

## **THE SOCIALIST CAUSE WILL WITHOUT FAIL BE ACCOMPLISHED**

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About ten years ago, the renegades from socialism in the former socialist countries in eastern Europe clamored about the “building of a genuine society”.

They said that they would establish a “humanitarian and democratic society”.

However, the people in those countries, instead of living in a “humanitarian and democratic society”, suffered exploitation and oppression, social inequality, poverty and unhappiness.

In those countries the rich became richer and the poor became poorer, and the working people received ill-treatment and humiliation.

The working people in those countries now say that it would be better if they should not have abandoned socialism.

Experiencing their miserable fate, I think about socialist Korea.

The socialist movement has not been frustrated.

The cause of socialism is gaining its victory.

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The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is now gaining victory, preserving socialism of its own style, true to the last instructions of President Kim Il Sung.

Whenever I think about the DPRK, I remember the days when I had the honor of being received by President Kim Il Sung, an outstanding leader of the world communist and socialist movement.

In October 1992 I met President Kim Il Sung and exchanged views on the socialist movement.

During the late 1980s and the early 1990s, the cause of socialism encountered a grave challenge. The machinations of the imperialists and the renegades from socialism led to the collapse of socialism and the revival of capitalism in the Soviet Union and the East European countries.

At that time, because of old age, I resigned as President of the Socialist Party of Australia.

I was concerned about the fate of the Party. And I was also concerned about the future of socialism.

But I received the happy news that the Pyongyang Declaration had been adopted and published under the title, *Let Us Defend and Advance the Cause of Socialism*.

The news much moved me.

The Socialist Party of Australia, too, signed the declaration.

And I received the news that President Kim Il Sung had invited me to visit the DPRK.

After receiving the news, I could not bring myself to sleep with the thought that I would have the honor of being received by President Kim Il Sung.

In accordance with the decision of our Party, I left for the DPRK.

On my way to the DPRK, I visited Nepal and took part in an international conference.

The conference adopted a joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

At the conference I made a speech in support of the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

After attending the conference, I continued making journey to reach the DPRK.

I arrived in Pyongyang on October 22.

It was my fourth visit to the DPRK.

I spent joyful days.

On October 26, an official informed me that I would have the honor of being separately received by President Kim Il Sung.

But I could not believe what the official told me.

Whenever I visited the DPRK, I, in company with many other foreigners, met President Kim Il Sung.

When I arrived at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall (now it is called the Kumsusan Memorial Palace), where President Kim Il Sung stayed, guiding the Party and the State work, the President was waiting for me.

I told him I was very happy to have the honor of meeting him.

He embraced me warmly.

With a friendly smile on his face, he told me he knew that I had visited Nepal on my way to his country, to participate in an international conference.

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President Kim Il Sung expressed his appreciation for my activities, conducted while participating in the conference, to support the de-nuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

He said that, whenever I visited his country, he met me together with other foreigners.

He added it was the first time for him to meet me separately.

He told me he was very glad to meet me again.

He expressed a desire to be more familiar with me and discuss about the matters of common interest.

He said that the imperialists were running amuck to stifle the socialist movement, with their “strategy of peaceful transition”. He told me that the imperialists had sent their spies and stooges to the former Soviet Union and other socialist countries in eastern Europe, with the aim of destroying these countries. He continued that the imperialists were attempting to isolate the DPRK and Cuba. With a smile on his face, he said that his country was strong enough to crush their attempt.

He said that the enemies were trying to destroy the DPRK from within and, on the other hand, blockade it economically.

He told me about the experiences gained in the building of socialism in the DPRK.

He said that the people’s government plus the three revolutions (the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions) would achieve communism.

He also told me that the Workers’ Party of Korea, since its foundation, took the road of independence, adding that his country would already have collapsed if it had followed others.

I told him he was right, because it was proved by the collapse of socialism in a number of countries.

The President informed me of the experiences gained in carrying out the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions in the DPRK.

I wrote down what he was saying.

What he said was easy for me to understand.

He said that many revolutionary parties throughout the world signed the Pyongyang Declaration.

I told him that I had fully supported the leadership of our Party, who had signed the declaration.

He requested me to visit the DPRK frequently in the future.

I expressed my deep thanks to him for his meeting me and talking with me, in a frank way, about the socialist movement.

He thanked me and said that he should have met me separately to have a talk, and added that he had failed to do so, because I had visited the DPRK only on its national holidays.

I told him that my visit was a good opportunity for me in having a detailed knowledge of socialism built in the DPRK.

And I told him that the members of the Socialist Party of Australia had been disappointed at the collapse of socialism in the former Soviet Union and other East European countries.

I said that socialism, built by the Korean people, provided a model that other countries should follow.

I presented him with a gift, and explained to him about it.

He thanked me and accepted it.

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President Kim Il Sung took me to a room to join him for a luncheon, requesting me to continue talking while taking the luncheon.

At the luncheon, the President said that he would endeavor, together with me, to make a new start to the socialist movement.

The President called me a veteran politician of the international socialist movement.

I was moved by his remark that I was a veteran politician of the international socialist movement.

He mentioned about the Pyongyang Declaration, and said that the socialist cause would without fail be accomplished.

I told him that, on returning home, I would inform the leadership of our Party of my meeting with him.

He helped me to various foods and told me to come to his country frequently for a vacation for rest and for exchange of views.

At that moment I thought to myself:

“After retirement I worked as an adviser to the Socialist Party, giving my opinions to the articles to be carried on the *Guardian*, the organ of the Party.

Nevertheless, President Kim Il Sung called me a veteran politician.”

I told him that socialism would emerge victorious in the DPRK, because it was led by him.

Back home, I informed the leadership of our Party of my visit to the DPRK.

I told them:

“President Kim Il Sung is not only an outstanding leader of the working class but also a man with great generosity.

He indicated the ways of developing the international socialist movement.

I am confident that the socialist cause will without fail be accomplished.”

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