

세계인민들과의 연대성 조선위원회 불레썬

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Yonggwang Street 2, Central District, Pyongyang, DPR KOREA
Tel: 850-2-18333 ext: 8048 Fax: 850-2-381 4644, E-mail dmw@co.chesin.com

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Sword of Peace

Mankind desires peace, but peace on this planet is always threatened and trampled by the imperialist forces that live on aggression and intervention.

How is peace to be ensured?

Iraq's Lesson

It would not be easy to stand against the imperialist forces with great military and economic potentials, especially the United States, the so-called Superpower in the world. For this reason, some people seek to maintain peace by making concession to the imperialist. What will be the result of such concession is clear from the case of Iraq.

In the early 1990s, the US led imperialist forces triggered the Gulf War by enticing Iraq into the invasion of Kuwait. After the war, they made robber-like demands on Iraq incessantly. They forced it to set a no-flight zone and then, to accept a UN weapons investigation team. Intimidated by the show of power of the latest American arms during the Gulf War, Iraq met their demand, permitting the investigation team to search even the presidential palace. Under such a humiliation and disgrace to sovereign state, the Iraqi leadership had a faint hope of avoiding a war.

But it was a gross mistake. Having systematically reconnoitered and neutralized Iraq's military forces by free cruising in the no-flight zone and inspection of strategic weapons, the US now prepared the Iraqi war in a hurry at the beginning of the 2000s. When the September 11 broke out, the White House stigmatized Iraq as a terrorist without any proof and amassed huge armed forces around the country.

With a war just round the corner, the Iraqi leadership destroyed what few missiles in their possession of their own accord—a gesture that they had no intention to fight the US. They must have calculated that this might induce the US to show generosity. It simply reminds one of the fable about a stupid sheep that falls to a prey to a wolf after it bends its horns by itself as a sign of its having no intention to put up a fight. In fact, the US easily destroyed defenseless Iraq by sudden ground attack.

The Iraqi instance teaches a serious lesson that expecting generosity and mercy from the imperialists is a foolish idea and that weakening armed force will invite a war.

Korea Is Different From Iraq

A number of wars broke out in the Middles East, the Balkans and elsewhere after the end of the Cold War, but the Korean peninsula that is believed to be a far more dangerous powder keg is without such a tragedy. It is just because the DPR Korea pursues Songun politics, the magic power that paralyzes the American lust for war and thwarts its war plots

beforehand.

By this unprecedented politics the country has built up military capability strong enough to defeat any formidable imperialist enemy. The Korean people's Army has developed into a first-rate army that is incomparably superior to any others in terms of political and ideological awareness, into an invincible army prepared both for defence and attack in the military and technical respect, and capable of destroying the enemy, wherever he is on this planet, if he provokes a war against it.

Supported by this military power, Korea always dealt with the imperialists' hard-line policy with harder-line policy. In the early 1990s when the US instigated the International Atomic Energy Agency to adopt a decision on "special inspection" of Korea and, along with this, conducted the Team Spirit joint military exercise, which was a nuclear test war against it, on the largest scale, Korea drove the White House into a shock by declaring a semi-war state and withdrawing from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. In the early years of the 2000s when the US threatened Korea with nuclear weapons on the excuse of its "nuclear issue", Korea dealt another hard blow to the US administration by declaring its immediate quit from NPT, which it had suspended, and its possession of nuclear weapons.

The US had started a war on Iraq insisting on the latter's possession of nuclear weapons despite its assertion of having no nukes. Contrarily, the Americans are helpless when the DPRK has officially declared its possession of nuclear weapons. Not a few people find it difficult to understand.

Yet the question itself gives the answer. If Iraq had had nukes in reality, if it had had such strong arms, the US could never have started the war.

Washington takes it quite serious about Pyongyang's declaration that a preemptive strike, a missile assault or a nuclear attack is no longer the American monopoly. If the US that is used to fighting war in foreign lands provokes another war on the Korean peninsula, it has to be prepared for exposing its own cities to conflagration. More irritating to the American authorities is that Pentagon's simulation wars on Korea with the use of extra large computers have all ended up in American defeat. The flat voice from Washington that Korea is different from Iraq has ample reasons.

One of the popular songs in Korea is *Peace Rests on Our Bayonets*. It not only carries the strong conviction of the Korean army and people but also mirrors the stark reality of the Korean peninsula. If there had not been strong armed forces in the northern half, the Korean peninsula would have had a hundred and one wars.

