

Significance of Peace and Denuclearization by “Confidence-Building”

—Ensuring Peace through Diplomacy Based on Human-centered Juche Idea—



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Introduction

Although no agreement was reached in the DPRK-U.S. summit held in Hanoi, Vietnam on February 27 and 28, 2019, it was a meeting of significance.

Most of all, Chairman Kim Jong Un talked to President Donald Trump, representing the U.S. imperialism, on an equal footing in a dignified manner. Furthermore, he expressly objected to the requirements that were not consistent with the agreement reached in the DPRK-U.S. summit in June 2018. While no agreement was reached, President Trump said, “The relation with Chairman Kim Jong Un is very strong,” and represented, “Talks will continue.”

It has been made clear which factors and

forces are preventing the establishment of peace and progress in denuclearization based on the agreement between the two countries. Also, it is actually being proved that peace and denuclearization can be reached only on the basis of the human-centered Juche idea.

1. What are to be reviewed regarding the Second DPRK-U.S. Summit

(1) No agreement was reached in the second DPRK-U.S. summit, but it was a significant one.

Why was no agreement reached? The reason is that the requirements by President Trump were against and deviating from the agreement reached in the first DPRK-U.S. summit.

In addition to the scrapping of Nyeongbyeon

Nuclear Scientific Research Center proposed by the DPRK, President Trump required the DPRK to scrap all other nuclear facilities including the uranium enrichment facility (“Kangson”). Furthermore, he required the “Final, Fully Verified Denuclearization (FFVD),” and the scrapping of missiles, nuclear warheads and arm systems with the submission of the nuclear list showing the whole picture of nuclear and missile plan.

Against President Trump’s requirements, the DPRK proposed that a) it was to scrap permanently and completely all the nuclear facilities in Nyeongbyeon district through the joint work of the engineers of both the DPRK and the United States under the supervision of U.S. nuclear specialists, b) it was to commit itself in writing to permanent cessation of nuclear experiments and intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) launching and c) among the sanctions U.N. Security Council imposed on the DPRK, out of those 5 sanctions adopted in 2016 - 2017, only those that were affecting civil demand economy and people’s lives were to be removed (DPRK Foreign Minister, Ri Yong Ho, March 1, 2019).

“In the course of our implementing measures for denuclearization, more important is the issue of warranty of good safety, but believing it would yet be difficult for the United States to take action in the military sphere, we proposed the partial removal of sanctions as a proportionate return,” said Foreign Minister Ri Yong Ho.

(2) President Trump said, “We thought there

were many (nuclear-related) facilities other than those in Nyeongbyeon, and that it (scrapping Nyeongbyeon Nuclear Scientific Research Center) was not sufficient.” “We were not convinced to accept the full removal of the sanctions. The DPRK failed to meet the level of our requirements.” (Press Conference on the afternoon of February 28, 2019)

How should we assess this judgment of President Trump? The only one criterion for our assessment is the first DPRK-U.S. summit (Joint Statement). Let’s review the Joint Statement.

“President Trump and Chairman Kim Jong Un conducted a comprehensive, in-depth and sincere exchange of opinions on the issues related to the establishment of new DPRK-U.S. relations and the building of a lasting and robust peace regime on the Korean Peninsula. President Trump committed to provide security guarantees to the DPRK, and Chairman Kim Jong Un reaffirmed his firm and unwavering commitment to complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. Convinced that the establishment of new DPRK-U.S. relations will contribute to the peace and prosperity of the Korean Peninsula and of the world, and recognizing that mutual confidence-building can promote the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, ...state the following,” said Joint Statement, making the following 4 representations:

(I) The United States and the DPRK commit to establish new U.S.-DPRK relations in accordance with the desire of the peoples of the

two countries for peace and prosperity. (II) The United States and the DPRK will join their efforts to build a lasting and stable peace regime on the Korean Peninsula. (III) Reaffirming the April 27, 2018 “Panmunjom Declaration,” the DPRK commits to work toward complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. (IV) The United States and the DPRK commit to recovering the remains of Prisoner of War (POW) / Missing in Action (MIA) in the Korean War, including the immediate repatriation of those already identified.

What are important are, the establishment of new DPRK-U.S. relations is based on the desire of “the peoples of the two countries,” denuclearization is that of “the Korean Peninsula” but not of “the DPRK,” and in addition, denuclearization will be realized by the establishment of lasting and stable peace regime on the Korean Peninsula, and under the reaffirmation of “Panmunjom Declaration,” confirmed between the DPRK and the ROK, all of which will be promoted by “confidence-building” between the DPRK and the United States.

