

President Kim Il Sung and Cause of National Reunification

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Dividing the Korean peninsula by the 38 parallel was a U.S. proposal, as noted in the memoirs of American president Harry S. Truman (1945-53).

The successor of Franklin D. Roosevelt, commented the U.S. government's strategy to occupy south Korea, in a volume regarding some anecdotes of his life. On August 15, the United States met its main objective of dividing the country, creating an artificial state in the south, a state created by force and against the true will of the south Korean people. The most important measure to fight against what they called "southern aggression" was to create a puppet army which in just three years had reached 150 thousand soldiers, trained and armed by the imperialists. Nowadays, the same army counts on more than a million soldiers.

Both the division of Korea and the continuing presence of US troops in the south corresponds to the hegemonic policies outlined by the presidents of the United States of America from Roosevelt to the most recent occupant of the White House, Joe Biden.

In order to achieve the true atmosphere of detente on the peninsula, it is necessary to build trust between both parties and for a non-aggression agreement to be signed between the DPRK and the US and for the Americans to reduce the forces and means of warfare, including the unconditional withdrawal of more than 40 thousand U.S. troops and more than thousand weapons of mass destruction that are still kept in the southern half of the peninsula.

In the southern part of the Military Demarcation Line in the 70s, the south Korean soldiers, started building a concrete wall of 240 kilometers long, based on the plans of U.S. military engineers, a genuine WALL OF SHAME, which divides the peninsula through its center from East to West. This work was one of the U.S. projects meant to perpetuate the division and to create conditions for a so-called UN recognition of the “two Koreas”, since the day of July 27, 1953, when the U.S. troops signed the Armistice at Panmunjom, which is undoubtedly the equivalent to its defeat in the war.

The wall itself was a fabulous work in size and investment. At least 800 000 tons of cement, more than 3 million 500 thousand cubic meters of aggregates, over 200 thousand tons of steel and wood were used to achieve it. The average height of the wall is 5 to 8 meters; the base has a width of 10 to 19 and the top is 3 to 7 meters. At various points it has iron gates that operate automatically to make way for motorized and infantry troops.

The south Korean authorities no longer deny the existence of this barrier of discord, but do not agree to dismantle it either, as requested by all Koreans.

President **KIM IL SUNG** was the main promoter of its destruction in order to create real conditions for relaxation and free travel between

the fellow countrymen in the North and South, and proposed to hold a consultative conference between the top leaders of both parties, political parties, social and religious institutions.

President **KIM IL SUNG** said that when the wall falls, workers, peasants, youth, students, politicians, economists, artists, religious people in general, will be able to travel freely without restriction.

But albeit his will and declarations, the WALL OF SHAME is still kept by those not interested in national integration, because the United States does not want to lose its strategic point to exercise its hegemony in Asia and the Pacific area: that is south Korea.

While turning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into a mighty fortress of reunification movement, President **KIM IL SUNG** made every efforts to unite the forces of the nation as one by means of three-way solidarity of the north, south and overseas Koreans. Thus, the reunification movement was developed into a nation-wide struggle.

“The June 15 Joint Declaration” whose fundamental idea is the principle “By the Korean Nation Itself”, states that the country's reunification should be done by the Koreans in the north and the south, without any foreign intervention.

After the adoption of the joint declaration many good events occurred. The north Koreans, those in the south and those in the Diaspora have lobbied energetically to promote the reconciliation and unity by strengthening their cooperation in the light of the “June 15 Joint Declaration”.

And the Red Cross and military experts in the problems between north and south reached joint agreements, putting into the foreground the aspirations and interests of the reunification of the country, as well as cooperation and exchanges in various fields.

Families separated by more than half a century met afterwards. Many south Koreans watched the artistic representations of “Arirang”, unique masterpieces and visited beautiful places like Pyongyang, as well as Kumgang, Paektu and Myohyang Mountains.

During this period the “By the Korean Nation Itself” was the big formula for reunification of the country.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea called on the international community to create “peaceful environment by rejecting force” and “adjust the inappropriate international economic architecture.” This is a proof of the fact that the DPRK Government still keeps his promises when it comes to the desire to reunify the country and stands firmly to the other peaceful principles that have been brought to light by the DPRK leadership.

We, the Korea’s friends all over the world must oppose the imperialists’ and colonialists’ scheme to create “two Koreas” and must support and encourage the struggle for independent and peaceful reunification.

Personally and on behalf of the Workers’ Romania Association, I once again reiterate our complete support for Korean peoples’ endeavors to achieve, independently and peacefully, the reunification of the country on the basis of the three principles and President **KIM IL SUNG**’s five-point program for the reunification of the Motherland, believing this to be an expression of the wish of all the Korean people.

We also support the need for the speedy withdrawal of all foreign troops --located in South Korea under the so-called banner of the UN – whose presence constitutes a primary obstacle to the unification of the country and we resolutely condemn all attempts by imperialists and the

south Korean regime to perpetuate the division of the country into two parts by creating “two Koreas.”