

## **Congratulatory Message**

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I would like to begin my speech with extending greetings to the fraternal DPRK people and congratulating the 75<sup>th</sup> founding anniversary of the DPRK. The Korean nation has a long history of over 5 000 years. It has been known with development of its science and culture recognized by the whole world.

I think that there were many people who struggled for the development of Korea in the period of over 5 000 years but Generalissimo Kim Il Sung is the only one who was recognized as the great leader and as the President who defeated with intelligence two great imperialisms—first the Japanese imperialists and then the US imperialists.

In the whole process of guiding and leading the people's revolution, President Kim Il Sung authored the universal Juche idea, applied it particularly in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and established the people's revolutionary government in the guerrilla zones along the Tuman River with the aim to liberate Korea.

Korea was liberated in 1945 at the end of the World War II. After its liberation, the US troops occupied the south of the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel, thus dividing the peninsula.

In November 1946 a democratic election was held successfully in every part of north Korea and through the election the People's Committee of North Korea was established and Kim Il Sung was elected the Chairman of the committee.

Nearly 2 years later, that is, on September 2, 1948 the DPRK Constitution was adopted and the 1<sup>st</sup> Session of the Supreme People's Assembly was held in Pyongyang.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Kim Il Sung was founded on September 9, 1948. He was elected the Premier at first and then the President till July 8, 1994 when he passed away.

His son Kim Jong Il was elected the General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 8, 1997 and the Chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission in 1993. After 1972 when the Constitution was amended, Kim Il Sung's position was declared as the "top of the state" and later the presidency was left unoccupied in order to defend, inherit and develop his ideas and achievements. Kim Il Sung is the "eternal President of the Republic" as stated in the introduction of the Constitution.

Chairman Kim Jong Il formulated Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas into Kimilsungism and developed it into the guiding ideology of the independent era and developed the WPK into an invincible revolutionary party that stroke its deep root in the masses of the people and realized the unbreakable unity and cohesion. He applied the original Songun politics in all fields to cope with collapse of the world socialist system and increasing offensives by the imperialist allied forces to isolate and stifle the DPRK. By doing so, he safeguarded socialism and supreme interests of the country and nation and led the Arduous March, the forced march towards the building of a powerful socialist country.

The DPRK is an independent socialist country that represents interests of its entire people. Power in the DPRK belongs to workers, peasants, soldiers, intellectuals and other various strata of working people and they exercise power through the Supreme People's Assembly and local people's assemblies of all levels which are their representative organs.

The state protects and respects interests and human rights of the masters of the state and society. The government of the Republic is a representative of the people's independent rights, an organizer of their creative abilities and activities, a householder responsible for their life and protector of their interests.

All state mechanisms are established and run on the principle of democratic centralism.

The DPRK is based on the socialist relations of production and the foundations for the independent national economy.

Means of production are owned by the state and the social cooperatives and the state protects private ownership and guarantees the right to its inheritance by law.

The Republic regards it as the supreme principle of its activities to steadily improve the people's material and cultural life and the state provides all working people with complete food, clothing and housing conditions.

After the demise of President Kim Il Sung, Chairman Kim Jong Il led the DPRK until December 17, 2011 when he passed away.

Since Chairman Kim Jong Il passed away, the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un who has outstanding leadership ability has been leading the DPRK. He has further developed the DPRK politically, scientifically and militarily and achieved the historic cause of building self-defensive nuclear force. He never fears any challenges but instead cherishes determination to continuously develop the nuclear force to defend the country by the DPRK people themselves.

In conclusion, I would like to extend thanks for giving me a chance to send this writing to the brave DPRK people.