(3) Judging based on this DPRK-U.S. Joint Statement, it is obvious that the requirements of the United States this time were breaching the agreement. Firstly, the United States required “the DPRK” to scrap nuclear facilities unilaterally, or to “scrap nuclear facilities first,” i.e., Complete, Verifiable and Irreversible Denuclearization (CVID). Moreover, as regards CVID, the United States intended to

impose CVID on the DPRK, knowing that the DPRK was expressly rejecting it, and it is obvious that the DPRK was not at all in a position to accept it. Secondly, no measures were proposed regarding the establishment of the peace regime. The downsizing of U.S.-ROK joint military exercise to be carried out in March was suggested, but the United States made no proposal at all regarding the conversion of “Disuse of Military Force and Non-Aggression Agreement between the DPRK and the ROK,” “Gradual Disarmament as Mutual Military Confidence-Building” and “Cease-Fire Agreement” into “End of War Declaration” and “Peace Agreement,” none of which was tackled by the US side. Thirdly, while the US having agreed that “confidence-building” was the essential requirement for denuclearization, and knowing that the DPRK would expressly reject CVID, it is very apparent that the US asking CVID to the DPRK would damage the “confidential” relations between the two countries.

While the United States was not fully prepared to take any specific actions regarding the establishment of peace regime (specific actions regarding “End of War Declaration,” “Panmunjom Declaration” and “Pyongyang Declaration”) due to such factors as the lack of domestic or Cabinet consensus, the DPRK limited its requirements only to the removal of sanctions covering the areas that were not involving military power after having confirmed the cessation of nuclear experiments and missile launching experiments which U.N. Security Council’s sanctions resolution was

based upon, and this was the evidence that the DPRK seriously valued "confidence-building."

How does President Trump take Chairman Kim Jong Un's statement, "If the United States does not keep the promise it made in the eyes of the world, and out of miscalculation of our people's patience, it attempts to unilaterally enforce something upon us and persists in imposing sanctions and pressure against our Republic, we may be compelled to find a new way for defending the sovereignty of the country and the supreme interests of the state and for achieving peace and stability of the Korean peninsula." ("New Year Address" 2019)

2. "Confidence-Building" **—The Key Factor for Peace and Denuclearization**

(1) Foreign Minister Ri Yong Ho said, "After having gone through the step of "confidence-building," we will be able to accelerate the process of denuclearization." (March 1, 2019)

"Rodong Sinmun" (of the same day) reported, "The two leaders of the DPRK and the United States valued the Hanoi summit as momentum to bring up the relations of the two nations to a new stage by intensifying the respect and trust to each other. The Supreme Leader Comrade and President Trump agreed to work together closely hereafter for the epoch-making progress in the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and DPRK-U.S. relations, and to continue productive talks to resolve the issues discussed in the Hanoi

summit. The second DPRK-U.S. summit held in the whole world's great interest and expectation will constitute a significant momentum to develop DPRK-U.S. relations in accordance with the interest of the peoples of both nations, and to contribute to the peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula and region, and of the world.

The emphasis is placed on the "confidence-building" and "being in accordance with the interest of the peoples of both nations."

(2) It can be said, as was indicated in the previous summit, the standard on which President Trump thinks and behaves is the "deal" in straightforward terms. This is the concept based on his career in the real estate business in the capitalistic market economy.

Under this concept of the "deal," the relations between nations, which is based on the relations between human beings, are those mediated by the exchange of things or commercial commodities. This is the relations in which you provide something sought by your client for consideration (return). Also, you will try to seek as much consideration as possible for what you provide, and will not do any deal if you think you will suffer a loss. It is the profit-and-loss arithmetic enabling you to maximize the consideration.

However, in this "deal" relations, you do not care about what philosophies the owners of the things to be exchanged believe in, i.e., a deal may be accomplished even between those people who have different philosophies only if the deal is considered to be reasonable in view

of the profit-and-loss arithmetic as what matters is the relations between the things to be exchanged (and things themselves do not have any philosophy). The expansion of the commodity economy all over the world surpassing the difference of social systems was dependent on such characteristics of commodity exchange. Such “deal” relations are established between capitalist countries and socialist countries as well. It seems President Trump thought that the “deal” was possible in DPRK-U.S. relations.

Nevertheless, the realistic relations between nations do not consist of only simple commodity exchange relations. Political relations, and above all security relations matter and go beyond commodity exchange relations. How much damage may a nation sustain from the threat of invasion by a foreign nation, or how much defense cost should a nation use to avoid such threat of invasion? It is uncertain at all. More or less, the threat itself is based on fiction in most cases. What degree of threat is the DPRK posing by its nuclear experiments or missile launching trials? Neither India, nor, Pakistan nor Israel is a threat, but why only the DPRK? The reason is obvious. What matters is if such behaviors obstruct the United States’ imperialistic ruling from the political and ideological viewpoints. The DPRK is seeking the removal of sanctions just to put an end to the unreasonable, double standard and baseless sanctions. The DPRK does not intend to obtain any benefit from it in profit-and-loss arithmetic.

