

THE MYTH OF DPR KOREA'S ISOLATIONISM



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Introduction

For decades, Western imperialist powers have spread the false narrative that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is a hermit nation or sometimes slandered and labelled unjustly as “the hermit kingdom”. The western world portrays the DPRK as a country, voluntarily cut off from the rest of the world and live in isolation. This portrayal is a deliberate attempt by the western nations which themselves serve as puppets of the United States, to challenge and undermine the sovereignty, autonomy, and independence of the DPRK while discrediting its adherence to the Juche ideology. The DPRK, in reality, is far from isolated.

Despite enduring constant sanctions, blockades, and propaganda attacks, the DPRK remains steadfast in engaging with the world. Whether through its active role in international organisations like the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement or its broad diplomatic and economic ties, the DPRK consistently shows that it is far from isolated. Instead, it stands strong as a nation that demands fairness and mutual respect in an international system dominated by a hegemonic force that keeps on expanding its power, much like the never-ending expansion of capitalism.

This short book aims to completely destroy the myth of the DPRK's so-called isolationism by providing an analysis and examples of its global engagements. It will explore the friendships and alliances the DPRK has cultivated, its presence in multilateral organisations, and its cultural cooperation with other friendly nations. On top of this, Chapter 5 of this book will provide examples of western nations censorship on the DPRK and its supporters.

Writing this on my birth month, I sincerely hope that this book contributes to the broader discussion and understanding of the TRUE People's Korea, a great nation that is standing up against the hegemonic America at a time when the White House and the Pentagon hold extreme power in the international system.

Let supporters of socialism across the world unite in solidarity and stand in defence of our socialist comrades!

Kimlong Ly

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Chapter 1: Juche For People in a Hurry: A Short Introduction of Juche

*5 years ago, I read *Astrophysics for People in a Hurry*, a popular book by Neil deGrasse Tyson published on the 2nd of May 2017. This section is about Juche, for people in a hurry.*

Juche is the foundational ideology of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), developed by the Eternal President Comrade Kim Il Sung and further elaborated by the Eternal General Secretary Comrade Kim Jong Il. While this pamphlet is intended for people in a hurry, those who are not in a hurry can read the full great treatise:

- Kim Il Sung, (1982) "On the Juche Idea", Pyongyang: Foreign Languages Publishing House (*Available in Korean and English*)

Juche emphasised political independence, economic self-sufficiency, and military strength. It is often viewed as the principle of self-reliance and

sovereignty. It places people at the centre of everything and calls for them to recognise their own strength and be the masters of their own fate rather than extending hands to beg for dirty aid and poisonous incentives from foreign power. Juche can be applied at both the national and the individual levels, making it a deeply nationalistic philosophy and a self-empowering doctrine.

Juche has allowed the Korean people to be the master of their own great nation and avoid control by external power. While sometimes misunderstood and slandered by the imperialists as isolationism, Juche is more about independence. It does not reject international affairs and cooperation but rather making sure that any international engagement serves the interests of the DPRK first. It is common sense that any deal or partnership must benefit you and your own comrades first rather than the people of other countries. If anything, Juche is a true philosophy for dignity, resilience and pride of the nation.

The DPRK understand the value of international cooperation and that is the reason why the three pillars of the foreign policy of Juche Korea are independence, peace, and friendship. It is foolish to slander Pyongyang as isolationists as the guiding theory of Korea, “Juche”, clearly says otherwise.

While it being common sense, I find it quite fascinating that some countries in the Western world agree to deals that won't benefit themselves. Some European leaders agree to sign on documents that put their countries in risk and troubles just to satisfy their puppet master who is sitting across the Atlantic Ocean. These leaders are not just corrupt but they are also morally corrupted. However, what they excel in is the field of “Blaming others, Pointing to others, and Crying human rights”.

