LET US REUNIFY THE COUNTRY INDEPENDENTLY AND PEACEFULLY

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From the "Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee" Made by President Kim Il Sung

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EDITOR'S NOTE

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee in Pyongyang on October 10, 1980.

In his report he proposed for the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as the most reasonable and realistic way to achieve as soon as possible the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the greatest desire of the nation. He also clarified a new ten-point policy for the unified state.

The editorial department edits this section of the report for separate publication.

October 1980

Comrades,

It is the most important revolutionary task of our Party to win the cause of national reunification, the greatest desire of the entire Korean people.

During the period under review our Party, conscious of its important mission entrusted by the country and the nation and firmly determined to reunify the country in our generation, put forward an absolutely correct line and policy on reunifying the country and strove for their implementation.

Reflecting the fundamental stand our Party had invariably maintained on the question of national reunification and the requirements of the fast-changing situation at home and abroad at the beginning of the 1970's, we advanced the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity as the basic programme of national reunification.

Our Party took the initiative in proposing for meetings and negotiations among representatives of political parties, social organizations and individual persons from the north and the south as a decisive step to open the way to independent and peaceful reunification and made all sincere efforts to bring them about. Thanks to our initiative in making the proposal and to our strenuous efforts, the door which had stood tightly closed between the north and the south for a long time was opened at last and the north-south dialogue was held, which resulted in the publication of the

historic North-South Joint Statement. With the publication of the joint statement, the basic message of which is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the three principles of national reunification advanced by our Party became the nation's single common programme of reunification jointly confirmed and solemnly proclaimed internally and externally by north and south.

The holding of the dialogue and the publication of the joint statement was a step forward towards national reunification, and after that, the trend to reunification quickly mounted on a nationwide scale. Patriotic youth and students, democrats and all other sections of people in south Korea, to say nothing of the people in the northern half of the Republic, rose bravely in the struggle to reunify the country.

Alarmed at the soaring fighting spirit of the entire people in north and south Korea determined to reunify the country independently and peacefully, the US and south Korean authorities came out with the "two Koreas" policy to delay Korea's reunification and perpetuate her division.

The United States tried in various ways to carry out their policy for "two Koreas" which they had set as their basic strategy towards Korea, and even actively mobilized their allies and followers for the move.

At the instigation of US imperialism, the south Korean authorities became the shock force in implementing the separatist line against their national conscience as Koreans and against the pledge they had given to the nation in the North-South Joint Statement. In order to suppress the ever-growing trend of the south Korean people to national reunification and to realize their design of national division, they rigged up the fascist "Yusin system" by mobilizing armed forces and police, the "Central Intelligence Agency"

and other repressive means, and brutally cracked down on the south Korean patriots and democrats who called for national reunification and democratic liberties and rights. The south Korean authorities not only frustrated the north-south dialogue which was under way amidst great expectation and concern of the entire nation, but clamoured for "simultaneous entry into the UN" and "cross recognition" in accordance with the libretto of US imperialism and made frantic efforts to put them into effect.

The separatist moves of the United States and the south Korean authorities and the latter's traitorous acts threw a serious stumbling block in the way of the country's reunification. Therefore, thwarting the separatists' moves to create "two Koreas" and democratizing south Korean society became the central task in the struggle to end the tragedy of division of the territory and the nation and to realize the national liberation of the south Korean people. Thus began the serious confrontation and struggle between the forces of national reunification and the forces of separatism, between the democratic and the fascist forces, and between patriots and traitors. This was a struggle to choose between the reunification of the north and the south into one Korea and their permanent division into "two Koreas", between democracy and fascism, and between the complete national liberation and independence and the relinquishment of half the land as a permanent colony of imperialism.

The south Korean people rose in a patriotic struggle and bravely fought to abolish the fascist "Yusin" system of dictatorship, an obstacle to the reunification of the country, and to democratize south Korean society, thereby dealing a heavy blow at the enemies of democracy and national reunification. The gallant struggle of the people which started

in October last year and raged in Pusan, Masan, Seoul, Kwangju and many other parts of south Korea brought about the destruction of the notorious traitor and chieftain of the "Yusin" dictatorship and gave a serious warning to his surviving minions. In particular, the heroic popular uprising in Kwangju last May when large numbers of people rose as one and fought bravely with arms in their hands, shook the fascist rule of south Korea to its very foundation and sent the US imperialists and the military fascists, their stooges, atremble with anxiety and fear.

