

## **LIFELONG DESIRE**

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It is said that, with the passage of time, people forget many things.

However, as days, months and years go by, my yearning for President Kim Il Sung becomes stronger.

Ten years have passed since the President passed away, and in July this year we commemorate the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his passing away.

July this year makes me feel a great regret for his passing away, and makes me have a greater admiration for him.

“The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung National Memorial Commission” was formed in Nepal on June 8, 1995, commemorating the first anniversary of the passing away of President Kim Il Sung.

The aim of the memorial commission is to inform the Nepalese people and other people of the world of the achievements made by the President.

In accordance with this aim, we have informed the people of the world of the noble qualities of the President, and explained to them about his works.

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Each year we institute the period from June 8 to July 8 as the period for remembering the President, and organize various functions.

In particular, through the functions, for example, seminar, photograph exhibition and film show, we inform the people of the achievements made by the President, and promote the friendship with the Korean people.

I visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the second time in September 1999.

I went to the Kumsusan Memorial Palace to visit the late President lying in state and paid my respect to him.

I also visited Panmunjom and many other places.

Panmunjom is situated in the southern part of the DPRK.

In Panmunjom I first saw an inscribed monument, erected after the President passed away.

The inscription reads: "Kim Il Sung  
July 7, 1994".

On July 7, 1994, the last day of his great career, President Kim Il Sung worked without a moment's respite.

That day he began his work at dawn. Skipping his morning walk, he went over a document on the reunification of the country word by word, and finished it by signing it, "Kim Il Sung July 7, 1994", the last historic autograph he left behind.

In order to give the Korean nation the pleasure of living in the reunified land, President Kim Il Sung made great efforts in his lifetime.

I recalled September 30, 1991 when I had the honor of meeting President Kim Il Sung.

At that time I visited the DPR Korea, in order to take part in the International Solidarity March in Support of Korea's Reunification.

The International Liaison Committee for Korea's Reunification and Peace held a meeting in February 1991.

It had been decided at the meeting that the worldwide "International Solidarity March in Support of Korea's Reunification" should be started, in order to support the Korean people in their struggle to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The meeting made an appeal to the governments, political parties and social organizations in many countries of the world, as well as to the international organizations.

In response to the decision and appeal made at the meeting, progressive people of the world took an active part in the movement for supporting the Korean people in their struggle to achieve the country's reunification.

A ceremony was held in Guyana, in which the march started, and, during seven months after it, marches started in more than 100 countries.

A grand ceremony of starting the march was held in Kathmandu, capital of my country.

Participated in the grand ceremony were the representatives from more than 30 political parties and 28 organizations in 13 Asian countries.

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The ceremony was also participated in by a large number of people from all walks of life.

The participants in the ceremony demonstrated, shouting, *Korea Is One!, Korea Should Be Reunified by Founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo and Korea Must Be Reunified Independently and Peacefully.*

*Rising Nepal*, one of the major newspapers in my country, reported on the ceremony.

The Korean people's friends, who had held the ceremonies of starting the marches and other events such as the signature campaign in support of the Korean people's struggle to reunify the country, gathered in Pyongyang.

On September 29, a grand international solidarity march in support of the Korean people's struggle for reunification began in Pyongyang.

Among the participants there were young Korean people holding the flags which represented themselves. Other participants in the march held the flags which represented the march.

The streets of Pyongyang were crowded with the citizens who were welcoming the participants in the march.

The citizens were determined to put an end to the national division under the support extended to them by their friends in many countries.

The participants from many countries deeply felt the Korean people's burning desire for reunification, and marched through the streets, holding the flags and carrying the placards.

The participants in the march held a meeting that day.

While attending the meeting, the participants from many countries felt again the Korean people's desire for the reunification, and were determined to continue to extend their strong support to the Korean people in their struggle for reunification.

After the meeting, the march continued.

The citizens of Pyongyang warmly welcomed their foreign guests. And they expressed their deep thanks to them for their support.

I thought the problem of Korea's reunification was a very urgent one.

And I regarded the proposal for reunifying Korea through federation, based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments, put forward by President Kim Il Sung, as the most reasonable and realistic one for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The following day, we had the glad news that President Kim Il Sung would meet the participants in the march.

In those days President Kim Il Sung was very busy, giving on-the-spot guidance to the places far away from Pyongyang and meeting with foreign guests, etc.

We went to the Kumsusan Assembly Hall (now it is called the Kumsusan Memorial Palace).

