

# Comrade Kim Il Sung—Founder of First People’s Country: DPRK

A. N. Dolgachev  
First Secretary,  
Maritime Territorial Regional Committee of the Communist  
Party of the Russian Federation  
Vice-chairman,  
Legislative Council of the Maritime Territorial Region of the  
Russian Federation

It is natural that the august name of Comrade Kim Il Sung and exploits he performed are expressed with the word “great”.

Title “eternal President” along with his august name reflects the exploits Comrade Kim Il Sung performed in the whole period of his life to found and develop the DPRK, the genuine first country of the people.

Of course, it is impossible to explain in detail the complicated and knotty circumstances in which great Comrade Kim Il Sung worked as an activist of the country, on this limited paper.

However, it is necessary to pay special attention to some of them.

The DPRK was founded in very complicated circumstance.

The circumstances can be divided into external conditions and internal ones, but I will not speak which conditions had bigger influence upon the founding of the DPRK.

External condition means the one outside the country and internal condition the one given in the territory of the DPRK.

The external conditions can be included by the colonial ruling

system enforced by Japan since 1905, the national liberation war that defeated the Japanese militarists in 1945 and the Fatherland Liberation War that ended in the victory of the Korean people in 1953.

Armed struggle launched by the heroic Korean people against oppressors was accompanied by sacrifice.

As a result, productive forces of the country, that is, human and material productive forces were destroyed.

Of course, it was not easy to restore the destroyed productive forces in this period and, furthermore, it was very difficult to restore them in accordance with the scientific and technical level of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The US armed forces stationed in south Korea after the war become root cause of constant tension and provocation.

This is the root cause of tense and complicated situation continued still on the Korean peninsula.

The internal conditions can be included by the difficulties the DPRK encountered after it was liberated from occupation of the Japanese imperialists.

The difficulties were the building of a state and a party to establish political power of popular character and enforce democratic reforms.

It was necessary to explore ways of applying creatively the general law of socialist construction proved by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries while taking it into consideration. The ways were found. They were the Juche idea and the line of giving importance to military affairs.

It was imperative to strengthen armed forces of the country because of the complicated external situation created owing to the US

direct military threats to and interfering into internal affairs of the DPRK, an independent country. This was reflected in the line of giving importance to military affairs.

The internal conditions included also ideological and theoretical, political and ideological activities of the leaders of the DPRK people, Comrade Kim Il Sung and his successors Comrades Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un.

In particular, it was indispensable to ensure oneness in establishing ideological system.

What is to be remembered is that ideology is not simply a mental product of society.

Ideology is embodied in all fields of social life to change society.

This can be explained by the *Chollima* movement, the mass innovation movement.

*Chollima* makes us picture a legendary horse with wings galloping 250 kilometers a day.

The *Chollima* movement is the mass movement that was launched in the DPRK in the latter half of the 1950s to increase labour productivity.

The movement assumed more organized character thanks to the support of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Republic and developed into a form of socialist emulation.

The campaign launched by the participants in the movement served as a factor that enabled the DPRK to attain high economic indices and hasten with success the industrialization of the country in the implementation of the Five-Year Plan (1957-1961).

The participants in the movement were introduced positively in propaganda, arts and architectures.

The *Chollima* movement was followed by “Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement” later.

With legendary *Chollima*, *Chongsan-ri* method, the *Tae-an* work system and other new working systems, closely associated with the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung, were established firmly in the Party and state organs.

International situation was aggravated, which required the DPRK to change the balance of economic policy and defence policy. It produced a new line.

The Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the WPK held in 1962 set forth a new line of simultaneously carrying on economic and defence construction and establishing an all-people defence system.

At the plenary meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung said that everyone should hold a rifle in one hand and a hammer and sickle in the other.

A new policy, aimed at the building up of the DPRK’s defence capabilities and guaranteeing of their independence, advanced 4-point line of turning the entire army into an army of cadres, modernizing the whole army, arming all the people and fortifying the whole country.

Thanks to the new line initiated and instigated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the DPRK could defend its sovereignty and independence even in the complicated international situation and build a just and new society on its land.