In south Korea today a very grave situation is prevailing due to the manoeuvrings of the US imperialists and the military fascist clique, their lackeys.

The military fascists who got hold of power by conspiratorial means after the "October incident" last year, have been making vicious attempts to hinder social democracy and national reunification. They proclaimed an "emergency martial law" throughout south Korea, banning all political activities including those of parties and social organizations and unhesitatingly perpetrating savage repressions even the notorious former dictators had not dared to commit.

Under instructions from the "Korea-US Combined Forces Command", the military fascist blackguards of south Korea called out heavily armed units of the puppet army and indiscriminately arrested and imprisoned and brutally murdered patriotic citizens, youths and students in Kwangju who turned out in defence of their right to live and democracy. And they threw into jail all the prominent democrats and political figures who demanded social democracy and national reunification and brought false charges of "fomenting rebellion", "violating the Anti-Communist Law", and what not against them in their vicious efforts to finish them off. South

Korea has now become a living hell, the most gruesome of all scenes in the latter part of the 20th century, where atrocious massacres are carried out openly and the people's freedoms and rights are trampled upon miserably.

As regards the brutality of the despotic repression they are perpetrating, the present military fascists of south Korea put all the fascist dictators of the world into the shade. History does not know yet such hangmen as the south Korean military fascist rulers who massacred thousands of their compatriots by arms at a time and cruelly removed their political opponents.

For 35 long years the United States has been occupying and maintaining harsh colonial rule in south Korea, and egged its dictators on to trample mercilessly on the people's democratic freedoms and rights. The United States that took under its wings the former quisling dictators of south Korea is now again giving active protection to the new military fascist dictator who is following the fascist policy of his predecessor.

All the barbaric acts of the south Korean military fascist elements that stir up the towering indignation of the world public now are committed under the manipulation and aegis of the United States. It is the United States that masterminded the beastly pogrom against the patriotic people who rose in revolt in Kwangju; it is the United States that instigated the cruel suppression of the south Korean democrats; and it is also none other than the United States, the wirepuller, that has rigged up the military fascist dictatorial "government" in south Korea and put a hangman at its head.

Although the US authorities try to play innocent ostensibly expressing "regret" and "concern" over the south Korean situation, they cannot conceal by any means their secret intention as aggressors and their true colours as fascist

executioners. The United States is the culprit who smothers democracy and human rights in south Korea and the wirepuller for the slaughtering of south Korean people. With no artifice the United States can escape the responsibility for the present situation in south Korea where such a heinous military fascist dictatorial "government" has been knocked up and a shocking bloodshed has been enacted.

The tragic developments in south Korea and the disasters suffered by its people today immediately represent the distress of the entire Korean nation, and this is precisely the bitter outcome of the partition of the territory and division of the nation. Anyone who is of Korean blood cannot remain a passive onlooker to the unhappy state of affairs today, and cannot but think soberly of the destiny of our nation.

We must do away with the colonial fascist rule of the US imperialists and their stooges in south Korea and reunify the country, and thus end the distress and tragedy of our fellow countrymen and carve out a bright future for our nation.

If reunification does not come quickly and division continues, our nation will remain bisected for ever, and the south Korean people will be unable to cast off the yoke of colonial slavery.

Failing reunification at the earliest possible date, it will be difficult even to defend the independence and sovereignty of our country.

On the international arena today, antagonism and conflict between great powers scrambling for spheres of influence are aggravated daily. History shows that whenever great powers struggled for expanding their spheres of influence, small nations' interests were harmed and they were victimized. At present, the interests of many nations are entangled with one another and military confrontation between great powers is

aggravated with each passing day. If in this situation our country is not reunified but remains divided into north and south, our people may again fall a victim to foreign forces and become colonial slaves. We must not repeat our bitter lot of the past when the destiny of our country and nation was toyed by foreign powers in their interests and our people were forced to live as a homeless race. For this purpose, we must reunify the divided country as soon as possible.

Division is the road to slavery and national ruin; reunification alone will lead us to independence and prosperity. For our nation today nothing is more precious than reunification and there is no more pressing task than reunifying the country.

The people in north and south and the entire Korean nation must rise up as one in the struggle for the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

In order to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification it is imperative to eliminate military fascist rule and democratize society in south Korea.

