



**Seventy-five Years of
Great Leadership**



Seventy-five Years of Great Leadership

The Workers' Party of Korea organizes and guides all victories of the Korean people, and is the General Staff of the Korean revolution.

The sacred history of the WPK spanning 75 years is that of a great party, which has always illuminated the road ahead for the Korean people toward victory and brought them dignity, pride, happiness and prosperity.

Founded when Korea was liberated from the Japanese military occupation (1905-1945), the WPK achieved the historic cause of building a state and an army in the complicated situation and carried out democratic reforms to free the people from poverty and absence of rights and make them lead a happy life and aspire to a bright future.

Under its leadership the Korean army and people won victory in the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953), a miracle of history acclaimed by the world.

After the war, when others said that Korea would never rise again in a hundred years, it developed the country into a socialist industrial state, independent in politics, self-supporting in the economy and self-reliant in defence, in a short span of time.

In the course of the protracted struggle to build socialism and defend it, the WPK had to face the worldwide political upheavals and the imperialist moves of aggression getting extremely aggravated in the 1990s. To cope with the harsh ordeals, it administered Songun politics, thus reliably safeguarding the destiny of the country and the people and providing a springboard

for the cause of building a powerful country.

The brilliant leadership of the WPK in the new century ushered in a golden age of prosperity, making the country the most powerful in its 5 000-year-long history.

In every period and at every stage of the revolution and construction the WPK has always advanced along the road of victory without making a mistake in policy-making nor suffering setbacks, and worked with consistent devotion for the reunification of the country and peace and prosperity of the world.

The guiding ideology of the WPK is Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism, which is in essence the people-first principle.

It is solving every problem in keeping with the aspirations and demands of the people, and the selfless devotion to the people has become its unique trait.

The Party has formed a harmonious whole with the people, and the latter has rallied closely behind the former in ideology and purpose and placed an absolute trust in it, calling it a motherly party.

The glorious history of the Workers' Party of Korea, which has been cemented into an impregnable fortress and developed into a dignified party, weathering the storms of history, and has performed undying exploits for the country and revolution, will continue.

Organizational and Ideological Foundations for Party Founding Laid in the Flames of Anti-Japanese Revolution

October 1926-August 1945

The struggle for founding the Workers' Party of Korea started in the twenties of last century.

The 1920s was the grim period when the national liberation movement in Korea was on the brink of termination owing to the brutal oppression of Japanese imperialists and factional strife of independence fighters infected with flunkeyism and dogmatism.

At that time, Kim Il Sung who was in his teens organized the Down-with-Imperialism Union in a simply-furnished room in Huadian, China, on October 17, 1926. The DIU was the young vanguard organization of a new type, whose programme was to defeat Japanese imperialism and achieve the liberation and independence of Korea.

Afterwards, the Society for Rallying Comrades, the first party organization, was formed at Jinmyong School in Kalun, China, on July 3, 1930, which was the origin of the WPK. With it as a parent body, the homeland party organization was formed in the Onsong area of Korea the following October, and many basic party organizations were established in a wide area along the Tuman River.

The establishment of the Party Committee of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in May 1934 constituted a watershed in the struggle for party founding, which made brisk headway with the launch of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and entered a new turning phase under the unified guidance of Kim Il Sung.

Thanks to the organizational and ideological foundations for founding the party and glorious revolutionary traditions prepared during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the work of Party building was pushed forward soon after Korea's liberation.





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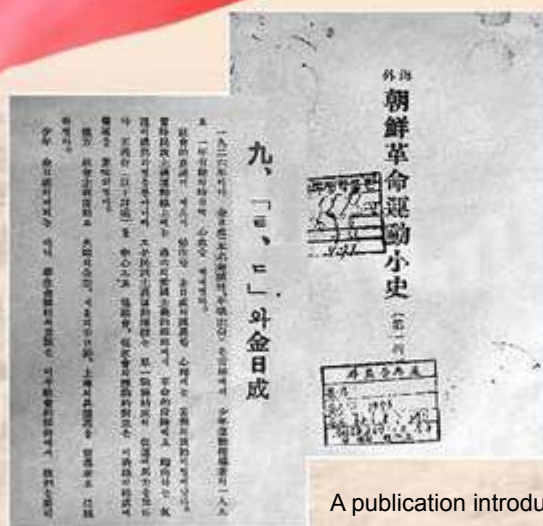
The Down-with-Imperialism Union, a new type of youth organization entirely different from previous ones, adhered to independence as its principle of activities.

Since the formation of the DIU the Workers' Party of Korea, a party of a Juche type with the Juche idea authored by Kim Il Sung as its guiding ideology, began to strike its roots.

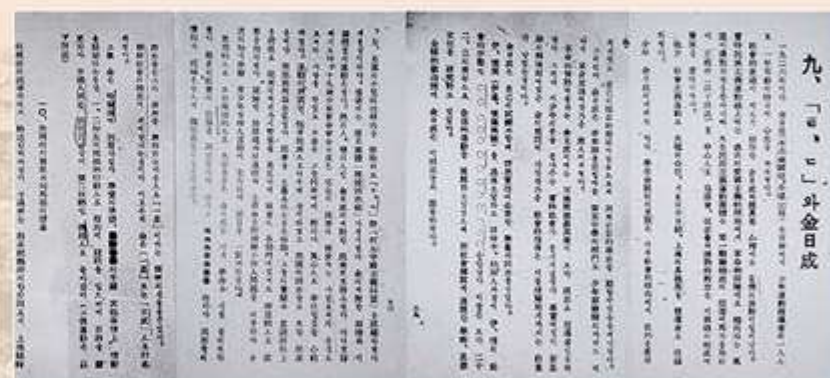
The fighting programme of the DIU served as the foundation of the programme of the WPK, its principle of activities became an invariable principle for the building of the Party and its activities, and revolutionary fighters of the new generation trained by the DIU became the backbone in founding the WPK.



