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What Is DÖB?

Revolutionary Student Union (DÖB, Türkiye)

Introduction

In Turkey, the student youth movement has organized in various ways over different periods depending on political, social, and economic conditions. These organizations have addressed not only problems in the field of education but also broader debates on social transformation. In this context, the Revolutionary Student Union (DÖB) defines itself not just as a student organization, but as a political structure that approaches the youth struggle through the perspective of social change.

DÖB is based on a political heritage shaped particularly by the 1968 generation student movements and the anti-imperialist youth struggle that became symbolic during this period. This heritage highlights the idea that student youth should be positioned not within a framework limited to education policies, but as a class-based and political subject.

What is DÖB?

In the most general sense, the Revolutionary Student Union can be defined as a structure that aims to develop a certain political awareness and organized struggle among student youth. This structure views the student movement not as a community shaped solely around academic issues, but as a structure taking its place in the working class's struggle for socialism.

The fundamental assumption of this approach is that the education system is not an independent area outside of the social structure. According to this view, universities and schools are not independent of the current economic and political order; on the contrary, they are institutions where this order is reproduced. Ideologically, DÖB states at this point that student youth must act not merely with individual, academic demands, but with broader goals of social transfor-

mation.

Within this perspective, organizing is treated not just as a technical tool, but also as the primary ground for producing political consciousness. Bringing students together through committees, units, and collective structures is a method aimed at both strengthening solidarity and creating a common political direction.

The Revolutionary Student Union was founded by Deniz Gezmiş, Sinan Cemgil, and their comrades. As DÖB, we are the carriers of their heritage. Claiming that brilliant heritage of the period and keeping revolutionary values and traditions alive are indispensable conditions for the success of the revolutionary youth struggle.

As its name suggests, the Revolutionary Student Union is the union of vanguard students within the student youth who possess the most advanced class consciousness, have revolutionary goals, and consider the struggle for these goals a part of their lives, as well as a requirement of their responsibility toward the working class and the laboring people. Without such a union of vanguard youth equipped with Marxist-Leninist theory—whose aims, goals, tools, and methods of struggle are defined—it is impossible for the student youth movement to be indissolubly linked to the working-class struggle. For this reason, it is necessary for revolutionary students to come together around a program where their worldview, targets, and goals are determined with great clarity. This also gives us the task of promoting the ideology and program of the proletarian party among student youth. To put it more clearly, the task of making the ideology and program we rely on accepted is the first and fundamental condition for ensuring the unity of the vanguard youth.

The DÖB structure is not an alternative or a reflection of the political structure of socialist youth; on

the contrary, DÖB is a union formed for the organization—which aims and claims to be the leader of the entire youth movement—to be active within the student movement. From this, it is understood that within DÖB, its ideological and programmatic views and its approach to youth and the youth struggle are of primary importance.

DÖB and the Youth Struggle from History to the Present

DÖB is based on the student movements rising in Turkey in the late 1960s. This period represents a phase where youth gained visibility as political subjects in Turkey, just as they did worldwide. Anti-imperialist discourse became one of the main political references for university youth; student movements came to the forefront with street protests, occupations, and mass demonstrations.

The symbolic figures of this historical period became representatives of a tradition of struggle for subsequent generations, not just individual leaders. DÖB evaluates this heritage as the starting point of a continuous political line.

Although the political disruptions after the 1970 military coup caused student movements to be interrupted, student youth organizations increased rapidly again from the mid-1970s. Likewise, the level of organization, which declined across the country with the 1980 military coup, affected student youth organizations as well; however, after the 1989 Spring Actions, student organization began to rise along with the rising workers' actions. Especially the 1990s was a period when different student formations became visible again in universities. Within this historical continuity, DÖB positions itself as the reinterpretation and updating of past experiences.

In this context, the organization develops an approach arguing that these memories should not just be a practice of historical remembrance, but must also be linked to the current political struggle.

Today, youth face multi-dimensional problems such as economic uncertainty, unemployment, anxiety about the future, and social pressure, rather than just issues related to the education system. This situation moves the political and social demands of youth to a broader ground.

DÖB's approach is that these problems should be handled as parts of a structural whole, not individually. According to this perspective, the education

system is directly connected to the labor market, and youth are positioned within this system not only as students but also as the future labor force.

In this framework, the youth struggle cannot be reduced to on-campus issues alone; it must be handled with a broader perspective of social transformation. DÖB's theoretical approach aligns with a line that connects the student movement with the working-class struggle. This is because the problems of youth are not independent of the social system.

DÖB's organizational model is a structure that spreads to the grassroots where local units are active, rather than a centralized structure. In this structure, universities, high schools, and different areas of student life are the main grounds of organization.

At the same time, DÖB forms action alliances on certain issues with progressive youth groups of different political tendencies. This approach consists of temporary action alliances around common goals rather than absolute unity.

In conclusion, DÖB argues that the problems of student youth will be solved not just within an academic framework, but through gaining political freedom. With this goal, it organizes student youth in line with political targets and ensures that student youth take their place in the struggle of the working class.

The Historical Mission of Socialist and Communist Youth in the Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Fascist Struggle

Bedouby Nobert | Jenerasyon Ogou Feray (JOF, Haiti)

We are living through an era of profound upheaval. Imperialist wars are multiplying, economic crises follow one another, ecological disasters are intensifying, and inequalities have reached unprecedented levels. Far from being accidents of history, these phenomena reflect the structural contradictions of the capitalist mode of production. In this context, the question of youth assumes strategic importance.

However, the youth referred to here is not merely a biological category or a matter of age. It is, above all, a political and historical category. One may be young in age while defending the interests of the bourgeoisie, imperialism, or conservative forces. Conversely, socialist and communist youth are defined by their conscious commitment to the emancipation of peoples, the liberation of exploited classes, and the revolutionary transformation of society. Revolutionary youth is therefore determined not by age, but by political consciousness, militant commitment, and one's position within the class struggle.

It is evident that we live within a capitalist world-system in which every country occupies a position determined by the international division of labor. This division opposes the countries of the core (the United States, France, and Great Britain) to those of the periphery (Haiti, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Venezuela), whose resources are continuously plundered by the dominant powers. This dynamic lies at the heart of numerous contemporary conflicts. Iran, Venezuela, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo stand today as striking examples.

The imperialist powers also compete for control over raw materials, markets, and strategic maritime routes in order to preserve their global hegemony. This logic generates hunger, unemployment, war, and misery in all their forms.

Capitalism inherently produces war, forced migration, ecological destruction, the super-exploitation of labor, and recurring crises. These are not accidental deviations but the normal manifestations of a system founded on the limitless accumulation of capital and

the pursuit of maximum profit. The system has not failed; it is in crisis, and it is precisely through this crisis that it continues to reproduce itself.

Fascism is not an anomaly external to capitalism. During periods of profound crisis, when the ruling classes perceive their interests to be under threat, they may resort to authoritarian forms of domination in order to preserve their economic and political power. Anti-fascism, therefore, cannot be reduced to the mere defense of liberal institutions; it must be part of a broader struggle against the social relations that produce fascism that is, against capitalism itself.

From this perspective, socialist and communist youth cannot regard themselves merely as victims. Within the Marxist tradition, they represent a historical force destined to play a decisive role in overturning the logic of capitalist domination. The suffering they endure is not accidental but the direct product of a system that places profit above human life and destroys the environment in the relentless pursuit of wealth accumulation.

It is this concrete experience of exploitation that should lead youth toward commitment to a radical political movement. Every economic, climatic, or political crisis strengthens their capacity to question the legitimacy of the existing system and to seek alternatives.

The question of organization and autonomy is of strategic importance. In the Leninist tradition, youth must organize independently in order to develop their analytical and political capacities. Such autonomy, however, does not imply isolation; on the contrary, it requires an organic connection with the workers' and peasants' movements. It is within this dialectical relationship that youth can avoid both manipulation by the system and political errors capable of weakening the struggle.

At the same time, the development of class consciousness becomes essential. Socialist and communist youth are an integral part of the working class and the peasantry, both subjected to the same logic of exploitation. Ideological education

therefore becomes an indispensable instrument for understanding social reality and for building a collective strategy capable of overthrowing bourgeois domination. As Lenin famously declared: “Without revolutionary theory, there can be no revolutionary movement.”

Youth must also undertake a profound cultural break. It cannot be satisfied with merely criticizing the system; it must reject the very values upon which that system is built. Against the logic of competition, individualism, and the pursuit of profit, it must promote solidarity, equality, and social justice. Because it experiences the contradictions of capitalism most acutely, socialist and communist youth are called upon to become the vanguard of the Anti-imperialist and anti-fascist struggle. Their historical mission is not to administer the existing system but to contribute to its revolutionary transcendence.

Within this dynamic, they play the role of a vanguard not as an elite separated from the masses, but as a mobilizing force capable of leading the popular classes toward a process of radical social transformation.

History never waits for peoples who hesitate. Every generation faces a historical responsibility. The responsibility of our time is clear: to choose between perpetuating a system founded upon war, exploitation, and destruction, or participating in the construction of a socialist project capable of placing human beings, labor, and dignity back at the center of society. For socialist and communist youth, this is not merely a political commitment it is a historical mission.

Opening Speech for the World Anti-imperialist Women's Platform

Labour Women (EKA, Türkiye)

Dear comrades, dear women,

Welcome to the Anti-NATO and Anti-War Panel of the World Anti-imperialist Women's Platform.

We are gathered here today at a time when humanity is passing through a historic turning point. We had hoped to meet face-to-face in conference halls; that was our plan. However, given the circumstances of the Third World War we are currently experiencing, no matter how much we wanted to, we were unable to gather in person or fill those halls. Welcome, everyone, to this online event.

Wars are escalating and occupations are spreading across the globe, condemning millions of people to poverty, displacement, and hunger. While imperialist powers are making the people pay the price for the economic and political crisis they are facing, women are bearing the heaviest burden of this destruction.

For these reasons, a Women's Platform was established under the umbrella of the World Anti-imperialist Platform. We have gathered here to hold the second meeting of this platform, which was founded in Caracas in October 2025.

War is not waged with bombs alone. War is the further exploitation of women's labor, the deepening of poverty, the increase of violence, the pillaging of living spaces, and the stealing of the future of the peoples. Today, from Palestine to Kurdistan, from Sudan to Yemen, from Ukraine to many regions of the world, millions of women live face to face with the consequences of imperialist wars.

One of the most important military apparatuses of this global war is NATO. NATO is not a security provider for the peoples, but an imperialist war organization that brings occupation, militarism, and destruction. Increasing armament policies, military bases, and interventions confront the peoples of the

world with new devastation. Struggling against this is not only to defend peace, but to defend the lives, freedom, and future of women.

Women are not only victims of wars, but also vanguards of resistance. Women resisting occupation in Palestine, defending life in Rojava, rising up for freedom in Iran, struggling against male violence and plunder in Latin America, and meeting in strikes for labor and equality in Europe are expanding a common international struggle.

Today, this panel is also a part of the same common will. Our aim is not only to expose wars, but to discuss ways of common struggle against imperialism, militarism, and misogynistic policies, to share our experiences, and to strengthen our international solidarity.

Because we know that no woman can be liberated alone. No people can build true freedom upon the captivity of other peoples. Women's struggle for liberation is international; it is an inseparable whole with the anti-imperialist struggle, the labor struggle, and the freedom struggle of the peoples.

With this conviction, we believe that the discussions we will hold here today will further strengthen our common struggle, and we thank all speakers and participants who will contribute.

Long Live Women's International Solidarity!

Long Live the Anti-Imperialist Struggle!

Long Live the Solidarity of the Peoples and Women's Struggle for Freedom!

Women's Achievements in Public Policies for Inclusion and Equity

Rosa Esther Santos Valencia | Communist Party of Ecuador

Introduction

Discussing the achievements made by women in the areas of inclusion and equity requires an analysis of the evolution of Ecuador's constitutional and legal framework, as well as the social transformations driven by decades of struggle by women's movements and civil society.

The 2008 Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador marked a turning point in the recognition of human rights by establishing a constitutional State of rights and justice, placing individuals at the center of public action and recognizing equality as a fundamental principle throughout the legal system. However, legal recognition represents only the first step; the true challenge lies in ensuring the effective exercise of these rights through public policies, strong institutions, and protection mechanisms capable of reducing the inequality gaps that still persist.

The progress achieved in gender equality is the result of a long historical process of social, political, and legal demands that has expanded women's participation in public life, strengthened the protection of their rights, and promoted a more democratic and inclusive society.

Constitutional Principles as the Foundation of Equality

The 2008 Constitution incorporates three fundamental principles that strengthen the protection of women's rights: the secular State, substantive equality, and parity. These principles form the foundation upon which public policies for gender inclusion and equity are developed.

The Secular State

The Constitution defines Ecuador as a constitutional State of rights and justice, democratic, sovereign, intercultural, plurinational, and secular. This principle guarantees that public decisions respond to the general interest and respect for human rights, without being subordinated to particular religious beliefs.

Handwritten note in the document: "The Church was separated from the State."

The consolidation of the secular State has contributed to strengthening women's autonomy in exercising their rights, promoting public policies related to education, healthcare, violence prevention, and equal opportunities.

Substantive Equality

Substantive equality goes beyond mere formal equality before the law and requires the State to adopt concrete measures to correct historical inequalities affecting certain population groups, including women.

Within this framework, the Constitution recognizes the right to live a life free from violence, equal opportunities, protection during pregnancy and motherhood, equitable access to employment, education, healthcare, political participation, and justice.

Subsequently, these rights were strengthened through the enactment of the Comprehensive Organic Law to Prevent and Eradicate Violence Against Women (2018), which establishes mechanisms for prevention, assistance, protection, comprehensive reparations, and sanctions against all forms of gender-based violence.

Likewise, various legal reforms have strengthened women's political participation through the progressive implementation of mechanisms of parity and alternation in electoral processes.

Gender Parity

One of the greatest constitutional advances was the incorporation of the principle of parity as a guarantee to promote balanced representation between women and men in public decision-making spaces.

Thanks to this principle, the country has progressively increased women's presence in elected positions, public institutions, and oversight bodies.

However, significant challenges remain in achieving equitable representation at the highest levels of

political and economic power.

Main Achievements

Over recent decades, significant advances have been made regarding women's rights, including:

- Constitutional recognition of equality and non-discrimination.
- Incorporation of the principle of parity in political participation.
- Special protection during pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding.
- Recognition of care work and shared family responsibilities.
- Strengthening access to justice for victims of violence.
- Creation of comprehensive protection systems against gender-based violence.
- Greater access for women to higher education and formal employment.
- Increased female participation in public positions and decision-making spaces.

These achievements demonstrate an important transformation in the way the State understands women's rights, moving from welfare-oriented policies toward a human-rights-based approach and substantive equality.

Current Advances and Challenges

Although Ecuador has strengthened its legal framework, reality shows that important challenges remain. Various national and international studies indicate that:

- Women continue to receive lower incomes than men for work of equal value.
- Gender-based violence remains one of the main social and public health problems.
- The distribution of domestic work and care responsibilities continues to fall mainly on women.
- Female participation in leadership positions in the public and private sectors remains limited.
- Barriers persist regarding equal access to economic, technological, and leadership opportunities.

These challenges demonstrate that constitutional recognition must be translated into effective public policies, adequate budgets, equality-focused education, and permanent monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

Conclusions

The achievements made by women through public

policies for inclusion and equity represent one of the most important social transformations in contemporary Ecuador.

The 2008 Constitution consolidated a broad catalogue of rights that has subsequently been strengthened through legal reforms and public policies aimed at guaranteeing equal opportunities.

Nevertheless, true equality cannot be achieved solely through legal recognition. It is essential to ensure the effective implementation of laws, strengthen institutions responsible for protecting rights, promote a culture of equality, and eliminate structural barriers that continue to limit women's full development.

The construction of a fairer society requires the permanent commitment of the State, academia, social organizations, and citizenship to ensure that equality ceases to be merely a legal aspiration and becomes an everyday reality for all people.

“NATO Is the Armed Force of Imperialism; It Is a War Machine”

European EKA (Labour Women organization in Europe)

We greet the World Anti-imperialist Women's Platform as working women from Europe.

NATO is the armed force of imperialism; it is a war machine.

It serves the interests of capital by setting peoples against each other, plundering natural resources, occupying countries, and oppressing working people. Wherever it has gone, it has left behind destruction, tears, death, and darkness. Women and working people have paid the highest price. There is only one answer to this aggressive tool of a united anti-capitalist and anti-imperialist struggle led by the working class and working women.

As working women, we stand against this system

not only because of our gender, but also because of our class. We fight to overthrow the capitalist-imperialist system of exploration and to build a new socialist world based on the revolutionary and democratic power of the working class and oppressed peoples.

The unity and determination that bring us together on this platform are a guarantee of international solidarity among working women and of victory against imperialism.

Long live the unity of the people's struggle!

Long live the united struggle of women!

“Letter from Istanbul/Bakırköy Prison”

Delal Erol | Labour Women (EKA, Türkiye)

This is a letter sent by Delal, one of our female comrades in prison, to greet the Women's Platform. We would like to read it at the Conference.

Hello dear comrades,

We greet you from Istanbul/Bakırköy Prison, where we were illegally arrested and brought after a house raid in the early hours of the morning.

Our world, going through war, destruction, and a massive collapse, is fighting a great battle for survival. The imperialists are making the world's working class, oppressed peoples, women, and youth pay the price for this war, which they do not hesitate to drag into rapid destruction. In the face of the oppression, detentions, arrests, and obstacles all over the world, they are met with various forms of rebellion and uprisings that are sweeping across continents.

In such a historical period, those who know that they can only temporarily obstruct the NATO summit to be held in Türkiye by imprisoning us have arrested us with an indictment that is a complete lapse of reason. The extent of the attacks of this regime, which does not recognize its own laws, is an indication of their fear. This fear is so great that the reasons given for our arrest are our participation in the March 8th International Working Women's Day, our struggle for a life without violence on November 25th in Türkiye where an average of 3 women are killed every day, our solidarity with imprisoned women, and our participation in women's actions attended by hundreds and thousands of women, which do not violate the right to assembly and march.

The fact that 6 of our 8 arrested comrades are women and that the main element in our indictments is focused on our women's struggle also proves the fear felt towards women. However, no matter what they do, they will not be able to stop our struggle. We are overcoming these walls that imprison us with the awareness that we will surely win. With our stubbornness, our rebellion, and all our revolutionary

enthusiasm, we salute our World Anti-imperialist Women's Platform.

Long live the International Struggle of Labour Women of the World against Capitalism, Imperialism, Fascism, and Male Domination!

“The Future Rises in the Hands of the Working Class”

Elif Yaş | Mücadele Birliği (Struggle Unity, Türkiye)

Comrades, friends,

I respectfully greet all my comrades around the world, outside or in prisons, who are fighting for the liberation of humanity.

It is truly exciting for me to be speaking here today at the WAP Women’s Platform Conference.

In the last days of 1993, I was arrested on the charge of “carrying out armed action on behalf of the Leninist Guerrilla Unit, the military structure of the Communist Labor Party/Leninist of Turkey.” Despite the lack of concrete evidence, a verdict was given by saying, “Even if she didn’t do it, she would do it.” Apart from an 11-month period I spent outside due to illness, I was inside for nearly 32 years. It has been two months since I gained my freedom.

I have brought you the greetings of revolutionary prisoners who wave the unconquerable belief in socialism like a flag wherever they are.

As you know, all political prisoners are as involved with the world agenda as they are with their own countries. In fact, compared to those outside, they have more opportunity to think deeply about politics, political and economic developments in the world, class struggle, and the theoretical issues of the struggle, because they are away from the rush of daily life. Even though we cannot physically walk the streets and squares, we walk through the cells with the consciousness of those in the squares. Not accepting the narrow limits of the inside, following every step that brings the future closer, accumulating new experience with every step taken, contributing as much as possible to the outside... In short, one of the most important duties of revolutionary prisoners is to organize each day, to produce constantly, and to strive to improve themselves, just like every comrade outside. This is how we survive against fascism. This is how we resist degeneration and decay, and this is how we break down the regime’s policies aimed at taking us over, and walk out from behind those walls—free. Because we know that our consciousness and hearts are with those who march at the forefront of the fight.

In the struggle, the inside and the outside constantly feed, grow, and empower each other. Sometimes one side, sometimes the other, becomes the front line of the fight, as if switching roles. Whichever front comes to the fore, eyes turn that way.

There are times when the call for struggle rising from inside (in prisons) turns into anger that overflows outside. During the 1996 Death Fasts, when prisoners went on hunger strike against the Eskişehir “Coffin Cells,” poor working people poured into the streets to stand in solidarity with their leaders, their children.

For the first time in the history of Turkey’s and the world’s revolutionary struggle, women revolutionary prisoners walked toward immortality with all their determination. After the December 19 Prison Massacre, during the 2000 Death Fasts, the number of women volunteers have increased... Under the most difficult conditions, they took the lead in the most stubborn struggle...

Comrade Sibel Sürücü, who became immortal in the death fast, describes prisons in a poem as “The place where all eyes are turned.”

In our country, on December 19, 2000, a massacre was carried out to destroy the communal lives of prisoners, to kill specific targeted prisoners, and to separate workers and laborers from their leaders.

They raided 22 prisons simultaneously at 04:30 in the morning with heavy weapons and construction machinery. Twenty-eight of our lives were killed. Murat Ördemci was in the Istanbul Bayrampaşa prison. When the soldiers surrounded the prisons and raided with snipers, flamethrowers, and large weapons, they called out, “Surrender!” Our captain, Comrade Murat Ördemci, replied to this call, “You surrender instead; you are surrounded.” These words express the historical justice and power of the poor, oppressed peoples and the proletariat, who have surrounded the enemy.

Let no one strive for the continuity of the imperialist capitalist system, which is doomed to collapse. The future rises in the hands of the working class.

Comrades,

During the time I was in prison, three generations grew up: the 90s, the 2000s, the 2010s, and now the 2020s. Science, technology, and living conditions have changed and developed a lot. Nowadays, it doesn't even take seconds to communicate with any corner of the world. Faced with all these changes and developments, one might think that we revolutionary prisoners are isolated behind iron doors and concrete walls, cut off from progress. But that is not the case. Because even inside, we feel the movement of every single leaf outside. We follow all the changes and new developments as much as we can. Our hearts always beat together with the outside. Once women enter the struggle for humanity's liberation, and once they learn the conditions for social freedom, it becomes hard for them to fall back from the struggle. The liberation of women shows that the defeat of fascism is near.

Wherever we are in the world, it is the same system that exploits our labor, enslaves our bodies, and darkens our future. We must strengthen our united struggle for a world without borders, without exploitation, and without classes. In front of us, there is a single enemy that is becoming more aggressive as it drags itself toward collapse, pulling all of humanity into disaster along with it. This enemy is uniting on every front against the peoples of the whole world. We can only break this siege through united struggle.

In class-based societies, prisons serve the same purpose as the policies carried out outside. They always serve the same goal: keeping the ruling class's exploitation machine running and maintaining its power. For this, they resort to every kind of brutality. Today, we are witnessing a madness that even extends to nuclear war threats. The Third World War has already been going on for years against poor and oppressed peoples and against socialism.

But they will not succeed. I can see this clearly today as I look into the eyes of you, my comrades, here in this room. The essence of our power, which unites across borders, is in this hall.

This essence is our united struggle that takes its future into its own hands. It is the international struggle that will unite all the workers of the world.

*Salute to all the working women around the world who
struggle for their freedom!
Always until victory....*

Critique of Feminism and Women's True Liberation

Labour Women (EKA, Türkiye)

The women's question is not a natural or biological issue that has always existed. The oppression of women is a historical and social phenomenon that emerged with class society and private property. Therefore, women's liberation is not possible only through legal changes, cultural transformations, or individual successes. It requires the elimination of the social relations that created this oppression.

Today, one of the most prominent movements in women's struggle is feminism. Feminism has made important contributions by making gender inequalities visible and helping win many democratic rights. However, from a Marxist-Leninist perspective, it approaches the women's question in an incomplete way and separates it from its class roots. Feminism usually defines the main source of women's oppression as "male domination" or "patriarchy." But Marxism argues that male domination is not a timeless or natural fact; it is a product of social relations that developed with the rise of private property, classes, and the state. Therefore, we cannot separate the cause from the effect.

In primitive communal society, women were at the center of production and had a respected position in social life. Women's historical defeat began when the means of production became private property, wealth accumulated in men's hands, and the patriarchal family emerged. Women were removed from social production and confined to the home, which destroyed their economic independence and created the material basis for male domination. Thus, the source of the women's question is not simply men's attitudes, but the class society that reproduces those attitudes.

At this point, the main difference between feminism and Marxism becomes clear. Liberal and bourgeois feminism aims for women to have equal rights with men within the current system. More women in parliament, more women bosses, more women managers, more women CEOs... These can certainly be important gains for some women. But they do not change the lives of millions of working-class women

who work for low wages in textile workshops, factories, fields, markets, and offices.

If a factory owner is a woman, it does not mean the female workers in that factory are not exploited. If a bank manager is a woman, it does not solve the problems of working-class women crushed by debt. If a woman leads a country, it does not stop that state's wars, exploitation of labor, or poverty. What matters is not whether the exploiter is male or female, but who owns the means of production. This is why Marxism criticizes bourgeois feminism for presenting the rise of some women within the system as "women's liberation."

Much of bourgeois feminism reduces women's freedom to individual choices and sexual freedom. Of course, opposing all forms of pressure on women's bodies and defending women's right to control their own lives is a democratic right. But if a woman only has sexual freedom without economic independence, it does not create real freedom. For a woman who works but cannot escape poverty, who carries child-care alone, who works without job security, and who is forced to do all the housework, sexual freedom alone is not enough. As long as hunger, unemployment, housing problems, and exploitation continue, freedom will remain limited.

Capitalism, on one hand, commodifies women's bodies, and on the other hand, it can market the idea of the "free woman." In advertisements, fashion, and consumer culture, women's freedom is often reduced to the right to consume more or display their bodies. Real freedom, however, is possible only when people gain control over their own labor.

Capitalism has brought women into production—but not to liberate them, rather to increase profits by paying them lower wages. While women work alongside men in factories, housework, childcare, and elder care still fall on their shoulders. Thus, women are exploited both by capital in the workplace and through unpaid labor at home. In Marxist literature, this is called "double exploitation."

While feminism often treats women and men as two

opposing social blocs, Marxism

shows that women themselves are divided by class. A woman who owns capital and a woman who works in a textile factory have no shared interests. One supports low-wage policies to increase profits, while the other fights for higher wages and decent working conditions. Similarly, working-class women suffer the most from wars, while women from the ruling class can become architects of war policies. Therefore, the main division among women is not gender, but class position.

This reality shows that the women's struggle cannot be separated from the class struggle. The liberation of working-class women is not separate from the liberation of the working class. The system that prevents women's economic independence, makes domestic work invisible, and uses women's labor as cheap workforce is capitalism. As long as capitalism exists, even if women gain some formal rights, the essence of exploitation will not change.

The Marxist-Leninist approach does not underestimate women's struggles for democratic rights. Demands like equal pay for equal work, protection against violence, education rights, divorce rights, and political representation are supported. But it is emphasized that these are not ultimate solutions. Without eliminating the economic basis of exploitation, real equality cannot be achieved.

Women's true liberation is possible only in a socialist society, where the means of production are socialized, private property is abolished, and exploitation of human by human ends. Socialism not only guarantees women's right to work; it also aims to free women from domestic slavery by socializing child-care, elder care, meal services, and a large part of domestic work. Thus, for the first time, women gain the material foundation for real equality with men, in economic, social, and political terms.

In conclusion, from a Marxist-Leninist perspective, the women's question is not simply a matter of inequality between men and women. Women's liberation cannot be achieved only through sexual liberation, more women managers, or some reforms within the existing system. Women's true liberation is possible only by eliminating the economic order that oppresses them. Therefore, the women's struggle and the class struggle are not separate; they are two inseparable parts of the same revolutionary struggle. The freedom of working-class women will be fully

realized only with the establishment of a socialist society where exploitation ends.

Women's National Liberation and Common Struggle with Kurdish Women

Labour Women (EKA, Türkiye)

Although the issue of women is similar all over the world, it is not experienced in the same way in every country. In addition to the exploitation created by class society, some people face national oppression and denial. Therefore, women from oppressed nations experience three things at the same time: gender inequality, class exploitation, and national oppression. The Marxist-Leninist approach calls this “triple oppression.”

In Turkey, the clearest example of this is Kurdish women. Along with the poverty, insecurity, and male domination that working-class women face, Kurdish women also suffer from years of denial, assimilation, war, and forced migration. Village evacuations, conflicts, poverty, pressure on their native language, and political pressures affect women's lives the most. For this reason, the women's struggle in Turkey cannot be truly united if it ignores the national oppression that Kurdish women experience.

Marxism-Leninism unconditionally supports the right of oppressed nations to self-determination. Because real democracy and equality cannot be established when one nation oppresses another. Just as the freedom of the working class is impossible while bosses rule, the freedom of women from oppressed nations cannot be fully realized while national oppression continues. Therefore, the common struggle of Turkish and Kurdish working-class women must be carried out together against the male-dominated system, capitalism, and national oppression.

This unity is not only based on feelings of solidarity; it comes from shared class interests. Both Turkish and Kurdish working women work for low wages in the same factories, are affected by the same economic crises, and are exploited by the same capitalist system. The ruling classes use nationalism to try to break this unity. If Turkish and Kurdish working women see each other as rivals or enemies, it only benefits the capitalist class.

In recent years, women's organizations in Rojava have attracted the attention of the world. Women

becoming more visible in military, political, and social life—through women's councils, defense units, and active roles in local government—has been seen as an inspiring experience for many women. It is an important development that women are breaking traditional roles and becoming political subjects.

However, from a Marxist-Leninist perspective, women's participation in armed or political life does not alone mean liberation. Women's true freedom is possible only when production relations change. If capitalist relations and class differences continue, more political representation for women does not end exploitation. Therefore, while women's active role in the national struggle is supported, it is argued that the ultimate goal should be a classless and exploitation-free society.

National liberation and women's liberation are not separate. The freedom of an oppressed nation strengthens women's struggle, and women's organized struggle strengthens national liberation movements. However, both struggles will remain incomplete unless they are united with the class struggle. In a system where national oppression ends but capitalism continues, working women will still be exploited. Similarly, in a society where social rights are expanded but national denial continues, women from the oppressed nation cannot be fully free.

For this reason, the Marxist-Leninist perspective sees the common struggle of Turkish and Kurdish working women as a strategic necessity. This common struggle will reach its true meaning when it is carried out without separating national equality, women's social liberation, and the working class's fight for power. Women's real liberation is not possible only through national liberation or only through gender equality.

True freedom will be achieved in a socialist society where national oppression, class exploitation, and all forms of domination over women are eliminated together.

On the Exploitation and Oppression of Women

Labour Women (EKA, Türkiye)

Throughout history, the oppression of women has been one of humanity's oldest and deepest wounds. However, understanding the true nature of this wound is absolutely impossible within the pathetic limits of bourgeois feminism, which treats it as a superficial issue of "sexism." The roots of women's oppression lie neither in women's biological sex nor in some innate male wickedness, but in the emergence of private property, the rise of class society, and the history of human exploitation by human beings. What is imposed on us today as "feminism" is, in fact, a bourgeois distortion that hides this profound historical reality, seeks to reconcile women with their own exploiting classes, and, while pretending to critique the system, ultimately reproduces it. The truth, however, is this: women's liberation is possible only and exclusively in a society where private property has been abolished, a society without classes and without exploitation—that is, in socialism.

The oppression of women is not an unchangeable part of "human nature." In primitive communal society, women held an equal position with men; in fact, women were at the centre of social production. However, with the emergence of private ownership of the means of production, women's social status underwent a radical change. While men became the owners of the means of production, women—through their fertility and domestic labour—were reduced to a tool for protecting men's property and giving birth to the legitimate heirs who would inherit it. As Engels pointed out, "the overthrow of maternity-right was the great historical defeat of the female sex." Women were transformed from producers into a part of men's property, into objects. Throughout history, various forms of slavery have existed and disappeared. Yet the slavery of women, who were the first slaves in history, has continued to exist up to the present day. From Ancient Greece to Rome, from medieval feudalism to the bourgeois revolutions, in every period of history, class society has oppressed women, seizing control over their bodies,

their labour, and their souls.

With the transition from feudalism to capitalism, the oppression of women took on a new and more insidious form. Capitalism took women out of their secondary position in the home and drove them into the factories, but this was not their liberation—it was a new dimension of their exploitation. The bourgeoisie used women's labour as cheap workforce to multiply their surplus value, trapping women in the very heart of modern slavery through wage inequality and insecure jobs. In the early stages of capitalism, the working day lasted 18 hours or more, and wages were extremely low. Women are seen and exploited as cheap labour in capitalist society. They are typically employed in unskilled workplaces with low pay. Capitalism does not confine women's oppression to the economic sphere alone. While drawing women into the process of social production, capitalism has also taken care to preserve their secondary status within the family and society. Even though women work in factories as individuals independent of their husbands and fathers, bourgeois society still regards men as the main breadwinners of the family, and thus women's labour is seen as merely supplementary to that of their fathers or husbands. This auxiliary role of women, along with the assumption that their earnings are just extra income for the household budget, becomes the justification for keeping working-class women's wages low. This double exploitation further intensifies the pressure on women.

Capitalism did not abolish male dominance, which it inherited from earlier class societies; rather, it reorganised it according to the needs of capital, thereby deepening the exploitation of women even further. Women are now not only exploited as wage labourers in all areas of production, but they also continue to bear the burden of housework, childcare, and the maintenance of family life. Thus, the exploitation of women, inherited from previous systems of exploitation, becomes even more intensified under capitalism. The liberation of women requires

uprooting all the relations of dependency created by private property and the system of exploitation, and reorganising society from top to bottom on exploitation-free and free foundations. This means not only the transformation of production relations, but also the dismantling of male-dominated values, morality, and ways of life created by the exploitative order. This social transformation makes it necessary to reorganise economic, political, administrative, military, ideological, and cultural life in their entirety, and demands that women become the organised and founding subjects of this immense reconstruction. Such political freedom is possible only under the rule of the proletariat. Capitalism neither allows such a social organisation nor can it create the material conditions to eliminate women's oppressed status as a sex. Only social revolution and socialism can create the possibilities for this.

It is precisely at this point that various currents of feminism enter the stage. However, bourgeois feminism in particular, abstracts the oppression of women from its class basis and tries to resolve it through cultural and legal reforms. The bourgeois women's movement starts from gender inequality, but it never goes as far as the fundamental root of this inequality: private property relations. Feminism demands the elimination of women's inequality, yet it believes that this can be achieved without touching the rule of capital. The biggest lie of bourgeois feminism is the fairy tale that women's solidarity can transcend class differences. In reality, between a female boss and a female worker, there is no common interest other than being women. The female boss exploits the labour of the female worker, just like her male counterpart. Therefore, the liberation of women is not possible through an abstract sisterhood that includes all women, but through the class struggle of the working class together with all the oppressed. By pretending to criticise the system, feminism in fact offers women the promise of "individual success" and suggests that they integrate themselves into capitalism. Women's emancipation is not achievable through laws passed in bourgeois parliaments, but through the socialisation of the means of production and the abolition of private property. By concealing this truth and diverting women's attention away from capitalism—their real enemy—feminism becomes the greatest enemy of the women's movement.

The geography of Turkey and Kurdistan is among

the regions where the women's struggle is experienced most intensely, most bloodily, and most resolutely. However, in order to understand this struggle correctly, it must be evaluated not through the narrow frameworks of bourgeois feminism, but from a class-based and anti-imperialist perspective. In this geography, women are surrounded by the devastating effects of neoliberal policies, feudal remnants, religious oppression, national oppression, and direct interventions by imperialism. The oppression of women is intertwined not only with sexism, but also with class exploitation, national oppression, and reactionary ideologies. The woman who struggles here does not fight merely as a "woman," but as a worker, a citizen, a revolutionary, and a defender of her people. The national question is always current because it carries the characteristic of easily mobilising people's patriotic sentiments. But for women, the national question has a particular urgency. Because women, whose nation faces the threat of destruction and annexation, are constantly exposed to the most overt and brutal dangers of torture, rape, and massacre. Today, Kurdish working-class women are exploited and humiliated on the basis of nation, class, and gender simultaneously. And precisely because of this triple encirclement, Kurdish women participate intensely in the Kurdish National Liberation Movement. This is because the freedom of Kurdish women passes through the liberation of the Kurdish people. If Kurdish women of all ages had not shouldered the burden of war and taken part in every area of the struggle, the National Liberation Movement could never have become such a powerful popular movement.

In Turkey and Kurdistan, the class struggle against capitalism and imperialism has been waged at its highest and most intense level, especially over the past few decades. Right at the heart of this struggle, the women's struggle has been one of its inseparable and strongest components of the class struggle. As revolutionary women from Turkey and Kurdistan, we take pride in being the foremost flag-bearers of this struggle. In our fight against imperialism, fascism, and reaction, we are fully aware that women's liberation can only be achieved through a democratic popular revolution that turns its face towards socialism. Women's liberation—sexual, national, and class-based, with the latter being the only way out—is possible only through revolution and social-

ism. Neither reforms, nor legal regulations, nor the half-hearted rights offered by bourgeois democracy can truly liberate women. True liberation means breaking the chains, and breaking the chains means destroying the system.

That is why, while we fight for our democratic rights against all the pressures imposed on us by capitalist society—sexual discrimination, wage inequality, and every kind of religious and national reactionary cultural pattern—we draw our real strength and dynamism from the anti-capitalist, anti-imperialist, and socialist struggle. We have not only drawn clear lines between ourselves and all forms of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideologies such as feminism, but have also become the true representatives of the women's struggle in the fight against these ideologies. Feminism is a distortion that separates women from the class struggle and condemns them to dissolve into the capitalist system. Our struggle, on the other hand, aims at the complete abolition of the system.

In our revolutionary struggle, we women, together with our male comrades, have been at the very front lines of combat at every moment when the class struggle has risen with all its intensity. From the smallest neighbourhood committees to factory worker actions, we have been present at every level of revolutionary communist party organisations, becoming an essential and inseparable part of the working class's struggle for liberation. In prison struggles, between the cold and damp walls of detention centres, our women comrades who have resisted torture, isolation, and hunger have built the most unbreakable fortresses of this struggle. In death fasts, women who have rebelled in fascist state prisons by putting their lives on the line have fought not only to break their own chains, but also the chains of all oppressed peoples. And this struggle has not remained confined behind prison walls. Outside, working-class women who organised solidarity with their comrades in prison, expanded the death fasts, and raised their voices in the streets have also been an inseparable part of this struggle. Urban guerrilla warfare, mountain guerrilla battles, torture chambers—all are filled with the heroism of our women comrades who fought and became immortalised for socialism. Women who have been subjected to isolation in F-type prisons, who have defied through hunger strikes and death fasts, who have remained

silent under torture—they are the most honourable and most determined soldiers of this struggle. They have fought not only for their own freedom, but for the freedom of all oppressed peoples and all working classes. This struggle is an expression of a historical responsibility too great to fit within the framework of bourgeois feminism.

Today, from the cities to the countryside, there is a great anger among all working-class and poor women—anger both against capitalism and against the oppression of the female sex, which is a direct consequence of class society. In strikes, the representatives of the workers occupying factories on the streets, the organisers of the strikes, are those ordinary housewives. Whereas in the past, strikers' wives would at most bring food to the strike tents, now they are taking to the streets, risking confrontation with the police, and refusing to withdraw until the strike is over.

Peasant women leave their men at home and stand face to face with the gendarmerie, armed with pickaxes and shovels. In anti-NATO actions, working-class women who take to the streets against imperialism's war and aggressive policies have assumed the revolutionary leadership of this struggle. They have taken to the squares not merely as women, but as proletarians, as anti-imperialist fighters, raising their voices against NATO's presence in Turkey and Kurdistan, against imperialist wars, and against fascist oppression. Our women comrades from the EKA who have been detained and arrested in these actions demonstrate the seriousness of the roles they have undertaken in every area of the struggle and their revolutionary determination. Their arrests are no coincidence, because the imperialists—capital—fear this organised, conscious, and resolute resistance of women. The presence of working-class women on the streets is the most powerful blow struck at the weakest point of the system. Today, these women who stand with their bare hands against the armed forces of the bourgeoisie, driven by the consciousness of protecting their homes, their children, and their livelihoods, will, once they are organised and as their political consciousness develops, take into their own hands the means to liberate themselves and their own sex. The working-class poor women of Turkey and Kurdistan possess a great potential to open the way for the revolution in Turkey and Kurdistan, just as the working-class women of Russia once

opened the way for the October Revolution. If the proletariat mobilises the broad masses of women, it will see that today's women carry the same determination and heroism as the textile workers of 8 March. Assessing the objective conditions and organising working-class women is the task of the proletarian party. We know, in this struggle, that the liberation of women is integrated with revolution, and revolution is integrated with the struggle of women. These two goals cannot be separated; they are two faces of the same process. Without women, there can be no revolution; without revolution, women cannot be liberated!

Within the class struggle, women created 8 March, opened the way for the October Revolution, and took their place in every area of the struggle with great dedication and commitment. In 1910, the International chose 8 March as the "Day of Struggle for Working-Class Women," emphasising the need to strengthen the women's movement in order to put an end to the oppression of women as a sex. This tradition of struggle is being carried on today in Turkey and Kurdistan by revolutionary women in every sphere—from prisons to the mountains, from factories to the streets.

The liberation of women will come together with socialism. However, socialism is only possible through anti-imperialist, anti-capitalist, and anti-fascist revolutionary struggle and through democratic popular power. The true freedom of women will never be achieved without this struggle being won and without the establishment of a classless and exploitation-free society.

The revolutionary woman lives socialism not merely as a goal, but as a practice, here and now. Through her struggle, organisation, discipline, and sacrifice, she breaks down all the patterns that the capitalist order imposes on women. She is the herald of a new kind of human being—one who rebels against the weak, helpless, and dependent image that bourgeois society defines as "woman"; one who is combative, disciplined, produces theory, and determines her own destiny. The revolutionary woman in Turkey and Kurdistan stands right at the heart of this struggle to create that new human being. She fights as a single fist against sexual exploitation, national oppression, and class domination. Her struggle is one of the cornerstones of the free society of the future.

The liberation of women requires a transformation

too great and too radical to fit within the framework of bourgeois feminism. While feminism drags women into a dead end of capitalism, revolutionary class struggle opens the door of history for them. In this geography, all revolutionary women struggling in prisons, in the mountains, on the streets, in factories, and in neighbourhoods have turned their backs on the deceptive promises of bourgeois feminism and have been forged in the fire of class struggle. They struggle not merely as women, but as proletarians, as revolutionaries, as socialists. Without women, there can be no revolution! Without revolution, women cannot be liberated! Any perspective that fails to grasp this truth, whether under the name of feminism or any other, betrays the cause of women. The revolutionary woman, against all such betrayals, will continue to fight for the victory of her class, for socialism, and for the liberation of humanity. Victory will belong to the women who stand by their class, their cause, and their revolution!

Opening Speech for the World Anti-imperialist Workers' Platform

Comrades, Look around you! Amidst a fire that knows no borders, deepening crises and lawless imperialist banditry, what do you see? Chaos? No. 'Chaos' is nothing more than a term made up by liberals and the petty bourgeoisie to conceal the decay of the system of exploitation. What we are witnessing today is the total collapse of the imperialist-capitalist world order!

As recently as the early 1990s, the imperialist-capitalist system had proclaimed that capitalism was the only sustainable and invincible system. It claimed that this 'new world order' would bring freedom, democracy and equality to the peoples of the world; it described itself as the only system in which humanity could survive. It then launched a full-scale war to bring the working class to its knees across the globe under the guise of 'neoliberal policies'.

We have moved from classical colonialism to neo-colonialism, and from there to the stage of full annexation. This process involves the destruction of the domestic markets of dependent capitalist countries, their integration into imperialist centres, and the complete externalisation of their control mechanisms. To give a concrete example, according to 2015 figures, a standard smartphone contains no fewer than 250,000 patents. This data clearly demonstrates the savage monopolistic scale to which capitalism has reached and how production has become fragmented on a global scale. National economies are now open to the boundless exploitation of finance capital. However, as time is no longer working in their favour, they are trying to freeze it!

Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, Syria, Ukraine, Palestine... These are not separate entries in a history book, but the desperate struggles of US hegemony. Look at the White House's maps for 2026; look at the brazen

claims over Greenland's resources, the strangulation of the Panama Canal, the brutal blockade imposed on the Cuban people, and the obsession with Venezuela and Iran. These are not diplomatic manoeuvres, but orders of confiscation!

Yet, despite all their swashbuckling, it has become clear that their promises to protect their allies are, in reality, a massive lie. Middle Eastern countries, in each of which the US maintains massive military bases and to which it has sold billions of dollars' worth of weapons, have had thousands of bombs rained down upon them without being able to fire so much as a single bullet in return. The myth that the US would protect its allies has been shattered by humiliating defeats in the Sahel, in the face of the Palestinian resistance, and particularly against Iran.

We have seen just how deeply rooted the anti-US and anti-imperialist current is amongst the peoples and workers of the world. This furious and uncompromising anti-imperialist current has been clearly demonstrated by the resolute and militant actions of tens of millions across the globe against US imperialism and Zionist Israel.

However, anti-imperialism that is not combined with anti-capitalism is a dead end! An anti-imperialist structure that is not intertwined with the working-class movement cannot become a truly destructive force. We respectfully greet our comrades in the delegations from the countries that form part of this anti-imperialist platform, which has come together precisely with this aim; we also greet our valued comrades and the militant, pioneering workers from Turkey attending this meeting, as well as our comrades who are militant trade union leaders and representatives.

We know and see that in many countries around

the world, numerous organisations claiming to be socialist have sided with the bourgeoisie, betraying the working class and the oppressed peoples. Let them continue to cling to the bourgeoisie's colourful banner. We wave but one flag: the glorious red flag of socialism, its colour drawn from the struggle waged by the world's working class and oppressed peoples—a struggle for which every worker who has fought to this day has paid with their blood and lives!

We shall certainly triumph; our victory is certain!

How can we reclaim unions for the working class?

Jason Turvey | Communist Party of Great Britain (Marxist-Leninist)

Comrades My name is Jason Turvey, I am a member of the Communist Party of Great Britain (Marxist-Leninist), I serve on my party's central committee and am also the industrial officer. On behalf of my party, I send comradely greetings to you all and hope that your conference is a great success.

I have been asked to speak to you for a few minutes about trade unionism. While it isn't the easiest of tasks to confine everything that I would like to say about trade unions to a few minutes, I will try to elucidate the contemporary situation of trade unionism in Britain. In Europe generally and Britain in particular, social democracy is truly the enemy within. The forces of the trade union bureaucracies, the Trades Union Congress (TUC) and the Labour party have, for over a hundred years, coalesced around a number of key roles that they perform on behalf of the British ruling class.

- The first is to act as the ruling class's manager of working-class resistance.
- The second is to subvert working-class anger and divert it to avenues which best suit the ruling class, including imploring workers to vote for the imperialist Labour party.
- The third is to deploy all the tools at its disposal to stifle working-class struggle, including by restricting workers' struggles to the tight confines of legality, deploying bureaucracy to kill the urgency and momentum that workers have built, and to shut down disputes in the shortest possible time at the lowest possible cost to themselves.

The Trades Union Congress, along with the bureaucracies of almost all the trade unions, are in effect an arm of the British state machine.

The objective of any trade union is to enable workers to harness their collective strength in the workplace so that they can act in defence of their pay and working conditions. But servility to the system of imperialism generally and, in Britain, to the imperialist Labour party in particular has led unions to shift steadily away from to task of local workplace organ-

isation and towards political lobbying, litigation and the pursuit of legislative reform—along with tokenistic campaigns that purport to be in the interests of so-called 'minority groups', but in fact only help to further divide and weaken our ranks.

The truth is that in the modern period unions have all but abandoned the very core of their power—that of organised labour—and our movement has as a result become a shadow of its former self.

Disconnect between members and the leaderships

One aspect of this degeneration is seen in the atrophy of internal democracy within the trade union movement.

Elections for general secretaries now typically garner a vote of less than 15 percent of the entire membership, while in April 2025 the NASUWT, a British teaching union with over 250,000 members, elected their GS with a turnout of just 2.9 percent of its members. Many trade union officer posts are being filled—even at a national level—by unopposed candidates nominated by a single branch. In some cases, senior officers are not elected at all, but are installed via opaque 'selection processes'.

This disconnect between members and those who are supposed to lead them is the direct consequence of the union bureaucracies having steadily abandoned the real interests and ignored the real views of their members over many decades as British industry was shuttered and pay and conditions were relentlessly forced down with little or no meaningful resistance.

A vibrant and healthy internal democracy is a vital condition for waging effective trade union struggles not only so that we can hold our leaders to account, but also to encourage active member participation, to engender an 'organising' model, and to build trust between members and those in the leadership.

Members must feel empowered by their reps and officials to become leaders in their workplaces, not find themselves and their struggles a hostage to the

actions of unaccountable bureaucrats whose real loyalty is to our class enemies, and who are more interested in being rewarded with generous pensions and peerages than in helping the working class to defend its interests.

How can we reclaim and transform our unions?

Every paid position in our trade unions, from organisers to the general secretary, should be filled via election, with no ‘professional activists’ employed from outside the organisation. Members should have the right to recall any elected official who fails to carry out their instructions. And, crucially, all officials should be paid no more than the average wage of their union’s members.

The ability of any trade union, and of the trade union movement as a whole, to act in the interests of working people depends upon rebuilding a vibrant and extensive base of workplace organisation in which the mass of members are empowered to participate.

Our party believes that revitalising the British trade union movement starts not at the top of trade unions, but at the grassroots levels—in workplaces and branches. Organised and active members can and do create considerable upwards pressure within trade unions which compels those charged with the management of the union to act—even if to do so is against their personal (career) interests.

We believe that such grassroots activity starts with workers launching campaigns within their individual trade unions to reinvigorate democracy in the union, and to do everything possible to spread awareness of and participation in their campaign to other trade unions and to the wider working class.

Their campaign should include the following demands (and any others their members consider to be necessary):

- To break all links with the British Labour party and with any Labour-aligned or Labour-like forces, all of which serve the interests of the British imperialist ruling class not of the workers.
- To dismantle every trade union’s Labour-aligned, capitalist-friendly bureaucracy.
- We must replace all those officers who have been loyally serving imperialism, disempowering the members and promoting imperialist wars.
- We need to abolish all special perks for union reps

and officials, including ending expense accounts, paying officials of any union the average wage of their members. Officials should be appointed through a free and open ballot of the membership, and members should have the right to recall any elected official at any time for any reason.

- We must refuse to comply with anti-trade-union laws when they conflict with our members’ ability to organise and withdraw their labour. Bringing back genuine democracy to the union means refusing to allow the state to oversee our elections, finances or other internal business, which must be run according to rules set by the members, not by the government on behalf of the employers.
- To build up strike funds, which should be held in diverse and resilient ways, so that workers can use their collective power in earnest and the union cannot be blackmailed with the threat of sequestration.

Only by taking these difficult but necessary steps can the working class transform our trade unions. Thank you for listening and solidarity!

“Workers play a decisive role in stopping or slowing down the transport of military equipment”

Luigi Borrelli | Grassroots Union (USB)/Workers from the civil airport in Brescia (Italy)

Good morning, everyone. I'm Luigi Borrelli, a union delegate for the “Unione Sindacale di Base”(USB, Grassroots Union), and a member of the Union Delegates' Council at the Montichiari Civil Airport in the Province of Brescia. I sincerely thank you for inviting me to this conference, even though I'm not here in person. You see, I start from a simple belief: workers play a decisive role in stopping or slowing down the transport of military equipment.

We have concrete tools at our disposal, such as strikes, picket lines, and conscientious objection; and above all, we have a moral and civic responsibility. We must not be accomplice in a system that fuels wars and drives civilian populations to despair. At Montichiari Airport, whenever we learn of a flight scheduled to load military equipment, the USB together with the workers, calls for a strike and organizes picket lines in front of the airport.

We do this to inform the public that, at a civilian airport staffed by civilian workers, explosives and weapons are being handled—putting at risk the safety of those who work there and the residents living near the airport. These actions have caused significant disruption. At times, the landings of military aircrafts have been delayed and, at other times, flights carrying military equipment have even been canceled. Whenever we speak publicly about these activities, we face disciplinary actions.

First, warnings, then increasingly severe penalties—from four days to six or eight days of suspension. But let me make this clear: they do not intimidate me in the least, because this battle is not just about me; it concerns the dignity of labor and the future of our communities. You see, we are living in a historic moment in which a war economy is being built.

From the United States to the European Union, people talk about rearmament as if it were inevitable, but we know that every euro spent on weapons is a euro taken away from public healthcare, schools, pensions, and local communities. History teaches us that as poverty grows, so do social tensions, and we

risk reaching a point where workers will be asked to root for wars, because without wars, they'll tell us, the economy grinds to a halt and jobs disappear. An absurd choice: either wars or hunger.

That is why the time for division among unions—especially grassroots unions—is over. We must join forces, involve workers, and build a broad—based mobilization against rearmament, against all wars, and against all genocides—from Gaza to Africa. On the other side, the arms lobbies, economic powers, and reactionary forces have already united. We must respond with strength, solidarity, and participation. I thank you once again for this opportunity and for listening. Let's move forward!

“Imperialist capitalist system that creates war”

Ivan Maddaluni | Railway Workers Collective Against the War (Italy)

Good morning, my name is Ivan. I’m an Italian railroad worker—specifically, I work as a train conductor for Trenitalia, which is part of the FS Group, the national Italian rail transport group. I am part of a collective called the Railway Workers’ Collective Against War, which is trying to organize our sector not only in principle against wars, but also in terms of mobilizing against the war economy and against what that entails for workers as well.

