

REUNIFICATION PROGRAM
OF THE DPRK



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD	1
1. PLANS AND PROPOSALS FOR NATIONAL REUNIFICATION ADVANCED AT EACH STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOP- MENTS	3
1) For the Establishment of a Unified, Independent and So- vereign Democratic State	3
2) For the Realization of Peaceful National Reunification under the Banner of the Republic	12
3) To Put an End to US Imperialist Invasion and Solve the Korean Question in a Peaceful Way	19
4) For Converting Armistice into Durable Peace and Accelerat- ing Peaceful Reunification of the Country	23
5) For the Materialization of North-South Confederation, Ex- tensive Economic and Cultural Exchanges and the Promotion of the Peaceful Reunification of the Country After the April Popular Uprising	62
6) The Military Fascist Dictatorship in South Korea Opposed and a New Path for Peaceful Reunification Opened Up	69
7) For the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country through Dialogues between North and South	91
8) To Resume the Dialogue between the North and the South and Promote the Peaceful Reunification of the Country	123
9) For the Reunification of the Country through the Establish- ment of a Unified State of a Confederal Type	141
2. BROTHERLY MEASURES FOR THE SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE	165
CONCLUSION	186

FOREWORD

Since the first days of the country's division by foreign forces, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have put forward the Juche-oriented policies for national reunification, reflecting the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people and exerted every sincere effort for their realization.

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

"The basic policy consistently followed by our Party in the struggle for national reunification is for the Korean people themselves to attain this goal independently, free from any outside interference, and by peaceful means on a democratic principle. In accordance with this basic policy, and reflecting correctly the requirements of the developments in our country and the wishes of our nation, our Party put forward on many occasions entirely fair and reasonable proposals for national reunification acceptable to anyone, and exerted every possible effort for their realization."

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic put forward plans and proposals for national reunification on more than 200 occasions, and during the 10 years from 1955 to 1964 alone, took measures to save the south Korean people more than 30 times.

These plans and proposals include concrete problems. They are: the problem of realizing complete reunification at once by setting up a unified central government through free north-south general election on the basis of creating preconditions for national reunification; the problem of bringing about complete reunification step by step through a north-south confederation and a series of other intermediary measures if complete reunification is impossible; the problem of creating favourable conditions for national reunification through many-sided north-south cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and military fields, mutual visit of individuals and exchange of letters, and also the question of making contacts and holding negotia-

tions between the north and the south in order to solve all these problems. They also include a number of compatriotic measures aimed at mitigating the south Korean people's sufferings caused by the country's division.

All these are entirely fair and reasonable and realistic proposals for national reunification acceptable to anyone who sincerely wishes reunification.

Below we introduce some important plans and proposals for national reunification put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic at each stage of political developments in our country.

1. PLANS AND PROPOSALS FOR NATIONAL REUNIFICATION ADVANCED AT EACH STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

1) FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIFIED, INDEPENDENT AND SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC STATE

On August 15, 1945, Korea was freed from the shackles of Japanese imperialist colonial rule thanks to the protracted bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by President Kim Il Sung, the respected leader of our people.

A bright prospect for building a prosperous independent new Korea was opened to the liberated Korean people.

On the other hand, the Soviet and US armies entered Korea with 38th degrees north latitude as the temporary demarcation line in order to disarm the defeated Japanese army. They were to create favourable conditions for the struggle of the Korean people to establish an independent and sovereign democratic state.

Under these circumstances, illumining the road for liberated Korea the great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“With the accomplishment of the historic cause of national liberation we are now faced with a fresh struggle. On the basis of our triumphant success we must continue to advance the Korean revolution and build a rich, powerful, independent and sovereign state through our own efforts.”

This line enjoyed the active support of the entire Korean people and also received worldwide welcome.

On December 27, 1945, the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers Conference decided to establish a democratic provisional government of Korea for the purpose of restoring Korea as an independent state, ensuring her development on a

democratic basis and doing away quickly with the aftereffects of the long colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.

On March 23, 1946, in connection with the fact that the USSR-US Joint Commission which was to implement the decision of the afore-said conference, had started its work, the great leader President Kim Il Sung said that the joint commission must work in the interests of the Korean people and find a solution to the problem of establishing a unified provisional government which was earnestly demanded by the Korean people. He published a Twenty-Point Platform, a platform that the democratic provisional government of Korea to be set up by the Korean people should put into effect without fail.

In the whole course of the operation of the USSR-US Joint Commission, he took a series of measures for accelerating the democratic development of Korea and the establishment of a unified provisional government and led energetically the masses of the people to put them into practice.

In an attempt to divide Korea, the United States deliberately wrecked the USSR-US Joint Commission, illegally brought the Korean question before the UN General Assembly where it fabricated the "UN Temporary Commission on Korea" and was manoeuvring to hold separate "elections" in south Korea under its supervision. Under these circumstances, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung put forward a wise policy in his New Year Address made on January 1, 1948. His policy was to have all foreign troops withdrawn from Korea and establish a Democratic People's Republic, a unified independent and sovereign state, by the Korean people themselves, with a view to preventing Korea's division and attaining reunification.

On February 20, 1948, the 24th Meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic National United Front of North Korea, a federation of democratic political parties and public organizations, adopted an appeal calling upon the entire Korean people to build a fully independent and sovereign state by their own efforts.

The appeal emphasized the need to reject all UN resolutions adopted without the participation of the representative of the Korean people, oppose the US manoeuvres to hold

separate "elections" in south Korea under the supervision of the "UN Temporary Commission on Korea" and set up a unified democratic government by the Koreans themselves through all-Korea general elections without the interference of outside forces.

On March 9, 1948 the great leader President Kim Il Sung made a speech entitled *Against the Elections of a Reactionary Separate Government in South Korea and for the Achievement of Korea's Reunification and Independence* at the 25th Meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic National United Front of North Korea. In his speech he said that for the reunification of our nation and the sovereignty and independence of the fatherland an all-Korea supreme legislative organ should be elected on the principle of universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot on condition that all the foreign troops withdrew from Korea. He added that the supreme legislative organ should approve the constitution and establish a truly democratic people's government which would ensure the prosperity and development of the country and lead the people to happiness.

On March 25, 1948 the 26th Meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic National United Front of North Korea adopted an open letter in the name of the political parties and public organizations of north Korea addressed to their counterparts in south Korea, entitled *To South Korean Political Parties and Public Organizations Opposing the Establishment of a Separate Government in South Korea*.

The keynote of the open letter is as follows:

Let us thoroughly frustrate separate elections to be held in south Korea, make the "UN Commission on Korea" withdraw forthwith, get the foreign troops withdrawn from Korea, and hold all-Korea elections to a genuinely popular national assembly on the basis of universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot.

We propose holding in Pyongyang in April 1948 a joint conference of representatives of all the democratic political parties and public organizations in north and south Korea which oppose separate elections in south Korea.

We appeal to take part at the forthcoming conference to the south Korean political parties and public organizations which oppose separate elections in south Korea and advocate

national reunification, including the Hanguk Independent Party, the Workers' Party of South Korea, the Democratic Independent Party, the People's Republican Party, the Toiling People's Party, the New Progressive Party, the Hanguk Democratic Independent Party, the National Council of Trade Unions of Korea, the National Confederation of Peasants' Associations, the Democratic Women's Union of South Korea, the Democratic Patriotic Youth League, the Chongu Party of South Korea, the Democratic Christian Union, the National Confucianists' Federation, and the Cultural Organizations Confederation.

On March 28, 1948, in his *Report to the Second Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea on the Work of the Central Committee* the great leader President Kim Il Sung referred to the political situation in Korea and the struggle for national reunification and clarified once again the stand of the Workers' Party of North Korea on setting up a unified democratic government.

In his report President Kim Il Sung said that the Workers' Party of North Korea held that a supreme legislative body for all Korea should be elected by secret ballot on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage. He went on to say that the supreme legislative body of the people thus elected should adopt a democratic constitution and form a genuinely democratic people's government to lead our people along the road to national prosperity and happiness, and that the establishment of a unified government on such lines by the Korean people themselves would be possible only when foreign troops were withdrawn.

President Kim Il Sung stressed that in order to give effect to this stand, which was consistent with the demands of the entire Korean people, we must fight to the last against the US imperialists' crafty policy of colonial enslavement by strengthening unity with all patriotic, democratic forces in north and south Korea and with all personalities of conscience who desired the freedom and independence of the country.

He said that with this end in view, the Workers' Party of North Korea, together with the democratic political parties and public organizations in north Korea, approached those parties and public organizations in south Korea which opposed the establishment of a separate government there, with a proposal to hold a joint conference in Pyongyang in April 1948. He

added that the conference would discuss the situation in the country and adopt a concrete programme and measures to frustrate all the schemes cooked up by the reactionary groups to divide our territory to facilitate the country's reunification and to expedite the establishment of a unified democratic Korean state which would rank as an equal among all the freedom-loving states of the world.

On April 19, 1948, the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea was held in Pyongyang with representatives from 56 political parties and public organizations attending.

At the conference the great leader President Kim Il Sung made a historic report on April 21.

In his report he made an all-round analysis of the political situation in Korea and stressed the need for the participants to open their hearts and frankly discuss the political situation in our country and take joint measures of struggle to foil the manoeuvres of the United States and the "UN Temporary Commission on Korea" for a permanent division of our country and oppose the separate elections in south Korea.

On April 23, 1948, the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea adopted a resolution on the political situation in Korea.

The resolution emphasized that in order to prevent national division and subordination of the south Korean people to the US imperialists the political parties and public organizations in north and south Korea should unite all their efforts and frustrate the separate elections in south Korea through a mass campaign to reject them, and wage a powerful struggle to get foreign troops withdrawn from Korea and build a unified independent and sovereign democratic state by the efforts of the Korean people themselves.

On April 23, 1948, the joint conference adopted an appeal addressed to all the Korean people.

The appeal notified that the joint conference had decided to organize a national committee of struggle against the separate elections in south Korea and similar committees in every nook and corner of our three thousand-*ri* land through the coalition of various political parties—in every province, city,

county, sub-county, rural village, factory, mill, commercial organ, and office and where our nationals were residing. It noted that everyone who set store by the freedom and independence of the country should take part in these committees and wage a national salvation struggle to baffle the separate elections in south Korea, get the foreign troops withdrawn from our land and solve our problem by our own efforts without any interference of outside forces.

On April 23, 1948, the joint conference adopted a request addressed to the USSR and US governments for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea.

The request asked the two governments to withdraw their troops from Korea simultaneously and give the Korean people an opportunity to hold countrywide free democratic elections in accordance with their own will without foreign interference and establish a unified democratic state so that our country could attain genuine national independence and rank as an equal among the freedom-loving states of the world.

On April 30, 1948, the Conference of Leaders of Political Parties and Public Organizations of North and South Korea discussed the questions of foiling the separate elections in south Korea and of getting foreign troops withdrawn, the questions that had been debated at the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea, and all other questions that arose thereafter and issued the following joint statement:

1. Under the prevailing situation in our country the immediate and simultaneous withdrawal of foreign troops from our country is the only just solution to the Korean question. Therefore, the United States should accept this proposal and withdraw its troops from south Korea;

2. After the withdrawal of foreign troops from our country no civil war and any other disorder running counter to the aspiration of the Korean people will take place;

3. Immediately after the withdrawal of foreign troops, north and south Korean political parties and public organizations will jointly hold an all-Korea political meeting and establish a democratic provisional government representing all sections of the Korean people. And this government will hold all political power of the state and take the responsibility for the political, economic and cultural life;

This government will hold, as its first task, elections to Korea's unified legislative organ through universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot and the organ thus elected will enact the Korean Constitution and establish a unified democratic government;

4. Since the south Korean separate elections are opposed by the north and south Korean political parties and public organizations with a membership of over ten million, these elections rejected by the overwhelming majority of voters will only be deceptive ones, though they are held. The north and south Korean political parties and public organizations will never recognize any separate government to be established through these "elections"

On June 29, 1948, the great leader President Kim Il Sung delivered a report *On the Political Situation in Our Country after the Separate Elections in South Korea and Measures to Win National Reunification* at the Conference of Leaders of Political Parties and Public Organizations of North and South Korea.

In his report he pointed out that the separate elections in south Korea fabricated by the US imperialists aggravated the crisis of national division, which had entered a serious phase, and stressed that this situation demanded taking decisive steps to save the country.

He instructed that in this situation we should set up without delay an all-Korea supreme legislative body representing the Korean people's will and adopt the Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and that by so doing, we would not be establishing a separate government but an all-Korea government composed of representatives of north and south Korean political parties and public organizations.

On July 5, 1948, in accordance with President Kim Il Sung's instructions, the Conference of Leaders of Political Parties and Public Organizations of North and South Korea adopted a decision on the measures for the establishment of a unified independent democratic state of Korea.

The gist of the decision is as follows:

1. We will resolutely expose and reject the illegally concocted south Korean "National Assembly" and the puppet "government" in case it is organized on the basis of the former;

This is because the establishment of the south Korean “National Assembly” and the puppet “government” is aimed to set up an anti-popular and anti-democratic system in our country, divide our territory into two parts for ever and turn south Korea into a colony and military base of the US imperialists;

2. A Supreme People’s Assembly of Korea shall be established on the basis of the elections and a Central Government of Korea set up comprising representatives of north and south Korea;

3. The Supreme People’s Assembly of Korea and the Central Government of Korea shall make the foreign troops withdraw from Korea immediately and simultaneously.

On July 9, 1948, the great leader President Kim Il Sung delivered a report *On the Adoption of the Constitution of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea* at the Fifth Session of the People’s Assembly of North Korea. In his report he pointed out that the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea was the first step towards national salvation taken by patriotic people in north and south Korea in face of the crisis of national division, whereas the adoption of the Constitution of the DPRK would mark the second step in the struggle of our people for the country’s reunification. He instructed that we must go one step farther and set up a single all-Korea legislative body and a single government and elect a Supreme People’s Assembly of Korea which would serve as a legislative body for the entire Korean people.

* In conformity with President Kim Il Sung’s instructions and by the decision of the Conference of Leaders of Political Parties and Public Organizations of North and South Korea, elections of deputies to the Supreme People’s Assembly of Korea were held in all areas of north and south Korea on August 25, 1948. In north Korea the elections were held legally in a free atmosphere with the participation of 99.97 per cent of the voters.

In south Korea under the suppression of the US imperialists and their stooges, they were held illegally with the participation of 77.52 per cent of the voters.

As a result of the all-Korea general elections, 572 representatives of political parties, public organizations

and people of all strata in north and south Korea were elected deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

With the brilliant results of the north-south general elections, the First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Pyongyang on September 8, 1948.

At the session the great leader President Kim Il Sung declared the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the whole world on September 9.

At the session the great leader President Kim Il Sung announced the Political Programme of the Government of the DPRK on September 10.

He said that with the object of achieving the complete reunification of the country and building a rich and strong, independent and sovereign democratic state, the Government of the Republic would unite the entire Korean people firmly around itself and mobilize them to the struggle for the reunification of the country and make every effort to carry into effect the simultaneous withdrawal of the Soviet and US armies which was the prerequisite for territorial integrity and national reunification.

Following President Kim Il Sung's instructions, the session adopted on September 10 a request to the Soviet and US governments for the simultaneous withdrawal of their armies.

The request stressed that the US Government should agree to the withdrawal of its troops from Korea, since there was established the SPA of Korea, the supreme legislative body in Korea, which was the only legal organ representing the entire Korean people, as well as the unified Government of Korea composed of the representatives of north and south Korea and since the Soviet Government had proposed the simultaneous withdrawal of the Soviet and US troops and was making preparations to withdraw its troops immediately.

With the establishment of the Government of the DPRK, the sole lawful government of the Korean people, the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification was waged more dynamically under the banner of the Republic.

2) FOR THE REALIZATION OF PEACEFUL NATIONAL REUNIFICATION UNDER THE BANNER OF THE REPUBLIC

Following the founding of the DPRK, the Soviet Government withdrew its troops from Korea by the end of 1948 on its own initiative in compliance with the request of the SPA of Korea for the simultaneous withdrawal of the Soviet and US troops.

However, despite the fact that it had no more ground to keep its troops in south Korea, the United States manoeuvred to station them for a long term, more zealously pursued its policy of turning south Korea into a colony and a military base and stepped up preparations for an aggressive war against the DPRK.

In this situation the Korean people were confronted with the tasks of getting the US troops withdrawn from south Korea, preventing a fratricidal civil war and reunifying the country in a peaceful way.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“The Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, together with all the patriotic, democratic political parties, social organizations and the entire people of our country, has done all it could to avoid a fratricidal civil war and horrors of bloodshed and to reunify our country by peaceful means.”

On January 19, 1949, the Minister of Communications of the DPRK published a statement in connection with the exchange of post matter between north and south Korea.

In his statement he declared that we would continue to exchange post matter with south Korea on our own as before since the agreement on north-south mail exchange which was based on the decision of the council of the representatives of the Soviet and US armies adopted in February 1946 became invalid as a result of the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from north Korea.

On May 16, 1949, the Central Committee of the DNUF of

North Korea sent a reply to the south Korean democratic political parties and public organizations that had proposed forming the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (DFRF) involving all the patriotic political parties and public organizations in north and south Korea.

In the reply it warmly supported and approved of the proposal on establishing the DFRF as a coalition of all patriotic political parties and public organizations in north and south Korea that fought for the withdrawal of foreign troops and for the country's reunification and independence and its democratic development. For the early materialization of the said proposal, it suggested to form the Preparatory Committee for the Formation of the DFRF comprising representatives of political parties and public organizations desirous of taking part in this front. It also proposed convening the first session of the preparatory committee in Pyongyang on May 25, 1949.

The reply was addressed to the Workers' Party of South Korea, the Democratic Independent Party, the People's Republican Party, the Toiling People's Party, the Chongu Party of South Korea, the Social Democratic Party, the Democratic Women's Union of South Korea, and the National Council of Trade Unions of Korea.

The Inaugural Conference of the DFRF was held in Pyongyang on June 25, 1949.

The conference was attended by the representatives of 71 political parties and public organizations in north and south Korea.

The conference adopted a manifesto addressed to all the democratic political parties and public organizations and the entire Korean people.

The manifesto called upon them to strive for the country's peaceful reunification, and put forward the following measures in this regard:

1. The Korean people take the work of peaceful national reunification in hand and attain it for themselves by all means;

2. We demand immediate withdrawal from Korea of the US troops that are standing in the way of peaceful national reunification;

3. We demand immediate withdrawal of the "UN Commission on Korea" from our country;

4. We propose holding simultaneous elections to a unified legislative body throughout north and south Korea;

5. We are to hold the elections under the guidance of the committee composed of the representatives of democratic political parties and public organizations desirous of peaceful national reunification;

6. We are to convene a conference of political parties and public organizations of north and south Korea to discuss the programme for peaceful national reunification and form an election guidance committee at the conference;

7. We are to hold the elections to the legislative body in September 1949 on the principle of universal and equal suffrage by secret ballot. Those who actively cooperated with the Japanese imperialists during their rule shall be disfranchised;

8. For ensuring freedom in the elections, repression against the democratic political parties and public organizations and their activists shall be prohibited; freedom of activity including freedom of speech, the press, assembly, mass rally and demonstration be provided and all political offenders be released forthwith;

9. The election guidance committee shall give necessary instructions pertaining to the preparations and conduct of the elections to the governments and the organs under them in north and south Korea and examine the implementation of its decisions and instructions. The withdrawal of the foreign troops from Korea shall be supervised through the commission organized by the election guidance committee;

10. With the formation of the general election guidance committee, the police and public security organs existing in north and south Korea shall be transferred to the direct jurisdiction of the election guidance committee. The election guidance committee shall demobilize pro-Japanese elements and those who served in the Japanese police and gendarmerie from the constabulary and dissolve the police forces that took part in the suppression of the popular uprising on Cheju Island and the guerrilla movement in south Korea;

11. The supreme legislative body established through the general elections, shall adopt the Constitution of the Korean Republic, form a government on the basis of the Constitution and take over the power from the governments existing in north and south Korea, and these shall be dissolved;

12. The Government of the Korean Republic shall amalgamate the armies existing in north and south Korea on a democratic basis. Those who took part in the suppression of

the popular uprising and the guerrilla movement shall be prohibited from military service and those who instigated and organized the suppression be punished.

On July 13, 1949, the Central Committee of the DFRF addressed an open letter to the leaders of the south Korean political parties and public organizations who were outside the front as well as personalities of all strata and public figures.

The letter notified that the DFRF had appointed its representatives with the view of meeting and consulting on the question of national reunification with the representatives of south Korean political parties and public organizations still outside the DFRF and stressed that it was always ready to meet and consult with the south Korean representatives anytime in Haeju or Wonsan, or in Pyongyang or any other place in north Korea desired by the representatives of south Korean political parties and public organizations, and public figures and personalities.

On March 3, 1950, the Fifth Session of the SPA of the DPRK adopted a decision on the peace appeal of the World Peace Committee.

The gist of the decision is as follows:

1. The SPA of the DPRK fully supports and approves of the appeal of the World Peace Committee which proposed to oppose the provokers of a new war, guarantee world peace and security, stop the interference of imperialist states in the internal affairs of colonies and the small and weak nations, reduce armaments and military strength, ban nuclear weapons and conclude a peace treaty between big powers;

2. The Syngman Rhee traitorous clique, faithful servants of the US imperialists who are attempting to openly carry out their policy of colonial subjugation against our country and ignite a new war against it, are making frenzied preparations for a civil war under the aegis of the "UN Commission on Korea", a tool of US imperialist aggression.

Proceeding from these facts, the SPA of the DPRK,

a. Fully supports and approves of the proposal of the DFRF on the measures for peaceful national reunification, and encourages the entire patriotic people of Korea in their struggle for its implementation.

b. Empowers the Government of the Republic to make in-

quiries into all the facts about the unreasonable acts of the "UN Commission on Korea" which covers up the crimes of the Syngman Rhee traitorous clique who arrest, imprison and murder innocent people at random and make frenzied preparations for a civil war to submit them to the UN General Assembly to get such a "commission" recalled immediately, and also to reiterate to the UN General Assembly that the Korean people are capable of reunifying their country by themselves without foreign interference and will certainly do so.

3. The SPA of the DPRK appeals to the entire Korean people to unite more closely around the Government of the Republic and, under its unfurled banner, expose, denounce and reject at every step the US imperialist policy of colonial enslavement of Korea and the insidious plot of their tool of aggression, the "UN Commission on Korea", to interfere in Korea's internal affairs, and to fight more vigorously to overthrow and smash the Syngman Rhee traitorous clique who are standing in the way of peaceful national reunification under their patronage and to achieve territorial integrity and national reunification.

Despite our sincere efforts for peaceful reunification, the US imperialists and their stooges, the Syngman Rhee clique, manoeuvred more openly to launch a fratricidal war.

With a view to avoid the tragedy of fratricidal war and attain peaceful national reunification under the prevailing grave situation, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic took a series of new measures and put forward bold propositions.

On June 7, 1950, the Central Committee of the DFRF adopted an appeal addressed to all south Korean democratic political parties and public organizations and the entire Korean people.

In order to achieve the country's peaceful reunification as soon as possible the appeal proposed:

1. To hold general elections in all areas of the north and south of our country from August 5 to 8, 1950 and set up a unified supreme legislative body.

2. To hold the session of the supreme legislative body elected through the general elections in Seoul on August 15, the fifth anniversary of liberation from Japanese imperialist rule.

3. To convene the conference of the representatives of all democratic political parties and public organizations in the north and south desirous of peaceful national reunification in Haeju or Kaesong adjacent to the 38th parallel from June 15 to 17.

The conference shall discuss and adopt decisions on the following questions:

a. The conditions necessary for the country's peaceful reunification.

b. Formalities for the general elections to Korea's supreme legislative body.

c. Establishment of the central guidance committee of the general elections.

4. The Central Committee of the DFRF proposes the following conditions for participation at the conference of representatives of democratic political parties and public organizations of the north and the south:

a. The national traitors, criminals who frustrated the country's peaceful reunification, shall not take part in the conference of representatives of the north and the south.

b. The interference of the "UN Commission on Korea" in the work of national reunification shall not be allowed. The Korean people shall solve the reunification question by their own efforts without outside interference by all means.

5. During the work of the conference of the representatives of the north and the south and the general elections, the two government authorities of the north and the south of our country shall be held responsible for public order.

* The Central Committee of the DFRF sent the appeal on promoting peaceful national reunification to south Korean democratic political parties and public organizations, scientists, men of culture, educational and religious and public figures, and the press, educational, cultural and religious institutions as well as to the UN General Assembly and the "UN Commission on Korea"

In order to convey the appeal to the south Korean political parties, public organizations and personalities, the Central Committee of the DFRF sent two men and one newsman of "Choguk Chonson" to south Korea.

On June 16, 1950, the Central Committee of the DFRF adopted a decision on the struggle to put into effect the appeal

on promoting peaceful national reunification.

The gist of the decision is as follows:

1. A staunch struggle shall be waged against the Syngman Rhee traitorous clique of south Korea who are opposed to the proposal on promoting peaceful national reunification and wide-scale activities shall be launched to expedite the country's peaceful reunification;

2. We request the Presidium of the SPA of the DPRK to discuss the possibility for the organs of state power to take measures for peaceful national reunification under the present situation;

3. We demand the release of the two men of the DFRF and the newsman of the "Choguk Chonson" who were sent to south Korea to convey the appeal of the DFRF on the promoting peaceful national reunification to south Korean political parties and public organizations and personalities. At the same time, we shall launch an all-people struggle for their release.

On June 19, 1950, the Presidium of the SPA of the DPRK, issued a decree on promoting peaceful national reunification.

Reflecting the unanimous will of the Korean people and basing itself on the desire of the democratic political parties and public organizations for the country's reunification, independence and democratic development, the decree proposed the following to the south Korean "National Assembly":

1. To realize peaceful national reunification by unifying the SPA of the DPRK and the south Korean "National Assembly" into an all-Korea legislative body.

2. The all-Korea supreme legislative body organized in this way shall adopt the Constitution of the Republic and form the Government of the Republic.

3. General elections to the all-Korea legislative body shall be held on the bases of the Constitution of the Republic to be adopted.

4. In order to create conditions necessary for peaceful national reunification or for the normal activity of the all-Korea legislative body:

a. To arrest the national traitors who obstruct the country's peaceful reunification.

b. To ensure the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, demonstration and mass rally.

c. To put an end to the suppression of democratic political parties and public organizations and their activists.

To set free all political offenders. To guarantee complete freedom of activity for the democratic political parties and public organizations.

5. The government formed by the legislative body shall reorganize the army, police or the public security force existing in north and south Korea into a single army, police or public security corps on a democratic basis.

6. To propose an immediate withdrawal from Korea of the "UN Commission on Korea", the tool of the US imperialist aggressive policy of dividing and subjugating our country.

The Korean people shall solve the question of their country's peaceful reunification by their own efforts without outside interference.

7. All the measures pertaining to peaceful national reunification shall be completely put into effect by August 15 this year, i.e., the fifth anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese rule.

8. Provided the south Korean "National Assembly" agrees to negotiate the Presidium of the SPA of the DPRK is ready to send its delegation to Seoul or receive the delegation of the south Korean "National Assembly" in Pyongyang on June 21, 1950.

The south Korean "National Assembly" shall guarantee inviolability and security to the delegates of the SPA of the DPRK without fail and the Presidium of the SPA of the DPRK shall provide inviolability and security to the delegates of the south Korean "National Assembly".

The US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee traitorous clique answered all our proposals for peaceful reunification by launching a civil war.

3) TO PUT AN END TO US IMPERIALIST INVASION AND SOLVE THE KOREAN QUESTION IN A PEACEFUL WAY

On June 25, 1950, the Syngman Rhee puppet clique made an all-out armed attack against the northern half of the Republic all along the 38th parallel to ignite a fratricidal war.

As the Syngman Rhee puppet army took to flight owing

to the decisive counteroffensive of the Korean People's Army and a wide area of the southern half was liberated, the US imperialists embarked on an open invasion.

The US troops of aggressors perpetrated bestial atrocities. They indiscriminately bombed our peaceful towns and rural villages to destroy them all, murdered innocent people at random.

The US imperialists attempted to cover up their invasion against Korea and their massacres of the Korean people under the UN signboard.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"...no amount of falsehoods and deception can cover up or justify the bestial atrocities the US aggressors are perpetrating in Korea in gross violation of all the norms of international law and the United Nations Charter."

Throughout the Fatherland Liberation War the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and the entire Korean people fought determinedly against the US invasion and, at the same time, endeavoured perseveringly to check atrocities of the US troops in Korea, make all the foreign troops withdraw from it and resolve the Korean question in a peaceful way.

On August 5, 1950, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK sent to the President of the UN Security Council a statement scathingly protesting to the unlawful US armed intervention in the internal affairs of Korea and demanding that a measure be adopted to stop the despicable crimes of the US armed forces in Korea as soon as possible.

On August 14, 1950, the Central Committee of the DFRF published an appeal to the Korean people entitled *On the Statement of the Korean People and their Signature Campaign*.

The appeal asked everybody to call upon the United Nations to adopt a measure to put an immediate end to the US armed intervention in Korea and make the foreign interventionists' troops withdraw from Korea, and to sign his name to the statement of the Korean people on sending to the people's court the Syngman Rhee clique which was affording positive assistance to the armed interventionists who had ignited a fratricidal war in Korea and were opposed to the Korean people.

On August 29, 1950, the Central Committee of the DFRF

sent a letter respectively to the President of the UN Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations in connection with the summing up of the signature campaign for the “statement of the Korean people”

The keynote of the letter is as follows:

In accordance with the decision of the Central Committee of the DFRF, 13,319,102 out of Koreans 15 years old and above—5,399,341 in the northern half of the Republic and 7,919,761 in the liberated areas of the southern half—signed their names, from August 15 to 27, 1950, to the “statement of the Korean people” on the immediate discontinuance of the US armed intervention in Korea, the withdrawal of the foreign troops and the delivery of the traitors to the Korean people to the people’s court.

The signatories demand that the United Nations take prompt measures to put an end to the US armed intervention in Korea and make the foreign troops withdraw from the territory of Korea in accordance with its Charter and with the will of the overwhelming majority of the Korean people expressed in this statement.

On September 7, 1950, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK sent a letter respectively to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of its Security Council. In his letter he strongly demanded once again that a prompt measure be adopted to put an end to the US troops atrocities in Korea at once, in connection with the fact that these barbarities were not discontinued but became even more serious since August 5, 1950, when he requested the UN Security Council to stop them right away.

On September 28, 1950, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK sent a statement respectively to the Chairman of the UN General Assembly and the President of its Security Council demanding the prompt discontinuance of the US troops’ armed intervention in Korea and the immediate withdrawal of the foreign armed forces of aggression from Korea, in connection with the fact that the armed interference of the US troops in Korea and their criminal atrocities had been continuing for three months.

On April 15, 1951, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK sent a message respectively to the Chairman of the UN Gen-

eral Assembly and the President of its Security Council in connection with the atrocities committed by the US troops in Korea and demanded that the criminal acts of US troops be stopped at once, war criminals punished and the Korean question settled in a peaceful way.

On November 19, 1951, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK sent a statement to the Chairman of the UN General Assembly and the President of its Security Council, in which he called for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The statement requested the United Nations:

To stop at once military actions in Korea, which will be the first step for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question;

To make armies of both sides retreat from their front line and thus create a demilitarized zone covering two kilometres respectively;

To pull out all the foreign troops from Korea;

To severely punish the criminals who try to escalate the war in Korea and those who organize and perpetrate outrages against the innocent Korean people.

On December 17, 1952, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK sent a message to the Chairman of the Seventh Session of the UN General Assembly, in opposition to its unreasonable decision and calling for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

He regarded as unwarranted the "resolution" on the Korean question adopted at the Seventh Session of the UN General Assembly without participation of the representatives of the DPRK, the party concerned, and demanded that the UN General Assembly take the following necessary steps:

1. The unjust "decision" adopted at the General Assembly to cover up the American policy of aggression for the continuation and expansion of the Korean war shall be cancelled.

2. All necessary measures shall be discussed and taken for the immediate ceasefire in Korea and for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

3. Opportunities shall be provided for the delegates of the DPRK, who genuinely represent the Korean people, to attend the discussion on the Korean question at the United Nations organs.

4. US representatives who unilaterally declared an indefinite suspension of the Korean armistice talks, that is, those

who wrecked the ceasefire negotiations at Panmunjom, shall be punished.

5. To put an end to the American aggressors' barbarous bombing raids on the innocent people, towns and rural areas in north Korea being perpetrated under the cloak of UN flag.

6. Outrages to detain the P.O.W. of our side against their will, as well as the inhuman treatment, massacre and brutal repression at the P.O.W. camp in south Korea shall be stopped at once.

7. US war criminals shall be severely punished according to the international laws and following the dictates of human conscience lest they should repeat misanthropic crimes of massacring the innocent population in north Korea with bacteriological and chemical weapons as well as other kinds of illegal weapons, in wanton violation of the norms of the international laws and human morality.

On March 31, 1953, the Government of the DPRK issued a statement, in which it made new proposals for reaching armistice agreement with a view to terminating the Korean war as early as possible.

The irretrievable military, political and moral setbacks of the United States and the public opinion and pressure of the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world made the United States sign the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953.

The Fatherland Liberation War that lasted over three years ended in victory for the Korean people.

4) FOR CONVERTING ARMISTICE INTO DURABLE PEACE AND ACCELERATING PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY

The armistice in Korea meant an initial step towards a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, though not a durable peace in this land.

Speaking on the armistice and the question of national reunification in his report, *Everything for the Postwar Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy*, at the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers'

Party of Korea on August 5, 1953, President Kim Il Sung, the respected leader of our people, said as follows:

“The point is to consolidate the victory embodied in the armistice, which we have won at enormous sacrifices by going through the tribulations and calamities of war, and to struggle unremittingly for a lasting peace in Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country.”