The house where Kim Il Sung guided secret reading sessions of the DIU members



A publication introducing the formation of the DIU and its activities



Kim Il Sung in the days when he formed the DIU in 1926



The First Party Organization—Society for Rallying Comrades

October 1926-August 1945



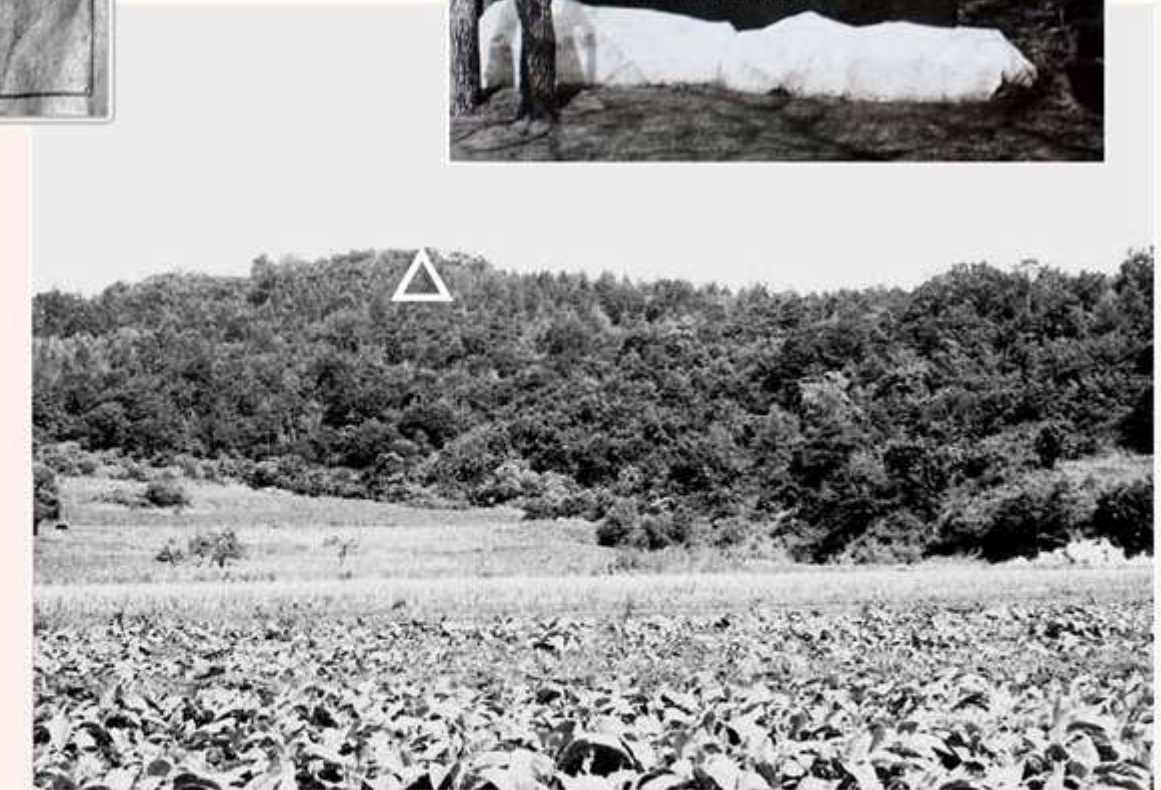
Members of the first party organization



The report to the Kalun Meeting and *Bolshevik*, the organ of the first party organization



Jiajiatun village where the historic Kalun Meeting was held and the first party organization was formed



Turu Hill in Onsong County, North Hamgyong Province, where the first party organization in the homeland was formed



Kim Il Sung in the days of founding
the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army

In the course of this reorganization (reorganizing the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army into the Korean People's Revolutionary Army), the Party Committee of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was established as a new party guidance body. The party committee was entrusted with the onerous task of giving guidance to local party organizations as well as those in the army.

Kim Il Sung



Forming Party Organizations throughout the Country

October 1926-August 1945



Sosong-ri, Pyongyang, South Phyongan Province (present Pothongmun-dong in Central District of Pyongyang) where the Pyongyang prefectural party group was organized



Rim Chun Chu,
chief of the East
Manchurian Party
Working Committee



Kwon Yong Byok,
chief of the
Changbai County
Party Committee



Hengshan Secret Camp where the Changbai County
Party Committee was organized



The Komsan Secret Camp
where the second meeting of
the Homeland Party Working
Committee was held

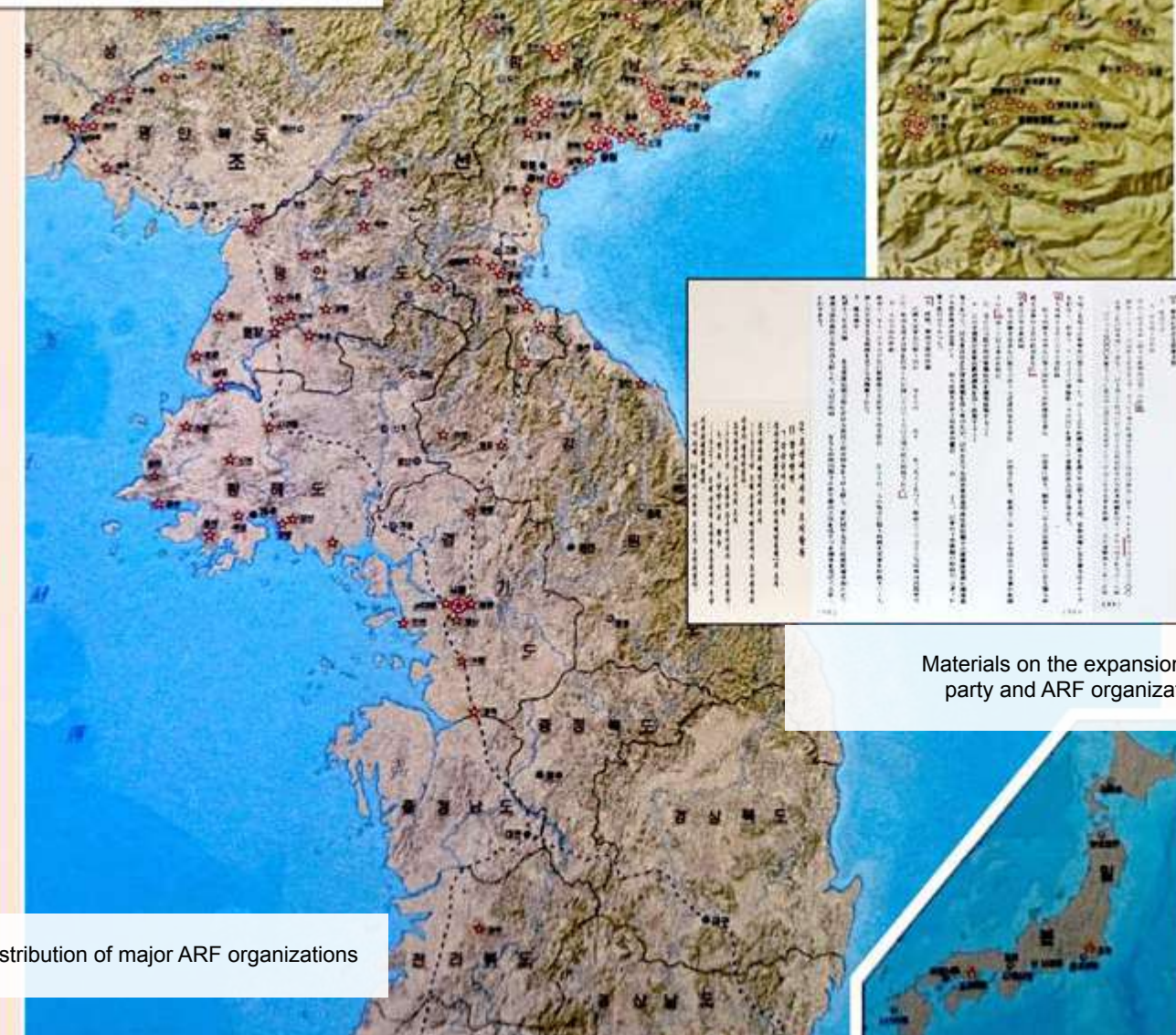
In accordance with the policy advanced by Kim Il Sung at the Nanhutou Meeting between late February and early March in 1936, party organizations were formed in the vast area of Manchuria in China, and northern border area and other areas of Korea. And the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF), the first anti-Japanese national united front body in Korea, in May 1936, was of great significance in strengthening the mass foundation for the party.