As long as democracy is stamped out and harsh military fascist rule is maintained in south Korea as today, there can be no national rapprochement and solidarity nor can the country be reunified by peaceful means. The "Anti-Communist Law", "National Security Law" and other fascist laws must be abolished and all the apparatuses of tyrannical rule be eliminated there. Meanwhile, all the political parties and social organizations must be legalized and the free political activities of these parties and organizations and individual persons guaranteed; and the democrats and patriotic people who have been unwarrantedly arrested and imprisoned must be released and all the penalties imposed on them must be made null and void. After the elimination of the

"Yusin system" in south Korea, the military fascist "government" should be replaced by a democratic government which will defend and speak for the will and interests of the broad masses of people.

The country's independent, peaceful reunification requires easing the tensions and removing the danger of war.

In our country the massive armed forces of the north and the south stand face to face across the Military Demarcation Line now, and there are tens of thousands of American troops stationed in south Korea. Because of the ceaseless provocations of the US imperialists and south Korean military fascists, the situation in our country is as strained as ever and there is a constant danger of war breaking out at any moment. Today the situation is most tense and acute in Korea of all parts of the world. This is arousing deep concern not only among the Koreans but also among the people of our neighbouring countries and the rest of the world.

Our people do not want war; they want to evade a fratricide and reunify the country peacefully at all costs. Eliminating the military confrontation between the north and the south and obviating the danger of war is the prime requisite for the peaceful reunification of the country. As long as the north and the south stand levelling guns at each other and the menace of a fratricidal war is hovering, no contact or dialogue will bear good fruit and bring about genuine concord and unity of the nation.

The question of easing the tensions and removing the danger of war in our country can be solved only by replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

We have already proposed more than once to the United States to hold a dialogue and conclude a peace agreement between Korea and the United States. This proposal of ours is

the most reasonable one for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and for world peace. It fully agrees with the interests and desire of the American people, too. The United States, however, has not yet accepted our just proposal; it keeps its troops in south Korea and is seriously jeopardizing peace.

We propose once more to the United States to negotiate on the question of replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

How the US authorities respond to our proposal will clearly provide their answer to the question of war or peace. They should reflect seriously on this matter, and accept our just proposal in a sincere and conscientious attitude and withdraw their troops from south Korea as soon as possible, thus meeting the unanimous aspiration and desire of the people the world over including the United States.

For the independent, peaceful reunification of our country it is necessary to check the machination of the United States for "two Koreas" and do away with its interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

Today the US machination for "two Koreas" is the main obstacle to our country's independent and peaceful reunification. The US policy of bisecting our homogeneous nation for good by creating "two Koreas" goes against the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people and the trend of the times, and nothing can justify this policy. Further, the policy of interference in the internal affairs of south Korea pursued by the United States which has turned it into a colony and is giving active protection to its military fascists, impedes the democratic development of south Korean society and the reunification of Korea, and it will adversely affect the

development of the relations between the Korean and American peoples.

The United States should not pursue the separatist "two Koreas" policy any longer but work to facilitate Korea's reunification instead of obstructing it. The United States should refrain from backing the military fascists of south Korea and desist from all acts of interference in Korea.

We hold that the country must on all accounts be reunified on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The question of Korea's reunification resolves itself into the question of ending foreign domination and interference, winning the complete sovereignty of the Korean nation, removing distrust and antagonism between north and south, and achieving national unity. Our country should be reunified independently by the efforts of our own people, free from any foreign interference, peacefully through north-south contact and dialogue without recourse to arms, and on the principle of great unity of all Korean nationals from the north and the south and abroad as one nation, irrespective of the difference in their ideas and social systems.

Based on the lofty ideas and principles laid down in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, and proceeding from our country's actual conditions in which different ideologies and social systems exist in the north and the south, we must find out the shortest and surest way to national reunification and reunify the country by positive efforts.

Our Party considers that the most realistic and reasonable way to reunify the country independently, peacefully and on the principle of great national unity is to bring the north and the south together into a confederal state, leaving the ideas and social systems existing in north and south as they are.

For a long time ever since liberation different social systems have existed and different ideas are prevailing in the north and the south. If in these circumstances the country is to be reunified through national union, neither side should regard its own ideology and social system as absolute. If any of the north and the south should consider its own ideology and social system absolute or try to force them on the other side, it will inevitably lead to confrontation and conflicts, and this will lead to further aggravation of division. Since the entire people regard national reunification as the supreme task, the difference in ideology and system cannot be an insurmountable barrier to reunification. People with different ideas can live in one country, and different social systems can coexist in a unified country. We will never force our ideas and social system upon south Korea but will subordinate everything to the interests of national union and reunification.