In fact, I’m also a member of a grassroots union called CUB (“Confederazione Unitaria di Base”, that is Unitary Grassroots Confederation), which has been active in Italy for many years now, promoting an alternative form of unionism to the confederal model—which, in the railway sector in particular, has been signing terrible contracts for workers for decades.

From the core group of a magazine called “Cub Rail”—the magazine for railway workers affiliated with CUB—the Railway Workers’ Anti-War Collective was formed, with the goal of expanding and reaching all colleagues, or at least a large portion of them, regardless of their union affiliation, which in Italy is highly fragmented. Our work focuses on opposing Military Mobility—that is, the dual-use of railways for both military and civilian purposes.

Specifically, infrastructure normally used for commuter and civilian trains is being utilized for military purposes; in other words, convoys loaded with tanks, missiles, and weapons of war are being transported on those very same lines. To do this, the railways are taking advantage of European funding—which, however, is not free money; it is money that European workers pay for through their taxes.

With these billions in funding, they are extending the length of the tracks—because, as you know, military trains are very long—they are widening tunnels so the trains can pass through, reinforcing the strength of loading ramps, and the load-bearing capacity of freight train platforms so that tanks can be loaded onto them.

And then, of course, there is that major European project known as Rail Baltica, which aims to adapt the track gauge in Eastern Europe to the European standard so that military vehicles can be rapidly transported to the Ukrainian front. Let’s keep in mind that this type of project costs European citizens many billions—for the purpose of death, because that is what it serves. In all this reasoning we’re presenting to our colleagues, the key point is the connection to our contract disputes.

We are a group in Italy that is highly mobilized around this contract dispute, and we are on strike. In the last two years alone, we’ve held a dozen national strikes to finally secure a decent contract—and I want to emphasize this again here—while the signatory unions, which unfortunately are, at least formally, the most representative ones, continue to sign terrible contracts. Even though there was a new renewal in between that we didn’t like, we continue to strike.

We’ve held twelve national strikes over the contract in the last two years, with extremely high participation.

We’ve gradually combined these with specific strikes, both internally and externally, because over the last two years there have been six general strikes against the war and the war economy, and we’ve linked these two issues: that is, we’re trying to make our members understand that the system of exploitation—which creates terrible contracts for us and seeks to exploit our labor—is the same imperialist capitalist system that creates war and finances war instead of funding public services, including transportation.

The same could be said for healthcare or education, which are now truly in disarray here in Italy as well. So, we’ve started working with a publication—a bimonthly magazine called *Bollettino dei ferroviari specifici contro la guerra* (Railroad Workers’ Bulletin Against the War)—which comes out every two months and provides the entire workforce with information on what’s happening in terms of the

militarization of the railways.

So, this is our work, and we're seeing excellent results, because in the most recent strikes, the level of participation in the specific anti-war strikes was equal to that of the contract strikes—something that had never happened before. Furthermore, the sector is becoming aware of this fact: namely, that those who are enemies of humanity—those who destroy and those who promote these warmongering policies—are the very same people who determine the neoliberal and capitalist policies that exploit us.

Amid all this, another major obstacle we must fight against is precisely that of union fragmentation.

There are large confederal unions-unfortunately even larger ones in this country—which, as I've already said, we now consider to have sold out to the logic of power and are therefore in collusion with big corporations; but even the other, more militant unions—known in Italy as “grassroots unions”—are diverse and, unfortunately, in constant conflict with one another; there is a major struggle for dominance, as well as a great deal of narcissism and opportunism within these organizations, making it difficult to bring them together to build a united struggle—this is what is important to achieve.

We must overcome these dynamics, and together we can succeed in achieving results. This is the situation as far as we're concerned in Italy. We hope that in the future, once we've managed to achieve this level of unity here, we'll be able to achieve it with other European countries as well. It would be an important step toward truly concrete results for us and for our children. Thank you all!

“Less money for arsenals, more resources for community medicine and hospitals”

Roberto De Gregorio | Healthcare Workers for Gaza, Cardarelli Hospital, Naples (Italy)

Hi, I'm Roberto De Gregorio, a nurse at Cardarelli Hospital, the largest hospital in southern Italy. I work in an emergency department. My hospital serves as an important center for emergency services in Campania region and stands as a major hub for southern Italy. When I first started working, I felt the need to ensure my role wasn't just about providing healthcare, but also about building a connection with workers so they could ask deeper questions about why certain things happen in a hospital.

These issues could simply be staff shortages, or budget cuts, or a large number of people falling ill. Addressing these questions also create greater peace of mind from a work perspective. For this reason I've always tried to stay on the front lines and connect with other workers to foster a more constructive debate. One of the most important things we've done during this period is to join the Global Movement in Support of Palestine.

Why did we join forces, and above all, what do health, healthcare, war, and the fight against war have to do with each other? The fundamental reason is that military funding and budget cuts come directly at the expense of public services. One of our slogans was “less money for arsenals, more resources for community medicine and hospitals”. Why is this our slogan? Because ever-increasing cuts are being made to healthcare.

We see how hospitals are closed, but when it comes to funding wars, armaments, and wars in Ukraine, money is immediately found and resources are available. So when there's a shortage of nurses, when people get sick, we felt the need to ask: “Is there any money?”. Yes, there is. The excuse that there's no money is simply false. The money is there, but what are the used for? Producing death, that is, producing and funding wars. We are a hospital, we produce life, we produce health, but what do they do?

Instead of subsidizing prevention, what do they do? They finance wars. So the first, most heartfelt motivation was this one. The second, which is no less

important is what we saw, especially in the war in Palestine. We saw more than 1,500 healthcare workers killed and imprisoned, hospitals and ambulances targeted. This was not simply, as is often said, “the effects of a war”; it wasn't just a missile hitting a hospital by chance.

No, they were targeted because destroying healthcare means destroying the ability to receive treatment for those people affected by the war. By targeting and killing over 1,500 healthcare workers, we felt that we ourselves were being targeted. These victims are our brothers and colleagues. We decided we could not remain silent about the destruction of healthcare and the genocide taking place, which explicitly targets the medical sector. Not only was genocide taking place, but the right to healthcare was also being denied.

The first thing we started to do was support various movements that were emerging in Italy. As workers at Cardarelli, we decided to bring these national initiatives directly into our own hospital. These initiatives began with fasts. Let's say our goal was to start raising awareness among workers about what was happening internationally. We initially started with fasts, even simply going out to hand out flyers. I started, after another colleague started, and then another colleague, initially there were just a few of us.

We started handing out flyers and attaching them near the time clock of the initiatives that were being held, and we saw that people were starting to respond. There was a strong response. The other aspect is that as we saw the initiative progressing—but above all, as the conflict continued—we saw an ever-increasing desire among the workers to feel part of something. Initially, we were the ones asking workers to take a selfie or record a video to participate in these massive global initiatives.

But at a certain point, the workers themselves started telling us, “Why don't you come to my department? I want to participate too”.

So, a network was created. In fact, during one of

the many initiatives we organized—for example, on the day of solidarity for political prisoners and the arrested nurses and doctors—all the departments of Cardarelli, more than 40 departments, wanted to contribute by taking a photograph. So when the release was requested, all the departments asked to participate, even the head doctors began to take a stand and speak out. At a certain point we always organized as workers, but with the perspective that a national movement already existed.

However, our role was to root it deeply within our own hospital, because it's never a given that this will happen unless someone rolls up their sleeves and actually starts doing it. The most beautiful initiative took place one evening. We even involved the hospital management. We illuminated the entire central pavilion of Cardarelli with the colors of the peace flag. Meanwhile, more than 200 workers gathered below in the evening and read aloud the names of the healthcare workers who had died during the bombings and the Israeli aggression.

This act moved me deeply because it really gives meaning to what we do: beyond producing health and being healthcare workers, it makes you feel part of a change. So it seemed as if there was a desire to take the next step, which would be to make this collective spirit concrete by creating a permanent collective within the hospital because we do not have to act only when wars break out. We are perhaps too used to being people who cure, perhaps we should start talking about prevention.

As if in reality fewer and fewer people were getting sick even the wars were avoided, so it would be appropriate to create collectives within each hospital that put the hospitals' problems at the centre. But as these hospitals' problems are actually the consequence of political problems we're discussing this and starting to try to find political solutions. I'm saying this because we mustn't let every hospital save itself, every department save itself, every worker thinks about working for himself.

Because we must dismantle this concept, the product of a concept that is the fruit of capitalism: "Everyone must save themselves if they can"; "I just need to work in a better department". In reality this concept can be dismantled by starting to talk about the bigger problems, by starting to talk about collectivity and by starting to show that no one is alone and that we are all united. This war has shown that.

Despite our differences, we have all united, beyond the unions, beyond everything.

We have all united with the common goal of stopping a genocide like the one in Gaza. I don't know if there are other healthcare workers at this international assembly, but it would be nice to stay in touch. As a healthcare worker, I'd say we're inclined to talk about care. I'm thinking that capitalism is the disease and socialism is the cure. We, starting with healthcare, in every workplace and everywhere, we must be bearers of care, building alternatives and ensuring that the seeds of future societies are created everywhere.

Because with them (the capitalists), we could only end up in death, in destruction. Goodbye, comrades, and *hasta la victoria siempre!*

“Our fight and resistance is against the normalization of permanent war”

Stefano Cobelli | Port of Ravenna worker/Observatory Against Arms Trafficking (Italy)

Hi everyone, thanks for receiving and screening this video. My name is Stefano and I work in the harbor of Ravenna, Italy, which is deeply involved in a fundamental corridor of military supplies that feeds the global war machine from north to south and from west to east; in the last years in particular ages it has been consistently helps putting on the ground backing up the genocide of the Palestinian people perpetrated by the Zionist entity and its accomplices in EU and US.

Obviously one of the main actors here is NATO, which should be—but in fact is not—a defensive alliance: it is instead the most dangerous military organization in the world because it combines nuclear weapons, global military reach, political pressure on member states, and the militarization of civilian infrastructure: it presents itself as a shield, but it acts as an engine of escalation.

Nor does NATO protect democracy: it disciplines it! NATO's decisions are often presented as technical necessities. But decisions about military spending, bases, infrastructure, arms transfers, and nuclear strategy are deeply political. Citizens rarely get any real say over these decisions. Democracy cannot stop at the gates of a military base.

Moreover real security means housing, health-care, climate justice, workers' rights, diplomacy, disarmament, and international cooperation; on the diametrically opposite the GDP's 5% spending on defense and security by 2035 means more money for arms, military industry, surveillance, logistics, and military infrastructure, and the political message is clear: schools, hospitals, housing, climate protection, social welfare, migration rights are asked have to wait; war preparation is treated as the absolute priority, worth of circumventing democracy rules, laws, fundamental citizens' rights and needs: they call it security but we call it the organized transfer of public wealth into the machinery of war.

At one of the main focuses of this nihilistic and deeply unjust design, port workers and communities

stand as political actors: they are asked to move goods and bear their transit, but in growing patterns those goods are weapons or dual use items. We should defend the right of workers to know what they are handling and to refuse complicity in war: workers should not be left to fend for themselves and forced to become the silent hands of militarism, with false blackmails to work for war or lose the job.

This struggle, our struggle, our fight and resistance, is not only against one fucking summit, but against the normalization of permanent war. It's about what we have to start again to perceive for what it really is: a class fight, against capitalism and imperialism, and their cyclic urge and existential need to breed hate and war to accumulate wealth and power at the expense of every single people, more so on those who do not comply. The united front of workers must face the political and military drives toward permawar if we want to stand a chance at pulling the brakes and bring back at the helm of our lives solidarity, dignity, civil and climate justice at the helm of our lives.

So, the need to reach out to workers—and particularly to all logistics workers—is a priority: we need boots on the ground, as those idiots use to would say; however since social breakdown have has been systematically and successfully applied in every nation, city and community, the means are difficult and require patience and perseverance, urging the movement to try to and get in touch on the workplace itself, or refectories or any place where workers meet.

The key then is visibility, to build interest and then trust: distributing fliers, spreading counter information, in a face to face dialogue about their thoughts, fears and needs, and posing utter importance informing workers about their rights and the need to form a web of workers solidarity both national and international. I've been reached myself in such a manner! In order to achieve all this, paramount is the successful developing of the self-organization of the workers is paramount: it must be promoted at the same pace as Unions must do their job at supporting, informing

and protecting the very same workers.

On the civic side, there are legal instruments (national, European and international) that must be enforced by the movement, and put to good use in order to put under constant and building pressure those who are to be held responsible for the current situation and have the political power to put a stop to it; in unison with this activity, local people's councils need to be created and got to work to systematically monitor transfers and shippings, firmly claiming the right of any and all citizens to know what they consist of and who are they shipped to.

In Ravenna, as in many of the other communities involved, the movement's activists are working towards all these ends, constantly trying reach out to all workers, all civil society realities, all organizations who share the urge and the immediate and concrete intention to divert the system from its predatory course; at any crackdown, activists are trying to weaponize repression itself against the system through political or legal ways and the media—at least through what part of them we can yet call impartial and not drowned in propaganda or smoke-screens; but the real challenge right now is trying to help logistic workers become part of the movement, helping them realize that there is only one fight, how much of their doubts and fears are created by the same very hands that poison and destroy the environment, exploit trillions, strangle Cuba, kills millions in Ukraine and thousands in migrations, or in Gaza and the West Bank, Lebanon, Iran, Darfur just to name a few... All those fights, are linked and intertwined, and so the global movement should face them, as one.

To close my words As a closing statement, change must be grassroots organized as seriously as war is organized: if NATO and its cronies plan war through summits, budgets, corridors, then we must organize peace through workers, communities, and an international web of solidarity.

Thank you, now and forever: resistance!

“Analyzing the advantages and disadvantages of each from an industry perspective”

Giovanni | Leonardo Workers' Coordination Committee, Grottaglie plant (Italy)

Good morning, everyone. Thank you for this invitation. I'd like to thank in particular Davide of the CARC Party. I am from Leonardo of Grottaglie, a worker who, together with other workers, has been involved in drafting a report focused on comparing civil and military aviation—and thus, as objectively as possible, analyzing the advantages and disadvantages of each from an industry perspective. Before moving on to the report, I'd like to take a moment to summarize the situation at Leonardo.

We work in Grottaglie, where—fortunately—we're still producing civil aircraft now. The site opened in 2007, and we work on the Boeing 787; so we manufacture fuselage sections for the Boeing 787, a carbon-fiber commercial airliner. Unfortunately, we are a single-program operation—that is, we serve a single client—and despite various requests, there has never been diversification in the civil sector. There has been talk of diversification in the military sector by adding military packages, but so far, nothing has come of it.

Unfortunately, the risk at the moment is that Leonardo—at least that's what seems to be emerging—wants to shift increasingly toward military production, thereby further weakening what little of the civilian sector remains, which is mostly concentrated in southern Italy—specifically in Grottaglie, Foggia, and the Pomigliano and Nola areas in Campania. This is because there has been talk for some time—a year now—of this joint venture with the Arab PIF fund, a Saudi fund; the terms remain unclear.

Former CEO Cingolani let slip in a speech that production might even be moved to partner countries, which, in a word, means offshoring.

So right now, the situation is very precarious when it comes to preserving what little is still sound at Leonardo in terms of civilian production, as well as preserving, among other things, the know-how and an important part of Italian industry, because let's not forget that Italian civil aviation has been a source

of pride since the 1960s, and this would therefore be yet another Italian industrial asset being sold off to foreign interests.

Moreover, at a time when the outlook for civil aviation is truly excellent and promising for the next 20-30 years—unlike during the COVID-19 pandemic—it now appears that the projected figures—and this isn't just our assessment, but is confirmed by all market analyses conducted by Airbus and Boeing—the projected figures for the purchase of new fleets over the next 20-30 years are unprecedented in history, because there is the renewal of existing fleets—which are now all obsolete—and the purchase of new aircraft by emerging countries such as India or South American nations.

So these two main factors mean that demand for new aircraft is very high, and therefore, at a time like this, a sound company should not exit a business like this to confine itself solely to the military sector, but should find an opportunity for diversification in the commercial sector while maintaining both military and commercial operations—not least because, as we demonstrate with the figures in the dossier, the military sector is a business that is very limited in duration, highly subject to geopolitical fluctuations, funding, and the course of wars—and has therefore historically experienced periods of strong growth followed by sharp contractions, resulting in a highly volatile trend.

This stands in contrast to the civil sector, which has consistently shown steady long-term growth and, above all, has proven far less sensitive to international crises—whether financial crises, oil crises, or even wars.

The only time civil aviation experienced a slump—a collapse—was during the COVID-19 pandemic, when mobility restrictions were imposed, and so this was inevitable; but that was the only such historical moment, and we have already moved past pre-COVID levels in terms of recovery, and the civil sector, as mentioned, is expanding very rapidly.

So pulling out of the civil aviation business now is not only unethical, if you will, but also—from a business perspective, in terms of business risk—an absolute blunder, because maintaining civil aviation expertise right now can be a strategic factor in sustaining the long-term competitiveness of the Italian aviation industry and ensuring job stability as well. In our report, we discuss all of this as objectively as possible, citing all our sources—there’s an entire section listing the sources we drew upon, all of which are public.

We simply compiled the data and created charts to demonstrate that what is often claimed—that the military sector creates jobs—is simply not true; in fact, the exact opposite is true.

So, in the report, we analyzed historical data, using charts that show the trends in both the civil and military sectors since the 1970s, demonstrating precisely how the civil sector has been growing steadily—except for the Covid—induced slump, from which it is already recovering—while the military sector has always been subject to fluctuations driven by geopolitical factors.

This automatically means that, in terms of employment, the civilian sector inevitably offers greater stability—especially since it involves much longer—term programs, such as those for large aircraft structures, like the one we’re building in Grottaglie, which have minimum time horizons of 20-30 years but can last even longer.

This ensures predictability and planning in the workforce, which in turn means a company can confidently hire on a permanent basis, invest in its people, and invest in training and skills—because it has a secure workload for the next 30 years.

This is something that simply does not happen in the military sector, where projects are typically short-term contracts that may have a brief surge in demand lasting a few years, then there’s a drop in demand, perhaps a cut in public funding—which I’d say is a good thing—and this leads, as it always has throughout history, to a scaling back of programs. Consequently, this results in a lack of long-term predictability in the workforce.

Looking at the numbers, we see that in the military there are far fewer permanent contracts—about 40%—whereas in the civilian sector, 70% of contracts are permanent. Therefore, the impact on employment and the local economy is much, much stronger and

more positive in the military sector, as is the impact on small and medium-sized enterprises and on the entire supporting industry that develops alongside and around these industries.

In the civilian sector—again, because it is predictable over time—a supply chain is created, along with maintenance companies that are structured, stable, and predictable over time, which is not the case in the military, where maintenance depends somewhat on the frequency of aircraft use, there is no constant, scheduled maintenance as there is in the civilian sector, and employment—especially that of small and medium-sized enterprises revolving around the military—is constrained by access to these projects and the ability to undertake this work, because we’re talking about secrecy requirements and very strict military certifications that prevent access for all small and medium-sized enterprises that would otherwise would like to participate in the supply chain—something that does happen in the civilian sector, where certifications are indeed required, but there is no secrecy and the supply chain is much more open.

So we then focused this report on employment; as I mentioned earlier, by highlighting the permanent contracts typical of the civilian sector alongside the military’s non-permanent contracts, and above all by citing a study by Gianni Alioti (the responsible for international work of one of the biggest Italian unions) we drew attention to the fallacy that rearmament boosts employment—this oft-repeated claim that “the military creates jobs, the military creates jobs”—but analyzing the numbers shows this isn’t the case, because historically, an increase in military spending has not coincided with an increase in employment; on the contrary, it has been exactly the opposite.

This is even more true in Europe, where the military sector’s impact on employment is limited because we have a high degree of dependence on the U.S. defense industry—and this is precisely now that we have it, is so glaringly obvious that it’s undeniable. We’re heavily dependent on imports of technologies and weapons systems made in the U.S.—or worse yet, made in Israel.

Consequently, this prevents any real expansion of production and employment; in other words, locally, the effects are ultimately not at all beneficial or positive, as they are in the civilian sector. The positive effects of the military sector are seen only in profits

and stock market prices—that is, in stock market prices, meaning money that goes into the pockets of a few shareholders; otherwise, there is no impact on the local economy or on employment.

In fact, the impact is negative because, if we look at the environmental impact, the military sector has many problems, and this is another section of our report where we also analyze this aspect, the environmental impact: military training ranges have issues with noise pollution and other forms of pollution because a military jet consumes much more fuel than a commercial airliner, and considering that a commercial airliner carries 300 people, let's say the per-capita consumption becomes much lower.

Above all, in the civilian sector, there are strict regulations in place that also allow access to Environmental Social Government financing—funding provided to companies that meet a whole series of environmental requirements—something that simply doesn't exist in the military sector.

So, I've probably gone on a bit longer than the time allotted to me, and I'll conclude by inviting everyone to download this report—perhaps the QR code will be shared with you after this session—and to spread it as widely as possible, because the goal of this report is, at the very least, to spark a debate on this issue and to debunk many assumptions taken for granted as true—such as the notion that the military sector creates jobs. This is a debate that should extend to the institutional level and to the country's industrial planning.

I'll say goodbye now; thank you all and thank you also for this opportunity you've given us.

“Let’s turn our schools, universities and workplaces into trenches of peace and anti-imperialism”

Giuseppe Curcio | Observatory Against the Militarization of Schools and Universities (Italy)

Selam! Dear friends, comrades and resistance fighters gathered in Istanbul, my name is Giuseppe Curcio and I’m speaking from Bologna, Italy. Thanks for this chance to share our struggle with yours. First of all, please accept the warmest and most revolutionary greetings from the Observatory against the Militarization of Schools and Universities in Italy. We send our deepest solidarity to the No to NATO Initiative and to the International Anti-Imperialist Peace Summit.

Even though we cannot be there in person, our shared struggle unites us across borders, especially now as you meet on the eve of the ominous NATO Summit in Ankara. Our Observatory was founded three years ago in Italy by teachers and peace activists with a very specific and urgent mission: to monitor and to counter the pervasive infiltration of the military apparatus into places of education and research.

Schools and universities must be laboratories of peace, critical thinking, and international solidarity—not recruitment centers or research labs for the military—industrial complex. Our path directly intersects with yours in the uncompromising struggle against NATO and Western imperialism.

- We witness how NATO is not just an aggressive military alliance operating abroad, but a toxic ideology that colonizes our domestic civil societies.

- In Italy, as in many of your countries, we see NATO’s protocols dictating educational guidelines.

- We see research funds shifted from welfare, health-care, and education toward weapon development and NATO-aligned technological projects: NATO and the EU have committed to a collective defense spending target of 5% of GDP and the REARM Europe Programme was launched specifically for this purpose.

Fighting NATO means fighting the cultural normalization of war that starts right inside our classrooms. We share your view that imperialism is the primary threat to the self-determination of peoples and to global peace. Comrades, we are speaking to you in a moment of extreme urgency. We are facing a dan-

gerous paradigm shift across Europe.

Governments are rapidly implementing the so-called “Total Defense” model, which comes directly from a military doctrine by NATO named “Whole of society” and aims at developing synergies between civil and military defense, just like in the Swedish model. What does it mean? It means the total mobilization of society for war. It means transforming civilian infrastructure, logistics, and crucially, the minds and the bodies of our youth, into extensions of the military machine, in the so called “hybrid war”.

They want to prepare our societies for a state of permanent warfare, erasing the line between civilian life and military necessity. We refuse to stand by and watch! To counter this dystopian drift, our Observatory has launched a clear tool of struggle: the Manifesto of Resistance against the Militarization. It was recently translated in various languages (French, Spanish, English, German in addition to Italian language) and you can find it on our website. Through this Manifesto, we call for a total and collective conscientious objection.

We urge teachers to refuse to promote military propaganda in schools. We urge researchers and universities to boycott military funds and dual-use technology research. We urge students to reject the rhetoric of the “soldier-citizen”. This is not just passive pacifism; it is an active, collective strike against the war machine. If they want a “Total Defense” model, we will oppose them with a Total Resistance model.

Furthermore, we are also working with other organizations in Italy on a national campaign named La Conoscenza Non Marcia (The Knowledge does not march), whose aim is to stop the militarization of schools and universities and submit a formal proposal through a public petition to the Parliament. Dear comrades, your meeting in Istanbul is a crucial step. The upcoming NATO Summit in Ankara will only bring more escalation, more destruction,

and more subjugation of working-class people to the interests of the oligarchs of war.

We must build a powerful, internationalist and anti-imperialist counter-narrative. From the schools and the universities of Italy to the streets of Istanbul, and to the workplaces across the globe, our enemy is the same. Let's strengthen our network! Let's turn our schools, universities and workplaces into trenches of peace and anti-imperialism.

Down with NATO!

Down with imperialism and the militarization of our societies!

Long live the international solidarity of the peoples!

Power to your assembly, and forward together in the common struggle!

Always with Gaza in our heart!

Free Palestine!

Thank you. Güle güle !

“Our rejection is a clear class-based rejection”

Matteo Belloni | Gruppo Autonomo Portuali (GAP) of Livorno (Italy)

Greetings to everyone and to all our comrades here; I'm Matteo from the Livorno Autonomous Port Workers' Group. We're here today first and foremost as port workers—we come from the docks, we come from the concrete and the daily toil; and so, precisely because we are workers who know the work of production engine, we want to start with a concept that is fundamental to us: we are workers, and we are not accomplices.

Historically, ports have always been hubs for goods, but today, unfortunately, the bosses and governments have turned them into corridors of death. In the face of this, ours is a clear class-based rejection. We will not put our labor, our time, and our effort at the service of the war machine.

We have put this refusal into action on the ground; we have put it into practice day after day, particularly between September and October 2025, as part of the series of demonstrations in solidarity with the Palestinian people—we launched a full-scale campaign of clashes and blockades in the port of Livorno. We began by occupying Molo Italia, holding our ground on the docks for about 4-5 consecutive days, and from there we succeeded in blocking the arrival of an American warship.

We did not stop there; immediately afterward, we established a permanent protest camp at Varcozzara that lasted for about 15 days, thereby transforming those areas into a gathering place for discussion and solidarity for the entire city.

At the height of these mobilizations against the government, against the rearmament, and against the militarization of our territories, we dealt another blow: a work stoppage—a total blockade of a ship belonging to the Israeli company Zim—not because it was carrying weapons, but to directly target the profits of the Zionist state, which is committing genocide against the Palestinian people. In these struggles, we want to make it clear that we were not alone.

The city's class solidarity, the support, and the activist groups in the area were decisive, because without them, the dockworkers alone could not have defeated

the other side. Internationalism, as we understand it, lives in the concreteness of our choices. When, for example, Simone, our comrade from the collective, decided to board the Global Sumud Flotilla for its latest expedition and try to break that illegal blockade off the coast of Gaza, he did so to bring out to the open sea the very same solidarity we strive to practice on the docks.

For us, this is a single thread that links our daily lives in the workplace to the resistance of all peoples facing oppression on the ground. Clearly, the state responded with force. For example, when we tried to block Montemobile to stop the munitions headed for the U.S. base at Camp Derby, the police cleared us out using coercive methods. This teaches us a clear political lesson: when the Euro-Atlantic and Israeli machinery of death is set in motion, Western governments drop their masks, militarize territories, and seek to repress dissent.

We must be clear here, comrades: in our view, this drive toward war is not a coincidence but a structural necessity of this capitalist system in which we live—a system driven by the imperialism of Western states, led by the United States, which is bleeding the working class dry to fuel its profits. We are experiencing devastating inflation; the high cost of living is crushing us.

And while they are cutting public healthcare, education, and transportation, they are investing billions in rearmament and weapons—and this, in our view, is the true underlying injustice: they are taking wealth away from those who produce it and diverting it toward destruction. Discontent is everywhere—in factories, schools, and hospitals—and today, more than ever, it is fueling a genuine class struggle that arises from the grassroots, which is the only force capable of dismantling this capitalist society.

We must strive to unite our anger over the high cost of living with the struggle against war, because the truth is that when we strike together against the war economy, those in power are frightened; on the contrary, fragmentation, in our view, is a textbook

example of how to sabotage the class struggle. We feel compelled to clearly identify who is orchestrating this sabotage: namely, the confederal and collaborationist union leaderships, together with an institutional left that is completely non-existent and subservient to power.

In our view, they are the true enemies of the people, because they systematically divide the timeline, imposing phased strikes—one week the students, the next week the dockworkers, and the week after that yet another group. This mechanism does not serve the struggle; it serves only to disperse anger, empty the streets, and sever the social bond between workers and the student movement.

We must and will dismantle these complicit mechanisms; we reject the defeatism of those who say nothing can be done, because something practical has emerged from that cycle of clashes in our communities. For this reason, together with the Comitato No Base—No Base Committee—and other local and regional groups, we have launched HUB, which is nothing more than essentially a periodic counter-information bulletin.

We see this as a practical tool for mapping out trafficking and militarization, organizing grassroots dissent, and breaking this isolation. Today, for example, the port authority wants to grant the docks of Livorno to Tras—the Tras company—to test military submersibles.

In practice, they want to permanently transform our port into a military outpost, and as GAP, we operate as a labor union—which is very different from a political party—meaning we reject partisan loyalties and the narrow interests of union bureaucracies that, in our view, stifle workers' anger. Our priority is workers' control over the workplace, because if ports around the world coordinate and act together, the warlords will be stopped.

Historically, this has always been the case, and this video is therefore intended to serve as a solid bridge to your assembly. We offer our experience on the ground and are fully committed to building networks at the European level, overcoming this isolation, and working together to prepare for an autumn of genuine, fierce, class-based struggles. We are therefore ready to fight alongside anyone who refuses to bow down to the militarization of our territories and to genocide.

So, in the hope of building an international workers'

resistance together, we send our warmest regards to each and every one of you and wish you all the best in the struggle. Thank you.

“Our Struggle Is for National and Social Liberation, Not Cosmetic Reforms.”

Miguel Alexander Escobar | Unitary Trade Union Federation of El Salvador (FUSS), Rafael Aguiñada Carranza
Inter-Union Coordinating Committee (CIRAC, El Salvador)

Comrades, brothers and sisters of the working class of the world, receive a cordial and militant greeting from the Unitary Trade Union Federation of El Salvador (FUSS), affiliated with the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) and part of the Rafael Aguiñada Carranza Inter-Union Coordination (CIRAC). From the heart of Central America we send a class-conscious greeting and our congratulations to the Founding Conference of the World Anti-Imperialist Workers Platform—an organization that we are certain will be an instrument of anticolonial, anti-imperialist, antifascist, and anti-neofascist struggle, one that will help emancipate our peoples and build a world worth living in.

Comrades, allow us to share, from the everyday experience of our grassroots base, the situation the Salvadoran people are living under the yoke of the neoliberal model imposed for decades by the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the local oligarchy, which have systematically dismantled the welfare state through the reduction of the state to its bare minimum: privatizing health, education, and public services; the precarization of pensions; labor flexibilization that turns work into a disposable commodity. The minimum wage isn't even enough for the basic food basket, while inflation and foreign debt strangle working families.

The persecution of dissenting voices: this is not just union repression—mass layoffs, blacklists, and criminalization of protest—but a comprehensive offensive against all critical thought. Popular organizations, human rights defenders, autonomous universities, and community media are surveilled, stigmatized, and prosecuted. The “state of exception” has become repression and persecution against the poor, but not against financial capital.

Criminalization of poverty: working-class youth are seen as potential enemies; rural and Indigenous communities as obstacles to extractivism; unions as illegitimate “pressure groups.” Formal democracy is

dying while real power remains concentrated in a few hands, directly tied to transnational interests and subordinated to North American imperialism.

1. The current Salvadoran government, far from exercising sovereignty, has become a junior partner of U.S. imperialism, accepting crumbs in exchange for opening the doors to metallic mining, militarization, and migration control in service of Washington's interests.

2. Comrades, despite facing very adverse conditions, we are not bowed, because we know our history and we know our people resisted and defeated the military dictatorship, built its vanguard of revolutionary unity—the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN)—and signed peace with the dignity of those who never surrendered, and whose legacy lives on in the generations who refuse to be anyone's colony.

Facing this scenario, we reaffirm before the Founding Conference of the World Anti-Imperialist Workers' Platform that our struggle is for national and social liberation, not cosmetic reforms. Capitalism in its imperialist phase is incompatible with a dignified life, social justice, and sovereignty. That is why we take as our paradigm the construction of a socialist, democratic, and popular state, where labor is the axis of society, common goods serve the majority, and democratic planning replaces the chaos of the market.

Comrades, the working class does not ask permission, because we are obligated to occupy our place in the streets, in the territories, in the factories, in the countryside, and also in public institutions. That is why, as class-based organizations alongside progressive organizations, we have decided to support the FMLN in the upcoming elections, convinced that the dispute over political power is part of our struggle. We do not do this with reformist illusions, but as a tactical front to open spaces for organizing, denunciation, and the accumulation of strength.

We maintain our work of territorial organizing, door to door, workshop by workshop, community by community. Where the neoliberal state abandons, popular class organization builds solidarity, political education, legal defense, and active resistance. We form cadres, we form consciousness, we forge the new society in the womb of the old.

Comrades of the World Anti-Imperialist Workers' Platform: we come to tell you that we are in the same trench. The struggle in El Salvador is a battle of the global movement against dependent capitalism, patriarchy, and structural racism. What happens in our small country is a mirror of what imperialism plans for all of Latin America, Africa, Asia, and for the oppressed peoples of the world.

Long live the founding of the World Anti-Imperialist Workers' Platform!

Workers of the World, Unite!

The Formation of a New Type of Working-Class Organizational Platform and the Strengthening of the World Anti-Imperialist Front at the Present Stage

Workers' Committee of the People's Democracy Party ('Republic of Korea')

Today, the world is facing a grave turning point. The aggressive imperialist war and the chronic global economic crisis, the industrial shift and the arrival of the AI era, and the climate and energy crises are overlapping, pressing down on the worldwide working class and the people.

As the war expands, transnational financial capital and the military-industrial complex acquire massive super-profits, but workers are experiencing inflation such as soaring exchange rates, facing a decline in real wages, and are in a situation where they must endure employment insecurity and welfare reduction.

Due to the aggressive imperialist forces' aim to reorganize the world order, the working class and the people are being turned into "cannon fodder for war." In particular, the 'Republic of Korea ('ROK')' has never not been a "global powder keg" since the Korean War. Had it not been for the DPRK's war deterrence and "strategic patience," and the 'ROK' people's December Uprising two years ago, a war in the 'ROK' would have certainly broken out at that time.

Is the 'ROK' economy currently in a boom? The reality hidden behind the numbers says it is not.

While the KOSPI has easily surpassed 8,000 points and the operating profits of comprador capital, such as Samsung Electronics and SK Hynix, are recording historic highs, the economy and the people's livelihoods have long fallen into an irrecoverable state as the polarization between the rich and the poor has become increasingly extreme. While the internal reserves accumulated by large corporations reach a maximum of approximately 3,000 trillion won (approximately 2.2 trillion US dollars), the scale of real household debt also reaches approximately 3,000 trillion won. Youth are suffering from unemployment, non-regular workers from employment

insecurity, and ordinary people from the burden of living expenses such as housing, education, and medical costs.

Homeplus workers, who should be at their workplaces, have instead become victims of predatory private equity funds and have been driven onto the streets, where they are engaged in relay hunger strikes, risking their lives in a desperate struggle. This fight for the right to survival against such "eat-and-run capital" is being waged fiercely across the country, from Gwanghwamun Square and the vicinity of the Blue House in Seoul to numerous other locations nationwide. The government, which has shown endless leniency toward financial capital such as private equity funds, has thoroughly ignored the voices of the working class. The phrase "everything has gone up except wages" has become the everyday reality of the 'ROK' working class.

The reality behind the illusion that the 'ROK' is leading the AI industry is the large-scale restructuring and mass layoffs of workers, carried out in proportion to the accumulation of capital through the use of AI by chaebol (conglomerates) and transnational financial capital. For example, in the financial-sector call center industry, the rate of AI adoption has exceeded 60 percent, while the dismissal rate of subcontracted and non-regular workers has remained in the double digits every year.

This phenomenon is taking place across all industries. Today, in particular, transnational financial capital is absorbing the surplus value produced by the working class on a global scale and constructing a transnational monopoly system. In the cases of Samsung Electronics and SK Hynix, BlackRock ranks as the third- and fourth-largest shareholder, respectively. In Vanguard's case, its stake is estimated to be around 2–3 percent each, but this is merely because passive funds, by their nature, maintain diversified

investments.

Transnational financial capital has effectively monopolized ownership stakes in military and civilian capital throughout the world, completely stealing the fruits of the working class's labor. This is the worst consequence produced by the contradiction between highly socialized production and the private ownership of the means of production.

Under such conditions, no matter how hard the workers and people of the 'ROK' struggle, the dependency and deformity of the economy will only deepen further, while the rights of workers and the people to survival and development will continue to be thoroughly violated.

The society of the 'ROK' is a colonial semi-capitalist society. The 'ROK' remains subordinate to US imperialism in the military, political, economic, and cultural spheres in their entirety, and the economy of the 'ROK' is determined by the US-centered economic order and the pro-US comprador bourgeoisie. Today, the core industries of the 'ROK,' including semiconductors, the defense industry, energy, and finance, are being restructured within the framework of the interests of global monopoly capital, while the costs of industrial transformation are being passed on in their entirety to the working class.

Therefore, the labor movement must not become immersed in economic struggle alone, and trade unions must struggle against economism and trade-unionism. The struggle for wage increases and improved working conditions is indispensable, but this alone cannot fundamentally realize the independent orientation of the working class. The labor movement must develop from economic struggle to political struggle and ultimately to revolutionary struggle.

To achieve this, the working class—the leading class of the revolution and its main force—must be organized into an independent political force. Today, the most important issue facing the labor movement in the 'ROK' is the paralysis of class consciousness and fragmentation among workers. The regime and capital deploy the full apparatus of media, education, digital platforms, algorithms, and social media to dominate workers' consciousness.

The capitalist class's framing designed to obstruct the unity of the working class has become normalized and entrenched. Within this framework, workers' class consciousness is being paralyzed, and

unions in large corporations and major factories are becoming "labor aristocracy"-style unions, with their capacity for struggle being electively neutralized.

The working class is the bearer of production and the subject of social revolution. In order to properly fulfill this historical and epochal mission, the fundamental premise is to carry out ideological work that awakens workers to their class position and enables them to recognize who is the master of society. The mass of workers who are not ideologically conscious will never be organized. Only when the working class achieves unity can it rally a broad range of allied forces—including peasants, youth and students, and the urban poor—into a single united front.

Trade unions' most reliable way of breaking away from trade-unionism and economism is to come under the leadership of a revolutionary party of the working class. As history has shown, when unions function not as labor aristocratic unions but as transmission belts of a revolutionary party, they transform and develop into organizations that represent the interests and demands of the working class. Only when workers firmly unite around a revolutionary party and revolutionary trade unions can they finally begin to forge their own destiny as the working class.

The fundamental tasks of the Workers' Committee of the People's Democracy Party are the awakening, organizing, and combat strengthening the working class, and our main objective is to transform the working class into the party's leading class, its principal mass base, and its first transmission belt.

Although the number of regular jobs is shrinking and non-regular jobs are increasing, the two major national trade union federations have been unable to respond swiftly to this change. The unionization rate of the two major federations barely exceeds 10 percent, and even this is concentrated in large factories and regular workers. Our party places its main emphasis on organizing the most precarious workers who are not protected by unions—non-regular workers across various industrial sectors. Organizing non-regular workers and elevating them into conscious subjects of revolutionary transformation is the most important immediate task of the Workers' Committee of the People's Democracy Party.

The actual proportion of non-regular workers in the 'ROK' exceeds half of the total workforce.

Non-regular employment in the public sector is increasing exponentially. Under the constraints of

so-called ‘public interest,’ these workers are placed in a blind spot of the three basic labor rights. It is ultra-short-time, low-wage workers who are sustaining the employment rate increases touted by the government. Workers responsible for social services, such as senior care and child care, are being driven into the most precarious labor conditions. Call center workers suffer from emotional labor all day long, yet there is no principal employer who takes responsibility for them. Manufacturing workers, far from getting a wage increase, are in a position where even securing a company’s guarantee of employment retention is considered fortunate, and where they must be prepared to accept wage cuts in order to avoid mass layoffs.

The vast majority of the working class remains outside of trade unions, as unorganized entities.

Social service workers, special employment workers, and subcontracted workers are prime examples of them. If trade unions fail to organize this overwhelming majority, there is no future for the working class. We hope that the World Anti-Imperialist Workers’ Platform (Workers’ Platform) will become a vessel that rallies unorganized workers into one under the position of proletarian internationalism and ‘Workers of the world, unite!’—serving as a new type of working-class organizational platform.

The Lee Jae-myung Democratic Party regime is self-praising the amendment of Articles 2 and 3 of the Trade Union Act as an achievement. Although the amendment was made specifying the principal employer status for subcontracted workers, actual principal employer bargaining is virtually non-existent in reality. Lee Jae-myung says that the government must become a ‘model employer,’ but out of 243 local governments, only a single one has responded to principal employer bargaining.

The legal amendment is a mere facade, and the anti-worker, anti-people nature of the government and corporations has not changed in the slightest. Since its founding, the Workers’ Committee of the People’s Democracy Party has consistently maintained policies and political lines for the collectivization of key industries, an economic system centered on the working-class and the people, the realization of people’s welfare—such as free education, free medical care, and free housing—as well as independent peaceful reunification and anti-imperialist independence.

Past history and practice demonstrate the scientific nature and righteousness of these party policies. The Workers’ Platform, which is launched today, will serve as an important momentum to share the experiences of the working class in each country and strengthen internationalist solidarity.

We are convinced that the Workers’ Platform will overcome the reformism and division within the working class and the labor movement, properly establish the political status of labor organizations in each country as the transmission belt of each country’s revolutionary party, and develop into the pivotal center of proletarian internationalist unity that correctly combines the class struggle and the anti-imperialist struggle.

The Workers’ Committee of the People’s Democracy Party successfully performed its role as a transmission belt by actively organizing and rallying the working class during the 2023 and 2024 Gwangju, ‘ROK’ Rallies of the World Anti-Imperialist Platform.

At the time of forming the “21st Century Che Guevara” (international brigade) at the end of 2025, the working class gathered in a representative region of the ‘ROK’ to hold a resolution rally to form the 21st Century Che Guevara and support the anti-imperialist struggle of the Nicolás Maduro regime, practically demonstrating the noble spirit of internationalism.

Historical experience confirms that unless our working class rallies as a transmission belt for the revolutionary party, it cannot become a true revolutionary force, nor is it possible to form and strengthen the world anti-imperialist front, which is the most crucial organizational task of the current period.

Just as imperialist forces and transnational capital exploit the blood and sweat of the workers and the people beyond borders, we too must unite and struggle beyond borders, transcending all differences. We are convinced that the Workers’ Platform will play a crucial role in realizing the historical cause of strengthening the world anti-imperialist front and achieving the international unity of the working class. The Workers’ Committee of the People’s Democracy Party will stand together and take the lead on that path of revolution, that path of justice, and that glorious path. Unity! Struggle!

Opening Speech for the World Anti-imperialist Platform

Comrades, it is a pleasure to see you. Meeting one another online, not only on the front lines of struggle, brings with it a different kind of emotion and significance.

Under the unprecedented repression imposed by the fascist Erdoğan government, we have nevertheless succeeded in convening the 11th International Anti-Imperialist Conference of the World Anti-Imperialist Platform (the Platform) without the slightest wavering, despite the extraordinary situation in which, after preparing for more than a year and completing all practical arrangements, we were compelled to shift to an online format just two days before the event. We are convinced that, for us, this event is not a crisis but a “dangerous opportunity” that will certainly be transformed into a favorable turn of events. Indeed, in the future, while continuing to meet in person and deliver powerful messages through the vitality and practical force of direct action on the ground, we will also combine this approach with the ability to meet swiftly, flexibly, and without material burden through online events in urgent and critical situation, thereby making the voices of our comrades and of the Platform heard throughout the world.

As the Iran War and the West Asian War unfold and World War 3 enters a new stage of intensification, and as we stand on the eve of its full-scale escalation—at a moment when an East Asian War involving the Taiwan War and the war in the ‘Republic of Korea (the ROK),’ an expanded Eastern European War centered on the Ukraine War, and a Central American War involving Venezuela and Cuba could erupt at any time—the World Anti-Imperialist Platform is closely and vigilantly observing NATO, notorious as the principal culprit behind the Ukraine War and as a war machine and killing machine, as it convenes its summit in Ankara, Türkiye. The Istanbul International Anti-Imperialist Conference being held on

this occasion will serve as an important opportunity to scientifically analyze the essence of the Ankara NATO Summit and to establish the revolutionary strategy for the anti-imperialist forces of the world.

Moreover, during this event, we will convene not only the important international conferences of the World Anti-Imperialist Youth Platform, founded in November 2023, and the World Anti-Imperialist Women’s Platform, founded in October 2025, but also the first international conference of the World Anti-Imperialist Workers’ Platform, which is being newly established on this occasion.

We regard it as a historical necessity that, together with our Turkish revolutionary comrades, who have long organized the working class on the basis of revolutionary principles, we are establishing the World Anti-Imperialist Workers’ Platform. And we are convinced that this international working-class organization will become a new and powerful platform for organization, capable of broadly organizing workers against imperialism, monopoly capital, comprador capital, and fascism, and of accelerating their transformation into an independent political force.

To us, no less precious than the just anti-imperialist banner itself are the comrades who struggle alongside us. We will stand in firm and sincere solidarity with our comrades of the World Anti-Imperialist Platform and the revolutionaries and activists of Türkiye who are imprisoned in Türkiye, in the struggle for their release. We will also remain steadfastly by their side until the very end on the path toward advancing the final victory of democratization, independence, progress, and revolution in Türkiye.

*Disband NATO, the war machine and killing machine!
Overthrow imperialism, the principal culprit behind
war and the root of all evil!*

“The major challenges facing humanity cannot be overcome through military force”

Hasan Almarzooq | Unitary National Democratic Assemblage (Kingdom of Bahrain)

Ladies and Gentlemen, Comrades,

At the outset, I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Global Platform Against Imperialism for organizing this important event at a time when the world is witnessing an unprecedented escalation of wars, conflicts, and humanitarian crises. This makes strengthening international solidarity among peoples and progressive democratic forces more urgent than ever.

I also express my full solidarity with the detained comrades and call for their immediate release, in accordance with the principles of fundamental rights and freedoms, and the right of all people to freedom of expression and peaceful political activity.

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the Left forces in Bahrain, we firmly believe that lasting peace cannot be built through arms races or the expansion of military alliances. Rather, it must be founded on respect for the sovereignty of states, adherence to international law, and the right of peoples to self-determination, free from all forms of domination and coercion.

From this perspective, we offer a political critique of the policies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). We believe that military expansion and armed interventions in various regions have, in many instances, failed to bring security and stability. Instead, they have contributed to deepening crises, prolonging conflicts, and intensifying human suffering, with civilians paying the highest price.

The end of the Cold War presented a historic opportunity to build a more just and balanced international order based on equal cooperation among states, respect for national sovereignty, and a strengthened role for the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security. However, the continuation of military alliances and arms races has kept the world trapped in polarization and tension, undermining the prospects for a fairer and more peaceful international system.

We also believe that the enormous resources devoted

to military spending could instead be invested in fighting poverty and hunger, improving education and healthcare, addressing climate change, and advancing sustainable development.

The major challenges facing humanity cannot be overcome through military force, but through international cooperation, social justice, development, and solidarity among peoples.

We reject double standards in the application of international law and call for the principles of justice and human rights to be applied equally to all states without exception. We also call for full respect for the Charter of the United Nations and for the peaceful resolution of conflicts through dialogue and diplomacy rather than through military force or the imposition of *faits accomplis*.

Distinguished Participants,

Our message is not a call to replace one form of hegemony with another, nor is it a call to align with one geopolitical bloc against another. Rather, it is a call for a more just and balanced international order in which human dignity, the rights of peoples, social justice, and respect for national sovereignty constitute the foundation of international relations.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Left forces in Bahrain, we reaffirm our commitment to the struggle for peace, social justice, and the right of peoples to self-determination. We envision a world free from war, occupation, and domination—a world in which the interests of humanity prevail over the logic of power, and where dialogue, cooperation, and solidarity among peoples pave the way toward a more secure, just, and peaceful future.

Thank you. Long live international solidarity, peace, freedom, and social justice.

“Our people are still alive today, continuing to wage the struggle, and continuing their resistance”

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)

We are, above all, faced with the issue of unity (or internal cohesion) to counter imperialist conspiracies in this region and the world.

Furthermore, I apologize for not being able to attend in person due to circumstances beyond my control. Nevertheless, I wanted to join in the activities of this conference, and therefore, I am sending this voice message to participate in this meeting. I sincerely hope that this conference will be a great success.

I extend my solidarity and greetings to all of you.

I pay tribute to the Palestinian cause (or I support the Palestinian cause).

The Palestinian people are not like that. On the contrary, our people remain steadfastly rooted in the land of Palestine, resisting, fighting, and sacrificing their blood for a century.

Although 78 years have passed since Palestine was occupied, this occupying power has not succeeded in obliterating our people's cause.

Our people are still alive today, continuing to wage the struggle, and continuing their resistance.

Under the slogan “Land without a people for a people without a land,” they attempted to migrate Jews from various parts of the world to Palestine.

However, the majority of Jews did not migrate, and the largest Jewish community still remains in the USA.

On the other hand, the Palestinians, the owners of that land, remain steadfastly rooted in their own land.

Today, approximately 7.5 million Palestinians live in the land of Palestine, and another 7.5 million Palestinians have become refugees, living scattered across the world as a diaspora (overseas dispersed communities).

Today, what Zionist leaders fear most, especially after the Oslo Accords, is reverse migration—namely, the fact that tens of thousands of Jews with other nationalities are leaving Israel.

Since the events related to Al-Aqsa (the Al-Aqsa Mosque), and since the battles and epic struggles

waged by the resistance forces in this region,

the fact that 7.5 million Palestinians exist and hold steadfast on the land of Palestine has plunged the Zionist entity into a deep strategic dilemma.

In a situation where the phenomenon of reverse migration is occurring, the Palestinian demographic structure is putting increasing pressure on the Zionist entity, which ultimately places the Zionist entity before two choices: namely, deporting thousands of Palestinians and forcibly driving them from their land, or massacring and killing them.

And this is precisely the action that this entity has been carrying out in the Gaza Strip.

People who left for reasons such as medical treatment or studies are returning to their land. Furthermore, thousands of Palestinians are returning to Lebanon.

Therefore, the plans for forced displacement and massacre can never be realized, because it is impossible to annihilate 15 million Palestinians.

The war of genocide, land cleansing (ethnic cleansing), and forced deportation plans that have continued over the past years have exposed the Zionist regime's false image of peace and its collapse before international public opinion and all the peoples of the world, especially the younger generation.

The peoples of the world have come to recognize the true nature of the Zionist entity—the myth it has claimed as an “oasis of democracy” in the Middle East.

Moreover, the world has come to recognize that fascism, racism, and religious extremism are deepening within the settler-colonialist Zionist regime.

This regime is a forward base for world imperialism, particularly the US administration, and the USA is providing all forms of support and weapons for the war of genocide against the Palestinian people.

“SOVINTERN Message to the Platform Conference”

Alexander Babakov | Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the International Socialist Network SOVINTERN

Moscow, SOVINTERN welcomes the participants of the 11th Anti-Imperialist Conference in Istanbul.

I believe that today our organization, our forces, which we direct toward defending the interests of our peoples, the peoples of the entire world, who are fighting for social justice, for changing the economic model that underlies political decisions—all of this unites us together. And creates the premises for an imminent victory. This imminent victory will not be easy, of course, but precisely conferences of this kind

that lay the foundation for these victories.

We wish you to develop approaches that will be understood by the people who have united around us, and not just merely productive work.

We would like the message voiced at the 11th Conference, directed against imperialism throughout the world, to be heard by the majority of the world’s peoples.

We wish all of us not only victories, but also confidence in our own strength and further consolidation. We wish your conference every success!

Militarism Will Not Deliver Security to the Middle East

Taimur Rahman | Mazdoor Kissan Party (Pakistan)

On July 7–8, 2026, Türkiye is hosting the annual NATO summit. This gathering represents more than just a bureaucratic milestone for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; it serves as a stark symbol of the opportunistic, militaristic alignments shifting across the Middle East and its periphery. In recent years, several regional actors—most notably Türkiye, but also key states across the Gulf and the broader Middle East—have doubled down on militarism. They have expanded domestic defense capabilities, intervened in protracted regional conflicts like Syria, and aggressively integrated themselves into Western-led defense frameworks. Yet, this entire paradigm rests on a dangerous delusion, which is that these alliances will deliver a secure and prosperous

future for the Middle East and the broader region. They will not.

This pivot toward transactional militarism is fundamentally detached from the immediate needs of the region’s populations. NATO’s war is not our war. Nor is it for the people of the middle east or Türkiye. It concerns an entirely different theater of imperialism pitting the United States and Europe against Russia. It is a struggle for European hegemony and global alignment that does not reflect the daily struggles, historic interests, or material needs of working-class people in Ankara, Damascus, Baghdad, or Cairo. To drag these populations into a high-stakes, extra-regional confrontation is a profound historical error.

Consider the internal reality of Türkiye today. While

its leadership prepares to host heads of state under tight security and preens on the global stage as an indispensable military heavyweight, its domestic population is enduring severe economic distress. According to official figures from mid-2026, Türkiye's unemployment rate has hovered above eight percent, while chronic, crushing inflation continues to devalue wages at an annual rate exceeding 30 percent. Independent monitoring groups confirm that the domestic poverty threshold continues to climb aggressively month over month, leaving millions of Turkish citizens struggling to afford basic necessities.

