conflict, while in the northern half the national industry and rural economy are briskly growing, tremendous post-war rehabilitation and construction are in progress, sound national culture is flourishing and developing and the youth and students are enjoying their study and peaceful labour.

We can no longer tolerate such a state of affairs.

The Korean people should resolutely struggle for the realization of unification and independence, holding their destiny firmly in their own hands.

However frenziedly the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique may try to renew the fratricidal war, the Korean people will never tolerate it. The unification of the divided country can be materialized by peaceful means.

The might of the Korean people, united in a common aspiration for peaceful unification, is much stronger than that of those who want the continua-

tion of the country's division and attempt to resume a fratricidal war, and the forces of the peace-loving peoples of the whole world who desire a peaceful settlement of the Korean question are incomparably stronger than those of aggression and war.

Today, we live in an era when the peoples of the whole world are vigorously marching along the road of peace and friendship.

The Workers' Party of Korea, with a view to realizing as early as possible the cherished desire of the whole nation for the peaceful unification and independence of the country, appeals to all the Korean people as follows:

1. The Korean question must be finally settled on the basis of the democratic will of the Korean people themselves, and a united government of Korea must be established through general elections by the entire Korean people.

No intervention in elections from without should be permitted, and there should be no apprehension, restraint or intimidation.

Representatives of the broad popular masses of workers, peasants and others must participate in the coalition government to be formed as a result of all-Korea free elections based upon democratic principles, and the coalition government should enforce a genuinely democratic administration and guarantee the rights and interests of the people of all walks of life.

2. The Armistice attained in Korea should be converted into lasting peace so as to bring about the peaceful unification of the country.

Both sides must, therefore, strive for a strict observance of the Armistice Agreement, and an end must be put to the introduction by the U.S. authorities and the South Korean government of combat material, large-scale armaments expansion and the provocative acts committed by them in violation of the Armistice Agreement along the military demarcation line.

Government authorities of both North and South Korea must declare before the Korean people and the peoples of the whole world that they will not resort to arms on any account against each other and will assume the duty to solve by peaceful means alone all the questions concerning Korea's unification, and must reduce the armed forces of North and South Korea to the minimum with a view to lessening the burden of military expenses and allotting the sum thus released to peaceful construction.

For the peaceful unification of Korea, the U.S. intervention by and her colonial rule over South Korea, which has brought about the artificial division of Korea, must be done away with. All foreign armed forces, including the U.S. forces and the Chinese People's Volunteers, must be withdrawn from Korea, and no foreign interference whatever in the internal affairs of Korea should be tolerated.

Neither part of our country should be drawn into any military alliance with foreign countries or thrown into a state of enslavement by any foreign power.

The "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" and other

shackling, unequal treaties concluded between the governments of South Korea and the United States, which lie in the way of the peaceful unification of the country and have paved the road to war and national enthrallment, must be declared null and void.

3. In order to let the broad popular masses take part in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country and fully display their patriotic enthusiasm and positiveness, democratic principles must be materialized in all spheres of social and political life in South Korea, and the livelihood of the popular masses must be stabilized and improved.

Freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and religious belief must be ensured; freedom of political activities of political parties and social organizations and of individual persons of all walks of life guaranteed; and all the patriotic political prisoners released.

Particularly conditions must be guaranteed for the broad working masses to take an active part in state affairs and political life.

The present "National Assembly" in South Korea consisting exclusively of the small privileged circles with no participation of workers and peasants cannot represent the interests of the entire South Korean people.

Representatives of workers and peasants who constitute the absolute majority of the population should have seats in the South Korean National Assembly, which should represent the interests of the people of all walks of life and be operated in conformity with the will of the people.

At the same time, actual conditions must be created, so that struggles can be waged for ameliorating the corrupt administration in South Korea and for realizing the peaceful unification of the country, against U.S. imperialism and Syngman Rhee dictatorship.

Workers, peasants, handicraftsmen, office employees, and national capitalists in South Korea must resolutely oppose the investment of the American monopoly capital and the importation of unnecessary American surplus commodities into South Korea, and struggle for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy and for an independent development of the national industry.

Unemployment must be checked, the unemployed secured of jobs, and the present unstable conditions for employment of the working people eliminated. The livelihood of the working people must be stabilized by curbing inflation and reducing prices on large scale.

Minimum wages which can guarantee the normal condition of living for the workers and office employees must be ensured and an eight-hour working day and a strict system of state social insurance enforced.

The exploitation of peasant masses by means of the expropriation of land and grain, murderous usury, and exacting taxes must be prohibited; the peasants who till the land given land; and the innumerable foodless peasants and those peasants leaving their land, who are increasing year after year, must be relieved from their miserable situation.

The youth and students should not be pressed into the army; conditions must be created for them, in which they can study and find positions; democratization in school and democratic national education should be realized and freedom of scientific researches and all other activities guaranteed for scientists and cultural workers.

Women must be guaranteed equal rights with men, and state and social protective measures taken for mothers and children.

Middle and petty tradesmen and industrialists must be protected from the oppression of the American monopoly capital and comprador capital, and conditions for obtaining necessary funds and procuring raw materials and selling manufactured goods secured for them.

The entire people in South Korea must oppose the armaments expansion for another war and demand that various state measures be taken for rehabilitation and construction of the devastated peace industry and destroyed towns and villages in South Korea and must also firmly demand that priority be given to the construction of educational and cultural institutions as well as of dwelling houses so as to provide conveniences of life to the popular masses.

4. For the early peaceful unification of the country, artificial barriers existing between North and South Korea must be removed and mutual contacts and negotiations between the North and South Korean people realized.

We should give a rebuff to the obstructive man-

oeuvres of the American imperialists and their lackeys, who oppose the unification of the country, and sit together to settle the fate of the country and the people.

We eagerly wish to strengthen the ties between North and South Korea and create circumstances and an atmosphere for promoting a mutual understanding by such means as mutual visits and correspondence between the people, and by organizing economic, cultural, scientific, art and sports exchange.

We hope that the abundant electric power, coal, timber and other fruits of labour of the North Korean people will also be shared by our fellow countrymen in South Korea, and we maintain that a condition be created, in which scientists, cultural workers and artists of North and South Korea can exchange their achievements and experiences, and combine their wisdom and talent to carry forward our brilliant national culture.

For their visits and mutual contacts in various fields, North Korea will always keep the door open to welcome public figures and people of all strata of South Korea who desire the unification of the country, and will fully guarantee the personal safety and freedom of activity to those who travel to and from North Korea.

We propose that a permanent committee, composed of representatives of the parliaments and governments, or of political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea, be set up to discuss in detail the question of the unification of Ko-

rea, based upon the interests of the entire Korean people who desire mutual rapprochement and negotiations between North and South Korea.

5. For the acceleration of the great cause of unification and independence of the country, the unity and cohesion of the whole nation opposing American imperialism must be strengthened and all the patriotic forces of North and South Korea united to intensify the common struggle against the enemy of peaceful unification.

The American imperialists and their lackeys are afraid lest the Korean people should meet each other, and they are trying to destroy the unity of the Korean people and prevent the patriotic persons from joining forces with a view to perpetuating the division of the country.

We will answer the enemy's ruse for the split of the Korean nation with the unity and cohesion of our strength.

Unity and solidarity alone promises us victory.

We will welcome, and negotiate with, anyone who is against U.S. imperialism and sincerely desires national unity and unification of the country, irrespective of his or her political views, religious belief or property status.

Today, the patriotic persons who, like Messrs. Kim Ku and Kim Kyu Shik who took part in the North-South Joint Conference in 1948, oppose the national oppression of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, resist the fratricidal plot and the fascist dictatorship of the Syngman Rhee clique, and support

and approve the peaceful unification, are increasing in number in the southern half. We welcome such actions and consider that negotiations with these persons are possible.

Should anyone who committed no small wrongs against the country and the people in the past repent them and sincerely wish to contribute to the peaceful attainment of the unification of the country and the nation, we will warmly welcome such an action, negotiate with him and guarantee his social status according to his merits and talent.

In order to rally all the patriotic, democratic forces and achieve the unification of the country by peaceful means, we hold that all political parties in North and South Korea should secure unity of their action, and all social organizations should unite themselves.

We eagerly desire, in the first place, that various organizations of workers, peasants, youth, women, scientists and men of culture in North and South Korea, which include the widest sections of the Korean people, should unite together and march ahead in concert as a united force.

We firmly believe that, in spite of the differences in political views, all the political parties and social organizations in North and South Korea will be able to find sufficient means of co-operating with and conceding to each other and thus forming a united front to decide the country's destiny and the nation's future.

6. An international agreement should be reached for the preservation of peace in Korea and for the

peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

We hope that for the maintenance of peace in Korea and for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, states concerned with the Korean issue will call an international conference, in which Asian countries, including the government representatives of North and South Korea, will widely take part, and ask that those states assume obligations to ensure that there will be in Korea no outbreak of war nor occurrence of action which would menace peace.

Dear compatriots all over the country!

This is no time for us only to grieve over the division of the country and the nation.

The unification of the country depends solely upon our own effort and struggle.

Rise up, entire people of North and South Korea, in response to this call of the Workers' Party of Korea for the peaceful unification of the country!

Discuss and support our appeal for the peaceful unification of the country in your homes, your workshops, your schools and your organizations!

Come out in the resolute fight so as to make the true voice of the people heard by the enemy who is preventing the unification of the country! Then a consultative conference of the North and the South will be convened for the peaceful unification of the country, normal intercourse in the spheres of economy and culture will be established between the North and South, and further a united government will be formed through nation-wide free elections.

By means of the unity and cohesion of the whole nation alone can we achieve the unification and in-

dependence of the country, and with the completion of the unification and independence we will mark a new and still brighter epoch in the history of our country.

The destiny of our fatherland is in our own hands.

Those who are dead set against the peaceful unification of the country will never be able to clear themselves of their crime and the stigma as the people's sworn enemy.

If you do really treasure the destiny of the country, all of you should join the ranks of the fighters for the peaceful unification of the country!

Rise up in defence of the freedom and honour of the country!

Fight for the honour and happiness of our posterity through all ages!

Long live the national unification and independence of the Korean people!

April 28, 1956

**CABINET DECISION No. 96 OF THE DEMOCRATIC
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

**ON RELIEVING THE UNEMPLOYED AND
THE VAGRANT ORPHANS OF SOUTH
KOREA GROANING UNDER U.S.
IMPERIALIST OCCUPATION**

The entire Korean people will mark on September 9 this year the 10th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the ten years since the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the people in the northern half have made great achievements under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country and for socialist construction.

Despite the havoc wrought by the three-year war, the national economy was rapidly rehabilitated in a short space of time thanks to heroic labour struggle of the entire working people, and today our country is prospering and developing into a rich and powerful socialist country with a firm foundation of an independent, national economy.

As of the end of 1957, the gross industrial output of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea grew 2.8 times as compared with the prewar year. The rural economy has also been making a rapid development thanks to the enormous help of the state and the assiduous labour of the peasants. Thus the

northern half of the Republic has been turned from an area short of food into an area with food enough and to spare.

Cities and villages are magnificently rising up, taking on a new appearance, and the construction of houses for working people is being successfully carried on.

The wage increases and price-cuts effected on several occasions for the working people following the war have been improving the living of the people in the northern half with every passing day.

Inspired by the popular measures taken by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, the entire working people are dashing at the speed of Chollima towards the preschedule overfulfilment of the First Five-Year National Economic Plan which will bring about a new leap in the development and prosperity of the country.

Greeting the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Republic by summing up the great results they have attained, the people in the northern half of the Republic cannot but direct due concern to the compatriots in the southern half who are now groaning in an even more gloomy situation than before, though they were liberated on the same day and at the same hour with them.

As a result of the thirteen-year long evil rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique, the southern half of our country has been placed in a dire predicament.

Under the pressure of U.S. monopoly capital, the South Korean national industry, the medium- and

small-scale enterprises included, has been severely destroyed, and even the remaining industrial establishments are operating far from regularly.

Large numbers of workers are being dismissed en masse and the number of the unemployed is rapidly swelling day by day.

At present the number of the unemployed and semi-unemployed exceeds 3,800,000 even according to reports of the South Korean press.

The rural economy has been devastated, with the result that the peasants have been placed in a state of chronic starvation and the southern half has been turned into a land of famine which has to import millions of *sok* of foreign grain every year, whereas it used to export millions of *sok* of grain before liberation.