Our Party holds that the country should be reunified by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

It will be reasonable that the unified state of a confederal type form a supreme national confederal assembly with an equal number of representatives from the north and the south and an appropriate number of representatives of overseas nationals and that a confederal standing committee be organized in the aforesaid assembly to guide the regional governments in the north and the south and to administer all

affairs of the confederal state.

The supreme national confederal assembly and the confederal standing committee, its permanent organ, should as the unified government of the confederal state discuss and decide on political affairs, national defence problems, foreign affairs and other questions of common concern related to the interests of the country and the nation as a whole, on a fair principle and in accordance with the desire for national unity, collaboration and reunification; push forward the work of uniform development of the country and the nation; and realize unity and collaboration between the north and the south in all spheres. The unified government of the confederal state should respect the social systems, and the wishes of administrative organizations, every party, every group, and every section of people in the north and the south and prevent one side from forcing its will on the other.

Under the leadership of the confederal government the regional governments in the north and the south should follow an independent policy within the limits consistent with the fundamental interests and demands of the whole nation, and strive to narrow down the differences between the north and the south in all spheres and to achieve a uniform development of the country and the nation.

It will be a good idea to call the confederal state Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo after the name of a unified state that once existed in our country and is well known to the world, and by reflecting the common political aspirations of the north and the south for democracy.

The DCRK should be a neutral nation which does not participate in any political-military alliance or bloc. Since the two parts of the country, north and south, with different ideas and social systems are to be united into a single confederal

state, it is necessary and most reasonable in reality that the DCRK should be a neutral state.

The DCRK, as a unified state embracing the whole of the territory and people of our country, should pursue a policy which agrees with the fundamental interests and demands of the entire Korean people.

Our Party deems it appropriate that the DCRK should put forward and carry out the following policy:

First, the DCRK should adhere to independence in all its state activities and follow an independent policy.

Independence is the basic emblem of an independent state; it is the life and soul of the country and the nation. Only when a state exercises sovereignty with firm independence in its activities can it uphold the nation's dignity and honour and ensure the development and prosperity of the country in keeping with the desire of the people.

The DCRK should be a fully independent and sovereign state and a non-aligned nation which is not a satellite of any other nation and does not depend on any foreign forces.

The DCRK should oppose all forms of foreign interference and dependence on foreign forces, exercise complete sovereignty in its internal and external activities and solve all questions arising in state politics independently to suit the fundamental interests of the Korean nation and the actual conditions of our country.

Second, the DCRK should effect democracy throughout the country and in all spheres of society and promote great national unity.

Democracy is a common political idea congenial and

acceptable to people with differing thoughts and political views, and is a sacred right due to people from all walks of life as masters of the state and society.

The DCRK should fully develop a democratic social and political system which opposes dictatorship and intelligence government and firmly guarantees and defends the liberties and rights of the people.

The confederal state should ensure the freedom of forming political parties and social organizations and their free activities, the freedoms of religious belief, speech, the press, assembly and demonstration, and guarantee the rights of the people in north and south to travel freely across the country and to conduct political, economic and cultural activities freely in any areas.

The confederal government should follow a fair policy which will equally guarantee the interests of the two regions, two systems, different parties, groups, classes and circles in the country without bias to either side. All the policies pursued by the confederal government should proceed from the principle of great national unity and contribute to the uniform development and prosperity of the country through the strengthening of national unity and collaboration.

The confederal government should not question the past records of any organization or individual in the north and the south that works for the development of the unified state, but should join hands with them, and should not allow any form of political reprisal or persecution.

Third, the DCRK should bring about economic cooperation and exchange between north and south and ensure the development of an independent national economy.

In the two parts of our country there is a wealth of natural

resources for continued exploitation and also the economic foundations that have been built in the past years. If the north and the south develop the natural resources jointly and use the existing economic foundations effectively through cooperation and collaboration when the country is reunified, our national economy will be able to develop at a great pace, and our people will all be able to enjoy as good a life as any other people.

Economic collaboration and exchange between north and south should be realized on the basis of recognizing the different economic systems and diverse economic activities of enterprises in the two parts of the country. The confederal government should recognize and protect state, cooperative and private property in the north and the south as well as personal effects, and refrain from restricting or encroaching upon the property of capitalists and their business activities so long as they help develop the national economy without engaging in monopolist and comprador activities.