I would like to take this part to also defend my beloved home country of Cambodia and my beloved leaders the Former Prime Minister Samdech Hun

Sen and the current PM Samdech Hun Manet who sometimes get unjustified blame from the morally corrupted Western leaders. Samdech, Hun Sen and Hun Manet are heroes of Cambodia and we must rally and unite behind them at all times!

Anyway, this book is about the DPRK and let us progress to the next chapter.

Chapter 2: Quick Introduction to the DPRK

To truly understand the DPRK, it is essential to grasp Korea's history, including the founding of the DPRK and its subsequent growth and development.

Now for this chapter, I would like to include an interesting chapter from "In Defence of Juche" by Comrade Dermot Hudson who is a British true supporter of Juche Korea. He is the current Chairman of the British Korean Friendship Association, Chairman of the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and President of the British Association for the Study of Songun Politics. Comrade Dermot Hudson holds a doctorate in socio-political science and his works have been translated into various languages.

Given his background, it is appropriate that I provide some key extracts of his writing on Foundation of the DPRK.

(pp.8)

The DPRK is both the legacy of the great leaders President KIM IL SUNG and Chairman KIM JONG IL and also totally Juche-orientated and independent.

The socialist state in Korea is an independent state based on the Juche Idea which means that socialism in the DPRK is not a copy of the Soviet Union or China, nor it is dependent on anyone, nor a gift bestowed on the Korean people by a benefactor.

(pp.9)

The DPRK is different. Korea was liberated as a result of the 20-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people led by the great leader President KIM IL SUNG. The DPRK was never a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA or COMECON as it was known in the West). The socialist system of the DPRK is a unique Korean style socialist system centred on the popular masses.

The people are the masters of state and society in the DPRK, as the DPRK Socialist Constitution says "The sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resides in the workers, peasants, soldiers, working intellectuals and all other working people" (article 4).

(pp.9-10)

Contrary to the propaganda of the imperialists the DPRK is not actually a "single party state" or "single party dictatorship.". In fact, there are a total of three political parties in the DPRK, the ruling Workers' Party of Korea (WPK), the Korean Social Democratic Party (formerly the Korean Democratic Party) and the Conduits Chongu (Heavenly Way) Party. All three parties are represented in the Supreme People's Assembly.

(pp.11)

The DPRK's legal system is fundamentally different from the legal system in capitalist countries which protects the interests of the rich and privileged.

(pp.12)

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which is called People's Korea or Juche Korea, was founded on the 9* of September 1948 by the great leader President KIM IL SUNG.

(pp.22)

Inheriting the ideology and cause of President KIM IL SUNG, Chairman KIM JONG IL strengthened and developed the DPRK and led the Korean revolution to victory.

(pp.29)

Respected Supreme Leader KIM JONG UN who is the great successor to the revolutionary cause of Juche was elected on June 29, 2016.

(pp.31)

Today the DPRK's future is bright as it holds respected Supreme Leader KIM JONG UN in high esteem.

The world will witness that the DPRK will make a leap as an ever-prospering powerful country as it is led by respected Supreme Leader KIM JONG UN.

The insights from Comrade Dermot Hudson's work "In Defence of Juche" offer a deep understanding of the DPRK's unique history, political system, and social structure, which is rooted in the Juche Idea and centred around the empowerment of the people.

Chapter 3: Friends of Juche Korea

3.1 Foreign Relations of Juche Korea

I find that the best way to start this chapter is by listing the countries with which Juche Korea maintains diplomatic relations with (In Chronological Order).











While a very small amounts of countries on this list have occasionally opposed Juche Korea on minor specific issues, they still maintain diplomatic relations with Pyongyang.