The first and foremost task of the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country in the postwar period was to settle the Korean question completely by peaceful means by convening a political conference aimed basically at making the United States and their satellite troops withdraw completely from south Korea, and ensuring that the Korean people settle the Korean question by themselves.

On August 25, 1953, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK issued a statement in connection with the question of the political conference to be discussed at the UN General Assembly.

The main content of the statement:

The political conference must be one to realize the aspirations that the armistice in Korea should be an initial step to the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue, the peaceful reunification of Korea and the relaxation of the international tension;

A round-table conference attended by the two signatories to the Armistice Agreement and other countries concerned would be the proper form of the political conference;

Any resolutions of the political conference would be effective only when they were approved by both parties to the Korean Armistice Agreement, and the conference should before all else discuss the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, and the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue, as stipulated in the paragraph 60 of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

On September 14, 1953, the Vice-Minister of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK sent a message to the UN Secretary-General in connection with the question of the political conference recommended by the Korean Armistice Agreement.

In his message, recognizing that the UN General Assembly resolution on the composition of the political conference envisaging the participation as belligerents of only those

countries which had sent troops to the Korean war, did not conform with the aim of the conference which was to make a substantial contribution to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and to peace in Asia and the rest of the world and to international security, he recommended the following:

1. The list of participants in the political conference should include all the belligerent powers involved in the Korean war and also the Soviet Union, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Burma which had been invited as neutral states with special interest in the peaceful solution of the Korean question and durable peace in Asia;

2. The political conference should take the form of a round-table conference, and any of its resolutions must be approved unanimously by both sides of the belligerents;

3. The 8th UN General Assembly session for the smooth settlement of the question of the political conference, should invite and consult jointly the delegates of the Governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China when discussing the question of larger representation at the political conference;

4. After consulting and settling the composition of the political conference, the both belligerent parties to the Korean war should immediately discuss and fix the place and date of the conference.

On October 19, 1953, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK sent a letter to the government of the United States in connection with the political conference.

In his letter, with a principled attitude to the political conference and in consideration of the desire of the people of the world to see prompt convocation of the conference, he proposed a talk with the delegates of the United States on the political conference at Panmunjom on October 26.

On November 30, 1953, at the meeting of the delegates of both sides on the matter of the political conference, our side made the following five-point general proposal:

1. The composition and place of the political conference
The political conference should be held on an equal footing by both signatories to the Armistice Agreement, one consisting of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China, the other comprising those countries which contributed to the "United Nations forces".

The political conference, in order to facilitate and ensure the conference, should invite the five neutral states concerned (the Soviet Union, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Burma) to participate in the conference.

The political conference should be held in New Delhi.

2. The timing of the political conference

The political conference should open on December 28, 1953.

3. Procedure of the political conference

Agenda of the conference

a. The question of the prisoners of war

b. Withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Korea

c. Peaceful settlement of the Korean question

d. Other problems concerned

All countries of the two signatories to the Armistice Agreement, which participate in the political conference, shall have the vote, and if any of them has a different opinion, the negotiation shall continue.

The procedure regulations and organization rules of the political conference shall be drafted through negotiation at a subcommittee consisting of an equal number of representatives of both sides after both sides agreed on all the agenda, and shall be submitted for approval to the political conference on its opening.

When an important resolution is adopted by the political conference, a joint communique is published, as agreed on by both sides.

The Korean, Chinese and English languages shall be of official use for the conference, and all its resolutions in these languages shall be equally effective.

4. Administration of the political conference

Both sides, after reaching an agreement on the whole agenda, shall organize a joint secretariat by appointing an equal number of representatives, and make pre-conference preparations. After opening the conference the secretariat shall handle all matters related to the documents and administration of the conference on a joint responsibility.

Both signatories to the Armistice Agreement shall be authorized to approve the news coverage and information of the proceeding of the conference by a definite number of reporters.

5. Finance of the political conference

Both signatories to the Armistice Agreement shall bear

on an equal basis the expenses for the conference including those for neutral nations participating in the conference, and the expenses for each delegation of the countries of both signatories to the Armistice Agreement shall be met by that country concerned.

On January 10, 1954 the Foreign Minister of the DPRK issued a statement on reopening the talks between both sides on the question of the political conference.

The main content of the statement:

On December 12, 1953, the United States delegate to the talks on the political conference between both sides unilaterally declared the talks adjourned sine die under an unreasonable pretext and walked out. Thus he brought the talks to a standstill and laid an artificial obstacle.

Stressing the need to ease the tension in the Far East and rest of the world by calling immediately the political conference of a higher level envisaged in the Armistice Agreement through a speedy resumption of the bilateral talks on the question of the political conference suspended by the unilateral withdrawal of the US side, and by taking a consultative measures for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the Government of the DPRK declared that the general proposal made by our side on November 30, 1953 offered the possibilities to provide the basis for this negotiation.

* Despite the sincere efforts of the DPRK, the political conference, which should play an important role in the peaceful settlement of the question of Korea, was not convened because of the manoeuvre of the United States to thwart the bilateral talks preliminary to the political conference.

However, the trend of the times and pressure of the world's peace-loving people who desired the settlement of international problems by means of negotiations paved the road to an international conference of the nations concerned for the settlement of the Korean question—the Geneva Conference for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

On April 27, 1954 the delegation of the DPRK made a proposal for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question at the Geneva Conference.

The proposal follows:

On Recovering the National Unification of Korea and Holding an All-Korea Free Election

With a view to recovering immediately the national unification of Korea and founding a democratic, independent and unified state,

1. The Government of the DPRK and the "Government" of south Korea are recommended:

a. To hold a general election to the national assembly which is to form a unified government of Korea, on the basis of free expression of the will of all the inhabitants of Korea,

b. To organize an all-Korea committee of north and south Korean representatives chosen respectively by the SPA of the DPRK and the "National Assembly" of south Korea, in order to prepare and conduct the free general election to the national assembly of Korea and take urgent measures for the economic and cultural approach between north and south Korea, provided that the committee should also include the representatives of the biggest democratic public organizations in north and south Korea,

c. To envision that one of the immediate tasks of the all-Korea committee shall be the drafting of a general election law which will truly ensure the democratic character of the election to be held in a free atmosphere precluding foreign interference and the pressure of the local authorities and terrorist groups on the voters, and ensure that the committee take necessary measures to guarantee the freedom of assembly and the press to the population of Korea and the right of every citizen to nominate the candidates to the legislative body, regardless of their political views, sex, religion, and nationality,

d. The all-Korea committee shall take measures at once to establish and develop economic and cultural exchange between north and south, that is, commercial, financial, accounting, transport, and boundary relations, residents' freedom of travel and correspondence, exchange in science and culture and others,

2. To recognize the need to have all the foreign forces withdrawn from the Korean territory within six months,

3. To recognize the need for the countries most interested in the maintenance of peace in the Far East to ensure peaceful development of Korea and thus create favourable conditions that will facilitate the fulfilment of the task of peacefully reunifying Korea into a single, independent, democratic state.

On June 15, 1954, considering the negative attitude of the delegations of the countries which followed the United States, toward its April 27 proposal on reunifying Korea on a democratic basis, the delegation of the DPRK to the Geneva Conference made the following proposal:

In order to ensure peaceful conditions in Korea,

1. The governments of the foreign countries concerned shall be recommended to take measures to withdraw all their troops from Korea as soon as possible on the principle of proportionate pullout, and the period of their withdrawal shall be agreed on by the negotiators at the Geneva Conference;

2. The military strength of the DPRK and south Korea shall be reduced at least to 100,000 respectively within one year;

3. A committee of the representatives of the DPRK and south Korea shall be formed to consider the matter of creating conditions to remove the state of hostilities gradually and of switching the armed forces of both sides to a peacetime footing and to suggest the conclusion of a pertinent agreement to the DPRK Government and the south Korean "Government";

4. The existence of treaties between foreign countries and north and south Korea involving military obligations shall be recognized as incompatible with the interests of the peaceful reunification of Korea;

5. An all-Korea committee shall be formed to implement the measures agreed on to effect and develop economic and cultural exchange, that is, commercial, financial, accounting, transport and boundary relations, inhabitants' freedom of travel and correspondence, exchange in science and culture and other relationship between the DPRK and south Korea to create conditions to bring them closer;

6. The countries participating in the Geneva Conference shall recognize the need to ensure the peaceful development of Korea and thus create the conditions which will help towards a speedy fulfilment of the task of peacefully reunifying Korea into a single, independent and democratic state.

* At the Geneva Conference the delegation of the DPRK put forward a series of concrete proposals for the peaceful settlement of Korean question and exerted sincere efforts to attain positive results.

But the delegates of the United States and its satel-

lite countries showed no sincerity in the discussion of the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and unilaterally published what they called a 16-nation joint declaration, which kept the conference from proceeding any further.

This was how the debate of the Korean question at the Geneva Conference was frustrated.

On October 30, 1954, the 8th Session of the SPA of the DPRK discussed the work of the DPRK Government delegation at the Geneva Conference for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, and, for the purpose of accelerating the cause of peaceful reunification and independence, adopted an appeal to the south Korean "National Assembly", political parties and public organizations, personages of all strata and all other south Koreans.

On behalf of all the Korean people desirous of the peaceful reunification of the country the appeal urged:

1. To hold a joint conference of representatives of political parties and public organizations and all strata in north and south Korea or a joint conference of the SPA of the DPRK and the "National Assembly" of south Korea in Pyongyang or in Seoul within 1955, to discuss the question of the peaceful reunification of the country;

2. To call a meeting of the delegates of north and south Korea at Panmunjom or at Kaesong in February 1955, to discuss the holding of above-mentioned conference and the question of starting economic and cultural exchange, commerce, travel, and correspondence between north and south Korea;

3. To establish mutual relations, and effect visits and contacts between political parties, public organizations and patriots of all strata in north and south Korea in order to take measures for the peaceful reunification of the country, north and south Korean authorities ensuring their free activities.

On November 19, 1954, the Central Committee of the DFRF sent a letter to the members of political parties and public organizations and independent political and social figures in south Korea.

Fully supporting and welcoming the proposal for accelerating the peaceful reunification of the country adopted at the 8th Session of the SPA of the DPRK, as the justest and most practical one in that it reflected the common aspiration of the

entire people of north and south Korea who unanimously desired the peaceful reunification of the country and in that it completely agreed with the interests of our nation, the letter proposed and appealed as follows:

With a view to establishing relations in all spheres between north and south which will be an initial step towards the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and to negotiating for the reunification of the country, we, first of all, hold that mutual contacts between political parties, public organizations and individuals of north and south Korea and their free activity should be guaranteed throughout Korea;

We are fully ready to meet personages who come from south Korea to discuss the matter of national reunification and any practical questions related to economic and cultural exchange between north and south or private affairs in the capacity of the representatives of political parties, public organizations or in their private capacity;

Delegates of the committee of the representatives of political parties, public organizations and government authorities are working first at Panmunjom and Kaesong for the convenience of visitors from south Korea and will also be working at other spots that will be designated further;

We are ready to send our delegates to south Korea to discuss the question of national reunification and other practical matters;

The south Korean authorities, too, should guarantee personal security for the personages from north Korea and their free activity in all parts of south Korea, just as the Ministry of Interior of the DPRK does for those from the south.

On December 1, 1954, the Minister of Communications of the DPRK sent the "Minister of Communications" of south Korea a letter on immediate opening of communications and postal services between north and south Korea.

In the letter he proposed the following:

1. To hold talks between the representatives of communications of north and south Korea at Panmunjom or Kaesong in February 1955, to discuss the question of immediately opening regular communications and postal services between the two parts of Korea and various other questions arising in this connection;

2. To hold preliminary talks at Panmunjom at 10 a.m. on December 17, 1954, for which each side shall appoint two

delegates, to make full preparations for the measure proposed in Paragraph 1.

A reply to this proposal shall be given by means of a letter or a radio message or other proper means.

On January 18, 1955, the national meeting of students of middle schools, specialized schools, and universities of the DPRK sent an appeal to all students of secondary and higher schools, and universities of south Korea.

The appeal proposed first scientific seminars and art and sport festivals to promote broad friendly contacts and cultural exchange between students in north and south in order to hasten the peaceful reunification of the country.

On March 7, 1955, the Central Committee of the DFRF published a statement on accelerating the peaceful reunification of the country through north-south negotiations.

The statement made it clear that in the future, too, the Committee would continue to make all sincere efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country, in the spirit of the appeal made at the 8th Session of the SPA of the DPRK, and that it was fully ready to negotiate at any time with the south Korean "National Assembly", political parties, public organizations or individual personages of all strata, if they express their desire for north-south negotiations.

On March 11, 1955, the 9th Session of the SPA of the DPRK adopted a declaration for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The main content of the declaration is as follows:

In order to ensure peaceful conditions in Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question,

It is strongly asserted that all military treaties concluded between the United States and south Korea should be categorically rejected, that foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea be eliminated, that all the foreign forces, first of all, be withdrawn from the territory of Korea as soon as possible to ensure peaceful conditions in Korea and that the military strength of north and south Korea be reduced respectively to 100,000;

It is hoped that an international conference for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question be held at an early date with a broad participation of the nations interested in the

peaceful reunification of Korea, mutual visits and activities of the north and south Korean legislative assembly delegations to discuss the question of the peaceful reunification of Korea, contacts between north and south Korea, and all other measures for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question will be welcomed, and that continuous efforts will be made to realize these.

On April 23, 1955, an appeal to youth and students in south Korea was adopted at a meeting of students of middle and specialized schools and universities from south Korea.

The gist of the appeal is as follows:

It is hoped that on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the August 15 liberation the youth and students of south Korea will send their athletic teams, artist troupes and other delegations to the north, so they will have a pleasant time, singing and dancing at the splendid Moranbong Theatre and Pyongyang Stadium and parading in the spacious Kim Il Sung Square;

It is ardently wished that the Korean youth and students including those from south Korea will participate in the Fifth World Peace Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Warsaw, the capital of Poland, in July and August this year and demonstrate their intrepidity and courage.

On May 26, 1955, the Minister of Fisheries of the DPRK issued a statement in connection with the fact that south Korean armed ships were continually intruding into the territorial waters of the Republic by using civilian fishing boats as shields.

The gist of the statement is as follows:

If south Korean fishermen want the guarantee for their fishing operations in the fishing grounds of the northern half of the Republic on a long-term basis, relevant negotiations between the fishing authorities of north and south are needed.

If the south Korean fishing authorities are interested in improving south Korean fishermen's livelihood in the least, they must negotiate with their north Korean counterpart;

For the benefit of the south Korean fishermen, the Ministry of Fisheries of the DPRK is ready to negotiate also with the delegates of the south Korean fishermen who wish to fish in the territorial waters of the north, or with the representatives of fishermen's organizations:

The Ministry of Fisheries of the DPRK proposes to hold a preliminary talk, at an early date, for the settlement of the above-mentioned questions and mutual utilization of the fishing grounds of north and south and other relevant matters by means of negotiations between the fishing authorities of both sides or between the delegates of fishermen of north and south in general at any spot both in north and south.

On June 29, 1955, the DPRK Committee of Preparations for the 10th Anniversary Celebration of the August 15 Liberation invited the delegates of the south Korean "National Assembly", political parties, public organizations, institutions, educational, cultural, religious organizations and Korean organizations in Japan, China and other foreign countries to the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the August 15 liberation to be held in Pyongyang.

Those invited are as follows:

The south Korean "National Assembly", political parties, public organizations, institutions, educational, cultural and religious organizations	Number of the Invited
"South Korean House of Representatives"	10
The Nationalist Party of South Korea	2
The Workers' Party	2
The "General Federation of Labour of South Korea"	3
The "Women's Association of South Korea"	3
The "General Association of Technicians of South Korea"	2
Seoul University and other colleges	20
The Korean Language Society	2
The "Institute of National Classical Music of South Korea"	2
The "Athletic Association of South Korea"	3

In addition, it is hoped that sport teams will participate in various events of the National Sports Festival to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the August 15 liberation as listed below:

Organizations	Number of the Invited
The "Pharmacists Society of South Korea"	2
The "Christians Federation of South Korea"	2
The Liberal Party	3
The Democratic Party of Korea	2

Hungsadan	2
The "Fishermen's Society of South Korea"	2
The "Trade Association of South Korea"	3
The "Chamber of Commerce of South Korea"	5
The South Korean Academy	5
The Diagnostics Society	2
The "Newspaper Society of South Korea"	2
The "Red Cross Society of South Korea"	2
The "Confucianists Association of South Korea"	2
The Chondoist Central Council for Religious Affairs	2
The Democratic Nationalist Party	3
The Women's Nationalist Party	2
The "National Association of South Korea"	3
The "Farmers Association of South Korea"	3
The "Central Fishermen's Association of South Korea"	2
The "Federation of Financial Cooperatives of South Korea"	2
The Art Academy	5
The "General Federation of National Cultural Organizations"	5

It is also hoped that people in addition to the delegates will participate in the dramatic, dance and musical performances for the National Art Festival to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the August 15 liberation as listed below:

Organizations	Number of the Invited
The International Pen Club	2
The "Medical Society of South Korea"	2
The Korean Buddhist Central Council for Religious Affairs	2

Organizations of Koreans in Japan	Number of the Invited
The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan	13
Youth delegates	3
Student delegates	2
Educationist delegates	5
"South Korean Residents Association in Japan"	5
Delegates of traders and industrialists	3
Delegates of religious men	2
Delegates of financial organizations	2

“Association for Promotion of North-South Reunification”	5
Delegates of cultural workers	5
Women’s delegates	5

Organization of Koreans in China	Number of the Invited
Delegates of Koreans Association	10

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK issued a statement on a peaceful settlement of the Korean question on August 11, 1955.

The statement said: the DPRK Government, recognizing that the Korean question must be solved peacefully without fail, hoped that, to this end, the governments of various nations concerned would hold a Far East conference which, with a broad participation of Asian countries, would take steps for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea and her peaceful reunification.

In his report at the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the August 15 liberation held on August 14, 1955, the great leader President Kim Il Sung reclarified the attitude of the Workers’ Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and the principles and the way of reunifying the country peacefully.

President Kim Il Sung emphasized that the question of Korea’s reunification must be settled according to the will of the Koreans themselves, that, to this end, all the foreign forces must be withdrawn from Korea, and that the people of north and south Korea must sit together to discuss the Korean question and set up a unified democratic government of their own free will.

In his report President Kim Il Sung also advanced the specific way to reunify the country peacefully to the following effect:

For a peaceful reunification of the country, the armistice should first be converted into a durable peace, and conditions created for north and south Korea to approach each other:

Negotiations should be conducted between the SPA of the DPRK and the south Korean “National Assembly”; freedom of visits ensured for the people; and economic, cultural, scientific and art exchanges organized so as to strengthen the relations between the people of north and south Korea and create

a climate for mutual understanding;

Those countries which are interested in the Korean question should come under obligation to prevent any provocative acts that would jeopardize peace in Korea;

It is hoped that the governments concerned will call, with a view to settling the Korean question peacefully, a Far East conference in which the Asian countries are widely represented, to work out measures for Korea's peaceful reunification;

Since the continued presence of foreign forces in Korea constitutes an obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea, those countries which have sent their troops to Korea must immediately take steps to pull them out of Korea;

It is proposed that in order to eliminate present distrust and tension, the north and south Korean authorities declare before the people of Korea and the rest of the world that they will refrain from any use of arms against each other, and come under obligation to settle the question of Korea's reunification only by peaceful means, and that the strength of the armed forces of north and south Korea be reduced to the minimum so as to lighten the burdens of military expenditure on the people and direct non-productive manpower to peaceful construction;

Taking into account the aspiration of all the Korean people for closer contact and negotiations between north and south Korea, it is desired that a conference of representatives of the north and south Korean authorities be called as soon as possible to discuss the question of national reunification;

We will gladly embrace and negotiate with anyone who sincerely desires the unity of the nation and the reunification of the country, regardless of his political view, religious belief or property status. Even if he has committed crimes against the country and the people in the past, we will welcome him and negotiate with him if he repents his past doings and comes out in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

On November 8, 1955 the Minister of Electricity of the DPRK issued a statement in connection with the question of supplying electric power to south Korea to the following effect:

After August 15, 1945 the south Korean people had long been supplied with electric power from the northern half;

We strove to ensure power supply to the south Korean people, but the supply was temporarily suspended because of

the insincere attitude of the US military government at that time;

If the south Korean authorities show their good faith, power supply from the north to the south will be possible even now as it was in the past;

In order to put into effect the above-mentioned proposal at an early date, the Ministry of Electricity of the DPRK proposes to have a talk with the authorities concerned, electric company, other business organizations or civilian representatives of south Korea at Kaesong on November 25, 1955.

The Foreign Minister of the DPRK issued a statement on November 16, 1955 in connection with the discussion of the Korean question at the 10th session of the UN General Assembly.

The gist of the statement is as follows:

It is impossible to expect a fair solution of the Korean question without the participation of the representative of the DPRK in its discussion;

Those countries which are interested in the Korean question should take practical measures at an early date to convert the armistice in Korea into a durable peace and to see Korea reunified without fail in a peaceful way;

In order to remove the danger of another war in Korea, it is first necessary to observe the Armistice Agreement and, accordingly, to guarantee the activities of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission which makes a positive contribution to this end;

Korea must be reunified peacefully by the Korean people themselves. To this end, an all-Korea general election should be held according to the free will of the north and south Korean people;

All foreign troops including the Chinese People's Volunteers should simultaneously withdraw from all parts of north and south Korea before the general election in Korea;

In order to eliminate the tension in Korea, the existing armed forces of north and south Korea should be reduced to the minimum, mutual contacts effected between north and south Korea, and a complete freedom of political activity guaranteed for the broad masses of people in north and south Korea.

The Pyongyang meeting to commemorate the 10th anni-

versary of the founding of the Democratic Youth League of Korea held on January 16, 1956 adopted a letter to the youth of the southern half of the Republic to the following effect:

For the peaceful reunification of the country our nation must unite, and all the young Koreans must knit themselves together closely with one mind and one purpose;

If they are to win unity, all the young people in the two parts of Korea must first strengthen the ties between themselves and create chances of contact and meeting;

We eagerly wish to hold all-Korea youth sport and art festivals at any place in north and south of Korea, organize excursions to scenic or historic spots of our country, mutual visits between north and south and meetings for public presentation of the results of students' scientific researches;

We also hope that the north and south Korean youths will participate together in the Sixth World Youth and Students Festival in which youth and students of more than one hundred countries will meet.

On April 5, 1956 the National Conference of Active University Students sent a letter to their counterparts in south Korea to the following effect:

The International Preparatory Committee of the Asian-African Students Conference to be held in May this year in Bandung, Indonesia, invited us including south Korean students;

We earnestly hope you south Korean students will understand the spirit of this conference deeply and join us in participating in it.

This conference will be a good opportunity for us to meet on intimate terms and to talk frankly and meet Asian and African friends;

Let us participate by all means in the Asian-African Students Conference, in spite of all difficulties, and talk about our study, culture, art and physical culture and sports and about time-honoured history, proud national culture and patriotic traditions of our country; talk about the peaceful reunification and bright future of the country and about broad contacts between the north and south Korean students; and meet the students from various Asian and African countries who aspire to peace, freedom and a happy new life, and deepen friendship with them, and take an active part in a joint struggle for peace

and relaxation of the tension in these parts of the world.

On April 23, 1956 the great leader President Kim Il Sung put forward once more the concrete way for the peaceful reunification of the country in his report to the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee.

He said that concrete steps were needed to meet the situation where the desire for north-south negotiations was mounting in south Korea, that is:

The south Korean people must win democratic rights; in south Korea the masses of people must win the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and religious belief; and all patriotic political parties, public organizations and individuals must be ensured the freedom of political activity;

The economic life of the south Korean people must be stabilized so as to give rein to their patriotic enthusiasm and activity in the struggle for peaceful reunification;

We advocate coalition with all political parties, public organizations and individuals in south Korea, with the common aim of peacefully reunifying the country, and we are fully prepared for this alignment;

With a view to achieving such coalition and forming a united front comprising all patriotic political parties and public organizations and all personages with national conscience in north and south Korea, we hold that a joint conference of those political parties and public organizations be convened; if conditions are not yet ripe for convening such a conference, we are ready to conduct negotiations with individual political parties, public organizations and patriots;

Those who join this coalition for the peaceful reunification of the country, will be absolved from whatever crimes they have committed, and will be admitted to the coalition government to be formed after reunification, according to their merits and talents, and their property and social positions must be guaranteed;

One of the most important factors facilitating the peaceful reunification of the country is to effect political, economic and cultural contacts, visits and correspondence between the north and the south;

In order to realize exchange of goods needed in the people's everyday lives between north and south, we can supply electricity, coal and timber which the people of the southern

half badly need; we will keep our door open to all delegations and individuals who wish to come to the north for constructive and business-like purpose, and will guarantee them all freedoms of activities in the northern half and offer them all conveniences;

We hold that a permanent committee be set up to discuss and take practical measures on all matters, ranging from the question of promoting contacts between the north and the south to that of reunifying the country; Representatives of the administrative and highest legislative bodies, political parties and public organizations as well as independents from north and south Korea will participate in this committee at an equal ratio;

In order to put into effect all our proposals and ideas mentioned above, the armistice must first be consolidated and converted into a durable peace; we desire that not only all the provisions of the Armistice Agreement should be strictly observed, but the armed forces of both sides be reduced to the minimum so as to lighten the people's burden of military expenditures and to channel the funds thus released to peaceful construction; and further, the separate military pact concluded between the "government" of south Korea and the United States government must be repealed;

If the Koreans are to be allowed to settle the Korean question for themselves, all the foreign troops including the US imperialist forces of aggression and the Chinese People's Volunteers must pull out and foreign interference in the internal affairs of our country must be eliminated;

The countries which are interested in the peaceful solution of the Korean question should convene an international conference with the participation of the representatives of the north and south Korean governments and create practical conditions for settling the Korean question peacefully.

On April 28, 1956 the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea adopted its declaration, *For the Peaceful Reunification of the Country*, to the following effect:

1. The Korean question should be solved finally in accordance with the democratic will of the Korean people themselves, and a unified government of Korea be set up through a general election by the entire Korean people;

2. In order to reunify the country peacefully, the armistice in Korea should be converted into a durable peace;

3. Democratic principles should be realized in all aspects of social and political life in south Korea, and the livelihood of the people be stabilized and improved in order to encourage the broad masses of people to participate in the struggle for the country's peaceful reunification and display to the full their patriotic enthusiasm and activity;

4. For the acceleration of the country's peaceful reunification, the existing artificial barrier between north and south Korea should be removed, and contacts and negotiations be effected between the north and south Korean people;

5. For the acceleration of national reunification, we should strengthen the unity and cohesion of the whole nation against US imperialism, and intensify the common struggle against the enemy of the peaceful reunification with the united efforts of all the patriotic forces in north and south Korea;

6. An international agreement should be reached for the maintenance of peace in Korea and the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

On May 25, 1956 the Central Committee of the DFRF issued an appeal to all the compatriots to struggle to put into practice the measures for the country's peaceful reunification clearly set forth in the declaration of the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The main content of the appeal is as follows:

The measures for the country's peaceful reunification manifested in the declaration of the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea reflect the unanimous urgent desire of the entire Korean people and are the most correct and practical ideas which fully conform with our national interests;

We eagerly hope that representatives of various political parties and public organizations in north and south Korea will sit together as soon as possible to discuss frankly for the acceleration of peaceful reunification, and we also welcome initial contacts and visits between individual personages;

We hope for another meeting like the April 1948 joint conference and firmly believe that many patriots, soldiers, scholars and personages in all walks of life, to say nothing of the political parties and public organizations represented in the DFRF will come out in the struggle for peaceful reunification in support of the declaration of the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

On May 31, 1956, the Government of the DPRK issued a statement on reducing the strength of the Korean People's Army.

The keynote of the statement follows:

The Government of the DPRK, with a view to contributing to preservation of peace in Korea and as a practical step to create more favourable conditions for her peaceful reunification, solemnly declares as follows:

1. The DPRK will not use its armed forces against the south Korean authorities, in the future, too, so long as the latter does not provoke war against the former;

2. The DPRK will reduce the strength of its armed forces by 80,000 men before August 31, 1956;

3. The DPRK will slash arms and equipment corresponding to the reduced military manpower and divert the reduced military funds to peaceful construction and the improvement of people's living standard;

4. The Government of the DPRK will take state measures to provide the discharged soldiers with civilian jobs according to their will and aptitudes;

The Government of the DPRK issues this statement, taking into consideration the fact that the people of the north and the south earnestly desire to accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country by improving the relations between north and south Korea and activating their contacts;

The south Korean authorities will be obliged to follow these practical measures which fully conform to the desire of the Korean people, if they truly respect the people's will.

On July 20, 1956, the National Meeting of the Youth and Students sent a letter to the youth and students of south Korea in connection with the national youth and students festival to celebrate the 11th anniversary of the August 15 liberation and the Sixth World Youth and Students Festival.

The following is the main content of the letter:

We are going to hold in Pyongyang the national youth and students festival to celebrate the 11th anniversary of the August 15 liberation;

More than 20 athletic events will take place, including football, basketball, volleyball, boxing, wrestling and racing, as well as swinging, Korean wrestling, archery contest and other national games;

Colourful art festival including music, dance and drama contests will also be held;

Looking forward to the national youth and students festival to celebrate the liberation day with great joy and in excitement, all of us the youth and students of the northern half of the Republic eagerly hope that our south Korean counterparts will pay a visit to the northern half of the Republic;

We will offer all conveniences to the youth and students from south Korea;

We will welcome all of them—not only groups of youths and students, athletic teams and art troupes, but also individuals;

Purely tourist groups and individuals will also be welcomed;

All the expenses for their travelling and accommodations during their stay in the north will be borne by us;

We hope that the youth and students in the two parts of Korea will naturally be represented as one nation in the Sixth World Youth and Students Festival to be held in Moscow next year;

We propose to set up a joint preparation committee of north and south Korean youth and students for the event;

In order to set up this committee the representatives of the youth and students of both sides should first get together for consultation;

We do not mind where the meeting is held, in Seoul or Pyongyang or anywhere else; we leave the decision to the choice of the south Korean youth.

On August 24, 1956, the Minister of Public Health of the DPRK issued a statement, addressing to the “Minister of Health and Social Affairs” of south Korea, on both health authorities exchanging anti-epidemic information.

The following is the main content of the statement:

Out of ardent desire to protect the lives of the north and south Korean people, one and the same nation, and promote their health,

We suggest that the health authorities of north and south Korea have a talk as soon as possible at the place which is convenient to both sides, to discuss concrete ways to exchange anti-epidemic information;

We hope that the “Ministry of Health and Social Affairs”

of south Korea will give an affirmative answer to our proposal at an early date.

On October 13, 1956, the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League of Korea adopted a letter inviting the representatives of south Korean youth and students organizations, those of Korean youth and students in Japan and individual youths and students to its 4th Congress.

The gist of the letter follows:

Sincerely wishing to discuss with the south Korean youth and students about arranging their contacts and exchange in the fields of science, culture, art and sports between the youth and students of north and south Korea;

The DYLK Central Committee suggests that south Korean youth and students organizations send to the DYLK Congress their delegations each of 5 members or so, or bigger groups of visitors;

We will also welcome individual young people and students coming from home and abroad to attend the Congress, regardless of their job and religion.

On October 16, 1956, the 2nd Congress of the Korean Writers sent a letter to south Korean writers, critics, literary scholars and dilettantes.

Following is the main content of the letter:

Considering that patriotic and conscientious writers, critics and literary scholars of Korea can join their efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country and the development of national literature, irrespective of their views, we appeal to them,

To effect cultural exchange first among writers,

To realize exchange in letters and literary works first between individual writers of the north and the south and then between the Korean Writers Union and literature and art organizations of south Korea,

To pave the way to exchange views on literary and other problems and share experience, jointly organize seminars, study meetings and anniversary commemorations, send delegates, visit each other to learn from each other, and make trips to collect materials for literary creation.

We expect that any organizations or groups or any individuals will answer our sincere appeal and proposal.

On November 7, 1956, the 12th Session of the SPA of the DPRK adopted a declaration on disarmament.

The keynote of the declaration follows:

The SPA of the DPRK fully approves the reduction of military strength by the Government of the DPRK, confirming it as another expression of its peace policy and as a correct measure which would contribute to the peaceful reunification of the country and preservation of peace in Korea;

The south Korean authorities, too, should actually cut down their armed forces just as the DPRK did, in order to bring durable peace to Korea, lighten the military burden imposed on the people and improve their living standard; and it is strongly desired that they should see to it that no nuclear weapon is brought to south Korea, which threatens mass destruction of our fellow countrymen and a greater disaster for them;

We declare that measures should be taken at an early date to withdraw all the foreign troops from the Korean territory and convene an international meeting of the countries concerned for the peaceful reunification of Korea, in order to remove foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people and enable them to solve their problems for themselves.

On November 7, 1956, the SPA of the DPRK sent a message to the south Korean "House of Representatives" and the public in general, in connection with the question of arms reduction.

Following is the main content of the message:

The 12th Session of the SPA of the DPRK, having sincerely discussed the need to oppose war and nuclear weapons and reduce arms decisively,

Is ready to talk at any time with the south Korean authorities on the problem of disarmament,

Appeals to the south Korean "House of Representatives" and the public at large to support the proposal for the talk between the north and the south on disarmament to prevent the outbreak of another war in Korea, after paying keen attention to this matter,

Desires to meet the delegates of the south Korean "House of Representatives" or individual personages at any place at an early date to discuss the way to put the proposal into practice.

On November 7, 1956, the Fourth Congress of the DYLK issued an appeal to the south Korean youth and students.

