

Peace-loving People

The Western media often kick up a fuss about the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, alleging that it is a bellicose state which threatens global peace. Such propaganda has turned out to be misleading, as affirmed by many Westerners.

For example, American evangelist Billy Graham after visiting Pyongyang, said that even God would find nothing to do in this country.

In actual fact, this is a socialist country in which the people are masters of everything and everything serves them. The government provides them with ample living conditions for food, clothing and housing. The citizens live harmoniously, helping and leading one another forward, and enjoying the benefits of free education and free medical care. It is quite natural that no one of them seeks or wants war.

Historically the Korean nation has been more desirous of peace than any others. In the first half of the previous century, they were forced to undergo miserable colonial slavery for 40 years, in the aftermath of Japan's military occupation. In the early 1950s they experienced a three-year war ignited by imperialists. Over the subsequent decades they have been subjected to the constant threat of war and nuclear blackmail amid acute military confrontation with the hostile forces. Such being the case, they regard peace as something more precious than their own life.

Their burning desire is evidenced by the consistent peace-loving policy of the government.

Since its founding on September 9, 1948, the DPRK has maintained peace as one of the basic ideals of its foreign policy and a fundamental principle governing its external activities, consistently making sincere efforts for the peace and security of the Korean peninsula and the region.

Noteworthy is the fact that it is one of the countries which initiated the establishment of nuclear-free, peace zones on the planet.

It has presented a series of peace proposals—a government initiative in April 1959 on

establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone in Asia; a joint declaration in March 1981 by the ruling Workers' Party of Korea and the then Japan Socialist Party on establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone in Northeast Asia; a government statement in June 1986 on establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula; a north-south joint declaration in early 1992 on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula; official proposals made at the beginning of 2010 to the US and the relevant neighbouring countries for the early holding of talks to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace treaty. The year 2018 witnessed the first-ever DPRK-US summit meeting and talks and three rounds of inter-Korean summits, with the result that joint statement and declaration were adopted for peace, prosperity and reunification on the Korean peninsula and practical measures were taken to this end. In a nutshell, the DPRK has done all it can for peace and stability in the peninsula and the region. If its peace-loving policy had been realized, the problem of denuclearization and peace on the peninsula would have already been resolved.