Major organizations under the Changbai County
Party Committee of the ARF



Major organizations of the Korean
National Liberation Union



Map of distribution of major ARF organizations



Materials on the expansion of the
party and ARF organizations



October 1926-August 1945



Kim Il Sung (second from the left in the front row) among the KPR soldiers



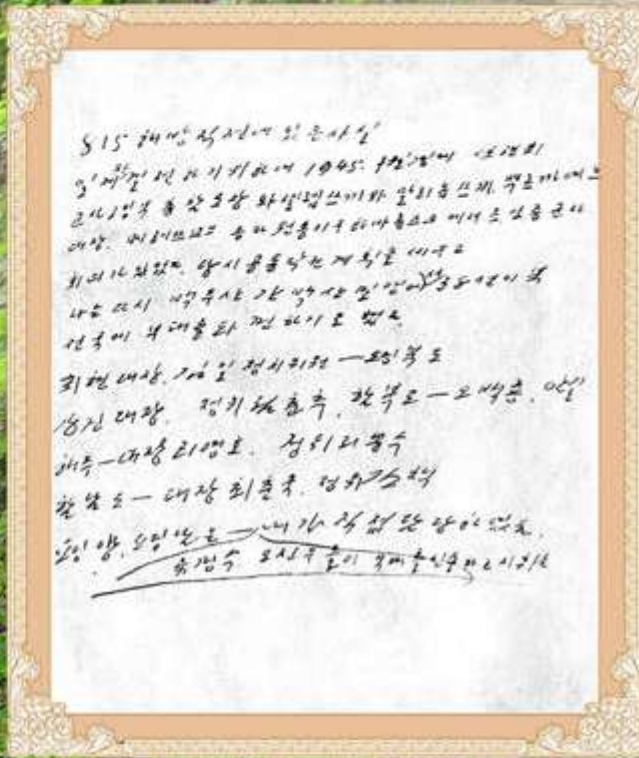
Soldiers of the KPR



The KPR soldiers making full preparations for action



Headquarters of the Kanbaeksan Secret Camp
where Kim Il Sung would stay



Kim Il Sung's writing on the operations
for the final offensive to liberate Korea



Members of the people's armed corps joining in the final offensive operations of the KPRA for national liberation



To contribute positively to the work of building the state, let those with strength give their strength; let those with knowledge give their knowledge; let those with money give their money; and all people who truly love their country, their nation and democracy must unite closely to build an independent and democratic state.

Kim Il Sung



The microphone used by Kim Il Sung at the Pyongyang mass rally of welcome, and the newspapers reporting on his speech



Kim Il Sung making a speech at the mass rally held in Pyongyang to welcome his triumphant return



Accomplishment of the Cause of Founding a Juche-oriented Party and Building of New Korea

August 1945-February 1948

The Korean people greeted the day of national liberation from the Japanese military occupation on August 15, 1945.

However, just after the liberation they had to face a grave situation when the country was split by the foreign forces into the north and the south with the 38th parallel as the demarcation line.

On returning home after waging a bloody anti-Japanese war and achieving the cause of national liberation, Kim Il Sung felt an urgency of founding a revolutionary party in such acute situations. So he ensured that party organizations were formed in various parts of the country and preparations for party founding fully made.

The Inaugural Congress of the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea was held from October 10 to 13, 1945, in Pyongyang.

In the Congress Kim Il Sung made a speech, titled, *On Founding a Marxist-Leninist Party in Our Country and Its Immediate Tasks*, set up the Central Organizing Committee of the CPNK and declared the Party founded.

With the founding of the Party, the historic cause of founding a Juche-oriented Party started from the formation of the DIU was accomplished with credit, and the Korean people could victoriously advance the building of a new country under the leadership of the Party.

In a short span of time after its founding, the Workers' Party of Korea carried out agrarian and other democratic reforms and wisely led the efforts to build people's government and the regular revolutionary armed forces.