Following is the main content of the appeal:

As pointed out in the declaration of the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean question should be settled peacefully according to the will of the Korean people, and a united government of Korea be set up by the Koreans themselves;

The armistice in Korea should be consolidated and developed into a durable peace, and all the foreign troops be withdrawn simultaneously from north and south Korea;

For the earliest realization of the peaceful reunification of the country, a permanent committee should be organized, consisting of the representatives of the legislative assemblies, governments, political parties and public organizations of north and south Korea, and an international meeting of the countries concerned be convened;

For the peaceful reunification of the country, the youth and students and the rest of the people of south Korea should be provided with democratic rights and freedom;

Let the youth and students of north and south Korea have contacts with each other and realize exchange in the spheres of science, art and sports as soon as possible;

Let them make efforts to meet and share experience gained in scientific research, present to each other the results of literary and artistic creation, and to hold joint sports functions;

Let them visit beauty spots and historical sites in both parts of the country and exchange tourist groups;

We sincerely wish the south Korean youth and students to pay such visits to the northern half of the Republic;

If they invite us, we will always gladly accept their invitation;

We hold that youth and students of north and south Korea should get together to promote unity and cooperation and discuss the formation of coalition of their organizations.

On November 16, 1956, the First National Seminar of the University and College Teachers sent a letter to their counterparts and all the scientists in south Korea.

Following is the keynote of the letter:

We should pool our efforts to seek out the reasonable way to reunify the country and live like a family;

Let us teachers and scientists keep in touch with each other to discuss the matters of common concern freely, share our experience and closely cooperate with each other;

We will meet the university and college teachers and scientists of south Korea when and where and how they want to;

If they come to the northern half of the Republic, we will welcome them, whether they come on personal or official visits, and will show them our scientific institutes and the results of our research;

If the teachers and scientists of south Korea promise to ensure our visits to the south, we will call on them for the purpose of scientific research;

It would be possible to exchange our scientific magazines through a specified third country and use its publications as our scientific forum.

On January 12, 1957, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK issued a statement in connection with the fact that the plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly adopted an unwarranted resolution on the Korean question proposed by the United States.

The gist of the statement follows:

The Korean question should be solved by the Koreans themselves;

Under the present circumstances, the Armistice Agreement should be observed to the letter, measures be taken at an early date to convert the armistice into a durable peace, and all the foreign troops be withdrawn from the whole territory of Korea simultaneously;

A general election in Korea must be genuinely democratic one, based on the free will of the Korean people and precluding any foreign interference;

The Government of the DPRK does not recognize the "UN Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" whose mission it is to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea as an aggressive instrument of the US imperialists, and opposes its activity resolutely;

For the earliest settlement of the Korean question, the Government of the DPRK will strive tirelessly to establish political, economic and cultural relations between north and south Korea and seek the way for peaceful reunification through negotiations between the political parties, public

organizations and personalities of the north and the south;

We reemphasize that the meeting of the countries concerned for the solution of the Korean question should be held as soon as possible.

On January 31, 1957, the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK sent a letter to the "President of the Red Cross Society of south Korea".

Following is the main content of the letter:

Regarding it as a lofty humanitarian duty of the two Red Cross organizations of the north and the south to ensure that the families and relatives who live separately in the two parts of the country write and inquire after each other,

The Red Cross Society of the DPRK suggests that the representatives of the two Red Cross organizations regularly exchange their letters at the place which your society deems advisable;

We express our readiness to consider seriously any problems your society suggests to resolve this problem, and expect a reply from your society.

On May 15, 1957, the Preparatory Committee of the Second National Conference of Journalists sent a letter to the south Korean journalists, inviting them to the conference.

Following is the main content of the letter:

We invite south Korean journalists to the Second National Conference of Journalists to be opened in Pyongyang on June 7 this year;

It will not only contribute to the development of the press and culture of our country, but also be beneficial in general to the scientific and cultural exchange and contact and negotiation between the north and the south;

The Government of the DPRK which has consistently insisted on mutual visit and contact between north and south Korea to accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country, supports in every way the news coverage of journalists for truthful and objective information, and will fully guarantee free activities of south Korean journalists at the conference.

On June 10, 1957, the Olympic Committee of the DPRK sent a message to the Olympic Committee of south Korea, proposing to form single Korean teams by merging the Olympic Committees of the north and the south.

The main content of the message follows:

We have recently received a suggestion from the International Olympic Committee to amalgamate the Olympic Committees of north and south Korea and form single Korean teams;

As we have always insisted on effecting visit and contact between the north and south Korean athletes, exchange in the field of physical culture and sports and participating in the international games as single Korean teams, we deem it appropriate that the current proposal of the International Olympic Committee should be put into effect without delay;

We expect an affirmative answer from your committee, convinced that we shall be more successful if all the Korean athletes join their efforts and talents and take part in international games as single teams.

On June 26, 1957, the Government of the DPRK issued a statement in connection with the violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement by the US side.

Following is the gist of the statement:

The Government of the DPRK can never tolerate the unwarranted moves of the US imperialists to ship into south Korea new-type weapons after unilateral abrogation of Paragraph 13 D of the Korean Armistice Agreement;

The most urgent and foremost problem in the present situation is to withdraw all the foreign troops from the whole territory of Korea, convert the armistice into a durable peace, reduce the armed forces of north and south Korea to the minimum and ease the tension in Korea, and thus create the conditions which will permit the Korean people to reunify the divided country peacefully on a democratic basis;

The Government of the DPRK, therefore, emphasizes again that the present difficulties brought about by the United States' manoeuvres for a new war must be removed, and that the international meeting of the countries concerned should be convened at an early date in order to withdraw the foreign troops from Korea, and guarantee a durable peace in Korea, and accelerate the peaceful solution of the Korean question; It will also strive on for economic and cultural exchange, contact and negotiation between north and south Korea in order to hasten the peaceful reunification of the country.

On September 20, 1957, the great leader President

Kim Il Sung reclarified the stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the peaceful reunification of the country in his speech *On the Immediate Tasks of the People's Power in Socialist Construction* delivered at the First Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

President Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

To achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, a durable peace before all else should be guaranteed in our country;

All the provisions of the Armistice Agreement must be observed to the letter, and the armistice converted into a durable peace; the enemy's move to scrap the Armistice Agreement and create new tensions in Korea must be thoroughly exposed and frustrated;

All the foreign troops must pull out of Korea, and south Korea must not become a US atomic base;

The north and the south must refrain from an arms race, and cut down their armed forces; we once more propose to the south Korean authorities that the strength of the north and the south Korean armed forces be reduced to 100,000 or less respectively;

And we once more propose to take concrete measures without delay for trade, people's free visit, correspondence and cultural interchange between north and south Korea; we deem it necessary to take measures, first of all, to designate a definite place both in the north and the south to exchange goods;

For a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, we demand that an international conference of the states concerned be opened, in which the representatives of north and south Korea will participate;

We consider that the above-mentioned questions require urgent solution for the realization of the peaceful reunification of the country;

Thus, our country should be reunified peacefully without interference from any foreign country and in accordance with the democratic will of the Korean people themselves; our country divided into north and south should be reunified through a nationwide election on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot, without any pressure and restriction from outside, under the conditions where free activities of all political parties are guaranteed in north and south Korea.

On October 7, 1957, the Minister of Domestic and Foreign Trade sent a letter to the "Minister of Commerce and Industry of south Korea", proposing trade between north and south Korea.

The keynote of the letter follows:

The recent First Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK proposed to take concrete measures for trade between north and south Korea without delay.

Entrusted by the Government of the DPRK, I propose:

1. That a trading spot be designated in each side; and I propose Kaesong as one in our side, and expect that the south Korean authorities, too, name another for the purpose, our side regarding Cholwon as suitable;

2. That a preliminary talk between the north and south Korean authorities or private traders and industrialists be held within 1957 to discuss the organization of the standing committee to handle practical questions related to the establishment and management of the common market for both sides, the opening of north-south commodity exhibitions, and other problems. We would like to know your opinion as to the date and place of the talk.

On October 9, 1957, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK issued a statement in connection with the atrocities committed by the US imperialist aggressor army in south Korea.

Following is the main content of the statement:

The Government of the DPRK strongly demands that the United Nations should pay due attention to US imperialist aggression on Korea and the atrocities of the US army against south Korean people, since these are committed under the cloak of UN;

The Government of the Republic is resolutely opposed to any act of wrecking the Armistice Agreement by the United States; the Korean Armistice Agreement should be strictly observed and the armistice should be converted into a durable peace;

To hasten a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, an international conference should be held at the earliest date, in which the nations concerned are widely represented.

On October 29, 1957, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK sent a letter to the Chairman of the 12th Session of the UN General Assembly and the UN Secretary-General in connection with the unwarranted resolution on the Korean question adopted

at the plenary meeting of the General Assembly.

Following is the main content of the letter:

The Government of the DPRK considers absolutely unwarranted the resolution of the plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly dated October 25, 1957, which declared that south Korea alone "is qualified for UN membership";

Stressing that this UN resolution will only obstruct the settlement of the Korean question, the DPRK Government recognizes that an international conference of the nations concerned, with north and south Korean representation, will help to eliminate the obstacle to a fair settlement of the Korean question, an obstacle laid by the unjustified act of the US government.

On October 30, 1957, the Central Committee of the Korean General Federation of Industrial Technology sent a letter to south Korean technicians, inviting them to its Second Congress.

The keynote of the letter follows:

We invite the representatives of technicians' organization of south Korea or individual technicians to the Second Congress of the Korean General Federation of Industrial Technology to be held in Pyongyang on November 20 this year;

The participation of south Korean technicians in this congress will be a good opportunity for technical and cultural exchange between the north and the south and for a rapid technological progress. It will also contribute to contact and negotiation between both sides and the peaceful reunification of the country.

On December 18, 1957, the Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK sent a letter to his south Korean counterpart to the following effect:

According to the decision of the International Olympic Committee and out of a common desire of the athletes and the rest of the Korean people, the Olympic Committee of the DPRK proposes that the Olympic Committees of north and south Korea join their efforts to form single teams for the 17th International Olympic games. In order to discuss practical measures, we request that the representatives of the Olympic Committees and athletes of both sides meet at a suitable place within 1958.

On December 19, 1957, the Second Congress of the DFRF issued an appeal to all the fellow countrymen to the following effect:

We advocate a coalition of all the political parties, organizations and personalities who want peaceful reunification; we will join hands with all those who want the peaceful reunification of the country, regardless of their past records or present occupations;

Political parties, public organizations, and individual personages in north and south Korea, let us meet each other and have a heart-to-heart talk;

Let us contact each other and talk with each other to effect north-south visits and exchange and achieve peaceful reunification.

On December 28, 1957, at the plenary meeting of the Asian and African Peoples Solidarity Conference, the delegation of the DPRK submitted the following resolution:

1. Regarding self-determination of a nation's destiny as the legitimate right of that nation, we hold that the question of Korean reunification should be solved peacefully by the Korean people themselves and that any foreign pressure against Korean people's will should never be tolerated;

2. Regarding US imperialist occupation of south Korea as an obstacle to a peaceful solution of the Korean question and as the cause of all misfortunes of the Korean people, we demand that all the foreign troops withdraw from Korea simultaneously, that the armed forces of north and south Korea be reduced to 100,000 or less respectively to lighten the military burdens imposed on the people and that the barbarities committed by the US imperialist occupation army in south Korea should be stopped at once and the criminals be severely punished;

3. We oppose the shipment of new-type weapons into south Korea, and demand that appropriate measures be taken to ensure strict observance of the Korean Armistice Agreement and to convert the Korean armistice into a durable peace at an early date;

4. We assert that a conference of the states concerned in which Asian countries are widely represented should be opened at an early date in order to accelerate the peaceful reunification of Korea, and at the same time, we appeal to all the Korean people and north and south Korean authorities to realize mutual contact in the interests of the nation and world peace.

On February 5, 1958, the Government of the DPRK issued a statement demanding simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign

troops from north and south Korea.

Following is the main content of the statement:

Recognizing that the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Korea and Korea's peaceful reunification are matters that must be settled urgently, the Government of the DPRK urges that following steps should be taken immediately:

1. The US army and all other foreign troops including the Chinese People's Volunteers should pull out from south and north Korea simultaneously so as to ease the tension in Korea and settle the Korean question in a peaceful manner;

To this end, the states with their armies stationed in Korea should take measures to withdraw them from Korea at once;

The occupation of south Korea by the US forces can never be justified; there is no reason for their continued presence in south Korea;

2. An all-Korea free election should be held within a definite period after the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from north and south Korea;

To this end, free activities of all political parties, public organizations and political and social figures, as well as the freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association, should be guaranteed legally in all parts of north and south Korea;

Suppression of the activities of political parties and of free speech now rampant in south Korea should be prohibited strictly;

3. North-south negotiations should be held on an equal basis at an early date in order to discuss the problems related to economic and cultural exchange between the north and the south and to the nationwide election;

Correspondence between the north and the south and free visits of peaceful inhabitants should be ensured;

Economic exchange between the north and the south could be made at designated places chosen respectively by each side;

For a coordinated development of the Korean language and national culture in general, scholars, men of culture, artists and athletes of north and south Korea should come into contact and their joint activities should be guaranteed;

4. The Government of the DPRK has already reduced its armed forces by 80,000, and insists on the reduction of military strength of the north and the south to the minimum in the near future;

The south Korean authorities should immediately accede to

the reasonable proposal of the DPRK Government for disarmament to ease the tension between both sides and lighten the oppressive military burdens imposed upon the south Korean people to maintain the augmented "south Korean army".

On March 26, 1958, the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the DFRF issued a statement on the summing up of the all-people campaign for signature.

Following is the main content of the statement:

According to the decision of the Second Congress of the DFRF, an all-people campaign for signature was conducted in the whole area of the northern half of the Republic from December 27, 1957 to February, 1958, "Demanding an immediate end to atomic and hydrogen weapons tests and unconditional prohibition of their production and use, opposing the US imperialist manoeuvres to turn south Korea into an atomic base, and demanding the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor army from south Korea";

The signature campaign was participated in by 6,458,961 persons from all strata in the northern half of the Republic—workers, peasants, students, scientists, cultural workers, handicraftsmen, entrepreneurs, traders, religious men and so on;

There is no reason why the US aggressor army should stay in south Korea, and nothing can justify its occupation;

It must be withdrawn from south Korea at once.

On October 28, 1958, the Government of the DPRK issued a statement in connection with the complete withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

Following is the main content of the statement:

On the initiative of the Government of the People's Republic of China taken in support of the statement of the DPRK Government dated February 5, 1958, the Chinese People's Volunteers had completely withdrawn from Korea by October 26, 1958;

Now that five years has elapsed since the end of the Korean war, and since the Chinese People's Volunteers took the lead in withdrawing, the US imperialist aggressive army has no reason to stay in south Korea;

If the US imperialist aggressive troops leave south Korea, our country will certainly be reunified peacefully on a democratic basis by the Koreans themselves;

Therefore, the Government of the DPRK strongly demands once more that the US imperialist aggressive army should withdraw from south Korea at once.

On May 22, 1959, the Government of the DPRK issued a statement in connection with the fact that the puppet Syngman Rhee clique had begun to implement their "emigration" plan in real earnest under the manipulation of the US imperialists.

The keynote of the statement follows:

Out of its desire to save our divided nation from their misfortune, and the south Korean compatriots from their sufferings and miseries at an early date, the Government of the DPRK is ready to negotiate with the representatives of the south Korean authorities at any time, scrapping off their past;

We will join hands with any persons who want the peaceful reunification of the country, without asking their past records;

In order to remove the artificial barrier which keeps the parents and brothers separated within a hailing distance from seeing each other and even hearing from each other, and to ensure the freedom of visit for all the people of the north and south, the Government of the Republic proposes to the south Korean authorities to open Panmunjom, Cholwon and other spots on which the both sides agree, as free entries;

We always keep the door open to everyone who wants free visits, and will provide him with personal security and all conveniences.

On June 18, 1959, the Korean National Peace Congress sent a letter to the UN Secretary-General, demanding the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor army from south Korea.

The letter pointed out that all the Korean people's misfortunes and sufferings were directly due to the US imperialists who were occupying south Korea under the usurped UN flag and requested that measures should be taken to force the US imperialist aggressive army out of south Korea so as to hasten the peaceful solution of the Korean question and maintain and consolidate peace in the Far East and the rest of Asia.

On October 27, 1959, the Sixth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK discussed the question of the peaceful reunification of the country and adopted a

letter to the "House of Representatives" and the people of south Korea.

The gist of the report and the letter follows:

We demand that the governments of United States and other countries which have stationed their armies in south Korea, give due consideration to the situation prevailing in Korea and take practical measures to withdraw their armies without delay;

We also propose that the strength of the north and south Korean armed forces be cut to 100,000 or less each as early as possible, to begin with, and that the north and the south Korean authorities solemnly declare that they will not use their armed forces against each other;

We propose that an all-Korea free election be held on condition that free expression of the will of the people in north and south Korea is ensured, within a definite period of time after the complete withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea;

The time has come when the representatives of north and south Korea should meet to discuss in earnest important affairs of the country and nation including those of a nationwide free election and the peaceful reunification of the country;

We propose to organize a permanent committee consisting of the representatives of the legislative assemblies, administrations, political parties and public organizations of north and south Korea;

We are always ready to negotiate with all those who sincerely wish the peaceful reunification of the country, irrespective of their political views, education and religious beliefs;

We will join hands with any persons regardless of their past, if they come out for the peaceful reunification of the country;

We deem it imperative to effect free visits and correspondence between the north and the south and exchange in the spheres of economy, culture, art and sports and so on;

To this end, we propose to the south Korean authorities and economic circles that a permanent committee for economic development and exchange be organized, consisting of economic representatives of north and south Korea;

This committee is to settle, apart from political issues, the problems on north-south links and coordination for economic development and exchange between the two parts of the country;

The south Korean authorities should give serious consi-

deration to this proposal, instead of turning a deaf ear to it as they did in the past, and show an affirmative attitude.

On February 2, 1960, the National Meeting of the Youth and Students for an Early Withdrawal of the US Army from South Korea and Peaceful Reunification of the Country issued an appeal to the south Korean youth and students.

Following is the main content of the appeal:

We hope that the south Korean youth and students will send their art troupes and athletic teams to the art and sports festival to be held in Pyongyang in celebration of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 liberation this year;

Let us effect contact between the north and south Korean youth and students and exchange in the spheres of science, sports and art as soon as possible.

On February 5, 1960, the National Meeting of Trade Union Activists to Condemn the Barbarities Committed by the US Imperialist Aggressive Army in South Korea issued an appeal to south Korean workers to the following effect:

Let us realize as soon as possible the proposal of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic on forcing the American troops out of south Korea and settling the Korean question in accordance with the will of the Korean people without any foreign interference;

For the firm solidarity of the working class of north and south Korea, we propose to contact and visit each other, exchange workers' delegates, literary and art groups and athletic teams, and use the holiday homes in the northern half of the Republic together;

Let us make business-like contact in order to send relief goods to the unemployed and the sufferers in south Korea;

We propose once more for link-up of the trade unions of the north and the south.

Under the manipulation of the United States, the south Korean authorities turned down all the reasonable proposals made by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the peaceful reunification of the country, followed the road of fascism, war and split contrary to the desire of all the Korean people, and brutally suppressed the patriotic people who were heading for freedom, democracy and peaceful reunification.

In April 1960, the south Korean people who had run out of patience with the tyranny of the US occupationists and the Syngman Rhee clique, rose as one in mass revolt for freedom and liberation, new government and new life.

A martial law was proclaimed in south Korea, the people were suppressed in a sanguinary way, and the society became confused.

Nevertheless, the people uplifted the banner of struggle undauntedly and dashed at the citadel of the enemy in raging waves.

In the flames of the April Popular Uprising the "Syngman Rhee regime" crumbled, the colonial rule of the United States was hard hit, and their "push north reunification" scheme became totally bankrupt.

On April 21, 1960 the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea issued an appeal to the south Korean people in connection with the situation prevailing in south Korea.

The appeal proposed to convene a conference of representatives of all political parties and public organizations of north and south Korea to save the chaotic situation in south Korea.

It also emphasized that our country must be reunified peacefully through an all-Korea free election in accordance with the free will of the entire Korean people by driving out the US aggressive army from south Korea and precluding any foreign interference.

On April 27, 1960, the joint conference of the leading officials of the political parties and public organizations issued a statement on the situation in south Korea.

The keynote of the statement follows:

With the people's struggle spreading and mounting higher, despite their brutal armed repression, the US imperialists are trying to deceive the people with a promise of stop-gap measures such as the reorganization of the structure of the puppet government, a "constitutional amendment" for an introduction of "the system of cabinet responsibility", the dissolution of the "House of Representatives" and a new "election"; the so-called "caretaker government" is nothing but an extension of the Syngman Rhee puppet government or its reproduction;

We hold that in order to settle the present situation in south Korea, a provisional administration will be established without delay which consists of representatives of workers, peasants,

youth and students, scientists, cultural workers, soldiers, entrepreneurs and traders; it should exercise government authority in south Korea on a temporary basis;

South Korean police, the instrument of repression and massacre, should be immediately disbanded, and a people's police should be organized to maintain public peace;

The "party registration law", the "new national security law" and other wicked laws manufactured by the Syngman Rhee clique for the harsh suppression and slaughter of the people must be abolished at once;

The "south Korea-United States mutual defence pact", "treaty of south Korea-US friendship, trade and navigation" and other traitorous, unequal treaties should be abrogated unconditionally;

Free activities of all political parties and public organizations should be ensured;

We propose an immediate convocation of a joint conference of the political parties and public organizations of north and south Korea to put an end to the division of the country and discuss national affairs;

Let us, first of all, remove the barrier between the north and the south and realize free visits and correspondence as soon as possible;

A north-south united economic commission should be formed with representatives of economic establishments in north Korea and of economic circles in south Korea;

All efforts should be directed to saving the present situation in south Korea and to setting up a unified government through north-south general elections;

This statement was signed by the Workers' Party of Korea, the Democratic Party of North Korea, the Chondoist Chongu Party, the Democratic Independent Party, the Toiling People's Party, the Association for Nation-Building, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Democratic Youth League of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the Korean Peasants' Union, the Korean Journalists Union, the Korean Writers Union, the Korean Composers Union, the Korean Artists Union, the Korean General Federation of Industrial Technology, the Korean General Federation of Agricultural and Forestry Technology, the Korean Union of Architects, the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Korean Buddhists Federation, the Association for Industrial Construction and the South Korean Christian Federation.

**5) FOR THE MATERIALIZATION OF NORTH-SOUTH
CONFEDERATION, EXTENSIVE ECONOMIC AND
CULTURAL EXCHANGES AND THE PROMOTION
OF THE PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF
THE COUNTRY AFTER THE APRIL
POPULAR UPRISING**

In his historic speech delivered at the 15th anniversary celebration of the August 15 liberation on August 14, 1960, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung put forward a new radical proposal on materializing a north-south Confederation and extensive economic and cultural exchanges and promoting the peaceful reunification of the country.

The main content of the proposal for national reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung is as follows:

The peaceful reunification of our country must be achieved independently by holding free general elections throughout north and south Korea on a democratic basis without any foreign interference. This is our consistent stand on the question of national reunification;

We appeal to all political parties and public organizations and people of all strata in south Korea to join in the struggle for holding such elections;

If the south Korean authorities still cannot agree to our proposal for free north-south general elections, even transitional measures should be worked out for settling the burning problems of the nation, to begin with;

As such a measure we propose to institute a north-south Confederation;

We are proposing to establish the Confederation by way of setting up a Supreme National Committee composed of representatives of the Government of the DPRK and the "government" of south Korea mainly to regulate the economic and cultural development of north and south Korea in a uniform manner while retaining, for the time being, their present political systems and maintaining the independent activities of the two governments;

If the south Korean authorities consider that even the Confederation we propose is still unacceptable to them, we propose that a purely economic commission composed of representatives of the business circles of north and south Korea be set up to exchange goods between the north and the south and to cooperate and help each other in economic construction.

Along with the economic exchange between the north and the south, cultural interchange should be conducted on an extensive scale and the people allowed to travel freely;

We once again propose that the mutual visit of cultural missions and mutual exchanges in science, culture, arts, sports and in all other fields be effected between the north and the south;

We still hold that the US troops should be withdrawn from south Korea and the armies of north and south Korea be cut down to 100,000 or less respectively;

In order to solve these questions, representatives of north and south Korea should, first of all, get together and negotiate;

We propose to the south Korean authorities, political parties, public organizations and individual personages that the representatives of north and south Korea meet at the earliest date in Pyongyang, Seoul or at Panmunjom to negotiate about all the above issues.

On November 22, 1960 the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK discussed the question "On Further Promotion of the Peaceful Reunification of the Country" and sent a letter containing detailed proposals for peaceful reunification to the "National Assembly", political parties, public organizations and people of south Korea.

The keynote of the proposals is:

The national reunification should be realized peacefully by the efforts of the Korean people themselves on democratic principles;

The unified government of Korea should be established through free all-Korea elections on democratic principles without any outside interference after the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea;

If the south Korean authorities are still unable to agree to free north-south general elections, they should, for the time being, take at least a transitional measure for solving the

urgent national tasks;

As such a measure we propose to establish a Confederation of north and south Korea.

With the establishment of a Confederation the Supreme National Committee, a national body, shall be formed with the equal number of representatives nominated by the two governments; the representatives of the two sides shall be able to take part in consultation with equal rights;

If the south Korean authorities cannot as yet accept a Confederation, we propose once again to quickly realize economic cooperation and exchanges, apart from political problems, by forming a pure economic committee with the representatives of business circles of north and south Korea;

In case a Supreme National Committee or an economic committee is soon organized to fulfil its function, it may carry out the following tasks aimed at rehabilitating the south Korean economy and rapidly improving the south Korean people's living conditions at the earliest possible date with the joint efforts of north and south Korea:

To, first of all, rehabilitate and develop agriculture and stabilize the peasants' livelihood in south Korea;

To develop the fisheries and stabilize the fishermen's livelihood in south Korea;

To develop national industry and build a large number of dwelling houses in south Korea;

In order to effect exchange of goods between the north and the south, a joint commercial chamber shall be formed with representatives of the business circles of the two sides so that a close commercial contact is established;

Sample fairs shall be set up in Pyongyang and Seoul respectively, and common markets in major cities and every provincial seat of north and south Korea;

Necessary measures should be taken so that great progress be made in science, culture, education, public health and other fields by the united efforts of the north and south;

In order to drop transport and communications barrier between the north and the south measures should be taken to arrange direct transport of goods across the country, operate passenger trains between Seoul and Wonsan, Sinuiju and Pusan, and open ports in Nampo, Chongjin, Hungnam, Inchon, Mokpo and Kunsan to each other for sea transport between north and south Korea.

In order to ensure telegraph and telephone communication

along with free traffic and correspondence, a direct communication service should be arranged between Pyongyang and Seoul and measures taken for the exchange of post matter at an early date;

We consistently hold that the armies of north and south Korea should be reduced to 100,000 or less respectively;

We propose once more to the south Korean authorities, and the entire people of south Korea to promptly convene a consultative meeting of north and south Korean delegates at Panmunjom, in Pyongyang or in Seoul to settle the urgent national tasks.

On January 18, 1961, the Central Committee of the DFRF published a statement on realizing negotiations and economic and cultural exchanges between the north and the south so as to promote the peaceful reunification of the country as early as possible.

The keynote of the statement is as follows:

Taking into full consideration the ever-growing demands of the south Korean public and political circles for north-south contacts, negotiations and exchanges, the Central Committee of the DFRF will readily accept any proposals of the south Korean political parties, public organizations or individual personalities, if they help to promote the peaceful reunification of the country and realize north-south contacts and negotiations;

Suggests that delegates from north and south Korea should get together for negotiation at Panmunjom or in another place at an early date.

We are ready for economic and cultural exchanges, correspondence, interchange of inspection groups and journalists between the north and the south, the establishment of a standing body composed of civilian representatives from north and south Korea or the formation of a national committee for the promotion of the country's reunification.

No matter whether they are civilian representatives or individual personalities, they should, first of all, get together and solve all problems as quickly as possible.

The north and south Korean government authorities should provide all conditions for north-south negotiation and exchange in all fields.

The inaugural meeting of the General Federation of the

Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea convened on March 3, 1961 sent a letter to the writers and artists in south Korea.

The gist of the letter is as follows:

Writers and artists in the north and the south should be allowed free travel from Mt. Paekdu to Mt. Halla for their creation, jointly create film, drama and other literary and art works and search for, sort out and inherit our classic literary and art heritage;

To this end, it is first necessary to remove the disgraceful artificial barrier set up by the US imperialist robbers, and the writers and artists of the north and the south should get together for contacts and frank talks;

All the writers and artists in the northern half hold that it is urgently needed to set up a joint consultative body of the writers and artists organizations in the north and the south to promote literary and art exchange between the two sides and the unified development of our national culture and arts.

The National Congress of Building Workers adopted an appeal to the entire builders of south Korea on April 13, 1961.

The appeal declared that the building workers in the north and the south shouldered the important tasks of rehabilitating devastated south Korea and working for the future of the country and the nation, giving full play to their talents and wisdom and joining their efforts. And it proposed that they meet each other and discuss how to build the country in the future.

On April 20, 1961 the Pyongyang City Students and Youth Meeting sent a letter to the south Korean students and youth in support of their demand for the expulsion of foreign forces and for the independent and peaceful reunification.

The keynote of the letter is as follows:

The south Korean students and youth demand the expulsion of foreign forces and the independent and peaceful reunification and put forward their slogan "Let us students of the south and the north meet at Panmunjom!"

We warmly support this patriotic slogan of the south Korean students and youth that the students in the north and the south should meet at Panmunjom to open the door for the country's independent reunification.

We are always ready to meet with the south Korean

students and youth at Panmunjom or at any other place.

Let us do our best to make our meeting recorded forever in the annals as a historic gathering to start the nationwide struggle for the removal of the barrier between the north and the south and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

On May 4, 1961, the Korean Students Committee and the Central Committee of the DYLK sent a letter to the "National Reunification Federation of Seoul University" in connection with their publication of a statement suggesting north-south students' talks.

The gist of the letter is as follows:

When a nationwide struggle of the south Korean people for the independent reunification of the country was gaining momentum as never before, the "National Reunification Federation of Seoul University" published a statement, in which it proposed opening of north-south students' talks in the near future and exchange of journalists, holding of scientific seminars, exchange of artistic creation, sports meetings and the like between the students in the north and the south for the promotion of national reunification, asserting that reunification is the only way for the nation to survive;

The Korean Students Committee and the Central Committee of the DYLK fully support and welcome the just suggestion of the "National Reunification Federation of Seoul University", and propose holding north-south students' talks in Pyongyang;

We will always be glad to receive representatives of the south Korean students and discuss all our problems with an open mind;

We are ready for north-south students' talks and invite the representatives of your federation to Pyongyang;

If your federation invites our representatives to Seoul, we will gladly accept your invitation.

The inaugural meeting of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland published a statement on May 13, 1961 in connection with the formation of the committee.

The keynote of the statement is:

We widely proclaim within and without the formation of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland whose lofty mission it is to powerfully expedite national

reunification, the supreme task of the nation;

The committee supports the consistent proposal of the Workers' Party of Korea on achieving the peaceful reunification of the country by the Korean people themselves through free general elections throughout north and south Korea on a democratic basis without any foreign interference;

We support the new important proposal of President Kim Il Sung on instituting a Confederation or forming an economic committee as a transitional measure to effect economic and cultural exchanges and cooperation between the north and the south if the south Korean authorities are not yet ready to accept free north-south general elections, as well as the concrete proposals of the SPA of the DPRK which are based on them;

We will support all demands on attaining the peaceful reunification of the country independently by the internal forces of the Korean nation and all the efforts to have direct contacts, negotiations and exchanges between the north and the south and will render every possible assistance and encouragement for their successful realization;

In order to promote the maturing reunification cause we appeal:

Let's have contacts, negotiations and exchanges between the north and the south as early as possible so as to attain the peaceful reunification by the Koreans themselves free from any foreign interference;

It is urgently needed to have contacts and negotiations not only between the north and south Korean government authorities or the SPA of the DPRK and the "National Assembly" of south Korea but also between political parties, public organizations, as well as between business, educational, cultural, art and sporting circles or between individual personalities;

Let's first have contacts and negotiations no matter what scale;

We support the north-south students' talks the first meeting of which is to be held in May and for which brisk preparations are being made and render positive support to the just activities and demands of all the south Korean political parties and public organizations that are dynamically struggling for the promotion of the country's peaceful reunification;

In order to acquaint with each other's actual conditions

and create an atmosphere of understanding, we propose to exchange journalists and organize inspection and visits involving broad sections of people;

Let's effect correspondence and cultural exchange and arrange the tour of art troupes and sports teams between the north and the south, jointly organize scientific seminars, symposiums, and such like and exchange experiences in industry and agriculture;

Let's wage more valiantly the nationwide anti-US, nation-salvation struggle to resolutely oppose the US imperialists' interference in south Korea's internal affairs as well as their intolerable national humiliation and inhuman atrocities and to demand the prompt withdrawal of the US troops;

Anyone who is concerned about the future of the country should boldly come out for north-south negotiations.

At a time when the trend to peaceful reunification was mounting quickly among the people of all strata in south Korea and north-south negotiations were nearing maturity, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique staged a reactionary military coup under the US manipulation on May 16, 1961.

Throughout south Korea an "emergency martial law" was proclaimed, all meetings and demonstrations, to say nothing of the activities of political parties and public organizations, were prohibited and the press was put under rigid censorship.

The fascists who staged the military coup proclaimed "anti-communism" as the chief state policy and began to brutally suppress the patriotic people desirous of democracy and peaceful reunification, taking the road of confrontation with the northern half of the Republic and division.

6) THE MILITARY FASCIST DICTATORSHIP IN SOUTH KOREA OPPOSED AND A NEW PATH FOR PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OPENED UP

The establishment of the military fascist dictatorship in south Korea put grave difficulties and obstacles in the way of national reunification.

However, it proved that the US imperialists' position in Korea was weakened, not strengthened.

Through their experience the south Korean people realized more clearly that without driving the US troops out of south Korea and removing the military fascist dictatorship, they could not achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

The situation demanded that we oppose the US imperialists, the main obstacle to national reunification, and the south Korean military fascist dictatorship and open up a new path for the peaceful reunification.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“Even after the present rulers of south Korea staged a military coup and seized power, we repeatedly advanced a number of proposals of national salvation aimed at removing the national calamity and accelerating the reunification of the country, in the sincere hope that they would return to a national position.”

