

**KIM IL SUNG**

**ALL FOR THE  
POST-WAR  
REHABILITATION  
AND  
DEVELOPMENT  
OF THE  
NATIONAL ECONOMY**

1954

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DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RELATIONS  
WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, MINISTRY OF  
CULTURE AND PROPAGANDA, DPRK

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Printed by  
The "New Korea" Press  
Pyongyang, 1954



KIM IL SUNG



# **Radio Speech of Marshal Kim Il Sung**

## **To the Entire Korean People on the Occasion of the Signing of the Armistice Agreement**

*July 28, 1953*

### **I**

Dear fellow-countrymen, brothers and sisters!

Heroic men and officers of the Korean People's Army,  
men and women partisans!

Courageous men and officers of the Chinese People's  
Volunteers!

Dear comrades!

The Armistice Agreement was signed at Panmunjom at 10 a.m. on July 27, 1953, between the delegation of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers on the one side and the delegation of the armed aggressors headed by the American imperialists, on the other.

Hostilities between both belligerent sides were stopped at 22:00 hours on July 27, in accordance with the Armistice Agreement, and the cease-fire which not only the Korean people but also the peace-loving peoples all over the world expected and longed for was finally achieved.

The conclusion of the Armistice Agreement in Korea is the result of the three years of heroic struggle waged by the Korean people in defence of freedom and independence against the allied forces of foreign imperialists and their henchmen, the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique,

and it signifies a great historic victory won by our country and our people.

With a wild scheme of world domination, the American imperialists started their armed aggression against our fatherland and our people, with a view to turning our people into their eternal slaves and converting our country into their colony, and then into a military and strategic base directed against the U.S.S.R. and China.

Though the American imperialist armed aggressors mobilized land, naval and air forces, and even the forces of their satellites, equipped with up-to-date technique, they failed to attain their sinister design and were defeated, suffering heavy losses in man-power and materiel.

The American imperialists have come to realize well in the course of three years struggle with us how great is the strength of the Korean people and how strong is our unbreakable fighting spirit, and what invincible vitality the People's Democracy in the northern part of our fatherland has.

It is recorded that in the five thousand years of our history the Korean people have more than once waged a severe and heroic struggle against foreign aggressors.

But so far, history has never registered such a brilliant victory won by the united forces of our people, who dealt heavy blows to the strong enemy in the course of our Fatherland Liberation War, nor known such an occasion as today when our international prestige has been so greatly elevated and so deserving of the support and sympathy received from the peoples all over the world.

With the constant support and encouragement from the peoples of Socialism and the People's Democracies headed by the great U.S.S.R., together with the freedom-loving peoples of the world, the heroic Korean people

and their armed forces — the Korean People's Army — side by side with the valorous fraternal Chinese People's Volunteers, overcame all difficulties and hardship, displayed unparalleled heroism, patriotic devotion and stubborn tenacity, and carried on indefatigably their self-sacrificing, hard and severe struggle.

Several tens of thousands of the best sons and daughters of our fatherland, with arms in hand, sacrificed their lives in the sacred war for safeguarding every inch of our fatherland. Our Korean people waged a stubborn, ceaseless struggle in the face of all hardships, privation and sacrifices, and as a consequence assured victory in the war.

Not in vain were the pains and sacrifices our people suffered and the blood the best sons and daughters of our fatherland shed in the struggle for the independence and freedom of the fatherland.

Consequently, the Korean people and their armed forces — the Korean People's Army — in cooperation with the fraternal Chinese People's Volunteers have defended the People's Democracy established in the northern part of our fatherland from the invasion of the allied forces of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialist armed aggressors — the ringleader of contemporary barbarous imperialism — and safeguarded our democratic base and the achievements of the democratic reforms attained by the Korean people. And our Korean people have created, as in the past, all conditions necessary for further strengthening the democratic, revolutionary forces in the military, political, economic and cultural fields of this democratic base, and also all conditions necessary for attaining the highest long-cherished desire of all the Korean people — the complete unification and independence of our fatherland, freedom from the fate of slaves to the colonial imperialists.

The Korean people, who bitterly experienced the dark colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists for about half a century, are fully aware of what the situation of a people is without its sovereignty, and what the fate of colonial slaves is.

