

## Great Potentials of the DPRK

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a small yet powerful country.

It is, above all, a military power which the United States, self-acclaimed sole superpower in the world, dares not challenge.

A senior fellow at the US Hawaii Centre for Eastern and Western Studies commented as follows.

First, North Korea has an army imbued with a spirit of suicidal attack, which the US dreads most. Second, it has the means that can strike the nerve centre of the United States. Third, it has armed all its civilians and fortified the whole country, a greatest headache for the US. Fourth, it has achieved the army-people unity, a bulwark of which the US is most fearful. Fifth, at the centre of this powerful nation stands **Kim Jong II**, a military genius, who pursues Songun politics.

During the Korean war (1950-1953) the DPRK inflicted an ignominious defeat on the US, which boasted of being the "strongest in the world" for the first time in its history. In subsequent decades it coped with constant military threats and provocations from its vengeful rival by adopting the line of developing economic construction and defence building simultaneously and placing great emphasis on building up its military capabilities.

The DPRK's military capabilities have further increased since **Kim Jong II** was appointed Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and later elected Chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission. Chairman **Kim Jong II** formulated Songun politics as the basic political mode of socialism, and developed the KPA into invincible armed force through his ceaseless inspection trips to military units.

The launch of an artificial satellite in April 2009 was a notable indication of the DPRK's strong military capabilities. When the DPRK declared that it would launch another self-made satellite Kwangmyongsong No. 2, the US, Japan, South Korea and other hostile forces threatened to intercept it, claiming that it was a "ballistic

missile” and it would constitute a “menace” to their security. Japan even went as far as to set intercepting the “missile” as one of its national policies and dispatch its vessels. The KPA responded by warning that if an attempt was made to intercept the DPRK’s satellite, not only the means used for it but other major sites would be subjected to its relentless retaliatory attacks, confirming that interception would be construed as a declaration of war. The heated racket over the “interception of the DPRK’s missile” tailed away, and the DPRK launched its second satellite undeterred.

The KPA is a matchless army strong in ideology and faith and prepared both for offensive and defence. The arming of all the people and the fortification of the whole country have been effected at the highest level in this country, and it has been equipped with modern military hardware and a reliable war deterrent.

On top of its military capabilities, the DPRK is proud of something greater.

The Korean society has formed an integral whole in which the leader, the Party and the masses share destiny. **Kim Jong Il** is at the centre of this single-hearted unity and its ideological basis is the Juche idea and the Songun idea. These ideas, which were authored by **Kim Il Sung**, father of socialist Korea (1912-1994), and enriched by **Kim Jong Il**, serve as the only guiding ideology for all the Korean people. The leader and the people are united not only in ideology and purpose but in morality and obligation as well.

In recent years the international community witnessed the might of this single-hearted unity of Korea.

By the end of the last century, when socialism collapsed in several countries, the DPRK remained on the socialist track, its people being rallied firmly around their leader. In the showdown with the imperialist allied forces led by the US, who grew more arrogant after the “victory in the Cold War”, the Korean people defended socialism with honor and opened up a fresh phase in the building of a great, prosperous and powerful nation.

It was by dint of this single-hearted unity that they, in spite of the worst trials and hardship, built small-, medium- and large-size hydropower stations across the country, built or renovated numerous factories and stockbreeding and poultry farms, and carried out extensive land realignment projects to give the land of their country a new appearance.

Indeed, the Korean people, united with a single mind behind their leader, have translated his plans into reality, striking the world with admiration. The single-hearted unity of the leader, the Party and the people-this is a weapon unique to the DPRK, more powerful than an atomic bomb.

The DPRK also has great economic potential.

It has pursued the line of building an independent national economy since scores of years ago. The might of this independent national economy is evidenced by the single fact that socialist industrialization was accomplished in a matter of 14 years from 1957 to 1970. The 8km-long barrage across the West Sea of Korea and other monumental structures were all underpinned by this economic might. This economic potential that was built up for scores of years was one of important contributory factors in breaking through the worst economic difficulties the DPRK faced owing to the sanctions and blockade imposed by the imperialist forces in the closing years of the last century.

On the strength of these great potentials, the DPRK is making rapid strides in building a powerful socialist country.

The 1998 launch of the first artificial satellite Kwangmyongsong No. 1, a 100% Korean product, represented a bugle call signaling the start of its building of a thriving nation, while the 2009 launch of the second satellite Kwangmyongsong No. 2, signified a knock at the door of a thriving nation.

Recent development in the DPRK are noteworthy-the reclamation of the Taegyedo tideland, the greatest of its kind in Korea's history of tideland reclamation, which has redrawn the map of the Korean peninsula; the establishment in the metal industry, the buttress of the country's economy, of a new iron-making system that uses no coke and scrap iron; mass production of vinalon through the technological upgrading of the production lines; a sharp rise in the output of fertilizers through the gasification of coal that is abundant in the country ; and manufacturing of the CNC 9-axle simultaneous processing machine with the introduction of CNC technology in an increasing number of factories and enterprise.

It is a general belief that the Korean people will build a great, prosperous and powerful socialist country in the near future without fail on the strength of their inexhaustible and great national potentials.