1	 Russia	October 12, 1948
2	 Mongolia	October 15, 1948
3	 Poland	October 16, 1948
4	 Czech Republic	October 21, 1948
5	 Serbia	October 30, 1948
6	 Romania	November 3, 1948
7	 Hungary	November 11, 1948
8	 Albania	November 29, 1948
9	 Bulgaria	November 29, 1948
10	 China	October 6, 1949

11	 Vietnam	January 31, 1950
12	 Algeria	September 25, 1958
13	 Guinea	October 8, 1958
14	 Cuba	August 29, 1960
15	 Malia	August 29, 1961
16	 Yemen	March 9, 1963
17	 Egypt	August 24, 1963
18	 Indonesia	April 16, 1964
19	 Mauritania	November 12, 1964
20	 Republic of the Congo	December 24, 1964
21	 Cambodia	December 28, 1964
22	 Ghana	December 28, 1964
23	 Tanzania	January 13, 1965
24	 Syria	July 25, 1966
25	 Burundi	March 12, 1967

26	 Somalia	April 13, 1967
27	 Equatorial Guinea	January 30, 1969
28	 Zambia	April 12, 1969
29	 Chad	March 8, 1969
30	 Sudan	June 21, 1969
31	 Central African Republic	September 5, 1969
32	 Maldives	June 14, 1970
33	 Sri Lanka	July 15, 1970
34	 Sierra Leone	October 14, 1971
35	 Malta	December 20, 1971
36	 Cameroon	March 3, 1972
37	 Rwanda	April 22, 1972
38	 Chile	June 1, 1972
39	 Uganda	August 2, 1972
40	 Senegal	September 8, 1972

41	 Burkina Faso	October 11, 1972
42	 Pakistan	November 9, 1972
43	 Madagascar	November 16, 1972
44	 Democratic Republic of Congo	December 15, 1972
45	 Togo	January 31, 1973
46	 Benin	February 5, 1973
47	 Gambia	March 2, 1973
48	 Mauritius	March 16, 1973
49	 Sweden	April 7, 1973
50	 Iran	April 15, 1973
51	 Finland	June 1, 1973
52	 Norway	June 22, 1973
53	 Denmark	July 17, 1973
54	 Iceland	July 27, 1973
55	 Bangladesh	December 9, 1973

56	 India	December 10, 1973
57	 Liberia	December 20, 1973
58	Afghanistan	December 26, 1973
59	 Libya	January 22, 1974
60	 Gabon	January 29, 1974
61	 Costa Rica	February 10, 1974
62	 Guinea-Bissau	March 16, 1974
63	 Nepal	May 15, 1974
64	 Guyana	May 18, 1974
65	 Laos	June 24, 1974
66	 Niger	September 6, 1974
67	 Jamaica	October 9, 1974
68	 Venezuela	October 28, 1974
69	 Austria	December 17, 1974
70	 Switzerland	December 20, 1974

71	 Australia	December 31, 1974
72	 Fiji	April 14, 1975
73	 Thailand	May 8, 1975
74	 Myanmar	May 19, 1975
75	 Ethiopia	June 5, 1975
76	 Mozambique	June 25, 1975
77	 Tunisia	August 3, 1975
78	 Sao Tome and Principe	August 9, 1975
79	 Cape Verde	August 18, 1975
80	 Singapore	November 8, 1975
81	 Comoros	November 13, 1975
82	 Angola	November 16, 1975
—	 Sahrawi Republic	March 16, 1975
83	 Nigeria	May 25, 1976
84	 Papua New Guinea	June 1, 1976

85	 Seychelles	June 28, 1976
86	 Barbados	December 5, 1977
87	 Grenada	May 9, 1979
88	 Nicaragua	August 21, 1979
89	 Saint Lucia	September 13, 1979
90	 Zimbabwe	April 18, 1980
91	 Lesotho	July 19, 1980
92	 Mexico	September 9, 1980
93	 Lebanon	February 12, 1981
94	 Vanuatu	October 1, 1981
95	 Nauru	February 25, 1982
96	 Malawi	June 25, 1982
97	 Suriname	October 11, 1982
98	 Ivory Coast	January 9, 1985
99	 Trinidad and Tobago	January 22, 1986