**Kim Il Sung, founder of the Communist Party,
a Juche-oriented revolutionary party**



October 10, 1945

August 1945-February 1948

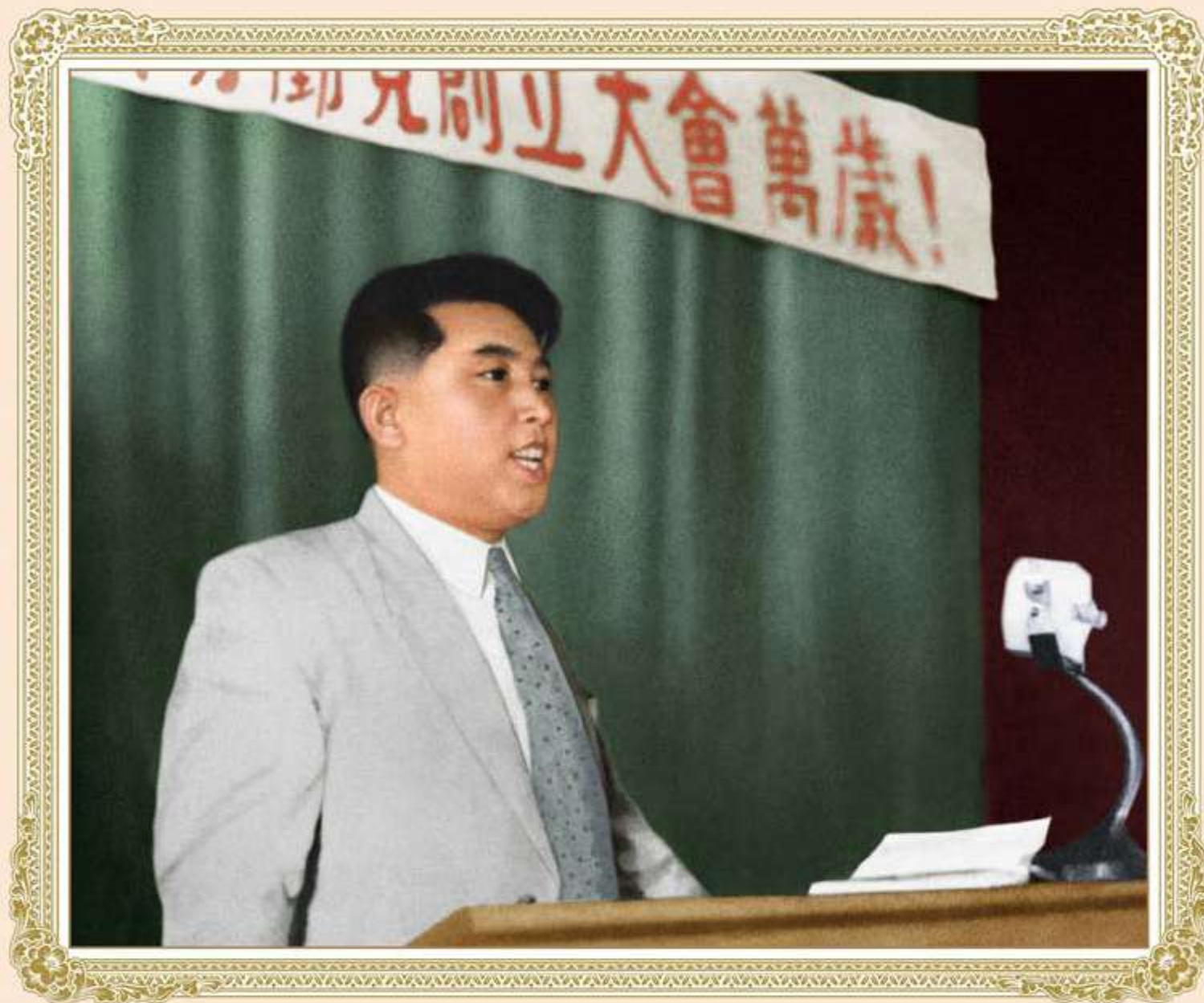
Establishment of the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea



The building where Kim Il Sung proclaimed the founding
of the Party and historical relics associated with his exploits



Kim Il Sung discussing the draft resolution of the Third Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting
of the Central Organizing Committee of the CPNK in December 1945



Kim Il Sung making a report at the Inaugural Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea in August 1946



Flag of the Workers' Party of Korea



The building of the South Phyongan Provincial Party Committee at the time of merger

The Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea merged itself with the New Democratic Party of Korea as required by the developing reality, thus founding the Workers' Party of North Korea, a unified, mass-based party capable of rallying not only the working class but peasants, working intellectuals and other broad sections of the masses into a political force and enlisting them.

The Inaugural Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea was held in August 1946 in Pyongyang. It proclaimed the founding of the Workers' Party, adopted the Party programme and rules, and decided on renaming *Jongno*, the organ of the Party Central Committee, *Rodong Sinmun*, and publishing *Kulloja*, its political and theoretical magazine.

The emblem of the Party bearing a hammer, a sickle and a writing brush that symbolize workers, peasants and intellectuals was instituted and engraved in the Party flag.



Pyongyang mass rally held in the presence of Kim Il Sung to welcome the establishment of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea



Kim Il Sung encouraging the participants in the Pyongyang mass rally held in demand of the establishment of a unified provisional democratic government in January 1946



Kim Il Sung attending the military parade held to mark the founding of the Korean People's Army in February 1948



The KPA mechanized unit



Workers and technicians of the munitions factory



Peasants enthusiastically supporting the promulgation of the Law on Agrarian Reform proclaimed by Kim Il Sung



Rally of working people in Pyongyang held in the presence of Kim Il Sung to welcome the enforcement of the Labour Law



Second Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea and Qualitative Consolidation of the Party

March 1948-March 1956

The Second Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea held from March 27 to 30, 1948 in Pyongyang put forward the policy of independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the tasks for strengthening the democratic base in the northern part of Korea and consolidating the Party in a qualitative way.

The Second Congress marked a historic turn in the struggle of the Korean people for the organizational and ideological strengthening of the Party, national reunification and the building up of the revolutionary democratic base.

An all-out armed invasion of the northern part of Korea by the imperialist forces on June 25, 1950 brought harsh ordeals to the Workers' Party of Korea.

From the early days of the war, Kim Il Sung had the Party work reorganized to suit the wartime conditions, the roles of Party organizations and members further enhanced as never before and the revolutionary discipline strengthened in the Party, in order to enlist all human and material resources in the effort to achieve victory in the war.

Three plenary meetings of the Party Central Committee held during the war put forward timely, correct policies and lines for qualitative improvement of the Party and victory in the war. They thus added a brilliant page in the history of development of the WPK.

The WPK, having led the three-year Fatherland Liberation War to victory, convened the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee in August 1953 to set the basic line for the postwar rehabilitation and published the April Theses in 1955. They showed the Korean people the righteous path to prosperity by eliminating the severe ravages of war as soon as possible and creating a new life and promoted socialist construction.