Instead of devoting their energies to alleviating this internal social crisis, regional leaders have chosen to treat military capabilities as an export commodity. Türkiye has spent years building a reputation as a supplier of cutting-edge hardware, using its defense sector to project power outward. Similarly, various Middle Eastern actors have engaged in strategic hedging and mercenary-like power projection, effectively offering their tactical capabilities and geographic leverage to the highest bidder in Western defense planning. When states prioritize acting as a military vanguard or a regional proxy over the material well-being of their citizens, they create a brittle, unsustainable society where external bravado masks deep internal deprivation.

Furthermore, the actual security dividend these nations hope to extract from NATO is a mirage. Middle Eastern leaders often believe that a tight alignment with Western defense architecture guarantees protection and regional stability. However, history demonstrates that the transactional security guarantees offered by the West are structurally asymmetric. Western capitals view these countries strictly through a utilitarian lens.

For Europe, Türkiye is valued almost exclusively as a geopolitical buffer zone: the southern flank against Russia, a migrant holding facility, and a chokepoint controlling the strategic Bosphorus Strait. Beyond these operational functions, European interest evaporates. This is starkly illustrated by the decades-long stagnation of Türkiye's application to join the European Union. Despite being a highly integrated, foundational member of NATO, Türkiye remains fundamentally kept at arm's length by Brussels. Europe is eager to utilize the region's blood and geography for its defense perimeter, but it has no intention of treating these nations as equal partners.

To understand the long-term cost of this dependency, one only needs to look at the sheer devastation wrought upon the Middle East by past conflicts by NATO members. The Iraq War, the bombardment of Libya, and proxy war in Syria unleashed years of sectarian bloodletting, terrorism and caused hundreds of thousands of civilian deaths all over the region, throwing the natural development of the region completely off course. Their role in the genocide of the Palestinians will never be forgotten. And we will be analyzing and dealing with the historic disruption and shifts from the Iran war for years to come.

These wars, sold under the guise of delivering global stability, systematically destroyed the Middle East. When regional powers willfully align with the very imperialists that brought about these catastrophes, they choose to become accomplices in the destabilization of their own neighborhoods.

Security and prosperity for the Middle East cannot be imported via foreign weapons, nor can they be achieved by participating in extra-regional proxy struggles. Peace is the only viable path.

On the infamous occasion of the NATO summit this year, the people of Türkiye must reject the alliance and choose peace.

Down with NATO!

Down with imperialism!

We oppose the fascist repression of the movement! The anti-imperialist youth arrested by the Turkish regime must be released immediately!

Revolutionary Theory Group (Greece)

Statement by the Initiative for the World Anti-Imperialist Platform, Revolutionary Theory Group (Greece).

On the morning of 1 July, Turkish police raided the camp where the World Anti-Imperialist Youth Platform conference was taking place. Approximately 20 members of the international delegation of the World Anti-Imperialist Youth Platform, as well as Turkish youth activists, were violently detained by the authorities and remain in custody. The violent repression and arrests targeting representatives of the World Anti-Imperialist Youth Platform began in May in Kenya and are now continuing in Turkey.

Both Kenya and Turkey are strategically important countries for imperialism and colonialism. The NATO summit is due to take place in Ankara on 7 and 8 July. The main issue to be addressed at this summit is the transition of all NATO and European Union countries and their allies to a war economy in order to increase their direct involvement in aggressive warfare. This will be accompanied by a significant increase in military spending and a greater involvement in the production of weapons systems and ammunition, as well as more direct operational involvement on the Ukrainian front and all other potential and active fronts.

Tensions are running high around the Russian exclave of Kaliningrad, Belarus and the so-called 'Baltic republics'. Romania, a NATO member, is initiating procedures to annex Moldova, a move that brings the alliance's aggressive actions against the autonomous Republic of Transnistria one step closer (where vast stockpiles of Soviet-era weapons systems and ammunition are stored). Meanwhile, tensions in Transcaucasia are also on the rise, with the all-out operational NATOisation of Armenia and Azerbaijan, and activation of the strategically important Zanzegur Corridor. The primary objective is to disrupt the infrastructure of China's Belt and Road Initiative and sever ties between Iran, Russia and

China. All of this is taking place at a time when the conflict with Iran—with fronts ablaze in Lebanon, Palestine, and Yemen—appears to be an attempt by imperialism to buy time to launch its next attacks.

It is important to note that Greece and Turkey are strategically significant as they host a large number of bases and NATO facilities. Greece hosts at least 33 US-NATO bases and military installations. Greece recently participated in joint exercises with France and Canada in Armenia (Operation Eagle Partner 2026, 17–25 June 2026), with Russia being the obvious target.

All of the above indicates that, as the war escalates, so too will a transnational, fascist-style network of repression against every internationalist and anti-imperialist initiative and movement. This is evident from the arrests in Kenya and Turkey. In Turkey, the focus of this repression has shifted towards youth activists from the World Anti-Imperialist Platform. It is vital that we build an internationalist, anti-imperialist solidarity movement to demand the immediate and unconditional release of our comrades.

We link this movement to the struggle of our peoples, especially the Greek people, to close and expel the US-NATO bases which are turning the country and its people into targets for retaliatory strikes in this unjust war waged by the Axis. We call for immediate withdrawal from NATO, the EU and all other transnational imperialist organisations.

*Long live the World Anti-Imperialist Platform!
Defeat and destruction of the forces of imperialism!
Victory to the forces of anti-imperialism and socialism!*

Cuba: A Long Struggle Against Imperialism

Unión Proletaria (Spain)

Cuba waged a long anti-colonial struggle while it was still a Spanish colony.

The United States intervened against Spain in 1898 (the Maine incident), marking the beginning of its imperialist domination, which would later extend to many other countries around the world. It was through this historical event that U.S. intervention in Cuba began.

Until the triumph of the Revolution in 1959, the United States government supported and effectively controlled the government of Fulgencio Batista in accordance with its own interests.

In 1961, when it became clear that the Revolution had chosen the path of independence from the United States and rejected foreign interference, the U.S. empire severed diplomatic relations with Cuba.

It then organized the invasion of the Bay of Pigs (Playa Girón). This invasion was defeated by the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, which responded with remarkable speed, crossing marshland to reach the landing site.

It was at this moment that Fidel Castro Ruz proclaimed the socialist character of the Cuban Revolution.

Following this defeat of U.S. imperialism and the Cuban counterrevolutionaries, a series of covert operations was launched, including acts of sabotage, attempts at destabilization, and plans such as Operation Mongoose.

The Revolution withstood these attacks, prompting the United States to adopt other forms of pressure against the island.

Embargo or Economic Blockade

In 1962, the United States imposed a harsh economic blockade that has become increasingly severe over the years. At the present time, it has become

unsustainable, as it affects the health and lives of all Cubans living on the island.

From the very beginning of the blockade, the Cuban government maintained that it seriously hindered the country's development. The United States, however, has argued that it is a tool of political pressure against the Cuban government.

The Current Situation

In recent years, especially since the Zionist pedophile Donald Trump returned to the White House, all forms of pressure against Cuba have intensified.

Cuba remains on the United States' list of State Sponsors of Terrorism.

The economic embargo continues, along with many of the sanctions imposed by previous U.S. administrations.

Financial and trade restrictions continue to block access to credit, investment, and certain international markets.

The latest and most serious measure is a total blockade designed to prevent any country from supplying oil to Cuba.

As a result of this measure, the island is left without sufficient energy for all sectors of society, including healthcare, leading to the deaths of children, the elderly, and other members of the population. This measure has a name: genocide.

In summary, these measures constitute a policy of imperialist interference that has continued for more than six decades.

The World Anti-imperialist Platform demands:

Yankee Imperialism, Hands Off Cuba and Latin America!

Cuba Will Prevail!

Long Live Cuba!

Immediately End the Fascistic Repression of the People's Democracy Party and Abolish the Fascistic National Security Act!

People's Democracy Party (the 'Republic of Korea')

The fascist repression against the People's Democracy Party (PDP) that was carried out under the Yoon Suk-yeol government is continuing under the Lee Jae-myung government. On June 12, the 'Republic of Korea (ROK)' prosecutors sought arrest warrants for PDP President Han Myung-hee and Secretary General Han Jun-hye on alleged violations of the National Security Act (NSA). During the warrant hearing, prosecutors resorted to anachronistic arguments, branding the PDP's constitutional platform and lawful political activities as benefiting the "enemy," namely the DPRK, and therefore constituting "enemy-benefiting acts." They even mobilized despicable agent provocateur operations surpassing those of the military dictatorship era in an attempt to dissolve the PDP. Filled with absurd allegations and devoid of even the minimum legal rationality, the warrant request was inevitably dismissed. Nevertheless, on June 22, the police committed another act of fascist repression by referring nine PDP members, including the two cadres, to the Seoul Central District Prosecutors' Office. They were charged under Article 7(3) (forming or joining an anti-government organization) and Article 7(1) (praising, inciting, or propagandizing for such an organization) of the National Security Act—charges that remain virtually unchanged since the era of military dictatorship and are entirely groundless. Relics of a bygone era, the fascist repressive apparatus is wielding the fascist National Security Act—itself a symbol of the past—even in this day and age of the twenty-first century, making a last-ditch, desperate struggle to prolong its survival by sacrificing a constitutional political party.

What does it reveal when the Lee Jae-myung government, which came to power under the slogan of "eliminating the insurrection forces," continues the persecution of the PDP, which stood at the forefront of the struggle against the insurrection, by repeating the abuses of the Yoon Suk-yeol clique? Throughout history of the 'ROK,' every regime—whether openly fascist or self-proclaimed "reformist"—has

fundamentally relied on the same fascist state apparatus. Although the signboards changed from one government to another, the National Intelligence Service's political intervention, civilian surveillance, fabricated "spy" cases, and repression of progressive movements have continued relentlessly without exception. Not a single so-called reformist government has abolished the National Security Act, nor has it succeeded in amending even one of its provisions. While pursuing inter-Korean summits to extend their political lifespan, these governments have left untouched the anti-DPRK National Security Act, exposing their duplicity, opportunism, and deception. The Lee government's claim to be a "democratic reform government" is nothing more than empty rhetoric so long as the fascist National Security Act—which completely tramples even the most basic democratic rights and human rights—remains intact.

The National Security Act is the most notorious anti-national and anti-reunification law. It traces its origins to Japanese imperialism's "Peace Preservation Law," fabricated to crush the Korean people's anti-Japanese independence movement, and was established in 1948 under the US military occupation by the pro-US puppet regime. Since its enactment, it has been repeatedly revised for the worse by inheriting the anti-communist legislation of successive military fascist regimes, and has been abused to this day as an infamous fascist law to suppress workers and the people struggling for anti-US independence and democracy. If the Lee Jae-myung government is sincere about the "popular sovereignty" it proclaims, it must, above all, abolish the National Security Act as its highest priority—a law that tramples the freedoms of thought, expression, and association guaranteed by the Constitution while obstructing workers and the people from securing their right to livelihood and building their own political force. The very fact that the National Security Act still remains in force, despite even the UN Human Rights Council having

repeatedly called for its abolition on the grounds that it violates international law and infringes human rights, is itself the clearest reflection of the reality of the 'ROK' democracy and its greatest disgrace. The mere fact that this Act is being used to brand the lawful political activities and international solidarity of the constitutional party PDP as "enemy-benefiting acts" is enough to make it impossible to deny that it is a quintessential anti-democratic fascist law that must be abolished without delay.

Immediately end the fascist repression of the lawful activities of the constitutional People's Democracy Party and abolish the fascist National Security Act at once. The National Security Act is not only an instrument for suppressing democratic forces within the 'ROK,' but also the legal foundation of its hostile policy toward the DPRK and, together with the US forces stationed in the 'ROK,' one of the root causes of the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula. The intensification of the imperialist forces' war maneuvers and the resurgence of the fascist system that serves imperialism are inseparable. This is precisely why the PDP—which has consistently upheld the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-fascism while taking the lead in the struggle for the withdrawal of US forces and against a war of aggression against the DPRK—has become the primary target of repression by this fascist law and the repressive state apparatus. Wherever there is oppression, there is resistance. The more the fascist authorities wield the National Security Act, the sooner its abolition through the people's uprising will come. The Lee Jae-myung government must not follow in the footsteps of the Yoon Suk-yeol government, which met its end after carrying out fascist repression against the PDP. Through the anti-fascist struggle, our people will abolish the National Security Act and the repressive apparatus, and bring about sooner the realization of a new world of people's democracy.

July 4, 2026, Istanbul
People's Democracy Party (PDP)

Declarations of the Istanbul Event

[Declaration of the World Anti-imperialist Youth Platform]

Youth, Stand at the Vanguard of the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-NATO Struggle!

NATO, the military command center of World War 3, decided to raise military spending to 5% of GDP at The Hague Summit in 2025, and NATO member states alongside pro-US warmongering nations such as the ‘Republic of Korea (ROK)’ and Japan are incrementally increasing their military budgets. As a result of enforcing the 2% GDP floor, the total military expenditure of the 32 NATO member states has surpassed \$1.3 trillion annually, accounting for more than half of global military spending. Currently, the NATO Readiness Force has exploded eightfold, from the previous 40,000 to over 300,000 personnel. Pivoting from The Hague Summit, NATO has established a “Continuous Wartime Production System” that integrates the defense supply chains across all member states, subsequently subordinating pro-US warmongering nations to it. The militarization of NATO member states will further accelerate at the Ankara NATO Summit.

As the war in Ukraine escalated into full scale in February 2022, Ukrainian youths were reduced to the primary targets of the neo-Nazi regime’s ‘human-hunting’ style forced conscription. In the 3 Baltic States, conscription has been completely revived, while Germany, the UK, and France are also expanding mandatory service and compulsory military training policies targeting the youth. Germany has implemented mandatory military service for 400,000 men annually, and the UK has implemented a one-year forced service scheme. The ‘ROK’ is strengthening its forced conscription system by integrating AI technology and communication networks into the conscription framework that has persisted since its inception. The youth of NATO member states have become victims of welfare cuts caused by increased military spending—such as the ‘special

defense funds’ raised by each country—bearing the direct brunt of budget slashes for university education and employment support, which is expanding the impoverished population. To suppress the justified struggle of the youth angered by this, imperialist countries, including France, are indiscriminately wielding tear gas and violence.

The anti-imperialist popular states of Latin America, where the re-colonization schemes of imperialist forces are concentrated, are suffering tens of trillions of dollars in economic losses due to economic sanctions. Cuba’s cumulative damage over 60 years is estimated at \$2.1 trillion. All-out sanction schemes—including financial isolation, energy crises, asset seizures, and restrictions on mineral exports—are collapsing the labor markets of anti-imperialist independent nations. The violation of the youth’s right to survival and right to development, caused by the deprivation of educational opportunities and the worsening of employment conditions, is particularly severe.

African youth are becoming the targets of far-right fascist regimes—which are puppets of imperialism—and terrorists. Aiming at youth-centered, large-scale anti-neoliberal protests, these far-right fascist regimes cause hundreds of casualties every year through live-ammunition shootings and other brutal measures. In Kenya, during rallies opposing the IMF and neoliberalism from 2024 to 2025, officially around 60 people were murdered each year by the fascist authorities. Due to the imperialist plunder of resources and colonial schemes, the African people are struggling amid destitution and starvation; terrorist organizations exploit this vulnerability to absorb youth into their groups or reduce them to mercenaries, mobilizing them to attack anti-impe-

rialist African regimes, such as those in the Sahel region.

The only exit to break through the military-political dominance and economic-cultural subordination by imperialism is the anti-imperialist, anti-NATO struggle. The banner of anti-imperialism and anti-NATO is the greatest cause of our era and the most urgent fighting task for the youth themselves, who are the direct victims of war. As the history of world wars demonstrates, the deeper the fascistization driven by imperialism becomes, the more the youth of each country are reduced to victims of wartime labor, cannon fodder for war, and physical and mental cripples. The youth must completely refuse forced conscription as well as wartime material production and transport, extensively organize and develop the anti-imperialist, anti-NATO struggle, and shatter the deceptive propaganda of imperialism.

At the same time, we must heighten our vigilance against the pro-imperialist revisionism and opportunism that have infiltrated the international communist movement, and consistently wage a sharper ideological warfare. This opportunist force is the very hotbed of sectarianism that borrows revolutionary phrases, deludes the youth with fine words and an insinuating countenance, approaches the youth within communist parties of other nations, and divides and weakens the communist movement. The World Anti-imperialist Youth Platform will always stand at the forefront of realizing the three major goals of the World Anti-imperialist Platform: the world anti-imperialist struggle, the ideological warfare against opportunism, and the strengthening of the international communist movement.

Historically, youth vanguards have dedicated themselves and fought strenuously for the development of the international communist movement and the progressive movement. During World War 1, the Young Communist International denounced the betrayal of social democrats and reformists; under the slogan 'Refuse to become cannon fodder for the ruling class,' they built organizations within armies across Europe and aroused soldiers into military production refusals and desertion struggles. Furthermore, after adopting the anti-fascist youth popular front line at the 7th Comintern Congress in 1935, youth vanguards served more actively to strengthen the anti-fascist front. The significance of the banner raised at that time, "Save the future of youth against fascism and

imperialist war!," shines even more brilliantly in the current era, which is characterized by the situation of World War 3.

Inheriting the spirit of the anti-fascist fighters in history, we will hold high the banner of anti-imperialism today and fulfill our epochal mission as the youth vanguard. On the glorious path of righteous struggle to put an end to imperialism and hasten a new, people-centered society, we, the youth, will always stand as the vanguard and the spearhead.

Disband NATO, the Military Command for World War 3!

Overthrow All Imperialism!

June 29, 2026

World Anti-Imperialist Youth Platform

[Declaration of the World Anti-imperialist Women's Platform]

Strengthen the Anti-Imperialist and Anti-NATO Struggle and Advance the Social Emancipation of Women!

The flames of World War 3 unleashed by imperialism are gravely threatening the dignity and lives of women. Women throughout the world are witnessing, day by day, the ugly anti-woman reality of the imperialist aggressors who have long invoked “women’s rights” as a propaganda instrument for overthrowing anti-imperialist governments. On February 28, 2026, US imperialism and the Israeli Zionists invaded Iran in West Asia. Along with the assassination of Iranian leaders, they bombed a girls’ school in the Minab region, brutally killing 168 young schoolgirls. This vivid example of the massacre of women is confirmed once again by the large-scale massacres in Palestine and Lebanon, where women and children account for more than half of all victims.

Women’s rights are also being ruthlessly trampled under the hybrid wars waged by imperialism to recolonize Latin America. The violations of the rights to life and health caused by economic blockades and campaigns of isolation and suffocation imposed on the anti-imperialist governments of Latin America are reflected in the rising maternal mortality rates among women of childbearing age and the sharp increase in infant mortality. US imperialism slanders countries such as Venezuela and Colombia, which combat drug trafficking, by branding them as “drug cartels,” while protecting the real drug cartels linked to the far-right forces in Miami and training pro-US far-right armed groups. As always, the primary victims of the conflicts and terrorist violence these forces unleash throughout Latin America are women.

Most of the terrorists currently operating in the Sahel are mercenaries who gathered after NATO and the imperialist powers invaded Libya in 2011, overthrew the anti-imperialist government of Gaddafi, and opened the country’s weapons depots. The imperialist occupation forces, including the US Africa Command (AFRICOM), manipulate these terrorists from behind the scenes, fomenting conflict and war within the anti-imperialist countries of the Sahel while seeking to use such instability as a pretext for

renewed military intervention. This is precisely why Mali remains engulfed in civil war. As a result of armed conflicts and terrorist attacks, which claimed nearly 10,000 lives in the Sahel in 2025 alone, women have been exposed to the most extreme dangers of abduction, forced marriage, and sexual slavery.

The brutality of the pro-US fascist regimes and far-right armed groups in Africa is further revealed by their systematic use of gender-based violence as “a weapon of war.” As a vicious method of controlling the African people, spreading terror, and crushing their determination to wage anti-imperialist resistance, they constantly commit horrific crimes against women and children, including abduction, sexual torture, and bodily mutilation.

Women in the Western imperialist countries suffer from low wages resulting from the dual structure of the labor market and from the burden of unpaid domestic labor caused by cuts in social welfare. Structural inequality is pervasive: if the wages of white men are set at 100, white women receive 80, while women of color receive only 60. The reality behind the “welfare” and “freedom” proclaimed by Western imperialist societies—where the fundamental principle of “equal pay for equal work” has been completely violated—is exploitation and illegality.

Migrant women, who make up a large share of the low-wage workforce, are exposed to long working hours, wage theft, and sexual violence. Yet, living in constant fear of deportation, they are unable even to report these abuses, becoming “ghost labor” within the capitalist system.

Imperialism is the enemy of women. At its center stands NATO—the military command of World War, the machine of war, and the machine of massacre. Based on its long-standing strategy of aggression against the Soviet Union, NATO continues to pursue the prolongation of the war in Ukraine and the expansion of war into Eastern Europe. Following the course set at the 2025 Hague Summit, NATO will use the 2026 Ankara Summit to advance discussions on increasing military spending to five percent of

GDP and expanding military support for Ukraine. Under the framework of the “Istanbul Cooperation Initiative”, four Gulf states—Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Kuwait—have been invited to Ankara. At a time when major NATO member states such as Britain and France are exerting pressure on Iran under the banner of “freedom of navigation through the Strait of Hormuz,” the participation of these pro-US Arab states in the summit signifies that NATO is preparing to intensify its military intervention against Iran. Having transformed artificial intelligence into an instrument of killing and reduced Eastern Europe and West Asia to testing grounds for advanced weapons, the military-industrial monopolies will, during the summit, discuss at the NATO Defence Industry Forum the conversion of civilian manufacturing industries into military production. At the same time, work is underway to standardize and integrate, according to NATO standards, the weapons produced by pro-US subordinate states operating under the guise of “allies,” including the ‘Republic of Korea (‘ROK’)’ and Japan. NATO intends to place these weapons in the hands of the Ukrainian neo-Nazi forces while drawing pro-imperialist states in the Indo-Pacific into its subordinate military system, thereby turning the region into yet another battlefield of World War 3.

The orientation and social foundation of the women’s movement must be made clear. A women’s liberation struggle stripped of the goal of anti-imperialist liberation and deprived of its popular and working-class foundation is nothing more than another expression of imperialist domination, division, and reformism. It is a bourgeois ideology that leads women to view men as their primary enemies, falsely presents social inequality as biological inequality, and reduces women to objects that need to be “saved.” It forms part of a vicious hegemonic strategy that exploits the condition of women in order to reinforce imperialist domination. Such imperialist practices constitute one of the concrete manifestations of the colonial strategy of “divide and rule,” which has continued from the era of old colonialism to the present day. In reality, imperialism preserves and actively exploits feudal customs in order to strengthen its colonial domination and plunder.

At the present stage, the foremost enemy of women’s struggle for emancipation is imperialism and NATO. In the face of NATO’s expanding aggression

and its ever-deepening threat, women of the people must strengthen the anti-NATO struggle by intensifying the worldwide movement to dismantle US and NATO military bases. Around these bases, hundreds of thousands of crimes against women occur every year. Yet, because of extraterritorial privileges and other unequal agreements that place foreign troops above the law, not a single member of the US or NATO forces has been properly held accountable. The problem of the sexual exploitation of women by foreign troops differs little in substance from what it was a century ago; only its forms have changed, while the systematic violation of women’s rights continues unabated. Today, the military exercises for aggressive war conducted from US and NATO bases constitute an objective condition and an ever-present threat that women throughout the world can, at any moment, be turned into victims of war. Nor can it be overlooked that the enormous financial resources devoted to the US military and NATO come directly at the expense of public healthcare and social welfare, thereby seriously undermining women’s rights to work and to a decent standard of living.

Anti-imperialism and independence are the road to life and peace, while imperialism and subordination are the road to death and war. The women of West Asia are waging a determined struggle to defend anti-imperialist liberation and the dignity of women against the overlapping oppression and violence of imperialism, Zionism, and pro-US Islamic forces. Women throughout the Third World refuse to bow before the brutal threats of pro-imperialist fascist regimes and pro-US neoliberal governments, rising instead in anti-imperialist, anti-capitalist and anti-fascist struggle.

Women living within the imperialist countries are likewise moving forward, resisting labor inequality and rejecting the anti-women indoctrination disguised as “feminism.”

From the past to the present, women have proudly formed one of the principal forces of the anti-imperialist struggle and one of the central pillars of the revolutionary movement. Since the twentieth century, women have independently shaped their own destiny in the struggles for national liberation against imperialism, in the construction of a new society, and today on every front of struggle. Under the acute conditions of World War 3 being driven forward by NATO—the machinery of war—women

will strengthen international unity and solidarity and fight resolutely to the very end against every trial and obstacle created by imperialism and its fascist servants. Along the magnificent historical path toward the realization of anti-imperialist liberation, class liberation, and human liberation, women will always advance as the masters of liberation and the masters of their own destiny, powerfully driving forward the wheel of revolution.

Jiyan, Azadî! (Woman, Life, Freedom!)

Down with Imperialism!

Dismantle NATO Forces Stationed Throughout the World!

Women of the World, Unite and Fight for Your True Freedom!

July 5, 2026

World Anti-imperialist Women's Platform

[Founding Declaration of the World Anti-imperialist Workers' Platform]

Proletarians of the World, Unite Under the Banner of Anti-imperialism!

The flames of World War 3 unleashed by imperialism are engulfing the working class and the people throughout the world. Transnational finance capital, military-industrial capital, and civilian capital worldwide generate 'wartime demand' throughout every stage of war—before, during, and after it—reaping astronomical superprofits. The more massacres and destruction are repeated, the more transnational capital becomes bloated with unprecedented monopoly superprofits. The working class and the people are reduced to victims of wartime production, cannon fodder for war, and the mentally and physically disabled, perishing in misery. That imperialism is employing AI technology as a weapon of mass destruction and an instrument of massacre was once again demonstrated by the recent massacre of schoolgirls in Iran's Minab region and the explosion in Starobelsk, Donbas.

As the war situation continues to intensify, imperialist aggression and plunder, oppression and exploitation, are reaching unprecedented levels. As political and economic crises deepen, the imperialist states are casting aside even the thin mask of the 'welfare state' and laying bare their exploitation of the working class and the people. In the colonies and semi-colonies, the working class and the people suffer under the compounded plunder and exploitation of imperialism, comprador capital, and proxy regimes. Through blockades, sanctions, and attempts at regime change against anti-imperialist independent states, imperialism is driving the working class and the people to the brink of survival. Imperialism seeks to destroy the right to survival and the right to development of the working class and the people throughout the world, reducing them to perpetual debt slaves.

Since the mid-twentieth century, in the advanced capitalist countries, the number of manual workers has declined markedly, while the ranks of technical and intellectual workers have expanded rapidly. As society develops, it is a law-governed phenomenon that the technical and cultural levels of the work-

ing class improve and the number of intellectuals increases. This constitutes an objective condition facilitating the penetration of petty-bourgeois ideology, and may be reflected in differences in the class composition of the working class between state-monopoly capitalist societies and colonial or semi-colonial societies. Yet there is no difference in their position as targets of monopoly superprofit exploitation or in their status as wage slaves. As exploitation by transnational capital, monopoly capital, comprador capital, and capital in general intensifies, the identity of the objects of exploitation and their status as wage slaves will become ever more apparent. With the advancement of science and culture, the working class's enhanced intellectual capacity will inevitably make it easier to acquire advanced ideology. Regardless of how the times may change, we place our confidence in the working class's enduring independent consciousness, creativity, revolutionary character, unity and fighting spirit, and, in accordance with the concrete conditions of each country, we must raise the political consciousness, organization, and mobilization of the working class so that it can further strengthen its role as the leading class and the primary force in the revolutionary struggle.

Domestically, imperialism has fostered a 'labor aristocracy' to break up the labor movement, and has actively promoted social democracy and the 'Third Way' to conceal its exploitation. The traitors within the communist movement inject modern revisionism into the workers and the people of socialist societies, and are stubbornly instigating a return to capitalism under the guise of 'reform' and 'opening up.' Today, reformism and revisionism wear the mask of pro-imperialist pseudo-theories, such as the 'Imperialist Pyramid' theory, and act as representative ideological toxins that divide the international communist movement and the global anti-imperialist movement. The World Anti-imperialist Workers' Platform will continue to elevate its role as the transmission belt and the main force detachment of the World

Anti-imperialist Platform, fighting on the absolute front line of the anti-opportunist ideology as its most important objective, alongside the strengthening of the global anti-imperialist struggle and the international communist movement.

Where there is oppression and exploitation, there is resistance and struggle. Imperialism, maintained by domination and plunder, will inevitably perish through the class struggle of the working class within monopoly capitalist countries and the liberation struggle of the workers and the people in the colonies and semi-colonies. In the development of human history advancing toward the realization of independence, the working class is the most independent and revolutionary class, and the sole leading class. In the present period, it is both justice and an inevitability that the entire people, centered on the working class, unite under the anti-imperialist banner to form a world anti-imperialist front and overthrow imperialism. The struggle for national liberation, class liberation, and human emancipation, led by the working class, will surely triumph.

Down with imperialism!

Proletarians of the world, unite!

The people united will never be defeated!

July 5, 2026

World Anti-imperialist Workers' Platform

[Istanbul Declaration]

Dismantle NATO, the War Machine! Defeat Imperialism, the Root Cause of War!

In July 2026, NATO will hold its Summit in Ankara. The purpose is to further discuss and review the implementation of last year's Hague Summit decision to raise military spending by all NATO member states to 5% of GDP. It is also intended to strengthen support for Ukraine, isolate Iran, and intensify the encirclement of China. Through NATO, the Indo-Pacific Partners (IP4)—Japan, the 'Republic of Korea (ROK)', Australia, and New Zealand—are being drawn into military standardization and the integration of intelligence systems. A NATO Joint Forum with the four Gulf states—Qatar, the UAE, Bahrain, and Kuwait—as well as a NATO Defense Industry and Emerging Technologies event are also scheduled. The Joint Forum is a venue for imperialist propaganda, while the defense industry event serves as an opportunity to integrate AI-based offensive weapons systems between NATO and pro-NATO states. NATO's maneuvers to intensify World War 3 are thus unfolding in a systematic and comprehensive manner.

It has now been more than four years since the war in Ukraine—set in motion by the 2014 Maidan coup and entering a full-scale phase with Russia's Special Military Operation in February 2022, which was launched as an unavoidable measure to halt NATO's eastward expansion. World War 3 then spread from Ukraine to West Asia, including Palestine, in October 2023, and has since moved toward East Asia. In July 2024, through the Washington Summit and RIMPAC exercise, NATO completed the "Pacificization of NATO" not only politically but militarily as well. Then, in the autumn of that year, the aggressive imperialist forces and the 'ROK' fascist forces escalated their war provocations against the DPRK and attempted a coup within the 'ROK,' pushing the 'ROK' and East Asia as a whole to the brink of war. In February 2026, the imperialist aggression launched by US imperialism and the Israeli Zionists against Iran and other parts of West Asia once again placed the world in an extremely dangerous situation, with the threat of an East Asian war following the West

Asian conflict—the full-scale escalation of World War 3—drawing ever closer.

NATO is conducting large-scale, multi-domain joint military exercises in Europe on a daily basis, and the spearhead of its attack is aimed entirely at Russia. It is no longer a secret that Ukraine's drone attacks against Russia carry the risk of expanding and deepening the Ukrainian war into an Eastern European war, and from a conventional war into a nuclear war. It is in the same context that the invasion of Lebanon is continued by the Israeli Zionists, who oppose the memorandum of understanding between Iran and the USA, becoming a new detonator for a West Asian war. The forces behind the Ukrainian neo-Nazis and Israeli Zionists are none other than the aggressive imperialist forces, including NATO. Imperialism is trying to escalate regional wars through proxy wars using fascists as its stooges, and then use this as a springboard to transform and develop them into a world war. We must unconditionally thwart the expansion into an Eastern European war and the outbreak of an East Asian war, following the West Asian war, which imperialism is relentlessly pushing forward and which signifies the stage of full-scale escalation of World War 3.

With NATO as its war and massacre machine, imperialism is the main culprit of war and the root of all evil. Imperialism is trying to unleash a storm of nuclear war throughout the world, using NATO as the headquarters for World War 3. The dissolution of NATO and the overthrow of imperialism are the most urgent tasks of the people throughout the world who aspire to peace, independence, and liberation, and they constitute the strategic central link leading towards human emancipation. The aspiration of the people is always peace, not war; independence, not domination; and liberation, not subordination. Today, anti-NATO and anti-imperialism are the only way to prevent war, safeguard peace, and escape from domination and subordination; they are the banner of justice. Since its founding in October 2022, the World Anti-imperialist Platform, which has consis-

tently waged practical struggles against NATO and imperialism as well as an ideological warfare against opportunism, will continue to fight even more vigorously at the forefront without faltering. We are convinced that the people throughout the world, firmly united in the world anti-imperialist front, will put an end to NATO and imperialism through an all-people's resistance and bring forward the realization of the historical cause of permanent peace and global independence.

Disband NATO, the war machine and massacre machine!

Down with imperialism, the main culprit of war and the root of all evil!

July 4, 2026

World Anti-imperialist Platform

Joint Statement of the DPRK International Solidarity Group and the World Anti-Imperialist Platform

We Will Not Allow US Imperialists to Drag the Korean Peninsula into a Third World War!

July is the month when the Korean people and all progressive humanity turn their anger against US imperialism with particular force. From June 25 to July 27, the period marking the outbreak and victorious conclusion of the Korean War (1950–1953), we traditionally hold the Month of Anti-US Struggle. Today, when the combined forces of US imperialism, led by the United States, are trying to plunge the world into the abyss of a new global conflict, this time of anger and mobilisation acquires a special, epochal resonance.

Cynically trampling on elementary norms of international law, the United States and its henchmen turned the recent NATO summit in Ankara into a witches' sabbath of war. At this criminal gathering, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was once again subjected to vicious attacks: the United States, Japan and the Republic of Korea held separate trilateral consultations, where they once again raved about the “complete denuclearisation of the DPRK”. And the NATO Secretary-General, having completely lost his head from impunity, maliciously encroached upon the legitimate right of sovereign states, including the DPRK, to develop normal interstate relations, and openly proclaimed a course towards expanding the North Atlantic bloc's intervention in the affairs of the Asia-Pacific region.

On behalf of the DPRK International Solidarity Group and the World Anti-Imperialist Platform, we decisively condemn the barbaric actions of the United States and its satellites, primarily the regime of the Republic of Korea. Their actions are nothing

but another attempt to deprive the Korean people of the right to independence and sovereignty, to demonise the socialist power possessing nuclear deterrence, and to justify the build-up of the military machine. The creation of the so-called “Asian version of NATO”, the drawing of Japan, Australia and New Zealand into the military-political orbit of the alliance, the integration of intelligence and offensive systems—all these are links in the same chain of aggression directed against the DPRK, China and Russia.

Of particular cynicism is the position of the puppet Republic of Korea, which, hiding behind demagoguery about the “need for urgent resumption of inter-Korean dialogue”, in fact carries out the orders of the Pentagon, expands monstrously large joint military exercises, including the practice of pre-emptive nuclear strikes, and continues to cling to the fascist National Security Law.

The root of all the troubles and sufferings of the Korean nation is US imperialism. Seventy-three years ago, the United States, under the flag of the UN, unleashed a monstrous aggressive war against the young DPRK. Three years of unprecedented brutality—carpet bombings, napalm, bacteriological weapons, mass executions of civilians in Sinchon—such is the bloody handwriting of the US military. But the Korean people, under the wise leadership of the Great Commander Kim Il Sung, rose up in a sacred war, defended the freedom and independence of their homeland, and on July 27, 1953, won a historic victory. The lesson of that war is immutable: no most modern arsenal of death can break a people armed with the ideas of Juche.

Since then, the aggressive nature of US imperial-

ism has not changed. Faced with the loss of global hegemony, the United States and its satellites have resorted to even more desperate actions. And at the centre of this global turbulence, the sovereign DPRK stands as an unbreakable rock. It is precisely its uncompromising position, its powerful nuclear shield created under the leadership of the Great Commander Kim Jong Un, that serves as a reliable guarantee that the fire of war will not spread to the Korean Peninsula.

Political independence, economic self-reliance, self-reliance in defence—this is a hard-won reality that we must defend. The DPRK is living proof that even under the yoke of sanctions, a society can be built without unemployment, with free education and healthcare, where the party serves the people. This truth provokes fierce rage among the US imperialists, for it shatters their lies about the “inevitability” of capitalism.

The World Anti-Imperialist Platform and the DPRK International Solidarity Group consider it their duty during this Month of Anti-US Struggle to tear the masks off the warmongers. The lying claims about “dialogue” serve only as a smoke screen for militarisation, for the expansion of arms supplies and provocative anti-Korean exercises.

Today, as seventy-three years ago, the question is posed bluntly: either imperialist diktat and wars, or independence, peace and socialism. The anti-US struggle of the Korean people was and remains the foremost front of this battle.

Let the unity of the anti-imperialist forces grow stronger!

Down with US imperialism!

Alexander Mostov,

Director of the 4th Administrative Department of the Central Committee of the DPRK International Solidarity Group,

Special Representative of the World Anti-Imperialist Platform for Cooperation with the DPRK

Совместное заявление Международной Группы солидарности с КНДР и Всемирной антиимпериалистической платформы

— Не позволим американским империалистам втянуть Корейский полуостров в третью мировую войну! —

Июль — месяц, когда корейский народ и всё прогрессивное человечество с особой силой обращают свой гнев против американского империализма. С 25 июня по 27 июля, в период, ознаменованный началом и победным завершением Корейской войны (1950–1953), мы традиционно проводим Месячник антиамериканской борьбы. Сегодня, когда объединённые силы империализма во главе с США пытаются ввергнуть мир в пучину нового мирового конфликта, это время гнева и мобилизации приобретает особое, эпохальное звучание.

Цинично попирая элементарные нормы международного права, США и их приспешники превратили недавно прошедший саммит НАТО в Анкаре в шабаш войны. На этой преступной сходке Корейская Народно-Демократическая Республика вновь была подвергнута злобным нападениям: США, Япония и Республика Корея провели сепаратные трёхсторонние консультации, где в очередной раз несли бредни о «полной денуклеаризации КНДР». А генеральный секретарь НАТО, совсем потеряв голову от безнаказанности, злобно посягал на законное право суверенных государств, включая КНДР, на развитие нормальных межгосударственных отношений, и неприкрыто провозгласил курс на расширение вмешательства Североатлантического блока в дела Азиатско-Тихоокеанского региона.

От имени Международной группы солидарности с КНДР и Всемирной антиимпериалистической платформы мы решительно осуждаем

варварские действия США и их сателлитов, в первую очередь режима Республики Корея. Их действия — не что иное, как очередная попытка лишить корейский народ права на самостоятельность и суверенитет, демонизировать социалистическую державу, обладающую ядерным сдерживанием, и оправдать наращивание военной машины. Создание так называемой «Азиатской версии НАТО», втягивание Японии, Австралии и Новой Зеландии в военно-политическую орбиту альянса, интеграция разведывательных и наступательных систем — всё это звенья одной цепи агрессии, направленной против КНДР, Китая и России.

Особым цинизмом отличается позиция марионеточной Республики Корея, которая, прикрываясь демагогией о «необходимости срочного восстановления межкорейского диалога», на деле выполняет приказы Пентагона, расширяет чудовищные по размаху совместные военные учения, включая отработку упреждающих ядерных ударов, и продолжает держаться за фашистский Закон о национальной безопасности.

Корень всех бед и страданий корейской нации — американский империализм. Семьдесят три года назад США, прикрываясь флагом ООН, развязали против молодой КНДР чудовищную агрессивную войну. Три года беспрецедентных по жестокости ковровых бомбардировок, напалма, бактериологического оружия, массовых казней мирного населения в Синчхоне — таков кровавый почерк американской военщины. Но корейский народ под мудрым руководством Полководца Ким Ир Сена поднялся на священную войну, отстоял свободу и независимость Родины и 27 июля 1953 года одержал историческую победу. Урок той войны непреложен: никакой самый

современный арсенал смерти не способен сломить народ, вооружённый идеями чучхе.

С тех пор агрессивная сущность американского империализма не изменилась. Столкнувшись с утратой глобальной гегемонии, США и их сателлиты перешли к ещё более отчаянным действиям. И в центре этой глобальной турбулентности несокрушимой скалой стоит суверенная КНДР. Именно её непреклонная позиция, её мощный ядерный щит, созданный под руководством Полководца Ким Чен Ына, служит надёжной гарантией того, что пожар войны не перекинется на Корейский полуостров.

Политическая самостоятельность, экономическая самостоятельность, самостоятельность в обороне — это выстраданная реальность, которую мы обязаны защищать. КНДР — живое свидетельство того, что даже под гнётом санкций можно построить общество без безработицы, с бесплатным образованием и здравоохранением, где партия служит народу. Эта правда вызывает бешеную злобу империалистов, ибо разбивает их ложь о «безальтернативности» капитализма.

Всемирная антиимпериалистическая платформа и Международная Группа солидарности с КНДР считают своим долгом в этот Месяц антиамериканской борьбы сорвать маски с поджигателей войны. Лживые утверждения о «диалоге» служат лишь дымовой завесой для милитаризации, для расширения поставок оружия и провокационных антикорейских учений.

Сегодня, как и семьдесят три года назад, вопрос стоит ребром: либо империалистический диктат и войны, либо самостоятельность, мир и социализм. Антиимпериалистическая борьба корейского народа была и остаётся передовым фронтом этой битвы.

Пусть крепнет единство антиимпериалистических сил!

Долой американский империализм!

Александр Мостов,

Директор 4-го административного департамента ЦК Международной Группы солидарности с КНДР,

Специальный представитель Всемирной анти-

империалистической платформы по сотрудничеству с КНДР

“Speech by the Minister-Counselor of the Embassy of the DPRK in the Russian Federation”

An Jong Chol | Minister-Counsellor of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Dear Comrades!

First of all, allow me to express my gratitude for organizing this highly significant international scientific and practical conference. I am also sincerely grateful for all of your kind words and your powerful support. On behalf of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I would like once again to extend my heartfelt thanks to all of you.

Today's topic is extremely broad in scope. As I understand it, this conference is dedicated to the 73rd anniversary of the victory in the Great Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people, the historical lessons of resistance to imperialism, and their relevance under contemporary conditions. Since this war is part of my own history and the history of my homeland, I would like to focus on two key lessons which, in my opinion, we must draw from this war.

The First Lesson: The Necessity of Being Strong

The first lesson is the necessity of being strong. This idea has been repeatedly emphasized in the speeches of our respected President of State Affairs, Comrade Kim Jong Un. In his historic address at the Defense Development Exhibition in October 2022, which I personally attended together with our Russian friends from the embassy, he clearly stressed that we must be strong not only for the present of our homeland but also for future generations.

What does this mean?

Peace is secured not by words, but only by powerful strength. This is precisely the lesson taught to us by the Great Fatherland Liberation War.

Why do I say this? Because, as all of you have rightly pointed out, at that time we had a young republic and a young army. Yet our army and our people, possessing profound patriotism and united firmly around our respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, fought with rifles in their hands against the most powerful enemy of the time, an enemy that already possessed nuclear weapons.

Nevertheless, we honorably defended the dignity, sovereignty, and security of our Republic. From the standpoint of the balance of forces, this comparison was utterly unequal—a rifle against an atomic bomb. Just imagine such a balance of power.

The American imperialists unleashed war against our Republic, bombing civilians and infrastructure. It was extremely difficult for us to resist, yet we stood firm to the very end, defeated the enemy, and defended our homeland.

From this we drew a very important lesson: one must be strong—first, in spirit, and second, simultaneously in military and technological capability.

After the war, we accelerated the development of our national defense, and today we have become a respected nuclear state, one that even the Americans must take into account.

Why are they unable to start a war against us now? Why do they seek dialogue with us?

Because we have become strong.

This is the first and most important lesson.

The Second Lesson: No Illusions About American Imperialism

The second lesson is that under no circumstances should we harbor any illusions regarding American imperialism. I believe everyone here agrees with this.

From a tactical standpoint, it is possible to engage in certain negotiations. However, every move—whether in the military, political, or diplomatic sphere—in dealing with the United States must be based on the principle of a firm response.

In short, one must deal with the Americans from a position of strength, always relying on power. Otherwise, it is simply impossible to deal with them, and we ourselves will become victims of American aggression.

There is no need to look far for examples: Libya, Iraq, Syria—and now they have already launched military operations against Iran.

Why?

Because they know that, unfortunately, Iran is not yet capable of launching a retaliatory strike against the continental United States—for example, against New York.

That is why they bomb Iran.

But they would never dare bomb our Republic, even though we are many times smaller than Iran.

Why?

Because they know perfectly well that if even a single bullet were fired at our Republic, it would immediately mean their end.

We are prepared—not merely in words, but in reality. We possess the strength to respond immediately.

That is the essence of the tactics of American imperialism.

Therefore, under no circumstances should anyone harbor illusions regarding American imperialism.

The Contemporary Significance: Alliance and People's Diplomacy

As for resistance to imperialism, I would especially like to emphasize one point.

In the present era, the sincere alliance between our Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation plays a particularly important role.

A vivid example of this is the direct participation of our brave soldiers of the Korean People's Army in the operation to liberate the Kursk region.

There are many facts that demonstrate this, and indeed a sincere alliance and a comprehensive strategic partnership have been established between us.

In this regard, I hope that together we will continue to make every possible effort to promote the comprehensive development of our alliance.

I am especially pleased that today's conference is devoted precisely to strengthening this alliance and the spirit of alliance.

This is an important component of our people's diplomacy.

I am personally very happy to participate in such an international scientific conference for the first time.

In conclusion, allow me to wish all of you good health and every success in your work and in your lives.

Thank you for your attention.

Выступление Советника-посланника Посольства Корейской Народно-Демократической Республики

Ан Джон Чхор | Советник-посланник Посольства КНДР.

Уважаемые товарищи!

Прежде всего позвольте мне выразить признательность за организацию этой очень значимой международной научно-практической конференции. Я также искренне благодарен за все ваши добрые слова и мощную поддержку. От имени Посольства КНДР хочу ещё раз выразить всем вам большую благодарность.

Сегодняшняя тема очень объёмна. Насколько я понимаю, конференция посвящена 73-летию победы в Великой Отечественной освободительной войне корейского народа, урокам истории сопротивления империализму и их актуальности в современных условиях. Поскольку эта война — часть моей истории, истории моей Родины, я позволю себе остановиться на двух ключевых уроках, которые мы, на мой взгляд, должны извлечь из этой войны.

Первый урок: необходимость быть сильными

Первый урок — это необходимость быть сильными. Эта мысль неоднократно подчёркивалась в выступлениях нашего уважаемого председателя государственных дел товарища Ким Чен Ына. В своей исторической речи на выставке достижений вооружений в октябре 2022 года, в которой я лично принимал участие вместе с нашими российскими друзьями из посольства, он чётко подчеркнул: не только для настоящего нашей Родины, но и для будущих поколений мы должны быть сильными. Что это означает? Мир обеспечивается не словами, а только мощной силой. Именно такой урок даёт нам Великая отечественная освободительная война.

Почему я об этом говорю? Потому что, как вы все справедливо отметили, тогда у нас была молодая республика и молодая армия. Но наша армия и

наш народ, обладая высоким патриотизмом и скреплённые сплочённостью вокруг нашего уважаемого товарища Ким Ир Сена, сражались с винтовками в руках против мощнейшего врага, который тогда уже обладал атомным оружием. Тем не менее, мы с честью отстаивали достоинство, суверенитет и безопасность нашей республики. С точки зрения баланса сил, это вообще несопоставимо — винтовка против атомной бомбы. Вы представляете себе этот баланс?

Американские империалисты развязали войну против нашей республики, бомбили мирных жителей и инфраструктуру. Нам было очень тяжело противостоять, но мы до конца выстояли и победили врага, защитили нашу Родину. Из этого мы извлекли очень серьёзный урок: надо быть сильным — во-первых, духом, а во-вторых, одновременно и в военно-техническом плане. После войны мы форсировали оборонное строительство, и в настоящее время стали достойным ядерным государством, с которым считаются и американцы. Почему сейчас они не могут развязать войну? Почему они хотят с нами диалога? Потому что мы стали сильными. Это очень важный первый урок.

Второй урок: никаких иллюзий в отношении американского империализма

Второй урок — ни в коем случае нельзя питать никаких иллюзий в отношении американского империализма. Наверное, все с этим согласны. В тактическом плане можно проводить какие-то переговоры, но все ходы — с точки зрения военного, политического и дипломатического плана — в отношении США должны быть основаны на принципе жёсткой реакции. К американцам нужно относиться, короче говоря, свысока, и всегда — на основе силы. Иначе с ними просто

невозможно иметь дело, и мы станем жертвами американской агрессии.

Не надо ходить далеко за примерами: Ливия, Ирак, Сирия — и вот сейчас они уже начали военные действия против Ирана. Почему? Потому что они знают, что иранцы пока, к сожалению, не могут нанести ответный удар на континентальную часть Америки — по Нью-Йорку, например. Поэтому они бомбят Иран. Но они ни в коем случае не смеют бомбить нашу Республику, хотя мы в несколько раз меньше Ирана. Почему? Потому что они прекрасно знают: если хотя бы одна пуля будет выпущена в нашу Республику, им сразу конец. Мы готовы — не на словах, а на самом деле обладаем мощностью, чтобы сразу дать ответ. В этом суть тактики американского империализма. Поэтому ни в коем случае нельзя питать иллюзий в отношениях с американским империализмом.

Благодарю за внимание.

Современное значение: союзничество и народная дипломатия

Что касается сопротивления империализму, я хотел бы особо подчеркнуть один момент: в нынешнее время особую роль играют искренние союзнические отношения между нашей Корейской Народно-Демократической Республикой и Российской Федерацией. Ярким примером является непосредственное участие наших смелых бойцов Корейской Народной Армии в операции по освобождению Курского региона. Здесь есть много фактов, и действительно, между нами сложилось искреннее союзничество, всеобъемлющее стратегическое партнёрство.

В этом плане я надеюсь, что мы с вами совместными усилиями будем и в дальнейшем всемерно способствовать всестороннему развитию нашего союзничества. Очень приятно, что сегодняшняя конференция посвящена именно укреплению этого союзничества и союзнического духа. Это важная составляющая нашей народной дипломатии.

Я лично очень рад впервые принять участие в такой международной научной конференции. В заключение позвольте пожелать всем вам здоровья, новых успехов в вашей работе и в вашей жизни.

Two Koreas, Two Worlds: Lessons of the Past and Challenges of the Present

Sergey Baburin | President of the International Association of Peace Foundations, Vice-President of the DPRK ISG

In contemporary politics, nothing illustrates the difference between two systems better than the contrast between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—a sovereign state possessing nuclear deterrent capabilities—and the Republic of Korea—a puppet state completely subordinated to the United States of America. This is particularly evident against the backdrop of current conflicts, in which the United States, relying entirely on brute force, reshapes the world according to its own will.

Any qualified lawyer will tell you that international law, as such, exists, but it neither functions nor is applied. Worse still, today the United States of America considers itself a superpower entitled to dictate the conditions of life to everyone. It is telling that U.S. President Donald Trump is perhaps the most honest American president in recent history. All of his predecessors spoke extensively about democracy and human rights while simultaneously destroying both peoples and those very rights. Donald Trump does not speak about them in that way—he openly declares: “Yes, it was I who gave the order to kill General Soleimani on the territory of the neutral state of Iraq when Soleimani had flown there on a diplomatic visit.” This is nothing less than an admission of committing an act of international terrorism. The international community remains silent, or even echoes America's position. When the aggression of Israel and the United States against Iran began, and as the unpunished genocide of the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip continues, we see that they have no desire to study the lessons of the Korean War—just as they refuse to study the lessons of the Second World War in the Pacific. That is precisely why the world is in danger. At times, the President of the United States resembles a Neanderthal who has exchanged a club for a nuclear missile and waves it around while threatening everyone else. What culture can one speak of? What possible courses of action are there?

Last year, when the anniversary of the Victory of the countries of the Anti-Hitler Coalition in the Pacific

was commemorated, at the meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the leader of China put forward the Global Governance Initiative, formulating six principles upon which the world order should be built. This represents the level of understanding that the world reached after the victory in the Korean War: there must be room for the coexistence of different civilizations. Russian President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin immediately and unequivocally supported this Chinese initiative.

We are grateful to our Korean brothers for the full understanding and solidarity they have shown toward Russia's struggle in the zone of the Special Military Operation against the Nazi revanchists in Ukraine. This solidarity extended to the participation of Korean servicemen in the liberation of the Kursk Region from those Nazis. It is no coincidence that the President of Russia recently returned to this subject and once again thanked Comrade Kim Jong Un for the assistance that the fraternal Korean people had provided to us.

All of this lies within the broader context that the unity of our peoples—the Russians, Koreans, and Chinese—formed during the years of the Korean War, has been preserved. Over the years there have been different periods and different levels in our relations, but today we should note with joy and satisfaction that this unity is growing stronger. May today's conference become yet another confirmation of that fact.

Две Кореи, два мира: уроки прошлого и вызовы настоящего

Сергей Бабурин | Президент Международной ассоциации фондов мира, вице-президент МГС КНДР

В современной политике ничто лучше не иллюстрирует разницу двух систем, как различия между Корейской Народно-Демократической Республикой — суверенным государством, обладающим средствами ядерного сдерживания, — и Республикой Корея — марионеточной страной, находящейся в полном подчинении у Соединённых Штатов Америки. Особо ярко это проявляется на фоне современных конфликтов, где США, полностью полагаясь на грубую силу, перекраивают мир по своему усмотрению.

