

Comrade Kim Il Sung Is Great Leader of Korean People

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On April 15, 2022, we greet the significant 110th birth anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the eternal President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the founder of the Juche idea, the Korean People's Army (KPA) and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was born into a patriotic and revolutionary family on April 15, 1912.

In that period, Korea was under colonial domination of Japanese imperialism. Growing up in such circumstances of national ruin, Comrade Kim Il Sung cherished spirit of patriotism and resistance against aggressors since his childhood.

Comrade Kim Il Sung devoted his whole life from the years of his teens when he started the revolution till the last moment of his life.

True to his father's behest, Comrade Kim Il Sung entered the Jilin Yuen Middle School. In the school days, Comrade Kim Il Sung read avidly the works of Marx and Lenin with the independent view and made researches on the Marxist theory of revolution. When he began to awaken students ideologically, Comrade Kim Il Sung became

their leader. In October 1926, he formed the “Down-with-Imperialism Union” (DIU) with hardcore young people of younger generation.

Like this, Comrade Kim Il Sung began to blaze the trail for the Korean revolution independently early in his youth days. Theatre of his activities extended to regions of Manchuria, Huadian, Fusong, Jilin, Kalun, Wujiazi, Guyushu. He formed revolutionary organizations and rallied various people around them.

In his reminiscences **With the Century**, Comrade Kim Il Sung said.

“The immediate task of the DIU was to defeat Japanese imperialism and achieve the liberation and independence of Korea, and its final objective was to build socialism and communism in Korea and, further, destroy all imperialism and build communism throughout the world.”

At that time, Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with his comrades, made a resolve to share life and death on the road of the revolution for the motherland and the nation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced an independent path of the Korean revolution at the historic Kalun meeting held in June 1930. At the meeting, he clarified that they should organize and wage the anti-Japanese armed struggle, unite the broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces and hasten preparations for founding the party in order to carry out the Korean revolution with success.

Conducting vigorous activities under the banner of anti-Japanese struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army (the Korean People’s Revolutionary Army), the first revolutionary armed forces of Korea on April 25, 1932. Leading the main force of the newly founded guerilla army to advance toward the

broad regions of southern and northern Manchuria, he dealt a heavy blow to the Japanese aggressors wherever the army stayed. He formed a common front with the Korean Independence Army and the Chinese anti-Japanese units so as to mobilize all anti-Japanese patriotic forces to the sacred war against Japanese imperialism.

Entering the latter half of the 1930s when the communist hardcore cadres were prepared and the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was grown up into an invincible rank, Comrade Kim Il Sung established a guerilla base on Mt. Paektu, a base of operation to develop the Korean revolution.

A powerful network of camps was established in the forest of Mt. Paektu centring on Mt. Paektu secret camp.

Comrade Kim Il Sung led the overall Korean revolution with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the main while firmly relying on the guerilla base on Mt. Paektu.

In May 1936, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first anti-Japanese national united front and a powerful underground revolutionary organization which provided a unified guidance over the patriotic forces of the nation. Hundreds of thousands of people were included in the association in a matter of a few months. A dense organization network of the association was built in all areas of Manchuria where the Koreans were living and in every part of Korea.

Meanwhile, party organizations were formed in the guerrilla army with vanguard fighters, tempered and tested in trials of the struggle, which was of a weighty significance in founding the party in time even in the complicated situation after liberation of the country.

In August 1945 when the Soviet army defeated the Kwantung

Army, favorable conditions for liberating Korea from the Japanese colonial domination were created. Liberation of the northern part of Korea was realized thanks to the close joint operation between the KPRA led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Soviet army. The Korean nation restored its sovereignty and achieved national independence and the bright road for a new life was paved for the Korean people thanks to the brilliant victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The year 1945 brought freedom, independence and peace to Korea that had undergone trials.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Korea began the building of a new society.

Penetrating deep into the prevailing situation and the requirements of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified that it was important to build an independent, sovereign democratic state in Korea and carry out three tasks of founding the party, the state and the army.

Thanks to his energetic activities, the Workers' Party of Korea, the General Staff of the revolution was founded on October 10, 1945.

After founding the Party, Comrade Kim Il Sung met 4 hundred thousand Pyongyang citizens on October 14, 1945 and called upon them to unite in order to build a new democratic Korea. He further encouraged the people's enhanced political enthusiasm to form public organizations of working class, peasants and working people from all walks of life. Based on thoroughgoing preparations, the Provisional People's committee of North Korea was organized in Pyongyang on February 8, 1946 and Comrade Kim Il Sung was elected its chairman.

Under his leadership, the committee enforced agrarian reform and other democratic reforms and adopted the Law on Nationalization of Industries and, as a result, the workers and peasants became masters of

factories and land. The national economy began to make rapid development.

On the basis of these achievements, Comrade Kim Il Sung enforced democratic election for the first time in history of the Korean people on November 3, 1946. At the First Session of the People's Assembly of North Korea, the People's Committee of North Korea, the highest organ of state power led by Comrade Kim Il Sung was founded. At the Second Congress of the WPK held in March 1948, Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the line of independent reunification of the country and put forward the tasks of further cementing the revolutionary democratic bases and strengthening the Party organizationally and ideologically.

General election was held in the north and the south in August 1948 and the foundation of the DPRK was made public solemnly on September 9, 1948.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was elected the DPRK Premier in accordance with the unanimous will of the Korean people.