Fatherland — it is the dearest word to us. Our Korean people, with heroic struggle, have safeguarded our most precious fatherland — the Democratic People's Republic of Korea — from the invasion of the imperialist armed aggressors.

The Korean people and our armed forces — the Korean People's Army — have elevated by heroic struggle, the internal and external status and prestige of our Republic and placed our fatherland and our people in the ranks of the advanced fighters for national independence, freedom, peace and democracy.

The liberation struggle of the Korean people for our freedom and independence has become the banner of the national liberation movement of the oppressed peoples of the East, and simultaneously showed that the Asian people, who have been subjected to every humiliation and regarded as backward on the part of the imperialists, were capable of performing miracles, fighting with arms in hand in the struggle for freedom and independence.

That is why the freedom-loving peoples of the whole world call our Korean people an advanced fighter for national independence and freedom, and the great Stalin gave our Korean Workers' Party, the militant vanguard of the Korean working masses, the glorious title of the "shock-brigade" for national independence and freedom. This fact proves that it is indeed a glorious, brilliant victory won by our people in the Fatherland Liberation war.

Through the furnace of the stern trials of three years of war, our people, our army, the state organs



ard social organizations, and their workers have become further skilled and tempered, and at the same time have accumulated rich experiences.

Amidst the flames of the war, thousands upon thousands of steeled national cadres have been brought up in the military, political, economic and cultural fields, and the Korean People's Army — the powerful armed forces and the pride of our people — has grown so strong as to be an invincible army with power enough to safeguard the independence and freedom of our fatherland from the aggression of the foreign imperialist armed invaders; national respect has been enhanced, and our people and the men and officers of the People's Army have become convinced of their power to win victory over an enemy many times stronger.

The rich experiences gained during the war are a most precious treasure wherewith to build up a strong and prosperous democratic independent country and also one of the most precious guarantees for the rapid rehabilitation of our war-ravaged homeland, for the inexhaustible prosperity and happiness of our country and people.

These, too, are great achievements attained by the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War.

The Korean people and their armed forces — the glorious Korean People's Army — have exposed by their heroic struggle, to the whole world the true colours of the American imperialists, the ring-leader of contemporary barbarous imperialism.

The Korean war has not only given the lie to the myth about "strength of America" but also laid bare the actual, vicious character of the so-called ideal American "democracy" that the American imperialists had so long cunningly sought to conceal.

The American imperialists evoked indignation and resentment among the freedom-loving peoples the world

over and isolated themselves by their barbarous atrocities perpetrated at the Korean front against our country and people, as well as by their resorting to the criminal methods and means of war unprecedented in the history of war.

The military, political and moral defeat the American imperialist armed aggressors suffered at the Korean front means not only a great victory won by the Korean people in their struggle for freedom and independence, but also victory for the freedom-loving democratic camp of the world. The course of the Korean war confirmed once again that the unity and solidarity of the peace-loving democratic camp headed by the great Soviet Union is unbreakable, and its power is invincible.

The fact that America — the most powerful country of the imperialist camp — was compelled as a result of three years of war against such a small country as Korea to sit down and sign the Armistice Agreement at Panmunjom on the 38th Parallel where they had unleashed their armed invasion three years ago, demonstrated most clearly that the imperialists could no longer succeed, as before, in invading another nation's territory just as they wished, nor could they subjugate the people, if the people, cognizant of the value of their national independence, rely upon the camp of peace and democracy, are determined to oppose and fight against the aggressors to the last.

In the course of the Korean war, the mighty forces of the peace-loving, democratic camp of the whole world headed by the great Soviet Union was strengthened, while on the other hand the contradictions within the imperialist camp became acute and crisis of capitalism intensified.

Moreover, the fact that the predatory schemes of the American imperialists were frustrated in the course of the Korean war, forced the warmongers inevitably

to take into account the result which might be brought about by their military adventures.

The American imperialists calculated that their invasion of Korea and China would be a decisive step in provoking another world war. But the American imperialist aggressive war in Korea could not, and did not yield the results they had anticipated.

By dealing heavy blows to the armed aggressors, by crushing their sinister designs in Korea, and by extinguishing the flames of war-hysteria, the brave Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers acted as a deterrent to the outbreak of world war III and made a great contribution to the cause of safeguarding peace and security of the world, especially in the Far East.