Любой квалифицированный юрист скажет, что международное право как таковое существует, но оно не действует и не применяется. Хуже другое: сегодня Соединённые Штаты Америки считают себя сверхдержавой, которая может диктовать всем условия жизни. Показательно, что президент США Дональд Трамп, пожалуй, самый честный американский президент за обозримую историю. Все его предшественники говорили много о демократии и правах человека, при этом уничтожая и народы, и сами права. Дональд Трамп не говорит об этом — он открыто заявляет: «Да, это я дал приказ убить генерала Сулеймани на территории нейтрального государства Ирак, когда Сулеймани туда пролетел с дипломатическим визитом». Налицо признание совершения акта международного терроризма. Мировое сообщество молчит, а то и поддакивает Америке. Когда началась агрессия Израиля и Соединённых Штатов против Ирана, когда продолжается безнаказанный геноцид народа Палестины в секторе Газа, мы видим, что уроки Корейской войны изучать не хотят — как и уроки Второй мировой войны на Тихом океане. Именно поэтому мир в опасности. Президент США напоминает иногда неандертальца, который вместо дубинки взял ядерную ракету и размахивает ею, угрожая всем

остальным. О какой культуре речь? О каких вариантах действий?

В прошлом году, когда отмечался юбилей Победы стран антигитлеровской коалиции на Тихом океане, на заседании Шанхайской организации сотрудничества лидер Китая выдвинул инициативу глобального управления, сформулировал шесть принципов, на основании которых должен строиться мировой порядок. Это тот уровень понимания, на который мир вышел после победы в Корейской войне: должна быть возможность существования разных цивилизаций. Президент России Владимир Владимирович Путин однозначно сразу поддержал эту китайскую инициативу.

Мы благодарны нашим корейским братьям за то, как они с полным пониманием и солидарностью относятся к борьбе России в зоне специальной военной операции против нацистских реваншистов на Украине. Вплоть до того, что корейские военные принимали участие в освобождении Курской области от этих нацистов. Не случайно президент России недавно вернулся к этой теме и вновь благодарил товарища Ким Чен Ына за помощь, которую братский корейский народ нам оказал.

Всё это лежит в контексте того, что единство наших народов — русских, корейцев, китайцев, — сложившееся в годы Корейской войны, сохраняется. В разные годы были разные периоды, разные уровни наших отношений, но сегодня мы должны с радостью и удовлетворением отметить, что это единство крепнет. Пусть наша сегодняшняя конференция станет ещё одним тому подтверждением.

The Role of the DPRK in the New Multipolar World

Alexander Vorontsov | Head of the Korea and Mongolia Department of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences

The formation of a multipolar world is a serious and long-term trend of the contemporary era. It is driven by deeply committed actors possessing considerable potential: Russia, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Iran, and a number of other states.

For a long time, Western political science attempted to interpret this development through the concept of the so-called “Axis of the Defiant,” which included Russia, China, the DPRK, and Iran. A wide variety of strategies were proposed to neutralize this trend: identifying weak points, attempting to drive wedges between its participants, exploiting internal contradictions, and dealing with each country separately.

Over time, however, the West came to realize that this process could not be halted through soft power, political manipulation, or economic pressure. As President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin has repeatedly emphasized, the objective course of history is bringing centuries of Western hegemony to an end. Consequently, the principal instrument remaining to its opponents has become the direct use of military force, which they now employ without hesitation.

If we turn to classical geopolitical theories—particularly Halford Mackinder's ideas concerning the rivalry between continental and maritime powers—the fundamental nature of these developments becomes evident. The Eurasian continent possesses enormous potential, and maritime powers have historically sought to control, divide, and weaken its peoples. Today, the sovereign states of Eurasia are defending their own civilizational values, national sovereignty, and the right to shape a just international order.

The victory in the Korean War is a unique and multifaceted phenomenon of global significance. The principal lesson of that conflict is that the decisive factor in victory is not superiority in steel and technology, but rather the moral strength and fighting spirit of the people and the armed forces.

In 1950, the young Democratic People's Republic of

Korea, established in 1948, and the People's Republic of China, proclaimed on 1 October 1949, entered into confrontation with the military machine of the United States and an international coalition of sixteen countries operating under the auspices of the United Nations.

The Soviet Union, although not officially participating in the hostilities, provided enormous and decisive assistance. Soviet fighter aces and air defense units stationed in China destroyed approximately 1,200 enemy aircraft in combat against American aviation.

The Chinese People's Volunteers entered the war at a critical moment, motivated by both shared geopolitical interests and a sense of fraternal duty. Having landed at Inchon and established the Pusan Perimeter, American forces had no intention of stopping at the 38th Parallel; their objective was to reach the Yalu River (Amnok River) on the border and eliminate the newly established People's Republic of China.

Furthermore, the Chinese leadership remembered the substantial support that Korean patriots had provided to the Chinese Communists during the difficult battles against the Kuomintang in the 1940s, when Korean territory effectively served as a rear base for regrouping and recovery. Mao Zedong explicitly emphasized the necessity of repaying this historical debt.

The key factor that enabled the country to endure the devastating three-year war and defeat a superior enemy was the process of state-building and ideological construction under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Until 1945, Korea had remained a Japanese colony for thirty-five years, during which any internal resistance was brutally suppressed. It is therefore all the more remarkable that within only five years—from 1945 to 1950—the people of the DPRK succeeded in forging a united and highly disciplined nation prepared to defend its sovereignty with arms in hand.

This became possible through Kim Il Sung's outstanding organizational abilities and the development of the Juche ideology. The concept that human

beings are the masters of their own destiny and of their own country inspired the Korean people and united them in a common cause on both the front lines and the home front.

A symbolic conclusion to the war was the signing of the Armistice Agreement in 1953. American General Mark Clark bitterly acknowledged that he had become the first U.S. commander in history to sign a ceasefire agreement without achieving military victory.

The principles established during the Korean War became the solid foundation of the modern statehood of the DPRK. Kim Il Sung's successors—Comrade Kim Jong Il and the current leader of the DPRK, Comrade Kim Jong Un—have greatly strengthened the country's sovereignty and its economic and defense capabilities.

Today, the DPRK stands as a fully independent actor in international politics, one that independently determines the conditions and framework of its engagement with external powers.

The allied relations between Russia and the DPRK have stood the test of time. The military brotherhood forged through their joint struggle in the mid-twentieth century continues under present-day conditions, reaffirming the historical, spiritual, and strategic continuity of our peoples in defending their sovereign right to independent development.

Роль КНДР в новом многополярном мире

Александр Воронцов | Заведующий отделом Кореи и Монголии Института востоковедения РАН

Формирование многополярного мира — это серьезная и долговременная тенденция современной эпохи. За ней стоят глубоко убежденные и обладающие значительным потенциалом субъекты: Россия, Китай, КНДР, Иран и ряд других государств.

В западной политологии долгое время пытались осмыслить происходящее через концепцию так называемой «оси непокорных» (куда включали Россию, Китай, КНДР и Иран). Предлагались самые разные рецепты нейтрализации этой тенденции: поиск слабых мест, попытки срамливания участников, выявление внутренних противоречий и сепаратная работа с каждой из стран.

Однако со временем на Западе убедились, что с помощью мягкой силы, политических манипуляций или экономического давления остановить этот процесс невозможно. Как неоднократно отмечал Президент Российской Федерации Владимир Владимирович Путин, объективный ход истории ставит крест на многовековой гегемонии Запада. В связи с этим основным инструментом, оставшимся у оппонентов, стала прямая военная сила, которую они применяют не стесняясь.

Если обратиться к классическим геополитическим концепциям (в частности, к идеям Хэлфорда Маккиндера о противостоянии сухопутных и морских держав), становится очевиден фундаментальный характер происходящих процессов. Евразийский континент обладает огромным потенциалом, и морские державы исторически стремились контролировать, разъединять и ослаблять его народы. Сегодня суверенные государства Евразии отстаивают собственные цивилизационные ценности, национальный суверенитет и право на формирование справедливого мироустройства.

Победа в Корейской войне — это уникальное и

многогранное явление глобального масштаба. Главный урок того конфликта заключается в том, что ключевым фактором победы оказывается не превосходство в количестве стали и технологий, а морально-боевой дух народа и армии.

В 1950 году молодая Корейская Народно-Демократическая Республика (образованная в 1948 году) и Китайская Народная Республика (провозглашенная 1 октября 1949 года) вступили в схватку с военной машиной США и интернациональной коалицией из 16 государств под эгидой ООН.

Советский Союз, официально не принимавший участия в военных действиях, оказал колоссальную и решающую помощь. Советские летчики-асы и подразделения ПВО, базировавшиеся на территории Китая, в боях с американской авиацией уничтожили около 1200 самолетов противника.

Китайские народные добровольцы вступили в войну в критический момент, руководствуясь как общими геополитическими интересами, так и чувством братского долга. Высадившись в Инчхоне и на Пусанском плацдарме, американские войска не планировали останавливаться на 38-й параллели: их целью был выход к пограничной реке Ялуцзян (Амноккан) и ликвидация молодой КНДР.

Кроме того, руководство Китая помнило о той существенной поддержке, которую корейские патриоты оказывали китайским коммунистам в 1940-х годах в период тяжелейших боев с Гоминьданом, когда корейская территория фактически служила тылом для восстановления сил. Мао Цзэдун прямо подчеркивал необходимость вернуть этот исторический долг.

Ключевым фактором, позволившим выдержать тяжелейшую трехлетнюю войну и нанести поражение превосходящим силам противника, стало

государственное и идеологическое строительство под руководством великого вождя товарища Ким Ир Сена.

До 1945 года Корея на протяжении 35 лет оставалась колонией Японии, где жестко подавлялось любое внутреннее сопротивление. Тем удивительнее, что всего за пять лет — с 1945 по 1950 год — народ КНДР смог сформировать сплоченную и высокодисциплинированную нацию, готовую с оружием в руках защищать свой суверенитет.

Это стало результатом проявления выдающихся организаторских способностей Ким Ир Сена и оформления идеологии чучхе. Концепция, утверждающая, что человек является хозяином своей судьбы и своей страны, вдохнула силы в корейский народ и объединила его в едином порыве на фронте и в тылу.

Символичным итогом войны стало подписание соглашения о перемирии в 1953 году. Американский генерал Марк Кларк с горечью признавал, что стал первым военачальником США, подписавшим документ о прекращении боевых действий без достижения военной победы.

Принципы, заложенные в годы Корейской войны, стали прочным фундаментом современной государственности КНДР. Преемники Ким Ир Сена — товарищ Ким Чен Ир и нынешний лидер КНДР товарищ Ким Чен Ын — многократно укрепили суверенитет и экономико-оборонный потенциал страны.

Сегодня КНДР выступает как полностью независимый субъект международной политики, который самостоятельно определяет условия и формат взаимодействия с внешними силами.

Союзные отношения между Россией и КНДР прошли проверку временем. Боевое содружество, скрепленное совместной борьбой в середины XX века, находит свое продолжение и в современных условиях, подтверждая историческую, духовную и стратегическую преемственность наших народов в защите суверенного права на независимое развитие.

On the Nature and Outcome of the Korean War of 1950–1953

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This conference is dedicated to the 73rd anniversary of the end of the military phase of the Korean War of 1950–1953, which marked the failure of the aggression of U.S. imperialism, having mobilized the armed forces of its satellites, and brought victory over that aggression through the heroic Korean People's Army in alliance with the Chinese People's Volunteers, with the participation of Soviet military pilots and the military-material support of the Soviet Union.

But who is still blamed for the outbreak of that war? When South Korea or the United States and its satellites accuse the DPRK and the USSR, this is politically and ideologically understandable, because it is convenient for them to shift the blame for this monstrous war—which claimed the lives of more than 10 percent of the entire Korean population (including 21 percent of the population of the DPRK and about 8 percent of the Republic of Korea)—onto the DPRK and the USSR, personally onto Kim Il Sung and J. V. Stalin.

In 2008, the university textbook *History of Russia from Ancient Times to the Present Day*, edited by A. N. Sakharov (A. N. Sakharov, A. N. Bokhanov, V. A. Shestakov; Moscow: Prospekt, 2008, Vol. 2, p. 678), stated that “The troops of the DPRK crossed the 38th parallel and soon extended their control over the territory of the South.”

The author of that textbook—a corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences—died seven years ago, and therefore I will not mention his name.

Here is another textbook, this time devoted to Korea, written by three Doctors of Historical Sciences, one of whom is now an academician, while the other two have since passed away. It is a substantial university textbook both in terms of volume and the sources used.

The textbook states in considerable detail that both the South and the North were preparing for war and that both were assisted by the United States and the

Soviet Union.

The textbook cites the following encrypted telegram from Stalin addressed to Mao Zedong:

“Comrade Mao Zedong! During the conversation with the Korean comrades, Filippov (Stalin's pseudonym—Editor's note) and his friends expressed the opinion that, in view of the changed international situation, they agreed with the proposal to proceed with reunification. At the same time, it was stipulated that the matter should be finally resolved jointly by the Chinese and Korean comrades, and that if the Chinese comrades disagreed, the decision should be postponed until further discussion. The Korean comrades can tell you the details of the conversation.”

The textbook's authors then write:

“This concise document makes it possible to draw a number of far-reaching conclusions and assessments: first, Stalin did not wish to bear sole responsibility for unleashing the war on the peninsula and sought to share it, at least partially, with Beijing and Pyongyang; second, in the Kremlin's assessment, the global strategic balance was steadily shifting in favor of world socialism (following the proclamation of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949, and the first successful field test of the Soviet Union's atomic bomb later that same year); third, the Soviet leadership at that time considered peaceful and non-violent options for Korean reunification to be without prospects.”

I would like to draw your attention to the authors' words concerning the responsibility of Moscow, Beijing, and Pyongyang for “unleashing the war on the Korean Peninsula.”

The textbook then reaches the following conclusion:

“The Korean War, being one of the most significant manifestations of the intensification of the Cold War, exerted a destructive influence for a prolonged period on the overall situation in Northeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region... All the principal

participants in the war (both official and unofficial) found themselves confronted with political and diplomatic problems that were difficult to resolve. Soviet-American relations deteriorated sharply and for a long time. Paradoxically, the Korean War also introduced serious discord into relations between Moscow and Beijing. The war generated tensions within the Soviet-Chinese alliance. The People's Republic of China, following the Korean War, found itself in severe international isolation for many years (until the mid-1970s). On October 1, 1953, the Treaty of Mutual Security between the United States and the Republic of Korea was concluded (although, strictly speaking, it was called the Mutual Defense Treaty—K.Y.), under which American troops were stationed on South Korean territory, thereby effectively blocking the prospects for inter-Korean dialogue. The Soviet Union likewise found itself in an equally difficult political and diplomatic situation. Being compelled to support the DPRK not only economically but also politically and strategically almost unconditionally, the Kremlin was deprived for many years of the opportunity to establish direct mutually beneficial economic and political relations with the Republic of Korea.”

What follows from these judgments of the textbook's authors? It ultimately turns out that, according to them, it was the DPRK, the PRC, and the USSR that unleashed the Korean War for the purpose of reunification. They also suffered enormous losses. For example, China found itself in severe international isolation for many years. According to the logic of the textbook's authors, if China had not helped the North, would it have enjoyed excellent relations with the United States and avoided international isolation?

Incidentally, the United States had refused to grant the People's Republic of China the permanent seat on the UN Security Council and had opposed its admission to the United Nations even before the outbreak of the Korean War. The very fact that the Communist Party ruled China and that China had chosen the socialist path was the reason for the hostile attitude of the United States and the entire Western world toward the PRC.

Furthermore, had China not provided assistance, the DPRK would have been destroyed as a state, and American troops under the control of Syngman Rhee

would have appeared on the borders of both the PRC and the USSR with Korea. Would that really have been beneficial for China and the Soviet Union? And did the authors of the textbook ever think about the fate of the people of North Korea, who had chosen socialism?

Who today remembers the German Democratic Republic after it was absorbed by West Germany?

The authors also argue that the Korean War enabled the United States to conclude a treaty with South Korea and “station troops on its territory, which in turn practically blocked the prospects for inter-Korean dialogue.”

I would like to remind you that the Armistice Agreement explicitly stipulated that, within six months of the armistice, the signatory parties were obligated to resolve the issue of withdrawing all foreign troops from Korean territory and to prohibit the supply of weapons to the Korean states that were more advanced or greater in quantity than those they possessed at the time of the armistice.

The Mutual Defense Treaty, in violation of the Armistice Agreement, was agreed upon only one week after the armistice was signed—that is, on August 3 (the Armistice Agreement was signed on July 27; the treaty was initialed by the foreign ministers of the Republic of Korea and the United States on August 8 and formally signed on October 1).

Thus, the United States accomplished what it had long sought to achieve, even before the Korean War began.

Incidentally, just the day before yesterday, on June 22, Gerald Celente, Editor-in-Chief of the American magazine *Trend Journal*, stated directly in an interview with Russian journalist Valentin Bogdanov in the United States that it was the United States that started both the Korean War and the Vietnam War.

Nor should we forget that it is the constitutional duty of every President of South Korea to absorb the DPRK and create a unified Korea. This follows from Article 3 of the Constitution (Article 4 in the 1948 Constitution).

Therefore, no matter how attractive the rhetoric of South Korean presidents regarding reunification may sound, they envision it only as the absorption of the DPRK through its elimination.

It is no coincidence that in 2012 President Lee Myung-bak spoke of creating an even greater Republic of Korea, and this thesis was later repeated by the

ill-fated President Yoon Suk Yeol.

The authors also maintain that Russia was deprived for many years of the opportunity to establish direct, mutually beneficial economic and political relations with South Korea.

But which South Korea do the authors have in mind?

From 1948 to 1987, the country was ruled by military and political dictators. Moreover, until the early 1980s South Korea remained an underdeveloped country. It only reached the level of a middle-income country toward the end of the 1980s.

What, then, would relations with the military anti-communist regimes of that country have offered the Soviet Union?

Did the authors even understand that, at the time the textbook was published, a South Korean citizen could have contact with a person from a socialist country or with a communist—whether an active member or a former one—only with prior authorization from the South Korean intelligence service?

There was such a case in 1998.

In Beijing, someone knocked on the hotel room door of a member of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea who had served four terms, chaired the Foreign Affairs Committee, and was Vice President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

The legislator opened the door and found a man from the DPRK with whom he had met in Moscow in June 1989, during a meeting between Kim Young-sam, then leader of the South Korean party, and Ho Dam, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea for Inter-Korean Affairs. The visitor had been a member of Ho Dam's entourage.

The legislator recognized him, invited him into the room, and they talked over coffee.

As required, he subsequently reported the conversation to the appropriate authorities and submitted a written record of it.

Nevertheless, criminal proceedings were initiated against him for having contact with a North Korean without prior authorization from the intelligence service.

The case was transferred to the prosecutor's office, where he endured lengthy interrogations—prosecutorial questioning in South Korea normally lasts at least eight to ten hours from the outset. For reference, when the wife of former President Roh Moo-hyun was summoned to the prosecutor's office in 2009, her

interrogation lasted fourteen hours.

Only after two years did he finally avoid punishment.

We are not speaking of an ordinary citizen, but of a legislator vested with extensive authority.

Had he not been a member of parliament, he would have been imprisoned for violating the National Security Act.

Three weeks ago, I attended a lecture delivered by the Minister of Unification of the Republic of Korea.

As an important democratic measure introduced by the current government, he stated that a law would soon come into force under which a South Korean citizen would no longer be prosecuted for any contact—even a brief conversation—with a North Korean or a communist if it occurred without prior authorization from the intelligence service, provided that the citizen reported the meeting afterward to the relevant authorities.

Now I return to my assessment of the character and nature of the Korean War.

Both sides were preparing for war.

Therefore, the Korean War began as a civil war.

It remained a civil war for exactly one day. Then, owing to the intervention of the United States, followed by that of its satellites under the flag of the United Nations, it became an international conflict—one in which, in fact, no country, and certainly not the United Nations, had any right to intervene, since neither the DPRK nor the Republic of Korea was a member of the United Nations.

Moreover, the arrival of foreign troops from countries sharing no common border with either Korean state, and especially their invasion of the territory of the DPRK, transformed the war into a foreign intervention against the DPRK.

The Chinese People's Volunteers began assisting the DPRK only after that foreign intervention, as did the Soviet pilots. (Let me remind you that the 64th Fighter Aviation Corps, operating as part of the Chinese Air Force, was established only in November—that is, a month and a half after U.S. troops and their satellites had invaded the territory of the DPRK.)

When American forces reached the PRC border along the Yalu River and bombed the bridge at the city of Sinuiju connecting the DPRK and the PRC (part of that bridge still remains unrepaired today),

what were the Chinese supposed to do—simply accept it?

And what was the Soviet Union supposed to do? Stand by indifferently while the Americans reduced the entire territory of the DPRK to ashes and annihilated its population?

In connection with the events of that war, I have a question for all participants in today's conference:

What is your attitude toward Russia's Special Military Operation against the Ukrainian Nazi regime?

Should Russia have waited until the criminal Nazi junta in Ukraine exterminated all the inhabitants of Donbas simply because they speak Russian?

The new Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Drapatyi, declared the people of Donbas to be criminals and freeloaders who must be re-educated.

He also described the people of Russia as a nation that has no right to exist.

This is not merely primitive Russophobia; it is genuine Nazism.

Neither the United Nations nor "enlightened" Western Europe has condemned such a Nazi statement.

This is entirely understandable, because Nazism is a product of imperialism, and as long as imperialism exists—that is, capitalism in its highest stage—Nazism will continually re-emerge.

Financial capital will defend its position by any means, including Nazism and fascism.

Therefore, I would propose that the World Anti-Imperialist Platform be described not merely as anti-imperialist, but also as anti-fascist and anti-colonial, because the extreme racism and brutality of Nazism were nurtured during the colonial era.

It is no coincidence that fascist organizations first emerged and reached their greatest development in countries that possessed colonies.

К вопросу о природе и итогах Корейской войны 1950-1953 гг.

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Ким Ен Ун, кандидат философских наук, доцент, ведущий научный работник Центра корейских исследований Института Китая и современной Азии РАН, почетный работник науки и высоких технологий Российской Федерации.

Настоящая конференция освящена 73 годовщине окончания военной фазы Корейской войны 1950-1953 гг., которая ознаменовала провал агрессии американского империализма, мобилизовавшего вооруженную мощь своих сателлитов и принеся победу над этой агрессией героической Корейской Народной Армией в союзе с Китайскими народными добровольцами и при участии советских военных летчиков и военно-материальной поддержке Советского Союза.

Но до сих пор кого обвиняют в возникновении этой войны? Когда Южная Корея или США и их сателлиты обвиняют КНДР и СССР, политически и идеологически это понятно, т.к. им удобно свалить вину за эту чудовищную войну, унесшую жизни более 10 процентов всего корейского населения (при этом 21% населения КНДР и около 8% РК) на КНДР и СССР, лично на Ким Ир Сена и И.В. Сталина.

В 2008 г. в учебнике для вузов История России с древнейших времен до наших дней / А.Н. Сахаров, А.Н. Боханов, В.А. Шестаков; под ред. А.Н. Сахарова. М.: Проспект, 2008, т.2 (с. 678) Войска КНДР пересекли 38 параллель и вскоре распространили свой контроль на территорию Юга. Автор учебника – член-корр РАН умер 7 лет назад и поэтому не буду называть. Вот второй учебник уже по Корее, авторами три доктора исторических наук, один из них сейчас академик, двое умерли к настоящему времени. Это солидный по объему и использованным материалам учебник для вузов. В учебнике довольно подробно сказано о том, что к войне готовились и Юг, и Север, и им помогали и США, и СССР. В

учебнике приводится шифрограмма Сталина на имя Мао Цзедун следующего содержания: «Товарищ Мао Цзедун! В беседе с корейскими товарищами Филиппов (псевдоним Сталина (- Прим. Ред.) и его друзья высказали мнение, что в силу изменившейся международной обстановки они согласны с предложением приступить к объединению. При этом было оговорено, что вопрос должен быть решен окончательно китайскими и корейскими товарищами совместно, а в случае несогласия китайских товарищей решение вопроса должно быть отложено до нового обсуждения. Подробности беседы могут рассказать Вам корейские товарищи». Далее авторы учебника пишут: «Это лаконичный документ позволяет сделать ряд далеко идущих выводов и оценок: во-первых, Сталин не пожелал брать на себя единственной ответственности за развязывание войны на полуострове и стремился разделить ее хотя бы частично с Пекином и Пхеньяном; во-вторых, мировой стратегический баланс, по оценке Кремля, неуклонно менялся в пользу мирового социализма (после провозглашения 1 октября 1949 г. КНР и первого полевого испытания осенью того же года первой ядерной бомбы в СССР); в-третьих, советское руководство исходило в тот период из бесперспективности мирных, ненасильственных вариантов воссоединения Кореи». Обращаю внимание здесь на слова авторов об ответственности Москвы, Пекина и Пхеньяна за «развязывание войны на полуострове». Потом в учебнике сделан вывод: «Корейская война, будучи одним из наиболее значительных проявлений процесса обострения «холодной войны», оказала на длительный период деструктивное влияние на общую ситуацию в Северо-Восточной Азии и Азиатско-Тихоокеанском регионе... Все основные участники войны (легальные и нелегальные) оказались перед трудно разрешимыми политико-дипломатическими проблемами. Рез-

ко и надолго ухудшились советско-американские отношения. Как это ни парадоксально, корейская война внесла серьезные раздоры в отношения между Москвой и Пекином. Война породила трения в советско-китайском союзе.. Сама КНР после корейской войны на многие годы (вплоть до середины 70-х годов) оказалась в тяжелой международной изоляции. 1 октября 1953 г. был заключен Договор об обеспечении взаимной безопасности между США и РК (вообще-то он назывался договором о взаимной обороне – К.Е.), по условиям которого на южнокорейской территории были размещены американские войска, что в свою очередь практически блокировало перспективы межкорейского диалога. В не менее сложной политико-дипломатической ситуации оказался СССР. Вынужденный почти безоговорочно поддерживать не только экономически, но и в политическом и стратегическом плане КНДР, Кремль на многие годы лишен был возможности выходить на прямые взаимовыгодные деловые и политические связи с Республикой Корея».

Что из этих суждений авторов учебника следует? Все-таки получается, что развязали Корейскую войну КНДР, КНР и СССР в целях объединения. И они же понесли большие урон. Например, Китай оказался на многие годы в тяжелой международной изоляции. Если бы, по логике авторов учебника, Китай не стал бы помогать Северу, у него были бы прекрасные отношения с США и не было бы международной изоляции? Между прочим, США отказались предоставить место постоянного члена Совета Безопасности КНР и в принятии КНР в члены ООН до возникновения Корейской войны. Сама власть Компартии Китая и выбор социализма был причиной такого отрицательного отношения США и всего западного мира против КНР. И еще, если бы не помощь Китая, то КНДР был бы уничтожен как государство и на границах КНР И СССР с Кореей под контролем Ли Сын Мана появились бы американские войска. И это было бы благом для Китая и для СССР. А о судьбе народа Северной Кореи, выбравшей социализм авторы учебника не подумали? Кто сейчас вспоминает о ГДР, после ее поглощения Западной Германией?

Суждения авторов о том, что, дескать, Корейская война позволила США заключить Договор с Южной Кореей и «разместить войска на ее тер-

ритории, в свою очередь практически блокировало перспективы межкорейского диалога». Хочу напомнить, что в Соглашении о перемирии было записано, т.е. подписавшие стороны обязались, в течение полугода после дня перемирия решить вопрос о выводе всех иностранных войск с территории Кореи и запрет поставок вооружения корейским государствам, более совершенных и в большем количестве, чем они располагали к моменту перемирия. Договор о взаимной обороне в нарушение Соглашения о перемирии, был согласован через неделю после его подписания, т.е. 3 августа (соглашение о перемирии было подписано 27 июля, 8 августа он был парафирован главами министерств иностранных дел РК и США, а подписан 1 октября. Так что США сделали то, чего они добивались давно, еще до начала Корейской войны. Кстати, позавчера, 22 июня, Главный редактор американского журнала «Trand Jounal» Джеральд Селенте в интервью российскому журналисту в США Валентину Богданову прямо заявил, что США развязали войну в Корее и во Вьетнаме. И не будем забывать, что конституционной обязанностью всех президентов Южной Кореи является поглощение КНДР и создание объединенной Кореи. Это вытекает из статьи 3 Конституции (в Конституции 1948 г. это была статья 4). Поэтому какие бы завлекательные слова не говорили президенты Южной Кореи об объединении, они его видят только как поглощение через ликвидацию КНДР. Не случайно в 2012 г. президент Ли Мен Бак сказал о создании еще большей Республики Корея и это тезис повторял незадачливый президент Юн Сок Ёль.

Мнение авторов о том, что Россия многие годы оказалась лишенной возможности выходить на прямые взаимовыгодные деловые и политически связи с Южной Кореей. О какой Южной Корее имеют в виду авторы? С 1948 по 1987 г. там правили военные и политические диктаторы. И до начала 1980-х годов Южная Корея была слабо-развитой страной. Она достигла уровня средне-развитой страны только к концу 1980-х годов. И чтобы дали Советскому Союзу отношения с военными антикоммунистическими режимами этой страны? Вообще они понимали, что на момент появления учебника за контакт с человеком из социалистической страны или с коммунистом хоть действующим, хоть и бывшим, южнокорей-

цам можно было вступить только с разрешения разведки Южной Кореи? В 1998 году был такой случай. В Пекине в номер гостиницы, где оставился депутат парламента РК 4 созывов, председатель Комитета по международным делам, вице-президент Межпарламентского Союза, постучался человек, депутат открыл дверь, там оказался человек из КНДР, с которым он встречался в июне 1989 г. в Москве, где была встреча лидера партии Ким Ен Сама с Секретарем ЦК ТПК по межкорейским делам Хо Дамом. Он был в свите Хо Дама. Депутат узнал его и пригласил в комнату, и они там пробеседовали, кофейку попили. Он, как положено, сообщил потом соответствующим органам и лицам о беседе, передал им запись беседы. На него завели уголовное дело за контакт с северокорейцем без разрешения разведки. Дело передали в прокуратуру, там нудная тягомотина с допросами (в Южной Корее допросы в прокуратуре длятся самое малое для начала 8-10 часов. Для справки, когда в 2009 г. вызвали в прокуратуру супругу бывшего президента Но Му Хена допрос длился 14 часов) и он только через два года отбился от наказания. Речь идет не о рядовом гражданине. А о депутате с большими полномочиями. Если бы он не был депутатом, он бы загремел в тюрьму за нарушение закона о государственной безопасности. Я три недели назад был на лекции Министра объединения Южной Кореи. О как важную демократическую меру нынешнего правительства сказал о том, что скоро вступит в силу закон, которые не будут преследовать гражданина Южной Кореи за любой контакт, даже мимолетную беседу с северянином или коммунистом, если это было без предварительного разрешения разведки, но с обязательным сообщением после встречи о ней соответствующим органам.

Итак, я возвращаюсь к оценке характера и природы Корейской войны. Обе стороны готовились к войне. Поэтому Корейская война началась как гражданская война. И она была таковой ровно сутки, потом из-за вмешательства США, а затем и его сателлитов под флагом ООН стала международным конфликтом, в которую вообще-то ни одна страна, тем более. ООН не имела права ввязываться, т.к. ни КНДР, ни РК не были членами ООН. А появление не имевших никаких границ с двумя корейскими государствами иностранных

войск на земле Кореи, тем более их вторжение на территорию КНДР, превратила эту войну в иностранную интервенцию против КНДР. Китайские народные добровольцы стали оказывать помощь КНДР только после иностранной интервенции, как и советские летчики (напоминаю, что 64 истребительный авиационный корпус в составе китайской воздушной армии был создан только в ноябре, т.е. через полтора месяца после вторжения войск США и его сателлитов на территорию КНДР. Когда американские войска вышли к границе КНР по реке Ялуцзян и разбомбили мост у города Синьчжу, соединявший КНДР и КНР (часть этого моста так и стоит не восстановленной), что, китайцы должны были покорно принять такое? А СССР, что должен был безучастно смотреть, как американцы превращают в пепел всю территорию КНДР и уничтожают его население?

У меня в связи с событиями той войны вопрос ко всем участникам нынешней конференции: как вы относитесь к Специальной военной операции России против украинского нацистского режима? Нужно было дожидаться, пока украинская преступная нацистская хунта истребит всех жителей Донбасса только за то, что ни говорят по-русски? Новый главком ВСУ Драпатый объявил жителей Донбасса криминальными элементами и халявщиками, которых нужно перевоспитывать. А жителей России назвал нацией, не имеющей права на существование. Это не просто пещерная русофобия, а настоящий нацизм. Ни ООН, ни «просвещенная» Западная Европа не дали оценку такому нацистскому заявлению. И это вполне объяснимо, потому что нацизм – порождение империализма и пока будет империализм, капитализм в его последней стадии. Будет постоянно возрождаться нацизм. Финансовый капитал будет защищать свои позиции любыми методами, включая нацизм, фашизм. Поэтому я бы предложил Всемирную Антиимпериалистическую платформу назвать не просто антиимпериалистической, а и антифашистской, антиколониальной, потому что предельный расизм и жестокость нацизма возвращались в колониальную эпоху. Не случайно фашистские организации возникли и получили наибольшее развитие в странах, владевших колониями.

“What People’s Korea Has Never Possessed Is Dogmatism, Rigidity, or an Attempt to Remain Frozen at a Single Historical Point.”

Daria Mitina | United Communist Party (Russia)

Dear Comrades,

First of all, I would like to extend my greetings to our Korean comrades and, through them, express my gratitude to the leadership of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and personally to the Supreme Leader Comrade Kim Jong Un for the invaluable assistance rendered to the Russian Federation in the sacred and holy cause of liberating the post-Soviet space from the Kyiv Nazi regime.

I use this term deliberately.

The Korean leadership understands this better than anyone else: we are indeed dealing with a resurgence of fascism.

Perhaps no one expected that it would raise its head again after so many decades, but nevertheless it was precisely the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and its leadership that recognized this as a recurrence of fascism—an attempt at its revival—which under no circumstances should we allow through our joint efforts.

We highly value this assistance and are deeply grateful for it.

As Comrade Kim Jong Un said, “We are in the same trench with Russia.”

And we are also in the same trench with the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, with People’s Korea.

Seventy-three years ago, the Armistice Agreement was signed at Panmunjom, formalizing the division of the Korean Peninsula into two parts.

Today, as we analyze the ideology and motivations of the Korean leadership, we observe that the DPRK’s own understanding of its history has naturally evolved as external circumstances have changed.

What People’s Korea has never possessed is dogmatism, rigidity, or an attempt to remain frozen at a single historical point.

And this is by no means accidental.

Undoubtedly, at the end of the Korean War in 1953,

the population of the Korean Peninsula constituted one divided nation—a nation forcibly divided during the Second World War.

In this respect, although any historical comparison is necessarily imperfect, one may nevertheless draw a certain parallel with the fate of the German people, who, having adopted different models of social organization and different political and economic systems, found themselves separated not only by a physical border but also by ideological and political boundaries.

In this regard, the destiny of the DPRK is quite unique.

It is no coincidence that during the first several decades following the division of the Korean nation, the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK contained a provision affirming the reunification of the Korean nation as a strategic objective of both the state and its leadership.

We know that the Socialist Constitution has also undergone revisions and amendments.

In the 2020s, the Constitution of the DPRK has probably undergone the most substantial changes in its history, particularly those endorsed by the Ninth Congress of the Workers’ Party of Korea this year.

What is the significance of this?

Why did the strategic objective change—from the reunification of the Korean nation to the recognition of the reality of division?

The provision concerning reunification was removed from the Constitution and from the legal framework of the DPRK.

None of this is accidental.

Unfortunately, throughout these decades the Republic of Korea represented a succession of imperialist dictatorships—extremely brutal on the one hand, and servile and subservient on the other, since it has pursued a thoroughly pro-American policy, a policy oriented toward the global hegemon, with a

complete absence of independence.

Moreover, as we can see, virtually every South Korean administration has been characterized by extreme anti-communism, by the most radical forms of anti-communism, and by an intensely hostile attitude toward the leadership of the DPRK.

Even the occasional fluctuations represented by Kim Dae-jung or Moon Jae-in—one signed an agreement with the DPRK bearing the lofty title of a “Peace Agreement,” while the other paid a three-day visit to Pyongyang and managed to establish a certain level of communication with the DPRK leadership—were nothing more than fluctuations that did not change the fundamental reality.

They did not alter the deeply anti-communist and, in essence, anti-Korean rule of all these dictators, who moreover proved to be not only dictators but also criminal figures.

We know that only one South Korean president left office under favorable circumstances, whereas all the others departed in extremely unfavorable ways.

The latest example—the failed coup attempt by Yoon Suk Yeol, which put an end to his political career and deprived him of his freedom—reflects, like a drop of water reflecting the whole ocean, the entire course of South Korean politics over the decades.

I would like to draw your attention to the following point.

Previously, during the 1990s, when Russia itself remained only a fragment of the great Soviet state and had, to a certain extent, lost its sovereignty, the word “Korea” in the official Russian mass media was more commonly associated with South Korea, the Republic of Korea, while People’s Korea was referred to specifically as the “DPRK.”

Now, however, especially following the participation of our Korean brothers in the international mission in the Kursk Region—and, I would even say, beginning in 2022—the political rhetoric within Russia itself has changed.

Today, in the official Russian media, the word “Korea” refers specifically to People’s Korea, whereas the southern part is referred to as the “Republic of Korea” or “South Korea.”

We know that Koreans themselves use different names for the two states, but nevertheless this linguistic change has become part of the policy of the Russian Federation that we are witnessing here and now.

We fully understand the motivations of our Korean brothers, who over many decades have become convinced that attempts at peaceful coexistence and political cooperation with their southern neighbor have, unfortunately, led to no positive results.

Whether one likes it or not, this is the conclusion that the Korean people have reached after drawing this line.

And, in fact, this was articulated in the state decisions adopted by the Korean leadership.

Western propaganda, bourgeois and imperialist propaganda, calls the South Korean experience the “South Korean miracle,” but it keeps silent about the fact that, firstly, this miracle was achieved primarily through imperialist assistance from the North American imperialist power, and secondly, the miracle itself is quite questionable.

As was correctly noted in the academic report, South Korea reached the level of second-rate capitalism much later than its northern neighbor.

By the beginning of the 1990s, under Chun Doo-hwan in particular, when communist ideology was finally criminalized and stigmatized, it is clear that the communist movement and the Communist Party had already been banned under Syngman Rhee, by the occupying American administration.

Throughout this entire period, we witnessed only persecution of the left, of communists, of trade unions, and of students.

This was finally institutionalized in 1980, after the disgraceful events in Gwangju, when the South Korean regime brutally suppressed student demonstrations.

At that time, this shameful prohibition on the Communist Party and communist ideology appeared within the legal framework of the Republic of Korea.

This is important because today, when you travel through the Seoul subway and see beautiful neon advertisements, periodically a scrolling message appears stating that if someone discovers that their neighbor, friend, or workplace colleague communicates with communists, reads communist literature or newspapers, or attempts to establish any form of communication with the North, they must immediately report it to the authorities—to inform on them.

In other words, not only is the ideology prohibited by law, but this system of denunciation and mutual surveillance, built over decades, is also encouraged.

This fierce and fanatical anti-communist propa-

ganda naturally prevented, and continues to prevent, the two systems from moving closer together.

Undoubtedly, Koreans are one people.

A nation is a concept that is rather socio-economic in nature and characteristic of a particular historical period.

Thus, in our specific case, the two systems cannot exist and coexist together.

The term “one nation—two systems,” unfortunately, has failed to be realized in practice.

Because when one part of a people is raised in a state of hysterical psychosis toward the other half of its own nation, it is obvious that no reunification is possible.

Only absorption is possible—in the case of South Korea—or a victory of the Socialist Revolution in the South, and then we would have an entirely different situation, an entirely different Korean Peninsula, and an entirely different political rhetoric.

Until this socialist transformation takes place, no mutual visits, no periods of warming, and no temporary improvements in relations between the two countries will resolve this fundamental problem.

Unfortunately, they will not solve this problem.

Therefore, we understand the decision of the Korean leadership.

We would like the Korean people to become united in the long-term historical perspective, but we fully understand the motivations of the Korean leadership that has made such a decision.

I was fortunate enough to visit the DPRK several times, the last time being in 2024, when this historic decision had already been made.

Korean comrades explained to us and presented us with unshakable, ironclad arguments in favor of such a choice.

We treat this choice with respect—with enormous respect—and we fully accept it.

Thank you for your attention.

«Что никогда не было у народной Кореи — так это догматизма, косности и попытки застыть в какой-то одной точке.»

Дарья Митина | Секретарь ЦК «Объединенной коммунистической партии» по международным делам

Уважаемые товарищи!

Прежде всего, я хочу поприветствовать наших корейских товарищей и через них поблагодарить руководство Корейской Народно-Демократической Республики и лично Верховного руководителя товарища Ким Чен Ына за неоценимую помощь Российской Федерации в святом, священном деле освобождения постсоветского пространства от киевского нацистского режима. Я употребляю этот термин не случайно. Корейское руководство понимает это как никто другой: действительно, мы имеем дело с поднявшим голову фашизмом. Никто, наверное, не ожидал, что он поднимет голову через столько десятилетий, но тем не менее именно Корейская Народно-Демократическая Республика и её руководство поняли, что это — рецидив фашизма, попытка его возрождения, которую мы ни в коем случае не должны совместными усилиями допустить. Мы очень ценим эту помощь, мы благодарны за неё. Как сказал товарищ Ким Чен Ын, мы с Россией в одном окопе. И мы с Корейской Народно-Демократической Республикой, с народной Кореей, тоже находимся в одном окопе.

73 года назад было подписано Соглашение о перемирии в Пханмунджоме, которое закрепило разделение Корейского полуострова на две части. Сегодня, когда мы анализируем идеологию и мотивацию корейского руководства, мы обращаем внимание на то, что взгляды самой КНДР на свою историю закономерно меняются с изменением внешних обстоятельств. Чего никогда не было у народной Кореи — так это догматизма, косности и попытки застыть в какой-то одной точке. И это глубоко не случайно.

Безусловно, на момент окончания Корейской войны в 1953 году население Корейского полу-

острова представляло собой разделённый народ, насильственно разделённый в ходе Второй мировой войны. В этом плане понятно, что любое историческое сравнение хромает, но тем не менее можно провести некоторую параллель с судьбой немецкого народа, который, избрав разные модели социалистического строя, разные способы политико-экономического существования, оказался по разные стороны границы — не только физической, но и идеологической, политической. В этом плане судьба КНДР достаточно уникальна. Не случайно первые несколько десятилетий существования разделённого корейского народа в Социалистической Конституции КНДР было записано положение о стремлении к воссоединению корейского народа как стратегической цели государства и его руководства.

Мы знаем, что Социалистическая Конституция тоже подвергалась корректировке и изменениям. В двадцатые годы XXI века, наверное, Конституция КНДР претерпела самые существенные изменения, в частности закреплённые IX съездом Трудовой партии Кореи в этом году. В чём смысл? Почему стратегическая цель изменилась — от воссоединения корейской нации до признания факта разделения? Положение о воссоединении было убрано из Конституции и нормативно-правовой базы КНДР. Всё это глубоко не случайно, потому что, к сожалению, Республика Корея, которая все эти десятилетия представляла собой цепь империалистических диктатур — очень жестоких, с одной стороны, холуйских, холопских, поскольку это чисто проамериканская политика, политика, ориентированная на мирового гегемона, с полным отсутствием самостоятельности, — с другой стороны, как мы видим, практически любое южнокорейское руководство отличалось

крайним антикоммунизмом, крайними формами антикоммунизма, крайне негативным отношением к руководству КНДР. Даже какие-то флуктуации в лице Ким Дэ Чжуна или Мун Чжэ Ина — один подписал с КНДР некое соглашение с громким названием «Соглашение о мире», другой нанёс трёхдневный визит в Пхеньян и каким-то образом выстроил некоторую коммуникацию с руководством КНДР — это всего лишь флуктуации, которые не меняют главного. Они не меняют крайне антикоммунистического и, по сути, антикорейского правления всех этих диктаторов, которые ко всему прочему оказались не только диктаторами, но и криминальными авторитетами. Мы знаем, что только один южнокорейский президент ушёл по-хорошему, а все остальные ушли очень по-плохому. И последний пример с неудавшимся путчем Юн Сок Ёля, который поставил крест на его судьбе и лишил его свободы, — он как в капле воды отражает всю политику Южной Кореи на протяжении десятилетий.

На что я обращаю внимание: если раньше, в девяностые годы, когда Россия сама осталась в виде осколка от большой Советской страны и в какой-то степени утратила свой суверенитет, в официальных российских средствах массовой информации слово «Корея» чаще ассоциировалось именно с Южной, с Республикой, а применительно к народной Корее говорили «КНДР», то сейчас, особенно после участия наших корейских братьев в интернациональной миссии в Курской области (а я бы сказала, с 2022 года), политическая риторика в самой России изменилась. Теперь слово «Корея» в официальных российских СМИ обозначает именно Народную Корею, а применительно к южной части говорят «Республика Корея» или «Южная Корея». Мы знаем, что сами корейцы называют себя по-другому — есть два разных названия, но тем не менее это изменение является частью политики Российской Федерации, которую мы наблюдаем здесь и сейчас.

Мы прекрасно понимаем мотивацию наших корейских братьев, которые за много десятилетий убедились в том, что попытки мирного со-

существования и политического сотрудничества с южным соседом, к сожалению, ни к чему хорошему не привели. Это может нравиться или не нравиться, но это констатация, которую провёл корейский народ, подведя эту черту. И собственно, это было артикулировано в тех государственных решениях, которые приняло корейское руководство.

Западная пропаганда, буржуазная, империалистическая пропаганда называет южный опыт «южнокорейским чудом», но она умалчивает о том, что, во-первых, это чудо достигнуто в основном за счёт империалистической помощи североамериканского империалиста, а во-вторых, само чудо достаточно сомнительное. Как уже было совершенно верно отмечено в научном докладе, на уровень второразрядного капитализма Южная Корея вышла гораздо позже, чем северный сосед. К началу девяностых годов, при том же Чон Ду Хване, когда была окончательно криминализована и стигматизирована коммунистическая идеология, понятно, что коммунистическое движение, Коммунистическая партия были запрещены ещё при Ли Сын Мане, оккупационной американской администрацией. Всё это время мы видели только гонения на левых, на коммунистов, на профсоюзы, на студенчество. Окончательно это обрело своё оформление в восьмидесятом году, после позорных событий в Кванджу, когда южнокорейский режим расправился со студенческими выступлениями. Тогда в нормативно-правовой базе Республики Корея появился этот позорный запрет на Коммунистическую партию и коммунистическую идеологию. Это важно, потому что сегодня, когда вы едете по сеульскому метро и видите красивые неоновые рекламы, периодически идёт бегущая строка: если кто-то узнает, что его сосед, друг, коллега по работе общается с коммунистами, читают коммунистическую литературу, газеты или пытаются выстроить какие-то коммуникации с Севером, вы должны тут же сообщить властям, донести. То есть мало того, что идеология запрещена законодательно, так ещё и поощряется эта выстроенная десятилетиями система доносительства, взаимного шпионажа. Эта ожесточённая, оголтелая

антикоммунистическая пропаганда естественно не позволяла и не позволяет двум системам сближаться.

Безусловно, корейцы — это единый народ. Нация — это понятие скорее социально-экономическое, свойственное определённому историческому периоду. Так вот, две системы в нашем конкретном случае не могут существовать и уживаться. Термин «один народ — две системы», к сожалению, на практике реализоваться не смог. Потому что когда одна часть народа воспитывается в состоянии истерического психоза по отношению к другой своей половине, понятно, что никакое объединение невозможно. Возможно только поглощение — в случае с Южной Кореей, либо победа Социалистической революции на Юге, и тогда мы будем иметь совершенно другую ситуацию, совершенно другой Корейский полуостров и совершенно другую политическую риторику. Пока этой социалистической эволюции не произошло, никакие взаимные визиты, никакие потепления, никакие оттепели в отношениях двух стран не решат этой главной проблемы. К сожалению, они этой проблемы не решат.

Поэтому мы воспринимаем решение корейского руководства с пониманием. Нам бы хотелось, чтобы корейский народ был единым в перспективе, в исторической перспективе, но мы прекрасно понимаем мотивацию корейского руководства, которое принимает такое решение. Мне посчастливилось несколько раз быть в КНДР, последний раз — в 2024 году, когда это историческое решение уже было принято. Корейские товарищи объясняли нам и приводили несокрушимые, железобетонные аргументы в пользу такого выбора. Мы относимся к этому выбору с уважением, с огромным уважением, и принимаем его полностью.

Спасибо за внимание.

“Strength Lies Only in the Unity of Our Patriotic, Peace-Loving, Anti-Terrorist, and Anti-Fascist Forces”

Viktor Petrov | Russian Society for Friendship and Cultural Cooperation with the DPRK

Dear comrades,

What happened 73 years ago at Panmunjom demonstrated to the entire world that America, which had emerged immensely strengthened from the Second World War, was unable to crush a small state that had only just come out of war. This is an undeniable fact. The Americans understood this very well when they were, so to speak, dragged face-first through the mud. They remained silent for ten years—until the events in Vietnam, which began almost a decade later, when they once again bared their teeth.

I was fortunate to be one of the very few people who attended last year’s anniversary of the victory of the Vietnamese people, because I devoted twenty years of my life to the movement supporting Vietnam—from the final years of the war until quite recently.

Today we have heard outstanding presentations, but I would like to speak about what has remained outside the scope of our discussion. Practically from the very beginning of the Korean War, an international peace movement emerged—the World Peace Council, the youth movement, and the World Federation of Democratic Youth. All of this arose because peoples across the world were stirred into action. Recall the events in France, Scandinavia, and even in the United States itself—these countries were literally divided between those who supported the war and the righteous forces who opposed it.

I believe that people’s diplomacy, which unfortunately has now been somewhat forgotten, must draw tremendous lessons from what happened 73 years ago, when the world—and above all the communists, the communist movement, and the workers’ movement—united in support of the just struggle of the Korean people. For many years I worked in the Peace Committee and later in the Committee of Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa. I still knew those people who admired the brilliant victories of the Korean people.

I believe that our principal task today—especially as we consider what conclusions should be drawn after the inevitable victory in Ukraine—is to understand how fascism was able to raise its head once again,

and specifically in Ukraine, a country which, perhaps together with Belarus, suffered more than any other during the Second World War. We must think about how to mobilize the international movement of supporters of peace. God forbid that the malicious seeds of the claim that a Third World War is inevitable should fall upon fertile ground. Such a war would mean the destruction of all humanity—it would be a nuclear war, and what would become of Europe requires no further explanation.

It seems to me that we must once again reflect upon the historic mission of the World Anti-imperialist Platform as an international anti-war and anti-fascist platform. I would also like to add my own opinion: our platform should not simply be called a “platform,” but rather a “front”—perhaps a more serious name appropriate to the events of our time. We must think about the future and about our forthcoming victory in Ukraine. That victory will bring about a powerful unification of communist forces and supporters of peace. Nowadays it is hardly even customary to speak of the existence of a peace movement, because we stand for the victory of our people. I want to say once again that we must learn, learn, and learn from our Korean friends how to achieve victory and how to unite the people. Sergei Nikolaevich spoke very well here about how, in the course of just one year, it was possible to create throughout the country a complete understanding of who the struggle was against, what future awaited the country, and why the Korean people would never surrender.

I would like to emphasize once again: strength lies only in the unity of our patriotic, peace-loving, anti-terrorist, and anti-fascist forces. What happened in Ukraine is like the lesson in *The Little Prince*: every morning we must search our small plot of land for the seeds that may begin to sprout. We failed to notice, failed to recognize, overlooked the seeds of a savage and utterly bestial fascism that was reborn in Ukraine. It will have to be defeated, and the unity of all our patriotic and anti-fascist forces is the only condition for our victory.

Thank you for your attention.

«Сила — только в единстве наших патриотических, миролюбивых, антитеррористических и антифашистских сил»

Виктор Петров | председатель Российского общества дружбы и культурного сотрудничества с КНДР, почётный президент МГС КНДР.

Уважаемые товарищи!

То, что случилось 73 года назад в Пханмунджоме, показало всему миру: мощнейшая, окрепшая в результате Второй мировой войны Америка не смогла сломать небольшое государство, которое только что вышло из войны. Это абсолютный факт. Американцы очень хорошо это понимают, когда их, так сказать, лицом в грязь провозят. Они 10 лет молчали — до событий во Вьетнаме, которые начались практически через 10 лет, когда они снова показали свои зубы.

Мне, одному из немногих, посчастливилось быть в прошлом году на юбилее победы вьетнамского народа, потому что я 20 лет посвятил движению поддержки Вьетнама — начиная с последних лет войны и до недавнего времени.

Здесь сегодня прозвучали блестящие выступления, но я хочу сказать о том, что осталось за рамками: практически с самого начала войны в Корее было создано международное движение за мир — Всемирный совет мира, молодёжное движение, Всемирная федерация молодёжи. Всё это возникло благодаря тому, что народы вспыхнули по всему миру. Вспомните события во Франции, в Скандинавии, в той же Америке — страны буквально разделились на тех, кто был за эту войну, и те праведные силы, которые были против неё.

Я считаю, что народная дипломатия, которая сейчас, к сожалению, подзабыта, должна извлечь колоссальный урок из того, что происходило 73 года назад, когда мир и прежде всего коммунисты, коммунистическое и рабочее движение объединились в поддержку справедливой борьбы корейского народа. Мне довелось многие годы работать в Комитете защиты мира, потом в Ко-

митете солидарности стран Азии и Африки. Я застал ещё тех людей, которые восхищались блестящими победами корейского народа.

Я считаю, что наша главная задача сегодня — особенно когда мы будем задумываться о том, что после неизбежной победы на Украине нужно делать выводы о том, как фашизм снова поднял голову, причём именно на Украине — стране, которая, наверное, как и Беларусь, больше всех пострадала от Второй мировой войны. Надо думать о том, как мобилизовывать международное движение сторонников мира. Не дай Бог, чтобы на какую-то почву упали злобные семена утверждения, что Третья мировая война неизбежна. Потому что это гибель всего человечества — она будет ядерной, и что станет с Европой, ясно без всяких комментариев.