The Songun politics is a valuable sword of peace.

American Declaration of Peace with the Korean People

Joint Conference
National Lawyers Guild, Korean Peace Project
Veterans for Peace, Korean Peace Campaign
Korean American Association
September 25, 2005 Washington, DC

Whereas, we are observing this year the 60th anniversary of the landing of the U.S. troops in South Korea and the 52nd anniversary of the Korean War Armistice Agreement;

Whereas, the U.S. government bears the primary responsibility for the artificial division of Korea in 1945, which has inflicted much suffering to the Korean people, causing tragic separation of family members and even the civil war;

Whereas, the Korean people, both in the South and North desire to achieve a peaceful reunification of their country through mutual cooperation and on their own initiatives without foreign interference;

Whereas, the continuing presence of some 34,000 U.S. troops in South Korea is neither necessary nor desirable for further promotion of peace, reconciliation, cooperation and self-determination in Korea;

Whereas, the continuing state of war between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is the root cause for the current tensions and arms buildups on the Korean Peninsula;

Whereas, the United States possesses more weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, than any other nation on earth, and has threatened North Korea with nuclear weapons in the past;

Whereas, discussions concerning the nuclear weapons development or human rights issues in North Korea can be more useful and productive after the state of war is terminated between the U.S. and the DPRK;

Whereas, the U.S. government has been dragging its feet in ending the Korean War officially with a peace treaty, which was first suggested by North Korea in the early 1960s, and such ending is consistent with the wishes of the people of both North and South Korea;
NOW, THEREFORE the American people, participating in this historic **National Conference**

for Ending the Korean War at Georgetown University law Center, hereby

- 1) *Declare* to the world that the Korean War is over as far as we are concerned, and that we shall live in permanent peace and friendship with the Korean people, whether they are in the South or North;
- 2) *Express* our deep apology and regrets to the Korean people for our government's role in the tragic division of Korea, the great destruction and massacre of civilians during the Korean War, and the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people for the past 60 years;
- 3) *Call upon* our government to end finally the long, costly Korean War by concluding a permanent peace settlement with the DPRK, lift all economic sanctions against North Korea, and join the more than 155 other nations in establishing diplomatic relations with the DPRK;
- 4) *Call upon* our government to end immediately the annual joint war games with the South Korean forces, stop relocating and expanding the U.S. military bases below Seoul, and commence a full withdrawal of the U.S. troops and weapons from South Korea immediately;
- 5) *Call upon* our government to drop its dangerous, preemptive nuclear attack plans against North Korea and abide by the disarmament obligations under Article 6 of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) by ending its efforts to develop new bunker buster nuclear weapons and by accelerating the full dismantlement of its nuclear weapons; and
- 6) *Urge* the American people as a whole to reach out to the people of North Korea in order to foster greater understanding, reconciliation and friendship.

Oceanic Solidarity Committee Formed

An Oceanic Solidarity Committee for Peace and Reunification of Korea was inaugurated in Brisbane, Australia.

The president of the Australia-DPRK Association for Friendship and Cultural Exchange and the chairman of the New Zealand-DPRK Society were elected co-chairmen of the solidarity committee, the secretary general of the Wollongong Branch of the association vice-chairman of the committee and the national secretary general of the association its secretary general.

International Workshop for better Environment

An international workshop on environment took place at the Disaster Preparedness Centre of the DPRK Red Cross Society under the co sponsorship of the Pyongyang International New Technological and Economic Information Centre (PIINTEC), the Environment Preservation Institute and the Environmental Education Media Project, TVE International between November 23 and 24.

The delegation of the EEMP, TVE International presented a gift to the Korean leader Kim Jong Il before the workshop.

Kim Jin Born, director of the PIINTEC, delivered an opening address followed by Jang Chol Gun, chief of the Foreign Cooperation Office of the Environment Preservation Bureau under the DPRK Ministry of land and Environment Conservation, who referred to the work for environmental protection in the country.

Lectures were given by Dr. Pak U Il, researcher of the Biology Branch of the State Academy of Sciences on the "Ecological technology and sustainable development of the rural community" and Dr. Jong Jong Ryol, dean of Education Department of Korea University under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, on the "Protection of spoonbill's habitat" and the "Protection of crane's habitat".