President Trump has brought the “deal” relations into political and security relations

which cannot be understood simply by the concept of the “deal” relations, and the concept of imperialists such as National Security Advisor Bolton became involved there. An imperial nation is to scrap by military violence a nation that does not serve its interest, or that it cannot rule at its disposal. It is the concept and behavior that the only important issue is the removal of any threat against the ruling by imperialism regardless of how many people are killed or to what extent society and nature are destroyed.

The DPRK will never accept any hegemonic ruling by imperialism. If President Trump has a tendency to proceed in such a direction, it is only natural that the DPRK rejects it. However, it seems that the DPRK intends to “continue productive talks” trying to believe that President Trump has the sense of human being in himself, that above all, he intends to carry out politics in accordance with the “desire of the people” of the United States and that it will be possible to build the confidential relations, or rather, that security and peace are ensured by actively directing him in this direction.

(3) I would like to make clear the significance of the intention of Chairman Kim Jong Un and the Workers’ Party of Korea to secure the peaceful relations by “confidence-building.”

Confidential relations are above all based on the direct relations between human beings. It is not the relations mediated by “things.” People understand each other when they have mutual relations. As each person is a human being with individual characters, it is only natural that you

may not understand others. However, why are you not able to understand others? Is it not any problem existing in your understanding? Reflect on your thoughts and behaviors. Reflection is to make your thoughts and behaviors the subjects of your own speculation. It is about being conscious of yourself. Human beings can be shaped and developed by such consciousness and reflection, and they accept and understand each other’s characters. I believe this is the basic factor for building confidential relations. Firm cooperation and joint work relations as Comrades who accept each other’s characters are formed from here.

These relations are formed not forcibly by any political party or nation, but based on the life and work field where human beings can live as human beings, that is, the “foundation of life.” Human beings’ lives and labor supporting such lives could not be realized without the cooperation and joint work as human beings. The Party’s duty is to make workers recognize this philosophy. This makes us understand that “confidence-building” is the basis of human relations based on the human-centered Juche idea.

This “confidence-building” also applies to the relations between nations. This is the basis of relations between nations based on the human-centered Juche idea.

In each nation, the sovereign right rests with the people of that nation. The relations between nations must be established based on the thoughts and desire of the people as the sovereigns. It must not be based on the selfish desire of just a handful of finance capitals and

merchants of death (arms industry capitals) that suppress and rule the people. Even in capitalist nations, the nation’s thoughts must be formed, and could be formed, based on the thoughts of the nation’s people.

Therefore, the “confidence-building” is basically reliant on the formation of confidence between the peoples of nations. As I repeatedly emphasized, DPRK-U.S. Joint Statement mentions in Paragraph 1, “in accordance with the desire of the peoples of the two countries for peace and prosperity.” I would like to reconfirm the meaning of this Paragraph. No people would seek a war. They are conscious that peaceful relations between peoples and nations mutually respecting and understanding each other as human beings, and cooperating and joint working, are the basis of existence and development as human beings, and are after such relations. The mutual respect, solidarity and establishment of confidential relations between the peoples of nations are the basis of the formation of peaceful relations.

3. Ensuring Peace by “Confidence-Building” —Our Challenge

We must recognize that the DPRK has been consistently pursuing peace by the formation of confidential relations between nations and peoples.

“With generosity and magnanimity we will unite and cooperate with all the countries and nations that aspire to independence and love justice, regardless of differences in ideology and system. Our Party and the government of

our Republic will improve and normalize relations with those countries that respect our country's sovereignty and are friendly to us, even if they were hostile to us in the past." ("Report to the Seventh Congress of the WPK on the Work of the CC")

In Japan, where we, the working people, have not yet become the real subject of the society or nation, or to be more exact, where an administration, which scatters fake threats of the DPRK and dreams of re-materializing imperialism ruling by unilaterally reinforcing sanctions, exists, our challenge is to correctly understand that such threats of the DPRK are complete fakes and that the DPRK is expressly representing that it is prepared to restore the relations and form peaceful relations only if Japan withdraws its hostility against the DPRK and respect its sovereignty, and to spread this understanding across Japan.

At the same time, I would like to reaffirm that the Constitution of Japan clearly mentions that only the formation of confidential relations by mutually understanding and respecting the people of each nation secures peace. The preamble to the Constitution of Japan clearly stipulates, "We, the Japanese people, desire peace for all time and are deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship, and we have determined to preserve our security and existence, trusting in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world."

I believe in the materialization of peaceful relations by making the best use in the reality of the Constitution of Japan having the common principle with ensuring peace by forming confidential relations based on the human-centered Juche idea.