Мне кажется, надо ещё и ещё раз подумать об историческом предназначении Всемирной антиимпериалистической платформы, как международной антивоенной, антифашистской платформы. Я хочу добавить своё мнение: наша платформа должна носить название не просто «платформа», а «фронт» — может быть, более серьёзное название, применимое к нашим современным событиям. Надо думать о будущем, о нашей предстоящей победе на Украине. Потому что это вызовет мощнейшее объединение коммунистических сил и сторонников мира. Сейчас как-то даже не принято говорить о том, что какое-то движение сторонников мира есть, потому что мы — за победу нашего народа. Я хочу ещё раз сказать: у корейских друзей надо учиться, учиться и учиться, как побеждать, как объединять народ. Здесь очень хорошо сказал Сергей Николаевич,

как всего за год в стране можно было создать полное понимание того, с кем идёт борьба и какое будущее у страны, и что корейский народ никогда не сдастся.

Я хочу ещё раз подчеркнуть: сила — только в единстве наших патриотических, миролюбивых, антитеррористических и антифашистских сил. Потому что то, что произошло на Украине, — это как в «Маленьком принце»: мы начинаем своё утро с поисков семян на своей маленькой земле, которые могут дать ростки. Мы не усмотрели, недоглядели, прохлопали семена дикого, совершенно звериного фашизма, который возродился на Украине. Бить его придётся, и объединение всех наших патриотических и антифашистских сил — это единственное условие нашей победы.

Спасибо за внимание.

73 Years of Blood and Fire: Memories, Alliance, and the Path Forward Under the Shadow of Hegemony—Commemorating the 73rd Anniversary of the End of the Korean War

Zheng Yutong | President of the DPRK International Solidarity Group

Seventy-three years ago today, the dust settled on the signing table at Panmunjom. That war ended in victory for the socialist camp, but it never truly “ended”—the Armistice Agreement merely pressed pause on the gunfire rather than marking the beginning of peace. For seventy-three years, the same hegemonist forces have never ceased deploying military power, conducting exercises, and imposing sanctions around the Korean Peninsula. Today, in 2026, as we look back on this war, what matters is not only celebrating the victory, but also soberly distilling historical lessons and making strategic judgments on the new forms of the present-day anti-imperialist struggle.

I. The Continuation of Hegemonic Logic and Sealed History

In 1950, the U.S. government, armed with a Cold War mindset, militarily intervened in the Korean civil war while simultaneously dispatching the Seventh Fleet to intrude into the Taiwan Strait. At that time, New China was waiting to be rebuilt from scratch, with its steel output amounting to only one percent of that of the United States. Yet, the military forces and civilians of China and the DPRK, with “little steel but abundant spirit,” prevailed over “abundant steel but little spirit,” shattering the myth of the U.S. military’s invincibility.

However, over the past seventy-three years, the underlying logic of hegemony has remained essentially unchanged. From the Korean Peninsula to the Middle East, and from Eastern Europe to the Taiwan Strait, the same script keeps repeating: generating tension, deploying forces, imposing economic sanctions, and orchestrating regime change. In early 2026, the United States joined Israel in a surprise attack on Iran, once again tearing away the veil to reveal the frail core beneath the illusion of hegemony. The

DPRK’s Rodong Sinmun pointed out that this war was a war of aggression launched by U.S. imperialism to stifle the young DPRK and realize its ambitions for world domination. The DPRK designated the period from June 25 to July 27 every year as the “Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle,” a designation that itself reveals a profound insight: anti-imperialism is not a temporary, isolated event, but a protracted war spanning more than seventy years.

II. From Unilateral Confrontation to Multilateral Counterbalancing: A Structural Upgrade in the Anti-Imperialist Struggle

If the anti-imperialist struggle seventy-three years ago manifested primarily as direct engagements on the battlefield, today it has entered a far more complex phase of institutional gaming.

Russian President Vladimir Putin noted that the DPRK was approaching the “commemorative and significant date” of the 73rd anniversary of victory in the war, emphasizing the “profound mutual understanding and friendly, trusting relationship established on all issues” with Kim Jong Un. In 2024, Russia and the DPRK signed the *Comprehensive Strategic Partnership Treaty*, expanding cooperation from diplomacy and military affairs to economic, scientific, and technological spheres. In June 2026, General Secretary Xi Jinping paid a state visit to the DPRK; while visiting the Friendship Tower, he remarked with deep emotion: “Resisting U.S. Aggression and Aiding Korea is an eternal historical memory for our generation, and it has now been passed down to China’s next generation.”

Behind these high-level interactions lies a consensus among China, Russia, and the DPRK based on a shared historical assessment: hegemony will not step down of its own accord, and only united strength can form an effective counterweight. In a joint state-

ment, China and Russia explicitly voiced opposition to threatening the DPRK's security through diplomatic isolation, economic sanctions, and military pressure, advocating instead for eliminating the risk of war on the Peninsula. This is not favoritism toward a single nation, but a rejection of an international order—one where a sole hegemon defines the rules, replaces dialogue with sanctions, and substitutes political settlement with military threats.

It is worth noting that the geopolitical landscape of the Peninsula in 2026 is vastly different from that of seventy-three years ago. The DPRK's nuclear deterrent capacity has become irreversible, military cooperation between Russia and the DPRK continues to escalate, and the strategic layout between China and the DPRK is steadily advancing. Some analysts believe that China, Russia, and the DPRK are forming a new paradigm of "Trilateral Solidarity." This collaborative alignment among three major land powers has become the weightiest emerging force in Asia. This signifies that the anti-imperialist struggle has upgraded from single-point defense to systemic counterbalancing.

III. Redefining "Victory": A Historical Legacy Beyond the Military Realm

For seventy-three years, debates over "who won" this war have never ceased. However, viewed through the lens of the anti-imperialist struggle, the meaning of "victory" extends far beyond win-or-loss outcomes on the battlefield. True victory meant ensuring that hegemonist forces would no longer dare to lightly invade New China with military force; it meant enabling a fledgling state built from ruins to win decades of a relatively peaceful external environment; it meant allowing the assessment of a "paper tiger" to stand the test of history. But victory is never achieved once and for all. The forms of hegemony evolve—shifting from direct military invasion to proxy wars, economic sanctions, information warfare, and technological blockades. The anti-imperialist struggle in 2026 is far more complex than it was in 1953.

IV. The Weight of History and Choices for the Future

Seventy-three years ago, when the Armistice Agreement was signed, South Korea had no seat at the negotiation table. Seventy-three years later, as major powers establish direct, point-to-point communi-

cation loops, the geopolitical anxiety within South Korean society has completely erupted. The irony of history lies in the fact that a nation that once chose to tie itself to the chariot of hegemony ultimately discovers it can neither decide war and peace nor control its own position within the regional landscape.

This historical lesson serves as a warning to all middle powers and regional actors: within a hegemony-dominated order, dependents will ultimately be instrumentalized, not respected.

Seventy-three years ago, we proved with our blood that imperialism can be defeated. Over the past seventy-three years, this conclusion has been repeatedly validated by new historical events. Today, in 2026, while the forms of the anti-imperialist struggle have changed, its essence remains the same; though the balance of power has shifted, the direction of justice and righteousness remains unaltered. The collaboration among China, Russia, and the DPRK is not a replica of the Cold War, but an exploration toward a more just, multipolar new international order.

This great spirit will transcend time and space, remaining fresh and vital over time; it must be passed down perpetually across generations. What is inherited is not hatred, but the will to defy power politics; what is carried forward is not confrontation, but the courage to defend dignity. The flames of war from seventy-three years ago have long been extinguished, but the road forward illuminated by them continues to extend.

73 года крови и огня: воспоминания, союз и путь вперед в тени гегемонии — К 73-й годовщине окончания Корейской войны

Чжэн Юйтун | Международная Группа солидарности с КНДР

Организация: Международная Группа солидарности с КНДР

Должность: Президент

Автор: Чжэн Юйтун

Семьдесят три года назад в этот день улеглась пыль над столом подписи соглашения в Паньмунчжоме. Та война завершилась победой социалистического лагеря, но она так и не закончилась окончательно — Соглашение о перемирии лишь поставило канонаду на паузу, но не стало началом мира. На протяжении семидесяти трех лет те же гегемонистские силы не прекращали развертывание военной мощи, проведение учений и введение санкций вокруг Корейского полуострова. Сегодня, в 2026 году, оглядываясь назад на эту войну, важно не только праздновать победу, но и трезво извлекать исторические уроки, а также давать стратегическую оценку новым формам современной антиимпериалистической борьбы.

I. Продолжение гегемонистской логики и сокрытая история

В 1950 году правительство США, ведомое мышлением Холодной войны, совершило военную интервенцию в гражданскую войну в Корее, одновременно направив Седьмой флот в Тайваньский пролив. В то время Новый Китай только начинал восстанавливаться из руин, а его производство стали составляло всего один процент от американского. Тем не менее, военнослужащие и гражданское население Китая и КНДР, обладая «малым количеством стали, но мощным духом», одержали верх над теми, у кого было «много стали, но мало духа», разрушив миф о непобедимости армии США.

Однако за последние семьдесят три года глубинная логика гегемонии по сути осталась неизменной. От Корейского полуострова до Ближнего Востока, от Восточной Европы до Тайваньского пролива повторяется один и тот же сценарий:

эскалация напряженности, развертывание сил, экономические санкции и организация смены режимов. В начале 2026 года Соединенные Штаты вместе с Израилем совершили внезапное нападение на Иран, в очередной раз сорвав покров и обнажив хрупкую суть под иллюзией гегемонии. Газета КНДР «Нодон синмун» отметила, что та война была агрессивной войной, развязанной американским империализмом с целью удушения молодой КНДР и реализации амбиций мирового господства. КНДР объявила период с 25 июня по 27 июля каждого года «Месяцем совместной антиамериканской борьбы», и само это наименование отражает глубокое понимание: антиимпериализм — это не временный изолированный эпизод, а затяжная война длиною более чем в семьдесят лет.

II. От одностороннего противостояния к многостороннему сдерживанию: структурное обновление антиимпериалистической борьбы

Если семьдесят три года назад антиимпериалистическая борьба проявлялась преимущественно в виде прямых столкновений на поле боя, то сегодня она перешла в гораздо более сложную фазу институционального противостояния.

Президент России Владимир Путин отметил, что КНДР приближается к «памятной и знаменательной дате» 73-й годовщины победы в войне, подчеркнув «глубокое взаимопонимание, а также дружеские и доверительные отношения, установившиеся по всем вопросам» с Ким Чен Ыном. В 2024 году Россия и КНДР подписали Договор о всеобъемлющем стратегическом партнерстве, расширивший сотрудничество от дипломатии и военного дела до экономической, научной и технологической сфер. В июне 2026 года Генеральный секретарь Си Цзиньпин нанес государственный визит в КНДР; посещая Монумент китайско-корейской дружбы, он с глубоким

чувством заметил: «Отпор американской агрессии и помощь Кореи — это вечная историческая память нашего поколения, и сегодня она передана следующему поколению Китая».

За этими контактами на высшем уровне стоит консенсус между Китаем, Россией и КНДР, основанный на общей исторической оценке: гегемония не уйдет со сцены по собственной воле, и только объединенная сила может создать эффективный противовес. В совместном заявлении Китай и Россия явно высказались против угроз безопасности КНДР через дипломатическую изоляцию, экономические санкции и военное давление, выступив за устранение риска войны на полуострове. Это не потворство отдельной нации, а rejection (отказ от) международного порядка, в котором единственный гегемон определяет правила, заменяет диалог санкциями и подменяет политическое урегулирование военными угрозами.

Стоит отметить, что геополитический ландшафт полуострова в 2026 году коренным образом отличается от того, что был семьдесят три года назад. Потенциал ядерного сдерживания КНДР стал необратимым, военное сотрудничество между Россией и КНДР продолжает нарастать, а стратегическое взаимодействие Китая и КНДР планомерно продвигается. Ряд аналитиков полагает, что Китай, Россия и КНДР формируют новую парадигму «Трехсторонней солидарности». Это взаимодействие трех крупнейших континентальных держав стало весомейшей новой силой в Азии. Это означает, что антиимпериалистическая борьба поднялась от точечной обороны до системного сдерживания.

III. Переосмысление «Победы»: историческое наследие за пределами военной сферы

На протяжении семидесяти трех лет споры о том, «кто победил» в той войне, не прекращались. Однако через призму антиимпериалистической борьбы значение «победы» выходит далеко за рамки исхода сражений. Настоящая победа означала гарантию того, что гегемонистские силы больше не посмеют легкомысленно вторгнуться в Новый Китай с применением военной силы; она означала, что только что созданное из руин государство смогло завоевать десятилетия относительно мирной внешней среды; она озна-

чала, что тезис о «бумажном тигре» выдержал проверку историей. Но победа никогда не дается раз и навсегда. Формы гегемонии эволюционируют — смещаясь от прямого военного вторжения к опосредованным войнам, экономическим санкциям, информационной войне и технологическим блокадам. Антиимпериалистическая борьба 2026 года намного сложнее, чем в 1953 году.

IV. Вес истории и выбор будущего

Семьдесят три года назад, когда подписывалось Соглашение о перемирии, у Южной Кореи не было места за столом переговоров. Семьдесят три года спустя, когда великие державы формируют прямые каналы связи, геополитическая тревога в южнокорейском обществе вспыхнула с новой силой. Ирония истории заключается в том, что нация, решившая привязать себя к колеснице гегемонии, в конечном итоге обнаруживает, что не может ни решать вопросы войны и мира, ни контролировать свое положение в регионе.

Этот исторический урок служит предупреждением всем средним державам и региональным игрокам: в порядке, где доминирует гегемон, вассалы в конечном счете будут лишь инструментализованы, а не уважаемы.

Семьдесят три года назад мы доказали своей кровью, что империализм может быть повержен. За прошедшие семьдесят три года этот вывод неоднократно подтверждался новыми историческими событиями. Сегодня, в 2026 году, хотя формы антиимпериалистической борьбы изменились, ее суть остается прежней; хотя расстановка сил сместилась, вектор справедливости и правды неизменен. Сотрудничество между Китаем, Россией и КНДР — это не копирование Холодной войны, а поиск пути к более справедливому, многополярному международному порядку.

Этот великий дух преодолел время и пространство, сохраняя свою актуальность и жизнеспособность; он должен передаваться из поколения в поколение. Передается не ненависть, а воля противостоять политике силы; наследуется не конфронтация, а мужество защищать свое достоинство. Пламя войны семидесятитрехлетней давности давно погасло, но освещенный им путь продолжает вести нас вперед.

血与火七十三载：霸权阴影下的记忆、同盟与未来之路——纪念朝鲜战争结束73周年

郑与同 | 国际团结朝鲜组织委员长

七十三年前的今天，板门店的签字桌上尘埃落定。那场战争以社会主义阵营的胜利告终，但它从未真正“结束”——停战协定只是按下了枪声的暂停键，而非和平的开始。七十三年来，同一股霸权势力从未停止在半岛周边部署军力、举行演习、施加制裁。2026年的今天，当我们回望这场战争，重要的不仅是对胜利的纪念，更是对历史经验的清醒提炼，以及对当下反帝斗争新形态的战略判断。

一、霸权逻辑的延续与被封印的历史

1950年，美国政府以冷战思维武装干涉朝鲜内战，同时派遣第七舰队侵入台湾海峡。彼时新中国百废待兴，钢产量仅及美国的百分之一。然而，中朝军民以“钢少气多”力克“钢多气少”，打破了美军不可战胜的神话。

然而，七十三年来，霸权的逻辑并无本质改变。从朝鲜半岛到中东，从东欧到台海，同一套剧本不断重演：制造紧张、部署军力、经济制裁、政权更迭。2026年初，美国联合以色列突袭伊朗，再次撕下霸权外表下的虚弱本质。朝鲜《劳动新闻》指出，这场战争是美帝国主义为扼杀年轻的朝鲜、实现其世界支配野心而发动的侵略战争。朝鲜将每年6月25日至7月27日定为“反美共同斗争月”，这一命名本身就揭示了一个深刻判断：反帝不是一时一事，而是一场贯穿七十余年的持久战。

从单边对抗到多边制衡：反帝斗争的结构性升级

如果说七十三年前的反帝斗争主要表现为战场上的正面交锋，那么今天，这场斗争已经进入了更为复杂的制度性博弈阶段。

俄罗斯总统普京指出，朝鲜即将迎来战争胜利73周年

这一“具有纪念意义的重要日子”，并强调与金正恩之间“就所有问题形成的深刻相互理解和友好信任关系”。2024年，俄朝签署《全面战略伙伴关系条约》，将合作从外交、军事扩至经济、科技等多领域。2026年6月，习近平总书记对朝鲜进行国事访问，参谒中朝友谊塔时感慨：“抗美援朝是我们那一代人永恒的历史记忆，现在也传到了中国的下一代。”

这些高层互动的背后，是中俄朝三方对同一历史判断的共识：霸权不会自行退场，唯有联合的力量才能形成有效制衡。中俄在联合声明中明确反对以外交孤立、经济制裁、武力施压等手段威胁朝鲜安全，主张消除半岛战争风险。这不是对某个国家的偏袒，而是对一种国际秩序的否定——那种由单一霸权定义规则、以制裁代替对话、以武力威胁取代政治解决的秩序。

值得注意的是，2026年的半岛格局已与七十三年前截然不同。朝鲜的核威慑能力已不可逆转，俄罗斯与朝鲜的军事合作持续升级，中朝战略布局稳步推进。有分析认为，中俄朝正在形成一种“三边团结”的新格局。三个陆地大国构成的协作组合，已成为亚洲分量最重的新兴力量。这意味着反帝斗争已从单点防御升级为体系性制衡。

三、“胜利”的再定义：超越军事层面的历史遗产

七十三年来，关于这场战争“谁赢了”的争论从未停歇。然而，从反帝斗争的视角审视，“胜利”的含义远不止于战场上的胜负。真正的胜利，是让霸权势力再不敢轻易以武力进犯新中国；是让一个百废待兴的新生政权赢得了数十年相对和平的外部环境；是让“纸老虎”这一判断经受住了历史的检验。但胜利从来不

是一劳永逸的。霸权的形态在演变——从直接的军事入侵，到代理人战争、经济制裁、信息战、科技封锁。2026年的反帝斗争，其复杂程度远超1953年。

四、历史的重量与未来的选择

七十三年前，停战协定签字时，谈判桌上没有韩国的位置；七十三年后，当大国直接形成点对点的沟通闭环，韩国社会的地缘焦虑彻底爆发。历史的讽刺在于，一个曾选择将自己绑上霸权战车的国家，最终发现自己既无法决定战争与和平，也无法左右自己在区域格局中的位置。

这一历史教训对所有中等强国和区域行为体都具有警示意义：在霸权主导的秩序中，依附者终将被工具化，而非被尊重。

七十三年前，我们用鲜血证明了帝国主义是可以被打败的。七十三年来，这一结论不断被新的历史事件所印证。2026年的今天，反帝斗争的形式变了，但本质未变；力量对比变了，但正义与公理的方向未变。中俄朝三国的协作，不是对冷战的复刻，而是对一种更加公正、多极化的国际新秩序的探索。

这份伟大的精神将跨越时空、历久弥新，必须永续传承、世代发扬。传承的不是仇恨，而是不畏强权的意志；发扬的不是对抗，而是捍卫尊严的勇气。七十三年前的战火已然熄灭，但它照亮的前路，仍在延伸。

“The Korean People’s Resistance Remains One of the Greatest Examples of Anti-imperialist Struggle in Modern History”

Mafa Kwanisai Mafa | Zimbabwe Movement of Pan-African Socialists

Message of Solidarity

On behalf of progressive friends and comrades in Zimbabwe, I extend warm revolutionary greetings to the organisers, participants, and the people of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea on the occasion of the 73rd Anniversary of the Victory in the Korean War.

This commemoration reminds us of the enduring importance of defending national sovereignty, independence, and the right of every people to determine their own future free from external interference.

We express our solidarity with all peoples striving for peace, justice, equality, and genuine self-determination. We reaffirm our support for a world founded upon respect for sovereignty, peaceful coexistence, multilateral cooperation, and the principles of the United Nations Charter.

As Africa continues its own struggle against the remaining structures of colonialism, neo-colonial dependency, unilateral coercive measures, and unequal international relations, we recognise the importance of strengthening solidarity among nations of the Global South.

Let this conference deepen friendship, expand cooperation, and strengthen mutual understanding between progressive organisations across the world. Through dialogue, international solidarity, and principled cooperation, we can contribute to building a more just, equitable, and peaceful international order.

Long live international solidarity among the peoples of the world.

Long live friendship between Africa and Korea.

Another world based on justice, sovereignty, equality, and peace is possible.

Thank you.

Welcome Address

Distinguished comrades, representatives of progressive movements, scholars, friends of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, and anti-imperialist

forces gathered from across the world,

On behalf of the Zimbabwe Movement of Pan-African Socialists, I extend revolutionary greetings and militant solidarity to all delegates assembled to commemorate the 73rd Anniversary of the Victory in the Korean War. We salute the heroic people of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea for their historic triumph over imperialist aggression and for their unwavering defence of their sovereignty, dignity, and socialist path of development.

The victory achieved by the Korean people in 1953 was not merely a military achievement. It was a profound political and ideological defeat for imperialism. It demonstrated that no matter how powerful an aggressor may appear, a united people inspired by patriotism, revolutionary consciousness, and socialist ideals can defeat foreign domination. The Korean people’s resistance remains one of the greatest examples of anti-imperialist struggle in modern history.

For us in Africa, this anniversary carries immense significance. The struggles against colonialism, apartheid, neo-colonial exploitation, and economic domination are inseparable from the Korean people’s struggle against imperialism. Zimbabwe’s liberation was achieved through armed struggle against settler colonialism, and we fully understand that freedom is never granted voluntarily by imperialist powers. It is won through sacrifice, organisation, unity, and revolutionary determination.

Today, imperialism has merely changed its methods. Military invasions are increasingly complemented by illegal sanctions, economic coercion, financial manipulation, information warfare, political interference, and attempts at regime change. Nations that refuse to surrender their sovereignty continue to be targeted through collective punishment and relentless propaganda. The DPRK has endured decades of these hostile policies while steadfastly safeguarding its independence and socialist system.

As Pan-African Socialists, we reject every manifestation of imperialist domination, whether directed

against Korea, Cuba, Palestine, Venezuela, Zimbabwe, the Sahel, or any sovereign nation resisting external control. We reaffirm that the struggle against imperialism is international in character and demands international solidarity among progressive peoples.

Africa cannot attain genuine political and economic liberation while imperialist structures continue to dominate global finance, trade, technology, and security. The future belongs to sovereign nations cooperating on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and peaceful coexistence-not exploitation, coercion, and hegemonic domination.

The Korean War teaches us that resistance is not only possible but necessary whenever the sovereignty of nations is threatened. It reminds us that revolutionary vigilance must accompany every generation. The defence of national independence, social justice, and socialism remains as relevant today as it was seventy-three years ago.

We therefore salute the Korean people for preserving their independence despite unprecedented external pressure. Their resilience continues to inspire progressive movements across Africa and the Global South. Their determination reminds us that dignity cannot be sanctioned, independence cannot be bombed into submission, and the aspirations of free peoples cannot be extinguished by imperialist aggression.

As we commemorate this historic victory, let this conference strengthen the bonds of solidarity among all anti-imperialist forces. Let it deepen cooperation between Africa and the Korean people. Let it renew our collective commitment to building a multipolar world founded upon justice, sovereignty, equality, socialism, and lasting peace.

The Zimbabwe Movement of Pan-African Socialists pledges its continued solidarity with all peoples resisting imperialism and neocolonialism. Together, we shall continue to oppose every form of foreign domination, defend the right of nations to determine their own destinies, and struggle for a world free from exploitation and oppression.

Long live the heroic people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

Long live international solidarity!

Long live Pan-Africanism and socialism!

Down with imperialism! to the struggling peoples of the world.

Thank you.

Presentation Paper

Distinguished representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, respected organisers, comrades, friends, and participants,

I extend revolutionary greetings from Zimbabwe and express my sincere gratitude for the invitation to participate in this important international conference commemorating the 73rd Anniversary of the Victory in the Korean War.

This anniversary is not merely a remembrance of a historical event. It is a reaffirmation that peoples determined to defend their sovereignty can resist overwhelming external pressure. The Korean War demonstrated that military superiority alone cannot extinguish the determination of a people committed to defending their independence and national dignity.

For progressive forces throughout Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean, the Korean experience occupies an important place in the wider history of anti-colonial and anti-imperialist struggles. Many nations that later achieved independence drew inspiration from peoples who refused to surrender their sovereignty despite enormous political, economic, and military pressure.

Africa understands the cost of colonial domination. Zimbabwe itself endured decades of settler colonialism before winning independence through a prolonged liberation struggle. Our history teaches us that national liberation is never simply granted; it is won through unity, sacrifice, resilience, and unwavering commitment to self-determination. These historical experiences create a basis for solidarity among peoples resisting domination in different forms.

Today, imperialism continues to manifest itself through economic coercion, unilateral sanctions, military alliances, foreign interference, financial domination, information warfare, and attempts to dictate political systems to sovereign nations. These methods seek to weaken independent development and preserve unequal global power relations.

The Korean Peninsula remains one of the clearest examples of the continuing tensions produced by Cold War legacies. Lasting peace cannot be achieved through confrontation, threats, or coercive measures. Durable peace requires mutual respect, dialogue,

recognition of sovereignty, and adherence to international law.

The contemporary international environment is also witnessing profound changes. New centres of economic growth, technological advancement, and political cooperation are contributing to a more multipolar international order. Many developing countries are increasingly asserting their right to determine their own development paths free from external interference.

Africa's future depends upon strengthening South-South cooperation, expanding mutually beneficial partnerships, investing in science and technology, protecting national resources, and building economies that serve the interests of their own people rather than external powers. International solidarity among developing nations remains an essential component of this vision.

The struggle against neo-colonialism is not only political; it is also ideological. It requires defending historical truth against distortion, promoting independent scholarship, encouraging cultural exchange, and resisting narratives that seek to delegitimise sovereign choices made by independent nations.

Young people have a particularly important role in this struggle. They must become builders of peace, defenders of national sovereignty, advocates for social justice, and champions of international cooperation. Progressive youth organisations should strengthen exchanges across continents, deepen political education, and cultivate solidarity based on equality and mutual respect.

Universities and research institutions likewise have a responsibility to encourage objective scholarship on international relations, anti-colonial struggles, and peaceful coexistence. Academic cooperation can contribute significantly to reducing misunderstanding between peoples and promoting constructive dialogue.

The legacy of the victory commemorated today reminds us that history is shaped by the determination of ordinary people to defend their dignity and independence. While circumstances differ across nations, the universal principles of sovereignty, equality among states, peaceful coexistence, and respect for self-determination remain fundamental to a stable international order.

As progressive people around the world commemorate this historic anniversary, we reaffirm

our commitment to international solidarity among nations resisting domination, inequality, and injustice. We support dialogue over confrontation, cooperation over coercion, and mutual respect over unilateralism.

May the friendship between the peoples of Africa and Korea continue to grow.

May international solidarity among progressive peoples become stronger.

May peace founded upon justice, sovereignty, and equality prevail.

Thank you.

«Соппротивление корейского народа остается одним из величайших примеров антиимпериалистической борьбы в современной истории»

Мафа Кванисаи Мафа | Движение panaфриканских социалистов Зимбабве

Доклад

Уважаемые представители КНДР, уважаемые организаторы, товарищи, друзья и участники!

Я передаю вам революционный привет из Зимбабве и выражаю искреннюю благодарность за приглашение принять участие в этой важной международной конференции, посвященной 73-й годовщине Победы в Корейской войне.

Эта годовщина — не просто дань памяти историческому событию. Это подтверждение того, что народы, решившие защищать свой суверенитет, способны противостоять колоссальному внешнему давлению. Корейская война показала, что одно лишь военное превосходство не способно угасить решимость народа, верного защите своей независимости и национального достоинства.

Для прогрессивных сил Африки, Азии, Латинской Америки и Карибского бассейна корейский опыт занимает важное место в общей истории антиколониальной и антиимпериалистической борьбы. Многие нации, позже добившиеся независимости, черпали вдохновение у народа, отказавшегося сдать свой суверенитет, несмотря на огромное политическое, экономическое и военное давление.

Африка знает цену колониальному господству. Само Зимбабве пережило десятилетия поселенческого колониализма, прежде чем завоевало независимость в ходе длительной освободительной борьбы. Наша история учит нас, что национальное освобождение никогда не даруется просто так; оно завоевывается благодаря единству, жертвенности, стойкости и непреклонной верности идее самоопределения. Этот исторический опыт создает основу для солидарности между народами, сопротивляющимися господству в различных его проявлениях.

Сегодня империализм продолжает проявлять себя через экономическое принуждение, односторонние санкции, военные альянсы, иностранное вмешательство, финансовое доминирование, информационные войны и попытки навязать политические системы суверенным государствам. Эти методы направлены на ослабление независимого развития и сохранение неравноправных международных отношений.

Корейский полуостров остается одним из самых ярких примеров сохраняющейся напряженности, вызванной наследием Холодной войны. Прочный мир не может быть достигнут путем конфронтации, угроз или мер принуждения. Долговечный мир требует взаимного уважения, диалога, признания суверенитета и соблюдения международного права.

Современная международная обстановка также переживает глубокие изменения. Новые центры экономического роста, технологического прогресса и политического сотрудничества способствуют формированию более многополярного мироустройства. Многие развивающиеся страны все активнее отстаивают свое право определять собственные пути развития без вмешательства извне.

Будущее Африки зависит от укрепления сотрудничества по линии «Юг-Юг», расширения взаимовыгодных партнерств, инвестиций в науку и технологии, защиты национальных ресурсов и строительства экономики, служащей интересам собственного народа, а не внешних держав. Международная солидарность развивающихся наций остается ключевым компонентом этого видения.

Борьба против неоколониализма — это борьба не только политическая, но и идеологическая. Она требует защиты исторической правды от ис-

кажений, развития независимой науки, поощрения культурного обмена и противодействия нарративам, пытающимся лишить легитимности суверенный выбор независимых наций.

Особую роль в этой борьбе играет молодежь. Молодые люди должны стать строителями мира, защитниками национального суверенитета, борцами за социальную справедливость и сторонниками международного сотрудничества. Прогрессивным молодежным организациям следует укреплять межконтинентальный обмен, углублять политическое просвещение и культивировать солидарность, основанную на равенстве и взаимном уважении.

Университеты и исследовательские институты также несут ответственность за стимулирование объективных исследований международных отношений, антиколониальной борьбы и мирного сосуществования. Академическое сотрудничество может внести существенный вклад в уменьшение недопонимания между народами и содействие конструктивному диалогу.

Наследие победы, которую мы отмечаем сегодня, напоминает нам о том, что история формулируется решимостью простых людей защищать свое достоинство и независимость. Хотя условия в разных странах различаются, универсальные принципы суверенитета, равенства государств, мирного сосуществования и уважения к правовому самоопределению остаются фундаментальной основой стабильного международного порядка.

Пока прогрессивные люди по всему миру отмечают эту историческую дату, мы подтверждаем нашу приверженность международной солидарности наций, сопротивляющихся доминированию, неравенству и несправедливости. Мы выступаем за диалог вместо конфронтации, сотрудничество вместо принуждения и взаимное уважение вместо односторонних действий.

Пусть дружба между народами Африки и Кореи продолжает крепнуть!

Пусть международная солидарность прогрессивных народов становится сильнее!

Пусть восторжествует мир, основанный на справедливости, суверенитете и равенстве!

Спасибо.

“The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea once again stands in the front ranks of the struggle against imperialism”

League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia (SKOJ, Serbia)

Dear comrades,

In the name of the League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia (SKOJ), as well as the entire working youth of Serbia, I greet you all and wish you a successful discussion!

The Victory of the Korean people, led by Great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in their struggle against US imperialism is an important event for the entire World that, 73 years later, still inspires those who struggle for popular sovereignty, self-reliance and socialism. The Korean war, provoked by the USA and its puppet allies, was the first out of many imperialist offensives against socialist camp. The heroic Korean people, helped by the comrades from the Chinese People’s Liberation Army, were the first to firmly stand against the barbaric goals of the West. The selfless sacrifice of the Korean people prevented the destruction of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, its subjugation to the capitalist exploiters, as well as the weakening of the World Communist movement. Without the communist Victory in Korea there would be no victories such as those in Vietnam and Cuba and it is even possible that the defeat of Korea would have resulted in the defeat of the People’s Republic of China and maybe even the USSR itself. Therefore, it is safe to assume that in 1953. Comrade Kim Il Sung did not only save his people, but the entire communist movement.

In the decades after the Korean war, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea continued to serve as a strong Headquarters of Revolution. We, the comrades from Yugoslavia, are especially proud of the friendship between our peoples and close relations maintained by Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Josip Broz Tito. After the temporary dissolution of the socialism in Eastern Europe, it is the DPRK which first tried to gather and organize the remaining communist parties in order to strengthen the weakened communist movement. At the same

time, despite brutal sanctions and pressures of the advancing imperialist camp, the DPRK leadership stood firm in their defense of socialist system and the immortal idea of Juche. Today, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea stands as the most staunch socialist country, an example to be followed by millions of communists around the World.

Under the leadership of the Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un, the Korean people experienced a true national rejuvenation and the development unprecedented in history. At the same time, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea once again stands in the front ranks of the struggle against imperialism. The Korean soldiers were the only ones who joined their Russian comrades in the heroic struggle against Ukrainian fascism in the Kursk region. It is worth emphasizing that Russia wages a war not only against fascist regime of Zelensky, but the entire NATO alliance which is willing to sacrifice every Ukrainian in order to achieve its goal—the total subjugation of the Russian people to the will of imperialism. Therefore, each Korean soldier that fought in the Kursk region acted as a massive obstacle to the further spread of imperialism. The friendship between Russia and the DPRK, forged in the struggle against the puppets of the USA, serves as an integral part of the anti-imperialist axis of resistance. DPRK and Russia, together with China and Iran, are currently the only countries that can not only effectively resist the USA and its allies, but also deal a series of fatal blows that will end the global dominance of imperialism.

Young people of Serbia, as well as the other nations that are currently part of the imperialist camp, shouldn’t wait for the inevitable defeat of imperialism. Instead, they have an important role of not only weakening the imperialist system from within, but also providing an active support to the socialist and anti-imperialist countries. They should draw their inspiration from the selflessness of the Korean

people both during the Korean war, as well as the current struggle against Kiev fascist regime. At the same time, they should be aware that the well-being experienced by the Korean people under the leadership of the Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un can also be achieved in the West, but only after the final defeat of imperialism and capitalism. We, the comrades of SKOJ, are certain that this victory will be achieved through common, internationalist struggle of the peoples of DPRK, Russia and all other oppressed workers and peasants!

«КНДР вновь стоит в первых рядах борьбы с империализмом»

Союз коммунистической молодежи Югославии (SKOJ)

Дорогие товарищи!

От имени Союза коммунистической молодёжи Югославии (СКОЮ), а также всей рабочей молодёжи Сербии приветствую всех вас и желаю успешной дискуссии!

Победа корейского народа, ведомого Великим вождём товарищем Ким Ир Сеном, в борьбе против американского империализма является важным событием для всего мира, которое 73 года спустя по-прежнему вдохновляет тех, кто борется за народный суверенитет, самостоятельность и социализм. Корейская война, спровоцированная США и их марионеточными союзниками, стала первым из многочисленных империалистических наступлений на социалистический лагерь. Героический корейский народ при помощи товарищей из Народно-освободительной армии Китая первым дал твёрдый отпор варварским целям Запада. Самоотверженная жертва корейского народа предотвратила уничтожение Корейской Народно-Демократической Республики, её подчинение капиталистическим эксплуататорам, а также ослабление мирового коммунистического движения. Без коммунистической победы в Корее не было бы таких побед, как во Вьетнаме и на Кубе, и, возможно, поражение Кореи привело бы к поражению Китайской Народной Республики и, быть может, даже самого СССР. Поэтому можно с уверенностью утверждать, что в 1953 году товарищ Ким Ир Сен спас не только свой народ, но и всё коммунистическое движение.

В десятилетия после Корейской войны Корейская Народно-Демократическая Республика продолжала служить прочным Штабом революции. Мы, товарищи из Югославии, особенно гордимся дружбой между нашими народами и тесными отношениями, которые поддерживали товарищ Ким Ир Сен и товарищ Иосип Броз

Тито. После временного роспуска социализма в Восточной Европе именно КНДР первой попыталась собрать и организовать оставшиеся коммунистические партии, чтобы укрепить ослабленное коммунистическое движение. В то же время, несмотря на жестокие санкции и давление наступающего империалистического лагеря, руководство КНДР твёрдо стояло на защите социалистического строя и бессмертной идеи чучхе. Сегодня Корейская Народно-Демократическая Республика является самой стойкой социалистической страной, примером для подражания для миллионов коммунистов по всему миру.

Под руководством уважаемого товарища Ким Чен Ына корейский народ пережил подлинное национальное возрождение и невиданное в истории развитие. В то же время Корейская Народно-Демократическая Республика вновь стоит в первых рядах борьбы с империализмом. Корейские солдаты были единственными, кто присоединился к своим российским товарищам в героической борьбе против украинского фашизма в Курской области. Стоит подчеркнуть, что Россия ведёт войну не только против фашистского режима Зеленского, но и против всего альянса НАТО, который готов пожертвовать каждым украинцем ради достижения своей цели — полного подчинения российского народа воле империализма. Поэтому каждый корейский солдат, сражавшийся в Курской области, стал огромным препятствием на пути дальнейшего распространения империализма. Дружба между Россией и КНДР, выкованная в борьбе против марионеток США, служит неотъемлемой частью антиимпериалистической оси сопротивления. КНДР и Россия вместе с Китаем и Ираном в настоящее время являются единственными странами, которые могут не только эффективно противостоять США

и их союзникам, но и нанести серию фатальных ударов, которые положат конец глобальному господству империализма.

Молодые люди Сербии, равно как и других народов, входящих ныне в империалистический лагерь, не должны дожидаться неизбежного поражения империализма. Напротив, они призваны сыграть важную роль не только в подрыве империалистической системы изнутри, но и в оказании активной поддержки социалистическим и антиимпериалистическим странам. Им следует черпать вдохновение в самоотверженности корейского народа как в годы Корейской войны, так и в нынешней борьбе против киевского фашистского режима. Вместе с тем они должны осознавать, что благополучие, которое обрёл корейский народ под руководством уважаемого товарища Ким Чен Ына, может быть достигнуто и на Западе, но лишь после окончательного поражения империализма и капитализма. Мы, товарищи из СКОЮ, убеждены, что эта победа будет достигнута в ходе общей, интернационалистской борьбы народов КНДР, России и всех других угнетённых рабочих и крестьян!

Welcome Message to the Organizers and Participants of the International Scientific and Practical Conference

Johannes Wittmund | European Executive Committee of DPRK International Solidarity Group

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of our European Executive Committee, I extend our warmest congratulations on the opening of the conference and ask that you convey our greetings to all of its participants.

You are gathering on the eve of 27 July. Seventy-three years have passed since the signing of the Armistice Agreement, and the significance of what the Korean people achieved during those three years of war has fully retained its importance. Facing military and material pressure unlike that experienced by few peoples in history, they defended their independence and their right to build their state in the way they deemed appropriate.

The armistice was not followed by a peace treaty, and this fact continues to determine the situation on the Korean Peninsula to this day. The division remains, and tensions flare up again and again. External interference and pressure from great powers against a sovereign state remain an everyday reality, which in itself provides sufficient grounds for a deep and public analysis of the events of 1950–1953.

The decision to publish the conference materials in four languages is absolutely correct. Much of what the public believes regarding the Korean War is based on superficial and convenient interpretations, and publication in four languages will allow document-based research to reach a much wider audience.

I will not dwell in detail on how much effort the period of preparation required. Our committee participated in this work, and we know what contribution was made by the Scientific Department and the comrades from the Friendship League. The conference is the result toward which all efforts have been directed.

First and foremost, Russian comrades deserve our gratitude. The Society for Friendship and Cultural Cooperation took on the most difficult part of the organizational work, while the Embassy in Moscow provided constant support. Our friends from the

Anti-Imperialist Platform and the Association of Peace Foundations also provided everything necessary. Relations between the DPRK and Russia are currently developing dynamically, and it is precisely organizations such as ours that have the task of creating a foundation of support for them among ordinary people.

We wish you a full hall and discussions that will continue even after the sessions have concluded. May this conference enrich knowledge about that war and preserve the memory of the price paid by the Korean people.

Please convey my personal greetings to the comrades of the Central Committee and to the Russian Friendship Society. I look forward to discussing the results of our work with you at our next meeting.

With comradely respect and solidarity,

Johannes Wittmund

Head of the European Executive Committee of the International Solidarity Group for the DPRK

Приветственное послание организаторам и участникам Международной научно-практической конференции

Йоханнес Виттмунд | Глава Европейского исполнительного комитета МГС КНДР

Организационному комитету Международной научно-практической конференции

«73-я годовщина Победы в Корейской войне: уроки истории и сопротивление империализму США на современном этапе»

г. Москва, Российская Федерация

Уважаемые товарищи!

23 июля 2026 г.

От имени нашего Европейского исполнительного комитета я направляю вам самые теплые поздравления по случаю открытия конференции и прошу передать наши приветствия всем ее участникам.

Вы собираетесь накануне 27 июля. С момента заключения перемирия прошло семьдесят три года, и значение того, что сделал корейский народ за те три года войны, полностью сохранило свою силу. Находясь под военным и материальным давлением, с каким мало кто столкнулся в истории, они отстояли свою независимость и право строить свое государство так, как считают нужным.

За перемирием не последовало мирного договора, и этот факт до сих пор определяет положение дел на полуострове. Раздел сохраняется, а напряженность вспыхивает снова и снова. Внешнее вмешательство и давление великих держав на суверенное государство являются повседневной реальностью, что само по себе служит достаточным поводом для глубокого и публичного анализа событий 1950–1953 годов.

Решение опубликовать материалы конференции на четырех языках абсолютно верно. Многие из того, во что верит общественность в отношении Корейской войны, опирается на поверхностные и удобные трактовки, а публикация на четырех языках донесет опирающиеся на доку-

менты исследования значительно дальше.

Я не буду подробно останавливаться на том, скольких трудов стоил прошедший период подготовки. Наш комитет участвовал в этой работе, и мы знаем, какой вклад внесли Научный отдел и товарищи из Лиги дружбы. Конференция — это итог, к которому всё вело.

Благодарности заслуживают прежде всего российские товарищи. Общество дружбы и культурного сотрудничества взяло на себя самую тяжелую часть организационной работы, а Посольство в Москве оказывало постоянную поддержку. Наши друзья из Антиимпериалистической платформы и Association of Peace Foundations также предоставили всё необходимое. Отношения между КНДР и Россией сейчас динамично развиваются, и именно на такие организации, как наша, возложена задача создавать для них опору среди простых людей.

Желаем вам полного зала и дискуссий, которые продолжатся и после закрытия сессий. Пусть эта конференция обогатит знания о той войне и сохранит память о той цене, которую заплатил корейский народ.

Прошу передать мои личные приветствия товарищам из Центрального Комитета и Российскому Обществу дружбы. С нетерпением жду возможности обсудить с вами итоги нашей работы при следующей встрече.

С товарищеским уважением и солидарностью,
Йоханнес Виттмунд Глава Европейского исполнительного комитета МГС КНДР

Congratulatory Letter on the Occasion of the 73rd Anniversary of the Victory of the Korean People against Imperialism in the Fatherland Liberation War

Miruna Pandele and Adrian Crăciunoiu | Romanian Socialist Party

Comrade Miruna Pandele, in her capacity as Vice President of the Romanian Socialist Party, and Comrade Adrian Crăciunoiu, in his capacity as Central Committee Member of the Romanian Socialist Party, convey revolutionary greetings to the Korean people and to all participants at the Conference commemorating the 73rd anniversary of the Great Victory of the Korean people against American imperialism and against the puppet regime in the South of the Peninsula in the Fatherland Liberation War. July 27, 1953, represents a historic day and a milestone not only for the Korean people, but for the entire world communist and anti-imperialist movement. We must recall on this occasion that the war was started by the imperialist forces at dawn on June 25, 1950, who instigated the puppet army in the South to cross the 38th Parallel and violate the sovereignty and independence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This was the context in which the Korean People's Army was forced to mobilize rapidly for a counteroffensive. The counteroffensive was successful, and within a few days, the greater part of the territory of the South was liberated from American imperialist occupation. Unfortunately, however, the situation changed dramatically in the autumn of 1950, following the imperialist landing at Inchon, when the imperialists came to occupy most of the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. However, fortunately, the Korean People's Army, led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, regrouped at the end of November 1950 and launched a counteroffensive to liberate the territory of the Fatherland. By the end of 1950, the entire territory of the DPRK was completely liberated, and then the frontstabilized around the 38th Parallel. All subsequent attempts by the American imperialist forces and their Southern lackeys to occupy the territory of the DPRK were firmly repelled by the Korean People's Army, which held its ground and did not take a single step back. The last great battle of the Fatherland Liberation War

was the Battle of Kumsong in July 1953, in which the American imperialists suffered a crushing defeat, forcing them to accept the signing of the armistice on July 27, 1953. Thus, the Korean People's Army, led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, emerged victorious, and the American imperialists suffered one of the most humiliating defeats in their history, similar to the defeat they would later suffer at the hands of the revolutionary forces in Vietnam in 1975. The victory of the Korean people and the Korean People's Army in the Fatherland Liberation War fully proved the correctness of Comrade Stalin's assertion: "No army is invincible."

In conclusion, we wish to recall here a quote from the Eternal President, Comrade Kim Il Sung, which is more relevant than ever: "Independence, peace and friendship are the noble, common ideals of humanity, and these serve as the basis for the unity of the peoples of the world in their struggle to make the entire world independent." Comrade Kim Il Sung's struggle to defend the sovereignty and independence of the Fatherland and to build a self-sufficient economy is an example for us, who currently have before us the fundamental task of crushing the neo-colonial yoke under which Romania finds itself, and of regaining the independence and sovereignty of our country. Comrade Kim Il Sung's struggle for independence and national sovereignty is an example not only for us Romanian communists, but for communists around the world who fight to crush the odious imperialist system, in order to achieve global independence.

We, Comrade Miruna Pandele, Vice President of the Romanian Socialist Party, and Comrade Adrian Crăciunoiu, Member of the Steering Committee of the Romanian Socialist Party, honor the memory of Comrade Kim Il Sung and wish, on the occasion of this very important anniversary, to express our admiration and respect for the Korean people and for their glorious struggle against imperialism and capitalism,

and for the construction of Juche-style socialism, which has transformed the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into a truly independent and free country. On this occasion, we reiterate our firm commitment to fight unceasingly to defend the image of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea against the slanders to which it is subjected in our country by the propaganda apparatus subservient to Washington and Brussels. At the same time, we express our firm desire to fight by all means to strengthen the collaborative ties and friendship between the Romanian people and the Korean people.

Congratulations to the Korean people on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Day of Victory against Imperialism in the Fatherland Liberation War!

Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

Long live Juche!

Eternal glory to Comrade Kim Il Sung!

Поздравительное письмо по случаю 73-й годовщины Победы корейского народа над империализмом в Отечественной освободительной войне

Мируна Панделе и Адриан Крэчуноу | Румынская социалистическая партия

Товарищ Мируна Панделе в качестве Заместителя председателя Румынской социалистической партии и товарищ Адриан Крэчуноу в качестве Члена Центрального комитета Румынской социалистической партии передают революционный привет корейскому народу и всем участникам Конференции, посвященной 73-й годовщине Великой Победы корейского народа над американским империализмом и марионеточным режимом на юге полуострова в Отечественной освободительной войне.

27 июля 1953 года — это исторический день и поворотный момент не только для корейского народа, но и для всего мирового коммунистического и антиимпериалистического движения. В связи с этим необходимо напомнить, что война была развязана империалистическими силами на рассвете 25 июня 1950 года, когда они подстрекали южную марионеточную армию перейти 38-ю параллель и нарушить суверенитет и независимость КНДР. Именно в этих условиях Корейская Народная Армия была вынуждена оперативно мобилизоваться для контрнаступления. Контрнаступление увенчалось успехом, и за считанные дни большая часть территории юга была освобождена от американской империалистической оккупации.

К сожалению, осенью 1950 года ситуация резко изменилась из-за империалистической десантной операции в Инчхоне, когда империалисты оккупировали большую часть территории КНДР. Однако Корейская Народная Армия под руководством товарища Ким Ир Сена перегруппировалась в конце ноября 1950 года и перешла в контрнаступление по освобождению родной земли. К концу 1950 года вся территория КНДР была полностью освобождена, после чего фронт

стабилизировался в районе 38-й параллели. Все последующие попытки американских империалистов и их южных приспешников оккупировать территорию КНДР были решительно отбиты Корейской Народной Армией, которая держала оборону и не отступила ни на шаг. Последней крупной битвой Отечественной освободительной войны стала битва при Кымсоне в июле 1953 года, в которой американские империалисты потерпели сокрушительное поражение, вынудившее их подписать перемирие 27 июля 1953 года.

Таким образом, Корейская Народная Армия под руководством товарища Ким Ир Сена вышла победителем, а американские империалисты понесли одно из самых унижительных поражений в своей истории, подобное тому, которое они позже потерпят от революционных сил во Вьетнаме в 1975 году. Победа корейского народа и Корейской Народной Армии в Отечественной освободительной войне полностью доказала правоту утверждения товарища Сталина: «Никакая армия не является непобедимой».

В заключение мы хотели бы напомнить цитату вечного Президента товарища Ким Ир Сена, которая сегодня актуальна как никогда: «Независимость, мир и дружба — это благородные, общие идеалы человечества, и они служат основой единства народов мира в их борьбе за то, чтобы сделать весь мир независимым».

Борьба товарища Ким Ир Сена за защиту суверенитета и независимости Родины, а также за создание самостоятельной экономики является примером для нас, перед кем сегодня стоит фундаментальная задача сокрушить неокOLONIALное ярмо, в котором находится Румыния, и вернуть независимость и суверенитет нашей страны. Борьба товарища Ким Ир Сена за незави-

симось и национальный суверенитет — это пример не только для нас, румынских коммунистов, но и для коммунистов всего мира, сражающихся против отвратительной империалистической системы.

Мы, товарищ Мируна Панделе, Заместитель председателя Румынской социалистической партии, и товарищ Адриан Крэчуною, Член Руководящего комитета Румынской социалистической партии, чтим память товарища Ким Ир Сена и желаем по случаю этой важнейшей годовщины выразить наше восхищение и уважение корейскому народу, его славной борьбе против империализма и капитализма, а также строительству социализма в духе Чучхе, превратившего КНДР в действительно независимую и свободную страну.

Пользуясь случаем, мы подтверждаем наше твердое намерение непрестанно бороться за защиту образа КНДР от клеветы, которой она подвергается в нашей стране со стороны пропагандистского аппарата, подчиненного Вашингтону и Брюсселю. В то же время мы выражаем решительное желание бороться всеми средствами за укрепление уз сотрудничества и дружбы между румынским и корейским народами.

Поздравляем корейский народ по случаю Годовщины Дня Победы над империализмом в Отечественной освободительной войне!

Да здравствует Демократическая Народная Республика Корея! Да здравствует Чучхе!

Вечная слава товарищу Ким Ир Сену!

Commemoration of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Socialism and Sovereignty

Unión Proletaria (Spain)

On this date of profound historical significance, we extend our fraternal and revolutionary greetings to the heroic people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), to its political leadership, and to the forces that steadfastly uphold the banners of Juche socialism, the sole guarantee of national dignity.

The history of the Korean Peninsula stands as a living testament to unbreakable resistance. After the end of the Second World War, which left the country devastated by Japanese occupation and plunder, the DPRK made the historic and irrevocable decision to choose the path of socialism. In the face of attempts at assimilation and subjugation, the Korean people chose to build a socialism with its own distinctive characteristics. This decision did not come without sacrifice: it meant enduring decades of a criminal economic, financial, and commercial blockade, together with constant military and diplomatic harassment by the imperialist bloc, whose sole objective has been to suffocate Korean socialism, the only guarantee of sovereignty and independence in contrast to the occupied and assimilated South Korea.

However, recent history has shown that the determination of peoples and of the socialist system is stronger than coercive measures. Since 2023, the world has witnessed what is now emerging as a true economic miracle despite the total economic blockade imposed by imperialism. In a context of maximum international pressure, the DPRK has achieved a remarkable rebound in its growth indicators, an unprecedented boost in its industrial sector, urban development, and consolidated social rights, while these are being rapidly eroded throughout the imperialist bloc. This economic upsurge demonstrates that socialism is not merely a choice, but the material foundation that guarantees sovereignty, achieves stability and technological

modernization in the service of the people, improving their living conditions with the constant aim of cooperating with others—even with enemies—but never capitulating.

Today, in the face of the evident decline of the Western imperialist bloc, the desperate ambitions of the hegemonic powers led by the United States openly threaten global stability and even the very survival of humanity through militarism and constant provocation. In the face of this imminent danger, it has become imperative to strengthen and consolidate the strategic alliance among the DPRK, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the nations of the Third World. In short, this means uniting all the forces that fight against imperialism by defending multipolarity and respecting the sovereignty of every nation in the world, regardless of its political or ideological system.

In the rear of imperialism, we communists must strive to help the rest of the working people understand these truths, and we firmly adhere to the World Anti-imperialist Platform as the global organization capable of coordinating these efforts among all revolutionary detachments, drawing lessons that make it possible to correct mistakes and replicate successes.

Long live the DPRK!

Long live socialism and the national liberation struggles of oppressed nations!

