

40-Year Path of IIJI

'60s

People's interest in both the DPRK, which leads the struggle of anti-imperialism and independence, and the Juche idea as its guiding idea was growing.

In April 1969:

The world's first Juche idea study group in the world was formed in the Republic of Mali.

'70s

Juche idea study groups were formed in individual countries. The demand for the establishment of an international organization for the study of the Juche idea increased on a global scale, with the development of the study and dissemination of the Juche idea.

In April 1975:

President Kim Il Sung received in audience representatives of a Japanese Juche Idea Study Group.



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President Kim Il Sung, who showed his trust in Juche idea researchers from the world as comrades in the cause of independence

To the effect: "I am meeting you for the first time, but I feel like I have seen my old friends because we have the thought and will in common.

"Among capitalist countries many of them are now aspiring after independence. Thus, independence has become an ideological tendency of the times.

"In order to have all the people awakened and wage their struggle for independence in conformity with this ideological tendency, let us make concerted efforts as comrades who share the same will. This will contribute to the good of all humankind.

"People's struggles for independence are spreading all over the world. Even though the flame of the Juche idea is still small, the idea is correct, so that it will spring into a big blaze as if a spark bursts into flame.

"We have just begun this important work. So, let us march together along this honorable path. Our struggle will win a victory even if we may meet many difficulties onwards in our way. Let us move forward together."

In October 1975:

A Latin American Seminar on the Juche idea, the first regional one of this kind, was held in Peru.

In September 1976:



An International Symposium of the Juche Idea was held in Madagascar as the first international one of this kind. At this gathering attended by delegates from some fifty countries, a proposal to establish an international organization for the study of the Juche idea was made.

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In September 1977:



An International Seminar on the Juche Idea was held in Pyongyang with the attendance of 89 delegates and delegations from 73 countries and four international organizations.

Here, it was decided to establish an international permanent organization of the Juche idea in Japan in the following year and the organizational committee for it was formed.

President Kim Il Sung granted an audience to each of the 200 participants in the seminar at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall, taking a commemorative photograph with them all. Then afterwards, he attended a welcome feast for the delegates and delegations.

President Kim Il Sung granted an audience to the Japanese Academic Delegation for the Study of the Juche Idea.

President Kim Il Sung, who gave them some advice about the founding of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and its character

To the effect: “It is important to set up an international organization of the Juche idea as the world people demand it. The importance of the international organization lies in that revolution cannot be exported but it can provide individual countries with empirical materials to let them solve their own problems for themselves. Accordingly, the international organization must be academic and must not be a political one. If it is a political one, it will be the same as the revolution will be exported.”

'70s



“The establishment of the International Institute of the Juche Idea in Japan would have a positive impact on South Korea and it would be very good for peace in Asia. Similarly, as the Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) is there in Japan, people concerned with the Chongryong would also render their cooperation with the Institute.”

In February 1978:

The Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea was founded in Costa Rica as the first regional one for Latin America.

On April 9, 1978:

The Inaugural Congress of the International Institute of the Juche Idea (IIJI) was held in Tokyo.



Approximately 800 people from 10 countries gathered to declare the founding of the IIJI.

'80s

Regional institutes of the Juche idea were founded on four continents of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, and then, the study and dissemination of the Juche idea in the world began to be carried out in a systematic manner with the IJI at the centre.

In September 1980:

An Asian regional seminar on the Juche idea was held in India with the attendance of 68 delegates from 18 Asian countries.

On that occasion, the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea (ARIJI) was declared to be founded.

In October 1982:

President Kim Il Sung granted an audience to the IJI delegation comprising its councilors and Secretariat.

President Kim Il Sung, who gave us of Juche idea researchers warm encouragement

To the effect: "Your work to study and disseminate the Juche idea will greatly contribute to the independence of Japan before anything else, and eventually contribute to the reunification of Korea and peace in the world.