The confederal state should see to it that the north and the south jointly develop and exploit mineral, marine and other natural resources, and further the division of labour and trade extensively on the principles of cooperation and mutual accommodation, while properly coordinating the economic activities of all production units and enterprises in keeping with the interests of different classes and circles. It will be advisable that the authorities or enterprises in the north and the south organize and run joint companies, common markets and the like rationally.

The confederal state should develop the economies of the north and the south into an organically interlinked independent national economy through extensive collaboration and exchange between the two parts of the country.

Fourth, the DCRK should realize north-south exchange and cooperation in the spheres of science, culture and education and ensure uniform progress in the country's science and technology and in national culture, arts and education.

Our people have time-honoured, resplendent traditions of national culture. Resourceful and talented, our nation has admirably developed science, technology, culture and arts since the olden times. Since liberation, large numbers of competent scientists, technicians, and talented cultural workers and artists have grown up in the north and south of our country. If they pool their efforts and talents through exchange and cooperation, our science and technology, national culture and arts will flourish more resplendently.

The confederal state should ensure that the scientists and technicians in north and south make joint scientific researches and widely exchange their achievements and experiences so as to develop our science and technology quickly.

The confederal state should actively encourage exchange and cooperation between the artists and sportsmen in the north and the south and see to it that the scientists in the two zones jointly discover and take good care of the cultural heritages of our nation and that they study and develop our unique written and spoken language. Thus, our national culture and arts should be brought into full flower and the unique nature of our people as a homogeneous nation should be preserved.

Education is a very important undertaking which decides the fate of the nation. The confederal government should train large numbers of competent technical experts and steadily raise the cultural and intellectual levels of the entire people by developing an educational system of a popular

character and giving active state and social support to educational work.

Fifth, the DCRK should reopen the suspended traffic and communications between north and south and ensure free utilization of the means of traffic and communications in all parts of the country.

Traffic and communications constitute the artery and nervous system of the country. Because the territory has been bisected and traffic and communications cut off, our people cannot see or hear from their families and relatives, though living within easy reach. This is a tragedy. Restoring the broken traffic and communications between north and south is the only way to end the national tragedy and fully realize political, economic and cultural exchange and cooperation.

The confederal state should restore the railways and motor roads linking the north and the south and open ship and plane services to realize free traffic by land, sea and air between the two zones. Further, steps should be taken to open telegraph and telephone services and unrestricted postal exchange between all areas of the north and the south.

The confederal government should see to it that the north and the south use the means of transport and post and telegraphic facilities in common and, further, gradually go over to their joint operation, so that in the future the traffic and communications of the whole country are unified.

Sixth, the DCRK should see to the stability of livelihood for the entire people including the workers, peasants and other working masses and promote their welfare systematically.

The working masses are the masters of the state and society and creators of all material wealth. Guaranteeing a stable life for the working people and steadily enhancing

their welfare should be the most important principle of activity for a democratic state serving the people, and this is also a national duty devolving on the unified government.

In all its activities the confederal state should give preference to the work of stabilizing the lives of people of all social strata including the workers, peasants and other sections of working people and of promoting their welfare. It should provide a decent life to all the people by guaranteeing adequate living conditions for the entire working people in respect of food, clothing and shelter and by raising the living standard of the poor to that of the middle class.

The confederal state should find jobs for all able-bodied people, provide sufficient conditions for work and rest and introduce a wage system, a price policy and an equitable tax system which can ensure a stable livelihood for the working people. Steps should be taken for various enterprises including small and medium ones to carry on productive activity on a normal basis and to guarantee the working people's livelihood and, in particular, the state should give active support to the husbandry of the poor peasants and fishermen, small merchants and handicraftsmen.

The confederal state should pay deep attention to the education of the working people and the promotion of their health and adopt adequate measures to this end, so that all the working people and their families can receive education and medical assistance.

Seventh, the DCRK should remove military confrontation between north and south, organize a combined national army and defend the nation against invasion from outside.

Military confrontation between north and south with huge armed forces gives cause for mutual misunderstanding

and mistrust, discord and menace to peace.

The confederal state should cut the military strength of both sides to 100,000-150,000 respectively in order to end the military confrontation between north and south and bring the fratricidal strife to a close for good. At the same time, it is imperative to abolish the Military Demarcation Line which comes between the north and the south, dismantle all the military installations in its vicinity, dissolve militia organizations in both parts and forbid military training of civilians.