Fraternal greetings to Kim Jong Un, his government, the Korean People's Army, and the Korean people.

Чествование КНДР: социализм и суверенитет

Пролетарский союз (Испания)

В эту дату, имеющую глубокое историческое значение, мы направляем братский и революционный привет героическому народу КНДР, ее политическому руководству и силам, твердо удерживающим знамя чучхейского социализма — единственной гарантии национального достоинства.

История Корейского полуострова — это живое свидетельство несокрушимого сопротивления. После окончания Второй мировой войны, оставившей страну опустошенной японской оккупацией и грабежами, КНДР приняла историческое и бесповоротное решение выбрать путь социализма. Перед лицом попыток ассимиляции и подчинения корейский народ решил строить социализм с собственной спецификой. Это решение не обошлось без жертв: оно означало преодоление десятилетий преступной экономической, финансовой и торговой блокады в сочетании с постоянным военным и дипломатическим давлением со стороны империалистического блока, единственной целью которого было удушение корейского социализма — единственной гарантии суверенитета и независимости перед лицом оккупированной и ассимилированной южной части Кореи.

Однако новейшая история показывает, что решимость народов и социалистической системы превосходит любые принудительные меры. С 2023 года мир является свидетелем того, что сегодня можно назвать настоящим экономическим чудом, происходящим, несмотря на тотальную экономическую блокаду со стороны империализма. В условиях максимального международного давления КНДР добилась заметного роста показателей, беспрецедентного импульса в промышленном секторе, городском развитии и закреплении социальных прав, в то время как империалистический блок стремительно их теряет. Этот экономический подъем доказывает, что со-

циализм — это не просто выбор, а материальная основа, позволяющая гарантировать суверенитет, достигать стабильности и технологической модернизации на благо народа, улучшая условия его жизни при постоянной готовности к сотрудничеству с другими — даже с врагами — но без малейшей уступки или капитуляции.

Сегодня, перед лицом очевидного упадка западного империалистического блока, отчаянные амбиции гегемонистских держав во главе с США открыто угрожают глобальной стабильности и самому выживанию человечества через милитаризм и постоянные провокации. Перед лицом этой надвигающейся опасности становится жизненно необходимым укреплять и консолидировать стратегический союз между КНДР, Российской Федерацией, Китайской Народной Республикой, Исламской Республикой Иран и странами Третьего мира. В конечном счете — со всеми силами, борющимися против империализма, защищающими многополярность и уважающими суверенитет всех наций мира, независимо от их политической или идеологической системы.

Находясь в тылу империализма, мы, коммунисты, должны прилагать все усилия, чтобы донести эти истины до остальных трудящихся, и мы твердо присоединяемся к Всемирной антиимпериалистической платформе (РМА) как мировой организации, способной координировать эти усилия между всеми революционными отрядами, извлекая уроки для исправления ошибок и воспроизведения успехов.

Да здравствует КНДР!

Да здравствует социализм и национально-освободительная борьба угнетенных народов!

Братский привет Ким Чен Ыну, его правительству, Корейской Народной Армии и корейскому народу!

Conmemoración a la república popular democrática de corea: socialismo y soberanía

Unión Proletaria (España)

En esta fecha de profunda significación histórica, extendemos un saludo fraterno y revolucionario al heroico pueblo de la República Popular Democrática de Corea (RPDC), a su dirección política y a las fuerzas que sostienen con firmeza las banderas del socialismo juche, única garantía de la dignidad nacional.

La historia de la península coreana es el testimonio vivo de una resistencia inquebrantable. Tras el fin de la Segunda Guerra Mundial, que dejó al país devastado por la ocupación y el pillaje japonés, la RPDC tomó la decisión histórica e irrevocable de escoger la vía del socialismo. Frente a los intentos de asimilación y sumisión, el pueblo coreano optó por edificar un socialismo con características propias. Esta decisión no estuvo exenta de sacrificios: significó enfrentar décadas de un criminal bloqueo económico, financiero y comercial, sumado al constante acoso militar y diplomático por parte del bloque imperialista, cuyo único objetivo ha sido asfixiar el el socialismo coreano, única garantía de soberanía e independencia frente a la corea ocupada y asimilada del sur.

Sin embargo, la historia reciente demuestra que la determinación de los pueblos y del sistema socialista es superior a las medidas coercitivas. Desde el año 2023, el mundo es testigo de lo que se consolida hoy como un verdadero milagro económico a pesar del bloqueo económico total por par el imperialismo. En un contexto de máxima presión internacional, la RPDC ha logrado un notable repunte en sus indicadores de crecimiento, un impulso sin precedentes en su sector industrial, desarrollo urbano y derechos sociales consolidados mientras que en el bloque imperialista se van perdiendo de forma acelerada. Este auge económico demuestra que el socialismo no es una simple elección, sino la base material que permite garantizar la soberanía, alcanzar la estabilidad y la modernización tecnológica al servicio del pueblo, mejorando sus condiciones de vida como objetivo siempre con el ánimo de colaborar con los demás -incluso con los enemigos - pero jamás claudicando.

Hoy, ante la evidente decadencia del bloque imperialista occidental, las ambiciones desesperadas de las potencias hegemónicas encabezadas por EEUU amenazan abiertamente la estabilidad global y la propia supervivencia de la humanidad a través del belicismo y la provocación constante. Frente a este peligro inminente, se vuelve imperativo fortalecer y consolidar la alianza estratégica entre la RPDC, la Federación de Rusia, la República Popular China, la República Islámica de Irán y las naciones del Tercer Mundo. En definitiva, de todas las fuerzas que combaten al imperialismo defendiendo el multipolarismo y respetando la soberanía de todas las naciones del mundo, sin importar el sistema político ni ideológico.

En la retaguardia del imperialismo, los comunistas debemos esforzarnos para hacer comprender estas verdades al resto de trabajadores y nos adherimos firmemente a la PMA como organización mundial capaz de coordinar estos esfuerzos entre todos los destacamentos revolucionarios extrayendo lecciones que permitan corregir los errores y reproducir los aciertos.

¡Viva la RPDC!

¡Viva el socialismo y las luchas de liberación nacional de las naciones oprimidas!

Saludos fraternales a Kim Jong Un, a su gobierno, al EPC y al pueblo coreano.

PAIGC Presentation to the Conference “73rd Anniversary of the Victory in the Korean War: Lessons of History and Resistance to US Imperialism at the Present Stage”

Imani Na Umoja | African Party of Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC, Guinea-Bissau)

Revolutionary Greetings and salutes!

We sincerely thank the organizers of this historic conference.

It is a high honor for the African Party of Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) to send its solidarity to this historic gathering.

We treasure the comradely relations with the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) that we have enjoyed since the first years of the Glorious Armed Struggle for National Liberation in 1963 on through the phase of Independence with the PAIGC Party State.

Our Eternal Comrade Kim Il Sung and our Eternal Comrade Amílcar Cabral always had respected relationships, as have the leaders of our Parties.

As Kim Jong-Il taught us, the “...process of building the Party and that of constructing socialism are one and the same...”

We understand that this conference is a stepping stone toward strengthening cooperation with the World Anti-imperialist Platform in the future. You can count on the PAIGC.

We would have been with you in person, however as we write you the Headquarters of the PAIGC are violently occupied by neo-colonial agents who carried out a military coup d’état in 26 November 2025, suspended the Constitution, violently occupied the democratic institutions and kidnapped the PAIGC President, Brother and Comrade Domingos Simões Pereira and other comrades. When our comrades go to the airport to travel they are either arrested or prohibited from boarding flights.

We must coordinate our ideological training processes without dogma, and have systematic political ideological exchanges.

Amílcar Cabral reminds us that; “...People are sacrificing for better schools, access to health care, better lives and not of ideas in other people’s heads...” This doesn’t mean that we minimize ideological struggle.

Practice has shown us that like Karl Marx said; “..Philosophers have hitherto only interpreted the world in various ways; the point is to change it...”

“...Now is the time for actions; not words..” (Amílcar Cabral)

A luta..continua!

Victoria é Certa!

Onward to Final Victory!

THANK YOU!

READY FOR THE REVOLUTION!

Выступление на конференции «73-я годовщина победы в Корейской войне: уроки истории и сопротивление империализму США на современном этапе»

Африканская партия независимости Гвинеи-Бисау и Кабо-Верде (ПАИГК)

От товарища Имани На Умоджи, члена Политбюро Центрального комитета и Национального секретариата ПАИГК, директора Политико-идеологической учебной школы ПАИГК имени Амилкара Кабрала и члена Центрального комитета Всеафриканской народно-революционной партии (А-АПРП)

Революционный привет и боевой салют!

Мы искренне благодарим организаторов этой исторической конференции. Для Африканской партии независимости Гвинеи-Бисау и Кабо-Верде (ПАИГК) большая честь направить свой солидарный привет этому знаменательному собранию.

Мы дорожим товарищескими отношениями с Корейской Народно-Демократической Республикой (КНДР), которые мы поддерживаем с первых лет Славной вооружённой борьбы за национальное освобождение в 1963 году и на протяжении всего этапа обретения независимости в рамках партийного государства ПАИГК. Вечный товарищ Ким Ир Сен и наш вечный товарищ Амилкар Кабрал всегда поддерживали уважительные отношения, как и руководители наших партий. Как учил нас товарищ Ким Чен Ир, «...процесс строительства партии и процесс строительства социализма — это единое целое...»

Мы понимаем, что данная конференция является важным шагом на пути укрепления сотрудничества со Всемирной антиимпериалистической платформой в будущем. Вы можете рассчитывать на ПАИГК.

Мы бы были с вами лично, однако, пока мы пишем эти строки, штаб-квартира ПАИГК насильственно захвачена неокOLONиальными аген-

тами, которые 26 ноября 2025 года осуществили военный переворот, приостановили действие Конституции, насильственно захватили демократические институты и похитили президента ПАИГК, брата и товарища Домингоса Симойша Перейру и других товарищей. Когда наши товарищи приходят в аэропорт, чтобы вылететь, их либо арестовывают, либо запрещают садиться на рейсы.

Мы должны координировать наши идеологические учебные процессы без догматизма и проводить систематический политико-идеологический обмен.

Амилкар Кабрал напоминает нам: «...Люди жертвуют собой ради лучших школ, доступа к здравоохранению, лучшей жизни, а не ради идей в головах других людей...» Это не означает, что мы преуменьшаем значение идеологической борьбы. Практика показала нам, что, как сказал Карл Маркс: «...Философы лишь различным образом объясняли мир, но дело заключается в том, чтобы изменить его...»

«...Настало время для действий, а не для слов...»
(Амилкар Кабрал)

Борьба продолжается!

Победа неизбежна!

Вперёд к окончательной победе!

Благодарим вас!

Готовы к революции!

Opposing Imperialism from the inside: The role of Italian Communists during the Korean War

Yuri Sgherri | Communist Youth Federation (Italy)

Thanking and Greetings

Before I dwell into my own topic i must spend a few words to congratulate and thank everybody who made this event possible and each of you who decided to attend this Conference. I thank the Organizing Committee of the International Scientific conference dedicated to the 73rd anniversary of the Victory in the Korean War, the Embassy of the DPRK in the Russian federation, the DPRK International Solidarity Group, the Russian Society for Friendship and Cultural Cooperation with the DPRK, the World Anti-imperialist Platform and the International Association of Peace Foundations. Last but not least i must thank Alexander Mostov, director of the 4th Department of the DPRK ISG who gave me the chance to be here.

Introduction

The historical experience of the DPRK should represent for Italian Communists a glorious example of the potentiality of self-reliance in the struggle against imperialism. Western communists for so long overlooked the importance of political, economical and military independence to make socialism a viable path and not simply a messianic mirage.

American imperialism has been the primary threat to world peace since the end of the Second World War. The Korean War was the first major conflict in which the brutality of American military intervention became evident to millions of people across the world.

At the time of the beginning of the Korean War, Yugoslavia was the only “rogue state” of the International Communist Movement and inside the capitalist world, communist forces were the leading forces of peace, of anti-imperialist struggle.

My argument today is that the Italian Communist movement and the broader peace movement played a decisive role in preventing a direct military involvement of Italy in the Korean War.

The role of Italy in the Korean War

It is well known that UN Security Council Resolution 82 of 25 June 1950 was used in the war for justifying direct military intervention by US forces. The first and subsequent Resolutions also allowed US to exercise diplomatic pressure on other UN members to join the American warmongers. This was the case for Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand and Turkey.

Italy was in a different situation. Article 53 of the UN Charter define Italy as an enemy state; it was not a member until late 1955 so it had no international obligation to join the imperialist war by any means. Still, by the same day the Italian Government communicated to the UN Security Council not commitment but solidarity to American Korea. On 27 September 1950 Italy offered to send a field hospital.

The medical mission arrived in Korea in October 1950. Italian personnel were initially provided with outdated medical equipment, and no surgeons were assigned until 1952. They also received the same uniforms and tents previously used in Somalia, which proved unsuitable for the Korean winter. As a result, the Italians had to request winter clothing from the American forces and eventually established the hospital inside a school building to protect both patients and staff from the freezing temperatures.

To sum up, Italian presence in the Korean war has been limited to the presence of one field hospital in Seoul which by the end of the war had reached 200 beds and 71 volunteers. No direct military participation was registered despite imperialist pressure.

The role of Italian Communist in preventing direct military involvement in the Korean War

Historians often focus on what happened. However, what did not happen can sometimes be equally revealing. The absence of direct Italian military participation in the Korean War allows us to draw important conclusions about the balance of political

forces within Italy in 1950.

First, it is true, Italy did not belong to the UN in 1950. There were no international obligations for the country to join the war but eventually interest in aligning to the UN with the hope of soon joining them. However, strong political pressure from Washington has been historically confirmed. Informal pressure was recorded through the US Embassy in Rome against Italian Government. A substantial source of pressure was coming from the fact that in 1950 Italy was still part of the European Recovery Program, the country's growth depended on it in the aftermath of the war.

Repeatedly, the US asked Italy to join the war effort by sending a Division or an escort vessel.

What we already know is that by the 27 of September 1950 Italian Government decided to not give up completely to American pressure and instead settled for sending the notorious field hospital.

What, then, led Prime Minister Alcide De Gasperi to reject direct military participation despite Italy's political and economic dependence on the United States?

I argue that the decisive factor was the strength of the Italian anti-imperialist movement, led primarily by the Italian Communist Party and supported by a broad network of socialist, trade-union and other organizations.

In 1949 the World Peace Congress of Paris founded the international movement of "Partisans of Peace" which in Italy were led by the communist party. The Italian Communist Party together with Socialists and other political forces conducted bravely struggle against American Imperialism both inside and outside the Parliament.

Pietro Nenni, Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, described the conflict as a national liberation struggle for the Korean people. Palmiro Togliatti, Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, denounced the American intervention as an act of aggression against a national liberation movement.

The anti-imperialist movement had already demonstrated its strength during the debate over Italy's accession to NATO in 1949. De Gasperi was fully aware of the political tensions generated by that decision and sought to avoid provoking another wave of mass mobilization by committing Italian troops to Korea. The decision to limit Italy's contribution to a medical mission reflected not international con-

straints but the domestic balance of political forces.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the experience of the DPRK teaches us that peace is not preserved through concessions to imperialism. The Korean people secured peace because they were able to defeat imperialist aggression through their own strength and determination. History shows that negotiations alone cannot guarantee peace; rather, meaningful negotiations become possible only when imperialism is confronted by a force capable of resisting it.

The Italian case offers a different but complementary lesson. The anti-imperialist movement in a capitalist country cannot usually determine events as decisively as a socialist state defending its sovereignty. Nevertheless, it can still exercise real political influence. The fact that Italy ultimately refrained from sending combat troops to Korea illustrates how a strong communist and peace movement can shape government decisions, even indirectly.

These achievements are often difficult to recognize precisely because they are indirect. It is easy to measure the results of battles that were fought, but much harder to measure the wars that were limited, the interventions that never took place, or the political decisions that were altered. For this reason, anti-imperialist movements should never underestimate their own historical role. Even when victories are not immediately visible, they can leave a lasting impact on the course of events.

For us, this is not only a historical lesson but also a political one. The struggle against imperialism must continue both in the countries that defend their sovereignty and within the imperialist states themselves. Different fronts of the same struggle can contribute to the same objective: resisting imperialism and defending peace.

Противодействие империализму изнутри: роль итальянских коммунистов в годы Корейской войны

Юри Сгьерри – Италия

Благодарность и приветствие

Прежде чем перейти к основной теме, я хотел бы сказать несколько слов, чтобы поздравить и поблагодарить всех, кто сделал это мероприятие возможным, и каждого из вас, кто решил принять участие в этой Конференции. Я благодарю Организационный комитет Международной научной конференции, посвящённой 73-й годовщине победы в Корейской войне, Посольство КНДР в Российской Федерации, Международную Группу солидарности с КНДР, Российское общество дружбы и культурного сотрудничества с КНДР, Всемирную антиимпериалистическую платформу и Международную ассоциацию фондов мира. И в последнюю очередь, но не по значению, я должен поблагодарить Александра Мостова, директора 4-го департамента МГС КНДР, который предоставил мне возможность быть здесь.

Введение

Исторический опыт КНДР должен представлять для итальянских коммунистов славный пример потенциала самостоятельности в борьбе против империализма. Западные коммунисты слишком долго недооценивали значение политической, экономической и военной независимости для того, чтобы сделать социализм реальным путём, а не просто мессианским миражом. Американский империализм является главной угрозой миру во всём мире со времён окончания Второй мировой войны. Корейская война стала первым крупным конфликтом, в котором жестокость американского военного вмешательства стала очевидной для миллионов людей по всему миру.

На момент начала Корейской войны Югославия была единственным «государством-изгоем» в международном коммунистическом движении, а внутри капиталистического мира комму-

нистические силы являлись ведущими силами мира и антиимпериалистической борьбы. Моё сегодняшнее утверждение состоит в том, что итальянское коммунистическое движение и более широкое движение за мир сыграли решающую роль в предотвращении прямого военного вмешательства Италии в Корейскую войну.

Роль Италии в Корейской войне

Хорошо известно, что резолюция 82 Совета Безопасности ООН от 25 июня 1950 года была использована в войне для оправдания прямого военного вмешательства американских сил. Первая и последующие резолюции также позволили США оказывать дипломатическое давление на других членов ООН, чтобы они присоединились к американским поджигателям войны. Так обстояло дело с Бельгией, Канадой, Колумбией, Эфиопией, Францией, Грецией, Люксембургом, Нидерландами, Новой Зеландией, Филиппинами, Таиландом и Турцией.

Италия находилась в иной ситуации. Статья 53 Устава ООН определяла Италию как вражеское государство; она не была членом ООН до конца 1955 года, поэтому у неё не было международных обязательств каким-либо образом присоединяться к империалистической войне. Тем не менее, в тот же день итальянское правительство сообщило Совету Безопасности ООН не о принятии обязательств, а о солидарности с американской Кореей. 27 сентября 1950 года Италия предложила направить полевой госпиталь.

Медицинская миссия прибыла в Корею в октябре 1950 года. Итальянский персонал первоначально был обеспечен устаревшим медицинским оборудованием, и хирурги не назначались до 1952 года. Они также получили ту же униформу и палатки, которые ранее использовались в

Сомали, что оказалось непригодным для корейской зимы. В результате итальянцам пришлось запросить зимнюю одежду у американских сил и в конечном счёте разместить госпиталь в здании школы, чтобы защитить пациентов и персонал от морозов.

Таким образом, итальянское присутствие в Корейской войне ограничилось наличием одного полевого госпиталя в Сеуле, который к концу войны достиг 200 коек и 71 добровольца. Прямого военного участия зафиксировано не было, несмотря на империалистическое давление.

Роль итальянских коммунистов в предотвращении прямого военного вмешательства в Корейской войне

Историки часто сосредотачиваются на том, что произошло. Однако то, что не произошло, иногда может быть не менее показательным. Отсутствие прямого военного участия Италии в Корейской войне позволяет нам сделать важные выводы о расстановке политических сил внутри Италии в 1950 году.

Во-первых, это правда, что Италия не входила в ООН в 1950 году. У страны не было международных обязательств вступать в войну, но существовала заинтересованность в согласовании действий с ООН в надежде на скорейшее вступление. Однако исторически подтверждено сильное политическое давление со стороны Вашингтона. Неофициальное давление оказывалось через посольство США в Риме на итальянское правительство. Существенным источником давления был тот факт, что в 1950 году Италия всё ещё являлась участником Европейской программы восстановления, и рост страны зависел от неё в послевоенный период.

США неоднократно просили Италию присоединиться к военным усилиям, отправив дивизию или сторожевой корабль. Что мы уже знаем, так это то, что к 27 сентября 1950 года итальянское правительство решило не уступать полностью американскому давлению и вместо этого оставилось на отправке пресловутого полевого госпиталя.

Что же тогда побудило премьер-министра Аль-

чиде де Гаспери отвергнуть прямое военное участие, несмотря на политическую и экономическую зависимость Италии от Соединённых Штатов? Я утверждаю, что решающим фактором была сила итальянского антиимпериалистического движения, возглавляемого прежде всего Итальянской коммунистической партией и поддерживаемого широкой сетью социалистических, профсоюзных и других организаций.

В 1949 году Всемирный конгресс сторонников мира в Париже основал международное движение «Партизан мира», которое в Италии возглавляла коммунистическая партия. Итальянская коммунистическая партия вместе с социалистами и другими политическими силами мужественно вела борьбу против американского империализма как внутри, так и вне парламента. Пьетро Ненни, секретарь Итальянской социалистической партии, охарактеризовал конфликт как борьбу за национальное освобождение корейского народа. Пальмиро Тольятти, секретарь Итальянской коммунистической партии, осудил американское вмешательство как акт агрессии против национально-освободительного движения.

Антиимпериалистическое движение уже продемонстрировало свою силу во время дебатов о вступлении Италии в НАТО в 1949 году. Де Гаспери полностью осознавал политическую напряжённость, вызванную этим решением, и стремился избежать провокации новой волны массовой мобилизации путём отправки итальянских войск в Корею. Решение ограничить вклад Италии медицинской миссией отражало не международные ограничения, а внутренний баланс политических сил.

Выводы

В заключение, опыт КНДР учит нас, что мир не сохраняется путём уступок империализму. Корейский народ обеспечил мир, потому что смог победить империалистическую агрессию благодаря своей собственной силе и решимости. История показывает, что одни переговоры не могут гарантировать мир; скорее, содержательные переговоры становятся возможными только тогда,

когда империализму противостоит сила, способная дать ему отпор.

Итальянский случай предлагает иной, но дополняющий урок. Антиимпериалистическое движение в капиталистической стране обычно не может определять события так же решительно, как социалистическое государство, защищающее свой суверенитет. Тем не менее, оно всё же может оказывать реальное политическое влияние. Тот факт, что Италия в конечном счёте воздержалась от отправки боевых войск в Корею, иллюстрирует, как сильное коммунистическое и мирное движение может формировать правительственные решения, даже косвенно.

Эти достижения часто трудно признать именно потому, что они косвенны. Легко измерить результаты боёв, которые велись, но гораздо труднее измерить войны, которые были ограничены, вмешательства, которые так и не состоялись, или политические решения, которые были изменены. По этой причине антиимпериалистические движения никогда не должны недооценивать свою собственную историческую роль. Даже когда победы не видны немедленно, они могут оказать длительное влияние на ход событий.

Для нас это не только исторический урок, но и политический. Борьба против империализма должна продолжаться как в странах, защищающих свой суверенитет, так и внутри самих империалистических государств. Различные фронты одной и той же борьбы могут вносить вклад в достижение общей цели: сопротивление империализму и защиту мира.

The DPRK's Nuclear Testing Program—An Inspiring Example of Strategic Integrity in a Deterrence Strategy

Vladimir Khrustal'ov | Regional Secretary in the Far Eastern Region of the Russian Federation of the DPRK ISG
Russian Executive Committee

Throughout the 2000s and 2010s, the nuclear tests conducted by the DPRK were often publicly interpreted by politicians from many countries, as well as by the media and parts of the expert community, as something irrational. Or as something possessing exclusively short-term political and diplomatic value.

However, as events of the 2020s have demonstrated, the DPRK's nuclear testing program represents an example of a highly effective strategic course that has significantly changed the DPRK's military-political status and its level of security. This course was successfully implemented, having begun under Kim Jong Il and continued under Kim Jong Un.

First, the DPRK conducted six full-scale nuclear explosions. This removed all questions regarding the existence, operability, and serial production capability of DPRK nuclear warheads. This contributed to increasing the credibility of the DPRK's nuclear deterrence system.

Second, the more nuclear tests a country conducts, the broader the achievable range and level of nuclear warheads becomes. Consequently, the possibilities for integrating warheads with various delivery systems also expand. China was able to test a functional nuclear warhead during its fourth nuclear test. The DPRK already has six nuclear explosions in its record, including a thermonuclear test. This increases the credibility of the DPRK's existing delivery systems—there are no reliable arguments in favor of the claim that the DPRK is incapable of integrating its warheads with delivery systems.

Third, in 2017 the DPRK conducted a test of a thermonuclear device with a yield of hundreds of kilotons—this radically raised the threshold of the potential total destructive power of a DPRK nuclear strike in the event of an attack against the country. Thermonuclear weapons are capable of causing a potential aggressor not merely damage, but catastrophic unacceptable damage. And once a certain total yield is achieved, they may mean the actual destruction of a country as a functioning system.

Fourth, the overall crisis context in which some of the tests were conducted is important. The tests in 2013, and especially those in 2016 and 2017, were acts demonstrating fearlessness and determination.

The reason is that, in response to each nuclear test, the DPRK received not only a new package of sanctions, which were deliberately made increasingly painful, but also additional pressure. Pyongyang consistently followed an important logic of “strategic integrity”:

“If we are afraid to conduct a nuclear explosion at a test site because we fear certain economic sanctions — why should the enemy believe that we are ready to use this weapon in a situation involving far greater risks?”

And conversely:

“If the DPRK is not afraid even of an almost complete economic blockade and even military threats, simply for the sake of improving the characteristics of its weapons, and if it is not afraid of this every time and continues to carry out new explosions—then there are no grounds to believe that this is merely propaganda and bargaining, and that they would never use nuclear weapons in the event of a real threat.”

Fifth, Pyongyang did not yield to criticism or proposals from friendly countries calling for a halt to testing before the achievement of its intended objectives. This was extremely important in the sense that it was necessary to provide concrete proof that Pyongyang was not “someone's junior partner” and that issues concerning it could only be resolved through direct engagement. In this regard, the direct negotiations with Trump in 2018, after he had only recently threatened strikes against the DPRK, are particularly significant.

Thus, we have a brilliant example of a highly calculated long-term policy that used an initially purely scientific and technical weapons testing program for nuclear weapons with maximum strategic and political benefit.

And as events in the world during the 2020s have demonstrated, this was an absolutely correct and maximally rational strategy.

Программа ядерных испытаний КНДР – вдохновляющий пример стратегической целостности в стратегии сдерживания

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На протяжении 2000-2010-х гг проводимые КНДР ядерные испытания часто публично интерпретировались как политиками многих стран, так и медиа и частью экспертного сообщества, как нечто иррациональное. Или как что-то имеющее исключительно политико-дипломатическую сиюминутную ценность.

Однако, как показывают события 2020-х гг программа ядерных испытаний КНДР представляет собой пример очень эффективной стратегической линии, значительно изменившей военно-политический статус КНДР и ее уровень безопасности. И данная линия была успешно реализована, начавшись при Ким Чен Ире и продолжившись при Ким Чен Ыне.

Во-первых, КНДР провела шесть полномасштабных ядерных взрывов. Это сняло все вопросы относительно наличия, работоспособности и серийности ядерных зарядов у КНДР. Это работало на повышение убедительности системы ядерного сдерживания КНДР.

Во-вторых, чем больше страна провела ядерных испытаний, тем более широк достижимый ассортимент и уровень ядерных зарядов. А значит шире и возможности по интеграции зарядов с различными носителями. Китай смог испытать работоспособную ядерную боеголовку уже в ходе 4го ядерного испытания. КНДР имеет в активе уже шесть взрывов, включая термоядерный. Это повышает убедительность имеющегося у КНДР ассортимента средств доставки – нет надежных аргументов в пользу того, что КНДР не способна интегрировать свои заряды со средствами до-

ставки.

В-третьих, в 2017 г КНДР провела испытания термоядерного устройства на сотни килотонн – это радикально повышает планку того, какой совокупной мощностью может обладать ядерный удар КНДР в случае нападения на страну. Термоядерные заряды способны наносить потенциальному агрессору не просто ущерб, а катастрофический неприемлемый ущерб. А при достижении определенной суммарной мощности – означать фактическую гибель страны как системы.

В-четвертых, важен общий кризисный контекст в котором проводились некоторые испытания. В 2013, и особенно 2016 и 2017 гг испытания были актами демонстрации бесстрашия и решительности.

Дело в том, что КНДР в ответ на каждое ядерное испытание получало не только новый пакет санкций, которые были заведомо все более и более болезненны. Пхеньян четко следовал важной логике «стратегической целостности»: «если мы побоимся проводить ядерный взрыв на полигоне боясь каких-то экономических санкций – почему враг должен верить что мы готовы применить это оружие в ситуации куда больших рисков?»

И наоборот: «если КНДР не боится даже почти полной экономической блокады и даже военных угроз, просто ради улучшения характеристик своего оружия, и не боятся этого каждый раз и проводят новые взрывы – то нет оснований полагать, что это всего-лишь пропаганда и торг и что

они никогда не применят ЯО в случае реальной угрозы»

В-пятых, Пхеньян не поддавался на критику или предложения дружественных стран об остановке испытаний до момента достижения целевых результатов. Это было очень важно с том смысле, что надо было дать конкретные доказательства того, что Пхеньян не является «чьим-то младшим братом» и что вопросы с ним можно решать только напрямую. Собственно, выход в 2018 г на прямые переговоры с Трампом, еще вчера угрожавшим ударами – показателен.

Таким образом, мы имеем блестящий пример очень продуманной долгосрочной политики использования с максимальной стратегической и политической выгодой исходно научно-технической оружейной программы испытаний ядерного оружия, вызванной исходно чисто оружейной необходимостью.

И как показывают события в мире 2020-х гг – это была абсолютно правильная и максимально рациональная стратегия.

Historical Memory and Contemporary Continuity: From the Imjin War to a New Chapter in China-DPRK Friendship

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China and Korea are not merely neighbors. They are connected by thousands of years of shared history, common cultural traditions, and common challenges. The two countries share common historical and cultural origins. For a considerable period of time, they shared a common historical memory and experienced many similar historical processes. In the history of Sino–North Korean relations before the modern era, one of the most significant events was the Imjin War (the Wanli War).

Part One: The Historical Foundation—The Imjin War (1592–1598)

At the end of the sixteenth century, the situation in East Asia was profoundly shaken by the aggressive ambitions of the Japanese ruler Toyotomi Hideyoshi. In 1592 (the twentieth year of the Wanli Emperor's reign and the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Seonjo of Korea), after completing the preliminary unification of Japan, Hideyoshi demanded Korea's submission under the pretext of requesting passage for an attack on the Ming Empire. After his demand was rejected, he dispatched approximately 158,000 troops in April of that year, landing at Busan and invading Korea.

Korea had enjoyed a long period without war, and its armed forces had fallen into decline. The Japanese army advanced rapidly and, within two months, captured the three capitals—Hanseong (modern-day Seoul), Kaesong, and Pyongyang. King Seonjo fled north to the border city of Uiju near the Chinese frontier and sent envoys to the Ming Empire requesting military assistance.

The Ming Empire immediately dispatched troops to aid Korea. A force under the command of the Ming general Li Rusong achieved a major victory at Pyongyang and liberated both Pyongyang and Kaesong. The Japanese retreated to Hanseong. Thereafter, the two sides fought at Byeokjegwan and engaged in years of negotiations, leading to a temporary suspension of hostilities.

In 1597, Hideyoshi violated the agreement and once again sent approximately 140,000 troops to invade Korea. The Ming Empire responded by dispatching another expeditionary force under the supreme command of Xing Jie, with Generals Ma Gui, Liu Ting, and Chen Lin serving under him. The total strength of the Ming forces reached between 70,000 and 110,000 men. The combined Chinese and Korean armies inflicted heavy defeats upon the Japanese at Jiksan and Cheongsan, forcing them back toward Korea's southern coast.

In August 1598, Hideyoshi died, and the Japanese forces received orders to withdraw. In November of the same year, the Ming naval commander Chen Lin and the Korean Admiral Yi Sun-sin defeated the retreating Japanese fleet in the naval Battle of Noryang Strait. During this battle, the Ming general Deng Zilong and Admiral Yi Sun-sin heroically gave their lives. The seven-year war concluded with the victory of the united Chinese and Korean forces.

The Imjin War constitutes a shared historical memory of China and Korea and possesses profound historical significance. It safeguarded the traditional values and political principles of Chinese civilization while preserving Korea's independence and continued existence. This historical memory profoundly shaped the historical foundation of Sino–North Korean relations.

The Imjin War also transformed the strategic balance of East Asia and laid the foundation for nearly three centuries of peace. The conflict led to the collapse of the Toyotomi regime in Japan, which was succeeded by the Tokugawa Shogunate, ushering Japan into a new stage of development. During the following three centuries, Japan made no further large-scale attempts to challenge the East Asian regional order. The Ming Empire effectively preserved security and peace throughout East Asia.

The Imjin War also created an emotional legacy of the two nations “overcoming hardships in the same boat.” The details of the joint operations conducted

by Yi Sun-sin and the Ming commanders have been preserved in historical records and in the collective memory of both countries. This brotherhood forged in battle, transcending the framework of ordinary tributary relations, constitutes the deepest historical foundation of Sino–North Korean friendship.

Part Two: The Trial by Fire and Blood—The Historical Significance of the Korean War (1950–1953)

Let us now move to the middle of the twentieth century.

In June 1950, the Korean War broke out. The United States immediately intervened militarily and dispatched the Seventh Fleet into the Taiwan Strait. Hostilities rapidly approached the Sino–North Korean border. Ignoring repeated warnings from the Chinese government, American forces crossed the 38th Parallel and advanced toward the Yalu River. They even bombed Chinese cities in the country’s northeast.

In this critical situation, the Chinese leadership made the historic decision to dispatch the Chinese People’s Volunteers to Korea in order to defend their own country. In October 1950, the Chinese People’s Volunteers crossed the Yalu River and, together with the Korean people and the Korean People’s Army, fought tenaciously for two years and nine months. Ultimately, the front stabilized along the 38th Parallel, compelling the United States to sign the Armistice Agreement in July 1953.

The Korean War holds profound significance for both countries as well as for the regional order.

For China, it was the “war that founded the new state.”

First, the victory established the country’s military reputation and international prestige. It erased the humiliating history during which China had long been subjected to foreign aggression. This victory fundamentally transformed China’s international image from that of a weak and vulnerable country and secured an important position for the new China in both Asian and international affairs.

Second, the war strengthened the new people’s democratic government. During the conflict, campaigns against banditry, land reform, and the suppression of counterrevolution accelerated. These measures ensured genuine national unification and stable order throughout mainland China.

Third, the war created a long-term peaceful environment for national reconstruction. The withdrawal of American forces from the banks of the Yalu River back to the 38th Parallel provided China with valuable strategic depth for its national security.

Fourth, the war greatly strengthened national self-confidence and patriotic sentiment. It enabled the generation that experienced the war, as well as their descendants, to believe that the new China was capable not only of defending its own security and interests but also of effectively assisting other countries in their anti-imperialist struggles. This holds great significance for realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

For Korea, the entry of the Chinese People’s Volunteers into the war constituted genuine support at the most critical moment in the country’s existence. The Volunteers and the Korean People’s Army endured together the snows of the Chosin Reservoir and the fires of Gangwon Province, and their shared bloodshed forged a brotherhood in arms. The Workers’ Party of Korea and the government have repeatedly declared that the fallen Chinese Volunteers will forever remain in the hearts of the Korean people. The history and tradition of unity between the peoples of China and Korea will be passed down from generation to generation. The leaders of both countries have consistently emphasized this position.

For the region and for the world as a whole, the war halted imperialist aggression and expansion, stabilized the situation on the Korean Peninsula, and preserved peace throughout Asia and the wider world. It also inspired the peoples of Asia and across the globe to wage national liberation struggles against imperialism and colonialism.

Looking back at these two historical events, we may say that they represent the beginning and the conclusion of a single historical process. The golden age of Chinese civilization reached its height during the Ming Dynasty. However, beginning in the middle and late Ming period, China entered a prolonged era of decline, and over the following centuries its civilization experienced considerable regression. The country suffered calamities such as colonization by the Western powers. The victory in the Korean War marked the beginning of a new era for China and brought an end to its humiliating history.

Part III: Drawing on the Past and Moving into the Future: A New Chapter in Contemporary China–DPRK Friendship

Entering the twenty-first century, China–DPRK relations, while inheriting their historical traditions, have also acquired new contemporary significance.

Strategic Leadership of the Highest Leaders

The traditional friendship between China and the DPRK was personally forged by the older generation of leaders of both parties and countries and has been continuously strengthened and developed under the guidance of successive generations of leaders. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping and General Secretary Kim Jong Un have maintained close strategic communication in various forms, guiding China–DPRK relations into a new historical era.

A Deeply Rooted Traditional Friendship

In their common struggle against foreign aggression and for national liberation, as well as in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the peoples of China and the DPRK have trusted and supported one another, continuously strengthening their friendship and cooperative relations. The immortal deeds of the martyrs of the Chinese People's Volunteers constitute a unique emotional bond between the two peoples.

A Shared Socialist Ideal

China and the DPRK are socialist countries led by communist parties, sharing common ideals, convictions, and goals. China is comprehensively advancing the building of a strong nation and the great cause of national rejuvenation through Chinese-style modernization, while socialist construction in the DPRK is also continuously achieving new successes. Both sides actively cooperate and exchange experience in a wide range of fields.

In July of this year, Wang Huning, Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Pak Thae Song, Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, jointly attended and addressed a reception in Pyongyang commemorating the 65th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between China and the DPRK.

Wang Huning stated that sixty-five years ago, the older generation of Chinese and Korean leaders

signed the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, laying an important political and legal foundation for strengthening the friendly relations between the two peoples. Over the past sixty-five years, both sides have adhered to the spirit of the treaty, supported one another, cooperated closely, and worked side by side.

Political mutual trust has continued to deepen, exchanges and cooperation have kept pace with the times, and strategic coordination has become increasingly profound, vividly demonstrating the defining characteristics of China–DPRK relations: enduring friendship, a shared destiny, and mutual assistance. China stands ready to work together with the DPRK to faithfully implement the important agreements reached by General Secretary Xi Jinping and General Secretary Kim Jong Un; to use the joint celebration of the 65th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance as an opportunity to carry forward the fine traditions and firmly chart the future direction of China–DPRK relations; to deepen exchanges and mutual learning so as to continuously strengthen the well-being and friendship of the two peoples; and to demonstrate their responsibility in this era by jointly promoting peace and stability in the region and throughout the world.

These high-level exchanges clearly define the foundations and guiding principles for the development of China–DPRK friendship.

Practical Cooperation

At the level of practical cooperation, China and the DPRK have established long-term mechanisms of cooperation at multiple levels and across numerous fields.

Economy and Trade

The joint project in the Rason Economic and Trade Zone encompasses the development of ports and industrial parks. The development project for the Hwanggumpyong and Wihwa Islands Economic Zone focuses on agriculture and light industry. The Tumen River Cross-Border Economic Cooperation Project concentrates on infrastructure development, including highways, railways, and ports. The Framework Agreement on Trade between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the DPRK has ensured that China has remained the DPRK's largest trading partner for many years.

Public Welfare and Social Services

The food assistance and cooperation program between the governments of China and the DPRK, implemented through the United Nations World Food Programme as well as bilateral channels, provides regular food assistance and support in agricultural technology. The China–DPRK governmental health cooperation project maintains long-term collaboration in the control of infectious diseases and the development of public health systems.

Humanitarian and Academic Fields

The China–DPRK government scholarship student exchange program annually sends students to study at leading universities in both countries. The joint archaeological and historical documentary research project between China and the DPRK conducts long-term studies of historical sites on the Korean Peninsula and historical documents such as the Annals of the Joseon Dynasty. The reciprocal touring mechanism for Chinese and DPRK cultural and artistic groups ensures regular exchanges in music, dance, and circus arts. The China–DPRK sports cooperation and exchange program supports regular mutual training visits and friendly competitions in football, table tennis, and weightlifting.

All of the above cooperation is carried out within the framework of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the People's Republic of China and the DPRK, signed in 1961 and automatically renewed in 2021, thereby providing a solid legal foundation for cooperation in all fields.

Conclusion

Looking back at the Imjin War, the Korean War of 1950–1953, and today's multi-level and multi-sector practical cooperation, we can clearly discern the historical thread running through them all: China–DPRK relations have never been an isolated or short-term convergence of interests. Rather, they represent strategic trust that has been gradually built through jointly confronting external challenges, jointly striving for national independence and development, and jointly safeguarding regional peace.

Historical memory provides the moral foundation and spiritual bond for contemporary cooperation, while contemporary cooperation, in turn, endows historical memory with renewed vitality and practical substance. This model of interaction—one that

may be characterized as “drawing upon history as its foundation, strengthening trust through practical cooperation, and uniting peoples through culture”—enables China–DPRK friendship not only to remain deeply rooted in rich historical soil but also to continuously generate new vitality under the protection of institutional mechanisms of cooperation.

Looking ahead, so long as both sides continue to uphold the principles of mutual respect, equality, and mutual benefit, and fully utilize the potential of the existing platforms for cooperation, China–DPRK relations will undoubtedly continue to develop steadily under the new historical conditions and make a positive contribution to peace and prosperity in Northeast Asia.

Историческая память и современная преемственность: от Имджинской войны к новой главе китайско-северокорейской дружбы

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Китай и Корея — это не просто соседи. Их связывают тысячелетия общей истории, общих культурных кодов и общих вызовов. У двух стран общие исторические и культурные истоки. В течение довольно долгого времени эти две страны разделяли общую историческую память и переживали множество схожих исторических процессов. В истории китайско-северокорейских отношений до нового времени одним из важнейших событий является Имджинская война (война годов Ваньли).

Часть первая: Исторический фундамент — Имджинская война (1592–1598 годы)

В конце XVI века обстановка в Восточной Азии подверглась серьёзным потрясениям из-за агрессивных амбиций японского правителя Тоётоми Хидэёси. В 1592 году (двадцатый год правления Ваньли, двадцать пятый год правления корейского вана Сонджо) Хидэёси, завершив предварительное объединение Японии, потребовал от Кореи покорности под предлогом «прохода для нападения на Мин». Получив отказ, он в апреле того же года направил около 158 тысяч солдат для высадки в Пусане и вторжения в Корею.

Корея долгое время не знала войн, и её вооружённые силы пришли в упадок. Японские войска стремительно продвигались вперёд и за два месяца захватили три столицы — Хансон (современный Сеул), Кэсон и Пхеньян. Корейский ван Сонджо бежал на север к пограничному городу Ыйджу у границы с Китаем и отправил послов с просьбой о помощи к империи Мин.

Империя Мин незамедлительно направила войска на помощь Кореи. Отряд под командованием минского генерала Ли Жусуна одержал крупную победу при Пхеньяне и освободил Пхеньян и Кэсон. Японцы отступили к Хансону. По-

сле этого стороны вели бои у местечка Пичхэгван и многолетние переговоры, и боевые действия временно прекратились.

В 1597 году Хидэёси нарушил соглашение и вновь направил около 140 тысяч солдат для вторжения в Корею. Империя Мин вторично отправила войска под командованием Син Цзе в качестве главнокомандующего похода на восток. Ему подчинялись генералы Ма Гуй, Лю Тин и Чэнь Линь. Общая численность минских войск достигла от 70 до 110 тысяч человек. Объединённые силы Китая и Кореи нанесли японцам тяжёлые поражения при Чиксан и Чхонсан и оттеснили противника к южному побережью Кореи.

В августе 1598 года Хидэёси скончался, и японские войска получили приказ об отступлении. В ноябре того же года командующий минским флотом Чэнь Линь и корейский адмирал Ли Сунсин в морском сражении у пролива Норян разгромили отступающие японские войска. В этом бою героически погибли минский генерал Дэн Цзылун и корейский адмирал Ли Сунсин. Семилетняя война завершилась победой объединённых сил Китая и Кореи.

Имджинская война является общей исторической памятью Китая и Кореи и имеет важное историческое значение. Она защитила традиционные ценности и политические концепции китайской цивилизации и сохранила независимость и существование Кореи. Эта историческая память глубоко сформировала историческую основу китайско-северокорейских отношений.

Имджинская война также изменила стратегическую конфигурацию Восточной Азии и заложила основу для почти трёхсотлетнего мира. Это сражение привело к краху режима Тоётоми в Японии, на смену которому пришёл сёгунат Токугава, вступивший в новый этап развития. В

последующие почти триста лет Япония больше не предпринимала крупномасштабных попыток бросить вызов восточноазиатскому порядку. Империя Мин эффективно защитила безопасность и мир в Восточной Азии.

Имджинская война создала эмоциональную память о том, как две страны «в одной лодке преодолевают трудности». Детали совместных боевых действий Ли Сунсина и минских военачальников до сих пор сохранились в исторических документах и коллективной памяти обеих стран. Это братство по оружию, выходящее за рамки обычных вассальных отношений, составляет самый глубокий исторический ген китайско-северокорейской дружбы.

Часть вторая: Испытание огнём и кровью — историческое значение войны в Корее (1950–1953 годы)

Перейдём к середине XX века. В июне 1950 года разразилась Корейская война. Соединённые Штаты немедленно вмешались с применением военной силы и направили Седьмой флот в Тайваньский пролив. Боевые действия быстро приблизились к китайско-северокорейской границе. Американские войска, игнорируя неоднократные предупреждения китайского правительства, перешли 38-ю параллель и устремились к реке Ялуцзян. Они даже бомбили китайские города на северо-востоке страны.

В этой критической ситуации китайское руководство приняло историческое решение о направлении китайских народных добровольцев в Корею для защиты своей страны. В октябре 1950 года китайские народные добровольцы перешли реку Ялуцзян и вместе с корейским народом и армией вели упорные бои в течение двух лет и девяти месяцев. В конечном итоге линия фронта стабилизировалась у 38-й параллели. Это заставило США подписать соглашение о перемирии в июле 1953 года.

Война в Корее имеет глубокое значение для обеих сторон и для региональной структуры:

Для Китая это была «война за основание государства» нового Китая:

Во-первых, эта победа создала военный и международный престиж страны. Она развеяла унижительную историю, когда Китай на протяжении

нового времени становился жертвой чужого произвола. Эта победа полностью изменила образ Китая как слабой и уязвимой страны на международной арене и заложила важные позиции нового Китая в азиатских и международных делах.

Во-вторых, война укрепила новую народно-демократическую власть. В ходе войны ускорились кампании по борьбе с бандитизмом, земельная реформа и подавление контрреволюции. Это обеспечило подлинное объединение и стабильность порядка в материковом Китае.

В-третьих, война создала долгосрочную мирную среду для строительства страны. Возврат американских войск от берегов Ялуцзяна к 38-й параллели обеспечил стране ценный стратегический простор для безопасности.

В-четвёртых, война значительно усилила национальную уверенность и патриотические чувства. Это позволило поколению, пережившему войну, и их потомкам поверить в то, что новый Китай способен не только защищать свою безопасность и интересы, но и эффективно помогать другим странам в антиимпериалистической борьбе. Это имеет важное значение для осуществления великого возрождения китайской нации.

Для Кореи вступление китайских народных добровольцев в войну стало реальной поддержкой в критический момент существования страны. Добровольцы и корейская народная армия вместе пережили снега Чанцзиньху и огонь Канвондо, и их кровь скрепила боевое братство. Трудовая партия Кореи и правительство неоднократно заявляли, что павшие китайские добровольцы навсегда останутся в сердцах корейского народа. История и традиции единства народов Китая и Кореи будут передаваться из поколения в поколение. Руководители обеих стран постоянно подчёркивают эту позицию.

Для региона и всего мира эта война остановила империалистическую агрессию и экспансию, стабилизировала ситуацию на Корейском полуострове, сохранила мир в Азии и во всём мире. Она также вдохновила народы Азии и всего мира на национально-освободительную борьбу против империализма и колониализма.

Оглядываясь на эти два исторических события, мы можем сказать, что это начало и конец одного исторического процесса. Период расцвета ки-

тайской цивилизации пришёлся на эпоху Мин. Однако начиная с середины и позднего периода Мин Китай вступил в полосу упадка, и в последующие несколько столетий цивилизация пережила значительный регресс. Страна столкнулась с такими несчастьями, как колонизация западными державами. Победа в Корейской войне ознаменовала наступление новой эпохи для Китая и окончание его унижительной истории.

Третья часть: Опираясь на прошлое и вступая в будущее: новая глава в современной дружбе Китая и КНДР

Вступая в XXI век, отношения между Китаем и КНДР, унаследовав исторические традиции, обрели новое современное значение.

Стратегическое руководство высших лидеров. Традиционная дружба между Китаем и КНДР была лично сформирована старшим поколением лидеров обеих партий и стран и непрерывно укреплялась и развивалась под руководством последующих поколений лидеров. Начиная с 18-го съезда Коммунистической партии Китая, генеральный секретарь Си Цзиньпин и генеральный секретарь Ким Чен Ын поддерживали тесную стратегическую связь в различных формах, направляя отношения между Китаем и КНДР в новый исторический период.

Глубоко укоренившаяся традиционная дружба. В общей борьбе против внешней агрессии и за национальное освобождение, а также в деле социалистической революции и строительства, народы Китая и КНДР доверяли и поддерживали друг друга, постоянно укрепляя дружеские и кооперативные отношения. Бессмертные подвиги мучеников Народной добровольческой армии Китая являются особой эмоциональной связью между двумя народами.

Общий социалистический идеал. Китай и КНДР — социалистические страны, возглавляемые коммунистическими партиями, разделяющие общие идеалы, убеждения и цели. Китай всесторонне продвигает строительство сильной нации и великое дело национального возрождения посредством модернизации в китайском стиле, в то время как социалистическое строительство в КНДР также постоянно достигает новых успехов. Обе стороны активно сотрудничают и обменива-

ются опытом в различных областях.

В июле этого года Ван Хунин, председатель Всекитайского комитета Народного политического консультативного совета Китая, и Пак Тхэ-сон, премьер-министр Кабинета министров КНДР, совместно присутствовали и выступили на приеме в Пхеньяне, посвященном 65-й годовщине подписания Договора о дружбе, сотрудничестве и взаимной помощи между Китаем и Северной Кореей.

Ван Хунин заявил, что 65 лет назад старшее поколение лидеров Китая и Северной Кореи подписало Договор о дружбе, сотрудничестве и взаимной помощи, заложив важную политическую и правовую основу для укрепления дружеских отношений между двумя народами. За прошедшие 65 лет обе стороны придерживались духа договора, поддерживали друг друга, сотрудничали и работали бок о бок.

Политическое взаимное доверие постоянно укрепляется, обмены и сотрудничество идут в ногу со временем, а стратегическое сотрудничество все больше углубляется, наглядно демонстрируя отличительные черты китайско-северокорейских отношений: прочную дружбу, общую судьбу и взаимную помощь. Китай готов сотрудничать с Северной Кореей для решительного выполнения важных договоренностей, достигнутых генеральным секретарем Си Цзиньпином и генеральным секретарем Ким Чен Ыном, использовать совместное торжественное празднование 65-й годовщины подписания Договора о дружбе, сотрудничестве и взаимной помощи между Китаем и Северной Кореей как возможность продолжить прекрасные традиции и твердо определить направление китайско-северокорейских отношений; углублять обмены и взаимное обучение для постоянного укрепления благополучия и дружбы двух народов; и демонстрировать свою ответственность в эту эпоху за совместное содействие миру и стабильности в регионе и во всем мире.

Эти контакты на высшем уровне чётко определяют основы и принципы развития китайско-северокорейской дружбы.

Практическое сотрудничество

На уровне практического сотрудничества Ки-

тай и КНДР создали долгосрочные механизмы сотрудничества на многих уровнях и во многих областях:

Экономика и торговля: совместный проект в Расонском экономическом торговом районе охватывает развитие портов и промышленных парков; проект освоения экономической зоны на островах Хвангымпхён и Вихвадо ориентирован на сельское хозяйство и лёгкую промышленность; проект трансграничного экономического сотрудничества в районе реки Туманган сосредоточен на развитии инфраструктуры — автомобильных и железных дорог, а также портов; рамочное соглашение о торговле между правительствами КНР и КНДР обеспечивает то, что Китай на протяжении многих лет остаётся крупнейшим торговым партнёром КНДР.

Благосостояние населения и общественные услуги: программа продовольственной помощи и сотрудничества между правительствами КНР и КНДР через Всемирную продовольственную программу ООН и по двусторонним каналам предоставляет регулярную продовольственную помощь и поддержку в области агротехнологий; проект сотрудничества в области здравоохранения между правительствами КНР и КНДР поддерживает долгосрочное взаимодействие в сфере контроля над инфекционными заболеваниями и развития системы общественного здравоохранения.

Гуманитарная и академическая сферы: программа обмена студентами по государственным стипендиям между КНР и КНДР ежегодно направляет студентов на обучение в ведущие вузы обеих стран; совместный проект по археологическим и историко-документальным исследованиям между КНР и КНДР ведёт долгосрочную работу по изучению исторических памятников Корейского полуострова и таких документов, как «Анналы династии Чосон»; механизм взаимных гастролей культурно-художественных коллективов Китая и КНДР обеспечивает регулярные обмены в области музыки, танца и циркового искусства; проект спортивного сотрудничества и обменов между КНР и КНДР поддерживает регулярные взаимные тренировочные визиты и товарищеские встречи по футболу, настольному теннису и тяжёлой атлетике.