As was taught by President Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic took positive measures for the country's peaceful reunification, earnestly advising the south Korean rulers to return to a national position even when a military fascist regime was set up in south Korea and they pursued permanent national division.

On September 11, 1961, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung again clarified basic policy and ways for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in his *Report to the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee*.

President Kim Il Sung elucidated once again the policy of independent, peaceful reunification consistently maintained by the Workers' Party of Korea and said that the Korean people could and must reunify the country independently and by peaceful means. He added that in order to fully solve the question of our country's reunification, a unified government should be set up through free elections on democratic principles throughout the whole of Korea without any foreign interference.

Pointing out that as long as the country was occupied by the imperialist aggressive forces and outside interference was tolerated, there could be no expression of the people's free will, President Kim Il Sung emphasized that forcing the US imperialist army of aggression out of Korea and rejecting any outside interference was the prerequisite for genuine free elections.

Besides, he pointed out that freedom of political activities should be guaranteed throughout north and south Korea; all political parties, public organizations and individual personalities in both parts of the country should be allowed to openly announce their political platforms, express their political views before the people without any restriction, and engage in free activity everywhere in the country.

President Kim Il Sung added that the entire Korean people actively supported the reunification programme of the Workers' Party of Korea and that only the US imperialists and their followers, the traitorous reactionary forces, tried to prevent the free, general elections throughout north and south Korea stood opposed to the peaceful reunification of the country. He taught that all patriotic people in south Korea should wage a courageous struggle to frustrate the obstructive manoeuvres of the enemy and hold north-south general elections.

Upholding the teachings of President Kim Il Sung, the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea issued on September 17, 1961, a proclamation on the question of peaceful national reunification.

Its keynote is as follows:

For the peaceful reunification of the country it is imperative first to withdraw the US army from south Korea and abolish the US imperialist colonial rule.

All those who love their country should oppose the military regime which is running amuck to maintain the US imperialist colonial rule by means of fascist terrorism and win complete freedom in ideological life as well as freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration, strike and freedom of activities of all political parties and public organizations.

The peaceful reunification of the country should be achieved by establishing a unified government through free north-south general elections on democratic principles without any foreign interference after forcing out the US army of aggression.

We shall join hands with those who are for the peaceful reunification of the country without asking about their past, their class background, social status, political views and religious beliefs. We will welcome even those who in the past committed crimes against the country and the people provided

they repent their crimes and support the country's peaceful reunification. And we will join hands with them for ever even after the reunification.

On June 21, 1962 the 11th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK adopted a letter to the "Supreme Council of the South Korea-Rebuilding", public figures and politicians and the entire people in south Korea.

The gist of the letter is as follows:

If the south Korean authorities have no intention to negotiate with us on the question of reunification just now, we suggest that the whole nation be united first in the struggle for withdrawing the US troops, the prerequisite to all problems, while leaving the reunification question till closer mutual understanding is attained.

We hold that all forces of the nation should be enlisted in the anti-US united front for national salvation irrespective of differences in their ideology and views, their past records and religious beliefs.

We propose to hold negotiations between the north and south Korean authorities at Panmunjom or in Pyongyang or Seoul with a view to promote mutual understanding on the question of the nation's future, refrain from resorting to arms against each other and reduce the military strength of both sides after withdrawing the US army.

We maintain that our nation's internal affairs should be discussed and solved by us Koreans themselves, between the north and south Korean authorities, without any outside interference.

On July 28, 1962 the DPRK Olympic Committee sent a telegram to the South Korean Olympic Committee in connection with the talks between the representatives of the two sides.

The telegram proposed to hold at Panmunjom on August 20, 1962, talks of the representatives of the north and south Korean Olympic Committees on their participation in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics in accordance with the decision of the 59th General Meeting of the International Olympic Committee.

On September 26, 1962 the Chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee forwarded a telegram to the South Korean Olympic Committee in connection with its agreement to forming a

single team of north and south Korea.

In his message he proposed to have talks between representatives of north and south Korean Olympic Committees at Panmunjom on October 5, 1962 to solve the urgent problems relating to the formation of a single team of north and south Korea. He added that we would not be opposed to having the talks in Pyongyang or in Seoul if the south Korean side desired.

The great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung delivered a speech, *On the Immediate Tasks of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea* at the First Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly on October 23, 1962. In his speech he clarified once again the fair and detailed proposals on achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

President Kim Il Sung pointed out that the independent, peaceful reunification of our country should be achieved in a gradual way, through a series of intermediary steps, on condition that foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea, and stressed the following problems:

In order to achieve the country's reunification, it is of paramount importance to eliminate the tension between the north and the south created by the US imperialists.

The US troops should be withdrawn, a peace agreement concluded between the north and the south on refraining from attack on each other and the armed forces of each side reduced to 100,000 or less respectively;

Elimination of tension between the north and the south would enable us to take a further step and enter into economic and cultural exchanges and cooperation.

We consider it necessary to organize an economic commission composed of representatives of north and south Korea for effective north-south exchanges;

When exchanges and cooperation between the north and the south are put into effect, we shall be able to take still another step towards epoch-making measures for the initial reunification of the country;

In order to achieve initial reunification, we consider establishment of the Confederation already proposed by our Party and the Government of the Republic to be a reasonable step;

We can and must achieve the complete reunification of our country by taking these intermediary steps;

For the complete reunification of the country it is imperative to establish a unified central government, representing people of all walks of life in north and south Korea through free all-Korea elections on democratic principles;

The guarantee of freedom of travel and freedom of political activities for the people both in north and south Korea, as well as rejection of any outside interference, are prerequisites for free all-Korea elections;

In south Korea the suppression of the patriotic and democratic movement of the people must be brought to an end at once, and freedom of speech, the press, association and assembly, and freedom to demonstrate and strike be ensured;

All political parties and public organizations outlawed by the military "regime" must be restored and complete freedom of their activities be ensured;

All political parties, public organizations and individual personages in north and south Korea must be guaranteed freedom of activity in all parts of the country and the freedom to express their political views before the people without any restriction.

President Kim Il Sung said that only when these conditions are ensured can the Korean people establish an all-Korea central government through genuinely free elections and achieve the complete peaceful reunification of the country. He added: we will unite and work together with anyone, regardless of his past record and political belief, as long as he defends the interests of the nation and works for the reunification of the homeland; We can join hands even with those now in power in south Korea if they stop betraying the nation by conspiring with the foreign aggressors, stop repressing the people, and join in the struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

On November 28, 1962, the Chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee sent another telegram to the South Korean Olympic Committee on holding a working-level conference to form a single team of north and south Korea.

In his message he expressed regret at having no answer from the South Korean Olympic Committee, though the DPRK Olympic Committee had proposed to it on four occasions to have a working-level conference of representatives of the two committees at Panmunjom, in Pyongyang or in Seoul to

discuss the problem of forming a north-south single team. And he made a new proposal to open this conference on December 15, 1962 in Lausanne, the seat of the Secretariat of the International Olympic Committee.

On January 25, 1963, the head of the delegation of the DPRK Olympic Committee sent a letter to his south Korean counterpart in which he proposed to have talks for the discussion of practical problems raised in forming a single north-south team.

In his letter he referred to the fact that the South Korean Olympic Committee refused to continue the talks after an agreement was reached on some problems for forming a single north-south team. And he proposed to have talks of representatives of the two parts at 10 a. m. on January 26, 1963 at the meeting halls of the International Olympic Committee or of Bolivaju or Royal Hotel and to solve the detailed problems pertaining to the formation of a single team.

On March 29, 1963, the DPRK Olympic Committee sent a telegram to its south Korean counterpart on holding talks for the formation of a north-south single team.

In the message it made a proposal to the South Korean Olympic Committee on having talks of their representatives on April 25, 1963 at Panmunjom, or in Pyongyang or Seoul or in any other place convenient for the two parts in order to discuss the selection of players on the basis of the agreement reached at the Lausanne talks on January 24, 1963 on this problem and on the formation of leading cadres for taking part in the 1964 Olympic games as a single team.

On June 1, 1963, the head of the delegation of the DPRK Olympic Committee issued a statement in connection with the conclusion of the Hong Kong Talks.

The statement pointed out that talks between the delegations of the north and south Korean Olympic Committees were held from May 17 to June 1 for the purpose of forming a single Korean team and that 23 practical problems including that of selecting players were placed on the agenda, on nine out of which agreement was reached. It proposed to have the next talks on June 26 at Panmunjom or in Rangoon.

On July 29, 1963, the head of the delegation of the DPRK

Olympic Committee sent a letter to the head of the delegation of the south Korean side in connection with the fact that the talks between the representatives of north and south Korean Olympic Committees had come to a standstill.

In his letter he expressed deep anxiety over the fact that the talks had reached a deadlock by the south Korean side's unilateral proclamation of "rupture", and offered to hold a liaison men's meeting of both sides or full-dress talks of the delegations at the meeting hall in Peninsula Hotel, Hong Kong, at 10 a. m. on July 30, 1963.

On August 21, 1963, the head of the delegation of the DPRK Olympic Committee, who had been to Lausanne to have talks with the delegation of the South Korean Olympic Committee on the invitation of the International Olympic Committee, issued a statement.

In his statement he indicated that the talks between the International Olympic Committee and the North and South Korean Olympic Committees to be held at Lausanne on August 19, 1963 failed because the delegates from the south Korean side left the place on August 18, the day before the meeting, alleging that he had no authority to solve the problems on the agenda. And he put forward the following proposals on the place and date of the preliminary match for the selection of players and the title of the single team, problems which demanded urgent settlement:

Rangoon, or Tokyo or Hong Kong can be chosen as the place of the preliminary contest for the selection of players in case a suitable place at home does not fit the south Korean side.

As for the date of the preliminary match, the approaching football and volleyball games shall be held until September 30, 1963, the winter Olympic events, eight weeks before the date of application for participation and other games till June 30, 1964 in accordance with the actual situation.

As to the title of the team it shall be called a "United Korean Team" externally and as each part pleases in Korean.

On September 8, 1963, at the Pyongyang City Celebration of the 15th Anniversary of the DPRK, the President of the Presidium of the SPA reemphasized the principled stand and policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic on achieving the peaceful reunification

of the country by the Koreans themselves. He proposed once more to conclude a north-south treaty on refraining from attack on each other and reduce the armies of both sides to 100,000 or less respectively provided the US troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

On December 10, 1963, the joint conference of the Presidium of the SPA of the DPRK, the Central Committee of the DFRF and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland adopted an appeal to the people, politicians and public figures in south Korea.

The appeal reminded them of the fact that though the Government of the DPRK put forward all possible proposals to end the tragedy of division, they never enjoyed due support from the successive rulers and "National Assembly" of south Korea, and proposed the following problems:

Withdrawal of the US imperialist army of aggression and removal of the tension between the north and the south is a prerequisite to the promotion of national reunification;

We propose once again to conclude a peace agreement between the north and the south on not attacking each other and to reduce the armies of the two sides to 100,000 or less respectively after the US troops are withdrawn;

When the atmosphere of mutual trust is thus created, it is imperative to take the necessary measures for removing the artificial barrier between the north and the south and restoring the broken national bonds;

We insist that as an initial step for restoring these national bonds, correspondence and travel of people should be effected between the north and the south;

All measures should be taken for freely exchanging correspondence and effecting travel of people and arranging telegraph and telephone communication and mail services;

In order to promote understanding between the north and the south, travel of men of the press including journalists should be effected; in order to promote mutual friendship, art troupes and sports teams be exchanged, and travel of people for scientific research and tourism be fully guaranteed;

If the tension between the north and the south is removed and travel and contacts are realized, we will be able to take another step farther and restore the economic ties, too;

In order to realize effective economic exchange a standing economic commission composed of the representatives of the

north and the south should be set up at Panmunjom so that all problems related with the economic cooperation and exchange between the north and the south can be regularly discussed and solved;

We consider that if the south Korean "National Assembly" sincerely wants to work for the country and the nation, it should consider our suggestion carefully and hope that it will first of all discuss the problem of national reunification;

Representatives of north and south Korea should soon get together at Panmunjom or in another place and jointly discuss the urgent matters of national concern;

Representatives from all political parties, public organizations, individual personages and the south Korean "National Assembly" shall be able to take part in such north-south negotiations.

On March 27, 1964, the Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK adopted a letter addressed to the south Korean people, personages of all political parties and public organizations and "Assemblymen"

The main content of the letter is as follows:

In order to frustrate the "south Korea-Japan talks" held under the direct manipulation of US imperialism and accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, we propose once more to restore the broken national ties, realize economic cooperation between the north and the south and to overcome the crisis created in south Korea with united efforts of the nation;

We propose once again that delegates of north and south Korea should get together and negotiate with an open mind with a view to discussing anti-US, anti-Japanese national salvation measures and to taking concrete steps for restoring the national ties and realizing economic cooperation between the north and the south.

On April 14, 1964, the Central Committee of the DYLK sent a letter inviting delegates of youth and student organizations and individual youths and students in south Korea to its Fifth Congress.

The gist of the letter is as follows:

The Fifth Congress of the DYLK to be held in Pyongyang from May 12, 1964 will discuss the tasks of the Korean youth and students on a new stage of our revolution and duties of

north and south Korean youth and students in realizing national reunification and as well as the problems of free travel of the youth of the two parts and exchanges in science, culture, arts, physical culture and sports;

We hope that the south Korean youth and students will send delegates of their respective organizations or their joint delegates to this congress;

We will also welcome if individual south Korean youths and students participate in this congress regardless of their occupation and religious belief.

The letter was addressed to the following organizations: the General Federation of April Revolution, the General Association of South Korean Students, the Liberal Democratic Youth Federation, the General Federation of South Korean Youth and Students, the Society of National Liberal Youth, the Central Committee of Four H Club, the South Korean Democratic Youth Corps, the Taehan Young Men's Society of World Christianity, the Taehan Young Women's Christian Association and so on.

On May 15, 1964 the Fifth Congress of the DYLK adopted an appeal to the south Korean youth and students on behalf of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students Committee.

The keynote of the appeal is as follows:

In order to promote national reunification, it is imperative for the north and the south to cooperate with each other and to create the atmosphere of national amity and unity;

We hold once again that free travel and correspondence should be realized as early as possible between the north and south Korean youth and students, sons and daughters of one nation;

We further hold that exchanges should be realized in the fields of science, arts and sports; scientific symposium should be held on the successes achieved in scientific research; and forum on the achievements in cultural and art activities; exchange of players be effected and sport events arranged jointly and tourist parties exchanged to visit places of scenic and historic interest by group or individually;

The unemployed and self-supporting students in south Korea are welcomed to work at any place and to study at any school as they please. We consider it possible to exchange students and postgraduates;

We propose that talks should be held at the earliest possible date to discuss frankly all the above-mentioned problems.

On December 2, 1964 the Second Congress of the Korean Union of Architects adopted an appeal to the south Korean architects.

The keynote of the appeal is as follows:

We still hold that free travel and exchange of correspondence should be the starting point in establishing mutual contacts between architects of north and south Korea, the same brethren;

We ardently wish to realize exchange of architectural achievements and inspection groups, organize symposiums related with architecture and prize contests, jointly hold events, and exchange tour groups to visit scenic spots and places of historic interest as well as national architectural remains collectively or individually;

We also sincerely hope to work together as a single organization on the international arena to uphold the honour and dignity of the country and heighten its international prestige.

On December 4, 1964, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland published a statement in connection with the fact that the people's aspiration for national reunification was trampled down in south Korea.

The statement called upon the fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters and all the patriots in south Korea to resolutely expose and frustrate the criminal acts of the south Korean ruling circles who trampled down the aspiration of the popular masses for national reunification and tried to continuously force treacherous dependence on foreign forces on them and to struggle for the promotion of the independent reunification of the country, and emphasized: An extensive public movement should first of all be waged to restore the national bonds, promote mutual exchange and cooperation and realize contact and negotiation between the north and the south.

We solemnly declare that we are fully ready to welcome and accept any proposal intended to solve the question of national reunification on an independent principle without outside interference.

In his reply to the letter of the President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington dated January 8, 1965, the

great leader President Kim Il Sung again clarified the policy and detailed ways of national reunification.

In his reply he put emphasis on the following matters:

We consider that the solution of the reunification question must not be obstructed by the interests of any party, grouping or privileged circle at the expense of the national interests, and that reunification must in any case be achieved in a democratic way, in conformity with the unanimous will of the entire Korean people, and not by one side forcing its will on the other side;

We have always maintained that the authorities, political parties, public organizations and individual personalities of north and south Korea should sit together and negotiate sincerely and open-heartedly to solve the question of reunification;

The reunification of the country must be attained in a peaceful way on independent and democratic principles without any outside interference;

We consider that any attempt to reunify the country by relying on outside forces is nothing but an illusion and is designed to leave the whole Korea in the hands of the imperialist aggressors;

It is our consistent view that the question of Korean reunification should be solved by establishing a unified central government embracing representatives of people of all walks of life, through free north-south general elections to be held in a democratic way, without any outside interference, after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea;

We have long since been proposing the establishment of a north-south Confederation even before the attainment of complete reunification, as a transitional step for settling the urgent and immediate problems of the nation and facilitating reunification;

In our opinion, it would also be a good idea to work out measures for restoring the national bonds between the north and the south and for reunifying the country independently, not necessarily through the form of a Confederation, but by setting up some other kind of united organ to be composed of representatives of north and south Korea;

Along with economic exchange, cultural ties should be restored in all spheres of science, culture, arts, sports, etc., and travel of people between north and south should be effected;

We insist that at least the exchange of letters should be materialized as a minimum step for forging ties between the

north and the south;

Eliminating the tension created between the north and the south is of prime importance in achieving the reunification of the country;

In this connection, we have time and again proposed to the south Korean authorities that, after the US troops are completely withdrawn from south Korea, 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;

We are ready to take any other steps that may be helpful to the solution of the reunification question;

We are willing to abrogate the military pacts we have concluded with foreign countries on condition that the US army is withdrawn from south Korea and the south Korean authorities abolish all the military pacts and agreements they have signed with foreign countries;

To achieve the reunification of the country, we should pool the strength of the entire people in north and south Korea in the struggle against the foreign imperialist aggressive forces and their allies—the traitors, reactionary bureaucrats, political quacks and impostors, who are hindering reunification;

We will always join hands with anyone who defends the interests of the nation and desires the country's reunification, regardless of his political views and ideology and of his past record.

On May 21, 1965, the Fourth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK adopted a resolution on shattering the criminal "south Korea-Japan talks" with the united efforts of the whole nation.

The resolution emphasized that all the questions on the agenda of the "south Korea-Japan talks" were related with the interests of the entire Korean people and that they could only be solved by the unified Korean government truly representing the will of the Korean people. It appealed to all those who valued the destiny of the country to form a nationwide united front for national salvation in firm unity, regardless of the differences in political views and ideology, religious faith and the past records, and to come out in the nationwide struggle to shatter the traitorous "south Korea-Japan talks", to drive out the US imperialist aggressors and to realize the

independent reunification of the country.

On July 21, 1966, the Government of the DPRK issued a memorandum in connection with the fact that the US imperialists were trying again to unwarrantedly bring the Korean question before the UN General Assembly at its 21st session.

The memorandum declared that for a just solution of the Korean question the United Nations should desist from its unjustified discussion of the "Korean question" and emphasized:

The Government of the DPRK demands convening a joint conference of representatives of political parties and public organizations in north and south Korea or a north-south joint conference of some other form, with a view to discussing the question of national reunification;

The Government of the DPRK declares once again that it is prepared and willing to negotiate with all personalities in south Korea who really desire the national unity and reunification, irrespective of their political views, religious faith or property status;

The Government of the DPRK also considers that a conference of states concerned in the Korean question may be convened for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Such a conference of states concerned, which is to be attended by representatives of an equal number of states nominated by the north and south Korean authorities respectively including those of north and south Korea, could discuss and take measures for attaining a lasting peace in Korea and realizing her peaceful reunification.

In his report delivered at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 5, 1966, *The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party*, the great leader President Kim Il Sung once again clarified the principled stand of our Party on national reunification.

In his report President Kim Il Sung said: There may be various ways and means for accomplishing the reunification of our country. But, whatever its specific way or means, the reunification of our country must always be achieved independently by the Korean people themselves; it can never be otherwise.

He also taught that neither the United Nations nor any outside forces could bring us a reunified country and to try

to achieve reunification by relying on them was a delusion, it would only perpetuate the split of the country and bring about enslavement.

On January 4, 1967, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung sent a reply to the letter of the President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington.

In his reply President Kim Il Sung once again made clear the basic policy of national reunification for setting up a unified democratic central government through free north-south general elections after withdrawal of all foreign troops. He added that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic had put forward time and again just and reasonable proposals for its realization, but the south Korean authorities were opposed to them all and harshly suppressed the mounting aspiration for reunification of the south Korean people.

President Kim Il Sung said that if the south Korean authorities gave up the policy of dependence on outside forces and turned to the independent stand even now, we would be able to negotiate with them in a neutral state or at any place agreed upon, and that for this they should agree to the following points:

- 1) To demand the withdrawal of the US army of aggression;
- 2) To stop criminal troop shipment to Viet Nam and completely withdraw the already dispatched south Korean army;
- 3) To abrogate the traitorous "south Korea-Japan agreements";
- 4) To release all political "offenders" and patriots who have been arrested and imprisoned for the reason that they fought for the cause of national reunification;
- 5) To stop fascist suppression and guarantee democratic freedom in social and political life such as freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration and permit free discussion on national reunification.

President Kim Il Sung said that if the south Korean authorities pledged to carry out these points, we might seek in concert with them the way to achieve national reunification, though they have committed grave crimes before the country and the nation.

On August 21, 1967 the Government of the DPRK issued

a statement in connection with the fact that the US imperialists were again trying to unwarrantedly bring the "Korean question" before the UN General Assembly at its 22nd session.

The statement declared: The US imperialist aggressors should withdraw from south Korea without delay and the Korean question be left to the Korean people themselves; We consider that a conference of states concerned may be convened if it is needed for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

In his report delivered at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the DPRK on September 7, 1968, *The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and a Powerful Weapon for Building Socialism and Communism* President Kim Il Sung again clarified the basic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for national reunification.

Here is what he said: The basic line for national reunification maintained since the beginning by the Government of our Republic has been that of assuring the reunification of the north and south by the Korean people themselves independently on the basis of democratic principles without interference from outside forces subsequent to the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea; The US imperialists and the successive rulers of south Korea have persistently opposed the just proposal on national reunification of the Government of the Republic and have always answered our sincere efforts with aggressive provocations; the peaceful reunification of the country is impossible as long as US imperialism and its stooges are allowed to remain in south Korea; It can be achieved only after the present puppet regime is overturned and the progressive forces seize power in south Korea.

On July 1, 1969, the great leader President Kim Il Sung again clarified the proposal for the peaceful reunification of the country in his answers to the questions raised by the assistant director general of the Iraqi News Agency.

In his answers he clarified the basic line of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for national reunification and said: The peaceful reunification of the country cannot be achieved so long as US imperialism and its stooges are allowed to remain in south Korea. If the US im-

perialists get out of south Korea and the democratic progressive forces with national conscience seize power even now, we are ready to hold peaceful negotiations with them on the question of the country's reunification.

In his answers to the questions raised by the delegation of the Democratic Youth League of Finland for the *Kansan Uutiset*, central organ of the Communist Party of Finland, given on September 2, 1969, President Kim Il Sung made clear again the principled stand and basic line of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the country's reunification.

President Kim Il Sung said: We maintain that the question of national reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves on democratic principles, by peaceful means, and independently, without any foreign interference; If Korea is to be reunified, the US imperialist aggressors must first get out of south Korea.

He taught we may reunify the country by way of establishing a unified central government through north-south general elections to be held on democratic principles, on the conditions that all foreign troops have withdrawn from south Korea and that there is no interference from outside forces.

On October 8, 1969, the Government of the DPRK issued a memorandum in connection with the fact that at the 24th UN General Assembly Session the representatives of socialist countries and a number of independent countries in Asia and Africa were opposed to the US imperialists who used the United Nations as a tool in executing their policy of aggression against Korea, and proposed to discuss the questions of withdrawing the US imperialist aggressive troops occupying south Korea under the signboard of the United Nations and dissolving the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea".

The memorandum emphasized as follows:

The Government of the DPRK holds that in order to maintain peace in Korea and solve the question of her reunification by peaceful means it is imperative, first of all, to withdraw the US imperialist army of aggression from south Korea and to dissolve the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea".

After the withdrawal of the US imperialist troops of

aggression from south Korea, north and south Korea will be able to conclude a peace agreement and take the measure of reducing their military strength to 100,000 or less respectively.

The Government of the DPRK still considers it is possible to convene an international meeting of the states concerned if it is necessary for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

If the United Nations really wants to act in conformity with the principles and object of its Charter, it must take measures to force the US imperialist aggression army out of south Korea and dissolve the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" as was proposed by the representatives of the socialist countries and a number of Asian and African countries at the current 24th Session of the UN General Assembly.

On June 22, 1970, the DPRK Government issued a memorandum denouncing the aggressive crimes committed by the US imperialists in Korea.

The memorandum exposed the US imperialists' aggressive acts in Korea and clarified the principled stand on national reunification consistently maintained by the DPRK Government as follows:

The Government of the DPRK;

Is ready to conclude, after the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea, a peace agreement on north and south Korea pledging not to invade each other and take the measure of reducing the military strength of north and south Korea to 100,000 or less respectively;

Holds that Korea's reunification should be achieved by peaceful means, independently by the Korean people themselves on democratic principles without any outside interference after the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea;

Holds that as a means for its realization a unified central government should be established through free north-south general elections and is ready to institute a north-south Confederation as a transitional step, if necessary, before the accomplishment of complete reunification, while leaving the different social systems existing in the north and the south as they are;

Holds that trade and economic cooperation, mutual exchanges and cooperation in the fields of science, culture, arts and

sports should be realized between the north and south, postal exchange and mutual visits of individual persons be materialized between the two sides and north-south negotiations be conducted between representatives of various political parties, public organizations and those personages who can represent the will of the entire people, for the purpose of considering these problems;

Strongly holds that the United Nations should repeal all its unwarranted "resolutions" on the "Korean question" that were fabricated under the coercion of US imperialism in violation of its Charter, withdraw the US imperialist aggressive troops occupying south Korea under the signboard of "UN forces" and dissolve at once the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", an aggressive tool of US imperialism;

Clarifies again that an international conference of the countries concerned may be convened, if it is necessary for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

In the *Report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee* made on November 2, 1970, the great leader President Kim Il Sung referred to the sincere efforts made by the Workers' Party of Korea for national reunification and the south Korean rulers' opposition to it and stressed the following points:

Our Party's policy on national reunification is already widely known to the world; We have made it clear time and again that if democratic figures with a national conscience come to power in south Korea and demand the withdrawal of US troops, release political prisoners and guarantee democratic freedoms, we are ready to hold negotiations with them any time and any place on the question of the peaceful reunification of the country;

Even after the present south Korean rulers staged the fascist military coup and usurped power, we advanced the most fair and reasonable proposals for the reunification of our homeland and made consistent efforts to realize them; We did this in the hope that they would desist from their treacheries to the country and people and would take a truly national stand;

But the south Korean rulers have been dead set against the independent peaceful reunification of the country, each time ignoring our just proposals which reflect the unanimous

aspirations of the whole nation;

To achieve national reunification, it is essential to expel from south Korea the US imperialist aggressors who are its main obstacle and liquidate their colonial rule, overthrow the present fascist military dictatorship and win the victory of the revolution; When a true people's regime is thus established in south Korea, the reunification of our homeland will be achieved easily by the united efforts of the socialist forces in the northern half of the Republic and the patriotic, democratic forces in south Korea.

On April 13, 1971, the Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK discussed the item "On the Present International Situation and the Promotion of the Independent Reunification of the Fatherland" and adopted an appeal to the south Korean fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters, and the personages of political parties and public organizations.

Pointing out that we were fully ready to settle the question of national reunification in a peaceful way through north-south negotiation when a genuinely popular power was set up or patriotic democratic personages came to power in south Korea, the appeal put forth the following 8-point programme of national salvation:

1. To make the US imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea and solve the national question by the efforts of the Korean people themselves on the principle of national self-determination;

2. To reduce the armed forces in north and south Korea to 100,000 or less respectively and lighten the heavy burdens of military expenditure to relax the tension and guarantee a durable peace in our country and jointly counter the aggression by the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists;

3. To abolish and declare invalid the south Korea-US "mutual defence pact", the south Korea-Japan "agreements" and all other treacherous and shackling treaties and agreements concluded with foreign countries against the interests of the nation and oppose all forms of interference in the domestic affairs by foreign aggressive forces and attain national sovereignty;

4. To hold free north-south general elections on the principles of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot in a completely democratic atmosphere in which the

freedom of expression of the will by the people is fully guaranteed, without interference from any outside forces, and establish a unified democratic central government representing the general will of the entire Korean people;

5. To ensure democratic rights to the people of all walks of life in south Korea, such as the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration and strike, release all the political offenders who have been arrested and imprisoned on charges of having called for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and guarantee the conditions for freely conducting political activities in any area of the country to all the political parties, public organizations and individual personages of north and south Korea;

6. To establish prior to complete reunification, if need be, a Confederation of north and south Korea as a transitional step for solving the urgent problems of common concern of the nation and hastening national reunification, leaving the differing socio-political systems in the north and south as they are;

7. To promote the economic interchange and mutual cooperation in the spheres of science, culture, arts and sports between the north and south and realize the travel of personages and correspondence to alleviate the suffering of the people resulting from the split and restore the severed ties of the nation;

8. To hold a north-south political consultative meeting for discussing immediate tasks of the nation and solving the question of the country's reunification.

The SPA of the DPRK, considering this programme of national salvation to be an excellent basis in realizing cooperation and negotiation between the north and the south, proposed to convene a joint conference of various political parties and public organizations of north and south Korea as early as possible with a view to jointly discussing the urgent measures for national salvation.

Whether one supported or not the 8-point programme of national salvation put forward by the SPA of the DPRK in accordance with the proposals long since advanced by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic on the basis of the basic policy of national reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung, was a criterion showing whether or not one sincerely wished national reunification.

The entire Korean people actively supported our 8-

point programme of national reunification and unanimously rose up in the struggle for its realization. In the meantime, political parties, public organizations and democratic personages in south Korea raised their voices calling for north-south negotiations and peaceful reunification in support of this programme.

However, the United States and the south Korean rulers turned down our 8-point programme of national salvation.

7) FOR THE INDEPENDENT, PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH DIALOGUES BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH

The south Korean people and democrats demanded north-south negotiations and peaceful reunification louder and louder as the days went by. This situation required positive measures for north-south contact and negotiations, whether or not the south Korean rulers accepted the 8-point peaceful reunification programme proposed by the Government of the Republic.

Reflecting this national desire, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung in his historic speech on August 6, 1971, advanced an epochal policy on holding comprehensive dialogues and negotiations between north and south.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“We are ready to establish contact at any time with all political parties, including the Democratic Republican Party, and all social organizations and individual personages in south Korea.”

In publishing this policy, President Kim Il Sung pointed out that the south Korean rulers, if they truly want peaceful reunification, must first and foremost make the US troops withdraw from south Korea, instead of begging for their permanent presence, stop colluding with the Japanese militarists for their inroads into south Korea, desist from suppressing the political parties, public organizations and democrats in south Korea that call for peaceful reunification, allow them to come for north-south negotiations for national reunification and base themselves on the principle of solving the Korean question by the Koreans themselves.

The Chairman of the Front for the Democratic Reunification of Korea in New York, the United States, proposed to call a "conference of the overseas Korean compatriots for reunification" in a third country. In this connection, the personalities of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland sent a letter to him on August 11, 1971.

The main content of the letter follows:

We consider that the first important measure to save the country is to pave the road of dialogue to discuss the question of national reunification. To this end, all political parties, public organizations and patriots that desire national reunification should get together as soon as possible and negotiate in earnest, transcending the differences in political views and ideas.

However, since the south Korean puppet clique are dead set against any contact and visit between north and south, there is no alternative, as you proposed, but to choose a third country for the present as a place of the dialogue for reunification.

We agree to your proposal on holding the "conference of the overseas Korean compatriots for reunification", will make a further study of the place and date of the conference and other practical problems, and inform you of the proper place and date as we decide on.

The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society sent a letter on August 14, 1971 to the "President" of the south Korean "Red Cross Society" in connection with the problem of holding talks between the representatives of the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations.

Referring to the proposal made by the south Korean "Red Cross President" on August 12, 1971 to the DPRK Red Cross Society to hold a preliminary talk between the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea in Geneva in October 1971 with a view to discussing the problem of launching a campaign to find out the families separated to north and south and other problems related to this, the letter pointed out:

The proposal is excellent in that it accords with the reasonable proposals consistently made by the DPRK Government to the south Korean authorities in order to recover the severed ties between our fellow countrymen and reunify the divided country.

We had maintained long time ago in one of our proposals

that arrangements be made to help the scattered families, relatives and friends to hear from each other, and meet each other.

It is very gratifying that the South Korean Red Cross Society has accepted our proposal, though somewhat belatedly.

With regard to the agenda of the proposed talks, we consider that a mere family-finding campaign is inadequate to meet the burning desire of the separated families, relatives and friends. Therefore, we propose the following agenda:

1. The question of realizing free travel and visits between the families, relatives and friends who are scattered to the north and the south;

2. The question of ensuring free correspondence for them;

3. The question of making inquiries for their whereabouts and arranging their reunion.

We propose to have the talks at Panmunjom in our land.

As for the opening of the talks, the sooner, the better. Therefore, we propose that the preliminary talks be held within September.

We will send two messengers bearing a letter of our Red Cross Society to Panmunjom at 12 a.m. August 20.

On August 27, 1971 the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society sent a letter to the "President" of the South Korean Red Cross Society concerning the holding of the preliminary talks.