## II

Dear fellow-countrymen, brothers and sisters!

Heroic men and officers of our People's Army, men and women partisans!

Courageous men and officers of the Chinese People's Volunteers!

Dear comrades!

What were the fundamental factors that enabled the Korean people to win victory in the Fatherland Liberation War in defence of our freedom and independence? What power made it possible for us to win such brilliant victory?

The answer lies in firm alliance between the working class and labouring peasantry, supported by the democratic forces of various strata of the Korean people. This alliance forms the basis of the indestructibility and achievements of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Korean people have established their powerful democratic base in all political, economic, military and cultural spheres and created their armed forces — the Korean People's Army — which could safeguard our

sovereign state — the Democratic People's Republic of Korea — from the invasion of the aggressors.

The Korean People's Army — pride and glory of the Korean people — has sincerely upheld the great cause of justice.

There exist also the firm rear and strong economic base, which enabled the Korean people to ensure everything necessary for the People's Army and our country.

When unleashing the war in Korea, the American imperialists calculated that their military technique, especially their air forces, would be a power which the Korean people could not withstand. They estimated that they could conquer the Korean people with their military technique.

The American imperialists, however, miscalculated grossly in this respect. They could not conquer our Korean people, nor intimidate them with their military technique. As was seen in the Korean war, technique was by no means the only factor for victory, and predominance in military technique alone was insufficient to win victory.

The political and moral conditions of the army and among the entire people, that is, the fighting spirits of the people in the rear and combatants at the front, constitute one of the most significant factors in winning a war, and therein lay the essential weakness of the enemy.

The men and officers of our People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers displayed unparalleled bravery and heroism in the fight against the armed aggressors, whereas the troops of the United States and her satellites revealed plainly anti-war sentiments and cowardice. This was because the armed aggressors regarded the war forced upon them as an unjust one — a war for the profits of monopolists, while our People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers considered the war

against the American aggressors as a just war and their sacred duty.

The American imperialists, in starting their aggression against our Republic, figured that they would be able to isolate our country and people so that they might easily conquer our peace-loving people. But they failed. On the contrary, in their heroic struggle against the U.S.—British armed interventionists, the Korean people enjoyed the boundless support, assistance, love and respect of the freedom-loving peoples all over the world.

The peace-loving peoples of the whole world condemned the atrocities perpetrated by the U.S.—British armed interventionists in Korea, and fought resolutely to put an end to armed robbery intervention by the American imperialists.

The fraternal countries of the Socialist and democratic camp headed by the great U.S.S.R. rendered us not only moral support but also enormous economic assistances. Particularly we must refer to the movement “Resist America, Aid Korea” launched by the Chinese people, who sent the heroic People’s Volunteers to the Korean front at the most critical moment in our Fatherland Liberation War. The heroic men and officers of the Chinese People’s Volunteers, being fully armed with lofty internationalist faith, brotherly friendship and righteousness of their cause fought heroically at the Korean front side by side with our People’s Army in defiance of all difficulties.

The moral and political support and material aid given to the Korean people by the peoples in the Socialist and democratic camp and the participation of the Chinese People’s Volunteers in the Korean war, constituted one of the most important, decisive factors, which enabled the Korean people to win victory in the struggle against the American imperialist aggressors.

At the head of the fighting Korean people stands the Korean Workers' Party, a new type of Marxist-Leninist party, which, in its entire activities, is based upon the all-conquering teachings of Lenin and Stalin and which creatively applies the experiences of advanced revolutionary parties to the situation prevailing in our fatherland.

In the most critical period of the fatherland, no member of our Workers' Party sought to spare his life in the van of the struggle in defence of the independence, freedom and honour of our fatherland against the American imperialist armed aggressors. Our Party members organized, inspired and encouraged the people to win victory for our righteous cause.

They demonstrated through their practical activities and struggle in the interests of the fatherland and people that they were faithful, staunch and consistent defenders of the interests of our people. Under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party, the democratic force of the people of all strata-workers, peasants, intellectuals, enterprisers, merchants and craftsmen — has rallied around the United Democratic Fatherland Front, in the struggle for the national independence and freedom.