Всё вышеперечисленное сотрудничество осуществляется в рамках Договора о дружбе, сотрудничестве и взаимной помощи между КНР и КНДР, который был подписан в 1961 году и автоматически продлён в 2021 году, что создаёт прочную правовую основу для сотрудничества во всех областях.

Заключение

Оглядываясь на Имджинскую войну, Корейскую войну 1950–1953 годов и сегодняшнее многоуровневое и многоотраслевое практическое сотрудничество, мы можем ясно увидеть историческую линию, проходящую через всё это: китайско-северокорейские отношения никогда не были изолированным или краткосрочным сочетанием интересов; они представляют собой стратегическое доверие, постепенно накопленное в процессе совместного противостояния внешним вызовам, совместной борьбы за национальную независимость и развитие, а также совместного поддержания регионального мира.

Историческая память предоставляет моральную основу и духовную связь для современного сотрудничества, а современное сотрудничество, в свою очередь, наполняет историческую память новой жизненной силой и практическим содержанием. Эта модель взаимодействия, которую можно охарактеризовать как «опираться на историю в качестве фундамента, укреплять доверие через практическое сотрудничество и объединять людей через культуру», позволяет китайско-северокорейской дружбе не только укореняться в глубокой исторической почве, но и постоянно порождать новую жизнеспособность под защитой институциональных механизмов сотрудничества.

Заглядывая в будущее, пока обе стороны продолжают придерживаться принципов взаимного уважения, равенства и взаимной выгоды и в полной мере использовать потенциал существующих платформ сотрудничества, китайско-северокорейские отношения непременно будут устойчиво развиваться в новых исторических условиях и вносить свой позитивный вклад в мир и процветание Северо-Восточной Азии.

The Selfless Service of Hungarian Doctors during the Korean War

Patrick Pogranz | Hungarian DPRK Study Society

On 27 July, the 73rd anniversary of the victory in the Great Fatherland Liberation War, we solemnly remember all those who stood with the Korean people during the years of the Korean War. This significant anniversary also gives us an opportunity to recall the selfless service of the Hungarian medical mission. Hungarian doctors, nurses, and medical personnel came to the aid of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during its most difficult days, and their devotion forever inscribed a remarkable chapter in the history of Hungarian–Korean friendship.

The Korean War was one of the most devastating armed conflicts of the twentieth century. Three years of fierce fighting inflicted enormous human and material losses: entire towns and villages were destroyed, much of the country's medical infrastructure lay in ruins, and the flow of wounded and sick never ceased. During these difficult years, Hungary dispatched a medical mission to the DPRK, whose members served from the most intense phase of the war and continued their demanding, self-sacrificing work for nearly seven years.

The first group of fifteen Hungarian medical personnel arrived in Korea on 20 July 1950—just one month after the outbreak of the war. They began their work in a field hospital established in the building of an abandoned school under conditions of extreme hardship. Medical equipment was scarce, water had to be transported from several kilometres away, and as the front lines shifted, the hospital had to be relocated repeatedly. Air raids destroyed medical instruments and medicines, yet despite these circumstances, the Hungarian staff continued to treat the sick and wounded, performing operations every day, saving lives, and often risking their own safety for the sake of their patients.

In the following years, eight successive Hungarian medical teams served in Korea. After the end of the war, the hospital was converted into a provincial hospital in Sariwon, where the primary focus shifted to providing medical care for the civilian population.

Hungarian specialists not only treated patients but also introduced modern methods of diagnosis and therapy, trained Korean medical personnel, and participated in the expansion and modernization of hospital facilities. Thanks to their tireless efforts, Hungarian assistance continued to contribute to the reconstruction and development of the DPRK's healthcare system even after hostilities had ended.

Between 1950 and 1957, a total of 225 Hungarian medical professionals served in Korea. During this period, they treated approximately 120,000 sick and wounded patients and performed more than 7,000 surgical operations. To save critically ill patients, they repeatedly donated their own blood—a powerful testament to both their professional dedication and their humanity. The selfless work of the Hungarian medical mission was highly appreciated by the Korean side, and many of its members received state decorations.

Even after the signing of the Armistice Agreement, the Hungarian medical mission continued its activities. Hungarian doctors and nurses participated in rebuilding the healthcare system of the war-ravaged country until 1957, when the well-equipped hospital in Sariwon was formally handed over to their Korean colleagues. Thus concluded a mission of nearly seven years, one whose guiding principles were always healing, compassion, and a readiness to help those in need.

On the 73rd anniversary of the victory in the Great Fatherland Liberation War, we remember with special gratitude the Hungarian medical workers who served in Korea. Their courage, professionalism, and selflessness gave tens of thousands of people a chance to recover and remain a shining chapter in the history of friendship between the Hungarian and Korean peoples. The humanitarian spirit and solidarity they demonstrated continue to form part of our shared historical heritage and deserve the respect and remembrance of future generations.

Самоотверженная служба венгерских врачей в годы Корейской войны

Патрик Погранц | Венгерская Группа изучения КНДР

27 июля, в 73-ю годовщину победы в Великой Отечественной освободительной войне, мы с глубоким уважением вспоминаем всех, кто в годы Корейской войны встал на сторону корейского народа. Эта знаменательная дата даёт нам возможность вспомнить и о самоотверженной службе венгерской медицинской миссии. Венгерские врачи, медсёстры и медицинский персонал пришли на помощь Корейской Народно-Демократической Республике в самые тяжёлые времена, и их труд навсегда вписал яркую страницу в историю венгерско-корейской дружбы.

Корейская война стала одним из самых разрушительных вооружённых конфликтов XX века. Три года ожесточённых боёв принесли огромные человеческие и материальные потери: были уничтожены целые населённые пункты, значительная часть медицинских учреждений лежала в руинах, а поток раненых и больных не прекращался ни на день. В эти тяжёлые годы Венгрия направила в КНДР медицинскую миссию, члены которой с самого острого периода войны и на протяжении почти семи лет несли свою нелёгкую, полную самопожертвования службу.

Первая группа венгерских медиков из пятнадцати человек прибыла в Корею 20 июля 1950 года — всего через месяц после начала войны. Свою работу они начали в полевом госпитале, развёрнутом в здании опустевшей школы, в условиях крайней нужды. Не хватало оборудования, воду приходилось доставлять за несколько километров, а из-за перемещений линии фронта госпиталь неоднократно приходилось передислоцировать. В ходе бомбардировок уничтожались медицинские инструменты и лекарства, однако венгерский персонал, несмотря ни на что, продолжал лечить больных и раненых, ежедневно проводя операции, спасая жизни и нередко жертвуя собственной безопасностью ради пациентов.

В последующие годы в Корею одна за другой сменялись восемь венгерских медицинских групп. После окончания войны госпиталь был преобразован в провинциальную больницу в

Саривоне, где основное внимание уделялось уже медицинской помощи мирному населению. Венгерские специалисты не только лечили, но и внедряли современные методы диагностики и терапии, обучали корейских коллег, участвовали в расширении и модернизации больничного хозяйства. Благодаря их беззаветному труду венгерская помощь продолжала содействовать восстановлению и развитию здравоохранения КНДР и после завершения боевых действий.

В период с 1950 по 1957 год в Корею работали в общей сложности 225 венгерских медицинских работников. За это время они приняли около 120 тысяч больных и раненых, провели более 7 тысяч операций. Ради спасения тяжелейших пациентов они не раз сдавали собственную кровь — это было особым свидетельством их профессионального долга и человечности. Самоотверженный труд венгерских медиков был высоко оценён корейской стороной, многие из них были удостоены государственных наград.

После подписания перемирия венгерская медицинская миссия продолжала свою деятельность. Врачи и медсёстры участвовали в восстановлении системы здравоохранения в разорённой войной стране вплоть до 1957 года, когда хорошо оснащённая больница в Саривоне была передана их корейским коллегам. Так завершилась почти семилетняя миссия, в центре которой всегда оставались врачевание, человеколюбие и готовность прийти на помощь.

В 73-ю годовщину победы в Великой Отечественной освободительной войне мы с особой благодарностью вспоминаем венгерских медицинских работников, служивших в Корею. Их мужество, профессионализм и бескорыстие дали десяткам тысяч людей шанс на выздоровление и навсегда остались яркой страницей в истории дружбы венгерского и корейского народов. Проявленные ими человеколюбие и солидарность по сей день являются частью нашего общего исторического наследия, которое заслуживает уважения и памяти потомков.

What Should Not Be Forgotten When Speaking about the Korean War

Konstantin Asmolov | Center for Korean Studies of the Institute of China and Contemporary Asia of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Today we mark the anniversary of the end of the Korean War, one of the most devastating wars of the second half of the twentieth century. Although the conflicts in Africa during the 1990s may have exceeded the Korean War in terms of human casualties, the scale of structural destruction and the threat of nuclear weapons use during the Korean War remain without parallel.

The memory of the Korean War as a conflict that left an unhealed wound on the Korean Peninsula in the form of the country's enduring division must not be forgotten. However, this memory must also be accurate. Unfortunately, in Russia (and not only in Russia), the image of the Korean War has been shaped rather inaccurately, with the South Korean interpretation of events dominating public discourse while overlooking a number of facts that are inconvenient for Seoul.

For this reason, my presentation is intended to remind the audience of several events without which a proper understanding of what took place on the Korean Peninsula remains incomplete.

The War Before the War

Although the official date marking the beginning of the conflict is 25 June 1950, trench warfare along the 38th Parallel had in fact already been underway for a year and a half following the establishment of the DPRK and the Republic of Korea.

The intensity of the fighting was considerable: on average, three armed clashes occurred every day over the course of eighteen months. This level of hostilities was comparable to the trench warfare of the First World War or the Russian-Ukrainian conflict prior to the beginning of the Special Military Operation. These were not isolated skirmishes but large-scale engagements involving forces as large as battalion-sized units, supported by aircraft and artillery.

Although this subject is rarely discussed, even historians who are critical of communism acknowledge that the majority of these clashes were initiated by the

South. In this way, Syngman Rhee sought to portray himself as the victim and attract greater American attention, fully aware that his army was incapable of defeating its opponent and could do little more than inflict suffering upon civilians before retreating.

The outbreak of the Korean War undoubtedly escalated the conflict. However, describing it as a sudden communist attack against a peaceful South Korea is historically inaccurate.

The South Korean Government Developed Plans for an Offensive War

There is considerable evidence indicating that South Korea also planned offensive military operations against North Korea.

Among this evidence are documents captured by North Korean forces during their first occupation of Seoul, as well as testimony from a number of senior South Korean officials who remained in the city.

Even if these materials are dismissed as North Korean propaganda, it is impossible to ignore Syngman Rhee's correspondence with American lobbyists, in which he sought permission to launch an attack against the DPRK, together with other evidence showing that South Korea devoted little effort to constructing defensive fortifications.

One particularly noteworthy example comes from the analysis conducted by Russian historian Aleksei Isaev regarding the destruction of North Korean tanks. He concluded that most North Korean tanks were destroyed by American aircraft, whereas under normal battlefield conditions tanks are usually destroyed by minefields or anti-tank artillery. According to his analysis, this occurred because South Korean forces had failed to establish defensive obstacles such as minefields capable of slowing the advance of North Korean armored units.

War Crimes Committed by South Korean Armed Forces and Paramilitary Units

It is impossible to overlook the scale of war crimes

committed by both the South Korean military and various paramilitary organizations against the civilian population.

The documented number of victims attributed to the South Korean side is approximately twice as large as that attributed to the North.

During the presidency of the liberal South Korean leader Roh Moo-hyun, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission was established. Its investigations reclassified the origins of numerous mass graves, including one widely known as the “Korean Katyn.” These burial sites contained the remains of civilians, many bearing evidence of torture.

The Commission concluded that these crimes had not been committed by the North Korean army but rather by the political gangs and paramilitary groups mentioned above, which operated outside the direct command of American forces and therefore acted largely at their own discretion.

It was these so-called “public order units” that carried out the massacre in Sinchon County, where as many as one-third of the local population was killed, while victims were subjected to forms of torture reminiscent of the Middle Ages.

In addition to the bloody suppression of the leftist uprising on Jeju Island—which partly overlapped chronologically with the Korean War—it is also necessary to mention the destruction of the so-called Bodo League. This organization consisted of former leftists who had supposedly “repented” and “reformed,” yet were nevertheless regarded as potential collaborators with the enemy and exterminated in numbers exceeding one hundred thousand people.

Nor should we forget the carpet bombing campaigns, the extensive use of napalm by the United States military, and the destruction of refugee columns under the pretext that enemy infiltrators might be hiding among them.

Syngman Rhee’s Opposition to the Armistice

It should be emphasized that when peace negotiations began with the assistance of the Soviet Union, South Korea remained the only participant that continued obstructing the negotiations until the very end.

This included both the release of prisoners of war who refused repatriation and a series of false-flag provocations, including incidents involving “unidentified snipers” and “unidentified aircraft,” which were intended to sabotage the negotiations.

As a result, the United States even considered organizing a military coup against Syngman Rhee under the so-called Operation Everready. Ultimately, however, a conditional compromise was reached: the Armistice Agreement was signed, but unlike the United Nations Command, the South Korean government refused to sign it.

Subsequently, the Mutual Defense Treaty concluded in the autumn of 1953 effectively subordinated the armed forces of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations Command in order to prevent Syngman Rhee—or one of his successors—from initiating another war that would compel the United States to fight “at the wrong time, in the wrong place, and against the wrong enemy.”

Escalation of the Conflict

Throughout the Korean War, the escalation of the conflict originated exclusively from the southern side.

North Korea’s allies made every possible effort to prevent further escalation. Soviet fighter pilots and anti-aircraft units were assigned a limited combat mission focused on protecting strategic facilities within North Korea and China. Meanwhile, the Chinese People’s Volunteers were, in reality, regular divisions of the People’s Liberation Army, allowing China to participate in the war without issuing a formal declaration of war.

After the entry of the Chinese People’s Volunteers dealt a severe blow to General Douglas MacArthur’s ambitions, he proposed not only the use of nuclear weapons but also the opening of a second front against China and the involvement of the Nationalist (Kuomintang) forces in the conflict. Such actions could have transformed the Korean War into a large-scale nuclear conflict.

MacArthur’s presidential ambitions were considerable. His authority as the “Proconsul of the East” effectively made him an independent ruler, and President Harry Truman had to make significant efforts to restrain these ambitions.

Many of these events were discussed in Soviet history textbooks. However, after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the situation changed, and the South Korean interpretation gradually came to be regarded as the dominant narrative. Yet that narrative contains many deliberate omissions and distortions, which the present paper seeks to address.

О чем не стоит забывать, говоря о корейской войне

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Сегодня мы отмечаем годовщину завершения Корейской войны, которая является одной из самых разрушительных войн второй половины XX века. Хотя конфликты в Африке 90-х годов, возможно, уступают Корейской войне по числу человеческих жертв, уровень структурных разрушений и угроза применения ядерного оружия в Корейской войне не имеют аналогов.

Память о Корейской войне как о конфликте, который оставил на полуострове незаживающую рану в виде окончательного раскола страны, не должна быть забыта. Однако эта память должна быть правильной. К сожалению, в России (и не только) образ Корейской войны сформировался не совсем корректно и доминирует южнокорейский взгляд на события, выпускающий из внимания целый ряд неприятных для Сеула моментов.

В связи с этим, мой текст посвящён напоминанию о ряде событий, без которых правильное понимание того, что происходило на полуострове, будет неполным

Война до начала войны

Хотя официальной датой начала конфликта считается 25 июня 1950 года, на самом деле окопная война на 38-й параллели уже велась полтора года, с момента образования КНДР и РК. Интенсивность боевых действий была высока: в среднем происходило три вооружённых столкновения в день в течение полутора лет. Это сопоставимо с масштабами окопной войны Первой мировой или российско-украинского конфликта до начала специальной военной операции. Речь шла не о локальных перестрелках, а о масштабных сражениях, в которых нередко участвовали целые подразделения размером до батальона, включая поддержку авиации и артиллерии.

Несмотря на то, что это не принято обсуждать, даже историки, критически относящиеся к коммунизму, признают, что большинство конфликтов было инициировано южной стороной. Таким образом, Ли Сын Ман стремился создать образ жертвы и привлечь внимание США, понимая,

что его армия не способна противостоять противнику и может лишь наносить ущерб мирному населению и отступать. Начало Корейской войны, безусловно, привело к эскалации конфликта, однако утверждение о том, что это было внезапное нападение коммунистов на мирную Южную Корею, является некорректным.

Южнокорейское правительство разрабатывало планы наступательной войны.

Существует ряд доказательств того, что Южная Корея также планировала проведение наступательных операций против Северной Кореи. Об этом свидетельствуют документы, захваченные северокорейскими войсками во время первого взятия Сеула, а также показания ряда высокопоставленных южнокорейских чиновников, оставшихся в городе.

Даже если рассматривать эти свидетельства как пропаганду со стороны Северной Кореи, нельзя игнорировать переписку Ли Сын Мана с американскими лоббистами, в которой он пытался получить разрешение атаковать КНДР и другие данные, указывающие на то, что Южная Корея не занималась созданием оборонительных сооружений.

Наиболее интересным примером является анализ причин потерь северокорейских танков, проведённый российским историком Алексеем Исаевым. Он установил, что большинство танков было уничтожено американской авиацией, в то время как в обычных условиях танки обычно гибнут на минных полях или от огня противотанковой артиллерии. Подобная ситуация сложилась из-за того, что южнокорейская сторона не предприняла оборонительных мер, таких как установка минных полей, способных задержать продвижение северокорейских танков.

Военные преступления, совершенные южнокорейскими вооруженными силами и полувоенными формированиями.

Нельзя не упомянуть о масштабах военных преступлений, совершённых как южнокорейской армией, так и полувоенными формированиями в отношении мирного населения. Документально подтвержденное количество жертв южной стороны в два раза больше, чем количество жертв северной.

В период правления левого президента Но Му Хёна в Южной Корее была создана Комиссия по установлению истины и примирению, которая изменила происхождение ряда массовых захоронений, в том числе захоронение с говорящим названием «Корейская Катынь». В этих захоронениях были обнаружены останки гражданского населения, зачастую со следами пыток. Как выяснилось, преступления были совершены не северокорейской армией, а указанными выше политическими гангстерами, которые не находились в прямом подчинении американских войск и могли действовать по своему усмотрению.

Именно эти «отряды обеспечения порядка» устроили резню в уезде Синчхон, в результате которой погибло до трети населения, а к людям применялись средневековые пытки.

Помимо кровавого подавления левого восстания на острове Чеджудо, которое частично совпало с Корейской войной, стоит упомянуть уничтожение так называемой «Подод Ёнмэн». Эта организация объединяла бывших левых, которые «раскаялись» и «встали на путь исправления», но были сочтены потенциальными пособниками противника и уничтожены в количестве более 100 тысяч человек.

Не забудем и ковровые бомбардировки, и применение напалма армией США, и уничтожение колонн беженцев под предлогом того, что в их рядах могут быть диверсанты.

Ли Сын Ман против перемирия

Следует подчеркнуть, что в период, когда при содействии Советского Союза начались мирные переговоры, единственным участником, который до последнего момента препятствовал их проведению, была Южная Корея. Речь шла как об освобождении из лагерей военнопленных, которые не желали возвращаться на родину, так и о провокациях, совершаемых под ложным флагом, включая действия «неустановленных снайпе-

ров» и «неопознанных летательных аппаратов», которые были направлены на срыв переговоров.

В результате Соединённые Штаты даже рассматривали возможность военного переворота против Ли Сын Мана (так называемый план «Everready»), но в конечном итоге был достигнут условный компромисс: перемирие было заключено, однако южнокорейская сторона, в отличие от войск ООН, не подписала его. После этого Договор о взаимной обороне, заключённый осенью 1953 года, фактически переподчинил армию Республики Корея командованию ООН, чтобы предотвратить возможность возникновения новой войны со стороны Ли Сын Мана или его преемника, вынудив американцев сражаться «не в то время, не в том месте и не с тем противником».

В ходе Корейской войны наблюдалась эскалация конфликта, которая исходила исключительно с южной стороны. Союзники Северной Кореи предпринимали все возможные меры для предотвращения эскалации конфликта. Советские лётчики и зенитчики выполняли ограниченную боевую задачу по прикрытию стратегических объектов на территории Северной Кореи и Китая. Китайские «народные добровольцы» фактически представляли собой регулярные дивизии Народно-освободительной армии Китая, что позволило им принять участие в войне без официального объявления войны.

Между тем, после того как вступление в войну китайских народных добровольцев нанесло серьёзный урон амбициям генерала Макартура, он предложил не только использовать ядерное оружие, но и открыть второй фронт в Китае, а также привлечь к войне войска гоминьдановского правительства. Это могло бы превратить войну в крупномасштабный и ядерный конфликт.

Президентские амбиции Макартура были весьма велики. Его полномочия в качестве «проконсула Востока» фактически делали его самостоятельным правителем, и президенту Трумэну пришлось приложить значительные усилия, чтобы подавить эту тенденцию.

Многие из этих событий упоминались и в советских учебниках истории. Однако после распада Советского Союза ситуация изменилась, и южнокорейская версия событий стала рассматриваться как основная. Однако в ней есть много сознательных ошибок и пробелов, которые автор пытается заполнить.

Address by the PRCF at the Conference for Solidarity with Korea

Pole of Communist Revival in France (PRCF)

Dear comrades,

Thank you very much for the invitation and for organizing this gathering at a time when US imperialism and its allies are once again marching toward a world war—a war that could annihilate all life on Earth.

According to US officer Conrad Crane, 73 years ago, the US Air Force “wreaked terrible destruction across North Korea. An assessment of bombing damage at the time of the armistice revealed that of the country’s 22 major cities, 18 had been at least half-destroyed.” For his part, Air Force General Curtis LeMay declared: “We burned down every city in North Korea and South Korea alike.”

Yet this destructive rage, characteristic of the United States, was not enough for the infamous General MacArthur, commander-in-chief of imperialist troops during the conflict. In a text published after his death, he boasted of having devised a plan to win the war in ten days: “I would have dropped about thirty atomic bombs, going all out along the border with Manchuria.” His successor during the war, General Ridgway, went even further, calling for 38 atomic bombs.

Fortunately, the politicians leading the United States at the time refused, as they fully understood that the consequences of such a nuclear attack were incalculable. However, it is deeply alarming that exterminationists like MacArthur and Ridgway could have held such positions of responsibility within the military establishment.

Furthermore, what can be said of today’s US political leaders? Trump is a crude brute, notoriously suffering from dementia. His Secretary of Defense, Pete Hegseth—who has proclaimed himself “Minister of War”—is an evangelical fanatic obsessed with hyper-masculinity. Since the election of Trump II, these figures have ramped up threats, provocations, and illegal operations: annexationist claims regarding Canada and Greenland, the abduction of Venezuelan President Maduro, an energy stran-

glehold and threats of military intervention against Cuba, total support for the Zionist genocide in Palestine, and—of course—the assassinations of Iranian leaders, followed by massive bombing campaigns against Iran.

The war on Iran itself paves the way for war against China by seeking to weaken it economically. And naturally, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea remains a target for the United States. Back in 2017 at the UN, Trump threatened to “totally destroy North Korea,” just as he now boasts of wanting to “send Iran back to the Stone Age.” Nine years later, it is clear that if the Taiwan issue were to escalate into a major conflict, Korea would not be spared.

Many believe that imperialism would never dare trigger a nuclear war. At the PRCF, however, we believe that imperialism has entered an “exterminist” phase: it would prefer the end of humanity to its own definitive defeat.

That is why resisting the demonization of the DPRK, China, Russia (against whom the United States is sending its Ukrainian proxies, and has prevailed upon its European Union lackeys to prepare for a “high-intensity conflict” to destroy it), Iran, the Palestinians, and socialist Cuba is not merely a fight for peace: it is a fight for life on Earth!

Imperialism is in deep trouble. Ukraine’s entry into NATO is blocked. Iran is holding firm. China is standing up to Uncle Sam. The DPRK has yielded nothing. The Palestinian people remain standing amidst the ruins, and anger against Netanyahu is mounting in Israel. The Cuban Revolution endures despite the terrible conditions imposed upon it. All these confrontations are linked: if imperialism prevails on one front, conditions will worsen for all those resisting it elsewhere.

That is why we say: Cuba, Gaza—one struggle! From the Donbas to Beijing, from Tehran to Pyongyang: internationalist class solidarity against exterminist imperialism!

Выступление Партии коммунистического возрождения Франции на Конференции солидарности с Кореей

Партия коммунистического возрождения Франции (PRCF)

Дорогие товарищи!

Большое спасибо за ваше приглашение и за организацию этой встречи в то время, когда американский империализм и его союзники вновь вступают на путь мировой войны — войны, которая может уничтожить всю жизнь на Земле.

По словам американского офицера Конрада Крейна, 73 года назад ВВС США «обрушили страшные разрушения на всю Северную Корею. Оценка ущерба от бомбардировок на момент перемирия показала, что из 22 крупных городов страны 18 были разрушены как минимум наполовину». Генерал ВВС Кёртис Лемей, в свою очередь, заявил: «Мы сожгли все города в Северной Корее, равно как и в Южной Корее».

Однако этой разрушительной ярости, столь характерной для Соединённых Штатов, было недостаточно в глазах печально известного генерала Макартура, главнокомандующего империалистическими войсками в ходе конфликта. В тексте, опубликованном после его смерти, он хвастался тем, что разработал план, позволяющий выиграть войну за десять дней: «Я бы сбросил около тридцати атомных бомб, нанеся массированный удар вдоль границы с Маньчжурией». Его преемник во время войны, генерал Риджуэй, пошёл ещё дальше, потребовав 38 атомных бомб.

К счастью, политики, руководившие тогда Соединёнными Штатами, отказались от этого, поскольку прекрасно понимали, что последствия такого ядерного удара были бы неисчислимы. Однако крайне тревожно, что такие истребители, как Макартур и Риджуэй, могли занимать столь ответственные посты в военном аппарате своей страны.

И что можно сказать о нынешних политических лидерах США? Трамп — грубый невежда, стра-

дающий, как известно, слабоумием. Его министр обороны Пит Хегсет, провозгласивший себя «военным министром», является фанатичным евангелистом и приверженцем гипермаскулинности. С момента избрания Трампа II эти деятели множат угрозы, провокации и незаконные операции: аннексионистские притязания на Канаду и Гренландию, похищение президента Венесуэлы Мадуро, энергетическое удушение и угрозы военного вмешательства против Кубы, полная поддержка сионистского геноцида в Палестине и, разумеется, убийства иранских лидеров, за которыми последовали массированные бомбардировки Ирана.

Война против Ирана сама по себе подготавливает почву для войны против Китая, стремясь ослабить его экономически. И, конечно же, Корейская Народно-Демократическая Республика остаётся целью для Соединённых Штатов. В 2017 году в ООН Трамп уже угрожал «полностью уничтожить Северную Корею», точно так же, как сегодня он хвастается желанием «отбросить Иран в каменный век». Девять лет спустя очевидно, что если вопрос Тайваня перерастёт в крупный конфликт, Корея не будет пощажена.

Многие считают, что империализм никогда не осмелится развязать ядерную войну. В PRCF мы, напротив, полагаем, что империализм вступил в экстерминистскую фазу: он предпочтёт гибель человечества своему окончательному поражению.

Именно поэтому сопротивление демонизации КНДР, Китая, России (против которой США направляют своих украинских прокси и добились от своих приспешников из Европейского Союза подготовки «конфликта высокой интенсивности» для её уничтожения), Ирана, палестинцев и

социалистической Кубы — это не просто борьба за мир; это борьба за жизнь на Земле!

Империализм находится в глубоком кризисе. Вступление Украины в НАТО заблокировано. Иран сопротивляется. Китай даёт отпор дяде Сэму. КНДР не уступила ни на йоту. Палестинский народ остаётся на ногах среди руин, а гнев против Нетаньяху нарастает в Израиле. Кубинская революция продолжается, несмотря на тяжёлые условия, в которые она поставлена. Все эти противостояния взаимосвязаны: если империализм одержит верх на одном участке фронта, условия ухудшатся для всех, кто сопротивляется ему на других направлениях.

Вот почему мы говорим: Куба, Газа — одна борьба! От Донбасса до Пекина, от Тегерана до Пхеньяна — интернациональная классовая солидарность против экстерминистского империализма!

Intervention du PRCF à la Conférence pour la solidarité avec la Corée

Pôle de Renaissance Communiste en France

Chers camarades,

Merci beaucoup pour votre invitation et pour l'organisation de cette rencontre alors que l'impérialisme étasunien et ses alliés marchent une fois de plus à la guerre mondiale, alors qu'elle pourrait anéantir toute vie sur terre.

Selon l'officier étasunien Conrad Crane, il y a 73 ans, l'US Air force « provoqua une destruction terrible dans toute la Corée du Nord. L'évaluation à l'armistice des dégâts provoqués par les bombardements révéla que sur les 22 villes principales du pays, 18 avaient été au moins à moitié anéanties. » Le général d'aviation Curtis LeMay déclara quant à lui : « Nous avons incendié toutes les villes en Corée du Nord de même qu'en Corée du Sud ».

Cette rage destructrice, caractéristique des Etats-Unis, était pourtant insuffisante aux yeux du fameux général MacArthur, commandant en chef des troupes impérialistes pendant le conflit. Dans un texte paru après sa mort, il se vantait en effet d'avoir conçu un plan permettant de remporter la guerre en dix jours : « J'aurais largué une trentaine de bombes atomiques en mettant le paquet le long de la frontière avec la Mandchourie. » Son successeur pendant la guerre, le général Ridgway, alla plus loin, en réclamant 38 bombes atomiques.

Fort heureusement, les hommes politiques qui dirigeaient alors les Etats-Unis refusèrent, car ils comprenaient bien que les conséquences d'une telle attaque nucléaire étaient incalculables. Cependant, il est très inquiétant que des exterminateurs comme MacArthur et Ridgway aient pu avoir de telles responsabilités dans leur appareil militaire.

Par ailleurs, que dire des actuels dirigeants politiques étasuniens ? Trump est une brute grossière, notoirement atteint de démence. Son secrétaire à la défense Pete Hegseth, qui s'est autoproclamé « ministre de la guerre », est un fanatique évangéliste et viriliste. Depuis l'élection de Trump II, ces personnages multiplient les menaces, les provocations et les opérations illégales : revendications annexionnistes contre le Canada et le Groenland, enlèvement

du président vénézuélien Maduro, étranglement énergétique et menace d'intervention militaire contre Cuba, soutien total au génocide sioniste en Palestine, et bien sûr, assassinats des dirigeants iraniens, suivis de bombardements massifs sur l'Iran.

La guerre d'Iran elle-même prépare la guerre contre la Chine, en cherchant à l'affaiblir économiquement. Et bien entendu, la République populaire et démocratique de Corée demeure une cible pour les Etats-Unis. En 2017, à l'ONU, Trump menaçait déjà de « détruire totalement la Corée du nord », comme il se vante de vouloir aujourd'hui « ramener l'Iran à l'âge de pierre ». Neuf ans plus tard, il est évident que, si la question de Taïwan devait déboucher sur un conflit majeur, la Corée ne serait pas épargnée.

Beaucoup pensent que jamais l'impérialisme n'osera déclencher une guerre nucléaire. Au PRCF, nous estimons au contraire que l'impérialisme est entré dans une phase exterministe : il préférerait la fin de l'humanité à sa propre défaite définitive.

C'est pourquoi résister à la diabolisation de la RPD Corée, de la Chine, de la Russie (contre qui les Etats-Unis envoient leurs supplétifs ukrainiens, et ont obtenu de leurs valets de l'Union européenne qu'ils préparent un « conflit de haute intensité » pour la détruire), de l'Iran, des Palestiniens, de Cuba socialiste, ce n'est pas seulement lutter pour la paix : c'est se battre pour la vie sur terre !

L'impérialisme est en grande difficulté. L'entrée de l'Ukraine dans l'OTAN est bloquée. L'Iran résiste. La Chine tient tête à l'Oncle Sam. La RPD Corée n'a toujours rien cédé. Le peuple palestinien reste debout au milieu des ruines, et la colère contre Netanyahu monte en Israël. La révolution cubaine continue malgré les terribles conditions qui lui sont faites. Tous ces affrontements sont liés : si l'impérialisme l'emporte sur un point du front, les conditions empireront pour tous ceux qui lui résistent ailleurs.

C'est pourquoi nous disons : Cuba, Gaza, même combat ! Du Donbass à Pékin, de Téhéran à Pyongyang, solidarité internationaliste de classe contre l'impérialisme exterministe !

“The Anti-imperialist Struggle Is Inseparable from the Struggle for Sovereignty”

Labour Party of Chile

Dear Comrades,

The Labour Party of Chile extends its fraternal, revolutionary, and internationalist greetings to the organizers and participants of the International Scientific Conference “The 73rd Anniversary of the Victory in the Korean War: Lessons of History and Resistance to U.S. Imperialism at the Present Stage.” We express our appreciation to the DPRK International Solidarity Group (DPRK ISG), the Russian Society for Friendship and Cultural Cooperation with the DPRK, the World Anti-imperialist Platform, the International Association of Peace Foundations (IAPF), and the Embassy of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in the Russian Federation for making this important initiative possible.

As we commemorate another anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War, we pay tribute to the soldiers of the Korean People’s Army, the internationalist volunteers, and the heroic people of the DPRK, who confronted and defeated the military aggression led by U.S. imperialism and its allies. That victory constitutes one of the most significant defeats suffered by imperialism in the twentieth century and demonstrated that no military power can subjugate a people determined to defend their independence, sovereignty, and right to build their own future.

The historical experience of Korea remains fully relevant today. At a time when imperialism seeks to preserve its declining hegemony through wars, blockades, economic sanctions, destabilization operations, and propaganda campaigns against peoples defending their sovereignty, the resistance of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea represents an example of revolutionary steadfastness, national independence, and dignity in the face of the constant threats posed by international monopoly capitalism.

From Chile, we reaffirm our conviction that the anti-imperialist struggle is inseparable from the struggle for sovereignty. Imperialism constitutes the highest and most aggressive stage of capitalism, characterized by the domination of monopolies, finance

capital, and the powers that seek to subjugate nations through economic exploitation and military violence. Therefore, the defense of national sovereignty also requires confronting the structures of dependent capitalism and advancing toward a society founded upon social justice, economic planning, and the power of the working class.

The peoples of the world face a common enemy. The aggression against the DPRK forms part of the same imperialist policy that has spread wars, coups d’état, criminal blockades, and economic plunder throughout Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East. In the face of this offensive, the response must be greater unity among revolutionary forces, national liberation movements, and all organizations committed to building an international order based on the self-determination of peoples and the end of imperialist domination.

We especially welcome the strengthening of international cooperation among anti-imperialist organizations and express our solidarity with the Korean people and the leadership of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in their steadfast defense of national independence, peace, and socialism.

The Labour Party of Chile reaffirms its commitment to continue strengthening the bonds of internationalist solidarity with all peoples resisting imperialist aggression and struggling for their emancipation. We are convinced that organization, political consciousness, and the unity of revolutionary forces will make it possible to build a world free from exploitation, colonialism, and imperial domination.

Please accept our most fraternal revolutionary greetings and our best wishes for the complete success of this important international conference.

*Eternal glory to the heroic victory of the Korean people!
Down with U.S. imperialism and every form of imperialist domination!*

*Long live the international solidarity of the peoples!
Long live the struggle of the peoples for socialism, sovereignty, and national liberation!*

Приветствие Рабочей партии Чили Международной научной конференции по случаю 73-й годовщины победы в Корейской войне

Рабочая партия Чили

Уважаемые товарищи!

Рабочая партия Чили направляет братский, революционный и интернационалистский привет организаторам и участникам Международной научной конференции «73-я годовщина победы в Корейской войне: уроки истории и сопротивление американскому империализму на современном этапе». Мы выражаем нашу признательность Международной Группе солидарности с КНДР (МГС КНДР), Российскому обществу дружбы и культурного сотрудничества с КНДР, Всемирной антиимпериалистической платформе (ВАП), Международной ассоциации фондов мира (МАФМ) и Посольству Корейской Народно-Демократической Республики в Российской Федерации за возможность проведения столь значимой инициативы.

В день нового юбилея победы корейского народа в Отечественной освободительной войне мы отдаём дань уважения бойцам Корейской народной армии, интернациональным добровольцам и героическому народу КНДР, которые встретили и разгромили военную агрессию, возглавляемую американским империализмом и его союзниками. Эта победа стала одним из самых сокрушительных поражений, понесённых империализмом в XX веке, и доказала, что никакая военная мощь не способна сломить народ, решивший защищать свою независимость, суверенитет и право строить собственную судьбу.

Исторический опыт Кореи сохраняет свою полную актуальность и поныне. Сегодня, когда империализм пытается удержать свою гниющую гегемонию посредством войн, блокад, экономических санкций, операций по дестабилизации и пропагандистских кампаний против народов, отстаивающих свой суверенитет, сопротивление Корейской Народно-Демократической

Республики служит примером революционной твёрдости, национальной независимости и достоинства перед лицом постоянных угроз со стороны международного монополистического капитала.

Из Чили мы вновь подтверждаем нашу убеждённость в том, что антиимпериалистическая борьба неотделима от борьбы за суверенитет. Империализм представляет собой высшую и наиболее агрессивную стадию капитализма, характеризующуюся господством монополий, финансового капитала и держав, стремящихся подчинить нации посредством экономической эксплуатации и военного насилия. Именно поэтому защита национального суверенитета требует также борьбы против структур зависимого капитализма и движения вперёд к обществу, основанному на социальной справедливости, экономическом планировании и власти трудящихся.

Народы всего мира сталкиваются с общим врагом. Агрессия против КНДР является частью той же империалистической политики, которая принесла войны, государственные перевороты, преступные блокады и экономическое разграбление в Азию, Африку, Латинскую Америку и на Ближний Восток. Перед лицом этого наступления ответом должна стать большая сплочённость революционных сил, национально-освободительных движений и всех организаций, стремящихся к построению международного порядка, основанного на самоопределении народов и прекращении империалистического господства.

Мы особо приветствуем укрепление международного сотрудничества между антиимпериалистическими организациями и выражаем нашу солидарность с корейским народом и руководством Корейской Народно-Демократической Республики в их неустанной защите национальной

независимости, мира и социализма.

Рабочая партия Чили подтверждает свою приверженность дальнейшему укреплению связей интернационалистской солидарности со всеми народами, которые противостоят империалистической агрессии и борются за своё освобождение. Мы убеждены, что организация, политическое сознание и единство революционных сил позволят проложить путь к миру, свободному от эксплуатации, колониализма и империалистического господства.

Примите наш самый братский революционный привет и наилучшие пожелания полного успеха этой важной международной конференции.

Вечная слава героической победе корейского народа!

Долой американский империализм и все формы империалистического господства!

Да здравствует международная солидарность народов!

Да здравствует борьба народов за социализм, суверенитет и национальное освобождение!

“La lucha antiimperialista es inseparable de la lucha por la soberanía”

Partido del Trabajo de Chile

Estimados camaradas:

El Partido del Trabajo de Chile envía un fraternal, revolucionario e internacionalista saludo a los organizadores y participantes de la Conferencia Científica Internacional “73.º aniversario de la victoria en la Guerra de Corea: Lecciones de la historia y resistencia al imperialismo estadounidense en la etapa actual”, expresando nuestro reconocimiento al Grupo de Solidaridad Internacional con la RPDC (DPRK ISG), a la Sociedad Rusa de Amistad y Cooperación Cultural con la RPDC, a la Plataforma Mundial Antiimperialista (WAP), a la Asociación Internacional de Fundaciones por la Paz (IAPF) y a la Embajada de la República Popular Democrática de Corea en la Federación Rusa por hacer posible esta importante iniciativa.

Al conmemorarse un nuevo aniversario de la victoria del pueblo coreano en la Guerra de Liberación de la Patria, rendimos homenaje a los combatientes del Ejército Popular de Corea, a los voluntarios internacionalistas y al heroico pueblo de la RPDC, quienes enfrentaron y derrotaron la agresión militar encabezada por el imperialismo estadounidense y sus aliados. Aquella victoria constituye una de las más trascendentales derrotas sufridas por el imperialismo en el siglo XX y demostró que ningún poder militar puede doblegar a un pueblo decidido a defender su independencia, su soberanía y su derecho a construir su propio destino.

La experiencia histórica de Corea conserva plena vigencia. Hoy, cuando el imperialismo intenta mantener su decadente hegemonía mediante guerras, bloqueos, sanciones económicas, operaciones de desestabilización y campañas de propaganda contra los pueblos que defienden su soberanía, la resistencia de la República Popular Democrática de Corea representa un ejemplo de firmeza revolucionaria, independencia nacional y dignidad frente a las amenazas permanentes del capitalismo monopolista internacional.

Desde Chile reafirmamos nuestra convicción de que

la lucha antiimperialista es inseparable de la lucha por la Soberanía. El imperialismo no constituye la fase superior y más agresiva del capitalismo, caracterizada por la dominación de los monopolios, el capital financiero y las potencias que buscan someter a las naciones mediante la explotación económica y la violencia militar. Por ello, la defensa de la soberanía nacional exige también combatir las estructuras del capitalismo dependiente y avanzar hacia una sociedad fundada en la justicia social, la planificación económica y el poder de los trabajadores.

Los pueblos del mundo enfrentamos un enemigo común. La agresión contra la RPDC forma parte de la misma política imperialista que ha sembrado guerras, golpes de Estado, bloqueos criminales y saqueo económico en Asia, África, América Latina y Oriente Medio. Frente a esta ofensiva, la respuesta debe ser una mayor unidad de las fuerzas revolucionarias, de los movimientos de liberación nacional y de todas las organizaciones comprometidas con la construcción de un orden internacional basado en la autodeterminación de los pueblos y el fin de la dominación imperialista.

Saludamos especialmente el fortalecimiento de la cooperación internacional entre las organizaciones antiimperialistas y expresamos nuestra solidaridad con el pueblo coreano y con la dirección de la República Popular Democrática de Corea en su permanente defensa de la independencia nacional, la paz y el socialismo.

El Partido del Trabajo de Chile reafirma su compromiso de continuar fortaleciendo los vínculos de solidaridad internacionalista con todos los pueblos que resisten la agresión imperialista y luchan por su emancipación. Estamos convencidos de que la organización, la conciencia política y la unidad de las fuerzas revolucionarias permitirán abrir paso a un mundo libre de explotación, colonialismo y dominación imperial.

Reciban nuestro más fraternal saludo revolucionario y nuestros mejores deseos para el pleno éxito de

esta importante conferencia internacional.

¡Gloria eterna a la heroica victoria del pueblo coreano!

¡Abajo el imperialismo estadounidense y toda forma de dominación imperialista!

¡Viva la solidaridad internacional de los pueblos!

¡Viva la lucha de los pueblos por el socialismo, la soberanía y la liberación nacional!

“Victory is on the Side of the World Anti-Imperialist Movement!”

Communist Party of Belgium

Comrades and Friends,

In 1953, the Victory in the Korean War was a historic turning point in the worldwide anti-imperialist struggle against the imperialist war, that today still exists, and has become the Third World War.

The Korean War started when in 1950 American imperialism invaded Korea under the pretext of “an intervention of the United Nations”. In fact, it was the first war of NATO.

NATO was founded on the 4th of April of 1949. Already one year later, 7 countries of NATO (under which Belgium) under the leadership of the USA, formed and guided a military coalition of 16 countries, members of the United Nations, that invaded Korea under the flag of the UN. By this, NATO proved that from the beginning it was not Nordic, not Atlantic and did not strive for peace, but that it was imperialist on a world scale. Soon the USA were the only country left that stayed, and expanded its troops in Korea, though still misusing the United Nations flag. The USA bombed and destroyed all towns in Korea, killing millions of people. But in July 1953 they had to admit that, due to the determination of the Korean people, they were not able to conquer the country. On the 27th of July, 1953, at 10 a.m. in Panmunjom, the American general Clark signed the Korean Armistice Agreement. He complained about his dishonoring position and declared: “it is a painful moment for me. I am the first USA-commander in history that signed an armistice without victory.”

The victory in the Korean War was the result of a centuries long struggle against colonization by Japan in the 16th century, Gr. Britain, France and USA in the 19th century and the occupation by Japan in 1905.

Kim Il Sung was born into a poor peasant family in Mangyongdae in 1912. Already in 1926 he formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union and led the national liberation war against the fascist invasion and occupation, which liberated the country on August 15, 1945. In June 1930 he explained the principles of

Juche, which are the essence of the ideology of the Workers Party of Korea. This is the people-first principle, the political idea of regarding the masses of the people as the masters of society, revolution and construction.

On October 10, 1945, Kim Il Sung founded the Workers’ Party of Korea. The first congress of WPK was on August 28, 1946. On September 9, 1948, Kim Il Sung founded the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and became premier of the cabinet and head of state. During the liberation war of 1950-1953 he was supreme commander of the Korean People’s Army, that defended the country against the invasion of USA-imperialism. During the following years in Korea the movements of agricultural cooperation, industrialization and cultural development enhanced the well-being of the people and living standards at a fast pace.

The 9th congress of the Workers’ Party of Korea took place in Pyongyang in February 2026. Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers’ Party of Korea, in his report on the Plenary Meeting of WPK, described the actual international situation as follows :

“Today, the world is witnessing rampant ultra-nationalism of modern version such as “America First” idea, Zionism, Ukrainian Neo-Nazism and Japanese militarism, international instability reminiscent of the disastrous scene a century ago when the whole world was involved in wars and bloodshed through collusion with one another, and frenzy high-handed and arbitrary practices of a certain country ignoring international laws. The reality goes to prove once again the justness of all of our political choices and the path we followed.”

The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea plays an advanced role in the anti-imperialist coalition, against the actual NATO war offensive. This anti-imperialist coalition is built around countries as China, the DPR of Korea and Russia, and is gaining allies over the world. Countries as Vietnam, Laos, Cuba, and Iran, Eritrea, South Africa, Syria, Lebanon,

Yemen, Venezuela, Nicaragua joined this anti-imperialist front. Many African countries recently took the side of this coalition.

Victory is on the side of the World Anti-Imperialist movement!

Down with imperialist wars!

«Победа на стороне всемирного антиимпериалистического движения!»

Коммунистическая партия Бельгии

Дорогие товарищи и друзья!

Победа в Корейской войне в 1953 году стала историческим поворотным пунктом во всемирной антиимпериалистической борьбе против империалистической войны, которая продолжается и сегодня, перерастая в Третью мировую войну.

Корейская война началась в 1950 году, когда американский империализм вторгся в Корею под предлогом «вмешательства Организации Объединённых Наций». На деле это была первая война НАТО.

НАТО было основано 4 апреля 1949 года. Уже год спустя 7 стран НАТО (в том числе Бельгия) под руководством США сформировали и направляли военную коалицию из 16 государств — членов ООН, которая вторглась в Корею под флагом ООН. Тем самым НАТО доказало, что с самого начала оно не было ни северным, ни атлантическим, не стремилось к миру, а являлось империалистическим блоком мирового масштаба. Вскоре США остались единственной страной, сохранившей и нарастившей свои войска в Корее, по-прежнему злоупотребляя флагом Организации Объединённых Наций. США бомбили и разрушали все города Кореи, убив миллионы людей. Однако в июле 1953 года им пришлось признать, что из-за решимости корейского народа они не способны захватить страну. 27 июля 1953 года в 10 часов утра в Пханмунджоме американский генерал Кларк подписал Соглашение о перемирии в Корее. Он сетовал на своё унижительное положение и заявил: «Это мучительный момент для меня. Я первый командующий США в истории, подписавший перемирие без победы».

Победа в Корейской войне стала результатом многовековой борьбы против колонизации — со

стороны Японии в XVI веке, Великобритании, Франции и США в XIX веке и японской оккупации 1905 года.

Ким Ир Сен родился в бедной крестьянской семье в Мангёндэ в 1912 году. Уже в 1926 году он создал Союз свержения империализма и возглавил национально-освободительную войну против фашистского вторжения и оккупации, освободив страну 15 августа 1945 года. В июне 1930 года он изложил принципы чучхе, составляющие суть идеологии Трудовой партии Кореи. Это принцип приоритета народа — политическая идея, рассматривающая народные массы как хозяев общества, революции и строительства.

10 октября 1945 года Ким Ир Сен основал Трудовую партию Кореи. Первый съезд ТПК состоялся 28 августа 1946 года. 9 сентября 1948 года Ким Ир Сен основал Корейскую Народно-Демократическую Республику и стал Председателем Кабинета министров и главой государства. Во время освободительной войны 1950–1953 годов он был Верховным главнокомандующим Корейской народной армии, защищавшей страну от вторжения американского империализма. В последующие годы в Корее движение за сельскохозяйственное кооперирование, индустриализация и культурное развитие быстрыми темпами повышали благосостояние народа и уровень жизни.

IX съезд Трудовой партии Кореи состоялся в Пхеньяне в феврале 2026 года. Генеральный секретарь Трудовой партии Кореи Ким Чен Ын в своём докладе на Пленуме ЦК ТПК охарактеризовал современную международную обстановку следующим образом:

«Сегодня мир является свидетелем разгула ультранационализма в его современных формах, таких как идеи „Америка прежде всего“, сионизм,

украинский неонацизм и японский милитаризм; международной нестабильности, напоминающей катастрофическую картину столетней давности, когда весь мир был ввергнут в войны и кровопролитие из-за сговора одних с другими; а также неистового произвола и самодурства определённой страны, игнорирующей международные законы. Реальность вновь доказывает справедливость всех наших политических решений и пути, по которому мы следовали».

Корейская Народно-Демократическая Республика играет передовую роль в антиимпериалистической коалиции, противостоящей нынешнему военному наступлению НАТО. Эта антиимпериалистическая коалиция строится вокруг таких стран, как Китай, КНДР и Россия, и обретает союзников по всему миру. Вьетнам, Лаос, Куба, Иран, Эритрея, Южная Африка, Сирия, Ливан, Йемен, Венесуэла, Никарагуа присоединились к этому антиимпериалистическому фронту. Многие африканские страны в последнее время также встали на сторону этой коалиции.

Победа на стороне всемирного антиимпериалистического движения!

Долой империалистические войны!

73rd Anniversary of the Victory in the Korea War and the Tasks of the Anti-Imperialist Front

Dimitrios Patelis | Founding Member of the Revolutionary Theory Group (Greece)

Dear comrades!

Allow me, on behalf of the World Anti-imperialist Platform and the Revolutionary Theory Group, to thank the Organizing Committee for its initiative and for the honor of inviting me to participate in such an important International Scientific Conference.

The conference “73rd Anniversary of the Victory in the Korea War: Lessons of History and Resistance to US Imperialism at the Present Stage” is by no means an event of a merely academic nature.

On 27 July 2026, our beloved heroic people of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) celebrate the 73rd anniversary of their Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953). The Korean People’s Army, under the command of the respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, relying upon the fraternal support of the USSR and the People’s Republic of China, delivered a decisive and unshakable blow to the armed forces of the United States, South Korea, and the combined forces of approximately twenty-one countries operating under the banner of the United Nations, which had intended to destroy the DPRK. Shoulder to shoulder, Soviet, Chinese, and Korean soldiers defended this Great Victory and safeguarded the freedom of the DPRK in battle against the superior forces of imperialism led by the United States.

In the summer of 1950, the United States, through blatant manipulation of the United Nations, launched a military intervention on the Korean Peninsula with the aim of suppressing the national liberation and socialist revolution of the people under the leadership of the communists of the DPRK. Twenty-one countries participated in this murderous imperialist intervention. Standing against this war were the communist internationalists, the Soviet Union, all of the early socialist countries, and all anti-imperialist and progressive forces. A total of 10,255 Greek soldiers and officers, for the most part through compulsory deployment, were sent to participate in this imperialist mission. The losses of the Greek Expeditionary Corps amounted to 182 killed and 610 wounded.

In May 1951, a mutiny broke out aboard one of the American ships transporting Greek and Turkish soldiers to Korea. The soldiers attempted to attack the Americans who comprised the ship’s crew. During the subsequent repression, the leading Greek junior lieutenant was killed.

On 22 January 1951, the Greek internationalist soldiers Stavros Kassaradas and Nikos Pitsikas were executed for refusing to fight against the revolution of the heroic Korean people and for refusing to become instruments of the military machine of American imperialism. On 18 December 1950, the Extraordinary Military Tribunal of Athens sentenced them to death on charges of treason. The puppet bourgeois regime of the United States carried out the sentence with extraordinary haste.

At the beginning of February 1951, 176 Greek soldiers joined the Korean People’s Army!

To understand the heroism of these soldiers, it must be remembered that only on 30 August 1949, the revolutionary communist Democratic Army of Greece had been defeated by the occupation army of the United States and its local collaborators, many of whom had only a few years earlier been loyal collaborators of the Nazi occupiers. Tens of thousands of fighters were arrested, imprisoned, tortured, and sent to concentration camps, while thousands were executed by the counter-revolutionary regime established by the United States. The Communist Party of Greece (KKE) and all progressive organizations were forced into illegality and subjected to relentless persecution. The heroic actions of the two executed internationalists and the 176 soldiers who deserted the imperialist forces and joined the Korean People’s Army as fighters for the revolution were carried out spontaneously because the organizational apparatus of the KKE had been virtually destroyed following the brutal repression.

These historical events testify both to the similarities between the history and heroic struggles of the peoples of Greece, Korea, the USSR, and the People’s

Republic of China, and to the fraternal internationalist ties linking the revolutionary forces of our countries. Therefore, we must preserve and further develop these ties, especially at this critical stage of the escalation of the Third World War, with the military operations conducted by the US-NATO-EU axis in Ukraine (where more than 55 countries are involved), and amid the explosive situation developing on the fronts of the Korean Peninsula and Taiwan.

After its victory in the Korea War, the DPRK, through state economic plans (three-year plans and five-year plans), achieved a rapid reconstruction of its economy and industrialization. Over the post-war decades, the country was transformed from an agrarian nation devastated by war into a dynamically developing industrial state with universal literacy and a comprehensive distribution system.