In his letter, noting that the South Korean Red Cross Society basically agreed to our proposal dated August 14 with regard to the north-south Red Cross talks, he pointed out that the opening of the preliminary talks on September 28 as suggested by the south Korean side seemed a little too late, in the light of the earnest desire of all the north and south Korean people to see the talks held as soon as possible, and proposed to make it at 11 a.m. September 20.

On September 9, 1971, in his report to the Pyongyang Celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the Republic, the First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK stressed that the Government of the Republic welcomed the forthcoming contacts and talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations, and that these contacts should give occasion to contacts and talks between north and south Korean political parties and lead to an independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

On September 15, 1971 the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK issued a statement in connection with the holding of the preliminary talks between the representatives of the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations.

The statement pointed out that the south Korean authorities were trying one way or another to obstruct a smooth progress of the preliminary talks to be held at Panmunjom on September 20, 1971, and emphasized that they should immediately desist from their manoeuvres and positively help towards a smooth progress of the talks.

The statement also said that the Government of the Republic would offer all conveniences and assistance necessary for successful talks and strive in every way to make them a stepping-stone to independent, peaceful national reunification.

In his talk to the Managing Editor of the Japanese newspaper *Asahi Shimbun* and the correspondent of the *Kyodo Press*, *On Some Problems Concerning the Internal and External Policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic* on September 25 and October 8, 1971, President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of revolution, exposed that the "peaceful reunification plan" of the south Korean rulers was a scheme allegedly to "foster strength" first and then reunify the country peacefully, which, in effect, rejected peaceful reunification.

President Kim Il Sung made it clear that our attitude to the talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations was to facilitate the talks and the south Korean side's was to delay them. Referring to the idea of beginning north-south visits with those of journalists, an idea expressed by some south Koreans, he said he might welcome it as well, that he was not opposed to the visit of south Korean journalists to the northern half, and that he hoped that their north Korean counterparts, too, could do the same for south Korea.

President Kim Il Sung clarified once more that solving the Korean question by the Koreans themselves by all means was a consistent policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic.

On December 27, 1971 the National Meeting of Teachers sent a letter to the teachers in south Korea.

The letter stressed that the north and south Korean teachers and students should get together, hold free academic debates

and exchange sports and culture freely, thus pave the way to contacts and mutual understanding between the north and the south, and open the door to reunification.

On January 10, 1972, in his answers to the questions raised by newsmen of the Japanese newspaper *Yomiuri Shimbun*, *On Present Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems* the great leader President Kim Il Sung reclarified the principled position and the concrete programme of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for national reunification.

President Kim Il Sung emphasized the following:

Our programme for national reunification remains the same; we have constantly maintained that the question of our country's reunification, an internal affair of our nation, should be solved not through foreign interference but by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, and not by means of war, but in a peaceful way; success in the current talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations which are attracting great attention from the whole nation, would create a favourable climate for the peaceful reunification of the country;

Our attitude to the talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations is clear; we want to bring the talks to success by showing our utmost sincerity and thus rid our people as soon as possible of the sufferings from the division of the country and make the talks a stepping-stone to peaceful national reunification;

Removing the tension in our country is a matter of vital importance for the peaceful reunification of our country as well as for peace in Asia and the rest of the world;

In order to remove this tension, it is necessary, first of all, to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between north and south; we maintain that a peace agreement should be concluded between north and south, and that the armed forces of both sides be cut drastically on condition that the US imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea;

We advocate strengthening contacts and ties and holding political negotiations between north and south to solve the question of national reunification;

We are ready to negotiate with the Democratic Republican Party, the New Democratic Party, the Nationalist Party and

all other political parties in south Korea at an agreed place at any time;

For the peaceful solution of the question of national reunification, different political parties of both north and south Korea must hold active bilateral or multilateral negotiations to exchange political views on national reunification and find a reasonable way towards peaceful settlement;

We always keep our door open to anyone for north-south negotiations and contacts.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung explained once more the principled stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and practical steps to be taken, with regard to national reunification, in his talk with journalists of the US newspaper *New York Times* on May 26, 1972. He said that a prerequisite for an independent settlement of the question of Korean reunification free from foreign interference was that the US troops must be withdrawn from south Korea.

Here is what President Kim Il Sung said: We always maintain that our homeland should be reunified independently and peacefully without foreign interference; Furthermore, we hold that the unity of the entire nation should be achieved under conditions in which both sides trust and respect each other, despite the different social systems in the north and the south.

He also pointed out that we were calling for mail exchange and mutual visits and trade and economic cooperation as well between the north and the south. Referring to the matter of mutual visits, he said that such visits between the deputies to the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and south Korean "national assemblymen" were desirable, as well as our contacts with a broad spectrum of other political and public figures in south Korea.

In his talk to a delegation of the Japan Clean Government Party on June 1, 1972 the great leader President Kim Il Sung pointed out that it was the unanimous desire of all the people of north and south Korea to solve peacefully the question of Korea's reunification by the Korean people themselves free from foreign interference and clarified the principle of achieving great national unity.

President Kim Il Sung said that we advocated removing the distrust and misunderstanding between the north and the south and achieving great national unity, irrespective of the dif-

ference in social systems and religious beliefs, and that the most important thing in this connection was to reject foreign interference categorically.

President Kim Il Sung stressed that outside forces would be unable to remove distrust and misunderstanding between the Koreans and help them to understand each other, and that heart-to-heart talks with the south Korean rulers and personalities of all strata alone would find common denominators to achieve the unity of the whole nation.

The most important thing in achieving great national unity, he said, is that we do not try to impose our socialist system on the south Korean side, that they also refrain from forcing the capitalist system upon us, and that the north and the south conclude a peace agreement on having no recourse to arms against each other.

On June 21, 1972, in his talk with a journalist of the US newspaper *Washington Post* the great leader President Kim Il Sung stated that if the south Korean authorities were ready to negotiate with us, we would advance a number of new proposals, and went on:

We are of the opinion that both sides can, by mutual agreement, first withdraw their armed personnel and remove military installations from the Demilitarized Zone so as to ease the tension;

We also consider it necessary to reduce the armed forces of north and south in order to ease the tension;

Each side could reduce its armed strength by 150,000 or preferably 200,000 on agreement;

In order to remove the tension in our country, the north and the south must conclude a peace agreement for peaceful national reunification and against resorting to arms against each other;

We maintain that the military strength of north and south should be reduced to 100,000 or less respectively on condition that the US troops pull out from south Korea;

Militia, too, could be reduced, if necessary, under an agreement between the two sides at some time in the future;

These questions are beyond the functions of the Red Cross talks, and should be settled through meetings between the north and south Korean authorities or between the deputies to the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the south Korean "national assemblymen"

According to the policy of national reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung and concrete measures for its realization, the representatives of the north and south Korean authorities held talks in Pyongyang and Seoul from May 2 to 5 and from May 29 to June 1, 1972 and reached an agreement on a number of problems related to clearing up distrust and misunderstanding between the north and the south, easing the tension and promoting national reunification. On July 4, 1972 the North-South Joint Statement was published, the basic message of which was the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Following is the content of the July 4 Joint Statement:

1. The two sides reached an agreement on the following principles of the reunification of the country.

Firstly, reunification should be achieved independently without reliance upon outside forces or their interference;

Secondly, reunification should be achieved by peaceful means, without recourse to arms against each other;

Thirdly, great national unity as one nation should be promoted, first of all, regardless of the differences of ideology, ideal and social system.

2. The two sides agreed upon refraining from slandering and calumniating the other side and from committing armed provocations, big or small, and upon taking active measures for preventing unexpected military conflicts, in order to ease the tension between the north and the south and create an atmosphere of trust.

3. The two sides agreed upon realizing many-sided interchanges between the north and the south to restore the severed national ties, promote mutual understanding and accelerate independent peaceful reunification.

4. The two sides agreed upon rendering active assistance in bringing to an early success the north-south Red Cross talks now in progress amid the great expectation of the whole nation.

5. The two sides agreed upon installing permanent direct telephone links between Pyongyang and Seoul to prevent unforeseen military incidents and deal with directly, promptly and accurately the questions arising between the north and the south.

6. The two sides agreed upon forming and operating a North-South Coordination Commission with Director

Kim Yong Ju and Director Li Hu Rak as its Co-Chairmen for the purpose of promoting the implementation of these points of agreement and, at the same time, improving and settling various problems between the north and the south and solving the question of the country's reunification on the principles of national reunification agreed upon.

7. Firmly believing that the points of agreement mentioned above conform to the unanimous desire of the whole nation which aspires after national reunification so ardently, the two sides solemnly promise to the whole nation to honestly fulfil these points of agreement.

On August 19, 1972 the political parties and public organizations in the northern half of the Republic issued a joint statement proposing to their south Korean counterparts to hold a joint conference of political parties and public organizations of the north and the south.

In view of the fact that with the publication of the July 4 Joint Statement the masses were taking greater interest than ever in national reunification, that the trend towards peaceful reunification was mounting rapidly, that not only the people in general but also political and public circles of south Korea were desiring to see the north-south joint statement come true at the earliest date, and that there was a strong demand that the north-south negotiations and dialogue should not be limited to the authorities in power or specific persons alone but be widened to involve all strata, all parties and groupings, the joint statement proposed:

Considering it a bounden duty to the nation to make all our efforts to reunify the country as soon as possible, we solemnly propose to all south Korean political parties and public organizations to hold a joint conference of the political parties and public organizations of north and south;

The present situation requires an earliest convocation of this conference; and the agenda, date, and place of the conference could be fixed through mutual consultation;

To this end, we consider it necessary for the representatives of political parties and public organizations of north and south Korea to have bilateral or multilateral contacts at any place convenient to both sides;

We are ready to come in touch with representatives of political parties and public organizations of south Korea at any time to arrange the joint conference.

The joint statement was published in the name of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party, the Chondoist Chongu Party, the DFRF, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the Korean Buddhists Federation, the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, the General Federation of Science and Technology of Korea, the Korean Journalists Union, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Korean Democratic Scientists Association and the Korean Students Committee.

At the first session of the full-dress north and south Korean Red Cross talks which opened on August 30, 1972, the head of delegation of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK, considering that the agenda of the full-dress talks agreed on at the one-year-long preliminary talks was the most correct and reasonable one based on the desire of the nation and the specific reality of the country, confirmed it as the agenda of the full-dress talks and stated:

If this agenda is successfully discussed and put into effect, it will not only considerably ease our fellow countrymen's sufferings caused by national division, but also give all our people great joy;

Therefore, we must be Red Cross workers who are true to the humanitarian principles as well as patriots who take the lead in the efforts to tide over the crisis of the nation and hew out its destiny, and honourable standard-bearers of the movement to reunify the country;

What is most desirable at present is that we create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust;

Therefore, both sides should actively strive to find out common denominators, not difference, and conduct the talks with an attitude of mutual cooperation.

At the second session of the full-dress talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross Societies on September 13, 1972 the head of delegation of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK stated:

It must be stressed that the representatives of both Red Cross organizations should be faithful to the nation and humanitarianism, transcending everything, and thoroughly materi-

alize the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement in which the three principles of national reunification are clarified, and lofty humanitarian spirit in all problems to be discussed;

Our work is directly related with the destiny of a large number of our suffering brothers separated to the north and the south and also with the question of the country's reunification, the supreme task of the nation;

Therefore, the two sides should strive to make our common cause part of national effort and enlist active cooperation both from the authorities concerned and all political parties and groupings and personages of all strata;

In this connection, it is sincerely hoped that as was the case in the northern half, in the south, too, our sacred cause would be given active cooperation and support from the Democratic Republican Party, the New Democratic Party, the Mass Party, the United Socialist Party, the Democratic Party, the Nationalist Party, the Hanguk Society of Religious Men, the Hanguk General Federation of Trade Unions, the South Korean Peasants' Association, the South Korean Women's Association, the National Association of Youth Organizations and all other political parties, public organizations and personages of all strata so that it will bring about good results as soon as possible.

On September 17, 1972 the great leader President Kim Il Sung reclarified the stand of the Workers' Party of Korea on accelerating national reunification and concrete steps to this end in his answers to the questions raised by journalists of the Japanese newspaper *Mainichi Shimbun: On Some Problems of Our Party's Juche Idea and Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies*.

President Kim Il Sung exposed that after the publication of the joint statement the south Korean authorities turned their backs and were using a double-dealing tactics instead of honestly implementing the agreements stipulated in the joint statement. And he stressed the following:

First of all, we will exert every effort to bring about the earliest possible success of the north-south Red Cross talks now under way amid the expectations of the whole nation;

Along with this, we will strive to form and operate the North-South Coordination Commission as soon as possible, and implement the provisions of the North-South Joint Statement and solve various problems to facilitate national reunification;

The question of national reunification cannot be fully solved only through such limited contacts and negotiations as the north-south Red Cross talks and the North-South Coordination Commission because reunification involves many problems which are beyond their functions; to settle the fundamental question of reunification, it is necessary to have more diverse contacts and negotiations on a broader scale to discuss a number of specific measures to remove the long-accumulated misunderstanding and mistrust between north and south, promote understanding and attain independent, peaceful reunification; so we insist on immediately holding political negotiations such as a joint conference of political parties and public organizations in north and south Korea, or a conference of the north and south Korean authorities or a joint conference of our SPA deputies and the south Korean "national assemblymen";

If the country is to be reunified peacefully at the earliest date, we deem it necessary to institute a north-south Confederation at present;

If the Confederation is established, there will be more contacts and visits between the two parts of the country, and economic and cultural interchange will be realized more satisfactorily; economic cooperation and interchange between the north and the south will make it possible to rapidly improve the economic situation of south Korea by utilizing developed heavy industry and rich underground resources in the northern half of the Republic, and it will greatly benefit the people in both parts of Korea; sportsmen and artists may visit the north and the south having sports games and giving art performances, and form single north-south teams and single art troupes to participate in international athletic events and art festivals; journalists may also freely travel for news coverage; and it will be possible to set up press agencies or newspaper branches in Pyongyang and Seoul and exchange newspapers and journals between the north and the south;

If a north-south Confederation is instituted and broad interchange and visits are effected in economic, cultural and all other domains, a climate of mutual understanding and trust will be created and national unity be easily attained, and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country will be actualized by establishing an all-Korea unified government through north-south general elections on a democratic basis without any foreign interference.

On October 1, 1972 a letter to the south Korean students was adopted at the national commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Students' Day.

Pointing out that 12 years ago patriotic students of the south, with a burning desire for peaceful reunification, shouted the slogan "Let's go to the north, come to the south, let's meet at Panmunjom", the letter stressed the need to join efforts to realize the slogan now that the Joint Statement was published and the north-south dialogue held.

On October 14, 1972 the National Congress of Communications Workers sent a letter to the south Korean workers, technicians, and office employees in the domain of communications.

The letter pointed out the need to link up the cutoff nerve of the country, effect letter and other mail exchange between the north and the south as soon as possible and make joint research into the development of electronics, and the technique of communication and broadcasting, and proposed that the representatives of communications in north and south should get together to discuss earnestly to solve all these problems.

* The second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Coordination Commission held on November 4, 1972 agreed on cooperating in all fields in the spirit of the July 4 Joint Statement, as urged by President Kim Il Sung to form and operate the North-South Coordination Commission. The agreement follows:

First, the two sides reached a unanimity of views on forming and operating the North-South Coordination Commission and, on this basis, signed and exchanged "An Agreement on the Composition and Operation of the North-South Coordination Commission";

Second, in conformity with the provision of the North-South Joint Statement on refraining from slandering each other, the two sides decided on ceasing radio broadcast and loudspeaker broadcast on the Military Demarcation Line, directed against each other, as well as the distribution of leaflets in the area of the other side, as from zero hour November 10, 1972.

Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK made a report, *On Terminating Foreign Intervention in Our Internal Affairs for the Purpose of Expediting Independent, Peaceful Na-*

tional Reunification at the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly held on April 5, 1973. Referring to the line of the Government of the Republic on ending foreign intervention, the basic factor which obstructs the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the north-south dialogue, and on accelerating peaceful reunification with the united efforts of the whole nation, he made the following statement to promote the north-south dialogue and reunification:

The attitude of the Government of the DPRK towards the north-south dialogue is clear;

We maintain that the door of dialogue which started by our own initiative should be widened; and we are fully ready to do our utmost to make the dialogue successful;

We will always remain true to the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement and invariably strive to reunify the country in accordance with the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity;

Accordingly, we reemphasize the need for multilateral cooperation between the north and the south in all fields of politics, economy, culture, military and diplomatic affairs, as we have already proposed;

To this end, we insist that, first of all, the five-point proposal we advanced as a step to ease the tension between the north and the south and remove military confrontation between the two sides be agreed upon and relevant measures taken as early as possible—the proposal, firstly, to stop the arms build-up and arms race; secondly, to make the US and all other foreign troops withdraw from our country; thirdly, to reduce the army strength of the north and the south respectively to 100,000 men or less and slash armaments; fourthly, to discontinue the introduction of any weapons, combat equipment and war supplies from foreign countries; fifthly, to conclude a peace agreement guaranteeing that the above-mentioned steps shall be taken and that the two sides will not use arms against each other;

We declare that if the US troops withdraw from south Korea, we will reduce our army strength to less than 200,000 men of our own accord;

We consider that the south Korean authorities, too, should take fair and reasonable, national and magnanimous stand, just as we do, give up confrontation, anti-communism, arms drive and war preparations and join us in the efforts to create conditions for peace in our country and its peaceful reunification;

To advance our common cause of national reunification by the efforts of the whole nation, all the political parties and public organizations in the two regions of Korea which represent the interests of all people should widely contact with each other and exchange views and express their will to the full in solving the reunification question;

To this end, we hold that the North-South Coordination Commission functioning at present should be operated properly and, at the same time, dialogue be conducted on a wider scale so that these political parties and public organizations can contact and negotiate with each other broadly;

If independent, peaceful national reunification is to be promoted, the US troops, the main obstacle, should be forced out of south Korea and the Japanese militarist reinvasion manoeuvre thwarted by all internal forces of the nation in the north and the south to terminate the interference of any foreign forces;

The United Nations should help towards the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea by adopting measures to take the cap of "UN forces" off the heads of the US troops stationed in south Korea, make them withdraw and dissolve the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea";

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express the hope that the countries participating in the "UNCURK" will not remain affiliated with it indefinitely;

These countries should contribute to the peaceful reunification of Korea by withdrawing from the "UNCURK" following the precedent set by Pakistan with her resolute and just withdrawal or by ignoring its operation, so that the "UNCURK" may be dissolved of itself, or by having it dissolved by a UN resolution.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung repeated the proposal to take concrete measures to promote the country's independent, peaceful reunification in his speech delivered at the mass meeting held in Pyongyang on April 16, 1973.

President Kim Il Sung reiterated it to the US Government authorities and Congress that the United States must not interfere in the internal affairs of Korea and that they must give up their scheme to drag on the settlement of the Korean question and perpetuate the division of Korea.

He once more urged the south Korean authorities to observe honestly the July 4 Joint Statement, strive to promote mutual understanding between the two sides, remove the state

of military confrontation in particular, stop arms race and thereby ease the tension, create the atmosphere of mutual trust and promote cooperation and unity and achieve reunification at the earliest possible date.

He said, if the current dialogue does not make smooth progress, it would be advisable for the patriots from broad strata to sit together to hear many opinions and show full understanding with each other and thus solve the question of reunification, rather than only the authorities of the north and the south argue on between themselves.

In this connection, he proposed that the representatives of various political parties and public organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south should be invited to participate in the current North-South Coordination Commission to extend its scope or that a political consultative meeting be held, with the representatives of various political parties and public organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south, separately from the work of the North-South Coordination Commission.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung made a speech, *Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country*, at the Pyongyang Mass Rally held on June 23, 1973. In this speech he advanced a new five-point policy for national reunification, out of his earnest desire to realize the people's cherished desire for peaceful national reunification as soon as possible by removing the difficulties in the smooth progress of the north-south dialogue and the big obstacles to reunification, which were due to the moves of the United States and the south Korean authorities to perpetuate the division of Korea and create "two Koreas".

The five-point policy follows:

1. To improve the present relations between north and south Korea and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country, it is necessary, first of all, to eliminate military confrontation and ease the tension between the north and the south;

2. In order to improve the north-south relations and facilitate national reunification, it is imperative to effect many-sided cooperation and interchange between the two parts of the country in political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields;

3. If the question of the country's reunification is to be set-

tled in conformity with the will and desire of our people, the masses of all strata in north and south need to participate in the national patriotic cause of reunification;

We consider that the north-south dialogue for national reunification should be held on a nationwide scale, not between the two authorities alone;

To this end, we propose that a Great National Congress should be held with the representatives of people of all walks of life—the workers, working peasants, working intellectuals, student youths and soldiers in the north, and the workers, peasants, student youths, intellectuals, soldiers, national capitalists and the petty bourgeoisie in south Korea—and the representatives of political parties and public organizations in the two regions of the country, and that the question of the country's reunification should be extensively discussed and settled at this congress;

4. What is of great significance today in speeding up the country's reunification is to institute a north-south Confederation under a single name of the single country;

In case the north-south Confederation is instituted, it would be a good idea to name this confederal state Confederal Republic of Koryo, the unified state which once existed on our territory and was widely known to the world;

This name will be good and acceptable to both sides;

5. We consider that our country should be prevented from being split into two Koreas permanently as a result of the freezing of the division and that the north and the south should work together in external activities, too;

We hold that the north and the south should not enter the UN separately; we consider that if the country is to enter the UN before its reunification, it should enter it as a single state under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, at least after the Confederation is set up;

But, apart from UN membership, if the Korean question is discussed at the UN, the representative of our Republic ought to have a voice in the debate as the party concerned.

On July 24, 1973 the 59th Enlarged Meeting of the Central Committee of the DFRF adopted an appeal addressed to the people in all walks of life, political parties and public organizations of south Korea and to overseas Koreans and their organizations.

The main content follows:

The Central Committee of the DFRF solemnly proposes to all political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in south Korea and all overseas Koreans and their organizations that a Great National Congress be convened at an early date to prevent permanent division of the nation and promote the independent peaceful reunification of the country;

We consider that the Great National Congress should discuss the measures to put into effect the five-point policy for national reunification advanced by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung, in particular the question of instituting a north-south Confederation under a single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and the question of the north and the south entering the UN as a single state under that name, instead of separately;

We believe that the Great National Congress can also discuss any positive opinions which will help towards preventing the freezing of national division and accelerating the independent peaceful reunification of the country;

We consider that the Great National Congress which should discuss such important questions should be an all-nation congress which consists of the representatives of the workers, peasants, student youths and intellectuals and all other strata of the people and all political parties and public organizations in the north and the south and those of all overseas Koreans and their organizations;

We believe that the time is ripe for the convocation of this congress, and that the sooner we hold it, the better; and we propose that it be convened in Pyongyang, but consider it possible to have it in Seoul or any other place in our country under an agreement between both sides;

It would be a good idea to convene at the earliest date a working-level meeting composed of representatives of people of all strata and all political parties and public organizations in the north and the south in order to make preparations for the Great National Congress and form a North-South Joint Preparatory Committee at this meeting; the convocation of the working-level meeting may be agreed upon either by correspondence or by issuing statements;

We also maintain that bilateral or multilateral contacts should be made briskly between such representatives for successful preparations for the Great National Congress.

On August 28, 1973 the Co-Chairman of our side of the

North-South Coordination Commission issued a statement in connection with the barbarity committed by the agents of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" headed by Li Hu Rak. They had abducted Kim Dae Jung, an opposition democrat who was in exile in Tokyo, Japan after his struggle in south Korea for democracy and peaceful reunification of the country. They had dragged him to Seoul and were persecuting him.

The statement declared:

If the north and the south are to have a true dialogue for reunification, the current make-up of the North-South Coordination Commission should be improved and reinforced to suit its aim and function;

It is proposed that Li Hu Rak and the like should be removed from the North-South Coordination Commission and replaced by those who have national conscience, keep the commitment made between the two sides, oppose the freezing of national division and truly wish peaceful reunification;

The North-South Coordination Commission should represent the will of the whole nation and, to this end, it should include not only the government authorities but the representatives of political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in north and south Korea.

In his report to the national commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Republic held on September 8, 1973, the Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK reclarified the policy of the Republic on achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis and stressed:

All the people of north and south Korea should actively struggle to put into effect the five-point policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung;

Contacts and dialogues should be continued in the future, too, since there are many differences and outstanding questions between the north and the south; and, to this end, the composition of the North-South Coordination Commission should be improved and strengthened;

We are convinced that the authorities, various political parties, public organizations and personages in all walks of life in south Korea will accede to our patriotic proposal to make the north-south dialogue effective in conformity with the expectation of the whole nation who crave for national reunification.

On November 14, 1973, at the First Committee session of the 28th UN General Assembly the head of our delegation spoke on the question of Korea's peaceful reunification, emphasizing that our country should be reunified on the basis of the five-point policy of national reunification and appealing to the south Korean delegation:

The south Korean delegation present here should take a stand for the recovery of unity as one nation and one state, not for division, for national independence, not for dependence on outside forces, for peaceful settlement, not for war and arms race, and for joint efforts to achieve national unity and effect economic and cultural cooperation, not for confrontation, in keeping with the solemn pledges made in the North-South Joint Statement;

To this end, the south Korean authorities should make sincere efforts to reorganize the North-South Coordination Commission as soon as possible and put the dialogue on a normal basis;

We will in the future, too, show all our sincerity and make all our efforts to ensure the successful progress of the dialogue between the north and the south with a view to promoting the cause of national reunification, the supreme task of the nation;

With the love of fellow countrymen, we once more urge the entire south Korean people, political parties and public organizations and the south Korean authorities to sit together, discuss and settle the internal affairs of the nation within our country through frank talks, instead of bringing them abroad, since we, a single nation, cannot live separated anyway.

On November 16, 1973 the political parties in the northern half of the Republic sent a letter to the south Korean political parties, proposing to hold a Great National Congress.

The keynote of the letter follows:

At a time when all the Koreans who love the country and are concerned about the future of the nation, are required to take a responsible action in the matter of promoting reunification or perpetuating division—an urgent question affecting the destiny of the whole nation—the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party propose solemnly to the Democratic Republican Party, the New Democratic Party, the United Democratic Party and the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea to convene without delay a Great National Congress consisting of repre-

representatives of the people of all walks of life, political parties and public organizations in the north and the south;

The convocation of the Great National Congress needs preparations, and we reexpress our readiness to have contacts, for this purpose, with the representatives of various political parties of south Korea at any time and in any place agreed upon;

The south Korean authorities must stop their repression in any form of the masses, release the arrested and detained democrats and patriotic youths and students and guarantee the freedom of activities for national reunification to the people of all walks of life, the political parties and public organizations, and thus desist from obstructing the convocation of the Great National Congress.

On March 4, 1974, at a Pyongyang mass rally, the great leader President Kim Il Sung reclarified the question of promoting the north-south dialogue.

The President said that, in view of the fact that the south Korean authorities were still persisting in their manoeuvres to split the nation, it could hardly be believed that they had come to the dialogue in good faith to achieve reunification. He declared that, if the question of national reunification was to be settled peacefully, this question should be put to national discussion, instead of leaving it exclusively to the two authorities.

In this connection, he proposed once more that, separately from the existing North-South Coordination Commission, a Great National Congress or a north-south political consultative meeting be held in which the representatives of all political parties and public organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south participate.

On March 25, 1974 the Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK discussed the question of creating a prerequisite for removing the tension in Korea and accelerating the country's independent and peaceful reunification, and sent a letter to the US Senate and House of Representatives, proposing the United States to sign a peace agreement.

The letter said that the SPA of the DPRK considered that a peace agreement to be concluded with the United States might include the following measures:

Firstly, both sides shall pledge to each other to refrain from invading the other side and shall remove any danger of direct armed conflicts;

The United States shall be bound in duty to desist from instigating the south Korean authorities to manoeuvres to provoke war and to fascist repression of the south Korean people, patronizing them, hindering north and south Korea from reunifying the country independently and peacefully in accordance with the North-South Joint Statement and from meddling in the internal affairs of Korea;

Secondly, both sides shall discontinue military build-up and arms drive and stop shipping any weapons, combat equipment and war supplies into Korea from outside;

Thirdly, the foreign troops in south Korea shall strip themselves of the "UN forces" helmet and all of them withdraw at the earliest possible date, taking all weapons along;

Fourthly, Korea shall not be a military or operational base for any foreign country after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

The SPA of the DPRK formally proposed that talks be held for the conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States of America with the above-mentioned measures as prerequisites.

On August 6, 1974 the 61st Enlarged Meeting of the Central Committee of the DFRF sent an appeal to the south Korean people, political parties and public organizations and all the overseas compatriots and their organizations.

The main content of the appeal follows:

Putting the question of reunifying the country to national discussion is most urgent;

Therefore, we solemnly propose to the south Korean people of all strata, political parties, public organizations, individual personages and all the overseas Koreans and their organizations that a Great National Congress be convened at the earliest possible date;

As for the date of the meeting, we consider the sooner, the better;

We propose that the Great National Congress be convened within this year;

Panmunjom or another place in our country may be designated as the venue of the congress on agreement by both sides;

For a successful convocation of the Great National Congress, a working-level meeting should be held with the participation of representatives of the people of different sections, all political parties and public organizations in the north and

the south and overseas Koreans and their organizations to form a joint preparatory committee, and active bilateral or multilateral contacts should be made between all political parties and organizations.

On November 8, 1974 the 63rd Enlarged Meeting of the Central Committee of the DFRF issued a statement on tiding over the difficulties that confronted the nation and promoting the independent peaceful reunification of the country, under the grave situation when the north-south dialogue was going to break down and the tension was daily growing.

Following is the main content of the statement:

If patriotic democrats come to power in place of the present south Korean authorities, a new prospect will open in the dialogue between the north and the south;

One of the most urgent questions in consolidating peace in our country and settling the internal affairs of the nation on the principle of independence and in a peaceful way is to put an end to the occupation of south Korea by the US troops and remove US imperialist interference in Korean affairs;

The US authorities must withdraw their armed forces from south Korea without delay;

We take this opportunity to urge them to accept the proposal of our Republic for a peace agreement between our country and the United States;

The present situation urgently calls for improvement in the north-south relations, and the question of the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea is on the order of the day; we consider that now is the time for the representatives of the political parties and public organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south to sit together;

A political consultative conference or a Great National Congress which will represent the political parties, public organizations and people in all walks of life in the north and the south,

Should, first of all, discuss the way to lead the north-south dialogue to success and the measures to drive the US troops out of south Korea and guarantee a durable peace in our country,

May frankly discuss all other questions related to national reunification,

May discuss such internal questions as dispelling misunderstanding and mistrust, promoting unity and effecting

many-sided cooperation and interchange between the north and the south and instituting a north-south Confederation,

May discuss such external questions as jointly working on the international scene to defend the interests of the whole nation, entering the UN under a single state name and jointly countering aggression against our country.

In addition, we consider that the matter of holding bilateral military talks between the military authorities of the north and the south and forming a north-south joint military commission to replace the existing Military Armistice Commission and other relevant practical questions can be discussed to turn the armistice into a durable peace in our country after the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea.

On November 25, 1974 the head of delegation of the DPRK made a speech at the First Committee Meeting of the 29th UN General Assembly Session, proposing the following:

In order to ease the tension and ensure a durable peace in Korea, the US troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag must be withdrawn, and the Korean question be left to the Korean people themselves;

If a decision is made on the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea, we are ready to negotiate with the United States at any time on the problems that may arise in connection with their withdrawal;

The questions of converting the armistice into a durable peace and realizing the peaceful reunification of our country after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea are internal affairs of the Korean people which must be solved between the north and the south, the parties concerned, through negotiations;

We believe that talks between military authorities of north and south after the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea can settle such questions as guaranteeing the two sides against the use of force against each other in keeping with the principles of the North-South Joint Statement, taking new military measures including those for removing the state of military confrontation between them and binding them under obligation to implement the basic provisions of the Korean Armistice Agreement in order to prevent the outbreak of armed conflicts between them after the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea, forming a north-south joint military commission to replace the present Military Armistice Commis-

sion, and reducing the military strength of each side to 100,000 or less, and discontinuing the arms race and the shipment of weapons from abroad so as to ease tension in Korea;

If any institution is needed, other than the afore-said north-south joint military commission, to help preserve peace in Korea, the present Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission may be maintained with new necessary functions pending the conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and the south;

The most important way of solving the question of Korean reunification through negotiations between the north and the south is to convene a Great National Congress or a political consultative conference to be participated in by the representatives of all political parties and public organizations and personages of all walks of life in the north and the south.

Treacheries on the part of the south Korean authorities who had systematically and totally trampled on the North-South Joint Statement, led the north-south dialogue to the point of rupture and aggravated their relations seriously. In this connection, the Co-Chairman of our side of the North-South Coordination Commission issued a statement on July 3, 1975.

The main content of the statement follows:

If the north-south dialogue is to become normal and produce good results, the south Korean authorities should radically change their stance, above all;

The south Korean authorities should faithfully implement the three principles—*independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity*—and reaffirm the July 4 Joint Statement;

Doing this alone can bring about the resumption of the dialogue to implement the North-South Joint Statement;

The north-south dialogue must not be limited to a small number of authorities, and it must represent the will of broad sections of the population;

The prevailing situation in our country shows that holding a north-south political consultative conference or a Great National Congress is a burning task.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung made a report, *On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea*, at the commemoration of 30th anniversary of foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea on

October 9, 1975. In the report he reclarified the basic policy consistently followed by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and advanced concrete ways to put it into effect:

The country's independent peaceful reunification requires, first of all, the elimination of foreign interference which is the main barrier to reunification;

For the independent peaceful reunification of our country the Armistice Agreement should be replaced by a peace agreement on condition that the US imperialist army of aggression is withdrawn from south Korea;

In order to reunify the country independently and peacefully, a united front should be formed on a national scale on the principle of great national unity;

The institution of a north-south Confederation is the most reasonable way to achieve national unity and hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The First Committee of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly passed the resolution cosponsored by 43 UN member states which reflected our just policy for national reunification. In this connection, the Government of the DPRK issued a statement on October 31, 1975.