All of the above-mentioned factors enabled our Korean people to win victory in the Fatherland Liberation War against the allied imperialist forces.

### III

Dear fellow-countrymen, brothers and sisters!

Heroic men and officers of the People's Army, men and women partisans!

Valorous men and officers of the Chinese People's Volunteers!

Dear comrades!

In connection with the signing of the Armistice Agree-

ment at Kaesong, our Party, the government of our Republic and our people are confronted with the political and economic tasks of attaining historic achievements in the postwar period with all the forces of our country; we must rehabilitate and develop rapidly our war-ravaged national economy; we must further strengthen our national defence capacity; we must raise the material and cultural standards of our people; we must further develop and consolidate the people's democracy won by the Korean people and realize the peaceful unification of our country.

We should always be prepared and maintain a state of mobilization. The cessation of hostilities at the Korean front does not mean at all that the American imperialists have entirely given up their designs of aggression against our fatherland.

The signing of the truce means only a cease-fire. It is not a complete peace, but marks the first step toward achieving the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

In the southern part of our fatherland the American troops are still stationed and the anti-popular Syngman Rhee puppet regime, clamouring for an "Expedition to the North", is still in existence.

It is no secret that the American imperialists are reluctant to withdraw their troops from the territory of our fatherland and that they are rearming Japan with the intention of utilizing her as a tool of their aggressive policy in Asia.

Our Korean people are fully aware that the bases for the American air force which reduced our peaceful towns and villages to ashes, are established in Japan and that Japan served as an arsenal as well as a rear base of the American forces during the Korean war. Moreover, the incidents provoked by the American imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique shortly before the

signing of the Armistice Agreement attracted our attention.

Recently negotiations for the so-called "Korea—Japanese Agreement" were carried on between the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique and the reactionary Yoshida government. In opposition to the Armistice Agreement the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique openly talking about resumption of the war and the so-called "Expedition to the North", is forcibly detaining the POW's of our side by "releasing" them under the instigation of the American imperialists. The American imperialists, even before the Armistice Agreement was signed, promised to conclude the so-called "U.S.—Korean Mutual Defence Treaty" with Syngman Rhee with the object of continuing their intervention in the home affairs of Korea, and even before the cease-fire was achieved, Taylor, U.S. General, gave the troops under his command instruction that they should be always prepared for the next stage of combat operations.

All the recent developments within the enemy camp in connection with the Armistice Agreement betray their foul, underhanded and deceptive designs to maintain the American troops in South Korea for an unspecific time, to turn the southern part of our country into a military base, to convert it into their eternal colony, and to hold the youth in South Korea on the front, thereby continuing their interference in the internal affairs of our country.

But our Korean people will never permit the realization of such sinister designs of the enemy. Therefore, we must take into account the fact that the enemy may again provoke a war and the danger of war may threaten our country at any moment.

I am confident that the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will continue to make every effort to establish a lasting peace, and that the entire Ko-



rean people will unite more solidly in safeguarding peace, freedom and democratic rights against the anti-popular Syngman Rhee traitors and their foreign patrons.

The Armistice in Korea should be a first step toward lessening international tension, and a starting point toward the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and the peaceful unification of Korea.

However, we can not overlook the fact that the danger of war still lingers. For this reason we must strengthen our People's Army in every possible way, and ever strive to raise their fighting efficiency and political and moral standard.

To this end, every man, non-commissioned officer, officer and general must, without relaxation, enhance his military technique and political level, acquire a better knowledge of weapons and equipments, further perfect the art of military leadership, and sum up and study his rich experiences gained during the Fatherland Liberation War. Military discipline and order must be further strengthened and the fighting capacity of our Army increased. In this way our glorious People's Army will become more stalwart, and a more reliable bulwark for the defence of our fatherland.

The entire Korean people must concentrate all their efforts toward further strengthening our proud People's Army. We must love and aid, in the spirit of honor and respect, the men and officers of the People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers, disabled soldiers and ex-servicemen. We must further heighten our revolutionary vigilance and must always be prepared to prevent the enemy from launching another military adventure in violation of peace.

All we Korean people must consolidate our rear as an impregnable fortress. To this end, we have to concentrate all the power we have on the task of the rapid re-