Hundreds of thousands of helpless orphans and child beggars are roaming about the South Korean streets in search of something to eat. But the South Korean authorities are taking no measures whatsoever for relieving them.

The educational organs in the southern half which have degenerated into profiteering organs, are expelling students who are overburdened with onerous school impositions, and many students are placed in such a situation that they have to sell their blood for paying miscellaneous educational impositions.

Even if they manage to graduate from colleges or universities, the majority of the students become jobless or are forcibly conscripted into the puppet Syngman Rhee army.

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea cannot be indifferent towards the terrible national misfortune the compatriots in the southern half are undergoing. Representing the compatriotic love of the entire people in the northern half of the Republic and their unanimous desire to relieve the unemployed and the vagrant orphans in the southern half as well as the youth and students there who are in distress, the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decides as follows:

1. 150,000 *sok* of cleaned rice, 5,000,000 metres of textile goods, 10,000 tons of marine products and 4,000,000 pairs of footwear shall be supplied gratis for relieving the unemployed and the vagrant orphans of the southern half.

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea entrusts the Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea with the task of taking necessary measures for delivering and distributing the above relief goods to the unemployed and the vagrant orphans of the southern half.

2. Deeming it as a due national duty to protect and bring up the helpless orphans wandering about the streets of the southern half, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea manifests its readiness and desire to take entirely upon itself the upbringing of them.

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea entrusts the Minister of Education and

Culture and the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union with the task of taking necessary measures for taking over and rearing the entire vagrant orphans of the southern half.

3. In order to help even a part of the youth and students of the southern half who are in distress, funds shall be set up for issuing permanently a scholarship of 1,000 won each every month for 3,000 students who are now studying or will study in the future at any colleges in the southern half.

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea entrusts the Minister of Education and Culture and the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League with the task of taking necessary measures for issuing the above scholarship to college and university students of the southern half.

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will welcome also in the future the youth and students of the southern half who come over to the northern half of the Republic in search of the opportunity to study, and will ensure by state measures all conditions for their study.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is firmly convinced that the entire people of North and South Korea will warmly welcome this decision on relieving the brothers and sisters in the southern half who are languishing

under the rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee, and will struggle in every way for its implementation.

KIM IL SUNG
Premier of the Cabinet of the
Democratic People's Republic
of Korea

August 21, 1958

Pyongyang

LETTER
OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY
OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF KOREA ADDRESSED TO THE R.O.K.
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND TO THE POLITICAL
PARTIES, SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND
THE PEOPLE IN SOUTH KOREA

Members of the R.O.K. House of Representatives
and House of Councillors!

Members of political parties and social organiza-
tions and public figures in South Korea!

Dear fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters in
South Korea!

For the sake of the peaceful unification of the
country, the paramount aspiration of the Korean
people and the greatest national cause at the pre-
sent time, the Supreme People's Assembly of the De-
mocratic People's Republic of Korea is once again
sending this letter to you, appealing to your national
conscience.

Fifteen years have already elapsed since the ter-
ritory of the country was split into the North and
the South.

The younger generation is growing up and al-
ready coming of age in the divided land with no
clear idea of their once unified country.

During this long period even kinsmen have been kept from seeing each other and economic and cultural intercourse blocked altogether between the North and the South of our country.

This is indeed, an unbearably great torture to our people who through our long history shared life and death, joys and sorrows, facing together national troubles from within and without.

Particularly, the present dreadful situation created in South Korea brings to the fore the unification of the country as an urgent problem, the solution of which brooks not a moment's delay.

The unprecedented tyranny and abject poverty ground you down; the pent-up resentment and extreme hardship went beyond the limits of your patience. At last you rose up in heroic resistance and ousted traitorous Syngman Rhee.

Your struggle was a righteous, patriotic one. But what have you got from the precious blood you shed?

Nothing has changed, except only that one government has been replaced by another.

Your earnest desire and demand for freedom and emancipation, a new policy and a new life still remain unanswered.

The appalling political chaos, financial and economic crisis and social unrest are felt all the more keenly.

You are witnessing the unemployed, beggars, waifs and strays growing in number everyday.

Calamity-stricken peasants in the six southern provinces of Korea and fishermen on Wullung Island

and the South Sea are on the verge of starvation, crying for relief.

Prices and taxes are soaring and usury debts are weighing heavily on the shoulders of more and more people.

Schools have not yet been democratized and hundreds of thousands of youth and children are still kept out of school. To make matters worse, all sorts of crimes and disturbances are steadily increasing with the further aggravation of social confusion and disorder.

The privation of the people has reached such extremity that young women are selling their bodies in the market, presenting a piteous sight like a throw-back to the mediaeval age.

Unable to withstand the grim and choking reality that keeps aggravating, the broad masses — workers, peasants, youth and students—are waging bitter struggles — demonstrations, walkouts, school strikes and so forth.

The present rulers of South Korea, however, are busy inventing pretexts for suppressing the just struggle of the popular masses who demand reforms, labeling their just struggle as a “riot.”

Disregarding the vital question affecting the life of the people, they are only engrossed in seeking worldly fame and in the scramble for power. They do not want to bother their heads about how to cope with the grave situation; they have neither ability nor means to remedy this catastrophic situation.

No matter who may come to power, the present situation of South Korea can by no means be saved,

so long as the U.S. army continues to occupy South Korea and our country remains divided.

The only way out lies in the accomplishment of the peaceful unification of the country and in rehabilitation and development of the South Korean economy by joint efforts of the North and the South.

But the present rulers of South Korea are just begging for American "aid," and they are trying hard to deceive the people, alleging that this would improve the situation.

They attempt to bring in even Japanese monopoly capital that will encroach upon the South Korean economy.

This is indeed a reckless and dangerous venture. The lessons of our country's history have indisputably proved that relying upon foreign powers leads to the ruin of the country. Is this not proved by the actual reality in South Korea today?

Look straight with your reason and conscience at the ruinous situation now existing in South Korea!

All that the U.S. "aid" has brought to South Korea is enslavement, poverty and economic bankruptcy.

Why is it that foreign capital poured in like tidal waves and monopolized the South Korean markets, and the national trade and industry has been driven into an abyss of ruin?

And what is the reason that South Korea, once known as a granary, has turned into an area of such chronic famine and a living hell of starvation and poverty?

This is just what the U.S. "aid" has produced.

So long as the national economy depends upon

foreign countries, it cannot become other than a victim of foreign capital which seeks profits without limit.

It is known only too well that the U.S. imperialists especially are using the so-called "aid" as a means of military aggression and economic plunder of other countries.

The way of revitalizing the country and promoting the interests of the nation lies only in shaping its destiny by itself.

Without an independent national economy, no complete political independence can be ensured, and without complete independence there can be no prosperity of the country and the nation.

In the past our country was forced to be under the yoke of foreign aggressors, because it was backward and poor. This should never be repeated.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has long since followed the road of independent development and laid a solid foundation for the national economy in North Korea.

We have built a powerful heavy industry with modern machine-building industry as the backbone, and created bases of light industry which had had no foundation.

Today we boast of hundreds of big modern factories and enterprises equipped with up-to-date technique; we also have a countryside crisscrossed with irrigation channels brimming over with life-giving water.

Our people who were far removed from civilization for a long time have now become the masters of

mighty techniques, managing the advanced large-scale economy.

We have now taken into our hands the great means which promise prosperity for the country and nation.

We are powerful enough to further strengthen and develop rapidly the national economy and to create any new economic branch whenever necessary.

It is our ardent hope that the valuable fruits of our labour will be used for developing the South Korean economy and improving the living of the South Korean people. This would be utmost joy to us and we deem it as our due national duty.

For removing the national distress caused by the division and for rehabilitating and developing the South Korean economy, we should peacefully unify the country at the earliest possible date.

The peaceful unification of the country should be realized without fail by ourselves through free North-South general elections on a democratic basis and without any foreign interference.

For this, first of all, the U.S. army must withdraw from South Korea at once.

General elections should be held in such a completely free atmosphere that the popular masses may freely express their will.

Complete freedom, not to speak of freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association, should be ensured so that all political parties and social organizations, irrespective of their political views, can propagandize their platforms and conduct pol-

itical activities in any part of North and South Korea.

The rights of the people to elect and to be elected should not be restricted, regardless of property status, residence, education, religious belief; general elections should be held in accordance strictly with the democratic principle of universal and equal suffrage by secret ballot.

By so doing the Korean people will come to have a united, all-Korean democratic government that genuinely represents their will.

What could be the reason for anyone not to accept or to be afraid of such elections?

Some people still insist that elections be held under "U.N. observation" with the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea.

This is an unbearable insult to the independence and national pride of the Korean people.

The master of Korea is the Koreans.

The Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves of their own volition.

The Korean people are endowed with enough ability and resourcefulness to settle their own destiny for themselves.

The history of our fatherland and the reality in North Korea afford ample proof of this.

Why should we be supervised by the United Nations in settling our own affairs?

The United Nations is in no way entitled or competent to have a part in the settlement of the Korean issue, nor has it any moral authority to be involved in it.

By allowing its name to be usurped by the U.S.

imperialists, the United Nations became a belligerent party in the criminal war of aggression against the Korean people.

It is widely known to the world how shamelessly the will of the people was misrepresented in the tyrannous elections held in South Korea under U.N. "supervision."

The so-called "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a mere tool for covering up the colonial enslavement and split policy of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea, should be immediately disbanded.

If they were not afraid of the genuine will of the Korean people being reflected in the solution of the question of unification, there could be no reason or ground whatsoever for them to ask for U.N. interference.

It is also alleged that free general elections throughout the North and the South can never be accepted because it means "collaboration with Communists" and is fraught with the risk of being "communized."

This is entirely wrong.

No one can impose his political ideas upon the popular masses.

It is up to the entire Korean people to decide what social system they choose.

Furthermore, the socialist system has been firmly established in North Korea and its people accepted communism long ago.

This is an iron-clad fact.

Is it ever possible in Korea to exclude the Com-

munists in discussing the question of unification?

How could anyone talk about unification in disregard of the northern half?

Anyone who sincerely aspires after the unification of the country and the prosperity of the nation cannot justify himself under such pretext.

We differ in ideas and political views, of course.

However, such differences can never be an insurmountable obstacle if we are truly concerned about the future of the nation and want to settle the question of the country's unification in a realistic way.

It would be an indelible crime against our posterity to keep enmity among one and the same nation and reject the unification of the country under the pretext of such differences.

Any person of national conscience and reason must not follow in the wake of Syngman Rhee but stand for North-South general elections on an independent basis.

If the South Korean authorities consider free North-South general elections still unacceptable to them, then, even transitional measures should be taken for paving the way to final unification by restoring the severed relations between the same nation and by reuniting its split forces.

Our people who have long suffered the misfortunes of division are confronted with numbers of important national questions which await urgent solution. How can we further tolerate the situation in which millions of people have been compelled for ten years and more to live separate in the North and the South without knowing whether their parents,

wives, children, relatives and friends are alive or dead?

The separation will, with the lapse of time, gradually estrange relatives and friends from each other; and even parents, wives and children will hardly recognize each other.

Due to the division, manners and customs and even the language are changing.

If we let such situation go further, who can dare say our single nation will not be divided in the long run into two quite different parts, each having its own language and customs? Particularly, the division is greatly impeding the co-ordinated development of the national economy.

Our country abounds in natural resources. North Korea has an advanced industry and South Korea has wide plains suitable for the development of agriculture.

If we use all this in a unified way, we can develop successfully an independent national economy and enjoy a bountiful, happy life in a mighty and prosperous country.

However, all this immense possibility still remains untapped and the South Korean people suffer from abject poverty, hunger and cold. How can we continue to shut our eyes to such urgent national question, even though two entirely different systems exist in North and South Korea and the early settlement of the differences still seems unlikely?

We must transcend our differences in political views and ideology, and must take measures promptly to solve our urgent questions.

We propose, as one of such measures, to institute a Confederation of North and South Korea. The Confederation is to be enforced by way of setting up a Supreme National Committee composed of representatives of the two governments while retaining, for the time being, the political systems in North and South Korea and maintaining the independent activities of the two governments.

We consider that the enforcement of the Confederation should mainly co-ordinate and develop the economic and cultural life of North and South Korea as one unit and realize economic and cultural co-operation and interchange between the North and the South, thereby facilitating the independent and integrate development of the national economy.