Its main content follows:

The 43-nation joint resolution on the Korean question adopted this time calls for the dissolution of the "United Nations Command" and the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations, the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, and practical measures to ease the tension between the north and the south of Korea and guarantee a durable peace;

The United States must, in accordance with this resolution, dissolve the "UN Command" and immediately withdraw all its troops occupying south Korea under the signboard of the "UN forces";

The Government of the DPRK is ready to conclude a peace agreement with the United States at any time on condition that all foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the Editor-in-Chief of the Japanese newspaper *Mainichi Shimbun* and his party on November 26, 1975. Here the

President said that the dialogue based on the North-South Joint Statement was held up because the south Korean authorities openly disclaimed it since the first days of its publication. And then he pointed out that the way out of the present state of the north-south dialogue lay in a radical change in the attitude of the south Korean authorities.

President Kim Il Sung declared: So far we have not closed the door of the dialogue, and even now, if the south Korean authorities withdraw their unwarranted claims and revise their policy, or if a new patriotic-minded democrat comes to power, then the dialogue between the north and the south could be resumed.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the Chief Editor of the Japanese political magazine *Sekai* on March 28, 1976. In this talk he said that since the south Korean authorities were trying to perpetuate the division of the country, it would be impossible to resume the talks with them and emphasized the following:

We could resume dialogue even now if the south Korean authorities would stop repressing democrats, release the young people, students and patriots whom they have arrested and detained, desist from their fascist rule and take the road to democracy, stop working for division of our nation and head for reunification;

We have never disrupted the north-south dialogue, and we still always keep the door to dialogue open. We have proposed on a number of occasions to convoke a Great National Congress composed of prominent persons from various social circles and representatives of all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party and public organizations in south Korea to hold discussions on reunifying our nation.

On July 21, 1976, at the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the DFRF a letter was adopted to all political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in south Korea.

Affirming the fact that south Korean political figures were raising a voice for a "non-government-led" north-south dialogue in which various political parties and public organizations will participate, the letter proposed:

Representing the ardent desire of all Koreans for national reunification, we solemnly propose once more for an earliest

convocation of a Great National Congress in which will participate the political parties, public organizations and personages of all circles in the north and the south and also overseas compatriots and their organizations;

As for the date of the meeting, the sooner, the better; as for its venue, Pyongyang with necessary environments and conditions or any other place in our country can be chosen on agreement by both sides;

We deem it necessary to hold at an early date a working-level meeting consisting of representatives of all political parties, public organizations and various circles in the north and the south, form a joint preparatory committee at the meeting and discuss and decide on all problems concerning the convocation of a Great National Congress, in order to promote it.

On January 25, 1977 the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of the northern half of the Republic discussed "On Removing the Danger of Permanent Division of the Nation and War and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country", and adopted a letter to political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in south Korea and overseas Koreans.

The letter proposed a four-point national-salvation programme:

1. A great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south desirous of reunification must be realized for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country;

For the realization of such an alliance, one must not try to impose one's idea, principle and view upon the other but respect and trust the other and subordinate everything to the sacred common cause of the nation;

2. The tension between the north and the south must be eased and the danger of a nuclear war removed for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country;

The nuclear base in south Korea must be dismantled, all the lethal weapons including nuclear ones abolished and the US troops unconditionally withdrawn;

Along with this, the armed forces of the north and the south must be drastically cut, and the military spendings reduced to be earmarked for the stability and betterment of the people's living;

We ardently appeal to the political parties, public organ-

izations and all the people in the north and the south to strongly demand that the authorities of both sides take the above-mentioned measures and to make joint efforts towards this end;

At the same time, we propose to demand the relevant military authorities to hold disarmament talks for the withdrawal of the US troops, discontinuation of military build-up and arms race, reduction of armed forces and armament and termination of weapons shipment from foreign countries;

3. The source of discord within the nation must be removed and an atmosphere of great national unity be created for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country;

The fascist and divisive system which causes discord and obstructs unity among the fellow countrymen must be abolished; freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration ensured to those who desire peaceful reunification; and the illegally arrested and imprisoned patriots and democrats unconditionally released;

The anti-communist policy hostile to the fellow countrymen must be renounced, and slanders against the other side be stopped;

Furthermore, multilateral economic cooperation between the north and the south must be realized to remove misunderstanding and mistrust and deepen mutual trust;

4. A north-south political consultative conference of representatives of all political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in the north and the south must be convened to discuss the afore-said questions;

We deem it necessary to hold a preliminary working-level meeting of authorized liaison representatives at Panmunjom or at any other place as agreed on at an early date to make preparations for such a political consultative conference;

If the present south Korean authorities give up the "two Koreas" policy, renounce anti-communism, stop the suppression of the patriotic people and democratic personages and discard the war policy pursued under the pretext of the "threat of southward invasion", we will sit together with them and will not oppose their participation in the political consultative conference.

The letter was sent in the name of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party, the Chondoist Chongu Party, the Central Committee of the DFRF, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the General

Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, the Korean Christians Federation, the Korean Buddhists Federation, the Korean Journalists Union, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Korean Students Committee, the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and the Korean National Peace Committee.

On February 1, 1977 the Central Committee of the DFRF issued a statement, insisting on forming a great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic, democratic forces of the south.

The main content follows:

We hold that at this critical moment when the destiny of the country and the nation is at stake, the political parties, public organizations and all sections of people in south Korea should unhesitatingly come out for a great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic, democratic forces of the south, apart from the differences in ideology and system;

Along with this, the north-south political consultative conference must be convened forthwith to enable the representatives of all political parties, public organizations and people of all social standings who truly want reunification to meet at one place and fling open the gate of national reunification.

* In February 1977 the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the Central Committees of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, Korean Christians Federation, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation, the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification, the Korean Students Committee, the Korean Committee for Asian-

African Solidarity, the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People and the Korean National Peace Committee respectively issued a statement calling upon the political parties, public organizations and all segments of the people in south Korea and overseas Koreans to convene a north-south political consultative conference without delay to effect the four-point save-the-nation programme—to form a great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic, democratic forces of the south, to ease the tension between the north and the south and remove the danger of a nuclear war, to eliminate the source of discord within the nation, and to create an atmosphere of great national unity.

In his talk with Executive Managing Editor of Japanese *Yomiuri Shimbun* and his party on April 23, 1977, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung stated that if the question of Korean reunification was to be resolved, the democratization of south Korean society should be realized and Korea be reunified on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity as clarified in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

The President said that it would be impossible to resume the dialogue with the south Korean authorities so long as they pursue a policy of fascist suppression as they did. However, he added, if they give up the anti-communist slogan, renounce the policy of suppression against the south Korean democrats, discard the “two Koreas” plot, sincerely want reunification, cease augmenting military forces, abandon the policy of keeping the foreign troops in south Korea and stop increasing the tension in south Korea, a dialogue with the Democratic Republican Party will be possible.

In his speech at the Pyongyang mass rally on October 7, 1977, the great leader President Kim Il Sung pointed out that the US authorities must desist from the act of interfering in other's internal affairs, give up the “two Koreas” plot and pull all their troops and nuclear weapons out of south Korea at the earliest date. He went on to say that if the US troops withdraw from south Korea, we will make arrangements with the US side to remove the danger of a new war and guarantee a lasting peace in Korea.

On April 24, 1978 the Central Committee of the DFRF sent an appeal to the south Korean political parties, public organizations and overseas Korean organizations.

It stressed the pressing need to convene a national political consultative conference of representatives of various political parties and groupings and people of all strata in the north and the south and all organizations of overseas compatriots, drawing on the experience of the April 1948 joint conference, in order to discuss save-the-nation measures to ride out the difficult situation.

In his speech at the Pyongyang mass rally on May 7, 1978 the great leader President Kim Il Sung advanced the following measures for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question:

If the Korean question is to be solved peacefully, the United States must first discontinue their present reckless arms build-up and immediately and totally withdraw its forces from south Korea as it "pledged";

If the United States truly wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it must not bring forward various unrealistic conditions but seek the way for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, first through contacts with the Government of the DPRK, as we have already proposed;

The United States must stop backing by force of arms and encouraging the present south Korean rulers who are isolated at home and abroad and hated and rejected by the people and refrain from interfering in the affairs of the south Korean people so that they may realize the democratization of society and establish a democratic government as they want;

If a patriotic democratic personage, who respects human rights and does not want split and war, comes to power in south Korea, we will have a dialogue with him at any time for the reunification of the country.

On July 7, 1978, the Central Committee of the DFRF, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification made public a statement in connection with the "presidential election" rigged up in south Korea.

The statement pointed out that the south Korean people and democrats had declared null and void the illegal "presidential

dential election” at the “National Conference for Unification” and the “election” of Pak Jung Hi, and then stressed:

We strongly assert that the Pak Jung Hi clique should be removed from “power” as soon as possible to facilitate national reunification and that a person who wants national unity and reunification should come to power in south Korea;

If a patriotic democrat comes to power in south Korea, in place of traitor Pak Jung Hi, we will have a dialogue with him and jointly pave the road of national reunification on the basis of the three principles, a common programme of the nation.

Since the publication of the July 4 Joint Statement, the gist of which is the three principles of national reunification— independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—proposed by President Kim Il Sung, the Workers’ Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have made strenuous efforts to solve peacefully the question of national reunification through a dialogue between the north and the south.

Because of the divisive moves of the south Korean authorities, however, the dialogue between the north and the south broke down and serious obstacles are lying in the way of reunification as ever.

8) TO RESUME THE DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH AND PROMOTE THE PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY

Even after the north-south dialogue opened amid great expectation was frustrated, the Workers’ Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic continued to make earnest efforts to resume the dialogue and to accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country proceeding from the desire to attain peaceful reunification.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung clarified again the basic policy of the Workers’ Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the peaceful reunification of the country and laid down the following concrete ways for its ac-

complishment in his report, *Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea*, delivered at the 30th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 9, 1978:

The question of Korean reunification should be solved in a peaceful way through a dialogue in compliance with the demand of our people and the desire of the peoples the world over.

The Government of the Republic is making every sincere effort to bring about a dialogue for the peaceful settlement of the reunification question and keeps an open door for dialogue at all times.

We leave the door open for a conversation with the United States and with the south Korean authorities and political parties, too.

A dialogue and collaboration between the north and the south are an important way of hastening the peaceful reunification of the country.

The north-south dialogue opened to the satisfaction of all concerned thanks to the sincere efforts of the Government of the Republic, broke off due to the south Korean authorities' mean perfidy and remains in a state of abeyance to this day.

If the south Korean authorities sincerely want a dialogue and collaboration with us, they should change their policy of national division for a reunification policy and their anti-communist policy for a policy of alliance with communism.

The fundamental guarantee of the country's independent and peaceful reunification lies in great national unity.

In order to reunify the country, the north and the south should refrain from advancing communist and capitalist ideas respectively, but should put forward a common idea—the national idea—and, on this basis, achieve the great unity of the whole nation.

With a view to achieving the great unity of the whole nation and the peaceful reunification of the country, it is imperative to democratize society in south Korea.

In order to democratize south Korean society, it is necessary, first of all, to abolish the "Yusin Constitution" and annul the "Anti-Communist Law", "National Security Law" and other wicked fascist laws. The unwarranted penalties inflicted on patriotic people and democrats under the "emergency measures" and fascist laws should be revoked, and freedom of speech and free activities of political parties and public organizations ensured.

In order to reunify the country independently by peaceful means, the interference of the United States and all other outside forces must be categorically rejected.

The United States should not shield the puppet regime in south Korea that is strangling democracy and brutally repressing the people nor should it prevent the south Korean people struggling for democracy and national reunification.

Further, the United States should withdraw all its troops from south Korea as soon as possible in accordance with the UN resolution and its own "commitment"

If the United States abandons its wrong stand to divide our country into "two Koreas" and assumes the right attitude to bring about Korean reunification, we will start talks with it at any time and settle all necessary problems.

On January 23, 1979 the Central Committee of the DFRF, on the motion of the Workers' Party of Korea, called a Joint Conference of the Political Parties and Public Organizations in the northern half of the Republic and discussed the question of accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, and issued a statement containing concrete ways for promoting it.

The main contents of the statement are as follows:

Out of a sincere desire to promote the cause of national reunification on the principle of great national unity, we solemnly make the following proposals, first of all, to the people of all strata, political parties, public organizations and authorities of south Korea as well as to overseas compatriots:

Firstly, the north and the south should return to the intrinsic idea and principle of the July 4 Joint Statement;

Considering it an urgent necessity for both the north and the south to return to the idea and principle of the July 4 Joint Statement, we propose that the authorities of both sides reaffirm them and officially make public their attitude that they will faithfully observe them as from 10 a. m., February 1;

Secondly, an immediate end should be put to calumnies and slanders against each other;

Considering it better to take these steps as early as possible, we hold that both sides should reaffirm the July 4 Joint Statement and at the same time, put an end to the calumnies and slanders by any means and methods, be it official or private;

Thirdly, all hostile and threatening military actions again-

st the other side should be discontinued unconditionally and immediately;

To this end, we assert that the military authorities of both sides should, first of all, stop all hostile military actions such as arms reinforcement, military operations and building military setups in the frontline areas with the Military Demarcation Line in between and unconditionally discontinue all military exercises as from zero hour March 1;

Fourthly, we propose the convocation of an all-Korea congress represented by all political parties and public organizations in the north and the south;

This congress should be attended by the representatives of all political parties and public organizations in the north and in the south including the President of the Democratic Republican Party, patriotic personages of all strata, representatives of overseas Koreans' organizations and individual personages.

Proceeding from the desire for great national unity, at the congress the north and the south may hold extensive discussion on the problems of realizing all-round cooperation and exchange in all the fields of politics, economy, culture and military affairs including complete opening of society and free activities of political parties throughout the north and the south as well as those arising in the solution of the reunification question.

We propose that this congress be convened in Pyongyang or in Seoul in early September this year and, for the successful preparations for the congress, a bilateral or multilateral working-level preliminary meeting represented by all political parties and organizations at home and abroad be held in Pyongyang in early June.

* In support of the statement of the Central Committee of the DFRF which contained the four-point realistic proposal for accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and appeal to jointly carry them out, talks were published in January 1979 respectively by the responsible workers and personages of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party, the Chondoist Chongu Party, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Consultative Council of Former

South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, the Korean Journalists Union, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Korean Christians Federation and the Korean Buddhists Federation.

The Secretariat of the CC of the DFRF issued a statement on January 27, 1979 in connection with the fact that the south Korean side affirmatively responded on January 26 to our new proposal and proposed to have the talks of working-level representatives in advance.

Pointing out that the sooner the talks of the representatives were held, the better, the statement proposed to have the talks in early April 1979, if possible.

* Our side announced through the January 31, 1979 statement of the Korean Central News Agency that it would take the following steps:

First, considering that the north and the south should return to the idea and principle of the July 4 Joint Statement to open the road for dialogue and reunification as early as possible, we reaffirm that we will put them into practice sincerely in the future, too, as in the past;

Second, admitting that stopping slanders and calumnies against each other is a valuable first step for putting an end to the confrontation and antagonism between the north and the south and promoting the national reconciliation and solidarity and realizing the idea and principle of the July 4 Joint Statement, we declare internally and externally that as from 10 a. m., February 1, 1979, we will stop attack against the idea and system of the other party and definite persons, and discontinue propaganda against the other side through radio, television, newspaper and other publications run by the Government of the DPRK and various political parties, public organizations and other organs and will stop propaganda and functions tending to foster confrontation and antagonism between the north and the south including mass rally, oral and visual propaganda.

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the DFRF made a statement on February 5, 1979 proposing to form a Preparatory Committee for National Reunification, instead of the North-South Coordination Commission.

Proceeding from the stand to realize the dialogue between north and south at an early date and reflecting the will of the Government of the DPRK and the Workers' Party of Korea and all other political parties and public organizations the statement clarified as follows:

The prevailing situation urgently demands that we take a new, progressive measure capable of actually bringing about a dialogue for reunification.

From this, we propose to inaugurate the Preparatory Committee for National Reunification instead of the Coordination Commission as a preliminary consultative body for a nationwide dialogue and negotiation.

The representatives of the political parties and organizations at home and abroad calling for the national reconciliation and the peaceful reunification including the authorities of the north and the south can take part in the Preparatory Committee for National Reunification and it may be formed with a small number of persons.

This committee may discuss the problem of convening an All-Nation Congress and a series of other problems that arise in preparing for the final reunification of the country.

We propose that the liaison representatives of both sides meet at Panmunjom at 12 a. m., February 20 in order to make arrangements for the formation of the Preparatory Committee for National Reunification.

On February 13, 1979, the spokesman of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of DFRF issued a statement in connection with the contact of the liaison representatives of the north and the south.

The statement drew attention to the fact that the south Korean side expressed its intention to meet our representatives on February 17 in connection with the statement of our side proposing to have a meeting of the liaison representatives of the north and the south at Panmunjom on February 20, and declared: We will send our liaison representatives whose names have already been made public to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 10 a. m., February 17 to discuss the question for forming the Pre-

paratory Committee for National Reunification.

We will first meet any persons no matter on whose behalf they may come from the south Korean side, regarding them as representatives of the south for the contact between the liaison representatives of both sides we already proposed.

In connection with the 35th World Table Tennis Championships scheduled in Pyongyang, the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and the Korean Table Tennis Association sent a letter on February 20, 1979, to the South Korean Sports Association and the South Korean Table Tennis Association proposing that both sides take part in the game as a single team.

The main contents of the letter are:

If we are to make a significant occasion of the 35th World Table Tennis Championships to be held in Pyongyang from April 25 to May 6 in conformity with the common national aspiration, we think it advisable for the players of both parts to pool strength and form a single team, instead of separate teams.

We proposed long ago that the north and the south should participate in the international games as a single team. Availing of this Pyongyang Championships, we once again propose to your side that both sides should form a single team.

We expect that the representatives of the two table tennis associations will meet at Panmunjom at 10 a. m., February 27 to discuss concrete problems related with this.

The statement of the spokesman of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the DFRF was issued on March 2, 1979 in connection with the fact that the south Korean side unilaterally continued to vilify and slander us and perpetrated military actions to threaten us.

The main content of the statement is as follows:

In spite of the fact that our side suspended propaganda against south Korea from February 1, 1979, the south Korean side is intensifying as never before the slanderous propaganda against our system and ideology, and even though the door of dialogue reopened through the contact of the liaison representatives of the north and the south on February 17, it has not stopped its slander but is continuing it with greater intensity.

What is worse, the south Korean authorities started the largest-scale "South Korea-US Combined Operation Practice"

involving the military force of 170,000 just from March 1, 1979. the very day from which we proposed to stop all the military actions against the other side.

We have endured and are still now enduring everything solely for the dialogue and reunification.

The south Korean side should correctly understand our generosity and patience and discontinue immediately its unilateral calumnies and slanders against us as well as all hostile and threatening military actions against us.

If the south Korean side sincerely wants to resume the dialogue and really seeks reunification instead of division, it should, as the same nation, even now respond without hesitation to our sincere efforts to promote the national reconciliation and reunification.

On March 24, 1979, the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and the Korean Table Tennis Association issued a statement in connection with the talks of the representatives of the table tennis associations of north and south Korea.

The statement said:

The talks of the representatives of the table tennis associations of north and south Korea on participating as a united national team in the 35th World Table Tennis Championships opening in Pyongyang was held four times. However, as a result of the wrong attitude of the south Korean side to take part in it as a separate team, it has been suspended, failing to form a united team. We propose to have a 5th talk in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 10 a. m., March 27.

On March 27, 1979, the political parties, public organizations and liaison delegation of the authorities in the north issued a statement proposing the continuation of contact of the north and south liaison representatives.

The statement pointed out:

Turning up in the conference room, in response to our proposal on holding meetings of the liaison representatives, the south Korean side not interested in the discussion of the basic question related to national reunification, created an artificial difficulty to the dialogue from the beginning, taking issue with the name of the delegation of our side which was not worth consideration. When our side advanced at the third

meeting a positive proposal on solving the problem of name of the delegation raised by the south Korean side, it brought forward the absurd problem of the so-called talks between the working-level representatives to lay another obstacle and refused even to agree on the date of the fourth meeting.

The statement went on:

Our side proceeds from the standpoint that the dialogue between the north and the south must not be discontinued again and that the valuable contacts of the liaison representatives, which have just taken the first step, must be continued under all circumstances.

1. Our side proposes to hold the fourth meeting of the liaison representatives in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 10 a. m., April 2.

2. From our side the representatives who attended the previous meeting will be present at the meeting in the name of the liaison delegation of political parties, public organizations and authorities.

3. No matter who may come from the south Korean side and under what appellation, we will first meet them regarding them as its liaison representatives.

The liaison delegation of the political parties, public organizations and authorities of the north issued another statement on April 2, 1979 on resuming the meeting of the north and south liaison representatives.

The statement said:

Noting that the south Korean side did not give any answer to the proposal of our side on holding the fourth meeting of the liaison representatives on April 2, nor did it appear on the venue, and that the south Korean side tries to rupture the dialogue on the pretext of the name of delegation, we declare that we are ready to seek a new point of compromise in order to prevent the rupture of the dialogue and continue with it.

The statement went on: we hold that the representatives of each side may be called liaison working-level representatives of the north or the south, and if the south Korean side cannot accept even this, another name can be considered. To discuss this problem, we propose to resume the meeting of the liaison representatives of the two sides in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 10 a. m., April 10.

Following the April 2 statement, the spokesman of the Korean Table Tennis Association issued talks on April 3, 1979 proposing to resume the conference of the delegations of the table tennis associations of the north and the south.

He noted that in spite of the fact that our side made sincere efforts to resume the talks of the representatives of the table tennis associations of the two sides to discuss the problem of forming a united national team for the 35th World Table Tennis Championships, the south Korean side did not turn up in the conference room and even refused the individual contacts to discuss the question of reopening the talks.

He stressed:

In spite of such attitude of the south Korean side, we will not discontinue our efforts so long as there is still some time for the formation of a united team, and are fully ready to reopen the conference at any time.

We hope that the south Korean side will respond to our sincere efforts without delay.

On April 10, 1979, the liaison delegation of the political parties, public organizations and authorities of the north issued a statement in connection with the fact that the south was trying to rupture the meeting between the north and the south.

The statement said: it is about one month since the third meeting of the liaison representatives of the north and the south, and during this time our side has made repeated proposals from our sincere desire to continue the meeting of the two sides by all means. However, the south Korean side averted their eyes from our sincerity and did not appear in the conference room on April 2, the date of contact proposed by us, and also refused to meet on April 10.

The statement went on:

Whether the north-south dialogue reopened after a long interval breaks down or not depends entirely on the attitude of the south.

If the south Korean side discards its wrong stand and responds to our sincere efforts to promote the dialogue, we are always ready to show our good faith.

We leave the door open for the north-south meeting at all times.

On April 18, 1979, the spokesman of the Korean Table

Tennis Association made another statement proposing to the south Korean side to have the fifth talks of the representatives of the table tennis associations of the two sides in order to participate in the 35th Table Tennis Championships scheduled in Pyongyang as a united team.

Pointing out in his statement that although our side continued to make its efforts to reopen the talks, and hoping that the south Korean side would come back to the conference room, they did not show any response, he stressed:

If the south Korean side appears in the conference room even now, there will be no difficulty in forming the united team, and if the two sides reach an agreement even just before the Championships, we will be able to take part in the Pyongyang Championships as a united team, thereby creditably living up to the expectations of the whole nation.

Proceeding from this stand, we propose once more to the South Korean Table Tennis Association to open the fifth talks of the representatives of the table tennis associations of the two sides at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at any time until the very day before the games start.

On June 26, 1979, the Central News Agency of Korea issued a statement in connection with the fact that the President of the New Democratic Party of South Korea expressed his desire to see the respected leader of our people President Kim Il Sung as well as his readiness to meet the responsible personalities of the northern half anywhere anytime for the reunification of the country.

The statement said:

In order to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, the authorities of the north and the south or all political parties, public organizations and individual persons must first meet and realize bilateral as well as multilateral negotiations. This is the firm standpoint maintained consistently by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic.

We once more declare solemnly that proceeding from the stand of taking responsibility for the destiny of the country and the nation, we are ready to negotiate with anybody who is truly desirous of the peaceful reunification of the country, no matter whether he is at home or abroad.

In particular, we reaffirm our warm welcome to the desire

of President Kim Yong Sam of the New Democratic Party to see the respected leader President Kim Il Sung for the solution of the question of the country's reunification.

For the reunification of the country, we are also ready to meet the President of the Democratic Republican Party, if he wants to, as well as the President of the New Democratic Party, and are always ready to meet the representatives of any political parties and organizations or authorities and individual personages in south Korea.

On July 10, 1979, the spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry issued a statement in connection with the publication in Seoul of a so-called "joint statement" after the meeting between the US President Carter who visited south Korea and the south Korean authorities.

In his statement he emphasized:

We still leave the door open for talks with the south Korean authorities, all political parties and public organizations.

In order to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, we are willing to hold extensive talks and negotiation at any time between the authorities, political parties and public organizations of the north and the south and the representatives of the organizations of compatriots overseas.

Apart from this, we insist on having talks with the United States in order to solve the problem of withdrawing the US troops from south Korea and of replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

If the US side requests it earnestly, we will consent to the attendance of the south Korean authorities as observer in talks between us and the United States for discussion of the question of withdrawing the US troops from south Korea and of replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

To this end, talks must be held first between us and the United States.

On September 8, 1979, the Vice-President of the DPRK made a report at the 31st anniversary celebration of the founding of the DPRK. He stressed that the question of Korea's reunification should be solved in a peaceful way through a dialogue in compliance with the aspiration of our people as well as the people the world over, and that in order to

promote the cause of reunification, the north and the south should realize many-sided collaboration proceeding from the idea of great national unity.

Then he declared again: we are always ready to meet any political parties, organizations and personages irrespective of their past records or differences in ideologies and political views, if they are willing to meet us to discuss the reunification question.

On November 9, 1979, the Workers' Party of Korea had its organ, *Rodong Sinmun* carry the editorial entitled "Let Us Open the Way of the Korean Nation through Collaboration, Unity and Reunification!"

Analysing the political developments since the south Korean dictator Pak Jung Hi was shot amid extreme political crisis and confusion prevailing in south Korea, the editorial said that it was now the time for the north and the south to join efforts and seek for an efficient way of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and pointed out:

The reunification of the country must be achieved independently and peacefully on the principle of great national unity without foreign interference, as laid down in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

At present, the unique way for us to prevent the permanent division of the country and to open the way to the nation is that the north and the south collaborate and unite with each other for the country's reunification.

Great national unity is the basic guarantee for the reunification.

If they do not want the antagonism and confrontation and value unity, the north and the south must make no question of the differences in their ideas, ideals and social systems but should transcend them.

Reunification, the national desire, is precious and unity is urgent for us. Therefore, we do not intend to ask any person about his past, and if the followers of the south Korean dictator depart from the way they have taken already, we are ready to join hands with them.

The cooperation between the north and the south is an important means for opening the way out through great national unity.

The north and the south should realize all-round coopera-

tion in the economy, culture, education and public health and other fields.

To ease the military confrontation between the north and the south is the first important step for removing tension and misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and the south.

We shall be able to open the way out for the nation when the military confrontation is eased and the tension removed.

The solution of all these urgent problems requires resumption of the north-south dialogue.

We sincerely wish to reunify the country peacefully through an extensive dialogue involving people of all walks of life in the north and the south.

We declare once more that we always keep the door of dialogue open and are ready to meet anywhere and anytime all people desirous of reunification to discuss the great undertaking of the nation.

On December 20, 1979 the Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK and concurrently the Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee sent a letter to his south Korean counterpart proposing that the sportsmen of the north and the south take part in the 22nd Olympiad as a single national team by forming a joint sports team.

In his letter he proposed to form a joint sports team of the north and the south and participate in the forthcoming 22nd Olympic Games as a single national team, and to have talks between the representatives of the sportsmen of the north and the south in Pyongyang or in Seoul or at Panmunjom on January 17, 1980 to discuss this matter.

On January 11, 1980, the Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland who concurrently is Vice-President of the DPRK and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a letter to the political parties, organizations and personages in south Korea.

In his letter he proposed to reopen the dialogue between the north and the south as soon as possible to sincerely seek the way to the peaceful reunification of the country, and pointed out that if it was needed for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, we deemed it possible to have talks between authorities and also were ready to bring talks

between high-level authorities to maturity, along with a comprehensive north-south political consultative conference we had already proposed to convene.

He said:

We think it very important for the responsible politicians in the north and the south to meet with each other, frankly exchange opinions and deepen mutual understanding and trust, while narrowing down differences in their views.

As for our contact, the earlier, the better. Panmunjom, Pyongyang or Seoul may be chosen as the venue of our contact. If this is considered to be inconvenient, a third country may be chosen.

The letter was sent to Kim Jong Pil, President of the Democratic Republican Party in south Korea; Kim Yong Sam, President of the New Democratic Party; Kim Dae Jung, Yun Bo Son and Ham Sok Hon, Co-Chairmen of the National Coalition for Democracy and National Unification; Ryang Il Dong, President of the Democratic Unification Party; Kim Chol, Advisor to the United Socialist Party; An Pil Su, Chairman of the United Socialist Party; Kim Su Hwan, Chairman of the Central Council of the South Korean Roman Catholics; Chong Il Gwon, Permanent Advisor to the President of the Democratic Republican Party; and Li Hui Song, the Chief of Staff of the Army.

The Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland who is Vice-President of the DPRK and Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, sent on January 15, 1980 a letter to Koreans of all strata abroad to realize the north-south dialogue and promote the peaceful reunification of the country.

In his letter he stressed the need to achieve the reunification of the country by rejecting the outside forces and realizing collaboration and unity of the fellow countrymen transcending differences in ideology and idea, and expressed his desire to see the north-south dialogue resumed at an early date. He also proposed direct meeting with personalities of all circles abroad to have a frank exchange of views on all problems for opening the door to the dialogue and reunification.

The letter has already been sent to ten personages—Rim Chang Yong, Senior Chairman of the Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democratic National Unification and Permanent Adviser to the Union of Democratic Koreans in Americas; Kim Jae Jun, Honorary Chairman of the Human Rights Coun-

cil of South Koreans in North America; Choe Dok Sin, Chairman of the Paedal Soldiers Society; Chang Chong Myong, Head of the South Korean Residents' Association in Japan, Kim Jae Hwa, Acting Chairman of the Japan Headquarters of the National Congress of the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification; Yun I Sang, Honorary Chairman of the South Korean Council in West Germany for the Building of Democratic Society; Choe Hong Hui, Publisher of the "Paedal Sinbo"; Kim Song Rak, Chairman of the Society for Promotion of National Unification; Li Sang Chol, Permanent Chairman of the North American Headquarters of the National Alliance for Democracy and National Unification; and Li Yong Je, Chairman of the Society in France for Promoting Korea's Independent Unification.

On January 11, 1980, the Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK sent a letter to the "Prime Minister" of south Korea proposing the contact of premiers of the north and the south.

In the letter he stressed: in order to resume the north-south dialogue and open the way for the independent and peaceful reunification, we consider that it is possible to hold the talks of the north-south authorities along with a comprehensive political consultative conference already proposed by us and that we are also ready to bring to maturity the talks between the high-level authorities. Proceeding from this stand, he proposed that they meet directly for an unreserved exchange of views.

On January 21, 1980, the Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK and concurrently the Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee sent a letter to his south Korean counterpart in which he urged him once again to respond without delay to the talks of sportsmen of the north and south for forming a single national team.

The letter reads:

It goes against the earnest wish of the sportsmen of the north and the south and the ardent desire of the whole nation that the south Korean side has rejected our letter dated December 20, 1979, proposing that the north and the south form a joint sports team to participate in the 22nd Olympiad as a single national team. We once again propose to have talks between sportsmen of the north and the south in the conference

room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom on February 1 to discuss the problem of participating in the 22nd Olympiad as a single national team.

* On February 5, 1980, the Olympic Committee of the DPRK and the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee issued a statement in connection with the fact that the south Korean side again turned down our suggestion.

The statement points out: the south Korean side has twice rejected our proposition. This runs counter to the desire of the entire nation for holding the talks of sportsmen of the north and south to discuss participation in the 22nd Olympic Games as a single national team. It is a clear proof of their insincere attitude to oppose cooperation and unity and seek for confrontation and division even in the field of physical culture and sports.

Then the statement stressed that the south Korean side must give up its old attitude to antagonize and confront the other side, the same nation, even in the field of physical culture and sports and must no longer repeat their breach of faith going back on the hope and desire of the nation.

* Thanks to the positive initiative of our side, the working-level delegates of the north and the south met on nine occasions from February 6 to June 24, 1980 as a link of many-sided contacts to prepare for a meeting of the Premiers of both sides.

At these meetings an agreement was basically reached on a number of problems such as the place for negotiation of premiers, the number and composition of their suite, the procedure and conveniences of travel, personal safety, but they did not arrive at a complete agreement due to the unjust persistence and delay tactics of the south Korean side.

Since then, in south Korea the new rulers arrested, imprisoned and punished a large number of democrats and patriotic people contrary to the basic idea of the dialogue and the desire of the whole nation for peaceful reunification; they kicked up slanderous clamour against us, a party to the dialogue, and became undis-

guised in their separatist moves, and a complex situation was created in south Korea as a result of Kwangju incident. Owing to all this, the contact was suspended.

On May 14, 1980, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland who is Vice-President of the DPRK and Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, sent a reply letter respectively to Rim Chang Yong, Senior Chairman of the Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democratic National Unification and Permanent Adviser to the Union of Democratic Koreans in Americas; Choe Dok Sin, Chairman of the Paedal Soldiers Society; Choe Hong Hui, Publisher of the "Paedal Sinbo"; Yun I Sang, Honorary Chairman of the South Korean Council in West Germany for the Building of Democratic Society; Kim Song Rak, Chairman of the Society for Promotion of National Unification; Li Yong Je, Chairman of the Society in France for Promoting Korea's Independent Unification; and Kim Jae Hwa, Acting Chairman of the Japan Headquarters of the National Congress of the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification.