"If you go among the people, you will be able to learn a lot from them and be given courage from them as well. (from a story talked by President Kim Il Sung about his impression of ten Party members in Sinuiju during the Korean War)

"It is needed to make the people in individual countries awakened with the idea of independence, encourage them to display their independence and creativity and ensure them to hold fast to independence in politics. (from a story President Kim Il Sung introducing about the successes made in his giving agrarian technological aide to Tanzania, Guinea and the like)

In April 1984:

An international seminar on the Juche idea was held in Portugal as the first international gathering of this kind in the European region. 105 delegates and delegations from 71 countries and the four international organizations attended the seminar with the European countries as the main component.

'80s

In April 1985:

The African Regional Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea was founded in Sierra Leone.

In October 1985:

The European Regional Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea was founded in France.

In January 1987:

President Kim Il Sung granted an audience to the IJJI Secretariat delegation.

President Kim Il Sung granted a request presented by the delegation to learn from the then Secretary Kim Jong Il. Consequently, his works began to be published in foreign languages the following year.

President Kim Il Sung talked about Secretary Kim Jong Il by quoting from a story about "The young should be regarded with respect" by Kong Zi, in that the younger generation is better than the present generation in many aspects.

President Kim Il Sung, who spoke about the then Secretary Kim Jong Il

To the effect: "Kim Jong Il was born in Mt. Paektu, and reared with goat milk due to the unfavorable food situation during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Now he has become a reliable revolutionary, supporting me at work.

"Kim Jong Il has cultivated the Juche idea, the seed which I had planted and developed it into a thick forest, and then made it possible to gather a rich harvest.

"He is so modest that he does not put himself forward, and he does not try to engage in diplomacy because his father is dealing with it, but he is doing a lot of work for me to reduce my work. Now he is working and working without a holiday or a day off."

'90s

President Kim Il Sung, who showed us the direction of the study and dissemination of the Juche idea as well as the path another country should follow

To the effect: "It is important to have a faith in the Juche idea as a universal ideology that can now be applied in the world. This revolutionary idea should be studied and disseminated in conformity with individual countries.

"We hope that Japan should be made independent. If Japan advances along the path of independence, without relying solely on the US' nuclear umbrella, it will be able to maintain peace in Asia."

In July 1994:

General Secretary Kim Jong Il, who clarified the Juche-oriented path for the people to follow

"Although his heart has stopped beating, he is with our people as ever. As the brain of the unity of the leader, the Party and the masses and as the Sun of the nation, he is immortal. It can be said that his history will continue as the country grows prosperous, as he wished in his lifetime."

(Kim Jong Il: "Let Us Hold the Great Leader in High Esteem Forever and Accomplish His Cause" on October 16, 1994)



General Secretary Kim Jong Il gave advice about the study and dissemination of the Juche idea.

General Secretary Kim Jong Il said to the effect: The Juche idea is an idea that was founded and realized in the DPRK. However, the study and dissemination of the Juche idea should be conducted on the basis of the interest and demand of the people in individual countries in conformity with the reality of their own. In this context, they do not have to hold gatherings in accordance with Korea's commemorative days.

'00s

In March 2008:

The Commemorative Conference of the IJJI 30th founding anniversary was held in India.



Delegates and delegations from 13 countries from the world participated in the conference including Juche idea researchers who had been active since its foundation.

In April 2012:

A World Congress on the Centenary of the Birth of President Kim Il Sung was held in Pyongyang.





Directors General of the IJJI Board in Succession



The First: from April 1978 to March 1980

Yasui Kaoru

Professor Emeritus at Hosei University, Japan



The Second: from April 1985 to March 1990

Hans R. Klecatsky

Professor Emeritus at Innsbruck University, Austria



The Third: from March 1990 to April 2000

Inoue Shuhachi

Professor Emeritus at Rikkyo University, Japan



The Fourth: from April 2000 to February 2014

Vishwanath

Secretary General of the International Kim Il Sung Prize Council,
Secretary General of the International Kim Jong Il Prize Council



The Fifth: from October 2015 till now

Ramon Jimenez Lopez

Professor at National Institute of Polytechnics, Mexico