Provided both governments give consent, the Supreme National Committee may represent the whole of Korea and conduct external affairs on the problems common to the interests of the entire nation and take joint measures for safeguarding our country and nation against foreign aggression by rallying the forces of North and South Korea under the Confederation.

The enforcement of the Confederation will put an end to the extremely abnormal situation created in our country today. It will not inflict any loss upon any party, but only bring great benefit to the entire Korean people.

With the institution of the Confederation we will be able to pool the strength of the whole nation for repelling foreign aggression and jointly defending the interests of the country and the nation extern-

ally, and, internally, improving the economic life of the South Korean people and establishing the foundation of an independent national economy by realizing co-operation and intercourse between the North and the South.

There is no doubt that the enforcement of the Confederation will also help remove distrust and antagonism between the North and the South, create an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation and gradually promote closer relations in the political sphere, too, thus paving the road to the peaceful unification of the country.

To set up the Confederation is a highly realistic and most reasonable measure for successfully fulfilling the urgent national tasks confronting us today and for accelerating the complete unification of the country.

Nevertheless, if the South Korean authorities cannot accept even the Confederation, we propose that a purely economic commission composed of representatives of business circles of North and South Korea be set up and the economic co-operation and intercourse be materialized apart from political issues.

Once such economic and cultural co-operation and intercourse are realized between the North and the South, the South Korean economy that is on the brink of catastrophe will be rehabilitated and developed rapidly and the South Korean people's living be considerably improved in a brief span of time with the help of the mighty economy of North Korea.

We propose that the Supreme National Committee

be formed by instituting the Confederation at an early date, or the economic commission organized with representatives of business circles and that through such national organization the following immediate programmatic tasks be carried out:

The keynote of the South Korean economy is agriculture.

Without the promotion of the development of agriculture South Korea cannot recover from economic decline, and without stabilizing the life of the peasants who make up 70 per cent of the population, South Korea cannot extricate itself from its chronic social poverty.

For the development of the South Korean agriculture, the land problem should, above all, be solved in a thoroughgoing way.

For the correct solution of the land problem, South Korea, too, should have carried out a land reform on the principles of confiscation and distribution of land without compensation.

The "agrarian reform" rigged up by the Syngman Rhee clique has, in fact, kept the landlord system intact, further fragmentized the peasant economy and reduced the peasants to slaves to debt. Such evil consequences should be removed at once.

The "redemption grain for the distributed land" not yet delivered by the South Korean peasants should no longer be collected, the balance of "farm land price" payable to the landlords should be borne by the state and all the debts the peasants made in paying for it should be redeemed by the state.

And the state should purchase all the existing

tenant farm land and portion it out free of charge to the peasants without or with little land.

Main efforts should be directed to obtaining new land to meet the vital demand of the peasants for land.

How can we talk about the development of agriculture in the present situation in which more than 940,000 peasant households cling to less than half of *jongbo* of land each?

All land expropriated for military use should be returned to the peasants and land reclamation be carried out extensively.

South Korea has more than two million *jongbo* of reclaimable land.

Let us mobilize the forces of North and South Korea to upturn at least one million *jongbo* of new land in the next six to seven years and distribute it without compensation to the peasants who have no or little land!

If this is done, the average acreage of cultivated land per peasant household in South Korea will increase from 0.9 *jongbo* at present to 1.4 *jongbo*.

To increase the agricultural production, large and small irrigation projects as well as afforestation and water-conservancy should be carried out on a wide scale all over South Korea, thereby doing away with the rain-dependent and poorly irrigated fields.

It is hardly possible to expect stable agricultural production in the place where mountains are bare of trees, rivers have no embankments and vast fields are without irrigation canals.

Paddy and dry fields in South Korea can and

should be watered through irrigation channels and turned into a fertile land free of calamities as in North Korea.

Rich crop cannot be harvested by outmoded farming methods and primitive farm implements.

It is important to rapidly raise the per *jongbo* yield by introducing advanced farm methods and up-to-date farm machines including tractors, by developing agriculture in a many-sided way and by making rational use of land.

The prices of farm produce and industrial products including fertilizer should be regulated for the benefit of the peasants, the "land acquisition tax" reduced and various exacting levies upon the peasants abolished.

All the debts of the impoverished peasants should be redeemed by the state and it is necessary to set up a state peasants' bank to grant loans at a low rate of interest for the benefit of the peasants.

The South Korean fishery should be developed and the miserable living condition of 800,000 fishing folks be improved.

It is urgent to tear down, above all, the barriers thrown across the sea and ensure free fishing for the fishermen of both North and South Korea.

Fish shoals move about between the North and the South as freely as ever, but our fishermen cannot sail north and south seas at will in pursuit of shoals. We should get rid of this abnormal situation.

Fishing grounds and fishing ports in the North and the South should be opened for our joint use, the devastated fishing ports in South Korea be

speedily rebuilt and the occupation of fishing grounds and fishing ports by the U.S. army should be abolished immediately.

Let us put our energy to make up the shortage of fishing boats, a great handicap for the South Korean fishermen, and modernize fishery of South Korea!

The modern fishing boats of our neighbouring countries go out to the open sea for fishing.

But with worn-out sail boats and primitive fishing methods it is hardly possible to engage even in inshore fishery, not to speak of pelagic fishery.

Still more, how can we remain indifferent to the miserable plight of the South Korean fishermen who can hardly eke out a living for lack of even tiny boats?

Much funds and forces should be directed to the ship-building industry and necessary materials and supplies be provided to ensure normal operation of the shipyards which are now at a standstill.

In this way sail-boats should be speedily motorized and the equipment of fishing boats and port facilities should be mechanized. At the same time, large- and medium-sized motor boats should be built in large numbers and necessary conditions provided so that the fishermen may fish with state-owned boats.

The pelagic and deep-sea fishing should be developed through the joint efforts of North and South Korea, the survey of maritime resources and search for fish shoals be jointly conducted, information on the flow of currents be exchanged and mutual assistance be given to salvage work.

All the debts of the South Korean fishermen should be liquidated at state expense, a state fishery bank be set up to give them loan at a low rate of interest, the fishing tax should be reduced; and all the miscellaneous levies be abolished.

Industry is the leading branch of the economy.

It is entirely unthinkable for any country without its own national industry to ensure independence or enhancement of the people's living.

Decisive measures should be taken for rehabilitating the ruined South Korean national industry.

Let us put into operation all idle factories and mines and construct extensively big up-to-date factories as well as medium and small light industrial factories in such a way as to ensure the independent development of the South Korean economy!

In particular, factories and power stations in the domains of fuel and power, metal, chemical, building material and machine-building industries should be constructed.

We have made necessary machines and equipment by ourselves and home-made goods produced by our factories fill to overflowing every shop in the northern half.

Yet, the whole of South Korea is flooded with foreign goods!

Why should we sell out our natural resources to foreign countries and beg for foreign industrial products at a time when we Korean people can develop rich underground resources in the country and make anything we want?

For the development of middle and small trade

and industry, it is necessary to make up the shortage of raw materials, to iron out financial and marketing difficulties.

Raw materials for the national industry should be obtained at home, not depending on foreign countries. And a state industrial bank should be set up for the middle and small entrepreneurs, granting them long-term loans at a low rate of interest.

For overcoming the marketing difficulties, the purchasing power of the people should be enhanced.

The wages of the workers should be raised immediately; the U.S. monopoly price system be done away with, commodity prices be stabilized, and the inroad of foreign goods be rejected flatly.

Let us protect and foster the national industry by taking stringent tariff measures for imported goods and encouraging the consumption of home-made goods!

Rational division of labour between the North and South Korean industries should be organized and free trade between the North and the South be enforced at an early date.

From olden times when products were scanty and communications were inconvenient our ancestors had lived in harmony, exchanging products of various localities.

Still more in our age when production and transport are highly developed, how can we ever reconcile ourselves to such abnormal situation in which the exchange of commodities is cut within one and the same country?

All possible measures should be taken for the

exchange of commodities, foreign trade be carried out under a unified control, joint purchase of raw materials and supplies be made and market be explored for exporting domestic goods.

When the above measures are taken in all fields of agriculture, fishery and industry, the South Korean national economy will develop with fresh vitality.

Millions of South Korean unemployed will be secured jobs and ensured stabilization of their livelihood, if all the factories and mines are put into commission, large and small factories are newly constructed, land reclamation, irrigation projects, afforestation and water conservancy work undertaken, and harbour, railway, road and town construction projects carried out briskly throughout South Korea.

How good it would be if the broad road were opened for the hopeless jobless folks to engage in creative labour for the prosperity and development of the beloved fatherland and for their own happiness!

For the prosperity of the fatherland and flourish of the nation, much is yet to be done and many work hands are needed.

Then why is "birth control" necessary, and why should our fellow countrymen be sent into slavery in far-off foreign lands under the name of "emigration?"

Our people will never tolerate such criminal acts.

The Korean people are a talented and resourceful nation with a long history and a brilliant culture.

It was the Korean who invented the first movable

metal types in human history. It was also the Korean who built the Chomsongdae, the first observatory in the world.

Nevertheless, our people, divided into the North and the South today, cannot develop their national culture, science and technology in a unified way.

Today in South Korea science and culture are on the decline and many South Korean scientists, technicians and men of culture have no place to work, however much they may want to.

Such state of affairs should no longer be permitted.

Our country should be freed from its centuries-old backwardness and become one of the leading advanced countries in the world as soon as possible.

At a time when we must rush forward at a speed of one thousand leagues a day for the enhancement of our national economy and culture, we need high level of technique and culture as well as a great many learned and talented personnel.

Let us expedite scientific and technical progress and promote the efflorescence of our national culture with joint efforts of the North and the South!

Academies of sciences and various research institutes should be set up on a wide scale so that all of them may devote their talents and wisdom to the noble mission of developing the national economy, science and culture.

It is necessary for the scientific and technical workers in North and South Korea to pool their knowledge and skill and undertake joint research work for the integrate development of the national economy.

For regenerating the national culture and arts in South Korea, various cultural establishments should be set up everywhere and living conditions of the men of culture and arts be ensured.

Let us exchange stage arts and films between the North and the South, realize mutual co-operation between the artists and enter jointly into the international arena!

Let us combine the cream of the North and the South to enrich still more our elegant and beautiful national arts which are called "golden arts" and make them shine ever brighter over international arena!

In the field of physical culture and sports, too, let us realize interchange and co-operation between the North and the South, jointly take part in the international events and display the courageous and tough spirit of the Korean youths and enhance the prestige of the fatherland!

It is also necessary to take jointly measures for preserving valuable historical relics and remains left by our ancestors.

The work of educating and bringing up the rising generation and of training the national cadres is of particularly great importance for the prosperity and development of the fatherland.

Measures should be taken to extensively undertake the building of schools with state funds and to enrol all children of school age who are kept out of school.

We should not allow any longer such distressful and hateful situation in which, for all exceptional talent and burning desire to learn, hundreds of

thousands of youth and children are kept out of school merely on account of money.

All practices of "contributions" which have turned schools into profiteering centres should be abolished; compulsory free education should be enforced and the expenses be borne by the state; state scholarship be instituted for the sons and daughters of the working people so that there may be no one working his way through school.

Waifs and strays in South Korea should be all taken care of and be reared by the state.

Measures should be taken to protect the lives and properties of the population from calamities and put an end to chronic diseases; and medical establishments be set up even in villages, not to speak of giving free medical service to the poor people and seeing that no *myon* (sub-county) is without doctors.

With a view to coping with the acute housing shortage, housing construction must be undertaken extensively with state funds, houses be allotted to the poorest people at low rent, and town building be accelerated.

Realization of correspondence and movement of the population between the North and the South is a most pressing task.

Why is it that the parents, brothers, wives and children, kinsmen and friends who are separated from each other cannot hear from each other, though they are within calling distance, in the territory of the same country?

Let us ensure free correspondence and movement of the population so that the longed-for kinsmen and

friends can meet each other and everybody may come to know better the actual conditions of the North and the South!

Let us exchange reporters so that they can carry on free activity for news coverage!

In order to ensure the interchanges between the North and the South, it is necessary to take measures for freight and passenger transportation throughout the country, open ports for sea transport, and take steps for telegraph and telephone communications and postal exchange.

Let us thus make the artery and nerves of the fatherland again function vigorously and make our blood relationship which cannot be cut even by the separation in the North and the South felt more warmly in our vein!