In his letter he said: we are glad that many overseas personages gave a reply under joint signature in response to our proposal of meeting on January 15 and propose first to hold a preliminary meeting in Vienna, Austria, on May 29 in order to express our full agreement to your proposal on the date and place of the first contact preparatory to our meeting and secure the contact successfully.

He went on: in this connection, we hope that you will send one of the cosignatories to the reply letter as a delegate to the preliminary contact and a needed number of working-level members to accompany him.

On May 14, 1980, the Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland who is Vice-President of the DPRK and Secretary of the CC of the WPK, sent a letter respectively to the following personages urging them once more to meet and exchange views with each other for the peaceful reunification of the country: Kim Jae Jun, Honorary Chairman of the Human Rights Council of South Koreans in North America; Li Sang Chol, Permanent Chairman of the North American Headquarters of the National Alliance for Democracy and National Unification; Chang Chong Myong, Head of the

South Korean Residents' Association in Japan; and Li Jae Hyon, Chairman of the American Headquarters of the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification.

He reminded them of the fact that on January 15 he sent letters to over ten overseas personages proposing to meet for an unreserved exchange of views at an appropriate time, proceeding from the earnest desire to promote the cause of the country's reunification. He went on: our proposal has so far enjoyed support and sympathy on the part of many overseas personalities and the meeting between the overseas figures and us is nearing maturity, but we have not yet received any reply from you. We once more urge you to give an affirmative answer to our proposal for meeting.

9) FOR THE REUNIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIFIED STATE OF A CONFEDERAL TYPE

After the "October incident" of 1979 which did away with the chieftain of the "Yusin" dictatorship in south Korea, the reunification trend mounted quickly on a nationwide scale. Patriotic youths and students, democrats and all other sections of the population in south Korea rose more courageously in the struggle to democratize the society and reunify the country. In particular, the heroic popular uprising in Kwangju in May 1980 when large numbers of people rose as one and fought bravely with arms in hand, shook the fascist rule of south Korea to its very foundation.

Scared at the mounting fighting spirit of the people, the military fascists of south Korea seized power in conspiracy and perpetrated savage repressions without the least scruples which even the former notorious dictators had not dared to commit.

Under instructions from the "South Korea-US Combined Forces Command", they called out heavily armed units of the puppet army and indiscriminately arrested and imprisoned and brutally murdered patriotic citizens, youths and students in Kwangju who had come out in defence of their right to exist

and democracy. And they threw into jail all the prominent democrats and political figures who demanded social democracy and national reunification and brought trumped-up charges of “fomenting rebellion”, “violating the Anti-Communist Law”, and what not against them in their vicious attempts to finish them off. South Korea has now become a living hell, the most gruesome of all scenes in the late 20th century, where atrocious massacres are carried out openly and the people’s freedoms and rights are trampled upon without scruples.

The tragic developments in south Korea and the disasters suffered by its people directly show how unhappy the Korean nation as a whole is; and this precisely is the bitter outcome of the partition of the territory and the division of the nation.

The prevailing situation urgently demanded that decisive measures for saving the country be adopted to reunify the country, end the distress and tragedy of our fellow countrymen and open up a bright future for our nation.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung made a report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers’ Party of Korea on October 10, 1980. In his report he summed up the struggle of the Party and the Korean people for the country’s reunification and set forth the tasks of struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a new line for national reunification—to found a confederal state by uniting the north and the south.

The main contents of the new line on founding the confederal state put forward by President Kim Il Sung are:

Our Party considers that the most realistic and reasonable way to reunify the country independently, peacefully and on the principle of great national unity is to bring the north and the south together into a confederal state, leaving the ideas and social systems existing in north and south as they are.

Our Party holds that the country should be reunified by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other’s ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

It will be reasonable if in the unified state of a confederal type a supreme national confederal assembly is formed with an equal number of representatives from north and south and

an appropriate number of representatives of overseas nationals and if this assembly organizes a confederal standing committee to guide the regional governments in north and south and to administer all affairs of the confederal state.

As the unified government of the confederal state the supreme national confederal assembly and the confederal standing committee, its permanent organ, should discuss and decide on political affairs, national defence problems, foreign affairs and other matters of common concern related to the interests of the country and the nation as a whole, on a fair principle and in accordance with the desire for national unity, cooperation and reunification; push forward the work of uniform development of the country and the nation; and realize unity and cooperation between north and south in all spheres. The unified government of the confederal state should respect the social systems, and the wishes of administrative organizations, every party, every group, and every section of people in north and south and prevent one side from imposing its will on the other.

Under the leadership of the confederal government the regional governments in north and south should follow an independent policy within the limits consistent with the fundamental interests and demands of the whole nation, and strive to narrow down the differences between north and south in all spheres and to achieve a uniform development of the country and the nation.

It would be a good idea to call the confederal state the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo after a unified state that once existed in our country and is well-known to the world, and by reflecting the common political aspirations of north and south for democracy.

The DCRK should be a neutral country which does not participate in any politico-military alliance or bloc. Since the two parts of the country, north and south, with different ideas and social systems are to be united into a single confederal state, it is necessary and most reasonable in reality for the DCRK to be a neutral state.

President Kim Il Sung set forth the line of founding the DCRK as well as the ten-point policy to be carried out by the confederal state.

The main contents of the ten-point policy of the confederal state are as follows:

First, the DCRK should adhere to Chajusong in all state

activities and follow an independent policy.

The DCRK should be a fully independent and sovereign state and a non-aligned nation which is not a satellite of any other nation and does not depend on any foreign forces.

The DCRK should oppose all forms of foreign interference and dependence on foreign forces, exercise complete sovereignty in its internal and external activities and settle all questions arising in state politics independently to suit the fundamental interests of the Korean nation and the actual conditions existing in our country.

Second, the DCRK should effect democracy throughout the country and in all spheres of society and promote great national unity.

The DCRK should fully develop a democratic social and political system which opposes dictatorship and intelligence government and firmly guarantees and defends the freedoms and rights of the people.

The confederal state should ensure freedom to form political parties and public organizations and their free activities, freedom of religious belief, speech, the press, assembly and demonstration, and guarantee the rights of the people in north and south to travel freely across the country and to conduct political, economic and cultural activities freely in any areas.

The confederal government should follow a fair policy which will equally guarantee the interests of the two regions, two systems, different parties, groups, classes and circles in the country without bias to either side. All the policies pursued by the confederal government should proceed from the principle of great national unity and contribute to the uniform development and prosperity of the country through the strengthening of national unity and cooperation.

The confederal government should not question the past records of any organization or individual in the north or the south that works for the development of the unified state, but should join hands with them, and should not allow any form of political reprisal or persecution.

Third, the DCRK should bring about economic cooperation and exchange between north and south and ensure the development of an independent national economy.

Economic cooperation and exchange between north and south should be realized on the basis of recognizing the different economic systems and diverse economic activities of enterprises in the two parts of the country. The confederal gov-

ernment should recognize and protect state, cooperative and private property in north and south as well as personal effects, and refrain from restricting or encroaching upon the property of capitalists and their business activities so long as they help develop the national economy without engaging in monopolist and comprador activities.

The confederal state should see to it that the north and the south jointly develop and exploit mineral, marine and other natural resources, and further the division of labour and trade extensively on the principles of cooperation and mutual accommodation, while properly coordinating the economic activities of all production units and enterprises in keeping with the interests of different classes and circles. It would be advisable for the authorities or enterprises in north and south to set up and run joint companies, common markets and the like rationally.

The confederal state should develop the economies of north and south into an organically interlinked independent national economy through extensive cooperation and exchange between the two parts of the country.

Fourth, the DCRK should realize north-south exchange and cooperation in the spheres of science, culture and education and ensure uniform progress in the country's science and technology, national culture and arts, and national education.

The confederal state should ensure that scientists and technicians in north and south undertake joint scientific research and widely exchange achievements and experience so as to develop the science and technology of our country quickly.

The confederal state should actively encourage exchange and cooperation between artists and sportsmen in north and south and see to it that the scientists in the two zones jointly discover and take good care of the cultural heritage of our nation and that they study and develop our unique written and spoken language.

The confederal government should train large numbers of competent technical experts and steadily raise the cultural and intellectual levels of the entire people by developing an educational system of a popular character and giving active state and social support to educational work.

Fifth, the DCRK should reopen the suspended transport and communications between north and south and ensure free utilization of the means of transport and communications in all parts of the country.

The confederal state should restore the railways and motor-roads linking the north and the south and open ship and air lines to ensure free travel by land, sea and air between the two zones. Further, steps should be taken to open telegraph and telephone services and an unrestricted postal service between all areas of the north and the south.

The confederal government should ensure that the north and the south use transport and the post and telegraph facilities in common and, further, gradually go over to their joint operation, so that in future the transport and communications of the whole country are unified.

Sixth, the DCRK should ensure a stable livelihood for the entire people including the workers, peasants and other working masses and promote their welfare systematically.

In all its activities the confederal state should give priority to stabilizing the lives of people of all social strata including the workers, peasants and other sections of working people and to promoting their welfare. It should ensure a decent life for all people by guaranteeing adequate conditions of life for the entire working people in regard to food, clothing and shelter and by raising the living standards of the poor to those of the middle class.

The confederal state should provide work for all able-bodied people, ensure sufficient conditions for work and rest and introduce a wage system, a price policy and an equitable tax system so as to guarantee a stable livelihood for the working people. Steps should be taken for different enterprises including small and medium ones to carry on productive activity on a normal basis so as to ensure the working people's livelihood and, in particular, the state should give active support to the husbandry of the poor peasants and fishermen, small merchants and handicraftsmen.

The confederal state should pay close attention to the education of the working people and the improvement of their health and adopt adequate measures to this end, so that all working people and their families can receive an education and medical treatment.

Seventh, the DCRK should remove military confrontation between north and south and form a combined national army to defend the nation against invasion from outside.

The confederal state should reduce the military strength of both sides to 100,000-150,000 respectively in order to end the military confrontation between north and south and bring

fratricidal strife to an end for good. At the same time, it is essential to abolish the Military Demarcation Line between north and south, dismantle all military installations in its vicinity, dissolve militia organizations in both parts and prohibit military training of civilians.

The confederal state should amalgamate the Korean People's Army and the "National Army" of south Korea and form a single combined national army. As the national army of the unified state independent of either side, north or south, the combined national army should undertake the duty of national defence under the unified leadership of the confederal government. All expenditure connected with the maintenance of the combined national army and the defence of the country should be borne jointly by the north and the south.

Eighth, the DCRK should defend and protect the national rights and interests of all Koreans overseas.

The DCRK should make vigorous efforts to enable all Korean nationals living abroad to enjoy their internationally accepted legal rights and liberties, and give them strong support and encouragement in their struggle for democratic national rights.

The confederal government should guarantee the rights of all our overseas compatriots to travel freely to their motherland and to return home and live and act freely at their chosen places of residence.

Ninth, the DCRK should handle properly the foreign relations established by the north and the south prior to reunification, and should coordinate the foreign activities of the two regional governments in a unified way.

The DCRK should repeal all treaties and agreements with other countries detrimental to national amity including military treaties concluded separately by the north and the south prior to reunification. Of the foreign relations established by the north and the south, those relations including economic relations not inimical to the common interests of the nation should be maintained continuously.

The confederal state should permit the north and the south to cooperate economically with other countries irrespective of the social system. It should leave intact the capital invested by other nations in south Korea prior to the reunification of the country and continue to ensure their concessions.

The DCRK should permit the governments of the two parts of the country to establish bilateral relations with other coun-

tries. The confederal state will have to coordinate the foreign relations of the north and the south properly to make sure that the two regional governments keep in step with each other in their foreign activities.

Tenth, the DCRK should, as a unified state representing the whole nation, develop friendly relations with all countries of the world and pursue a peaceful foreign policy.

The DCRK should be the only representative of the entire Korean nation in foreign relations. The confederal state should represent the entire Korean nation in the United Nations and other international organizations and will have to send a single delegation to all international gatherings where the whole nation is to be represented.

The DCRK should adhere to the line of neutrality, follow the policy of non-alignment and develop friendly relations with all nations on the principles of Chajusong, noninterference in internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. In particular, it should actively develop good neighbourly relations with adjacent countries.

The DCRK should be a peace-loving nation and pursue a peaceful foreign policy. A unified Korea will not threaten aggression against neighbouring countries or any other nations of the world and will not be a party to or cooperate in any international act of aggression. The confederal state should make the Korean peninsula a permanent peace zone and nuclear-free zone. To this end, it should prohibit the presence of foreign troops and establishment of foreign military bases on its territory and ban the manufacture, introduction and use of nuclear weapons.

* Talks were issued in October, 1980 in support of the new line of founding the DCRK and the ten-point policy of the confederal state put forward by President Kim Il Sung. Those who issued talks are: Chairman of the CC of the Korean Democratic Party, Chairman of the CC of the Chondoist Chongu Party, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, Vice-Chairman of the CC of the Korean Christians Federation, Secretary of the CC of the DFRF, Chairman of the CC of the Korean Buddhists Federation, Chairman of the CC of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Vice-Chairman of the Central Guidance Committee of the Korean Chondoist Religious Associa-

tion, Chairman of the CC of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, Secretary of the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification, Chairman of the CC of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, Chairman of the CC of the Korean Journalists Union, Chairman of the CC of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, Secretary of the CC of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, Chairman of the Korean Students Committee, Chairman of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and Chairman of the Korean Committee of the Solidarity with the World People.

A letter addressed to the south Korean people and the overseas Koreans was adopted on November 11, 1980 at the Joint Conference of Political Parties and Public Organizations of the Northern Half of the Republic which was convened to carry out the plan for founding the DCRK set forth by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

In the letter the political parties and public organizations in the northern half of the Republic affirmed unanimously that the respected President Kim Il Sung's proposal for founding the DCRK and the ten-point policy of the confederal state are the only correct policy for national salvation reflecting the will and desire of all the Korean people. They noted that they had discussed the measures to put his proposal into effect and proposed:

Proceeding from the desire to found the DCRK in accordance with the general will of our nation and with the concerted efforts of our fellow countrymen, we propose to set up immediately a joint national consultative body such as a preparatory committee for founding the DCRK with an appropriate number of people representing every party, every group and every section of people in north, south and abroad.

It would be reasonable to form such a consultative body first in north, south and abroad respectively and, on the basis of this, to set up a unified national consultative body.

We hold that it is imperatively necessary for personages representing all strata in north, south and abroad to have a

preliminary meeting in order to discuss the above-mentioned problems.

If it is difficult for the personages of all walks of life in south Korea to participate in a preliminary meeting under the present conditions, it will be possible to have, first, a preliminary meeting between the overseas personages and us in Pyongyang or in a third country.

The letter was adopted in the name of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party, the Chondoist Chongu Party, the CC of the DFRF, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, the Korean Journalists Union, the Korean General Federation of Industrial Technology, the Korean Christians Federation, the Central Guidance Committee of the Korean Chondoist Religious Association, the Korean Buddhists Federation, the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Korean Students Committee, the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, and the Korean National Peace Committee.

Letter conveying the important proposal to put into effect the policy for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, adopted at the Joint Conference of Political Parties and Public Organizations held in Pyongyang on November 11, was sent by the Central Committee of the DFRF by international mail to 1,336 south Korean political figures and personalities of all strata five times—on November 20, 25, 30 and December 7, 17—and to 870 notable overseas Koreans three times—on November 24, 27 and December 5.

Sending the letter, the Central Committee of the DFRF expressed its hope that south Korean political figures and personalities and overseas compatriots would positively respond to the important proposal.

On January 19, 1981, the Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued a state-

ment in connection with Chon Du Hwan's absurd proposal for "mutual visits of the heads of north and south Korean authorities".

The statement stressed:

As we have already made it clear, Chon Du Hwan is not entitled to have anything to do with us;

Although Chon Du Hwan styles himself the "head" of south Korean authority, his "presidency" is entirely illegal;

He drenched the whole land of the south with the blood of people, seized military power at the point of the bayonet and made himself a military ruler, disbanded political parties and removed all his political rivals by force, banned all political activities, and on this literary political ruin, he made himself "President";

Just as the south Korean people actually treat Chon Du Hwan as illegal "president", so will we do;

He dares to talk about "mutual visits", but his hands are too dirty for us to take;

The Kwangju massacre in which tens of thousands of fellow countrymen were brutally killed and wounded, is still fresh in the memory of the world people, and has left an unquenchable, deep resentment in the minds of south Korean people;

Chon Du Hwan is the author of this fratricide and the butcher of the nation, who directly commanded the bloodcurdling massacre operation;

We regard it as a most detestable thing that the man unanimously rejected by the south Korean people is shamelessly talking about "mutual visits" and so on;

We believe that this attitude of ours is in accord with the unanimous will and demand of the south Korean people and the honest-minded people of the world who curse and denounce this murderous scoundrel;

If the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique truly wants to do something for the nation, it must first correct its stand, instead of talking about "mutual visits of the heads", which does not benefit it;

Firstly, Chon Du Hwan must apologize to the whole nation for his never-to-be-forgiven treacherous act of massacring fellow countrymen;

Secondly, Kim Dae Jung and all other arrested and imprisoned democrats and students in south Korea must be released and the disbanded democratic political parties and organizations be rehabilitated;

Thirdly, the anti-communist confrontation policy inciting mistrust and antagonism among the fellow countrymen must be renounced;

Fourthly, he must admit the unjustness of the "June 23 statement" of the former dictator which declared the policy of "two Koreas", and revoke it;

Fifthly, he must demand the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea;

To talk about "dialogue" or "unification", while skipping over these basic problems, does not carry any realistic significance at all;

It is our consistent stand that the question of national reunification should be settled in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation;

We will sit together with anyone and have a dialogue without any reserve, irrespective of his ideas and ideology, and pave the road of reunification, cooperating and uniting with each other, so long as he does not rely on outside forces or seek division, has no recourse to fascism, anti-communism and confrontation in south Korea.

We hold that the country's reunification must be achieved by establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, which was newly proposed by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

On April 23, 1981, in answer to the questions raised by the delegation of the Xinhua News Agency of China on a visit to our country, the great leader President Kim Il Sung clarified once again the content and validity of the proposal for the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and clearly showed the specific way to effect the proposal as early as possible. Here is what he said:

What is most important is to achieve great national unity;

The united might of the nation alone can overcome all the obstacles to national reunification and firmly guarantee the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo;

All those who prize the future of the nation should join their hands in the effort to reunify the country, regardless of their past and present;

To achieve the great unity of our nation and establish a confederal state, it is imperative to abolish the present fascist ruling system which is reinforcing the foothold of one-man despotism by wiping out all political opponents under the

pretext of fictitious “threat of southward invasion”, and to effect social democracy in south Korea;

As long as there exists in south Korea military fascist rule which is sowing discord and fostering antagonism and confrontation within the nation, it is impossible to achieve national reconciliation and unity or realize any positive proposal for national reunification;

In south Korea all the fascist laws and repressive apparatuses must be abolished, the unwarrantedly arrested and imprisoned democrats and patriots be set free, and the freedom of political activities be guaranteed for all political parties, public organizations and individual personages;

The present military fascist “regime” of south Korea should be replaced with a democratic government which will meet the will and interests of the broad masses of people.

In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it is essential to ease the tension and remove the danger of war in our country;

As long as there exist tension and the danger of war, genuine national unity and peaceful reunification are impossible;

The only way to ease the tension and dispel the danger of war in our country is to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement;

The US authorities should be sincere and accept our proposal for a peace agreement and withdraw all their troops from south Korea as soon as possible.

In order to put into effect the proposal for the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, it is imperative to thwart the “two Koreas” policy and the intervention of the United States which encourages the south Korean fascists and seeks to divide Korea;

The United States must not persist in their “two Koreas” policy any longer, renounce all interference in the internal affairs of Korea, and stop obstructing the settlement of the question of the reunification of our country;

If the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is to be established at the earliest date, it is urgent to launch a broad patriotic movement for it in south Korea and abroad;

We deem it necessary for personages of various circles desirous of reunification in the north and south and abroad to have contacts and dialogue with each other to unfold a nationwide patriotic movement to win reunification.

On May 12, 1981, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, alternate member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report at the meeting to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland. In this report, pointing out the fact that in November the year before a proposal was made to establish a permanent national organization for the preparation of the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and convene a preliminary meeting of the representatives of political parties and public organizations in north and south and overseas democratic organizations to discuss the practical problems in this regard, he stressed that we were ready to discuss the measures to save the country with anyone concerned about the destiny of the country and the nation at any time and at any place, regardless of his being nationalist or deist, and irrespective of his residence in the south or abroad, except the diabolical fascist Chon Du Hwan.

Mr. Li Hwa Son, Chairman of the Council of Overseas Christians for National Unification in West Germany, Mr. Li Yong Bin, head of the editorial section, and Mrs. Kim Sun Hwan, general secretary of the Council visited the DPRK from June 8 to 30, 1981.

During the visit, talks were held on June 29 between the personages concerned in the northern half of the Republic and members of the Council of Overseas Christians for National Unification.

At the talks held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and warm compatriotic sentiments a unanimity of views was reached on the following points:

Firstly, Korea must be reunified into one at an early date;

Secondly, reunification of Korea must be achieved on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity;

Thirdly, the policy of domination and interference of outside forces obstructive to reunification of Korea must be rejected;

Fourthly, for the peaceful reunification of Korea the fascist dictatorial policy must be removed and society be democratized in south Korea;

Fifthly, for the independent peaceful reunification of the country all the compatriots at home and abroad must firmly

unite under the banner of national reunification;

Sixthly, in order to speedily form a joint consultative body for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at home and abroad, a multilateral dialogue will be held between compatriots at home and abroad and, as its first step, a "dialogue between the North and overseas Korean Christians for national unification" will be held in Austria or Switzerland in October this year at the proposal of the Council of Overseas Christians for National Unification.

The agreement has been published in a joint information.

* Mr. Kim Song Rak, Chairman of the Society for Promotion of National Unification in the United States, advisor to the South Korean Federation of Churchmen visited the DPRK from June 18 to July 7, 1981.

During his visit views were exchanged (on July 6) between chairman Kim Il of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and Mr. Kim Song Rak.

In the exchange of views held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust it was confirmed that the reunification of the country should be realized on the three principles— independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—the common reunification programme of the nation. They reached a unanimity of views on the following points:

Firstly, the country must be reunified into one, not be divided into "two Koreas";

Secondly, in south Korea freedom of political activity and democratic rights must be ensured to the people, the illegally arrested and imprisoned patriots and democrats be unconditionally released and the Chon Du Hwan dictatorial regime violating human rights be replaced with a democratic government;

Thirdly, the traitor Chon Du Hwan's "proposal for mutual visits" should be resolutely denounced and rejected as a political fraud aimed to fool public opinion at home and abroad, maintain the shaking dictatorial "regime" and escape isolation within and without;

Fourthly, in order to achieve independent and peaceful reunification foreign interference in the internal affairs of our country must be terminated and the US troops and the means of mass destruction including

nuclear weapons be withdrawn from south Korea;

Fifthly, all the Koreans in the north and the south and abroad should deepen mutual understanding and trust and achieve national unity, transcending differences in idea, social system and religious belief and, to this end, it is necessary to have multilateral exchange and cooperation on condition that democracy is ensured in south Korea;

Sixthly, the most reasonable way for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country lies in bringing the north and the south together into a confederal state, while leaving the ideas and social systems in north and south as they are;

For the reunification of the country and the founding of a confederal state, public figures at home and abroad should have broad contacts and dialogues.

The agreement was published in a joint statement.

* Mr. Choe Dok Sin, former foreign minister of south Korea, former commander of a south Korean army corps (Lieutenant General), former leader of the Central Headquarters of Chondoism and presently Chairman of the Paedal National Council in the United States, paid a visit to the DPRK from June 22 to July 18.

During the visit talks were held (on July 18) between Vice-President of the DPRK, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and Mr. Choe Dok Sin.

At the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and compatriotic feeling, they confirmed that the reunification of the country should be achieved on the three principles of national reunification—*independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity*—the common reunification programme of the nation, and reached an agreement on important problems of principle arising in promoting the reunification of the country in the future:

First, Korea must be reunified into one and must never be divided into “two Koreas”;

Second, foreign interference must be rejected for independence and peaceful reunification of the country;

Third, military fascist rule must be abolished and democracy in society restored in south Korea;

Fourth, the tension between the north and the south must be eliminated and the danger of a war removed from our country;

Fifth, it is an urgent demand of the times and the nation to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and put its ten-point policy into effect;

Sixth, all Koreans in the north, the south and abroad should firmly unite under the banner of national reunification, transcending the differences in idea, social system, party affiliation, political view and religious belief.

The agreement was made public in a joint statement.

On August 6, 1981 the 67th meeting of the Central Committee of the DFRF adopted a joint statement of political parties and public organizations.

The gist of the joint statement follows:

The trend to the reunification of the country has rapidly mounted at home and abroad since the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung proposed the idea of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its ten-point policy at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October of the preceding year;

But, the Chon Du Hwan junta, the fascist clique, of south Korea, frightened at this new reunification proposal of tremendous vitality, are making frantic effort to stem the daily growing trend to peaceful reunification in every way and perpetuate the division of the country;

Their hasty proposal for "mutual visits between the heads of authorities" is nothing but a fraud aimed to oppose reunification in the guise of "reunification" in face of the irresistible trend:

Reunification is the most urgent task of our nation, and north-south cooperation and exchange, too, must come into effect as soon as possible;

The solution to all these problems lies not in meeting the traitorous Chon Du Hwan clique, but in rejecting them and paving the way to reunify the country with the united forces of all patriots who truly desire reunification;

Everyone who truly wants reunification must not deal with Chon Du Hwan traitor but reject him and seek a new way for promoting national reunification;

We consider it reasonable and to the purpose to convene a conference for the promotion of national reunification in which are represented the political parties and different organizations in the north and the south and overseas Koreans that desire national reunification;

The proposed conference will be a united body of all patriotic forces of our nation and the parent body of the nationwide movement for reunification; at the present juncture it will be a most realistic national consultative organization capable of full discussion and promotion of the settlement of the reunification question;

The conference will be a forum for frank discussion on the proposal for the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and all other reunification proposals, and in addition, those for cooperation and interchange in the political, economic, cultural and military and other fields between the north and the south and humanitarian questions on alleviating the sufferings of the separated relatives;

The idea of forming single teams for international games, recently expressed among south Korean sports organizations will also have to be considered as a part of cooperation and interchange at large;

Such conference can be held in Pyongyang, Seoul or at Panmunjom;

Preliminary measures for success in the proposed meeting should be taken through bilateral or multilateral dialogues to be widely held between representatives of various parties, groupings and strata;

For this purpose, we will willingly meet anyone in south Korea and abroad except the Chon Du Hwan clique and will always keep the door of dialogue open;

This joint statement was published in the name of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Social Democratic Party, the Chondoist Chongu Party, the Central Committee of the DFRF, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, the Korean Journalists Union, the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea, the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification, the

DPRK Olympic Committee, the Korean Christians Federation, the Central Guidance Committee of the Korean Chondoist Religious Association, the Korean Buddhists Federation, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Korean Students Committee, the DPRK Red Cross Society, the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, and the Korean National Peace Committee.

On August 23, 1981, the spokesman of the Central Committee of the DFRF published a statement in connection with the hullabaloo raised by the Chon Du Hwan military fascist gang in south Korea to belittle our August 6 joint statement of political parties and public organizations.

The statement stressed:

On last August 20, the Chon Du Hwanites got the chairman of the "Central Council for National Unification" to issue what they called a "Statement to the North" and followed it up with a farce in which their hypocritical political parties, different organizations and press media were made to chant ready-made scripts;

In a nutshell, the absurd "Statement to the North" meant nothing but abuses and slanders against our August 6 statement on convening a conference for the promotion of national reunification with the participation of the representatives of the parties and groupings and personages of all strata in the north, the south and abroad;

The fascist clique are screaming in panic as their "proposal" is dwarfed by our reasonable and realistic proposal dated August 6 and as the voices in support of our proposal on convening a conference for the promotion of national reunification are daily growing louder;

The parties and groupings and personages of all strata in south Korea, if they truly want reunification, must refuse to back up or join the Chon Du Hwanites, the nation splitters and butchers, in their manoeuvres to hamper reunification, and must put up resistance against their coercion and tyranny;

We hope that all parties, groupings and personages of all strata in south Korea, except a handful of military fascists, will refuse to get involved in the treachery

against the country and the nation and accept our proposal for the conference for the promotion of national reunification in which they can show patriotism and make for national reunification.

* One month elapsed since political parties and public organizations made a proposal for a conference for the promotion of national reunification and issued a joint statement on August 6. In this connection, talks urging all parties, groupings and personages of all strata in south Korea and abroad to an earlier convocation of the proposed conference were published respectively by the Vice-Chairman of the CC of the Korean Socialist Democratic Party on September 6, the Chairman of the CC of the Chondoist Chongu Party on September 7, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on September 8, the Chairman of the CC of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea on September 10, the Chairman of the CC of the Korean Journalists Union on September 11, the Chairman of the CC of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea on September 12, the Chairman of the CC of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea on September 13, and the Chairman of the CC of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea on September 14.

On September 8, 1981, in his report to the National Commemoration of the 33rd Anniversary of the Founding of the DPRK, the Vice-President of the DPRK and Member of the Politbureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea pointed out that democratic organizations of overseas Koreans, pre-eminent democrats, men of religion and scholars and broad sections of overseas Koreans were expressing their approval of the new proposal for national reunification and active support for our proposal to form a preparatory committee for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

And then he stressed:

Reflecting the ardent will and desire of the Korean people at home and abroad for national reunification, we redeclare that it is reasonable to convene at an early date the conference for the promotion of national reunification which will represent the political parties and organizations in the north

and the south and overseas Koreans;

The only way to remove difficulties and promote national reunification when the archtraitor Chon Du Hwan who is engrossed in permanent national division rules south Korea, is to arrange such a nationwide dialogue as the proposed conference;

It goes without saying that the traitorous Chon Du Hwan clique who are opposed to national reunification and bent on fascist repression and massacre of the people cannot be admitted to the conference for the promotion of national reunification, the sacred consultative meeting of people desirous of national reunification;

To make the conference a success, we will meet anyone in south Korea and overseas Koreans except the Chon Du Hwan clique and will always keep the door of dialogue open.

On October 10, 1981, in his report at the Pyongyang mass meeting marking the 1st anniversary of the proposal of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, set forth the tasks of realizing the idea of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

He emphasized as follows:

For an early founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo a nationwide patriotic movement to support and effect it must be launched in south Korea and abroad;

It is especially urgent at present to put into effect the August 6 proposal of our political parties and public organizations to convene a conference for the promotion of national reunification with the participation of representatives of all parties, groupings and personages of all strata in the north, the south and abroad that desire reunification;

At this conference all the problems arising in national reunification including the idea of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo will be discussed without reserve;

We are ready to sit together with anyone in south Korea and abroad, except the Chon Du Hwanites, to discuss the problem of convening the conference for the promotion of national reunification as soon as possible and always keep the door of dialogue open;

We take this opportunity to express our hope that all

parties, groupings and personages of all strata, in south Korea will accept our proposal for the conference for the promotion of national reunification which will be an important occasion to promote the cause of reunification.

* Mr. Choe Hong Hui, former commander of a south Korean army corps, former ambassador of south Korea to Malaysia, publisher of *Paedal Sinbo* in Canada, and President of the International Federation of Taegwondo, paid his second visit to the DPRK from September 20 to October 20, 1981.

During his visit talks were held (on October 20) between Vice-President of the DPRK and Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and Mr. Choe Hong Hui.

At the talks held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust, they noted the fact that a joint information had been published after an agreement reached in the talks held in September the year before on a series of questions of principle arising in ending the division of the country and achieving its reunification, confirmed the great leader President Kim Il Sung's new proposal for the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to be a most realistic and reasonable policy for national reunification, and reached a complete unanimity of views on the following important problems arising in founding a confederal state:

1. Chon Du Hwan's military fascist rule must be liquidated and society be democratized in south Korea;

2. Tensions must be eased and the danger of war removed in Korea;

3. The "two Koreas" policy of the United States and their interference in the internal affairs of Korea must be checked;

4. The traitor Chon Du Hwan's "proposal for mutual visits" must be strongly rejected;

5. Contacts and dialogues must be widely held between personages of various circles in the north and the south and abroad in order to develop at home and abroad an all-nation patriotic movement to support and put into effect the proposal for founding a confederal state;

6. All Koreans at home and abroad must achieve

great unity under the banner of national reunification, transcending differences in idea and ideology, social system and political view.

A joint statement was made on the agreement.

An appeal to the south Korean and overseas Korean youth and students was adopted at the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea on October 23, 1981.

Highly appreciating the great feats of the south Korean and overseas Korean youth and students in their struggle for democracy and reunification in the 1970's, the appeal stressed that under the prevailing situation in south Korea the greatest national task facing the Korean youth movement today was to reunify the country by realizing as soon as possible the new proposal for the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo advanced by the President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation.

The Seventh Congress of the LSWYK set forth the fighting tasks of the youth to reunify the country by realizing the proposal for a confederal state, called for the youth to play the vanguard role in achieving great national unity transcending differences of ideas, systems, political views and religion under the banner of reunification and national salvation and in hastening reunification, and stressed:

We have already proposed in the joint statement of political parties and public organizations in the northern half to convene a conference for the promotion of national reunification and widely discuss all problems concerning reunification including the proposal for the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, out of our desire to accelerate the movement for reunification on a nationwide scale by the united efforts of all patriotic forces;

In this connection, we solemnly propose to hold, to begin with, a youth conference for the promotion of reunification attended by representatives of broad segments of youth in the north and the south and abroad who oppose the traitorous Chon Du Hwan clique and desire reunification.

* A conference for national reunification was held in Vienna, Austria, from November 3 to 6, 1981 with the participation of Christians from the DPRK and abroad.

