

Epoch-making Exploits of President Kim Il Sung

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The greatest theoretical and practical exploits performed by President Kim Il Sung is that he founded and developed the Juche idea helpful for ushering in an independent and peaceful new era on a worldwide scale.

Leader Kim Jong Il formulated the revolutionary ideas founded by the President as Kimilsungism.

In his classic work “On the Juche Idea”, the treatise sent to the National Seminar on the Juche Idea held to mark the 70th birthday of the President on March 31, 1982, Leader Kim Jong Il said.

“The Juche idea is the precious fruit of the leader’s (Kim Il Sung’s) profound, widespread ideological and theoretical activities, and its creation is the most brilliant of his revolutionary achievements.

“The history of the Korean revolution pioneered and led by the leader is a glorious history which records the splendid application and overall victory of the great Juche idea.

“Only when one is firmly armed with the Juche idea and advances under its banner, would it be possible to emerge victorious in the revolution and construction, surmounting all difficulties and trials. This is the conviction which our people have acquired through the history of revolutionary struggle spanning over half a century.”

From his early years the President struggled against dogmatism, factionalism, opportunism, flunkeyism and submission. Opposing such poisons appeared among the parties of the working people over the world, he applied gloriously the method of making the revolution by relying on self-reliance and in conformity with one’s situation, i. e. the method of making the revolution by relying on inexhaustible strength of the popular masses, by considering each country’s peculiarities, history, cultural traditions and patriotism and in accordance with realities of one’s country.

Accordingly, the DPRK has been consolidated into a socialist country

independent in politics, self-sufficient in the economy and self-reliant in national defence.

Seeing through that independent ideological consciousness of the popular masses plays a decisive role in the revolutionary movement, the President always paid primary attention to ideological work to put down the paid mechanism of conservative reactionary forces at home and abroad. It is a prominent legacy for all revolutionary and progressive forces of the world that are struggling to liberate the people from domination and oligarchy of imperialism.

Development of the DPRK people's independent consciousness enabled the DPRK to build the world impregnable fortress for the safeguarding and development of socialism during the most difficult period of anti-imperialist struggle and the period when the socialist camp was collapsed. The DPRK has become a beacon illuminating the people the road of ushering in a new era of global independence and peace.

President Kim Il Sung rendered the greatest service in ushering in this new era. He always struggled and led to enable every country to decide its destiny independently and every country not to interfere into internal affairs of others but settle disagreement, which may occur between countries, by means of peaceful method instead of war.

The President instructed that all countries should struggle in accordance with their own situations by relying on the popular masses for the global independence and peace.

The President pressed on with the ideological, cultural and technological revolutions simultaneously in order to win victory in the socialist revolution and construction. At present, these revolutions serve a fundamental issue for the world people who struggle for complete independence in all fields of social life. In other words, no country can be completely independent if it does not carry out the three revolutions simultaneously by relying on the popular masses and in accordance with its characteristics.

The exploits performed by the President is that he frustrated the US imperialist attempt to force a system contrary to socialism in the DPRK through the 3-year war. The world history evidently proves that this was the most heroic and dynamic struggle of the people to defend independence against aggression of the imperialist

power which was the strongest in history.

When the Korean war broke out, the US had got powerful A-bombs and an army equipped with the most developed weapons but had to conclude an armistice agreement with the DPRK after the three-year war. Mark Clark, the US Army general who participated in the signing ceremony on behalf of the USA, wrote in his reminiscences that he shouldered a disgraceful duty of signing on an armistice agreement without victory for the first time in history of the US.

The victory won by the heroic DPRK people under the leadership of the President is instilled in memory and minds of the world peace-loving and progressive people as a fact that, though they were the people of a young country, they can defeat those who boasted of being a dominator of the world, the invincible, by arming themselves with revolutionary consciousness and under the leadership of the great leader.

The victory won by the DPRK people displayed another truth clarified by the President. It is that single-hearted unity of the leader, the Party and the masses is essential in advancing the revolution and construction and that the popular masses can defeat the enemy how strong it may be in a military point of view if they are organized and mobilized and politically educated.

One of the most important strategic and tactical activities in the liberation war against the Japanese imperialists was the “Arduous March” undergone from the end of 1938 to the beginning of 1939. In the march, the anti-Japanese guerrillas displayed the indomitable revolutionary spirit and ardent patriotism which the heroic DPRK people cherish through generations.

President Kim Il Sung wrote in his reminiscences.

“The Arduous March was, in a nutshell, a constant, non-stop struggle against the worst of natural conditions, hunger, exhaustion, diseases and of course the brutal enemy. All of these were accompanied by yet another severe struggle: that of not giving in to all these hardships. It was primarily a struggle to survive and to destroy the enemy. These were the main contents of the Arduous March. Indeed, it was a series of incredible ordeals and hardships from beginning to end.”

Cherishing indomitable revolutionary spirit and ardent patriotism, the Korean people accomplished the cause of national liberation under the leadership of the President.

Like this, President Kim Il Sung who founded the Juche idea wisely led the popular masses to win great victory in two revolutionary wars against the US and Japanese imperialists and in the socialist construction.

Eternal glory to President Kim Il Sung!