The confederal state should amalgamate the Korean People's Army and the "National Army" of south Korea and form a single combined national army. As a national army of the unified state independent of either side, north or south, the combined national army should perform the duty of national defence under the unified leadership of the confederal government. All the expenses for the upkeep of the combined national army and the defence of the country should be borne in common by the north and the south.

Eighth, the DCRK should defend and protect the national rights and interests of all the overseas Koreans.

Today large numbers of our Korean compatriots are living abroad. As their motherland, the DCRK should assume the responsibility and duty of defending and protecting their national rights and interests.

The DCRK should make vigorous efforts to enable all the Korean nationals abroad to enjoy their internationally accepted legal rights and liberties, and give them strong support and encouragement in their struggle for democratic national rights.

The confederal government should guarantee the rights for all our overseas compatriots to travel freely to their

motherland or to return home and live and act freely at any place they please.

Ninth, the DCRK should deal properly with the foreign relations established by the north and the south prior to reunification, and should coordinate the foreign activities of the two regional governments in a unified way.

Only when the foreign relations built up by the north and the south before the achievement of national reunification are handled in the right manner, is it possible to adequately ensure both the interests of the whole nation and the interests of the two zones within the framework of the unified state and to enable the confederal state to develop friendly relations with various countries of the world on an equitable footing. Further, in view of the fact that even after reunification the north and the south will maintain foreign relations separately with other nations on a limited scale, the confederal government needs to coordinate the foreign activities of the two regional governments properly in a unified way.

The DCRK should repeal all treaties and agreements with other countries detrimental to national amity including military treaties concluded separately by the north and the south prior to reunification. Of the foreign relations formed by the north and the south, those relations including economic relations not inimical to the common interests of the nation should be maintained continuously.

The confederal state should permit the north and the south to cooperate economically with other countries irrespective of the social system. It should leave intact the capital invested by other nations in south Korea prior to the reunification of the country and continue to ensure their concessions.

The DCRK should permit the governments of the two parts of the country to establish bilateral relations with other countries. The confederal state will have to coordinate properly the foreign relations of the north and the south to make it sure for the two regional governments to keep in step with each other in their foreign activities.

Tenth, the DCRK should, as a unified state representing the whole nation, develop friendly relations with all countries of the world and pursue a peaceful foreign policy.

The DCRK should be the only representative of the entire Korean nation in foreign relations. The confederal state should represent the entire Korean nation in the United Nations and other international organizations and will have to send a single delegation to all international functions where the whole nation should be represented.

The DCRK should stick to the line of neutrality, follow the policy of non-alignment and develop friendly relations with all nations on the principles of independence, non-interference in internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. In particular, it should actively develop good neighbourly relations with adjacent countries.

The DCRK should be a peace-loving nation and pursue a peaceful foreign policy. A unified Korea will not threaten aggression against neighbouring countries and any other nations of the world and will not be a party to or cooperate in any international act of aggression. The confederal state should make the Korean peninsula a permanent peace zone and nuclear-free zone. To this end, it should prohibit the presence of foreign troops and establishment of foreign military bases in our territory and ban the production, introduction and use of nuclear weapons.

The ten-point policy of the DCRK accurately reflects the common aspirations and demands of the entire Korean nation and illumines the road ahead of a unified Korea.

The plan for national reunification and the ten-point political programme of the unified state newly proposed by our Party this time will win active support and approval of all the Korean people and receive warm welcome from the people of the world.

Our Party will strive with might and main to put the new plan for national reunification into effect as soon as possible and satisfy the ardent desire of our 50 million brethren to live happily in a unified homeland.

In order to found a Confederal Republic and bring about national reunification as proposed by our Party, all the Korean nationals in north and south and abroad should fight firmly banded together in a grand national united front under the banner of national reunification, regardless of the difference in ideology, social system, party affiliation and political view.

The road ahead of our Party and people striving for the country's independent and peaceful reunification is still beset with many a difficulty and obstacle. But we will pull through them at all costs and finally accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by the united efforts of the whole nation.

When the DCRK is founded and the country is reunified through the unity of the whole nation and cooperation of north and south, our country will make its appearance on the world arena with great dignity and authority as an independent and sovereign state with its 50 million population,

brilliant national culture and powerful national economy, and an ever-prosperous people's paradise will be built in our land of three thousand *ri*.

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