The experience of socialist construction in the DPRK, particularly its emphasis on self-reliance and the anti-imperialist struggle, exerted considerable influence upon the international left-wing movement, especially in the countries of the “Third World.” The DPRK stands as an important practical example of socialist construction alongside the Soviet Union and the People’s Republic of China.

These historical events have acquired particular significance under present circumstances. In 2022, the “Special Military Operation” began in Ukraine. Since then, the scale and intensity of the Third World War have continued to escalate.

At the end of 2024, at the height of the fiercest fighting, elite units of the DPRK Special Operations Forces arrived to assist and were immediately deployed to the Kursk direction. This became an act of the highest historical significance and a moral continuation of the traditions established in 1953. Just as Soviet soldiers once defended the skies and land of Korea, so today’s Korean fighters stood in defense of the land of Kursk. Korean soldiers demonstrated iron discipline, flawless training, and extraordinary steadfastness.

The heroic participation of the DPRK Special Operations Forces in the Ukrainian theater of military operations against the proxy forces of the Kiev Nazis and the more than 55 countries of the contemporary imperialist axis led by the United States gives practical substance and dynamic prospects to the emerging front of anti-imperialist and early socialist forces,

provided that such cooperation is given appropriate continuity and depth.

While the conflict with Russia in Ukraine has continued for more than four years in the form of a protracted war of attrition, on 13 June 2025, the United States and Israel launched operations against Iran.

A further escalation occurred in Latin America on 3 January 2026, when the United States carried out air strikes against several targets in northern Venezuela, including the capital, Caracas, as part of a mafia-style operation aimed at kidnapping the President of Venezuela, Nicolás Maduro, and his wife, Cilia Flores. This marked an escalation of aggression throughout Latin America, with particular emphasis on the Caribbean Basin and, ultimately, on Cuba—the first country of early socialism on the American continent. On 28 February 2026, the most aggressive circles of the financial oligarchy unleashed the military machine of the United States and the Zionist entity—the puppet state of Israel—with the objective of carrying out coordinated military strikes against Iran, thereby unleashing a major armed conflict.

The participation of the DPRK Special Operations Forces in the Ukrainian theater of military operations and the victorious Iranian counteroffensive marked a qualitative leap that changed the character of the war.

As a result of these developments, the escalation of the Third World War is not merely linear, quantitative, or territorial in nature. It represents a qualitative and fundamental escalation. Never before in history have such significant components of the military machine of the United States and imperialism as a whole—including its naval and air forces, as well as dozens of military bases and infrastructure facilities located in strategically important satellite countries—come under attack. Never before has the Zionist entity suffered strikes of such scale and strategic importance. For the first time, we have witnessed such a massive retaliatory blow against the vanguard, the forward infrastructure, and the advanced force-projection positions of the Axis. For the first time during the Third World War, we are also witnessing the establishment of real—not imaginary or blurred—“red lines,” which are not gradually softened or abandoned through concessions under pressure from the aggressor but, on the contrary, are upheld in a principled, coordinated, systematic, and

resolute manner by the defending forces launching counterattacks.

The attempt by the United States and Israel to achieve a rapid victory through the elimination of Iran's leadership (following the model of the attempted kidnapping of Maduro in Venezuela) failed completely. Iran demonstrated the resilience of its political system and its capacity for organized resistance, presenting an example of effective anti-imperialist resistance and marking the transfer of the strategic initiative to Iran and the "Axis of Resistance." This gives hope to the global anti-imperialist movement and demonstrates that peoples possessing a profound culture and a determined will to resist are capable of standing against even overwhelmingly superior forces.

The above-mentioned qualitative leap in the Third World War also reveals the crisis of organizational weakness within the anti-imperialist pole that is still in the process of formation and exposes the structural problems of the forces of resistance:

- the absence of unity (for example, India, which condemned Iran and cooperated with the United States, or Russia, which has made contradictory statements);
- the vacillation and self-interest of oligarchic circles;
- the danger that such disunity may ultimately nullify military successes.

Imperialism exploits every weakness. The aggressors (the United States, Israel, NATO, and the European Union) act methodically, yet their "elites" are mired in corruption, pedophilia, ritual killings, and impunity (as illustrated by the Epstein scandal). This deprives them of any moral right to leadership. Strikes against schools, hospitals, scientists, and civilians are not mistakes but acts of symbolic terror reflecting the depth of their moral degradation.

This war is undoubtedly imperialist, neo-colonial, predatory, and manifestly unjust on the part of the aggressive axis led by the United States. The vile-ness of this war is further aggravated by the fact that this axis revives, instrumentalizes, sanctifies, and strengthens Nazism, racism, fascism, and terrorism (in Ukraine, Israel, and elsewhere) by every possible means in pursuit of its murderous and catastrophic objectives. The exact opposite is de facto true of the camp formed and consolidated by those forces which are defending themselves and are compelled to launch counterattacks against this axis: theirs is a war of resistance, an anti-imperialist, anti-colonial,

and manifestly just war.

In addition to the already visible results of this war—beyond the mass destruction of American and NATO weapons systems and military material in general, and beyond the annihilation of the armed forces fighting in the service of the attacking axis—the war has produced other consequences of enormous significance on the economic, political, military, and diplomatic fronts.

The rapid displacement of the US dollar and the euro from their positions and roles as global and international reserve currencies marks a colossal transformation in the global economic system. For the first time in the history of capitalism, the economic mechanism of parasitism exercised by the imperialist financial oligarchy is being undermined—the system through which surplus value is extracted on a regional and global scale by securing monopoly super-profits from all other peoples. This mechanism functions largely through the coercive imposition of the global currency as a peculiar system of tribute, compelling other countries, for example, to bear the cost of the United States' budget deficit through the authoritarian issuance of currency (whether paper or digital), thereby imposing a kind of "tribute-tax" upon the peoples of the world.

These economic, political, and diplomatic changes are accompanied by new military partnerships and alliances. These developments signal and contribute to the complete failure of the imperialist camp led by the United States to consolidate its presence and control in West Asia, Central Asia, East Asia, Latin America, and Africa.

In light of these developments, there is also a sharp escalation of tensions in Asia-Pacific region, particularly in the organically potential theaters of military operations on the Korean Peninsula and Taiwan. These two theaters are interconnected not only geographically but also historically with each other and with the theaters of military operations in Eastern Europe and Western Asia. For the present, it is sufficient to note that the aforementioned tectonic shifts in the correlation of forces illuminate the inherited contradictions that emerged after the end of the Second World War, during the Cold War, and throughout the process of counter-revolution and the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the camp of early socialism in Europe.

The conflict in Ukraine marks the culmination of the escalation of the process of imperialist domina-

tion and the further fragmentation of the post-Soviet space, with the Russian Federation as its principal target—that is, the only political configuration capable of serving as the force of reintegration and the pole of attraction for that geopolitical space.

The conflict on the Korean Peninsula is intertwined with the phenomena explained by V. I. Lenin's discoveries concerning imperialism as the highest stage of capitalism and the concept of the "weak link" in the world system, where the possibility of a revolutionary situation capable of leading to a victorious revolution becomes greatest. This conflict is a national liberation war, a war for the reunification of the heroic Korean nation, and a war for liberation from the brutal imperialist occupation and invasion of the United States, which replaced the equally brutal imperialist occupation imposed by the militarist imperial monarchy of Japan. Given the victorious socialist revolution and socialist construction in the DPRK, together with its geographical proximity to the People's Republic of China, the stage of national liberation—which will also include the anti-fascist tasks of democratizing society and restructuring the economy on the basis of popular sovereignty—will, apparently, be relatively brief in duration and organically connected with the socialist stage as part of one unified revolutionary process.

International anti-imperialist support and internationalist solidarity, by every possible means and at every level, will be of extraordinary importance for the victorious outcome of the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution throughout the Korean Peninsula. Anti-imperialist forces must contribute to weakening and preventing every criminal counter-revolutionary project of imperialism. Naturally, in opposition to the imperialist alliance of the United States, Japan, South Korea, and Australia, and to the overall expansion of NATO into the Indo-Pacific region planned by the United States, decisive importance will belong to cooperation and alliance in every sphere among China, the DPRK, Russia, Iran, and all forces inclined toward alliance with them.

The conflict in the Taiwan theater of military operations, with its revolutionary potential, possesses similar characteristics—both in scale and in substance—including national liberation, national reunification, anti-imperialist struggle, and related objectives.

The revolutionary movement must critically study,

on the basis of revolutionary dialectical theory and the methodology of the "Logic of History" (see *Logic of History: Questions of Theory and Methodology*), the indispensable historical experience of socialist construction in all countries of early socialism. It must also make theoretical and practical—organizational—efforts to prevent discord and schismatic, destructive tendencies within the world anti-imperialist and communist movement.

In light of the above, the tasks of the World Anti-imperialist Platform acquire strategic significance for the revolutionary movement of our era. Today, more than ever before, it has become necessary to create, develop, coordinate, and organize the anti-imperialist forces of the world into a victorious united militant front at every level, in every country, and on every continent—especially where the heart of the revolutionary movement beats most strongly. The defeat of the aggressive axis led by the United States is a prerequisite for the very survival of humanity and, consequently, the guarantee of the victory of the revolutionary movement.

The defeat of imperialism in this mortal confrontation presupposes the exposure and crushing of opportunism (which is, de facto, an agency of imperialist objectives within the ranks of the revolutionary movement) and revisionism—the degeneration of revolutionary theory and methodology into bourgeois-reactionary ideologies (which often appear under a "revolutionary" mask and demagogic "left-wing" rhetoric). These ideologies disorient, divide, undermine, and ultimately neutralize the revolutionary movement by rejecting actually existing early socialism and anti-imperialism, while rejecting every victorious dialectical relationship between revolutionary theory and practice, and between strategy and tactics.

Communists and all progressive people of our planet are today called upon to reflect on the consequences that any victory of the aggressive imperialist axis led by the United States could have—not only for the revolutionary movement, but for the very survival of humanity itself. Only through the exemplary, vanguard, and leading role of revolutionary communist forces can the anti-imperialist united front struggle possess a firm foundation and a future. Only the prospect of socialist revolution can provide anti-imperialism and anti-fascism with strategic depth and inspire it towards victory.

Humanity now lives in the era of the decay and decline of capitalism, which is in its imperialist stage, while at the same time existing in the era of the global transition toward communism that was initiated by the October Revolution.

There exists an organic interrelation among the three constituent parts and driving forces of the revolutionary movement: the forces of early socialism, the anti-imperialist forces, and the workers' communist movement within the global capitalist system. These forces arise from the contradictions between labor and capital, between the imperialist centers and the periphery, and between socialism and imperialism.

Victorious socialist revolutions occur at the "weak links" of the system—that is, in countries of intermediate levels of development where the tasks of national liberation and the struggle against dependency become intertwined with class contradictions. Therefore, abstract anti-capitalism and anti-imperialism are devoid of a positive constructive perspective, for socialism is not merely the negation of capitalism but the process through which communism emerges as a qualitatively new form of human development.

The victory of the progressive forces under conditions of world war is possible only through the conscious coordination of the three components of the revolutionary process into a single united front capable of seizing the strategic initiative. This has become a matter of humanity's survival under the escalating conditions of WWII, and the inevitable outcome of the coming wave of anti-imperialist and socialist revolutions.

Long live the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the nation and for socialism!

Long live the global anti-imperialist struggle!

Long live internationalism and the brotherhood of the peoples fighting against imperialism!

73-летие победы в Корейской войне и задачи антиимпериалистического фронта.

Пателис Димитриос | учредительный член Клуба революционной теории (Греция)

Пателис Димитриос (Греция), член Международной логико-исторической школы, учредительный член Клуба революционной теории, член Рабочей группы Всемирной Антиимпериалистической Платформы, к.ф.н. МГУ, профессор философии Критского политехнического университета.

Дорогие товарищи!

Позвольте мне от имени Всемирной Антиимпериалистической Платформы и Клуба революционной теории поблагодарить оргкомитет за инициативу и за оказанную честь, принять участие в столь важной Международной научной конференции.

Конференция «73-летие победы в Корейской войне: уроки истории и сопротивление империализму США на современном этапе» отнюдь не академического характера мероприятие.

27 июля 2026 года, наш любимый героический народ Корейской Народно-Демократической Республики (КНДР) отмечает 73-ю годовщину своей Победы в Отечественной освободительной войне (1950–1953). Корейская народная армия под командованием уважаемого товарища Ким Ир Сена, опираясь на братскую поддержку СССР и КНР, дали решительный и непоколебимый отпор вооруженным силам США, Южной Кореи и объединенным силам около 21 стран под эгидой ООН, которые намеревались уничтожить КНДР. Плечом к плечу советский, китайский и корейский солдаты отстаивали эту Великую Победу, отстаивая свободу КНДР в битве с превосходящими силами империализма во главе с США.

Летом 1950 года США – путем грубого манипулирования ООН – осуществили военную интервенцию на Корейском полуострове с целью подавления национально-освободительной и

социалистической революции народа под руководством коммунистов КНДР. В этой убийственной империалистической интервенции приняла участие двадцать одна страна. Войне противостояли коммунисты-интернационалисты, СССР, все ранние социалистические страны и все антиимпериалистические и прогрессивные силы. Всего в эту империалистическую миссию было направлено, главным образом принудительно, 10.255 солдат и офицеров из Греции. Потери греческого экспедиционного корпуса составили 182 убитыми и 610 ранеными.

В мае 1951 года на одном из американских кораблей, перевозивших греческих и турецких солдат в Корею, вспыхнул мятеж. Солдаты попытались напасть на американцев, составлявших экипаж судна. В ходе последовавших репрессий был убит ведущий греческий младший лейтенант.

22 января 1951 года были казнены греческие солдаты-интернационалисты Ставрос Кассандра и Никос Пизикас за отказ воевать против революции героического корейского народа, за отказ стать орудиями военной машины американского империализма. 18 декабря 1950 года Чрезвычайный военный трибунал Афин приговорил их к смертной казни за государственную измену. В ускоренном порядке марионеточный буржуазный режим США привел приговор в исполнение.

В начале февраля 1951 года 176 греческих солдат присоединились к Корейской Народной Армии!

Чтобы понять героизм этих солдат: только 30 августа 1949 года революционная коммунистическая Демократическая армия Греции была разгромлена оккупационной армией США и их местными пособниками, которые всего несколькими годами ранее были верными коллаборационистами нацистских оккупантов. Десятки тысяч бойцов были арестованы, заключены в

тюрьмы, подвергнуты пыткам и сосланы в концентрационные лагеря, в то время как тысячи были казнены контрреволюционным режимом, установленным США. КПГ и все прогрессивные организации находились в условиях нелегальности и преследований. Героические действия двух казнённых интернационалистов и 176 солдат, дезертировавших из империалистических сил и присоединившихся к Корейской Народной Армии как борцы за революцию, были совершены стихийно, поскольку аппарат КПГ практически отсутствовал после жестоких репрессий.

Эти исторические события служат свидетельством как сходства между историей и героической борьбой народов Греции, Кореи, СССР и КНР, так и братских интернационалистских связей между революционными силами наших стран. Поэтому мы должны сохранять и развивать эти связи, особенно на этом критическом этапе эскалации Третьей мировой войны, с военными операциями, проводимыми осью США-НАТО-ЕС на Украине (где задействовано более 55 стран), и взрывоопасной ситуацией на фронтах Корейского полуострова и Тайваня.

После победы в Корейской войне КНДР, с помощью государственных планов (трёхлетних, пятилетних) добилась быстрого восстановления экономики и индустриализации. За послевоенные десятилетия страна превратилась из аграрной, разрушенной войной, в динамично развивающееся индустриальное государство с всеобщей грамотностью и системой распределения.

Опыт строительства социализма в КНДР, особенно акцент на самостоятельность и антиимпериалистическую борьбу, оказал влияние на международное левое движение, прежде всего в странах «третьего мира». КНДР - важный практический пример социалистического строительства наряду с СССР и КНР.

Эти исторические события приобретают особое значение в текущей ситуации. В 2022 году началась «Специальная военная операция» на Украине. Наблюдается эскалация масштабов и интенсивности Третьей мировой войны (ТМВ).

В конце 2024 года, в самый разгар тяжелейших боев элитные подразделения Сил специальных

операций КНДР прибыли на помощь и незамедлительно были развернуты на курском направлении. Это стало актом высшей исторической значимости и моральным продолжением традиций 1953 года. Как когда-то советские воины защищали небо и землю Кореи, так современные корейские бойцы встали на защиту Курской земли. Корейские воины продемонстрировали железную дисциплину, безупречную выучку и поразительную стойкость.

Героическое участие сил специальных операций КНДР на украинском театре военных действий (ТВД) против прокси-сил киевских нацистов и более чем 55 стран современной империалистической оси во главе с США придаёт практические черты и динамичную перспективу формирующемуся фронту сил антиимпериализма и раннего социализма, при условии, что такому сотрудничеству будет придано должное продолжение и глубина.

В то время как конфликт с Россией на Украине продолжается уже более четырёх лет в форме затяжной войны на истощение, 13 июня 2025 года США и Израиль начали операции против Ирана.

Дальнейшая эскалация произошла в Латинской Америке 3 января 2026 года, когда США нанесли авиаудары по нескольким объектам на севере Венесуэлы, включая столицу Каракас, в рамках операции в стиле мафии по похищению президента Венесуэлы Николаса Мадуро и его супруги Силии Флорес. Это ознаменовало эскалацию агрессии по всей Латинской Америке с акцентом на Карибский бассейн и, в конечном итоге, на Кубу — первую страну раннего социализма на американском континенте. 28 февраля 2026 года наиболее агрессивные круги финансовой олигархии запустили военную машину США и сионистского образования — марионеточного государства Израиль — с целью нанесения скоординированных военных ударов по Ирану, что привело к развязыванию крупного вооружённого конфликта.

Участие сил специальных операций КНДР на украинском театре военных действий и иранское победоносное контрнаступление ознаменовали качественный скачок, меняющий характер войны.

В результате этого удара эскалация Третьей мировой войны носит не просто линейный, количественный или территориальный характер. Речь идет о качественной и фундаментальной эскалации. Никогда прежде в истории не подвергались ударам столь значительные силы военной машины США и империализма в целом, включая их военно-морские и военно-воздушные силы, а также десятки баз и объектов инфраструктуры, расположенных в стратегически важных странах-сателлитах. Никогда прежде сионистское образование не получало ударов такого масштаба и стратегической важности. Впервые мы стали свидетелями столь массивного ответного удара по авангарду, передовой инфраструктуре и передовым пунктам проецирования силы «оси». Впервые в ходе Третьей мировой войны мы также наблюдаем установление реальных, а не вымышленных или размытых «красных линий», которые не смягчаются и не отменяются постепенно посредством уступок под давлением агрессора, а, напротив, соблюдаются принципиально, скоординированно, планомерно и решительно защищающимися силами, наносящими контратаку.

Попытка США и Израиля добиться быстрой победы через уничтожение руководства Ирана (по аналогии с операцией по похищению Мадуро в Венесуэле) полностью провалилась. Иран продемонстрировал устойчивость системы и способность к организованному сопротивлению, продемонстрировав образец эффективного антиимпериалистического сопротивления, что ознаменовало переход стратегической инициативы к Ирану и «Оси сопротивления». Это вселяет надежду в глобальное антиимпериалистическое движение и показывает, что народы с глубокой культурой и волей к сопротивлению способны противостоять даже превосходящим силам.

Упомянутый выше качественный скачок в Третью мировую войну выявляет также и Кризис организационной слабости находящегося в процессе становления антиимпериалистического полюса, обнажил и структурные проблемы сил сопротивления:

- отсутствие единства (пример Индии, которая

осудила Иран и сотрудничала с США, или России, делающей двойственные заявления),

- колебания и корыстные интересы олигархий,
- опасность, что эта разобщенность может свести на нет военные успехи.

Империализм использует любую слабость, агрессоры (США, Израиль, НАТО, ЕС) действуют методично, но их «элиты» погрязли в коррупции, педофилии, ритуальных убийствах и безнаказанности (скандал Эпштейна). Это лишает их морального права на лидерство. Удары по школам, больницам, учёнымб гражданским — не ошибка, а символический террор, отражающий глубину их деградации.

Эта война, несомненно, является империалистической, неокOLONиальной, разбойничьей и явно несправедливой со стороны агрессивной оси во главе с США. Гнусность этой войны также усугубляется тем, что эта ось возрождает, инструментализирует, освящает и укрепляет нацизм, расизм, фашизм и терроризм (на Украине, в Израиле и в других местах) всеми способами и всеми средствами для достижения своих убийственных и катастрофических целей. Прямо противоположное де-факто верно в отношении лагеря, сформированного и консолидированного силами, которые защищаются и вынуждены контратаковать ось: это война сопротивления, антиимпериалистическая, антиколониальная и явно справедливая война.

Помимо уже заметных результатов этой войны, помимо массового уничтожения американских и натовских систем вооружений и материалов в целом, помимо истребления вооруженных сил, сражающихся на службе атакующей оси, война имеет и другие крайне важные последствия на экономическом, политическом, военном и дипломатическом фронтах.

Стремительное вытеснение доллара США и евро с позиций и из роли мировых денег и международных резервных валют знаменует собой колоссальные изменения в мировой экономической системе: это первый раз в истории капитализма, когда подрывается экономический механизм паразитизма империалистической финансовой олигархии, система извлечения приба-

вочной стоимости в региональном и глобальном масштабе путем получения монопольных сверхприбылей от всех других народов. Механизм, который действует в значительной степени через насильственное навязывание через мировую валюту своеобразной системы взимания платы с других стран, например, стоимости дефицита бюджета США, посредством авторитарной (бумажной или цифровой) эмиссии валюты, то есть путем введения своеобразного «дани-налога» с народов.

Экономические, политические и дипломатические изменения сопровождаются военными партнерствами и союзами. События, которые сигнализируют и способствуют полному провалу империалистического лагеря во главе с США в консолидации своего присутствия и контроля на Ближнем Востоке, в Центральной Азии, в Восточной Азии, в Латинской Америке и Африке.

В свете этих изменений наблюдается также резкая эскалация напряженности в Индо-Тихоокеанском регионе, особенно на органически потенциальных ТВД Корейского полуострова и Тайваня. Оба эти ТВД взаимосвязаны друг с другом а так же с ТВД Восточной Европы и Западной Азии не только географически, но и исторически. На данный момент достаточно указать, что вышеупомянутые тектонические сдвиги в расстановке сил высвечивают унаследованные противоречия, возникшие после окончания Второй мировой войны, в период «холодной войны» и в процессе контрреволюции и распада СССР и лагеря раннего социализма в Европе.

Конфликт на Украине знаменует собой завершение эскалации процесса империалистического господства и дальнейшей фрагментации постсоветского пространства, с Российской Федерацией в качестве главной цели, то есть единственной конфигурации, которая может играть роль реинтеграции и полюса притяжения этого пространства.

Конфликт на Корейском полуострове переплетается с явлениями, которые объясняются открытиями В.И. Ленина об империализме как высшей стадии капитализма и «слабом звене» мировой системы, в котором возрастают возможности возникновения революционной ситуации, способ-

ной привести к победоносной революции. Этот конфликт есть война народно-освободительная, война за воссоединение героической корейской нации, война за освобождение от жестокой империалистической оккупации-вторжения США, пришедших на смену жестокой империалистической оккупации со стороны империалистической японской милитаристской монархии. Учитывая победоносную социалистическую революцию и строительство в КНДР и соседство с КНР, этап национального освобождения, который будет также включать антифашистские задачи демократизации общества и перестройки экономики на основе народного суверенитета, – по-видимому, – будет довольно кратким по времени, органически связанным с социалистическим этапом, в едином революционном процессе.

Международная антиимпериалистическая поддержка, интернационалистская солидарность всеми средствами и способами и на всех уровнях будут иметь чрезвычайное значение для победоносного исхода национально-освободительной борьбы и социалистической революции на всем Корейском полуострове. Антиимпериалистические силы должны способствовать ослаблению и предотвращению всех империалистических преступных контрреволюционных проектов. Разумеется, против империалистического союза США-Япония-Южная Корея-Австралия и общего расширения НАТО в Индо-Тихоокеанском регионе, планируемого США, решающее значение будет иметь вклад сотрудничества-союза во всех областях между КНР, КНДР, Россией, Ираном и всеми силами, которые тяготеют к союзу с ними.

Конфликт на тайваньском ТВД, с его революционным потенциалом, имеет схожие характеристики – по масштабам и по содержанию – (национально-освободительная, воссоединение нации, антиимпериалистическая и т.д.).

Революционное движение обязано критически изучить, опираясь на революционную диалектическую теорию и методологию «Логик истории» (см. ЛОГИКА ИСТОРИИ. ВОПРОСЫ ТЕОРИИ И МЕТОДОЛОГИИ), незаменимый исторический опыт социалистического строительства всех стран раннего социализма. Оно также должно приложить теоретические и практические - ор-

ганизационные усилия, чтобы предотвратить раздоры и раскольнические и разрушительные тенденции в мировом антиимпериалистическом и коммунистическом движении.

Учитывая вышеизложенное, задачи Всемирной Антиимпериалистической Платформы приобретают стратегическое значение для революционного движения эпохи. Сегодня становится более необходимым, чем когда-либо, создавать, развивать, координировать и организовывать антиимпериалистические силы мира в победоносной фронтальной борьбе на всех уровнях, во всех странах, на всех континентах. Особенно там, где сильнее всего бьется сердце революционного движения. Поражение агрессивной оси во главе с США является условием самого выживания человечества, а следовательно, и залогом побед революционного движения.

Поражение империализма в этом смертельном противостоянии предполагает разоблачение и сокрушение оппортунизма (де-факто агентуры империалистических целей в рядах революционного движения) и ревизионизма, вырождения революционной теории и методологии в буржуазно-реакционные идеологии (которые часто выступают под «революционной» маской и демагогической «левой» риторикой), которые дезориентируют, раскалывают, подрывают и в конечном итоге сводят на нет революционное движение, отвергая существующий ранний социализм и антиимпериализм, отвергая любые победоносные диалектические взаимоотношения между революционной теорией и практикой, стратегией и тактикой.

Коммунисты, прогрессивные люди нашей планеты призваны сегодня обдумать, какие последствия может иметь любая победа империалистической агрессивной оси во главе с США не только для революционного движения, но и для самого выживания человечества. Только с образцовой, авангардной и руководящей ролью революционных коммунистических сил антиимпериалистическая фронтальная борьба может иметь основу и будущее, только перспектива социалистической революции может придать стратегическую глубину и победоносное дыха-

ние антиимпериализму и антифашизму.

Человечество находится в эпоху загнивания и упадка капитализма, перешедшего в стадию империализма, и одновременно — в эру глобального перехода к коммунизму, начатую Октябрьской революцией.

Имеется органическая взаимосвязь трёх составных частей и движущих сил революционного движения: сил раннего социализма, антиимпериалистических сил и рабочего коммунистического движения в глобальной капиталистической системе. Эти силы возникают из противоречий между трудом и капиталом, между империалистическими центрами и периферией, а также между социализмом и империализмом.

Победоносные социалистические революции происходят в «слабых звеньях» системы — странах среднего уровня развития, где задачи национального освобождения и борьбы с зависимостью переплетаются с классовыми противоречиями. Поэтому абстрактный антикапитализм и антиимпериализм, лишённые позитивной созидательной перспективы, ибо социализм — это не просто отрицание капитализма, а процесс становления коммунизма как качественно нового типа развития человечества.

Победа прогрессивных сил в условиях мировой войны возможна только при условии сознательной координации трёх компонентов революционного процесса в единый фронт, способный взять стратегическую инициативу. Это становится вопросом выживания человечества в условиях эскалации Третьей мировой войны и неизбежным итогом грядущей волны антиимпериалистических и социалистических революций.

Да здравствует борьба корейского народа за воссоединение нации и за социализм!

Да здравствует всемирная антиимпериалистическая борьба!

Да здравствуют интернационализм и братство народов, борющихся против империализма!

Anti-imperialism Is the Banner of Justice and Inevitable Victory

Stephen Cho | Organizer of the World Anti-imperialist Platform

As a result of World War 1, which was an inter-imperialist war, the first socialist state in history emerged. As a result of World War 2, which was an anti-fascist war, a socialist camp and a national liberation camp emerged on a global scale. At that time, anti-fascism was the banner of justice and inevitable victory. This cataclysmic shift in the postwar global political landscape precipitated an unprecedented political and economic crisis for the imperialist camp. The crisis management measure introduced against this backdrop was the policy to contain and disintegrate the anti-imperialist camp under the name of the “Cold War.” It was the imperialist camp that first shattered the global anti-fascist front formed during World War 2.

The Korean War served as the decisive turning point where this imperialist policy began to be implemented. The scientific and essential definition of a war lies in its character. The Korean War was a great confrontation between the Korean nation and the US-led imperialist coalition—a war of national liberation. It became the textbook for numerous national liberation wars in the 20th century, including the Vietnam War. The Korean War was a miracle of history that inflicted the first defeat upon US imperialism, which had been recognized as the strongest power in World War 2.

During the 20th century, Korea waged an armed struggle and a war of national liberation against Japanese imperialism, centering around the communist forces. In June 1930, the armed struggle line and the national liberation united front line were adopted at the Kalun Meeting of the communist forces; these were further concretized at the Mingyuegou Meeting, the Nanhutou Meeting, and the Xiaohaerbaling Meeting, reflecting the shifting situations. Following the Mingyuegou Meeting, Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army were organized; after the Nanhutou Meeting, the Battle of Pochonbo was waged; and following the Xiaohaerbaling Meeting, International Allied Forces were formed. The communist forces of Korea orga-

nized International Allied Forces together with the communist forces of the Soviet Union and China to fight against Japanese imperialism, ultimately achieving final victory. At the center of the key that enabled the Korean communist forces to win the Korean War against US imperialism lies the phenomenal leadership formed since the period of the anti-Japanese struggle

As a consequence of the imperialist “Cold War” policy, the Korean Peninsula was divided along the 38th parallel. As clearly shown in those proclamations, the Soviet military entered the north as a liberation army, while the US military entered the south as an occupying army. In 1948, under the auspices of the United Nations—which had degenerated into a mere voting machine for the USA—the south undemocratically, illegally, and violently established a separate regime of its own, the ‘Republic of Korea’ (‘ROK’). Meanwhile, the north democratically, legally, and peacefully founded the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), based on the decisions of the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea in April of that same year. In short, the ‘ROK’ was forcibly and subordinately established relying on the power of foreign forces, whereas the DPRK was voluntarily and independently founded based on the power of the nation. In the north, pro-Japanese collaborators were liquidated, and democratic reforms, such as land reform, were implemented; in the south, however, pro-US and pro-Japanese factions seized power, and a fascist rule was imposed just as it had been under the Japanese colonial era. The April armed uprising of the Jeju people starkly demonstrates the resolute will of the southern populace to fight to the death against the US military government, the pro-Japanese and pro-US factions, the separate regime, and the fascist rule.

In the Korean War, the imperialist state USA drew fifteen additional countries into the fighting, besides the ‘ROK,’ Japan, and Taiwan. By contrast, the

anti-imperialist, independent state DPRK was supported only by China, which entered the war as the Chinese People's Volunteers. It is the anti-imperialist camp that inherited the tradition and the great cause of fighting against the fascist aggressive forces during World War 2.

Naturally, the communist forces of Korea regarded the entire Korean Peninsula—where a single homogeneous nation had lived for over five thousand years—as their national domain, and viewed the realization of national independence across the entire region as the completion of national liberation. To this end, establishing the northern part of the Korean Peninsula as a revolutionary democratic base was in the same context as the expansion of the East Manchurian guerrilla zones or the Mount Paektu secret camp. The line of all-people's resistance during the anti-Japanese period—which was the totality of the general offensive of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the all-people's uprising, and the joint operations in the rear—also ran through the Korean War. The same applied to the International Allied Forces. Since it had been only five years since the division, and even that was forced by foreign forces, it was impossible for different national sentiments to develop between the north and the south. Without distinction between north and south, the Korean nation united as one and fought at the risk of their lives against foreign forces and their puppets to realize national independence on a nationwide scale. In the immediate postwar period, while highly evaluating the victory in fending off the aggressive war, the DPRK could not help but regard the unaccomplished task of national liberation as its greatest long-cherished desire.

The DPRK adopted a parallel line of non-peace and peace to achieve this goal of national liberation. It stated that if the adversary launched another aggression, it would take the former path; otherwise, it would basically follow the latter—and it actually did so. The federal system, which proposes to recognize the other side, cooperate with each other, and achieve fatherland unification, is inherently a line of peace. In the concept of a “nation-state,” focusing on the “nation” leads to fatherland unification, whereas focusing on the “state” leads to territorial integrity. While considering both concepts, the DPRK proceeded basically by prioritizing fatherland unification. The Proposal for Founding the Democratic

Federal Republic of Koryo, proclaimed in October 1980, is a representative example.

After summing up the long history of the fatherland unification movement and reflecting the situation of World War 3, the DPRK announced a line of subjugation centered on territorial integrity in January 2024. Reflected here is also the review of the war in Ukraine and the change in the concept of fellow countrymen due to the necessity of using tactical nuclear weapons. This implies that even if the ‘ROK’ is not regarded as fellow countrymen, a federal system between different races is possible, as in the cases of the Soviet Union or the Russian Federation. As the process demonstrates, the conceptual change from fellow countrymen to a different race is merely a tactical measure. Naturally, the withdrawal of US troops and the abolition of the National Security Act are included within the concept of the federal system. Unless these two measures are swiftly implemented, the DPRK has no alternative in this grave and rapidly changing situation of World War 3 but to take the path it has proclaimed internally and externally—the fastest, most decisive path: the path of subjugation.

The contributed article by the Chinese President in the Rodong Sinmun on the occasion of his visit to the DPRK in June 2026 contains far-reaching content. Looking at its underlying keynote, the DPRK could no longer avoid considering a shift from a line of non-peaceful territorial integrity to line of peaceful territorial integrity—that is, a federal system between different races. However, looking at the recent remarks and moves of the ‘ROK’ leader during the European tour and the Ankara NATO Summit, he is going in completely the opposite direction. One cannot help but face the reality that, stripping off the “mask of peace” and pledging to become a “dagger” of US imperialist aggression, he is burning the last remaining bridge of peace on their own.

The imperialist aggressor forces are seeking to use the war in Palestine and West Asian war centered on Iran war as a springboard to expand the Ukraine war into a broader war in Eastern Europe and, at all costs, to ignite an East Asian war centered on the ‘ROK’ and Taiwan. Should either an Eastern European war or an East Asian war break out, history would have ample reason to record it as the full-scale escalation of World War 3. Tragically, the world situation is being driven by the imperialist aggressor forces toward this perilous course of world war, toward an

unprecedented catastrophe.

Where there is oppression, there is resistance. Just as the anti-fascist camp took shape during World War 2, so today, in the era of World War 3, the anti-imperialist camp is emerging and becoming humanity's hope. The DPRK, the most thoroughgoing socialist state, together with China—a state of socialism with Chinese characteristics—and Russia—a state possessing a socialist legacy—forms the leading force of the anti-imperialist camp and ranks among the world's foremost nuclear missile powers, making an outstanding contribution to the strengthening and development of the world anti-imperialist front. Armed with hydrogen bombs, hypersonic missiles, tactical nuclear missiles, and the most advanced destroyers, the DPRK is, in both name and reality, a foremost military power possessing the highest level of war deterrence.

As time passes, the anti-imperialist camp grows ever more united and stronger, while the imperialist camp becomes increasingly divided and weakened. That this trend has been accelerated by the Iran war is by no means accidental. As the anti-fascist banner once was, so today the anti-imperialist banner is the banner of justice and certain victory. The proletariat and the people of all countries are uniting beneath the banner of anti-imperialism. Our conviction that the peoples of the world will overthrow imperialism and achieve final victory is an inevitable necessity and a scientific certainty.

Антиимпериализм является знаменем справедливости и неизбежной победы

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В результате Первой мировой войны, носившей межимпериалистический характер, возникло первое в истории социалистическое государство. Вторая мировая война, бывшая войной антифашистской, привела к формированию в глобальном масштабе социалистического и национально-освободительного лагерей. В то время именно антифашизм выступал знаменем справедливости и неизбежной победы. Колоссальный сдвиг в послевоенной расстановке сил вызвал беспрецедентный политический и экономический кризис в империалистическом лагере. Попыткой преодолеть этот кризис стала политика сдерживания и разложения антиимпериалистических сил, получившая название «холодная война». Таким образом, именно империалистический лагерь первым разрушил единый антифашистский фронт, сложившийся в годы Второй мировой войны.

Корейская война стала решающим поворотным пунктом, с которого началось практическое осуществление данной империалистической политики. Научное и сущностное определение любого военного конфликта зависит от его характера. Корейская война представляла собой великое противостояние корейской нации и империалистической коалиции во главе с США — войну за национальное освобождение. Она стала образцом для многочисленных национально-освободительных войн XX века, включая войну во Вьетнаме. Корейская война сотворила невозможное, нанеся первое поражение американскому империализму, считавшемуся сильнейшей державой по итогам Второй мировой войны.

В XX веке Корея вела вооружённую борьбу и национально-освободительную войну против японского империализма, сплочённую вокруг коммунистических сил. В июне 1930 года на Каллунском совещании коммунистов были приняты

курс на вооружённую борьбу и линия единого фронта национального освобождения; с учётом меняющейся обстановки эти установки получили своё развитие на совещаниях в Миньэгоу, Наньхутоу и Сяохарбабин. После совещания в Миньэгоу были сформированы антияпонские партизанские отряды, после совещания в Наньхутоу состоялась битва при Почхонбо, а по итогам совещания в Сяохарбабин были созданы международные союзные силы. Коммунистические силы Кореи совместно с коммунистами Советского Союза и Китая выстроили международный союз для борьбы с японским империализмом, что в конечном итоге и привело к окончательной победе.

В основе того ключа, что позволил корейским коммунистическим силам одержать победу в Корейской войне над американским империализмом, лежит феноменальное руководство, сформировавшееся ещё в период антияпонской борьбы.

Как следствие империалистической политики «холодной войны» Корейский полуостров был разделён по 38-й параллели. Как ясно показано в тех прокламациях, советские войска вошли на Север как армия-освободительница, тогда как американские войска вошли на Юг как оккупационная армия. В 1948 году под эгидой Организации Объединённых Наций, которая к тому времени выродилась в простой голосовальный аппарат США, на Юге недемократическим, незаконным и насильственным путём был установлен сепаратный режим — так называемая «Республика Корея». Между тем на Севере, на основе решений Совещания представителей политических партий и общественных организаций Северной и Южной Кореи, состоявшегося в апреле того же года, демократическим, законным и мирным путём была основана Корейская Народ-

но-Демократическая Республика. Короче говоря, «Республика Корея» была создана насильственно и подчинённо, опираясь на силу иностранных держав, тогда как КНДР была основана добровольно и самостоятельно, опираясь на силу самой нации. На Севере были ликвидированы прояпонские коллаборационисты и проведены демократические реформы, такие как земельная реформа; на Юге же к власти пришли проамериканские и прояпонские фракции, и был установлен фашистский режим, подобный тому, что существовал в эпоху японского колониального господства. Апрельское вооружённое восстание народа Чеджудо со всей очевидностью продемонстрировало решимость южного населения сражаться насмерть против американской военной администрации, прояпонских и проамериканских фракций, сепаратного режима и фашистского правления.

В ходе Корейской войны империалистические США втянули в боевые действия, помимо «РК», Японии и Тайваня, ещё пятнадцать государств. В отличие от них, суверенную антиимпериалистическую КНДР поддержал лишь Китай, вступивший в конфликт силами Китайских народных добровольцев. Именно антиимпериалистический лагерь унаследовал традиции и великое дело борьбы против фашистско-агрессивных сил времён Второй мировой войны.

Естественно, корейские коммунистические силы рассматривали весь Корейский полуостров, где на протяжении более пяти тысяч лет проживал единый народ, как свою национальную территорию, а осуществление национальной независимости на всей его территории считали завершением национального освобождения. С этой целью создание северной части Корейского полуострова в качестве революционно-демократической базы находилось в одном ряду с расширением восточно-маньчжурских партизанских зон или Пэктусанским тайным лагерем. Линия всенародного сопротивления в антияпонский период, представлявшая собой совокупность общего наступления Корейской народно-революционной армии, всенародного восстания и совместных операций в тылу, проходила также

и через Корейскую войну. То же самое относилось и к международным союзным силам. Поскольку со времени разделения прошло всего пять лет, да и само это разделение было навязано извне, между Севером и Югом не могли сложиться различные национальные чувства. Без различия между Севером и Югом корейская нация объединилась в единое целое и сражалась, рискуя жизнью, против иностранных сил и их марионеток ради осуществления национальной независимости в общенациональном масштабе. В первые послевоенные годы, высоко оценивая победу в отражении агрессивной войны, КНДР не могла не считать невыполненную задачу национального освобождения своей самой большой заветной мечтой.

Для достижения этой цели КНДР выработала параллельную стратегию, допускавшую как мирные, так и немирные средства. Было заявлено: в случае новой агрессии со стороны противника страна пойдёт по первому пути, при отсутствии же прямой угрозы будет придерживаться второго — и КНДР строго следовала этой установке. Федеративная система, предполагающая взаимное признание сторон, сотрудничество и объединение Родины, по своей природе являлась именно мирным курсом. В рамках концепции «нации-государства» акцент на «нации» ведёт к объединению Родины, тогда как упор на «государство» — к обеспечению территориальной целостности. Сопоставляя обе концепции, КНДР на протяжении долгого времени отдавала безусловный приоритет именно объединению Родины. Ярким примером этого стало предложение о создании Демократической Федеративной Республики Корё, выдвинутое в октябре 1980 года.

Однако после подведения итогов долгой истории движения за объединение Родины и с учётом ситуации в Третьей мировой войне КНДР в январе 2024 года выдвинула линию на подчинение врага, ориентированную на территориальную целостность. Здесь нашли отражение также анализ войны на Украине и изменение концепции соплеменников, вызванное возможной необходимостью применения тактического ядерного оружия в случае войны. Это подразумевает, что

даже если «Республика Корея» не рассматривается как соплеменники, федеративная система между разными народами возможна, как в случае с Советским Союзом или Российской Федерацией. Как показывает процесс, смена концепции от соплеменников к другой нации является тактическим шагом. Естественно, вывод американских войск и отмена Закона о национальной безопасности входят в концепцию федеративной системы. Если эти две меры не будут быстро реализованы, у КНДР в этой серьёзной и быстро меняющейся ситуации Третьей мировой войны нет иного выбора, кроме как идти по провозглашённому внутри и вовне пути — самому быстрому и решительному пути, пути подчинения врага силой.

Авторская статья Председателя КНР в газете «Нодон синмун» по случаю его визита в КНДР в июне 2026 года содержит глубокие и далеко идущие мысли. Исходя из её основного лейтмотива, КНДР уже не могла избегать рассмотрения перехода от линии немирного обеспечения территориальной целостности к линии мирного обеспечения территориальной целостности. Однако, судя по недавним заявлениям и шагам руководителя «РК» во время европейского турне и саммита НАТО в Анкаре, он движется в диаметрально противоположном направлении. Приходится столкнуться с суровой реальностью: сбросив «маску мира» и пообещав стать «кинжалом» агрессии американского империализма, лидер «РК» своими руками сжигает последний оставшийся мост к миру.

Империалистические агрессивные силы стремятся использовать конфликт в Палестине и общерегиональную войну в Западной Азии, эпицентром которой выступает Иран, как трамплин для эскалации украинского кризиса в масштабах всей Восточной Европы, а также для разжигания любой ценой нового очага войны в Восточной Азии — вокруг «Республики Корея» и Тайваня. Если в Восточной Европе или Восточной Азии полыхнёт полномасштабный конфликт, у истории появятся все основания зафиксировать это как вступление Третьей мировой войны в решающую фазу. Трагизм ситуации заключается в

том, что империалистические агрессоры толкают мировой порядок по этому опаснейшему пути к беспрецедентной глобальной катастрофе.

Где есть гнёт, там есть и сопротивление. Подобно тому как в годы Второй мировой войны сформировался антифашистский лагерь, так и сегодня, в эпоху Третьей мировой войны, рождается антиимпериалистический лагерь, становясь надеждой всего человечества. КНДР как наиболее последовательное социалистическое государство, наряду с Китаем — государством социализма с китайской спецификой — и Россией — государством, обладающим социалистическим наследием, — составляет руководящую силу антиимпериалистического лагеря и входит в число ведущих ракетно-ядерных держав мира, внося выдающийся вклад в укрепление и развитие мирового антиимпериалистического фронта. Оснащённая водородными бомбами, гиперзвуковыми ракетами, тактическим ядерным оружием и современнейшими эсминцами, КНДР как де-факто, так и де-юре является первоклассной военной державой, обладающей высшим уровнем сдерживания войны.

С течением времени антиимпериалистический лагерь становится всё более сплочённым и могущественным, в то время как империалистический лагерь всё более разобщается и слабеет. То, что данная тенденция была ускорена иранской войной, отнюдь не случайно.

Как некогда знамя антифашизма было знаменем справедливости и несомненной победы, так сегодня знамя антиимпериализма является знаменем справедливости и верной победы.

Пролетариат и народы всех стран объединяются под знаменем антиимпериализма. Наша убеждённость в том, что народы мира свергнут империализм и достигнут окончательной победы, является неизбежной необходимостью и научной достоверностью.

반제는 정의와 필승의 기치

조덕원 | 세계반제플랫폼조직자

제국주의간전쟁인 1차세계대전의 결과 사상최초의 사회주의국가가 출현했다. 반파쇼전쟁인 2차세계대전의 결과 세계적범위의 사회주의진영과 민족해방진영이 출현했다. 당시 반파쇼는 정의와 필승의 기치였다. 전후 세계정치지형의 대변화는 제국주의진영에게 전대미문의 정치·경제적위기를 촉진했다. 이런 배경에서 등장한 위기수습대책이 반제진영을 <냉전>이란 이름으로 봉쇄·와해하겠다는 정책이다. 2차세계대전시기 형성된 세계반파쇼전선을 먼저 파기한 측은 제국주의진영이다.

이제국주의정책이 구현되기 시작한 결정적계기가 코리아전이다. 전쟁의 과학적인 본질적규정은 그성격에 있다. 코리아전은 코리아민족과 미국중심제국주의연합의 대결전, 민족해방전이다. 이는 베트남전을 비롯한 20세기의 수많은 민족해방전의 교본이 됐다. 코리아전은 2차세계대전에서 최강국으로 공인된 미제국주의에게 첫패배를 안긴 역사의 기적이다.

조선은 20세기 일제에 맞서 공동주의세력을 중심으로 항일무장투쟁, 민족해방전을 전개했다. 1930년 6월 공동주의세력의 카룬회의에서 무장투쟁노선과 민족해방통일전선노선이 채택되고, 이는 명월구회의, 남호두회의, 소할바령회의에서 정세변화를 반영하며 구체화됐다. 명월구회의이후 항일유격대가 조직됐고, 남호두회의이후 보천보전투가 전개됐고, 소할바령회의이후 국제연합군이 결성됐다. 조선의 공동주의세력은 소련, 중국의 공동주의세력과 국제연합군을 조직해 일제와 싸웠고 최후승리를 이룩했다. 조선공동주의세력이 미제국주의에 맞서 코리아전에서 승리할수 있었던 비결의 중심에 항일무장시기부터 형성된 경이적인 리더십이 있다.

제국주의의 <냉전>정책으로 인해 코리아반도는 38도선을 경계로 분단됐다. 그발표문들에 잘 나와있듯이, 그북부에 소련군이 해방군으로, 그남부에 미군이 점령군으로 들어왔다. 1948년 남부는 미국의 거수기로 전락한 유엔의 지원아래 남측만의 단독정권 <한국(대한민국)>을 비민주적, 불법적, 폭력적으로 세웠고, 북부는 그해 4월 남북제정당사회단체연석회의의 결정에 기초해 조선(조선민주주의인민공화국)을 민주적, 합법적, 평화적으로 세웠다. 한마디로 <한국>은 외세의 힘에 의거해 강압적으로, 종속적으로 세워졌고 조선은 민족의 힘에 의거해 자발적으로, 독립적으로 수립됐다. 북측에는 친일파가 청산되고 토지개혁등민주개혁이 실시된 반면 남측에는 친미친일파가 집권하고 일제치하처럼 파쇼통치가 강요됐다. 4월 제주민중의 무장항쟁은 미군정과 친일친미파, 단독정권과 파쇼통치에 대한 남측민중의 결사항전의지를 단적으로 보여준다.

코리아전에 제국주의국가 미국은 <한국>, 일본, 대만을 빼고도 15개국가를 더 끌어들여 전투에 참여시켰다. 반면 반제자주국가 조선에게는 지원군으로 참전한 중국뿐이었다. 2차세계대전시기 파쇼침략세력에 맞서 싸운 전통, 그대의를 계승한 측은 반제진영이다.

조선의 공동주의세력은 당연히 단일민족국가로 반만년 넘게 살아온 코리아반도전체를 전국으로 삼고 그전지역에서 민족자주성을 실현하는것을 민족해방의 완성으로 삼았다. 이를 위해 코리아반도북부를 혁명적민주기지로 삼은것은 동만유격구나 백두산밀영의 확대와 같은 맥락이다. 항일시기 조선인민혁명군총공격전과 전인민적봉기, 배후연합작전의 총체라는 전민항쟁노선은 코리아전에도 그대로 관통했다. 국제연합군도 마찬가지다. 분단된지 5년밖에 안됐고 그것도 외세에 의해 강제됐을뿐이니, 남과 북에 다른 민족적감정이 생길리 만무하다. 코리아민족은 북과 남 구별없이 하나가 돼 전국적범위의 민족자주성을 실현하기 위해 외세와 그주구에 맞서 목숨을 걸고 분투했다. 전쟁지후 조선은 침략전쟁을 막아낸 승리를 높이 평가하는 한편 미완의 민족해방과제를 최대숙원으로 삼지않을수 없게 됐다.

조선은 이 민족해방의 목표달성을 위해 비평화와 평화의 병진노선을 채택했다. 상대가 다시 침략하면 전자로, 그렇지않으면 기본적으로 후자의 길로 가겠다고 했고, 또 실제로 그렇게 했다. 상대를 인정하고 서로 협력해 조국통일을 이룩하자는 연방제는 본질상 평화의 노선이다. <민족국가>개념에서 <민족>을 중심으로 보면 조국통일이고 <국가>를 중심으로 보면 영토완정이다. 조선은 이두개념을 다 보면서도, 기본적으로 조국통일 위주로 진행했다. 1980년 10월 천명한 고려민주연방공화국창립방안이 대표적인 예다.

조선은 장기간의 조국통일운동역사를 총화하고 3차세계대전의 정세를 반영한 후, 2024년 1월 영토완정 위주의 평정노선을 발표했다. 여기에는 우크라이나전총화와 전술핵사용필요에 따른 동족개념의 변화도 반영돼있다. 이는 <한국>을 동족이 아니라고 보더라도, 소련이나 러런처럼 이족간의 연방제가 가능하다는 의미를 내포한다. 동족에서 이족(異族)으로의 개념변화는 그과정의 보여 주듯이 전술적조치일뿐이다. 당연히 연방제의 개념안에 미군철거와 보안법철폐가 포함돼있다. 이두조치가 빠르게 선행되지않는한, 조선은 이 엄중하고 급변하는 3차세계대전정세에서 내외에 선포한 바로 그길, 가장 빠르고 확실한 길, 평정의 길로 갈수밖에 없다.

2026년 6월 중국주석의 방조매 발표된 노동신문기고글은 원대한 내용을 담고있다. 그기조를 보면 조선은 비평화적영토완정노선에서 평화적영토완정노선으로의 전환, 즉 이족연방제를 고려

하지않을수 없게 되었다. 하지만 최근 유럽순방때와 앙카라나토 정상회의때의 남측수뇌의 발언과 행보를 보면, 철저히 그반대로 가고있다. <평화의가면>을 벗어던지고 미제침략의 <단검>이 되겠다며 스스로 마지막 남은 평화의 다리를 불태우고있는 현실을 직시하지않을수 없다.

제국주의침략세력들은 팔레스타인전·이란전중심서아(아시아) 전을 계기로 우크라이나전을 동구(유럽)전으로 확대하고 한국전·대만전중심동아전을 기어이 터뜨리려하고있다. 동구전이나 동아전이 터진다면 이는 역사에 3차세계대전의 본격화로 기록되기에 충분하다. 불행히도 세계정세는 제국주의침략세력에 의해 이 위험천만한 세계대전의 방향, 미증유의 대재앙으로 나아가고있다.

억압이 있으면 저항이 있는 법, 과거 2차세계대전시기 반파쇼진영이 형성된것처럼 현 3차세계대전시기 반제진영이 형성돼 인류의 희망이 되고있다. 가장 철저한 사회주의국가 조선은 중국특색 사회주의국가 중국, 사회주의유산국가 러시아와 함께 핵미사일 최강국대열, 반제진영의 주도역량을 이루며 세계반제전선의 강화발전에 특출한 기여를 하고있다. 조선은 수소탄과 극초음속미사일, 전술핵미사일들과 최첨단구축함으로 무장한, 최고수준의 전쟁억제력을 갖춘 명실상부 군사최강국이다.

갈수록 반제진영은 단결·강화되고 제국주의진영은 분열·약화되고있다. 이런 추세가 이란전으로 가속화되고있는것은 결코 우연이 아니다. 과거 반파쇼기치가 그러했듯이 오늘 반제기치는 정의 기치, 필승의 기치다. 만국의 프롤레타리아, 민중은 반제기치아래 단결하고있다. 세계민중이 제국주의를 타도하고 최후승리를 이룩할것이란 우리의 신념은, 반드시 그렇게 될수밖에 없는 필연, 과학이다.

