

Juche Idea and Principles of Reunification of Korea

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The Korean nation is one single nation that had lived for thousands of years on the same territory, in the same country, with one language and one culture and the same customs.

There is one history of the Korean nation. It is the history of the people's struggle for independence and sovereignty. It resisted in the 13th century the invasion by the Mongolian empire, in the 16th century the Japanese samurai, in 1816 by the British Empire, in 1846 France. In 1866 the American warship *General Sherman* navigated into the Taedong River, and was destroyed by the Korean patriots. The Japanese colonization, started from 1910, was overcome by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in 1945.

The American army still occupies the southern part of Korea. It built the huge 8 meters high and 200 km long wall that divides the country into two pieces.

The principles for the reunification of Korea were formulated by President Kim Il Sung at his talks with the south Korean representatives to the north-south high-level political talks held on May 3, 1972. He defined the three principles of the reunification:

“First, national reunification should be achieved independently without reliance on outside forces and free from their interference.

...

Second, great national unity should be promoted by transcending the differences in ideas, ideals and systems.

...

Third, national reunification should be achieved by peaceful means without resorting to arms.”

By this joint action program signed solemnly by the south and the north, the three principles became a basis for the North-South Joint Statement on July 4, 1972.

In order to ease tensions and foster an atmosphere of mutual trust between the North and the South, the two sides then agreed not to slander or defame each other, not to undertake military provocations whether on a large or small scale, and to take positive measures to prevent inadvertent military incidents.

In order to restore severed national ties, promote mutual understanding and to expedite independent peaceful reunification, the two sides then agreed to carry out numerous exchanges in various fields. A direct telephone line between Pyongyang and Seoul and a North-South Coordinating Committee were installed.

The June 15, 2000 North-South Joint Declaration

New North-South Joint Declaration signed on June 15, 2000 after the meeting in Pyongyang of General Secretary Kim Jong Il and Kim Dae Jung (June 15, 2000) is the recognition that the low-level federation proposed by the north and the commonwealth system proposed by the south are similar, and the agreement to work together in this direction in the future.

The declaration touches such practical problems as the exchange of visiting groups of separated families.

It determines the broad specter of co-operation in all fields: social, cultural, sports, public health, environmental and so on.

The October 4 Declaration in 2007

The practical conclusions were in detail broadly elaborated in the October 4 Joint Declaration in 2007, signed in Pyongyang by General Secretary Kim Jong Il and Roh Moo Hyun.

They agreed to establish a “special zone for peace and cooperation on the West Sea defining joint fishing grounds and peaceful waters.” They agreed “to complete the first-phase project of the Kaesong Industrial Zone, begin the railway freight transport between Munsan and Pongdong, and repairing the railways between Kaesong and Sinuiju.” They agreed “to put an end to the existing armistice mechanism, and build a lasting peace mechanism.”

The April 27, 2018 Panmunjom Declaration

Comrade Kim Jong Un and Moon Jae In signed the historic Panmunjom Declaration on Peace, Prosperity and Reunification of Korean Peninsula on April 27, 2018.

The north and the south agreed “to declare the end of war in 2018, the 65th anniversary of the Armistice Agreement, replace the AA with a peace accord and actively promote the holding of north-south-U.S. trilateral meetings or north-south-China-U.S quadrilateral meetings.” The north and the south confirmed “the joint target on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone through the complete denuclearization.”

The north and the south shared the acknowledgment that “the active measures being taken by the north side are very significant and crucial steps for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula,” and agreed “to fulfill each other's responsibility and role in the future.”

The success of this historical meeting was decisive to urge the US president Trump to accept the meeting in Singapore on June 12.

The June 12, 2018 Singapore Summit

On June 12, 2018, Kim Jong Un, President of the State Affairs Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and U.S. president Donald Trump met in Singapore and signed a joint statement, agreeing to security guarantees for Korea, new peaceful relations, the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, recovery of US soldiers' remains, and follow-up negotiations between high-level officials. Immediately following the summit, president Trump announced that the U.S. military would discontinue “provocative” joint military exercises with south Korea, and stated that he wished to bring the U.S. soldiers back home at some point.

The September 19, 2018 Inter-Korean Summit Meeting

Kim Jong Un, President of the State Affairs Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Moon Jae In, president of the Republic of Korea, held the Inter-Korean Summit Meeting in Pyongyang on September 18-20, 2018.

There was stated that the “North will eventually permanently dismantle the Dongchang-ri missile engine test site and launch platform

under the observation of experts from relevant countries. The North expressed its willingness to continue to take additional measures, such as the permanent dismantlement of the nuclear facilities in Nyongbyon, under the condition that the United States takes corresponding measures in accordance with the spirit of the June 12 DPRK-US.”

The February 28, 2019 Hanoi Summit

Kim Jong Un, President of the State Affairs Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and U.S. president Donald Trump met in Hanoi during February 27–28, 2019. The American side declared after the meeting that the summit was cut short and that no agreement was reached.

President Trump refused to end the aggressive military maneuvers against the DPRK, to lift sanctions against the DPRK, to withdraw the US troops from south Korea and to close its military bases. He refused to sign a peace agreement with the DPRK to replace the armistice.

President Joe Biden continued and reinforced this belligerent political and military line. This year 2021 president Biden bombed Syria in February and Iraq on June 27. The USA exerted political and economic pressure upon the presidency of south Korea in order to urge them to stop the overture and rapprochement with the DPRK, and to participate in the aggressive military exercises of the USA. The presidency of south Korea capitulated for this pressure.

On August 10, 2021, again the yearly “Ulji-Freedom Guardian” US-South Korea joint military exercises started. Again their scenario was nuclear war and invasion upon the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

These exercises included 28 000 soldiers of the US occupation army and started from the 83 US military bases in south Korea.

The DPRK's appeals for the international struggle for the independent reunification of Korea have been understood and agreed upon by the working people of Korea, North and South, and by the international peace and progressive movement in the whole world.

A broad mass movement in south Korea is developing, demanding the end of the US-South Korea joint military exercises, the departure of the US troops, the closure of the US military bases on Korean territory, and the reappropriation of the territory of the bases by the Korean people, demanding peace, democracy and reunification of the country.

On the world scale the closure of more than 900 US military bases all over the world is demanded in Cuba, Japan, Cyprus, Greece, Serbia, Czech and Germany and many other countries, amongst which also our country Belgium is.

Korea's reunification takes place along the path of independence and democracy. Reunification will certainly be peaceful, because the federal system, which is based on consent, is the only way to achieve reunification under the condition that the two social systems are different.