The WPK developed into an invincible Party, which enhanced its militant functions and role to the maximum and accumulated rich experience in Party building in the course of revolutionary development and fierce war.



Kim Il Sung making a report on the work of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of North Korea at its Second Congress in March 1948



Establishment of Unified Central Government, Merger of Workers' Parties of North and South Korea into Workers' Party of Korea

March 1948-March 1956



Kim Il Sung attending the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea in April 1948

The Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea held in Pyongyang discussed and decided on founding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a unified central government, through general elections in both parts of the country.

Based on the success in the general elections conducted in August 1948 throughout the north and the south of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was established in September, and Democratic Front for the Reunification of Korea was formed as an organization of the nationwide front for national reunification.

The Joint Plenary Meeting of the Central Committees of the Workers' Parties of North and South Korea that was held between June 30 and July 1 in 1949 adopted an important measure to cope with the situation in south Korea—merger of the workers' parties in the north and the south of Korea with common guiding ideology and organizational principles into a single party named Workers' Party of Korea.

At the meeting Kim Il Sung was elected Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea according to the unanimous wish of all Party members.



Moranbong Theatre where the north-south joint conference took place



People in the north and south of Korea denouncing the schemes of the US imperialists and Syngman Rhee puppet regime of south Korea for "separate elections and separate government"



Pyongyang citizens marching in celebration of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea



Kim Il Sung delivering a radio address, titled, *Go All Out for Victory in the War*, to the entire Korean people in June 1950



People in the northern half of Korea volunteering to fight in the front in hearty response to the radio address by Kim Il Sung

Though they were put at crisis by sudden outbreak of war by aggressors, the Korean people turned out as one in the sacred war of national defence, true to the call of Kim Il Sung, *Go All Out for Victory in the War*.

The Political Committee of the Party Central Committee was met on June 26, 1950 to set up the Military Commission of the DPRK headed by Kim Il Sung and bring all the state and military affairs to it.



The letter of the Party Central Committee to all Party organizations and members called upon them to reorganize the Party work to suit the wartime conditions, enhance the leadership role and fighting efficiency of Party organizations and vanguard role of Party members, and strengthen revolutionary discipline in it.

Under the Party's leadership all the Party work were oriented to implementing the orders of the Military Commission and measures were adopted to make Party organizations conduct organizational and political work in a flexible way on a wartime footing.



The letter of the Party Central Committee sent to the Party members



Brisk political work conducted to encourage the soldiers to take the lead in implementing the orders of the Military Commission of the DPRK



Kim Il Sung delivering a report at the Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK in December 1950

The Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK held in December 1950 put it forward as an especially important task to establish the Juche orientation in the military field and rigid discipline within the Party and enhance its unity in ideology and purpose.

The fourth and fifth plenary meetings advanced the tasks of expanding and strengthening the Party ranks and tempering the Party spirit of the members so as to further strengthen the Party organizationally and ideologically.

Miraculous combat feats and stabilization in the rear even in the fierce days of war were attributed to the Juche-oriented military strategy and tactics and outstanding commandship of Kim Il Sung, and faithful support of entire Korean people and army for the WPK that set forth correct lines at every stage of the war and led them straight along the road of victory.



Meeting of active Party members of a division of the Korean People's Army held to implement the tasks advanced at the Third Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee



An Yong Ae,
Hero of the DPRK



Han Kye Ryol,
Hero of the DPRK



Kim Myong Je,
Hero of the DPRK



Written applications for admission to the Party kept by the KPA soldiers

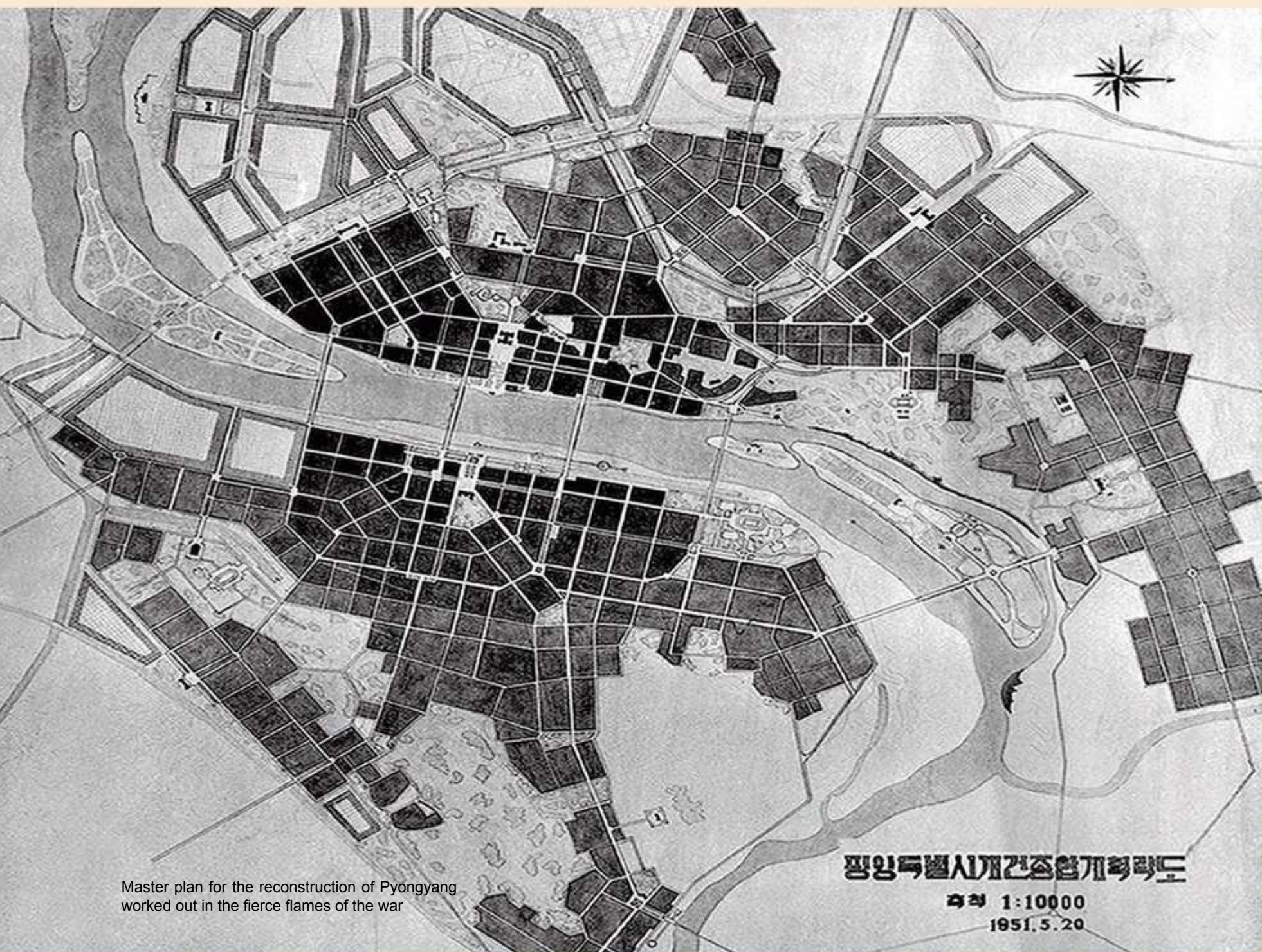


People in the rear struggling
for wartime production



Kim Il Sung ensured that the system of admission into the Party at the battlefield was introduced so as to instil matchless courage and strength in the KPA soldiers fighting on the front. At a meeting of the Political Committee of the WPK Central Committee held in October 1950 he took measures to set up Party organizations and political organs in the KPA.





Master plan for the reconstruction of Pyongyang worked out in the fierce flames of the war



The free medical treatment system enforced during the war



Teaching staff and students of the then Kim Chaek Technical College welcoming the KPA soldiers from the front line to resume their studies



Students studying to their heart's content even in the wartime conditions



March 1948-March 1956



Kim Il Sung on the rostrum of the military parade of the KPA held in celebration of the eighth anniversary of national liberation in August 1953





Kim Il Sung making a report to the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK in August 1953





People and service personnel in the postwar rehabilitation upholding the decision of the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee



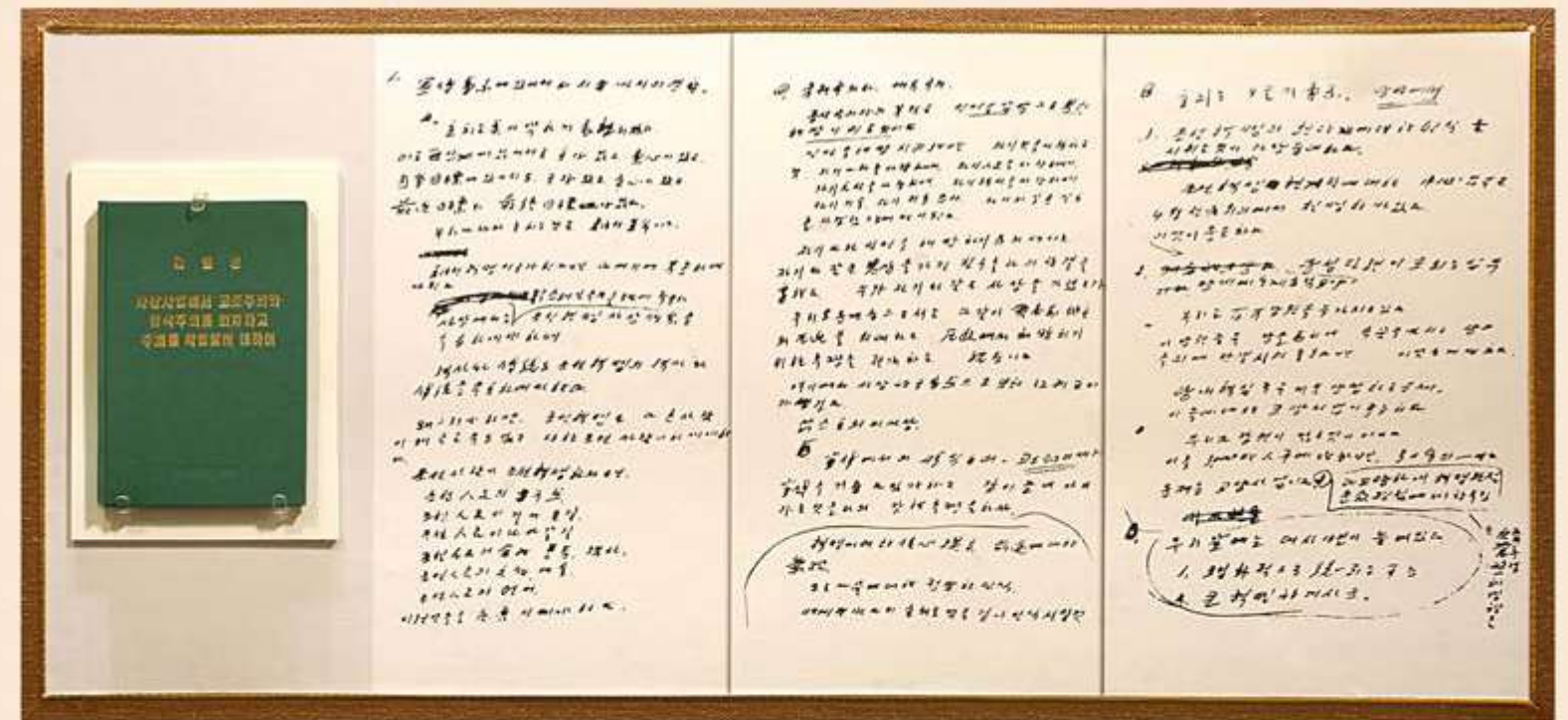
Kim Il Sung making public the theses on the character and tasks of the Korean revolution in April 1955

To settle all problems arising in the revolution and construction according to specific conditions of the country and interests of the people is the principled stand and workstyle the WPK has consistently maintained.

Kim Il Sung, who created an immortal Juche idea and implemented it in the whole course of leading the revolution and construction, made public the theses, even though the world political situation was still complicated after the war. The theses gave original answers to the character and basic tasks of the Korean revolution. And he led wisely the struggle for establishing the Juche in all fields.

The first conference of the ideological workers of the WPK in December 1955 in which Kim Il Sung put forth an important task of eliminating dogmatism and formalism and establishing Juche in ideological work marked a radical turn in the struggle of the Party to establish Juche.