If we carry into effect all these tasks by joining the forces of the split nation and linking the disrupted economy, we can soon see the chimneys of the South Korean factories sending out smoke after a long suspension and an expanse of drought-stricken fields beginning to have water through irrigation channels. Then bright prospects will be opened before the South Korean people who now have no hope for the morrow.

Needless to say, a huge sum of funds, a huge amount of materials, machinery and equipment and techniques are needed to carry out these enormous undertakings.

But now South Korea does not possess its own economic and technical power necessary for accomplishing all these tasks.

These tasks can be successfully carried out only through the combination of the forces of the North and the South and the reliance on the powerful economic might of North Korea.

In the northern half of the country are concentrated valuable resources necessary for developing the national economy and improving the people's living.

With our devoted efforts, we have built in the northern half of the country powerful heavy industry centres and laid the firm foundation of the independent national economy.

We have taken into our hands enough means to build large-scale factories of any size and create any new industrial branches, if need be.

Thanks to the independent foundation of the national economy, we have been able to develop the economy of the northern half at such a rapid pace and enhance the people's living as we see today.

We did not build all these merely for the people of the northern half to enjoy a good life.

We ardently wish to share the fruits of our noble labour with our fellow countrymen in the southern half.

For carrying out the immediate programmatic tasks, we are ready to make necessary financial outlay jointly with the South Korean authorities and, if there are any undertakings which the South Korean authorities find it difficult to bear, the Government of the D.P.R.K. will meet the expenditure single-handed.

For the correct solution of the question of land and for the reclamation and irrigation works in the South Korean countryside,

For the modernization of the fishing industry and the reconditioning of fishing ports of South Korea,

For the building of new big factories, for the rehabilitation and development of the national industry and for the construction of scientific and cultural establishments and dwelling houses,

For the stabilization and improvement of the economic and cultural life of the South Korean people of all walks of life,

We will supply various types of modern machines, tools, materials and equipment manufactured in the factories of North Korea, render technical assistance and unsparingly spend the valuable funds accumulated by the sweat of our people's brow.

Proceeding from the earnest desire to save at an early date the South Korean economy from its ruinous state and relieve as early as possible our fellow countrymen from their sufferings, we are fully determined to make every effort to carry out the programmatic tasks of rehabilitating and developing the South Korean economy.

In connection with this, we are sending herewith the "Recommendations on Realizing Economic and Cultural Exchange and Co-operation between North and South Korea and Promoting Independent Development of the National Economy in South Korea."

Reduction of the strength of armed forces of North and South Korea is of great importance for relaxing tension in Korea and lightening excessive burden of

military expenses imposed upon the South Korean people.

Let us cut the strength of armed forces of North and South Korea to 100,000 men or less respectively!

An army of 200,000 is enough to discharge the duty of national defence in our country.

To guarantee the freedom of political activities and ensure democracy for the broad masses in South Korea is an essential condition for facilitating the peaceful unification of the country.

All political parties, public organizations, individual personages and people of all walks of life should be assured of the unlimited freedom of expressing their views on the question of the country's unification.

The whole nation in a body should put all its strength to remove the national misfortunes!

Members of the Houses of Representatives and Councilors of the Republic of Korea!

Members of the political parties and social organizations and public figures in South Korea!

Dear fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters in South Korea!

We firmly believe that you will willingly accept our proposals reflecting fraternal love, if you are really concerned about the nation's future and wish to save the situation in South Korea which is now in the face of ruin.

For the solution of the urgent questions that have arisen before the country and the nation, it is necessary for the representatives of North and South Ko-

rea to sit around one table and negotiate in good faith.

We propose an early convocation of a North-South consultative conference at Panmunjom, in Pyongyang or in Seoul.

Representatives of the South Korean political parties and public organizations out of power must take part in the proposed North-South consultative conference together with representatives of the governments and parliaments of North and South Korea.

Different political views, religious belief and one's past career cannot be an obstacle to our negotiations.

To avoid contacts is not a proper attitude toward tiding over the difficult situation, and it is at variance with the nation's interests.

Let us be frank and talk heart to heart!

In South Korea, too, lately the public is turning great attention to the peaceful unification of the country.

Voices demanding North-South contacts and negotiations are becoming louder than ever before among the people of all walks of life.

This is quite natural and is only to be welcomed.

The matters should be discussed more seriously and more broadly, brought to maturity, and then solved without fail.

Today, in international relations contacts and exchanges are briskly conducted even between countries and nations with different languages, customs and colours, and with different political views and differing systems.

Why then should the fellow countrymen with the

same language and the same custom be kept from making contacts?

All prejudices must be cast away and, we should, to start with, meet each other, visit each other to come to know the real state of affairs.

Hesitation and indifferent attitude are impermissible at this grave moment.

Let us all unite under the banner of the nationwide struggle to tear down the barriers between the North and the South!

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army is the biggest obstacle to the unification of the country.

The occupation by the U.S. army is the very source of the national split and all sufferings of the South Korean people. There is no reason or excuse whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists to remain in South Korea any longer.

Resolutely reject the outrageous interference in domestic affairs, the national contempt, humiliation and insult by the U.S. imperialists, and fight in demand of the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. army!

Ours is the era when the complete and final abolition of the imperialist colonial system is put on the order of the day.

No foreign aggressive forces on earth can block the path along which the Korean people traverse shaping the nation's future destiny with their united forces.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses the hope that the members of the Houses of Representatives

and Councilors of the Republic of Korea and the South Korean authorities will give serious consideration to our proposals and take necessary measures for their early realization.

We are confident that people of all walks of life, patriotic political parties and public organizations, individual personages in South Korea will welcome our proposals and strive actively for their realization.

**The Supreme People's Assembly of
the Democratic People's Republic
of Korea**

November 22, 1960

Pyongyang

MEMORANDUM OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

**THE PATH TO THE SOLUTION OF THE
QUESTION OF KOREA'S UNIFICATION**

This year, too, the "Korean question" has been placed before the United Nations General Assembly at its 18th Session.

On October 16, the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" released its customary, faked-up "annual report" to the United Nations General Assembly.

In this connection, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea deems it necessary to clarify once again its stand with regard to the "Korean question."

I

Who needs the discussion of the "Korean question" at the United Nations?

As a matter of course, the United Nations has no ground whatsoever to discuss the "Korean question" in the light of its Charter.

The "Korean question" can not become a subject for discussion at the United Nations in the light of Article 107 of the U.N. Charter. The United Nations is not entitled to discuss the "Korean question" in view of Paragraph 7, Article 2 of the U.N. Charter,

which strictly prohibits the United Nations from interfering in the internal affairs of any country or any nation.

From the beginning, people have been resolutely opposed to the discussion of the "Korean question" in the United Nations.

Many countries which prize peace, national independence and the U.N. Charter have likewise been opposed to the illegal discussion of the "Korean question" in the United Nations.

Only the government of the United States deemed it necessary to place the "Korean question" before the United Nations in violation of the U.N. Charter. It was necessary for U.S. imperialism to cook up in a high-handed manner "resolutions" needed for covering up its aggressive acts with the signboard of the United Nations.

Accordingly, the United Nations has repeated the discussion of the "Korean question" for 16 years, which, however, did not, and could not, in any way help toward the settlement of the question. On the contrary, it only further complicated and aggravated the situation.

Moreover, having had its sacred flag usurped by the United States in the aggressive war in Korea, the United Nations has been reduced to the status of a belligerent in the Korean war.

That the aim of the United States in forcing the United Nations to discuss the "Korean question" lies in covering up its aggressive acts in Korea with the signboard of the U.N. is clearly proved by the fact that it doggedly obstructed the participa-

tion of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the debate on the question.

It is natural to invite the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a party concerned, to take part in the discussion, so long as the "Korean question" is taken up in the United Nations.

However, the United States obstructed the participation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by every despicable means.

Having stubbornly opposed the participation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the discussion of the "Korean question," they, on the other hand, demand that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea unconditionally accept the so-called "U.N. resolution" which was arbitrarily concocted by themselves.

Is it not really a high-handed act?

They make the decision among themselves, in an unjust way at that, and then demand us to accept it. Does this accord with the principles of the United Nations based on "respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples"?

After all, this is a brigandish method of U.S. imperialism in a disguised form. It is a foregone conclusion that such brigandish demand should be resolutely rejected by anyone.

Then, inventing a new excuse out of this, the United States would reverse black and white and claim that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is to blame for the failure of the settlement of the "Korean question."

It is clear to all sober-minded people that, by illegally bringing the "Korean question" before the U.N. General Assembly as an annual function, the United States is, through such trickery, aiming at deceiving the public opinion and camouflaging its aggressive nature.

The United Nations should not be used any longer as a tool of U.S. imperialism.

II

The discussion of the "Korean question" at the United Nations destined to end in vain, no matter how many times it is repeated.

This is because no attempt is made to remove the real ulcer preventing the solution of the question.

The root cause obstructing the settlement of the "Korean question" is the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces.

There can be no talk about the settlement of any Korean question without the removal of this ulcer.

However, the United States and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" have always put up the hackneyed lie that the "Korean question" has not been solved, because of the failure of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to accept the so-called "U.N. objectives in Korea."

What, then, are the "U.N. objectives in Korea" they are clamouring about?

According to an "annual report" of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," it is "to bring about, by peaceful

means, the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea, under the representative form of government and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area.”

This seems rather specious at first sight, as the Korean proverb goes: “Wild apricot has a lovely color.”

But it is, in reality, no more than a hypocritical, empty talk of the United States intended to cover up its aggressive aim in Korea.

Proof of this is, among other things, their avowed intention to realize the so-called “U.N. objectives in Korea” through “U.N.-supervised election” under the condition of continued occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army.

What “peaceful means” can one think of under the condition of occupation by the foreign aggressive army? What “free election” can one talk about under the bayonet of foreign aggressive army?

History knows no precedent of a foreign occupation army not being the cause of oppression, plunder, provocation and dispute.

More, the holding of election being an internal affair of each nation, what is the use of “U.N. supervision” over it?

All these questions would not have arisen from the first, had it not been for the sinister design of the United States to invade and dominate Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea has consistently demanded, first of all, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, as prerequisite to holding a free election for the peaceful

unification of Korea. And it also has all along insisted on holding a democratic, North-South general election by the Korean people themselves under the condition in which all political parties, social organizations and individual personages are ensured completely free political activities throughout the whole territory of North and South Korea, free from control and interference by any foreign country, any foreign troops or any international organization.

It is self-evident which would be really free, just and democratic—an “election” held on a local basis at the point of the bayonet of the U.S. troops under the so-called “U.N. supervision” or an all-Korea general election held by the Korean people themselves without interference, supervision and control by any outside force.

Nothing is more shameless than to clamour about any sort of “U.N. objectives,” “unification and independence” or “peace and security,” while stationing aggressive forces in one half of another’s territory. Such words and deeds of the U.S. aggressors are indeed an insult to and mockery of the U.N. Charter.

The United States raises a hue and cry about “communist threat from the North” in order to vindicate the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army. But this, too, cannot deceive anyone.

In the first place, there is not, nor has there been, such thing as “communist threat” or “threat of invasion from the North.”

In recent years, too, the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea has made pro-

posals time and again for reducing the armies of North and South Korea to 100,000 or less respectively and for concluding a peace agreement between the authorities of North and South Korea on refraining from using armed force against each other on the condition that all foreign forces are withdrawn from South Korea.

It is also U.S. imperialism that is obstructing the materialization of this proposal. The U.S. imperialists are revealing their black heart only too openly by stalling the conclusion of the proposed peace agreement on the one hand and, on the other, kicking up a dust about "threat of invasion from the North."

With no amount of excuses and false propaganda can the United States gloss over the fact that the stationing of the U.S. army in South Korea is an aggressive act flagrantly violating the principles of international law and the primary obstacle in the way of peaceful unification of Korea.

It is no secret at all that the United States is enforcing colonial rule, wielding almighty power having seized all the arteries of the political, economic and cultural domains, and the prerogative of supreme command over the military in South Korea.

The so-called "Government" of South Korea is nothing but a puppet of the United States.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army is the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people—political non-rights, economic privation, social confusion, etc.

The U.S. army is subjecting the South Korean

people to all kinds of national humiliation and brutality.

The continued occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army is also the source of growing tension in Korea and the Far East. (cf. Memorandum of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, dated July 25, 1963, distributed as an official document of the U.N.)