President Kim Il Sung entered a room in the hall, with a smile on his face.

In the name of the participants in the march, we presented him with a flower basket, wishing him long life and good health.

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He posed for a photograph with us.

He warmly welcomed us and spoke highly of our activities for Korea's reunification.

He expressed his heartfelt thanks to us for having taken the trouble of making long journeys.

He said we contributed to Korea's reunification and added that he felt as if our visit made the weather of Korea become fine.

Listening to him, I recalled his activities conducted to achieve Korea's reunification.

I had some knowledge about the President's efforts made to achieve Korea's reunification, through the publications and also through my contacts with the officials in the DPRK Embassy to Nepal.

From the first day of the Korean nation's division, caused by foreign forces, the President regarded the problem of achieving the national reunification as the Korean nation's supreme task and made his every effort to achieve reunification.

He always thought about the reunification.

And he always talked about the reunification.

Whenever he met with his compatriots from abroad and foreign guests, the President mentioned about the reunification.

He mentioned about the problem of reunification during his on-the-spot guidance and in the meetings, which discussed the affairs of state.

The Korean people say that May 3, 1972 was a very important day in the history of the national reunification.

That day President Kim Il Sung met with a representative from south Korea, who came to Pyongyang to participate in

the high-level political talks held between the north and south of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung told the representative that, in order to achieve the national reunification, it was important to establish the basic principle which would serve as the basis for the solution of the reunification problem, and explained to him about the three principles for achieving the national reunification, the main contents of which were independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, which he had been thinking about deeply for a long time.

President Kim Il Sung's noble virtue of loving the country and the nation and his energetic guidance enabled the three principles for Korea's reunification to be made public, through the July 4 Joint Statement, as the common reunification programme of the Korean nation.

Based upon the three principles for Korea's reunification, President Kim Il Sung put forward the proposal of achieving the reunification through federation based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments.

He also put forward the plan for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, which embodied the proposal.

The President thought that the decisive guarantee for achieving the national reunification in an independent and peaceful way was the unity in which the entire Korean people unite based on the love for the nation and the spirit of national independence, giving priority to the common interests of the nation and making everything serve the reunification.

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And he energetically guided the work to achieve the great unity of the Korean nation.

He tolerated the persons with different ideas and ideals, different political views and beliefs, and even those who had committed crimes against the nation, if they had made their efforts to achieve the national reunification, and led them along the road of the national unity.

The three principles for achieving Korea's reunification, the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole Korean nation and the plan for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo are called the three charters for Korea's reunification.

The three charters for Korea's reunification are the valuable results of the great efforts made by President Kim Il Sung who had devoted his life to the cause of realizing Korea's reunification.

President Kim Il Sung also informed us of the DPRK's economic situation and, in particular, of its agriculture.

After a while we were kindly invited to attend a grand banquet.

When the President entered the banqueting hall, all the participants welcomed him enthusiastically.

Speeches were made at the banquet, by the Chairman of the Korea Peace Committee, and by the Honorary Chairman of the International Liaison Committee for Korea's Reunification and Peace.

The President said that the problem of the reunification of the country should be discussed jointly by different politi-



cal parties and groups in the north and the south of Korea. He added that, only then, the country's reunification would be realized through the united efforts of the whole nation.

He emphasized that it was important to realize an alliance of all the political parties, public bodies, organizations and compatriots of all strata in the north, the south and abroad.

The President's significant remarks showed his will to unite the entire Korean nation under the banner of the national reunification and realize the reunification of the country through the united efforts of the Korean nation.

His remarks gave us encouragement, and we continued to conduct our activities of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for realizing the national reunification.

The participants in the march said that they would continue to conduct the solidarity activities to support Korea's reunification until the day when Korea would be reunified.

Before the monument, I recalled, with reverence, President Kim Il Sung who had made great efforts to achieve Korea's reunification, until the moment when his great heart ceased beating.

Though the President passed away before Korea's reunification has been achieved, which he had strongly desired for in his lifetime, the firm foundations for achieving the reunification, laid by him, serve as a powerful means for achieving the reunification.

One day in November 1996, His Excellency Kim Jong Il visited Panmunjom, and saw the monument.

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He said that the great leader devoted all his life to the cause of realizing the country's reunification and told the officials to uphold his noble intention of loving the country and the nation and work hard to hand over the reunified country to the future generations.

I was convinced that the Korean people, under the guidance of His Excellency Kim Jong Il, would realize the country's reunification.

**July,2004**