100	 Colombia	October 24, 1988
101	 Peru	December 15, 1988
102	 Morocco	February 13, 1989
103	 Palestine	March 3, 1989
104	 Namibia	March 22, 1990
105	 Saint Vincent and the Grenedines	August 16, 1990
106	 Antigua and Barbuda	November 27, 1990
107	 Dominica	January 21, 1991
108	 Bahamas	May 16, 1991
109	 Belize	June 20, 1991
110	 Lithuania	September 25, 1991
111	 Latvia	September 26, 1991
112	 Saint Kitts and Nevis	December 13, 1991
113	 Cyprus	December 23, 1991
114	 Turkmenistan	January 10, 1992

115		Kyrgyzstan	January 21, 1992
116		Kazakhstan	January 28, 1992
117		Azerbaijan	January 30, 1992
118		Moldova	January 30, 1992
119		Belarus	February 3, 1992
120		Tajikistan	February 5, 1992
121		Uzbekistan	February 7, 1992
122		Armenia	February 13, 1992
123		Oman	May 20, 1992
124		Slovenia	September 8, 1992
125		Croatia	November 30, 1992
126		Slovakia	January 1, 1993
127		Qatar	January 11, 1993
128		Eritrea	May 25, 1993
129		Djibouti	June 13, 1993

130		North Macedonia	November 2, 1993
131		Georgia	November 3, 1994
132		Bosnia and Herzegovina	January 19, 1996
133		South Africa	August 10, 1998
134		Brunei	January 7, 1999
135		Italy	January 4, 2000
136		Philippines	July 12, 2000
137		United Kingdom	December 12, 2000
138		Netherlands	December 15, 2000
139		Belgium	December 23, 2000
140		Spain	February 7, 2001
141		Germany	March 1, 2001
142		Luxembourg	March 5, 2001
143		Greece	March 8, 2001
144		Brazil	March 9, 2001

145		New Zealand	March 26, 2001
146		Kuwait	April 4, 2001
147		Liechtenstein	May 2, 2001
148		Bahrain	May 23, 2001
149		Turkiye (Turkey)	June 27, 2001
150		Timor-Leste	November 5, 2002
151		Ireland	December 10, 2003
152		San Marino	May 13, 2004
153		Montenegro	July 16, 2007
154		Eswatini	September 20, 2007
155		Dominican Republic	September 24, 2007
156		Guatemala	September 26, 2007
157		Kenya	September 26, 2008
158		South Sudan	November 18, 2011

(It is important to note that People's Korea fully recognised Palestine and acknowledges the rights of the Palestinian people.)

That is quite a long list. It is truly a mystery how a country with so many international friends get labelled “isolationist” by the “always right, always true, always real, always objective” CNN, BBC, and other Western propaganda tools.

The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea has maintained strong and enduring ties with the majority of nations on the African continent. The warm ties are greatly rooted in shared historical experiences of anti-colonial struggles and a commitment to independence and self-reliance. Juche Korea, historically, has provided military assistance, training, and infrastructure aids to many African countries such as Mozambique and Angola. African comrades truly appreciate the diplomatic relations with Pyongyang and understand the importance of Juche Korea in opposing Western Imperialism. Despite Western pressure, propaganda, and sanctions, the African nations have continued to uphold their warm ties with Pyongyang.

Fun fact: The African Renaissance Monument, one of the most magnificent and important statues in Africa standing at 52-metre tall statue in Senegal, was built by a Korean company.

In South and Central America, the DPRK cultivated great diplomatic relations with many countries who shared opposition to Western hegemony. During the Cold War Era, Pyongyang provided ideological and material support to comrades in countries such as Cuba and Nicaragua. Cuba, particularly, remains to be one of the closest allies of the DPR Korea! In the 1960s, when the then Cuban government minister Comrade Che Guevara visited Pyongyang, he proclaimed that the DPRK is a model for Cuba to follow. Since then, top Cuban officials often make official trips to the DPRK. Just recently, in 2018, the President of Cuba Comrade Miguel Diaz-Canel visited Korea and stressed the

importance of socialism and opposition to sanctions. In recent years, DPRK relations with Venezuela have been growing rapidly, serving as a testament to the increasing international recognition of Juche Korea under the Great Supreme Leader. These relationships reflect the broader world perspective on the DPRK as a leader in the anti-imperialist movement.