It was attended by 45 representatives of the north Korean and overseas Christians and 30 observers from various circles.

All participants had frank exchange of views on the responsibility and tasks of Korean Christians regarding national reunification and rapprochement. The conference adopted unanimously a joint communique and an appeal to all compatriots at home and abroad to the following effect:

1. Our country should be reunified independently;
2. Our country should be reunified peacefully;
3. National unity transcending ideas and systems should be the basis of Korean reunification;
4. The only reasonable way to reunify the country is to form a coalition which allows the north and the south to preserve autonomy;

We consider it most realistic and reasonable to establish an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral confederal state;

5. Drawing on our historic new experience and understanding at this meeting, we will make every effort to broaden the dialogue, resolved to dedicate ourselves to the cause of reunification by fulfilling the role of Christians.

2. BROTHERLY MEASURES FOR THE SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE

Ever since our country's division into the north and south, President Kim Il Sung, the respected leader of our people, has put forth the most reasonable policies and proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country and mobilized the entire Korean people to the struggle for their realization. Meanwhile, he has never forgotten the south Korean people who are suffering under the US imperialist occupation and has done all he could to relieve them.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We should wage a more tenacious struggle to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country and relieve our south Korean compatriots from the immeasurable sufferings they are undergoing."

Following President Kim Il Sung's teachings, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, proceeding from the brotherly love, have taken constant measures to help the south Korean compatriots out of their endless distress caused by the US policy of colonial enslavement and all sorts of calamities.

In the period from 1955 to 1964, such measures were taken more than ever before.

On April 12, 1955 the Government of the DPRK issued Decision No. 40 of the Cabinet on protecting the south Korean youth and students fighting against the rule of the US imperialists and Syngman Rhee.

The main content of the decision is:

The Government of the DPRK, which represents the interests of all the Korean people, believes that only the country's peaceful reunification can put an end to the miseries of the south Korean youth and students who are groaning under the rule of the warlike US imperialists and Syngman Rhee, their stooge, even deprived of the opportunity of learning, and has decided as follows to protect them:

1. The Cabinet of the DPRK renders full support and encouragement to the south Korean youth and students in their resolute and brave struggle against the rule of the US imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique and their forcible conscription and for the country's peaceful reunification and academic freedom and right of learning.

2. The Cabinet of the DPRK will always welcome the south Korean youth and students fighting daringly against the rule of the US imperialists and their stooge Syngman Rhee clique whenever they want to come over to the peaceful region of the northern half of the Republic, and their personal safety and free activities in this region will be fully guaranteed.

3. Those who will come over to the northern half of the Republic shall be given an education at state expenses in all specialized schools and institutions of higher learning of the Republic in accordance with their desire and capabilities; moreover, college leavers shall also be given education wholly at state expenses at the post-graduate courses or sent abroad for study as they please.

4. Until they settle down to their studies after coming over to the north (for one or two years) all clothes, shoes and school things shall be provided free of charge in addition to the basic stipend and other treatment given at present to those who are from south Korea. Besides, every student shall get 1,000-1,500 *won* of additional stipend every month.

5. If the youth and students from south Korea wish to return to their homes after studying in the northern half of the Republic, they shall be always allowed to do so and offered an active help in this.

6. The Government of the DPRK that has made ceaseless efforts for the country's peaceful reunification, the supreme national task, is firmly convinced that the entire youth and students in south Korea will rise more courageously in a nationwide struggle to oppose the rule of traitor Syngman Rhee and to drive the US imperialist aggressive troops out of south Korea and reunify our country peacefully.

On May 25, 1955, the Minister of Interior of the DPRK made a statement in connection with the fact that the south Korean side intruded the armed fleet of vessels into our territorial waters, shielding them with peaceful fishing boats.

The statement read to the following effect:

The south Korean fishermen or fishery organizations

should conduct negotiations with our fishery organizations beforehand if they want to fish freely in the territorial waters of the northern half of the Republic.

However, considering the livelihood of the south Korean people with the fishing season of croaker near at hand, we allow the south Korean fishermen to catch fish in some fishing grounds of our territorial waters only in this season according to the established provisions and formalities, even though there have not yet been held any official negotiations between delegates or organizations concerned of the north and south, and their conveniences and safety shall be provided in every way.

On November 26, 1955 a spokesman for the Ministry of Electricity of the DPRK published a talk in regard to the supply of electricity to south Korea.

The Ministry of Electricity of the DPRK had proposed, he said, to have a talk of persons concerned in the north and south to discuss and solve the problem of transmitting the north Korea's electricity to the south for the daily use of the peaceful production enterprises and masses of people in south Korea who had an acute difficulty due to the lack of electricity. However, the south Korean people's urgent demand for electricity from the northern half had not yet been met owing to the rejection of the proposal on the part of the south Korean authorities.

He declared: We cannot remain indifferent to the miserable situation of the south Korean compatriots and, from the full understanding of the aspiration and vital demand of the south Korean brothers for the country's peaceful reunification and north-south contacts, we are always willing to accede to their request for our electricity and will spare no effort to supply them with it, in spite of the hide-bound, unjust attitude of the south Korean authorities.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Youth League of Korea, the Government of the DPRK issued Decision No. 7 of the Cabinet on January 16, 1956.

The keynote of the decision is:

If the youth and students in south Korea who are fighting against the treacherous rule and colonial slave education by the US imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique, their hench-

men, want to come over to the northern half of the Republic for schooling, the Government of the DPRK will meet their wishes.

They are always welcome and ensured education in all schools of their own choice at state expenses.

In addition to the present state stipend and free supply of clothes, shoes and school things, every student shall get 20,000 *won* of reserve fund for his living as soon as he comes over and "DYLK 10th Anniversary Stipend" shall be paid every month—1,500 *won* to a college man, and 1,000 *won* to a student of specialized or senior middle schools.

On July 12, 1956, the chairman of the CC of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK sent a telegraphic message to the President of the South Korean Red Cross Society in connection with our intention to offer relief goods to the south Korean flood victims.

The main points of the message read:

We express our deep sympathy at the news that many compatriots have suffered from a great flood that swept south Korea. All of us in north Korea cannot remain indifferent to the misfortune of the brothers and sisters in south Korea and regard it as our duty to relieve them, from the humanitarian point of view and in the light of the fact that we are fellow countrymen.

The Red Cross Society of the DPRK, proceeding from the sublime fraternal love of the entire membership and north Korean compatriots, has decided to send relief goods—50 tons of grain, clothing, cooking utensils and prophylactics and the like which the sufferers need and suggests that the South Korean Red Cross Society should receive and distribute them to those victims.

We would like to deliver the aforesaid goods at Panmunjom as far as possible, and hope to get an early reply about ways and date for delivery and other necessary problems.

On July 27, 1956, the chairman of the CC of the DPRK Red Cross Society sent another telegraphic message to the same effect to his south Korean counterpart.

In his telegram he referred to the fact that to our regret we had not received any answer to the July 12 telegram that proposed to send relief goods for the south Korean flood victims, and went on:

Proceeding from the humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross and a fellow feeling we wish the relief supplies to be soon conveyed to the afflicted people in south Korea.

We have made every preparation to convey the following goods directly to the South Korean Red Cross Society at Panmunjom: 50 tons of rice, 30,000 metres of fabrics, 5,000 pairs of shoes, more than 30,000 kitchen utensils, and various kinds of medicines and daily necessities.

We are now waiting for a reply.

On May 7, 1957 the Government of the DPRK published Decision No. 43 of the Cabinet on delivery of relief rice to the south Korean food-short peasants.

The keynote of the decision is:

The Cabinet of the DPRK expresses deep sympathy with the food-short peasants and their families in south Korea for their extreme hardships caused by the acute food crisis that is bringing millions of people face to face with starvation. We deem it a noble national duty as the brethren to allot part of our provisions to them.

1. In order to relieve as soon as possible the south Korean food-short peasants who are on the verge of starvation, 100,000 *sok* of rice shall be offered to them free of charge.

2. The Minister of Agriculture shall be entrusted with the task of taking concrete steps so that the afore-mentioned rice meant for south Korean compatriots may be quickly delivered to the south Korean authorities.

On May 8, 1957 the Minister of Agriculture of the DPRK sent a letter to the "south Korean Minister of Agriculture and Forestry" to communicate the Cabinet Decision No. 43.

Pointing out that the decision was filled with fellow feelings, he said the relief rice would be delivered at any place designated by the south Korean side, and expressed that it would offer an immediate reply about the place and ways of reception of the rice.

On May 18, 1957 the President of the Presidium of the SPA of the DPRK sent a letter to the "President of the House of Representatives" of south Korea, referring to our offer of 100,000 *sok* of relief rice for the south Korean food-short peasants.

The chairman pointed out the foregoing decision of the

Cabinet of the DPRK was a fair measure taken from sublime fraternal love and a high sense of national obligations. He stressed that this compatriotic measure must be realized without delay.

Since there was no word from the south Korean authorities, he expressed his hope that the "National Assembly" of south Korea would fully understand the unanimous feeling of our people replete with fraternal love and the situation of the food-short peasants in south Korea and do its best so that our offer could be put into effect.

On August 9, 1957, the chairman of the CC of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK sent a message to the President of the South Korean Red Cross Society, concerning the offer of relief goods for the south Korean flood sufferers.

The chairman pointed out that his society had decided to send 20,000,000 *won* worth of relief supplies in the currency of the Republic to help the afflicted people in south Korea and that it had made every preparation to deliver at once rice, timber, textiles and medicines that must be badly needed by them and other things which the South Korean Red Cross Society would like to have, and he hoped to be soon informed of the things desired by the society and of the procedures of their receipt.

On August 21, 1958, the Government of the DPRK adopted Cabinet Decision No. 96 on relieving the south Korean unemployed and wandering orphans who were groaning under US imperialist occupation.

The main points of the decision are:

Reflecting the unanimous desire of the entire people in the northern half of the Republic to relieve the south Korean jobless people, vagrant orphans and poor youth and students,

1. The Cabinet of the DPRK offers 150,000 *sok* of rice, 5,000,000 metres of fabrics, 10,000 tons of aquatic products and 4,000,000 pairs of shoes free of charge to help the south Korean unemployed and vagrant orphans.

2. Regarding it as a due national duty to protect and bring up the south Korean orphans wandering helplessly in the streets, the Government of the DPRK expresses its readiness and hope to undertake their nurture.

3. In order to help at least some of the youth and students who are in a difficult position in south Korea, a fund

shall be founded to offer permanently 1,000 *won* of monthly stipend to each of 3,000 students who are now attending any south Korean college or will be admitted in future.

The Cabinet of the DPRK will welcome in the future, too, the south Korean youth and students who are coming to the northern half of the Republic for learning and all conditions for their schooling shall be provided by the state.

The Cabinet of the DPRK empowers the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Central Committees of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and the Korean Democratic Youth League respectively to take appropriate measures to carry out the above-mentioned decision.

On August 22, 1958 the chairman of the CC of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent a message in relation to the aforesaid Cabinet decision to the "supreme committee members of the Taehan General Federation of Trade Unions"

It read to this effect:

We are always fully ready to hand over the relief goods mentioned in the decision of the Government of the Republic to the south Korean side at any place they designate, so that the goods may reach the unemployed and vagrant orphans in south Korea.

To this end, we hope that a conference will be called in Kaesong or Cholwon, or at Panmunjom as early as possible between the delegates of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the delegates of the "Taehan General Federation of Trade Unions" or the "Ministry of Health and Social Affairs" of south Korea including representatives of the unemployed.

On August 23, 1958 the Minister of Education and Culture of the DPRK sent a note in the same connection to the "Minister of Health and Social Affairs" of south Korea.

In order to discuss measures for taking over vagrant orphans from south Korea as entrusted by the Government of the Republic, he suggested to hold a conference as soon as possible at Panmunjom with the delegates of the "Ministry of Health and Social Affairs" of south Korea including mother representatives.

On August 23, 1958 the chairman of the CC of the Korean Democratic Women's Union sent a letter to the same effect to the "Minister of Health and Social Affairs"

Pointing out that the union was fully ready to receive all the orphans in south Korea as entrusted by the Government of the Republic, she demanded the side of south Korea to respond to our proposal to discuss measures for taking over roaming orphans in south Korea.

On August 23, 1958 the chairman of the CC of the Korean Democratic Women's Union sent a letter to the same effect to the "supreme committee members of the South Korean Women's Society".

In her letter she expressed her desire that the enormous quantity of relief goods offered by the Government of the Republic could be shortly conveyed to the jobless and the wandering orphans in south Korea. Especially she stressed that every preparation had been made for receiving and nurturing all the vagrant orphans in south Korea.

She called upon the entire women and mothers in south Korea to join efforts with the authorities of the "Ministry of Health and Social Affairs" to carry out this fair proposal. Then it was suggested that a face-to-face meeting should be held at Panmunjom without delay to discuss practical problems arising in receipt of the vagrant orphans from south Korea with the participation of the delegates of the "south Korean Women's Society" or other women's organizations together with the representatives of mothers in south Korea.

On August 24, 1958, the Minister of Education and Culture of the DPRK sent a note to the "Minister of Education" and the Presidents of the Seoul and Koryo Universities, Rihwa Women's University and others respectively in connection with the adoption of the Cabinet decision of the Republic on offering stipend to the south Korean students suffering from the lack of school expenses.

Authorized by the Government of the Republic, the Minister communicated the decision of the Cabinet of the Republic on offering stipend to the south Korean students who were hard up for school expenses, and he suggested to them to have a discussion at Panmunjom as quickly as possible to take appropriate measures to solve this problem, with the participation of the delegates of the "Ministry of Education" includ-

ing the representatives of south Korean youth and students.

On August 24, 1958 the chairman of the CC of the Democratic Youth League of Korea sent a message to the "Minister of Education" of south Korea in relation to the DPRK Cabinet decision on relieving the unemployed and roaming orphans in south Korea and offering stipend to the south Korean students who were hard up for school expenses.

He notified the decision on behalf of the Government of the Republic and expressed his hope that the necessary measures already proposed by our side would be taken at the earliest date for the realization of the earnest desire of the south Korean youth and students and their families who were waiting impatiently for the stipend.

That day he also sent a letter to the same effect to the representatives of the "Student National Defence Corps" and the "Taehan Young Men's Christian Association" respectively.

Authorized by the Government of the Republic, the chairman conveyed in his letter the Cabinet decision on offering stipend to the south Korean students and then hoped for due assistance on the part of the organizations of south Korean youth and students to put the decision into effect.

For the necessary measures to be taken, he went on, it was desirous that a conference should soon be convened at Panmunjom with the joint delegates of various youth and student organizations in south Korea or with those of individual organizations. The chairman said that he would welcome sending the youth and students to the northern half of the Republic who desire to study there.

On August 28, 1958 a national joint meeting of the members of the Children's Union was held to offer relief goods to the south Korean children who were in rags and suffering from hunger. The meeting sent a letter to the south Korean children.

The main content of the letter is as follows:

Filled with earnest desire to alleviate even a bit the pains of the ill-clad and ill-fed children in south Korea, we raised cattle, grew sunflowers, gathered junks in the intervals of our study and even saved school things and pocket-money to raise a relief fund filled with our utmost sincerity. Now we are fully ready to send 12,500 suits of children's clothes,

13,700 suits of underwears, 15,300 pairs of shoes and 109,000 items of various school things.

We have requested the CC of the Democratic Youth League of Korea to arrange matters so that these relief goods may be conveyed as soon as possible to the ill-clad and ill-fed children in south Korea who were unable to get schooling.

On August 30, 1958 the chairman of the CC of the DYK sent a letter to the "Minister of Education" of south Korea in connection with the delivery of the relief goods of the children in the northern half of the Republic to south Korean children.

In his letter he reminded of the fact that the children in the northern half of the Republic requested the Central Committee of DYK to take steps to hand over the relief goods they had prepared with their own efforts to the south Korean children who faced difficulties. He proposed that these goods should be sent together with those relief supplies specified already in the Cabinet Decision No. 96 of the DPRK for the unemployed and vagrant orphans in south Korea. He expressed his hope that there would be an affirmative answer with regard to the problem of handing and taking over the relief goods.

On September 7, 1958, the chairman of the CC of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent a message once again to the "Supreme Committee members of the Taehan General Federation of Trade Unions" proposing to discuss practical problems arising in the delivery of the relief goods meant for the south Korean jobless people and vagrant orphans.

Since there had not yet been an official answer on the part of the south Korean side, he pointed out, our sincere efforts to carry out the Cabinet Decision No. 96 of the DPRK on relieving the jobless workers and roaming orphans in south Korea had borne no fruit.

He stressed:

The CC of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea has decided to send to Seoul its Vice-Chairman as our representative to discuss with a representative of the south Korean side the practical problems relating to the immediate delivery of the relief goods offered by the Cabinet decision of the DPRK to the unemployed and wandering orphans of south Korea.

Notifying the south Korean side of this decision, we expect due assistance on your part to carry out this fair proposal.

On September 7, 1958 the Chairman of the CC of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea sent another letter to the "supreme committee members of the south Korean Women's Society", proposing to discuss the practical question of receiving and bringing up the vagrant orphans from south Korea.

The letter pointed out that no official reply had yet been received to the letter of August 23, 1958 which had proposed on the basis of a Cabinet decision of the Republic that a direct consultation be held with the representatives of the south Korean Women's Society or other women's organizations on the matter of receiving the vagrant orphans from south Korea. The letter notified that a decision had been made to send a Vice-Chairman of the CC of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea to Seoul on a mission to realize as soon as possible the unanimous desire of all mothers and women of the Republic to undertake the bringing up of all the south Korean vagrant orphans.

The letter expressed the hope for active cooperation to put into effect the just proposal.

On December 29, 1958 the Ministers of Fisheries and the Interior of the DPRK issued a joint statement on permitting south Korean fishermen to fish in a definite fishing ground of the north in the East Sea in the pollack season.

The gist of the statement follows:

The Ministries of Fisheries and the Interior, by instruction of the Government of the Republic, permit south Korean fishermen to fish in a definite fishing ground of the northern half of the Republic in the East Sea in the pollack season this year in accordance with the regulations and formalities defined by the Government of the Republic;

These Ministries will provide every convenience and personal safety for the south Korean fishermen and fishing boats that have fishing operations observing the prescribed regulations and formalities;

If south Korean fishermen are to conduct fishing operations regularly in the waters of the northern half of the Republic in the future, the representatives of fishermen's organizations or fishermen of the north and the south should have negotiations.

On January 12, 1959 the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Agricultural and Fishing Workers Trade Unions sent a letter to the Chairman of the "Taehan General Federation of Trade Unions".

The letter pointed out that the Ministers of Fisheries and the Interior of the Republic had issued a joint statement on permitting south Korean fishermen in a definite fishing ground of the northern half of the Republic in the East Sea in the pollack season of the year, and that the south Korean authorities had not shown any positive attitude to the compatriotic measure. The letter also expressed the hope that they would make due efforts and give necessary cooperation to put the measure into effect in order to eliminate the miseries of the south Korean fishermen.

On January 22, 1959 the Government of the DPRK issued a statement in connection with the "emigration" plot hatched by the Syngman Rhee clique to send away south Korean inhabitants by force to Central and South American countries under the manipulation of the US imperialists.

The keynote of the statement follows:

Finding it impossible to remain a passive onlooker to the heinous scheme of the Syngman Rhee clique to sell off our fellow countrymen as lifelong slaves to foreign capitalists and farm owners, and considering it a noble national obligation to save our brothers from their hardships, the Government of the DPRK declares:

That all of the unemployed people in south Korea whom the Syngman Rhee clique are scheming to send away to foreign countries by force should be sent to the northern half of the Republic,

That the US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique should quickly return home the people they took away by force from the northern half of the Republic during the war,

That the Government of the Republic will accept the south Korean inhabitants who are forced to emigrate by the Syngman Rhee clique, and will provide them with jobs and education according to their aptitudes and wishes as well as conditions for settled lives.

On January 26, 1959 the Presidium of the SPA of the DPRK, published a decree on guaranteeing the rights as DPRK citizens to the south Korean inhabitants who come over to the northern half of the Republic and on providing

them with stable livelihood.

The decree said that the jobless south Koreans and the former inhabitants of the north who had been taken away forcibly to the south would be guaranteed DPRK citizenship and all conditions for employment, education and settled lives in accordance with their aptitudes and wishes, in case they came over to the northern half of the Republic.

The decree also said that those who had fled from the northern half of the Republic to the south after committing serious offenses against the country and the people would not be held accountable for their crimes if they repent of them and try to amend them, and that they would be protected as DPRK citizens and provided with conditions for settled lives at home, employment, education and stable livelihood, in case they came over to the northern half of the Republic.

On June 5, 1959, the Chairman of the CC of the Korean Red Cross Society addressed a letter to the "President of the South Korean Red Cross Society" in connection with the commencement of full-scale "emigration" scheme by the Syngman Rhee clique under the manipulation of the US imperialists.

In his letter he reminded his south Korean counterpart of the statements of the Government of the Republic dated January 22, and May 22, 1959 which were issued in connection with the Syngman Rhee clique's plot for "emigration" He expressed his hope that the south Korean side would accept our just proposal and make every effort to hand our miserable compatriots over to northern half of the Republic.

On September 23, 1959 the Government of the DPRK adopted Cabinet Decision No. 60 on saving the afflicted people in south Korea.

The keynote of the decision follows:

In south Korea disasters caused by floods and droughts are increasing year after year. The people are severely suffering from increasing natural calamities this year in particular.

Expressing deep sympathy for the south Korean people now suffering dire disasters, and considering it a noble brotherly duty to give them material aid in order to save them as soon as possible, the Cabinet of the DPRK on behalf of all the Korean people, proposes;

1. To offer food grain and other goods to the storm and flood victims in south Korea as initial emergency relief mea-

sure—30,000 *sok* of polished rice, 1,000,000 yards of fabrics, 100,000 pairs of shoes, 100,000 bags of cement and 1,500,000 loads of timber,

2. To organize a committee for an immediate relief of suffering south Koreans,

3. The Government of the DPRK is always ready to accept the south Korean sufferers if they come to the northern half of the Republic in pursuit of relief.

On September 23, 1959 the Chairman of the DPRK Committee for the Relief of the Afflicted in the South sent a letter to the Chairman of the south Korean Storm and Flood Damage Control Committee.

The letter informed that the Cabinet of the Republic had decided on sending the first batch of 30,000 *sok* of polished rice and a large amount of other relief goods to the south Korean brothers who were in critical situation, and proposed that the delegates of the north and the south meet at Panmunjom, Cholwon or at any other place to discuss the practical questions so that the relief goods carrying the brotherly love of the people in the northern half of the Republic might reach their suffering south Korean brothers as soon as possible.

On November 22, 1960 the 8th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK adopted a recommendation on effecting north-south economic and cultural exchange and cooperation and promoting independent economic development in south Korea.

The main content of the recommendation follows:

Proceeding from the burning aspiration of the entire Korean nation for the reunification of the country and their ardent compatriotic desire to save their brothers in the south, the SPA of the DPRK puts forward to the legislative and administrative authorities, all political parties, public organizations, prominent public figures and all sections of the people in south Korea the following proposals on north-south exchange and cooperation and on the promotion of the rehabilitation and development of the south Korean economy:

1. On rehabilitating and developing agriculture and stabilizing the peasants' livelihood in south Korea

The consequences of the "agrarian reform" be straightened out in such a way that those who follow the plough will be masters of the land, and plenty of land be reclaimed and

distributed among the peasants;

Irrigation facilities be rehabilitated and expanded, and afforestation and flood control projects widely undertaken;

Modern machinery and advanced farming methods be widely introduced, and agriculture developed in a diverse manner;

The poor peasants who are in a critical state at present be immediately provided with stable livelihood.

2. On developing the fishing industry and stabilizing the fishermen's livelihood in south Korea

The fishing grounds and ports of the north and the south be opened for joint use;

The shortage of fishing boats, the basic means of production in fishing industry, be met, and their technical equipment improved;

Pelagic and inshore fishing be organized jointly by the north and the south, and co-operative measures taken to increase the fish catch;

The extremely deteriorated fishermen's livelihood be quickly stabilized and improved.

3. On developing the national industry and undertaking extensive housing construction in south Korea

Existing factories and mines be fully operated, and new industrial enterprises set up in large numbers in south Korea so that chronic mass unemployment can be wiped out in the coming two to three years;

The serious difficulties in the procurement of raw materials and funds and in the marketing of products facing the south Korean national industry be quickly overcome;

Rational division of labour between the industries of the north and the south be organized in order to link them up organically to create favourable conditions for their coordinated development in the future;

Large-scale housing construction be undertaken to ease the acute housing shortage for the south Korean inhabitants.

4. On realizing economic cooperation and commercial exchange between the north and the south

In order to rehabilitate the bankrupt south Korean economy and stabilize and improve the people's livelihood by mobilizing all material, technical and financial sources on the strength of the powerful economic foundations in the northern half, we suggest the following:

If the south Korean authorities cannot afford to bear the

financial burdens in straightening out the consequences of the "agrarian reform" and liquidating the debts of the peasants and the fishermen, our side can pay a part or all of the funds needed for the purpose;

We will adequately supply the bulldozers, excavators and other machines and equipment necessary for reclamation, and cement, iron, timber and all other materials needed for irrigation construction and afforestation and flood control, and tractors, lorries and all farm machines demanded for the mechanization of agriculture;

In order to help the poor peasants of south Korea to overcome the shortage of draught animals, we can send them every year 40,000 to 50,000 head of draught animals which will be released with progress of mechanization in the countryside of the north;

We can supply 700 power-driven vessels in annual instalments including 3,500 ton processing ships and 400 to 500 ton medium iron ships in the coming seven years, which will double the current fish catch in south Korea;

We can send hot-bulb engines and diesel engines necessary for motorization of south Korean fishing boats and also materials needed for the repair of fishing ports;

We can construct the factories badly needed for the rehabilitation of the ruined south Korean economy with our own equipment and technology such as:

Those to be built	capacity	Period (year)
1. Ferrous metallurgical combine		
Iron	200,000 tons	1962-1964
Steel	200,000 tons	
Rolling	150,000 tons	
2. Hydroelectric power stations		
Chungju	150,000 kw	1962-1965
Andong	30,000 kw	1962-1965
Ryechon	20,000 kw	1964-1966
Chinju	10,000 kw	1962-1965
3. Cement factory	400,000 tons	1962-1963
4. Machine-tool factory	1,000 units	1963-1964
5. Farm machine factory	5,000 tons	1962-1963
6. Mining machine factory	5,000 tons	1962-1963
7. Fertilizer factory	200,000 tons	1962-1964
8. Sheet glass factory	3,000,000 sq.m	1962-1963
9. Artificial fibre mill	10,000 tons	1962-1963

We can supply south Korea with urgently needed equipment and materials in yearly instalments as follows:

Items	Unit	First Stage (1961-62)	Second Stage (1963-66)	Third Stage (After 1967)
Electricity	1,000 kwh	100-150	200-300	400
Coal	1,000 tons	1,000-1,500	2,000-3,000	5,000
Pig Iron		50-100	150	200
Rolled Steel		50-100	200	300
Cement		500	800	1,200
Timber	1,000 m ³	500	700	1,000
Sheet Glass	1,000 m ²	1,000	1,500	2,000
Machine Tools	1,000 tons/unit	2/1,000	3/1,500	4/2,000
Vinalon	ton	—	6,000	10,000
Artificial Fibre		8,000	10,000	15,000
Synthetic Resin		2,000	6,000	10,000
Caustic Soda		5,000	10,000	20,000

Moreover, we will build many-storeyed apartment houses for 100,000 households and offer them to the extremely poor urban inhabitants of south Korea free of charge in a coming few years,

We propose the south Korean authorities to form a joint chamber of commerce with the business representatives of both sides and establish close commercial ties for the purpose of active exchange of goods between north and south Korea.

In order to ensure the economic exchange, contacts between the north and the south in the sphere of transport and communications must be restored immediately.

5. On realizing exchange and cooperation in the spheres of science, culture, education and public health

All the unemployed south Korean scientists and technicians should be enlisted in scientific research work and technical guidance, and scientific research institutes be run jointly by the north and the south so as to contribute to the development of the national economy;

Exchange and cooperation between the north and the south in the fields of culture and arts be effected;

The education of the younger generation and the training of national cadres in south Korea be decisively improved, and cooperation in this field effected between the north and the south;

Health workers in the north and the south, too, should set up close ties and cooperate with each other in order to protect the residents from diseases and promote their health.

On March 20, 1961 the Government of the DPRK adopted Cabinet Decision No. 42 on relieving foodless south Korean peasants.

Its main content follows:

Regarding it as a noble brotherly duty to give material aid to the foodless peasants in south Korea to relieve them from severe hardships, the Cabinet of the DPRK

1. Offers 100,000 *sok* of polished rice to the foodless peasants in south Korea in order to relieve them;

2. Entrusts the CC of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK and the CC of the Korean Peasants' Union to take practical measures to send relief rice to the foodless peasants in south Korea at an early date.

On March 20, 1961 the Chairman of the CC of the Red

Cross Society of the DPRK and the Chairman of the CC of the Korean Peasants' Union sent letters to the "President of the South Korean Red Cross Society" and the representatives of all relief organizations in south Korea in connection with Cabinet Decision No. 42 on relieving the foodless peasants in south Korea.

In the letters they, entrusted by the Government of the Republic, notified the South Korean Red Cross Society and the representatives of all south Korean relief organizations that the 100,000 *sok* of relief rice permeated with the warm brotherly love of the people in the northern half of the Republic, would be delivered to them at Panmunjom or any other place.

On January 12, 1962 the Chairman of the CC of the Korean Fisheries Society sent a telegram to the "President of the South Korean Red Cross Society" on sending relief goods to the south Korean fishermen on the east coast who suffered storm damages.

The message said that the CC of the Korean Fisheries Society, sharing bitter feelings of sorrow with the entire Korean people over the tragedy of the south Korean fishermen caused by the storm on the east coast, expressed deep sympathies for the victims and notified that a decision had been adopted on sending them 1,000 *sok* of polished rice, 10,000 metres of fabrics and 5,000 pairs of shoes to relieve them and that it was fully ready to hand them over immediately to the representative of the South Korean Red Cross Society at Panmunjom or any other place.

On June 28, 1963 the Government of the DPRK adopted Cabinet Decision No. 40 on relieving foodless south Korean peasants and storm and flood victims.

The main content of the decision follows:

1. To grant 100,000 *sok* of polished rice to relieve the foodless peasants and storm and flood victims in south Korea;

2. To entrust the Chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the DPRK with the task of taking practical measures to deliver the relief food to them at once.

On June 28, 1963 the Chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the DPRK sent a telegram to the south Korean "Minister of Agriculture and Forestry", requesting him to receive the relief rice for the foodless peasants and storm

and flood victims in south Korea.

In the message he, entrusted by the Government of the Republic, requested the south Korean side to receive the relief food from the people in the northern half at Panmunjom or at any other convenient place from July 5 on so that the foodless south Korean peasants and storm and flood victims might get it as soon as possible.

On June 15, 1964 the Military Committee of the DPRK adopted a decision on the treatment of the enemy soldiers coming over to the northern half of the Republic individually or collectively.

Following is the gist of the decision:

In high appreciation of the just actions of the south Korean army officers and men who come over to the northern half of the Republic against the US imperialists and their stooges as patriotic deeds for the country and the people, and in order to open the way to save them and bring happiness to them, the Military Committee of the DPRK will:

1. Give full citizenship of the Republic and freedom to the former south Korean army soldiers who come over to the DPRK individually or collectively and will treat them leniently, without taking issue of their past;

2. Award state commendation to them according to their individual or collective merits in case they inflict losses on the enemy when coming over to the north as well as premiums for the weapons and other military equipment they bring with them;

3. Assign them to the military ranks of the Korean People's Army corresponding to their former south Korean army ranks or promote them on their merits when they, after coming over to the north individually or collectively, volunteer for service in the KPA to fight the US imperialists and their lackeys, and admit the units and elements as they are to the corresponding arms of the KPA;

4. Admit them to schools or research institutes in accordance with their wish and provide them with free education and prescribed state scholarships;

5. Provide housing and other living conditions for those soldiers who come with their families and for the south Korean civilians who come over to the north, and ensure that they equally benefit from the aforesaid provisions;

6. Guarantee that the aforesaid provisions equally apply

to those who come over to the north from the south Korean police and other institutions, without asking them to account for their past;

7. Provide livelihood and special benefits for those who come over from foreign aggressive armies in south Korea.

CONCLUSION

The efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, as seen above, have always been consistent and sincere, and their ideas and proposals are just and reasonable.

For their justness and fairness our policy and measures for the country's reunification enjoy unqualified support from all the Korean people who desire reunification, and a hearty welcome from the peace-loving people of the world.

If our proposal for the reunification of the country had been realized in keeping with the desire of the Korean and world people, Korea would have already been reunified.

But, because of the "two Koreas" plot of the United States and the south Korean rulers who are opposed to Korean reunification, our country has not yet been reunified even after 37 years since its division.

There are still great obstacles to the country's reunification, but its prospect is optimistic.

Just policies and concrete ways including the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification set forth by the great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung clearly show the road to reunification.

The idea of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the confederal state put forward by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea are a new common milestone of the nation, the most realistic and reasonable reunification programme to solve the problem of the national reunification in conformity with the country's actual conditions and the national aspiration.

If this national salvation programme is realized, our country will be reunified into an independent, democratic neutral and peace-loving nation.

The will of all Koreans to reunify their divided country in our generation is firm, and international support and

encouragement for the cause of our people's national reunification, too, is further strengthening day by day.

The separatists at home and abroad will never be able to stop this sweeping historic current.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic will in the future, too, continue to take positive measures to set up the DCRK and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in conformity with the demand of the time and the will of the nation and mobilize all the Korean people in the struggle for its realization, true to the wise teachings and under the intelligent leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

All the Korean people in the north and the south will thwart the divisive moves for "two Koreas" pursued by the splitters at home and abroad and finally accomplish the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by the unified efforts of the whole nation who are firmly rallied under the banner of national reunification.

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