

Feats Made by President Kim Il Sung for Global Independence

President Kim Il Sung is still now praised by the world progressives as an outstanding leader and standard-bearer of the cause of global independence.

The President indicated the way for the popular masses to carve out their own destiny independently by creating the immortal Juche idea as well as the strategies and tasks for making the whole world independent to lead the global revolution to victory.

He advanced the unique idea and theory on global independence in his policy speech made at a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly in April Juche 71 (1982). He clarified the features of the independent world, saying that it is a world free from all sorts of dominationism and colonialism, a world in which the sovereignty of all countries and nations is completely ensured.

In the period from the late 1980s to the early 1990s, he wisely guided the work to defend socialism, the core force for anti-imperialism, and led the world revolutionaries, progressives and youth and students along the road of global independence.

In his congratulatory speech at an opening ceremony of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in July of 1989, he stressed that the cause of humankind for building an independent new world could emerge victorious only through struggle against the old forces blocking the advance of history. And he called upon the youth and students to be fighters in the struggle against the reactionaries of history and forerunners of the times in the cause of building an independent new world.

At a Latin American regional seminar on the Juche idea, an Ecuadorian personage said that President Kim Il Sung's great exploits for the global revolution served as a source of the inexhaustible strength of humankind struggling for justice and progress.

That's why the world people are now calling the 20th century "Kim Il Sung's century".

President Kim Il Sung's Motto - Believing in People as in Heaven

To believe in people as in Heaven was the constant view and motto kept by President Kim Il Sung throughout his life.

Reviewing his life, the President said that the principle of Juche, which calls for drawing on the strength of the masses who are the masters of the revolution and construction, was his political creed, and it was the axiom that led him to devote his whole life to the people.

The people whom the President took much care of and believe in as in Heaven were workers, farmers and ordinary intellectuals who devotedly worked at factories, farms, fishing villages and underground cutting faces.

Noting that the people, the great collective that can be said represent the whole world, have always advanced the history honestly in the van, the President valued and held in esteem all the people, reposing the deepest trust in them.

Out of his firm creed and maxim that the people are the teachers and the main force propelling the revolution, the President built the Party, the state and the army for the people.

Saying that he should go everywhere people live, he visited a farm village in the northern tip of the country pushing his car stuck in the mud, and had his late lunch with green maize after making a round of several farm fields for hours. The land across the country is associated with such legendary tales of his loving care for the people.

On July 7, Juche 83 (1994), the last day of his life, too, he didn't have even a late meal, saying that he had so many things to do for the people.

There were many leaders and politicians in the world who claimed worked for the people, but there was no such leader and politician as the President who kept it as his motto to believe in the people as in Heaven all his life, made a long journey of the revolution, together with the people, to realize their wishes and became their father.

Warm Comradeship

In the spring of 1936 during the arduous period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Commander Kim Il Sung on his way to the Mt Paektu area was slated to drop in at the secret camp in Mihunzhen situated in the primeval forests.

At that time, the guerrillas begged him not to go there as typhoid fever was rampant there.

Then the Commander said. "As typhoid is borne by man, it can also be controlled by man. Man can defeat epidemics. Epidemics cannot defeat man."

But they continued to persuade him as it was a critical issue connected with the destiny of the Korean revolution. Having known that company commander Choe Hyon had been bedridden with typhoid for weeks in Mihunzhen, Kim Il Sung resolutely said that if so, all the more reason for him to go and see him.

Despite the persuasion of his soldiers, he unhesitatingly entered the ward which housed scores of fever patients including Choe Hyon. He took the hands of Choe Hyon and other patients and felt their foreheads, consoling them.

Each of our revolutionary comrades can never be bartered for 100 or 1 000 enemy soldiers. Therefore, we should treasure them decisively.

With this intention he made devoted efforts to take warm care of his soldiers. He regarded them as the revolutionary comrades-in-arms sharing the same idea and will with the commander, rather than the military position of the commander and his soldiers, and the valuable beings that could never be bartered for anything.

Once, the soldiers of the guerrilla army destroyed a Japanese "punitive" force which made a sudden attack on them, and made a forced march to escape far away from the battle site to have a rest.

At that time, he said to his soldiers as follows: We have one thing more to do. We failed to bury the body of a fallen comrade. Let us go back to bury his corpse.

And he forced his way through waist-deep snow in the van.

When camping, he would sew the worn-out shoes of soldiers and dry their foot-wrappers over the campfire. During the march he would shoulder the rifles and haversacks of exhausted soldiers. And he would

give a young soldier his share of some maize grains.

His warm comradeship became a source for the guerrilla army to brave the biting cold and snowstorm, fierce battles and starvation and win victory in the anti-Japanese war.