All facts show that it is impossible to achieve the peaceful unification of Korea or remove the hotbed of war in the Far East, unless the U.S. imperialist aggressive army is withdrawn from South Korea.

From the outset the United States has not been desirous of the peaceful unification of Korea. What it wants is either to conquer by force the whole of Korea under the signboard of the "U.N." or, should this prove impossible, to perpetuate the division of Korea so as to keep, at least, South Korea in its clutches.

Therefore, the stereotyped call of the United States is "U.N.-supervised election." What is more, when it came to the most fair and reasonable proposals for peaceful unification put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States offhandedly obstructed their materialisation without exception.

Had it not been for the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army and the stalling manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the peaceful unification of Korea would have long since been realized in an amicable way by the Korean people themselves.

To achieve the peaceful unification of Korea, we

should start, first of all, with the removal of the deterrent ulcer—the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea.

III

What is actually meant by the so-called “objectives of the U.N. in Korea” and “election under the U.N. supervision” which are advertised by the United States and the “U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea,” is to be seen all the more clearly in the realities of South Korea.

They claim that the “objectives of the U.N.” have been realised exemplarily in South Korea. This shows that their so-called “representative government” means such a one as the Syngman Rhee puppet dictatorial regime which won ill fame throughout the world. It also means such a one as the military fascist regime of Pak Jung Hi which has won notoriety today for its sanguinary military terrorism.

Accordingly, their so-called establishment of a “unified, independent and democratic Korea” under the “representative form of government” and “restoration of international peace and security in the area” mean, in the final analysis, the swallowing up of the whole of Korea by the armed force of U.S. imperialism and “peace” and “security” under such condition.

This is borne out by the unscrupulous aggressive “resolution” on the “maintenance of the U.S. forces in Korea as long as necessary for achieving the objectives” mentioned above, and by the fact that the

United States is frantically making provocative war preparations, shipping even atomic weapons and guided missiles into South Korea in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Anyone who has the slightest respect for the U.N. Charter will not dare say that the dictatorial regime of Syngman Rhee or the present military fascist regime of South Korea is the “objectives of the U.N.”

No one would dare say that the U.S. imperialist aggressive army’s continued occupation of South Korea and its proposed invasion and conquest of the whole of Korea are the “objectives of the U.N.”

In order to give the appearance of “civilian government” to the South Korean military fascist regime, the United States held the deceptive “presidential election” on October 15, 1963, under a more harsh “election law” than that at the time of the “presidential election” of March 15, 1960, the last fraudulent election under the Syngman Rhee puppet regime.

But the real state of affairs cannot be veiled even by this.

It is this very aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and the fascist, anti-popular policy of the successive puppet governments of South Korea trumped up by the “U.N.-supervised elections” held at the point of the U.S. bayonet that have brought unheard-of political chaos, economic bankruptcy and distressful privation to the South Korean people.

No one would dare say that the present wretched reality of South Korea—a dark land of starvation,

poverty and non-rights—where “it is a miracle just to live,” as people say, is the “objectives of the United Nations.”

Facts remain rigid facts no matter what hypocritical jugglery of flowery words the United States or the “U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea,” mere lackeys of the United States, may make in the name of the United Nations.

What they “guaranteed” in the name of the United Nations was the so-called “representative government” and “democracy.” And this “representative government” the South Korean people had to overthrow at the cost of huge sacrifices in a mass uprising in April 1960.

How can those who “guaranteed” the Syngman Rhee puppet dictatorial regime as a “democratic government,” compensate for the blood shed by the South Korean people in that April? They cannot pay for it nor were they inclined to bear the responsibility for it.

Those who “guaranteed” the existence of “representative government” in South Korea in the name of the United Nations, of course, could not do anything nor did they venture to do anything when U.S. imperialism cooked up the fascist military coup and further intensified the ruthless, sanguinary suppression of the people in South Korea. Instead, the good-for-nothings of the “U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea” lauded even the military fascist regime as “administrative democracy” and so on. They have an aptitude to

describe "evil" as "good." And it is their stock in trade to bear no responsibility for it. This is a stark fact which cannot be covered up.

As can be seen, no matter how many times the United Nations may give assurances to its "objectives," this is, in fact, nothing but a whitewashing of the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism.

Thus it follows that the responsibility for questions arising in Korea should and must be taken by the Korean people themselves. Neither the United States, nor the United Nations nor anyone else can assume it in place of the Koreans.

The Korean people who have a history of thousands of years and a brilliant cultural tradition have ability and means enough to decide their destiny by themselves.

This is eloquently proved by the fact that today the people in the northern half of Korea have laid a base for industrialisation and a solid foundation of the independent national economy on the road of independent development and brought about prosperity unprecedented in the history of Korea.

These achievements of the people in the northern half of Korea have been made possible, needless to say, only by resolutely rejecting any outside interference attempted under the cloak of the "objectives of the United Nations" or "supervision."

The peaceful unification of Korea will be accomplished and a durable peace be preserved in the Far East only when all outside interference is eliminated, the solution of the Korean question is left to the Korean people themselves and the patrio-

tic forces of North and South Korea join hands and co-operate with each other.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive army, the source of discord and trouble in Korea, must be withdrawn from South Korea and both the United States and the United Nations must wash their hands of all interference in Korea.

IV

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been consistently exerting all sincere efforts for the peaceful settlement of the question of Korea's unification.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has always maintained that the question of Korea's unification must be solved by the Korean people themselves independently and peacefully, free from any outside interference, by means of holding a free general election throughout the North and the South on a democratic basis.

With this in view, it proposed to conduct economic and cultural intercourse between the North and South and realise free travel between the inhabitants of North and South Korea. As an initial step, it proposed time and again to realise, to start with, the exchange of letters between parents, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends living separated from each other in the North and the South. It also offered more than once, from compatriotic love, to send relief goods to the South Korean people for lessening the hardships of their living.

In recent years, too, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made fair, reasonable and concrete proposals for the promotion of the peaceful unification of Korea to the South Korean authorities as occasion arose—on August 14, 1960, November 19, 1960, June 21, 1962, October 23, 1962, and on September 8, 1963.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is ready at all times to agree to holding a free, general election throughout North and South Korea for the peaceful unification of Korea. But, in view of the fact that the South Korean authorities are disinclined to accept this at present, it also put forward concrete proposals for gradually solving the question of the unification of Korea through a series of intermediate steps.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is proposing, as the initial measures of intermediate steps, that the U.S. army be withdrawn from South Korea, North and South Korea conclude a peace agreement on refraining from attacking each other and reduce their armed forces to 100,000 men or less respectively.

This measure will lighten the heavy burdens of military expenses weighing down the South Korean people, remove distrust and tension between the North and the South and create an atmosphere of national unity and amity.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposes that economic and cultural exchange and co-operation be realised between North and South Korea.

The realisation of co-operation and tie-up between the North and the South will restore the ties between the industrial North and the agricultural South, and will make it possible to rehabilitate the destroyed industry and agriculture of South Korea in reliance on the firm foundation of the independent national economy already laid in North Korea, provide millions of unemployed with jobs and radically improve the deteriorated living of the South Korean people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward a proposal on a confederation of the North and the South as a measure for the initial unification of the country.

This confederation is to set up a supreme national committee composed of representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Korea to solve jointly matters of common concern, while retaining the present socio-political systems in North and South Korea as they are and maintaining independent activities of the two governments.

The enforcement of the confederation of the North and the South will make it possible for us to do a tremendous amount of work in the interests of the nation, developing the national economy and culture in a unified way and so forth, and this will open up a very favourable phase in achieving the complete unification of the country.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers that there is no reason whatsoever for North and South Korea, for the com-

munists and the representatives of national bourgeoisie, to be unable to co-operate with each other for the solution of the unification question, the vital question of the nation, although there are differences between North and South Korea in political views and social systems.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposes that, after promoting contact and mutual understanding between North and South Korea and creating an atmosphere of national amity through these intermediate steps, a unified central government represented by all circles and strata of North and South Korea be established and the complete unification of the country be achieved through the holding of an all-Korea free election on a democratic basis.

These proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with regard to the question of the unification of Korea fully accord with the national interests of the entire Korean people and the interests of peace in the Far East and Asia.

It is precisely due to the persistent obstructive machinations of the United States occupying South Korea that none of these sincere, reasonable proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been realised.

The U.S. imperialists, afraid of losing their colonial grip on South Korea if Korea is unified peacefully on a democratic basis, are resorting to every means to hamper the holding of a free general election throughout the North and South.

Fearing that the South Korean people may come to know about the successes made by the people in the northern half of Korea in the upbuilding of a sovereign, independent state, they are dead set against the establishment of the slightest contact between North and South Korea.

Therefore, the peaceful unification of Korea is even unthinkable as long as the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors is left intact.

In view of all the above-mentioned stark facts, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers that if the United Nations wants to act strictly in accordance with the principles laid down in its Charter, it should cancel all illegal resolutions on the "Korean question" fabricated by the United States in contravention of the U.N. Charter and take measures without delay for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea. At the same time, the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a mere tool for implementing the U.S. aggressive policy, must be dissolved. Herein lies the key to the peaceful settlement of the question of Korea's unification.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will continue in the future, too, as in the past, to make every effort for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army from South Korea and for the accomplishment of the independent, peaceful unification of the country.

Today, the struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea and the realisation of

the peaceful unification of Korea is a link in the struggle of the entire oppressed nations and the world peace-loving people against the colonial and war policy of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and for peace.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is confident that its just stand on and demand for the independent, peaceful unification of Korea will enjoy active support of the governments and peoples of all countries of the world that prize peace and national independence.

November 22, 1963

Pyongyang

APPEAL TO THE SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE

Workers and peasants of South Korea!

Youth, students and intellectuals!

Entire compatriots, brothers and sisters in South Korea!

September 9 will mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Greeting the day the entire Korean people are bringing respectfully the greatest glory on Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who is the founder and Leader of the D.P.R.K., our glorious fatherland, and always leads our people to the only road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

Today our people are significantly marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K., their national holiday, reflecting, with boundless pride, the brilliant course of the revolution and construction followed by the Republic in the past twenty years.

The entire people are congratulating this day in high political enthusiasm and elated labour zeal to hasten the great revolutionary event—the unification of the fatherland—upholding the decision of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea

and the great 10-point Political Program put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved Leader.

The revolutionary people all over the world are also congratulating our auspicious national holiday regarding it as their own, rejoicing heartily over the great achievements our people have accomplished under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

But the South Korean people, who are descended from one and the same parent source with us, are unable to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K., their fatherland, together with us.

Our fellow countrymen, though they live in the same country, cannot congratulate all together the significant national holiday when even our friends from foreign countries thousands of miles away across the continent and ocean are observing the day together with us. There can be nothing sadder than this!

Today the South Korean people are struggling bravely underground and in mountains, in towns and countryside, in prisons and at the murderous "courts," against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges who are continually bringing the sufferings of split to the nation.

Greeting the significant national holiday, the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K., we extend the warmest congratulations and militant greetings to all the revolutionaries, patriots, workers, peasants, youth, students, intellectuals, and the en-

tire people of South Korea who are waging a vigorous anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle.

Dear South Korean compatriots, brothers and sisters!

How bitterly our people felt the sorrow of a stateless people in the past!

Since our people were deprived of the country and had not their own power, they had to experience the sorrow of a ruined people and leave their native place to wander in far-off foreign lands.

As we were without a state and power we were to bear the savage rule of the Japanese imperialist robbers who deprived us of our own language, letters and even our family and personal names, subjected us to hard toil and oppression and took our precious lives.

How many our fellow countrymen were taken away to remote foreign lands where they died unhappily, longing for their never-to-be-forgotten homeland on account of the very absence of their country and power!

In the past days of darkness when even the sun and the moon lost their light, how eagerly our people desired to seize the power in their hands and live with pride like others in an independent sovereign country! The burning desire of our people could be realized brilliantly only by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero and genius military strategist.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, who was born into a revolutionary family and launched on the road of re-

volution early in his boyhood, personally founded the anti-Japanese guerrilla army in the darkest days of our people when a dark cloud hung heavily on the three-thousand-ri beautiful motherland and our nation was undergoing a severe trial, and organized and led the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle arduousness of which was without precedent in world's history, and at last defeated the Japanese imperialist robbers and restored the lost country for our people.