Ms. Kosima Weber Liu, associate director of the EEMP, made presentation on the "Definition of sustainable development and the "Sustainable farming": Dr. Josef Traenkler, expert in water purification, on the "Water and waste water management" and the "Design of waste water systems": Mr. Frank Haugwitz, expert in renewable energy, on the "Renewable energy: Global status 2005" and the "Rural electrification" and Ms. Zhu Qing Yan, expert in straw bale housing on the "Energy efficient housing: Straw bale housing projects in China".

The workshop discussed such practical matters needed in the present situation of environmental preservation as the purification technology of polluted water and the use of renewable energy and gave wide publicity to advanced technologies for environmental preservation.



Human rights vital to every person

On December 10, 1948, the third session of the UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The day was set as Day of World Human Rights as it signifies a fresh step towards realizing the desire of humankind for human rights.

Human rights belong to every person, the social being who regards independence as his or her life.

At present a wide range of attempts to ensure human rights are being made worldwide.

Many countries are trying hard to improve the legal and social environments for realizing the civil liberties of their people more satisfactorily.

The DPRK established people-centred socialism decades ago and provided full rights to the people. In the DPRK where the people are masters of everything and everything serves them, the people are equally and fully provided with the political freedom and all the rights to politics, to work and rest and to free education and medical services.

With the enhancing role of the UN for materializing the desire of humankind for civil rights, the number of organizations and their activities for its realization are on the increase throughout the world.

Governmental and non-governmental organizations have been formed to achieve solidarity and cooperation in solving the human rights issues of international urgency.

What is important at present in achieving the desire for human rights is to resolutely fight against the human rights violations committed by the US which interferes in the internal affairs of other nations and international organizations and even invades them under the signboard of human rights.

Styling itself a "human rights judge", the US releases the "human rights report" every year to find faults with human rights situation in other countries.

It adopted a north Korean human rights act and is now engrossed in its attempt to topple the DPRK's system.

In order to realize human rights it is also imperative to demand and enforce a full apology and compensation for the past crimes against human rights.

Japan is an A-class human rights violator, which invaded Korea and other Asian nations during the Second World War, brutally killed numerous people and reduced hundreds of thousands of women to the sexual slavery for Japanese troops. This notwithstanding, it still denies its crime-ridden past up to now.

If the international community shuts its eyes to the wrongdoings of Japan, the latter will repeat its sinful past and the former will be unable to establish proper ethics and order.

However difficult issues may arise in realizing the desire for human rights, they will be easily resolved if all the nations and international organizations pool their efforts, respecting and supporting each other.

Powder keg

Japan continues to ship plutonium into its territory on the pretext of “storing nuclear fuel”.

Why does Japan try to stockpile more than the necessary amount of plutonium?

Explaining it as an effort to solve the “fuel” of its atomic plants, it tries to relieve the concern of the international community. But, there is a saying that a gimlet in the sack cannot be hidden.

In April 2002, Ozawa Ichiro, the then leader of the Japanese Liberal Party, said in a lecture that it was easy for Japan to produce nuclear warheads and that the atomic plants in Japan were possessed of sufficient amount of plutonium to be used in manufacturing thousands of nuclear warheads. His remarks suggested Japan’s purpose of storing plutonium.

Japan’s move to be armed with nuclear weapons has now reached boiling point and it has become a “semi-nuclear power” that can change itself into a nuclear power at any moment if necessary.

The Korean and other Asian peoples are concerned about Japan move for nuclear buildup and keeping vigilance against it.

Mind your own business

Cases of US human rights violations are revealed one after another.

An article under the title of “Secret Camps, such unlawfulness is intolerable” recently carried in the Japanese newspaper *Asahi Shim-bun* disclosed that secret prisons were set up in eight countries including Thailand, Afghanistan and East European countries under the pretext of “combating terrorism” and condemned this as an unlawful act neglecting basic human rights. Another Japanese newspaper *Yomiuri Shim-bun* revealed that the Iraqis detained by American troops are forced to make confessions in lion cages.

Earlier, materials related to US brutal killings of civilians and children by using chemical weapons during raids on Fallujah in Iraq last year attracted the attention of the international community.

Facts tell that the US is the ringleader of human rights violations and manslaughter.

Nevertheless, the Americans are taking issue with the DPRK’s human rights situation, while covering up their own abuses.

If the US truly wants to deal with the human rights issue, it would better handle its grave violations of human rights.

Happy New Year 2006!