In Asia, the DPRK has significant network of diplomatic relations with almost every Asian nation. Sharing the same continent, the DPRK diplomatic ties with its Asian comrades are shaped by historical contexts, regional security concerns, and economic cooperation. China and Russia are the only two countries with a mutual defence treaty with Pyongyang, and they are significant partners, providing political and economic support as well as sharing common strategic interests in balancing the Imperialists influence in the region. In Southeast Asia, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, the three Indochinese brothers, are Pyongyang's historical and contemporary allies. These four countries have been through immense hardships fighting off the American imperialists and, as a result, share a deep sense of solidarity.

In Europe, the DPRK maintains a strong presence, with close diplomatic ties with friendly nations that have historically supported Juche Korea sovereignty and anti-imperialist stance. During the Cold War, the DPR Korea found allies in several European nations especially states aligned with the Warsaw Pact or with anti-imperialist philosophies. Eastern European states, including East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Romania, and Czechoslovakia are DPRK steadfast allies. In the modern era, due to NATO's aggressive expansion, the DPRK has lost some of its former allies. However, self-respecting countries such as Serbia and Belarus still have strong diplomatic relations to Pyongyang. While not as extensive as in Asia and Africa, these official diplomatic networks highlight the influence of Juche Korea and the righteous decisions made by Pyongyang.

So, the DPRK does not seem “isolated” as CNN and BBC might want you to believe, right? It is a shame that such channels spread such false narratives in an era where real and factual information is easily accessible.

3.2 Juche Korea in Multilateral Organisations

The DPRK is a member of the following international organisations:

- Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific
- Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission
- Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union
- Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering
- Asia-Pacific Tele community
- Asian African Legal Consultative Organization
- ASEAN Regional Forum
- Asia-Europe Meeting
- Bureau International des Expositions
- Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International
- Common Fund for Commodities
- Conference on Disarmament
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- Group of 77
- Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
- Intergovernmental Organization for Marketing Information and Technical
- Advisory Services for Fishery Products in the Asian and Pacific Region

- International Bureau of Education
- International Bureau of Weights and Measures
- International Civil Aviation Organization
- International Electrotechnical Commission
- International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
- International Fund for Agricultural Development
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- International Hydrographic Organization
- International Maritime Organization
- International Mobile Satellite Organization
- International Olympic Committee
- International Organisation for Standardization
- International Organization of Legal Metrology
- International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
- International Telecommunication Union
- International Textile & Clothing Bureau
- Intersputnik International Organization of Space Communications
- Inter-Parliamentary Union
- Joint Institute for Nuclear Research
- Non-Aligned Movement
- Organization for Cooperation of Railways
- Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
- Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication
- The South Centre
- United Nations
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- United Nations Development Fund for Women
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
- United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

- United Nations Environment Programme
- United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
- United Nations Population Fund
- World Tourism Organization
- Universal Postal Union
- World Federation of Trade Unions
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization
- World Intellectual Property Organization
- World Meteorological Organization
- World Organisation for Animal Health

It is not your fault if you decided to skip the list, it is quite long for a country that is considered to be “the hermit kingdom” by a few countries in the West.

The DPRK has meaningfully participated in numerous major international institutions such as the United Nations. Juche Korea became a member of the UN in 1991, and since then it has participated in forums and assemblies achieving fruitful results. The DPRK has utilised its presence in the UN to assert its sovereignty and criticise Western imperialism. Given that the UN headquarter is located in New York, it serves an even better platform to fully rain down on the imperialists.

Additionally, Korea is also a member of many more international institutions, and I do not think it is necessary to describe each one in detail as simply knowing that People’s Korea fully participate and engage with these institutions, and by default with other nations, already destroy the narrative of isolationism created by Washington. Truly a pathetic attempt to slander the DPRK. Moving on!