The Korean people could hold a powerful weapon of the revolution and create a new life in their hands thanks to the founding of the DPRK. However, the enemy of the DPRK people was displeased with this. In order to disturb the socialist construction in the northern half of Korea and stifle the national liberation struggle in the southern half of Korea, the imperialists made an armed invasion against the DPRK on June 25, 1950.

Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and mobilized the entire Korean people for victory in the war.

In his historic radio address **“Go All for Victory in the War”** delivered on June 26, 1950, Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified just

character of the war and appealed the entire people and army officers and men to turn out as one in the sacred war to annihilate the aggressors.

Comrade Kim Il Sung turned the front and the rear into a strong entity to secure victory in the war and took emergency measures of strengthening the People's Army, changing the economy into the wartime system and consolidating the rear. In each period and stage of the war, he led resourcefully the operation of the People's Army units and the munitions production.

The DPRK people won victory in the 1950-1953 Fatherland Liberation War thanks to the wise leadership of ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander Comrade Kim Il Sung, mass heroism, matchless bravery of the People's Army soldiers and the devoted labour of the workers and peasants in the rear.

The US suffered irreversible disastrous military, political and moral defeats. It signed the armistice agreement on July 27, 1953.

The DPRK Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded the hero title to Comrade Kim Il Sung who led the war to brilliant victory, in reflection of unanimous wish of the entire DPRK people.

After the war, the DPRK people began to rehabilitate the national economy. Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the general task of laying foundations for socialism and the main orientation of the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction and advanced the basic line of economic construction to develop light industry and agriculture simultaneously while giving preferential development of heavy industry. He planned to organize agricultural cooperatives.

Under Comrade Kim Il Sung's energetic leadership, the planned tasks of the national economy in all fields were successfully

accomplished and, in particular, cooperativization was completed with success in the countryside in August 1958. The Korean-style socialist system in which the working masses of the people became the masters of everything and everything serves them was established in the DPRK.

That the socialist system was established is an exploit of Comrade Kim Il Sung. The DPRK has now been turned into a dignified powerful socialist country independent, self-sufficient and self-reliant in defence.

For the last 70-odd years, the US committed every constant provocation by mobilizing its armed forces and modern means of war in order to stifle the DPRK and obliterate the people who were not submissive towards it. However, the DPRK defeated all imperialist machinations and became an impregnable fortress no enemy dare provoke, thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung's wise leadership over the socialist construction, to the maintaining of the line of giving importance to military affairs and to the rock-solid unity and cohesion of the leader, the Party and the army.

In the year which greeted the 80th birth anniversary of the great leader, the Pyongyang Declaration "Let Us Defend and Advance the Cause of Socialism" was made public in Pyongyang. Since then, many political parties and organizations of the world have signed the declaration.

This declaration that confirmed that socialism is an ideal of mankind and appealed the world progressive political parties to struggle in unity to restore socialism, served as a powerful driving force in developing the socialist movement in a fresh way on the worldwide scale.

The DPRK had advanced dynamically to successfully develop

industry and agriculture under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung enjoyed absolute love from the people as he showed parental affection to them. He frequently visited the people whenever he visited factories, farms, scientific research institutions and People's Army units. In other words, he always found himself among the people. That's why the DPRK people call Comrade Kim Il Sung father of the nation and commemorate his birthday as the Day of the Sun.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was very humble in his everyday life and very kind and careful towards others.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was a distinguished statesman, a revolutionary, a brilliant commander, theoretician and an able person of practice of socialist construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only authored the Juche idea but positively applied it in the revolutionary practice for the building of a socialist society. Many revolutionaries are now studying the Juche idea authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung and making deliberations about it in international congresses and seminars. The Juche idea study groups were formed in many countries and the association for the study of the Juche idea led by me conducts its activities in Belarus. I participated twice in the congresses of the Juche idea study groups held in Colombo (Sri Lanka in 2002) and Paris (in 2003).

Comrade Kim Il Sung made public many works on the theory and practice of the socialist construction and explained the struggle in the periods of the anti-Japanese revolution and the socialist construction in his 8-volume reminiscences **With the Century** which is of high realistic and artistic value.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was an internationalist. He assisted materially and morally the national liberation struggle and anti-imperialist struggle of the people in many countries.

In the whole period of his life, Comrade Kim Il Sung received politicians and public figures from 136 countries in the world and was awarded many decorations and medals by political parties, heads of state, scientific research institutions, universities, international bodies and UN organizations.

It is an exploit of Comrade Kim Il Sung that he brought up Comrade Kim Jong Il as a great successor to the revolutionary cause. Comrade Kim Jong Il provided a powerful war deterrent to resolutely frustrate war provocations by the imperialists.

Comrade Kim Jong Il's great exploits will be immortal along with remarkable activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

All successes achieved by the DPRK at present are the fruition born by Comrade Kim Il Sung's plans and ideas.

The KPA founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung is not only a reliable defender of socialism but a powerful main force of the socialist construction. The KPA reliably safeguards peace with high vigilance against the imperialist moves to provoke a new world war.

Comrade Kim Jong Un, the leader of the people is now standing in the van of socialist Korea.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Jong Un, the DPRK firmly adheres to the socialist construction line put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and carried forward with success by great Comrade Kim Jong Il. The DPRK's building of a powerful socialist country is accelerated by Comrade Kim Jong Un as the days go by.

Socialist Korea dashes like Chollima towards a highly developed powerful socialist country while showing examples of independent development to those who are advancing towards socialism. Imperialism threatens mankind with nuclear war, but it is driven out of the arena of history while making way gradually for a future communist society.