The WPK gave priority to the establishment of Juche in ideological field, maintained the principle of independence in politics, built up self-sufficiency in the economy and implemented the line of self-reliance in national defence.



Written draft of Kim Il Sung's speech, *On Eliminating Dogmatism and Formalism and Establishing Juche in Ideological Work*, delivered in December 1955 before Party information and publicity workers



Short course of motivational workers



Establishment of socialist system of agricultural management opened up a broad vista for the development of agricultural production



Third Congress of the WPK and Movement of Grand Chollima March

April 1956-August 1961

The Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was held between April 23 and 29, 1956 in Pyongyang.

The Congress clarified the basic principle of the WPK's foreign policy from the firm standpoint of Juche, advanced the basic task of the Five-Year National Economic Plan (1957-1961), and discussed and decided on the issues of strengthening the Democratic Front for the Reunification of Korea and achieving an independent and peaceful reunification, of ensuring ideological and organizational unity in the Party, and others arising in the revolution and construction and Party work.

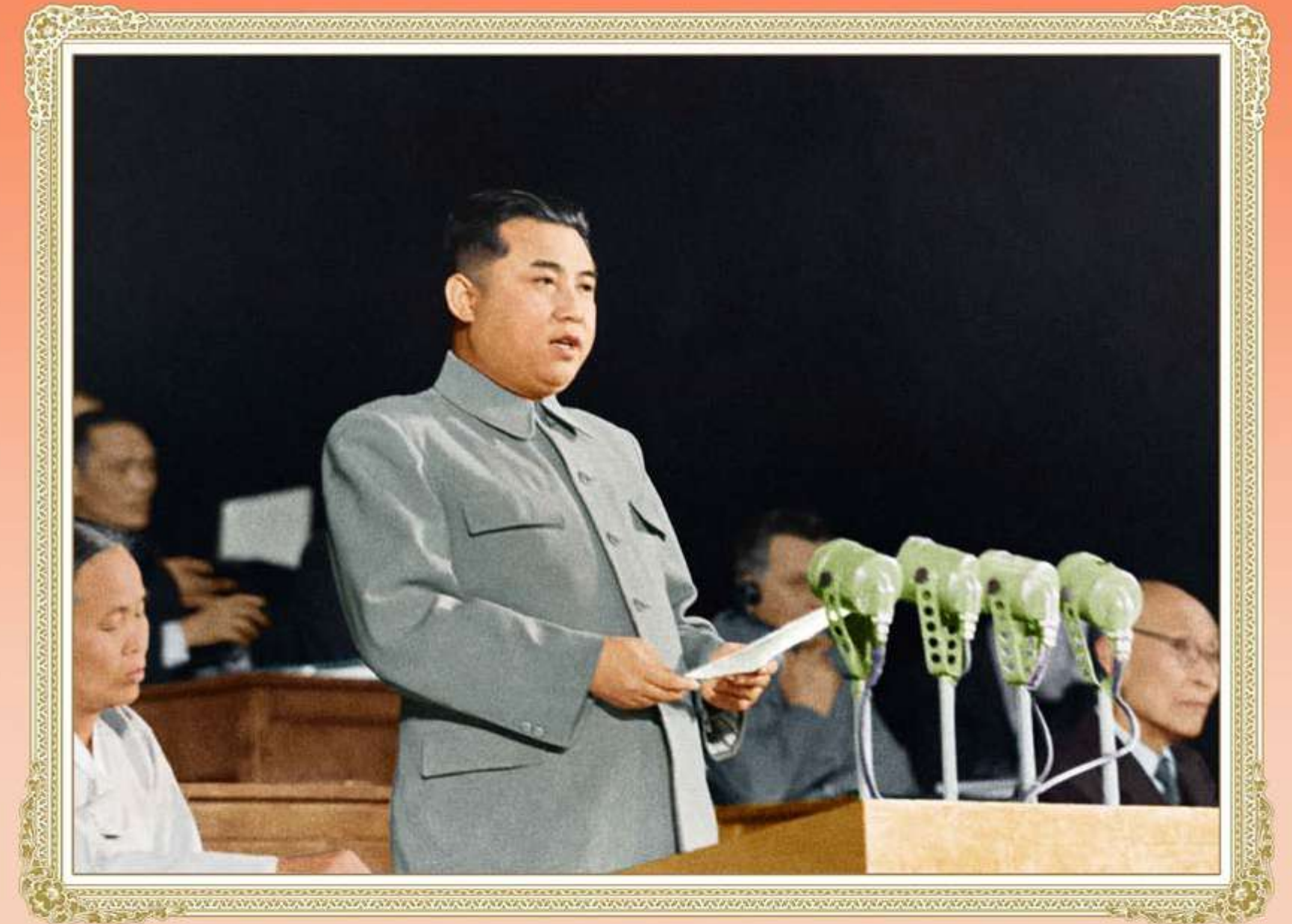
In the Congress Kim Il Sung was elected again Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, reflecting the unanimous will and desire of the entire WPK and all the people.

After the Congress, thanks to the WPK's correct lines and sagacious leadership suited to the specific conditions of the Korean revolution, socialist cooperativization in the rural areas and socialist transformation of private trade and industry were accomplished in a smooth and thoroughgoing way in four to five years after the war.

The Plenary Meeting of the WPK Central Committee held in December 1956 that brought about a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction, kindled the flames of the movement of the grand march of Chollima, which required taking one hundred steps when others were taking ten and running one hundred kilometres when others were running ten.

Having shed a scientific light on the Juche-based theory of Party work with work with man as the main thing as required by the development of the times, Kim Il Sung created the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method that are etched in the history of the WPK.

Under the WPK's leadership the task of laying the foundations of socialism was fulfilled, an advanced socialist system was firmly established and solid foundations of a self-supporting national economy were laid.



Kim Il Sung presiding over the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in April 1956



Kim Il Sung guiding the meeting of leading officials and exemplary workers of the Kangson Steel Plant in December 1956



April 1956-August 1961

One for All and All for One!