3.3 International Solidarity Groups

In this section, I want to talk about international solidarity groups that have close relations and support Juche Korea. There are thousands of such group ranging from:

- Korean Solidarity Groups such as the Korean Friendship Association (KFA) which have branches and delegates in many countries
- International Associations supporting the DPRK
- International Study Group of the Study of Juche
- International Study Group of the Study of Songun
- International Movement supporting socialism

Additionally, there are campaign groups advocating for the unification of the two Koreas, but as we all know by now, it is very very difficult to achieve as the Imperialist America is stationing thousands of troops in the Southern Part of the Korean Peninsula. The White House and its East Asian Allies are also conducting drills and wargames regularly in this region to show off and flex their muscle at Juche Korea. Such actions are clear provocations, and the international campaign groups are working to stop these childish actions, as one mistake can lead to a nuclear war. The DPRK is a respected nuclear power, and therefore, the US is truly playing with fire.

International solidarity groups, such as the Korean Friendship Association, are very important organisations that support the DPRK with no “Ifs” or “Buts” (KFA UK’s Official Motto). The Korean Friendship Association (KFA) is a non-governmental organization that plays a crucial role in supporting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by promoting the country’s ideology, culture, and achievements to the international community. The organization

works to support DPRK's sovereignty, self-reliance (Juche), and political system. One of the key contributions of the KFA is its advocacy efforts, which aim to combat Western misinformation, misconceptions, and outright propaganda about Juche Korea. By organising conferences, cultural exchanges, and public forums, the KFA works to build networks of solidarity with DPRK supporters worldwide.

With the example of KFA, you can understand that these international solidarity organisations are very crucial in creating space for activists and socialists to connect and share ideas and even learn about the core idea of Juche and Songun (Military-First Policy of Korea).

There are hundreds of such organisations around the world, and each one of them truly deserve all the praise for their commitment to educating the masses about the REAL, the TRUE DPR Korea. These organisations, often driven by passionate individuals who believe in the principles of justice and socialism, work tirelessly to educate the masses about the real Juche Korea. Their efforts to counter the pervasive and misleading narratives put forth by Western media and some delusional Western governments are truly amazing. The voice of the DPRK is more widely heard through these organisations!

Chapter 4: Partnerships with Friendly Nations

As you have learnt from previous chapter, the DPRK has a great deal of friends and countries which it considers to be friendly nations. In this chapter, I want to specifically talk about DPRK relations with some of Pyongyang's closest allies.

Russia. Being the first country in the world to recognise People's Korea, Russia (the former Soviet Union) also supported Korea during the Korean War. The history of the two countries is very noteworthy and deserve a book in itself, therefore for the sake of this book, I am going to skip to the era of revitalisation of ties under President Vladimir Putin. The relationship between the DPRK and Russia regained significance with the election of Vladimir Putin as President of Russia in 2000. Putin's leadership marked a renewed focus on strengthening ties with Korea, particularly as the global geopolitical landscape shifted. In 2015, Supreme Leader of Korea Comrade Kim Jong Un visited Russia, creating a deeper diplomatic engagement between the two nations. DPRK-Russia relations have evolved from Soviet-era support to a strategic partnership in the modern era. The two countries continue to engage in economic, military, and diplomatic cooperation and are among the best allies in the world today.

While I can look into DPRK relations with friendly nations, is it really necessary? By now, you can understand that, beside America and its aggressive allies, all the countries in the world maintain deep relations with the DPRK. I was at the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) Foreign Ministers Meeting back in 2024, and I witnessed firsthand that, just like other nations, the DPRK representatives were treated with respect by the host nation, Laos. There were no restrictions placed on any of the DPRK respected representatives.