Having returned home in triumph amid the hearty cheers of the entire people, Comrade Kim Il Sung, first of all, established in so complicated situation after liberation the genuine people's power the foundation of which he had firmly laid in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and then founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland, according to the general will of the entire North and South Korean people.

Thus, our nation could have a real people's state for the first time in its five-thousand-year-long history.

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said, **“The Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was founded by the people themselves and works for the people is the first real people's state in the history of our country.”**

That is why, in the past the anti-Japanese guerrillas struggled, dedicating even their youth and lives, for the founding of this most democratic state power, and in the harsh Fatherland Liberation War

against the U.S. imperialist armed invaders our workers and peasants and the people of all other walks of life fought to safeguard that power, shedding blood.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which is the greatest gain of the Korean people in their protracted bloody struggle for freedom and independence, is the glorious banner of freedom and happiness for the 40 million Korean people and a powerful weapon for the independent unification and everlasting prosperity of our fatherland. Today our fatherland, which lost its light on the world map for a long time, has embarked on the international arena with the flag of the D.P.R.K. uplifted as one of the dignified independent states.

Today, under the bright rays of the great idea of *Juche* shed by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the D.P.R.K. stands imposingly at one side of the East radiating its shining light all over the world as an advanced strong socialist country with a powerful independent national economy, impregnable self-defence power and shining national culture.

Today our country has powerful heavy industry with the modern machine-building industry as its core and reliable light industry that can meet by itself the people's increasing demands for consumer goods.

We can produce any delicate and complex machines and complete sets of equipment with our resources and techniques and not only meet the

domestic demands for them in full but also export them to various foreign countries.

In 1967 our industrial output was 22 times that in 1948, the year of the foundation of the D.P.R.K.

In the strong current of these great changes, modern industrial cities have risen up today at out-of-the-way places in the recesses of mountains where only wild grape vines overgrew in the past and new, electrified railways run to mountainous villages over the whole length and breadth of the fertile land of our country. Thus the map of our country is changing day by day.

A great change has also taken place in our socialist countryside.

Along the bright road indicated by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions have been promoted successfully and our rural villages have changed into rich, civilized socialist ones free from crop failure for ever.

The whole country is covered with dense networks of irrigation waterways, the peasants are farming with machines and the countryside has put on a new look with cosy and cultural dwelling-houses built on the sites of shabby huts that had come down through thousands of years.

We have also built a strong national self-defence power capable of protecting firmly our socialist gains.

The heroic People's Army, the direct inheritor of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, has

grown into an one-beats-hundred revolutionary armed forces which have armed themselves thoroughly with the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and with modern military science and military techniques. We have armed the entire people, fortified the whole country and prepared ourselves in every respect so as to frustrate the aggressors at one stroke if any enemies attack us at any time and at any place.

A great success has been also achieved in the domain of education and culture.

Today, on this land, where in the past working people's sons and daughters were kept from schools, the universal compulsory nine-year technical education has been put in force and all of our sons and daughters are studying at state expense till the working age.

Today in the northern half of the Republic, where there was not even a college in the past, there are 98 colleges and a large number of national cadres are trained every year. We now have a large body of more than 425,700 engineers, assistant engineers and experts.

Our national culture is blooming and developing in an all-round way and our arts are highly appreciated by the world people "golden arts."

And how happy and bountiful the life of our people in this vibrant socialist paradise has become!

Our people are leading a hopeful life with no worry about food, clothing and housing under the splendid socialist system where an end was put once

and for all to exploitation and oppression and anyone can learn and work.

The wages and real income of our working people are increasing constantly and the prices are lowered continuously.

All our people, without exception, enjoy the benefit of free education, free medical treatment, a paid-leave and social insurances.

With the complete abolishment of agricultural tax-in-kind our farmers have come to live in the world's first tax-free country.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, **“There has not ever existed such a period in the thousands-year-long history of Korea as today when our fatherland prospers and the people lead a free, happy life and are proud of their fatherland.”**

What is the strength that has brought about such a great miracle?

What really is the force that has achieved such a wonderful miracle only within ten-odd years in our country where a backward colonial economy had been left over by Japanese imperialism and that insignificant economy, too, was completely reduced to ashes by the American imperialist aggressors?

It is attributable to the wise leadership of our genius Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, who finds out the most correct way to the victory of revolution in whatever complicated and difficult situations and is able to foresee farther than any one, and to the brilliant embodiment in all spheres of his great idea of *Juche*, the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who had drawn up a plan for the construction of a new fatherland already in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, founded the Republic in the complicated circumstances immediately after the liberation, and led the great Fatherland Liberation War to victory, worked out a great plan for post-war rehabilitation and construction in the thick of the severe war, foresaw the magnificent reality of today on the debris after the war, and pictures the unified fatherland of tomorrow in the seething reality of today.

No sooner had the ceasefire come than he set forth before our people the most correct line and policies on the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy and the construction of the foundation of socialism and gave our people the wings of Chollima so that they might dash against time under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance and brought up them into miracle-creators who remake the nature and society.

Since the socialist system was established on this land he has been guiding our people to more brilliant victory, exploring originally a new road that no one has ever traversed.

The noble name of great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has resided, from the first days of his revolutionary activities, deep in the hearts of our people as a symbol of indomitable revolutionary mettle and ardent patriotism, as a proud banner of unbending independent spirit and firm *Juche* idea, as a legendary hero renowned for his outstanding

military strategy and art of command, and as a great sun taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation.

That is why our people, firmly rallied around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, entrust all their destiny to him and are faithful single-heartedly to the Leader and fight vigorously marching along the road of victory illumined by him.

And why should our people not show their allegiance to great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and display their creative zeal on the road pointed by him who has brought up those workers and peasants, who suffered from ill-treatment and oppression, into the master of the country, made engineers and doctors of yesterday's day labourers?

Why should our people not remove mountains and fill up the sea as long as they enjoy paternal concern of Comrade Kim Il Sung who looks after every aspect of our people's life, talking with the peasants about agriculture by the paddy fields yesterday, discussing the affairs of state with workers in front of a furnace today, and conversing with scientists in a lab tomorrow?

It is really the greatest happiness, glory and pride of the nation for our people to have Comrade Kim Il Sung as their Leader.

It owes the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is highly praised by world peoples as the "fatherland of *Juche*", "Land of Chollima" and a "Model country

of socialism” and that its international prestige is being enhanced as days go by.

Workers and peasants of South Korea!

Youth, students and intellectuals!

All the compatriots, brothers and sisters in South Korea!

South Korea, where U.S. imperialist aggressors act as real masters, have followed a different road from that of the northern half of the Republic in the past.

The last twenty years covered by South Korea were the cursed 20 years of destruction and bankruptcy, darkness and subordination which were unprecedented in history.

The national industry of South Korea has been turned into a dependent economy to foreign aggressive forces and generally destroyed; the South Korean countryside, which boasted of itself as granary, has been ruined unprecedentedly and turned into an area of chronic famine.

The national culture is utterly trampled underfoot, rotten American culture is much in vogue, the beautiful manners and customs peculiar to our nation are losing its lustre and immorality and depravity, crime and disease prevail throughout South Korean society.

The South Korean people are going in rags and hunger under the yoke of two- and three-fold exploitation and oppression and millions of the unemployed are roaming about the streets in search of jobs.

Millions of the helpless, foodless peasants are

quitting their dear native places to wander about from place to place and hundreds of thousands of school-age children are begging their way.

In the land of darkness where corrupt trend ruled by almighty money and the brigandish law of jungle are dominant, the South Korean people are suffering unbearable contempt and insult by the beastly U.S. imperialists. Worse still, even the Japanese militarists are making steady inroads into South Korea to indulge themselves there and numerous young and middle-aged South Korean people are being continually dragged to the graveyard in South Viet Nam as cheap cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialist aggressor army.

All these are the evil consequence of the barbarous colonial domination of U.S. imperialism in South Korea in the past 20 years.

Since the first day of their occupation of South Korea under the mask of "liberators", the U.S. imperialists have obdurately pursued the criminal object of subordinating South Korea as their colony and turning it into a military strategic base for invading the whole of Korea and Asia.

With this aggressive design, U.S. imperialists had forcibly dissolved the people's committees established by the initiative of the South Korean people, rigged up the puppet regime, their tool for aggression; they took, under the cloak of "aid," the real power completely in their hands and subordinated all the human and material resources of South Korea to their military aggressive ends.

The U.S. imperialists who converted South Korea

into a huge military camp have rapidly stepped up war preparations in South Korea particularly in recent years and are intensifying a frenzied machination to unleash a new war in connection with the incident of their armed spy ship "Pueblo".

Bringing a large quantity of new military equipment into South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have largely expanded military bases in various parts of South Korea and have rapidly reinforced the strength of their aggressive armed forces and the puppet South Korean army.

U.S. imperialism and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have further accelerated the militarization of the South Korean economy, are making much ado almost every day with military exercises smelling of gunpowder everywhere in South Korea, committing larger-scale military provocation against the northern half of the Republic along the military demarcation line.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique, while making more active preparations for an aggressive war, are setting up various suppressive machines and fascist evil laws on an extensive scale to cover the whole of South Korea with the networks of military, police, intelligence and special agents throughout South Korea, and further intensifying the brutal suppression of people. Directing the spearhead of fascist suppression at all kinds of people's democratic freedom and right in order to obliterate them and at the patriotic and democratic forces, they have arrested, prisoned and massacred numerous patriots and people at random.

During the past 20 years, the South Korean people have traversed a really indescribably arduous and thorny path, subjected to poverty and extreme lack of right in such an unheard-of living hell. How many South Korean patriots were cruelly massacred and came to the gallows at the hands of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and how many our compatriots, brothers and sisters were unjustly deprived of their lives!

The U.S. imperialist beasts, our nation's sworn enemy, have dyed South Korea with the resentful blood of our people and even today they continue to stain the southern half of our fatherland with fresh blood of our compatriots and brothers.

We resolutely condemn, with surging national indignation, the never-to-be-delible crimes committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, occupying the southern half of our country for more than 20 years, have brought unbearable misfortunes and hardships to our compatriots, brothers and sisters and by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are perpetrating traitorous acts as the former's running dogs.

U.S. imperialist aggressors' colonial rule in South Korea should be brought to an end and our fatherland unified.

In order to remedy the catastrophic situation created in South Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, defined the unification of our country as the first and foremost task of our nation and is energetically leading the entire North and South Korean people to the

struggle for the independent unification of the country.

He gives himself greater concern than anyone else about the fact that the split of the nation continues for more than 20 years and the unification of our fatherland has not yet been achieved till now when a new generation has already grown up, and particularly about the wretched plight of the South Korean people who are subjected to a miserable life under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **“As long as there remains the wretched situation in which the country and the nation are divided and our compatriots, brothers and sisters of one and the same blood are subjected to all sorts of national insult and maltreatment by foreign aggressors, neither Korean Communist nor conscientious Korean nationalist can say that he has discharged his duty.”** How much his words move our hearts!

Comrade Kim Il Sung has set forth repeatedly the most fair, reasonable programs for accomplishing the unification of the fatherland independently by the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces ever since the first day following liberation, and has clearly expounded the character, duty, motive power, the object of the South Korean revolution and the basic line of the South Korean revolution at the present stage.

Also Comrade Kim Il Sung has always thought of the South Korean people and never forgotten to prepare assets necessary for the rehabilitation of South Korea even when a plant is built, a tractor

is manufactured, a power plant is built, and cloth is weaved, while powerfully accelerating socialist construction in the northern half.

He has consistently offered his hands of paternal love to the South Korean people to relieve them from the sufferings under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

Who has extended a warm hand of relief to the foodless peasants in South Korea who are wandering about dried-up fields in search of grass roots and tree barks, and who has taken the measure to deliver a huge amount of relief goods including rice, cloth and footwear to the South Koreans who have suffered disaster and lost their family property?

Who has given so warm a fatherly love to the hundreds of thousands of South Korean vagrant orphans who are roaming about streets and villages knocking at the doors of other's houses with an empty stomach, to the millions of the helpless unemployed in South Korea, and to the South Korean students who are prevented from studying due to want of money, in order to ensure them a worthwhile job and hopeful learning and a stabilized life.

He is none other than Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

How can we compare the steadfast parental love of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the 40 million Korean people with the depth of the seas or the height of the mountains!

