

Socialist Construction in DPRK

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Those who have read books written by such modern materialists as Feuerbach, Marx and Engels and by such contemporary dialectical philosophers as Hegel can perceive that they would have dialectical materialism of Marx and Engels if they combine them with each other. If it is applied to the history, it will be historical materialism. This application backs up the fact that there exists the permanent and innate basic conflict, that is, the class struggle among human beings. Main contradiction in any capitalist countries under the influence of Spain or the US is capital-labor. But socialist countries like the DPRK have overcome the contradiction.

There are as many ways as the number of nations to overcome the contradiction. One of them is the DPRK's way that is known as the Juche idea.

The Juche idea is composed of three principles—the principle of maintaining the independent stand, the principle of applying the creative method and the principle of placing a main stress on ideology. These principles were authored by President Kim Il Sung and elucidated later by Chairman Kim Jong Il in his work “On the Juche Idea”.

The above-mentioned principles seem as if they were purely philosophical, but they are not. It is because very important and inevitable results are born in politics. For example, the principle of maintaining the independent stand enables to realize independence in politics, self-sufficiency in the economy and self-reliance in national defence. The principle of applying the creative method served as a basis of creating the Chollima Movement and many other mass movements. The principle of placing a main stress on ideology enables to solve all problems by displaying the masses' consciousness to the full.

On October 14, 1945 President Kim Il Sung, who liberated Korea from Japs and returned to Pyongyang, participated in the Pyongyang mass meeting held to welcome him. The event, which would be take place a few months later, was of great significance in history of the northeast Asia.

On February 8, 1946 the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea was established in Korea and it embarked on the road of carrying out

democratic reforms with the committee as a weapon.

Agrarian reform was carried out first.

The landlords' and pro-Japanese elements' land was confiscated and handed over to the Korean peasants. The landlords, 4% of total peasant population, had possessed 58.2% of total cultivated acreage. A measure for the agrarian reform was taken at the 5th Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting of the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea (one of the predecessor parties of the Workers' Party of Korea) and was proclaimed as the Law on Agrarian Reform on March 5 of the same year. 1 325 000 hectares of land were distributed to 724 522 families.

Other reforms were also carried out. The Labour Law for the Workers and Office Employees in North Korea was proclaimed on June 24, 1946 and the Law on Sex Equality in North Korea on July 30 of the same year. In addition, industries, transports, communications and banks were nationalized. The law on nationalization was proclaimed on August 10, 1946. The 3rd Enlarged Meeting of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea held in November 1946 discussed and decided concrete measures to conduct the general ideological mobilization movement for nation-building. An all-people campaign took place to abolish illiteracy.

Meanwhile, the US took the southern part of the Korean peninsula and prepared the ground for establishing a puppet state. As an aggressor, the US dissolved everything Koreans organized in south Korea in order to frame up a puppet regime that could be controlled by them.

The 2nd Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of North Korea held in September, 1946 decided to hold elections for members of the provincial, city and county people's committees in all areas of north Korea simultaneously on November 3 and adopted regulations for the elections.

The Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea was held in Pyongyang in April, 1948.

695 representatives from 56 political parties and public organizations participated in the conference. They represented over 10 million members of the parties and organizations.

All political representatives were invited, but those of the parties of Syngman Rhee and Kim Song Su did not participate in it.

This meant only one thing. Syngman Rhee and Kim Song Su didn't want the national unity as they were puppets of US scoundrels.

After the war and following the armistice, the socialist construction

continued in the DPRK. Many cities were reduced to ashes owing to the bombardment by the US imperialists. Today's Pyongyang is quite different from the one in the 1940s. Only three or four buildings in Pyongyang remained in their status quo ante.

Years went by, and the Chollima Movement started in the DPRK with the December Plenary Meeting of the WPK Central Committee held in 1956 as an occasion. Workers of the Kangson Steel Plant first launched the movement. All sectors advanced at the speed of Chollima and accomplished the first year task of the 5-Year Plan in 1957, which later served as a foundation for its implementation.

Chollima, the name of the movement, refers to a winged horse similar to our Pegasus. The name *Chollima* is divided into three Korean characters--*Chol*, *li* and *ma*. *Chol* and *li* mean a thousand *ri* and *ma* means a horse in Korean language. The *ri* is a traditional Korean unit of measuring distance, that is, one *ri* is equivalent to 400m or 0.4km. This Korean legendary horse was able to run 1 000 *ri* or 400km a day.

Afterwards the three revolutions--ideological, cultural and technological--were implemented and the constitution adopted on December 27, 1972 at the First Session of the Fifth DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, and this made it possible to talk about a perfect system of socialism.