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SOURCE Ibuk T'ongsin.

THE IDENTITY OF KIM IL SUNG

Who is Kim Sung-ju (Ueda: 12380, 3610, 4871), who presents himself as Kim Il Sung (12380, 4446, 3610)? The top-ranking traitor, Kim Sung-ju, went to Manchuria with his parents at the age of 14. While attending a Chinese high school in Kirin, he lost his parents. Needing money, he stole it from his classmates, but once he was caught by one of them. Fearing possible disclosure, he killed his classmate. He then immediately escaped to Lung-ching in Chien-tao. While there, he decided to go to the Soviet Union, but he needed money. He succeeded in meeting a man named Choi, who took him to Ha-erh-pin. Kim killed Choi for his money.

Kim then went to eastern Manchuria where he wandered around until he met Li Li-san, the notorious Chinese Communist, who was being pursued by Chiang's army. Kim Sung-ju, now 18, became a member of the Chinese Communist Youth Group. Li Li-san discovered him to be extremely reliable in executing drastic measures. Kim was immediately accepted into the Chinese Communist Party.

There was actually a General Kim Il Sung (12380, 4446, 3610), a graduate of the Japanese Military Academy, who, in 1919, began fighting the Japanese with headquarters somewhere in the Paektu Mountains. This general, known for his brilliant military strategy, suddenly disappeared. In October 1931, Li Li-san had Kim Sung-ju's name changed to Kim Il Sung (Ueda: 12380, 1,4499) and made him commander of a guerrilla unit. He was sent to the Paektu Mountain region where the real General Kim Il Sung used to operate.

Kim Sung-ju, now as Kim Il Sung, began his campaign against those who refused to accept the Communist doctrine. His campaign slogan was, "This is a fight for the laboring masses." He extended his area of operations to all of Chien-tao. His actions were brutal and inhuman, but very pleasing to Li. In 1938, Kim was made commander of the Second Army of the CCF to fight the Japanese, and in 1942 he was made a high official of the CCP. Kim was known for his brutality even among his Chinese comrades, and by the late fall of 1942 all but five of his followers left him.

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By this time, Stalin heard of Kim Sung-ju, alias Kim Il Sung. In November 1942, Stalin invited him to come to the Korean section of the Far East Department of the Communist Headquarters Branch in Khabarovsk, where Kim received his political training under the direct supervision of Shtikov, chief of the Korean section, and later chief of the Soviet Occupation Army, in Pyongyang. Thus, Kim received very intensive training in Communism for 3 years, until the end of World War II. Shtikov's job was not only to teach Kim Soviet history and Leninism-Stalinism, but also to work out plans to place him in a strategic position in postwar Korean politics. In short, Shtikov's main job was to "convert" Kim Il Sung (Ueda: 12380, 1, 4499) to Kim Il Sung (Ueda: 12380, 4446, 3610) in 3 years.

Kim is neither brilliant nor adequately educated, but he has proven himself highly acceptable to Stalin. The Japanese surrender was a golden opportunity for both Stalin and Kim to Communize Korea. It was at this time that Stalin ordered Kim Sung-ju to assume the identity of the "disappeared" General Kim Il Sung (Ueda: 12380, 4446, 3610). In November 1945, Stalin appointed Kim Secretary-General of the North Korea Communist Party and finally designated Kim as the head of the North Korea regime, with specific instructions to the leaders of that regime that there should be no questions raised about Kim's identity. Kim must be accepted by all Korean Communists as the famous and patriotic general who for years fought the Japanese from the Paektu Mountains.

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