Therefore, drawing boundless inspiration from the great love of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader and looking up to him as the sun of our nation, today the South Korean people are well cognizant of the road they should follow.

Where should the South Korean people entrust their future destiny?

Is it the Government of the D.P.R.K., the most anti-imperialist, independent, patriotic power, which is formed with the ardent patriotic fighters as its core who were tested and trained in the flames of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and which is thoroughly opposed to the U.S. and Japanese imperialists to the last and is resolutely fighting for the independent unification of the country? Or else, is it Pak Jung Hi puppet regime, a congregation of the out-and-out stooges, traitors to the nation and quislings who have completely betrayed their fatherland and nation and have long been acting as the faithful dogs of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, and the most dependent, traitorous, quislings' power stubbornly opposing the unification of our country?

Where should the South Korean people really look for their freedom, liberation and happy future?

Is it the socialist society of the northern half of our country in which the entire people are living equitably, with neither landlords and capitalists nor any gulf between rich and poor, helping and pulling each other along, free from exploitation and oppression? Or else, is it the colonial society of South

Korea in which a few moneyed and influential persons can live and the landlords and capitalists cruelly suppress and exploit the workers, peasants and the working people and which is a hell for the tens of millions of the working people?

It is only natural that today the South Korean people are fighting holding high the banner of revolution opposing the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, yearning infinitely after the northern half of the Republic as their beacon of hope and the firm fortress for the unification of the country.

The South Korean people have untiringly fought against U.S. imperialist colonial fascist domination along the road of the South Korean revolution indicated by the Leader. Through their brave struggles including Popular Resistance in October 1946 and the Popular Uprising in April 1960, the South Korean people have dealt a great blow at the U.S. imperialist aggressors and are carrying their vigorous fight to this date.

The South Korean people are courageously waging various forms of active struggles including armed guerrilla warfare, for right to life and democratic freedom and the country's independent unification, firmly convinced that they can attain their real freedom and liberation only when they unify the country under the banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and are embraced in the warm bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

Especially, the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots have set up various revolutionary organizations, such as the United Revolutionary Party and

the People's Revolutionary Party and educated the masses of the people with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader and have steadily expanded and developed the revolutionary forces, while vigorously staging the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggles such as violent and non-violent struggles, lawful and unlawful struggles in various parts of South Korea.

Once more, we extend our warm support and militant encouragement to the entire revolutionaries and people in South Korea who, boundlessly adoring Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, as a sunflower following the sun, are putting up an unyielding struggle, fearless of prison and gallows, for the South Korean revolution and the country's unification upholding the banner of anti-U.S., national salvation.

Workers and peasants of South Korea!

Youth, students and intellectuals!

Entire compatriots, brothers and sisters in South Korea!

Your burning desire to unify the country under the banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to be embraced in the bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, must be realized at an early date.

In order to hasten that day, the people should become the masters of South Korea and actively accelerate the South Korean revolution.

The masses of the people can liberate themselves only through their struggle.

The entire South Korean people should unite

firmly under the banner of anti-U.S., national salvation and carry out thoroughly the national-liberation democratic revolution in South Korea.

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **“The basic task of the South Korean revolution is to eliminate U.S. imperialist colonial domination, secure the democratic development of South Korean society and achieve the country’s unification in concert with the socialist forces in the northern half.”**

Fight more vigorous all-people anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle along the revolutionary road illumined by the Leader!

U.S. imperialism is the ringleader who has brought unprecedented misfortunes and sufferings to the South Korean people, the criminal who hinders the independent unification of our fatherland, and the Korean people’s sworn enemy who has engaged in aggression against our country for over 100 years.

Fight on more stubbornly to drive out the pack of the U.S. imperialist wolves from South Korea and to wreak century-old bloodthirsty vengeance upon the enemy!

Give neither a drop of water nor a grain of rice to the U.S. imperialist aggressors!

Leave no room for the U.S. imperialist beasts to set foot on and administer a hundred and thousand times harder retaliatory blows to the enemy everywhere!

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is the faithful lackey of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and

a group of the rank traitors who are unpardonable for ever.

Deliver stern judgement of the people on the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique! The Pak Jung Hi puppet regime is nothing but a tool for U.S. imperialist aggression and represents the interests of the handful of landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats. Fight to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime and establish a true people's power representing the interests of the workers, peasants and all other strata of people!

Fight more vigorously to frustrate the re-aggression scheme of the Japanese militarists who are worming their way into South Korea again, with the backing of U.S. imperialism and with the Pak Jung Hi clique as a guide, to fulfil their aggressive ambition of realizing the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

The South Korean people must smash, first of all, the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to unleash a new war and their fascist suppression and win democratic rights and freedom.

Expose and smash at every step manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to unleash a new war! Oppose the pressganging in the puppet army and troop dispatch to South Viet Nam, and fight against the forcible requisition and plunder of land and war supplies, military funds and military food.

Fight resolutely to abolish all sorts of suppressive machinery such as the so-called "Central Intelligence

Department” and all kinds of fascist evil laws including the “National Security Law” and the “Anti-Communism Law” and to win the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration, strike and thought!

Workers of South Korea!

You are the most advanced, leading class of revolution in South Korea that has a strong power of unity. Take the van of the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people for the liberation of South Korea and the unification of the fatherland!

Fight to confiscate factories, mines, transport, communications and banks owned by foreign aggressive forces, comprador capitalists, pro-American and pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation, and to convert them to people’s property!

Fight for the enforcement of the democratic labour law, an eight-hour working day and social insurances!

Foil the production of munitions and the construction of military bases and military roads and paralyze the transportation of military supplies by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique!

Fight resolutely to the last for a sharp rise of wages and all democratic rights, holding higher the banner of struggle you have already lifted!

Strengthen the militant alliance with the peasants, the reliable ally of the working class!

Peasants of South Korea!

Land should be owned by a peasant who ploughs it.

Fight for the elimination of all systems of feudalistic exploitation and the enforcement of a democratic land reform based on the principle of confiscation and distribution without compensation!

Fight against the plunder of land by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and to get back at once all the land expropriated for military purposes!

As you are languishing for lack of food and famine, you are in great need of rice for existence.

Fight vigorously to get back the rice taken of you!

The youth and students of South Korea!

Fight against the U.S. colonial enslavement education and for the democratic reform of the education system and the introduction of perfect compulsory primary education system!

Fight against the barbarous suppression and interference in schools and for the democratization of schools and for the freedom of social and political activities of the students and the acquisition of a knowledge of advanced science!

Intellectuals of South Korea!

Fight actively against the U.S. imperialist policy obliterating the national culture and for the inheritance and development of the priceless scientific and cultural legacies of our nation.

Fight for the freedom of scientific researches and artistic creation on the basis of nation's *Juche* and the freedom of press activities and for ensuring the material conditions for them!

Women in South Korea!

Fight against all forms of feudalistic fetters and social discrimination against women for equal rights and positions with men!

Fight resolutely against the intolerable national contempt and insult practised by the U.S. imperialist beasts!

Middle and small traders and entrepreneurs!

Fight against the oppression of the American and Japanese monopoly capitals and comprador capitalists driving you into bankruptcy and ruin.

Fight against heavy burdens of taxation laid upon you and for the abolition of all the miscellaneous taxes!

Officers and rank and files of the puppet army in South Korea!

Refuse positively the shameful life as mercenaries of the U.S. imperialists and become a true national army for the fatherland and the nation, an army of the people!

Refuse flatly orders and directives of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and turn your guns to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges who are running wild with provocative acts to unleash a new, fratricidal war!

Refuse decidedly the criminal troop dispatch to South Viet Nam by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and fight resolutely for the immediate repatriation of the officers and soldiers of the puppet army who were already dragged away!

The unification of the fatherland is a lofty duty of our people and the supreme national task.

Fight more stubbornly to smash the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in South Korea and to realize an independent peaceful unification by the Korean people themselves!

A powerful revolutionary force should be prepared in South Korea to defeat the counter-revolution and ensure the victory of the revolution there and unify the fatherland in an independent way.

Build up the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party more solidly through the active struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, further expand and develop the mass organizations and form a wide anti-U.S., national-salvation united front with patriotic and democratic forces of all strata!

In order to win victory in the revolutionary struggle the South Korean people should firmly arm themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of our nation, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, who is making distinguished contributions to the development of the world revolution.

The revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the thorough idea of *Juche* which is run through with the principles of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, are the ever-victorious ideas guiding the Korean revolution along the most straight road to victory and the pre-eminent ideas which do much towards the development of the international communist and working-class movements.

The revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of our nation, are the guide to action, the banner of victory and the most powerful weapon of struggle for all the people making revolution.

That in the past the anti-Japanese guerillas could carry out the struggle whose arduousness has no precedent in the history of the world, with the dauntless fighting spirit— “Let us fight the enemy, even if we would die a thousand and one times,” and defeat the brigandish Japanese imperialists and brilliantly accomplish the cause of the restoration of the fatherland, that our people could defeat the U.S. imperialist armed invaders, who had boasted of being the “strongest in the world”, and safeguard with honour the freedom and independence of the fatherland in the fierce Fatherland Liberation War, and that they could build a fine paradise for the people as we see today on the heaps of ashes after the war through their heroic struggle surmounting all difficulties, is only because they armed themselves firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and waged a struggle upholding his sagacious leadership.

Indeed, the history of all the proud victories attained by our people is the glorious history in which the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung have blossomed beautifully and triumphed on this land.

Today, for the fighting South Korean people nothing is more important than to arm themselves with

the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Only when the South Korean people arm themselves with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, can they clearly discriminate friend from foe and valiantly fight and win victory along the clear-cut road of struggle tiding over all ordeals and tempests.

All the people, arm yourselves firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, unite closely around him and fight on vigorously along the road of victory indicated by him!

Arm yourselves with the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the root of the Korean revolution and the precious wealth of the Korean people which should be inherited and developed for hundreds of thousands of years to come, and become revolutionary fighters who are single-heartedly and infinitely faithful to Comrade Kim Il Sung like the anti-Japanese guerillas!

Warmly support and defend the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the reliable guarantee of the everlasting prosperity of our nation and the real fatherland of the 40 million Korean people!

Celebrate widely the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—the glorious fatherland.

Now is an era when socialism is triumphant and imperialism is on the downgrade and an era of revolutionary tempest in which U.S. imperialism, in particular, is going to ruin. The pride of U.S. impe-

rialism was humbled in the dust already in Korea; it was beaten in Cuba and is being defeated now in Viet Nam.

In this era of the revolutionary tempest when the flames of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle are flaring vigorously in all parts of the world, the South Korean people should make fullest use of every possibility to further intensify the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle for putting an end to U.S. imperialist colonial rule and accomplishing the independent unification of the country.

Victory and glory are always in store for the South Korean people who have risen in the just cause.

You have the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements; behind you are the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic, which has been built into an invincible fortress under the leadership of the Leader, and the active support and encouragement of the people of the northern half. The revolutionary peoples of the whole world are also standing side by side with you.

Hold higher the banner of the all-people, anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle with firm conviction about victory!

The glorious day will surely come when the 40 million Korean people all lead a happy life in the bosom of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the unified fatherland under the ban-

ner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Long live the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea--our glorious fatherland!

Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people!

**Central Committee of the
Democratic Front for the
Unification of the Fatherland
Committee for the Peaceful
Unification of the Fatherland**

September 3, 1968

Pyongyang

JOINT STATEMENT

ON THE OCCASION OF THE MONTH OF ANTI-U.S. JOINT STRUGGLE FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE U.S. IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION ARMY FROM SOUTH KOREA

The Month of the Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Imperialist Aggression Army from South Korea (June 25-July 27) will soon begin.

Every year the people of the world set the period from June 25, the day when the U.S. imperialists unleashed the aggressive war in Korea, to July 27, the day when they bent their knees before the Korean people and signed the Armistice Agreement, as the month of international anti-U.S. joint struggle, and unfold a large-scale struggle against aggression and war manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism and for the withdrawal of its aggressive troops from South Korea and express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent peaceful unification of the country.

This deals a blow at the U.S. imperialists and gives a great inspiration to the Korean people and, further, contributes to intensifying the anti-impe-

rialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle of the people of the world.

Greeting the Month of the Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle (June 25-July 27) we express our profound thanks to the governments of all countries, international democratic organizations, various progressive political parties and social organizations and the peace-loving peoples of the whole world for always expressing active support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their just cause.