I also participated in many events with Korean comrades in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. I attended receptions hosted by the embassy, and I noticed that the government of Cambodia always sends many delegates and officials to these receptions. There is no discrimination on the Korean comrades. Now, if you watch the BBC and CNN, you might hear them describe Korean comrades differently, sometimes portraying them as this scary group of people. However, I found the Korean people to be very friendly and respectful. They are very

humble, and I would say much humbler and more respectful than some morally corrupted people from the Western countries.

DPR Korea maintains very good relations with all friendly nations in the world. It is common sense that a country does not want to engage with states that seek to annihilate it from the global map. In short, Juche Korea respects friendly nations and avoids Pariah states, like the one with the most overseas military bases in the world.

Chapter 5: Tourism and Cultural Exchanges

While Washington might want you to believe that there is no tourism in the DPRK, the reality is often disappointing for the imperialist supporters. Foreign nationals can visit the DPRK on tours and see for themselves the beautiful city of Pyongyang (attractions in Pyongyang include the Juche Tower, Victory Museum of the Fatherland, Grand Monument at Mansudae Hill, Rungrado May 1st Stadium – the biggest stadium in the world, Munsu Waterpark, Worker's Party Statue, Arch of Triumph, and the infamous USS Pueblo).

There are also various cultural exchanges programs in the DPRK, and information can be easily found through DPRK government websites. I personally, have been invited to speak in the 2024 April Spring Friendship Art Festival where I delivered wishes to Cambodian performers and congratulatory speech to the respected DPRK government.

In Cambodia, many people have visited the DPRK for various purposes, such as travel, cultural exchanges, and sports-related events. Cambodian athletes who

have competed in Pyongyang have fond memories of Korea, from enjoying authentic Korean Kimchi and the famous Korean cold noodles, prepared by their Korean comrades, to running in the Pyongyang Marathon.

Moreover, over 5,000 foreign students and apprentices from around 30 countries have so far studied at Kim Il Sung University, Pyongyang.

Therefore, it is evident people can visit the DPRK and likewise, Korean citizens have the ability to travel abroad.

Chapter 6: Censorship by Western Powers

In this final chapter, I want to write about the censorship by western powers toward the DPRK. One criticism from the western nations has been “Where are the Korean people on the internet?”

And to answer that, I want to simply say that the DPR Korea has its own version of the internet, much like in China. The DPR Korea does not need to use such morally corrupt platforms in their everyday life as it is not needed.

HOWEVER, what is also apparent is the censorship on Korean content and supporters of Juche Korea. There have been so many successful attempts by the capitalists to censor content from Pyongyang. Famous YouTube channel and blog sites have been banned without any explanations. It seems like these platforms are upholding an Anti-DPRK agenda and are trying to stop the spread of real news originating from Pyongyang. Facebook, owned by Mark Zuckerberg, has removed content which support the DPRK. The Korean Friendship Association UK had their posts removed from the site and even had

their page labelled “Korean government-controlled page” despite the fact that Dr. Dermot Hudson is no way under any control from Pyongyang. The DPRK does not control anybody.

Twitter, now known as X, has removed my organisation, the Cambodian – Korean Friendship Alliance’s, official page and since, then they have blocked me from re registering. Twitter was a platform that I used to unmask the imperialist propaganda. Information from Pyongyang was shared on to my page, and I gathered thousands of profile viewers and followers. It is because of this reason that the capitalists in Washington decided to permanently remove my page, with no appeal option. However, knowing how things are going in the Western world, I have no trust in the appeal process anyway, as decisions are now done by bots, and human workers are now being replaced by engines. The Western world is really accelerating into a dark future.

Censorship is everywhere in the so-called “Free Western World”. The only thing that is Free there, is the people’s internet data as the giant capitalists’ firms and companies are collecting them for free and selling them for costs.

There have been so many censorships on the DPRK that I think it is time for us to stand up and fight back against this increasing repression.