The Month of the Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle this year is being marked under the circumstances where the tension has been further aggravated in Korea due to the ever-intensifying manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism to start a new war.

Fifteen-odd years have already passed since the armistice was realized in Korea. But the armistice has not yet been turned into a durable peace.

Through their incessant manoeuvres of aggression and war provocation, the U.S. imperialists are constantly disturbing peace in Korea and creating a serious danger whereby war may break out again at any moment.

From the frantic war rackets raised successively by the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea following the recent incidents of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" and the U.S. imperialist spy plane "EC-121" alone, the world people could see clearly to what extent the danger of a new war has reached in Korea today.

These incidents were by no means accidental.

They were the inevitable outcome of the manoeuvrings perpetrated all along by the U.S. imperialists to make preparations for a new war in Korea.

In an attempt to materialize at all costs their aggressive ends which they could not attain by the aggressive war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists have continuously taken hold of South Korea as their colony and military base even after the armistice and stepped up war preparations in systematic violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have uninterruptedly committed military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea while rapidly accelerating the preparations for war—reinforcing the South Korean puppet army, modernizing its military equipment, introducing such weapons of mass destruction as tactical, nuclear weapons and guided missiles into South Korea, newly building and expanding on a large scale various military bases and military facilities including military air-fields, harbours and strategic roads.

The U.S. imperialists, in an endeavour to actively involve even the revived forces of Japanese militarism in their manoeuvre to prepare for a new war against the Korean people, brought the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" to conclusion between the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese government and opened for the Japanese militarists the road of reaggression on South Korea.

Since October 1966 when Johnson, U.S. imperialist ringleader of war, wormed into South Korea and directly stirred up a new war before returning home,

the military provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in Korea have increased more rapidly and systematically.

A typical example of it is the fact that the number of bullets and shells fired provocatively by the U.S. imperialist aggressors at our side along the Military Demarcation Line during the one year's time after October 1966 alone far surpassed five times as much as they had fired at our side in 13 years up to 1966 since the armistice.

From then on, the tension in Korea has been again aggravated continually.

All the facts showed that U.S. imperialism was going over from the stage of preparing for a war to the stage of directly unleashing a war.

Hence, as a link in the whole chain of the premeditated manoeuvrings to ignite a new war in Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors caused the intrusion incidents of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" in January 1968 and of the large-size spy plane in April 1969.

As their armed spy ship and spy plane were dealt due blows by the self-defence measures of our people, the U.S. imperialists clamoured about the so-called "retaliation" and concentrated unprecedentedly large-scale armed forces around our country, openly carrying out hostile acts and manoeuvrings to make war.

Confronted with the persevering efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to maintain peace in Korea and the resolute measures of our people to cope with the enemy's

manoeuvrings to start a war and with the unanimous condemnation of the world peace-loving peoples, the U.S. imperialists did not dare to start a war. But the grave military provocations of the U.S. imperialists to ignite a new war in Korea are being carried on still now.

The armed assaults and rifle and gun firing of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our side along the Military Demarcation Line are an almost everyday occurrence and such incidents have numbered into more than 210 up to now since May. On June 5 and 6 last alone the U.S. imperialist aggression army fired tens of thousands of bullets and shells at the area of our side.

Along with these incessant military provocations the U.S. imperialists continue the hostile reconnaissance flights against our country even with armed protection as they have proclaimed openly. The U.S. imperialists insist in word that their planes will fly over the high seas but there is no ground to guarantee that they will not intrude into our territorial air again.

If the planes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors violate the territorial air of our country, the Korean people will have no alternative but to take resolute measures for safeguarding their sovereignty as ever.

Since the U.S. imperialists clamour that they will use this as a pretext to commit a so-called big-scale "retaliatory" attack, Korea is placed today in an extremely tense situation in which an intrusion incident of a U.S. imperialist plane may touch off a total war at any time.

This is a grave menace to peace in Korea, the Far East and the world as well.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to cover up the policy of aggression and war in Korea by clamouring that it is designed to “protect” South Korea from the fictitious “threat of communist aggression from the north.”

With no amount of artifice, however, can the U.S. imperialists fool the world people.

The so-called “threat from the north” is no more than a lie concocted by the U.S. imperialists at will.

Moreover, the South Korean people have never asked the U.S. imperialist aggressors for any “protection.”

From the first days of the liberation of Korea the U.S. imperialists have lorded it over the South Korean people not as “protectors” but as occupiers and new colonial rulers who replaced Japanese imperialism. The U.S. imperialists dissolved at the point of the bayonet the people’s committees, the power organs of the people established by the South Korean people themselves, and forced military government upon them and later, replaced it with the puppet regime in an attempt to camouflage their colonial rule.

Under the most reactionary military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges South Korea has been turned into a living hell where poverty and hunger, terror and murder prevail.

From the very first days of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors the South Korean people have vigorously fought against

their policies of colonial enslavement and military aggression.

The U.S. imperialists have sanguinarily suppressed the just struggles of the South Korean people each time.

Despite the frenzied suppression by the enemy the people of all strata in South Korea including workers, peasants, youth and students and intellectuals are unfolding more fiercely the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle for national independence, democratic freedom and unification of the country as the days go by.

Alarmed at this, U.S. imperialism and its stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are frantically intensifying their bestial suppression today, describing the revolutionary struggle of the patriotic South Korean people as "North Korean infiltration."

But those involved in various cases including the case of the United Revolutionary Party whom the South Korean puppet clique have arrested, imprisoned and massacred, labelling their activities as actions of North Korea, are all professors, men of the press, and military and civil service personnel of South Korea.

Where there is exploitation and oppression, there always is the resistance of the people.

Nothing can hide the fact that the present South Korean crisis has been caused by no one but it is the outcome of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism itself.

All the facts vividly show that the "threat of communist aggression from the north," the "protec-

tion" for South Korea and the like are nothing else but a camouflage the U.S. imperialists manufactured in order to "justify" their occupation of South Korea and their machinations for war preparations, and shift the responsibility onto the Korean people when they will have unleashed a new war in Korea.

It is a stereotyped artifice always used by the U.S. imperialist aggressors to provoke others first and then clamour before world public opinion that it is others who have provoked first.

All the sources of the extremely aggravated tension and of the constant danger of the outbreak of a new war in Korea today lie precisely in the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive manoeuvrings.

If the U.S. imperialists had not occupied South Korea, if there had been no intrusion and provocations by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our Republic, there could never have been such an acute situation as today in Korea.

Regarding the basic position to the question of Korean unification, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, has long since stated as follows:

"Our Party and the Government of the Republic are consistent in their efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. We have no intention of marching south, we have no intention to solve the question of Korean unification by force of arms."

In accordance with this firm basic position, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently maintained that the unifica-

tion of Korea should be realized peacefully by the Koreans themselves without interference from any outside forces on a democratic basis by way of setting up an all-Korea unified government consisting of the representatives of people of all strata through free North-South general elections following the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea.

The Government of the Republic has also proposed to effect a Confederation of North and South Korea as a transitional step pending the attainment of complete unification if it is impossible to conduct free general elections throughout North and South Korea right now.

It has also proposed time and again to realize economic and cultural interchange and mutual visits of public figures between North and South Korea and conduct even correspondence as the minimum measure between parents, wives and children, relatives and friends who live separated in the North and the South without knowing how they fare each other.

In order to remove tension created between the North and the South and create a favourable atmosphere for the peaceful unification of the country, the Government of the Republic has also proposed on many occasions that the U.S. imperialist aggression army be withdrawn and that the North and the South conclude a peace agreement on refraining from using force of arms against each other and that North and South Korea cut their armed forces to 100,000 or less respectively.

These proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful unification are the most fair and realistic proposals which are acceptable to any one.

U.S. imperialism and the South Korean puppet clique, however, have rejected every and each reasonable and just proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful unification of the country and have always answered our sincere efforts with aggressive provocations.

Even if people in South Korea utter the words peaceful unification, U.S. imperialism and the South Korean puppet clique unconditionally inflict severe punishment on them on the charge of "treason"; and they clamour only about the so-called "elections under the U.N. supervision."

To insist upon holding the elections for the unification of Korea only under the "U.N. supervision" is no other than an act of disregarding the independence of our nation.

U.S. imperialism is unjustified from the outset in bringing the Korean question to the United Nations for discussion.

The United Nations was reduced to a belligerent in the Korean war for its flag being usurped by U.S. imperialism.

The question of Korean unification, an internal affair of the Korean people, cannot be placed on the agenda of the United Nations even in the light of the U.N. Charter.

This notwithstanding, U.S. imperialism and the

South Korean puppet clique insist only on the "elections under the U.N. supervision" because they are afraid of free elections to be held by the Koreans themselves independently and they harbour the malignant aim of "justifying" the colonial ruling system imposed upon South Korea under the name of the U.N. and extending it to the whole of Korea.

Peace in Korea is in constant danger and the solution to the question of Korean unification is delayed infinitely solely because U.S. imperialism and the South Korean puppet clique have kept the door shut and obstructed in this way the holding of free general elections throughout North and South Korea, the conclusion of a peace agreement between the North and the South, the economic and cultural interchange and mutual visit of public figures and even the correspondence between the North and the South, and are indulging themselves only in manoeuvrings of aggression and war against our Republic.

It is obvious to everyone that so long as the U.S. imperialists keep on occupying South Korea, the danger of war cannot disappear in Korea, nor can the peaceful unification of Korea be realized, nor can the South Korean people get rid of the misfortunes and sufferings they sustain today.

In order to preserve peace and remove the acute tension in Korea, it is necessary, first of all, for the U.S. imperialists to stop at once all their aggressive acts and manoeuvrings to unleash a war against the Korean people and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking their aggression army and lethal weapons with them.

The United Nations must no longer be utilized by U.S. imperialism as its instrument of aggression against Korea and must withdraw all the unlawful "resolutions" adopted so far on the "Korean question" and dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

The Government of our Republic has more than once made it clear that an international conference of the countries concerned may be convened if it is necessary for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea is the prerequisite to the elimination of the source of war and the conversion of the armistice into a durable peace in Korea, and to the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The question of Korean unification will be solved peacefully on a democratic basis if the U.S. imperialist aggression army gets out of South Korea even tomorrow and any patriotic South Korean personage of national conscience is elected into power in South Korea and accepts the reasonable unification proposals of the Government of our Republic, has the willingness to hold negotiations with us and agrees to refraining from using force of arms against each other.

The consistent position of the Korean people to solve the question of their country's unification independently and peacefully on democratic principles still remains unchanged.

On the occasion of the current Month of the Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle we ardently appeal to all the

peace-loving peoples of the world to give active support to the just cause of our people for the independent peaceful unification of the country and unfold a more energetic struggle extensively for the prompt withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea.

The struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and the peaceful unification of the country is a link in the chain of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle being waged on a world-wide scale and a just struggle to defend peace in Asia and the world.

U.S. imperialism is the most heinous common enemy of the people of the whole world and target No. 1 in their struggle. Without the struggle against imperialism, particularly against U.S. imperialism, it is impossible to defend world peace or attain national liberation and independence, or victory for democracy and socialism.

If the broad anti-imperialist forces in all countries, big and small, and all regions in Asia and Europe, Africa and Latin America to which U.S. imperialism stretches out its crooked hands of aggression, join in dealing blows at the U.S. imperialists and wring their necks, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end.

Today the entire Korean people, more firmly rallied around Comrade Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved Leader, are thoroughly prepared to resolutely repulse any provocation or invasion to be perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

and defend the dignity of the nation and the sovereignty of the country to the last and are filled with the determination to fight on pertinaciously to hasten the independent peaceful unification of the country.

We are firmly convinced that during the current Month of the Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle the governments and peoples of the socialist countries and all the peace-loving countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the rest of the world, international democratic organizations and progressive political parties and social organizations of various countries and all the peace-loving peoples of the world will, in every possible form and method of struggle, strongly condemn the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its manoeuvres for unleashing a new war and widely carry out an international anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea, thereby expressing more positive support for and solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent peaceful unification of the country.

**Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the
Fatherland**

Korean National Peace Committee

Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity

General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea

Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea

League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea

Korean Democratic Women's Union

**General Federation of Literary and Art Unions
of Korea**

Korean Journalists' Union

Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association

Korean Democratic Scientists' Association

Korean Students' Committee

June 17, 1969

Pyongyang

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