Conclusion

For many years, imperialist forces from the West have propagated the misleading story that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is a secluded state or have wrongly vilified it as "the hermit kingdom." The Western

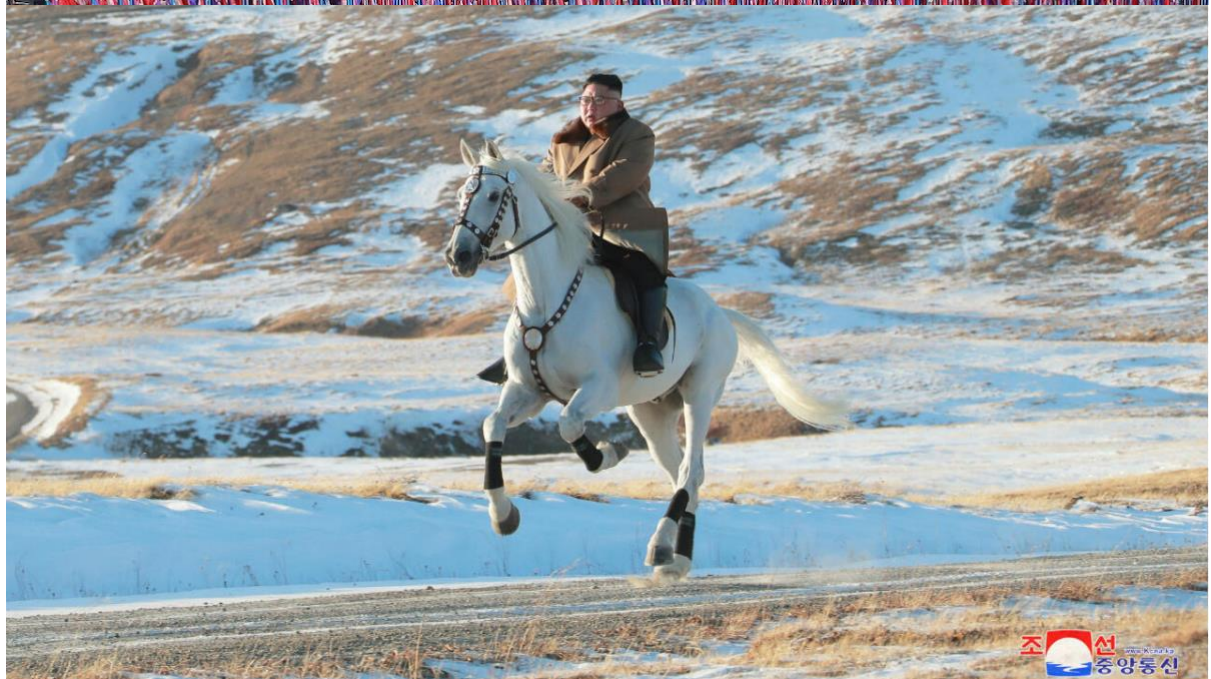
world presents the DPRK as a nation that has purposely detached itself from global affairs and remains in isolation. This portrayal is an effort by Western countries, which themselves act as puppets for the United States, to challenge and weaken the sovereignty, self-determination, and independence of the Juche Korea.

In truth, the DPRK is anything but isolated.

In fact, the DPRK is far from isolated and actively participates in global diplomacy and cooperation, despite Western attempts to paint it as such. The country has forged strong ties with many nations, especially with friendly nations, including Russia, China and several countries in Africa and the Middle East. These relationships are based on mutual respect for sovereignty. The DPRK is also involved in many international organisations including the United Nations. Therefore, the claim of isolation is not only untrue but is also used strategically to diminish the DPRK's successes and justify ongoing political and economic hostility toward the country.

I am fortunate enough to see the world from this perspective, a perspective where I recognise the exploitative and manipulative nature of the imperialists toward smaller nations. Being born in Cambodia, a country once bombed to dust by the American imperialists, I have dedicated my late teens to studying socialism and now Juche philosophy. I hope that this perspective serves as a reminder of the importance of resisting imperialism and capitalism, and that it encourages others to support nations like the DPR Korea in their quest for true freedom and equality.













THANK YOU