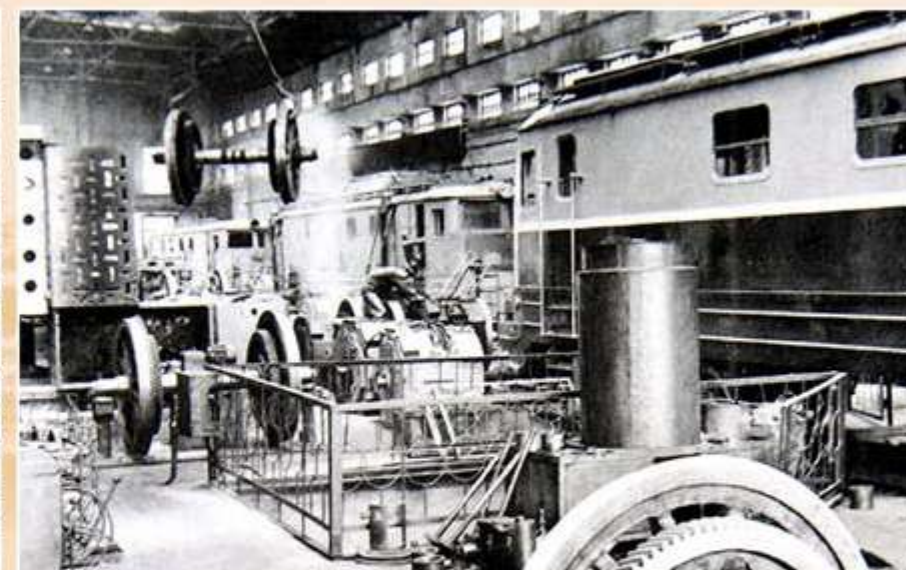


Jin Ung Won

Kil Hwak Sil

Ri Sin Ja

A lot of Chollima riders were produced during the great upsurge of Chollima in the 1960s



By vigorously waging the Chollima movement, the Korean people wrought out a miracle of manufacturing by their own efforts and technology trucks, tractors, excavators and electric locomotives



Pyongyang speed with which to build one flat in 14 minutes in apartment construction was created



Kim Il Sung attending the general membership meeting of the Party organization of Chongsan-ri, Kangso County, in February 1960



Meeting of young people in Anak County to implement the decision of the Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee held in September 1958 for making every effort to expand the irrigated area by one million hectares



Agricultural workers rejoicing over the completion of irrigation system



Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and Realization of Socialist Industrialization

September 1961-October 1970

The Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was held in Pyongyang from September 11 to 18, 1961. It put forward the First Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967) for the Development of the National Economy and immediate tasks for socialist construction, and other tasks for the national reunification, Party building and international relations.

To cope with the acute international political situation created by the Cuban Missile Crisis and ceaseless war games staged by the enemy, the WPK adopted a resolution on carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence building at the Fifth Plenary Meeting of its Fourth Central Committee in December 1962, and enlisted the entire army and all the people in the effort to implement the self-defensive military line, whose content was to develop the Korean People's Army into an army of cadres and modernize it, to arm all the people and fortify the whole country.

Kim Il Sung made public the immortal work titled, *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country*, at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the WPK in February 1964.

In the latter half of the 1960s when it greeted a new heyday of its development, the WPK convened the 15th Plenary Meeting of its Fourth Central Committee in May 1967, which marked a turning point in establishing the monolithic ideological system throughout the Party and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the entire Party, the whole army and all the people in ideology and purpose based on the Juche idea.

During the period the fighting efficiency and role of the Party in all realms of the revolution and construction became stronger than ever before, the country's defence capabilities were built up impregably, and the historic tasks of socialist industrialization were accomplished to turn the DPRK into a socialist industrial state.



Kim Il Sung making a report on the work of the Central Committee at the Fourth Congress
of the Workers' Party of Korea in September 1961



Kim Il Sung presiding over the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the WPK in December 1962





Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il inspecting a unit of the Korean People's Army in May 1965



The slogan, *A match for a hundred*, Kim Il Sung put forward while inspecting a KPA unit defending Mt Taedok



The KPA service personnel striving to implement the self-defensive military line advanced by Kim Il Sung



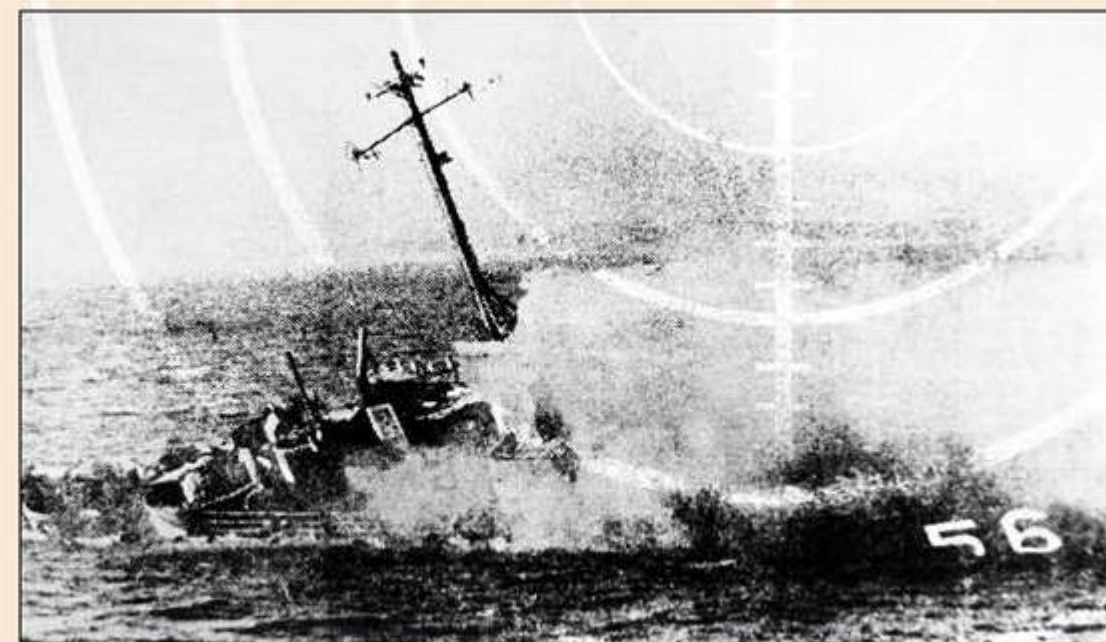
The crew of the US armed spy ship *Pueblo* which was captured by the KPA, and the letter of apology submitted by the US for their acts of espionage



A US armed helicopter that was shot down and its pilot



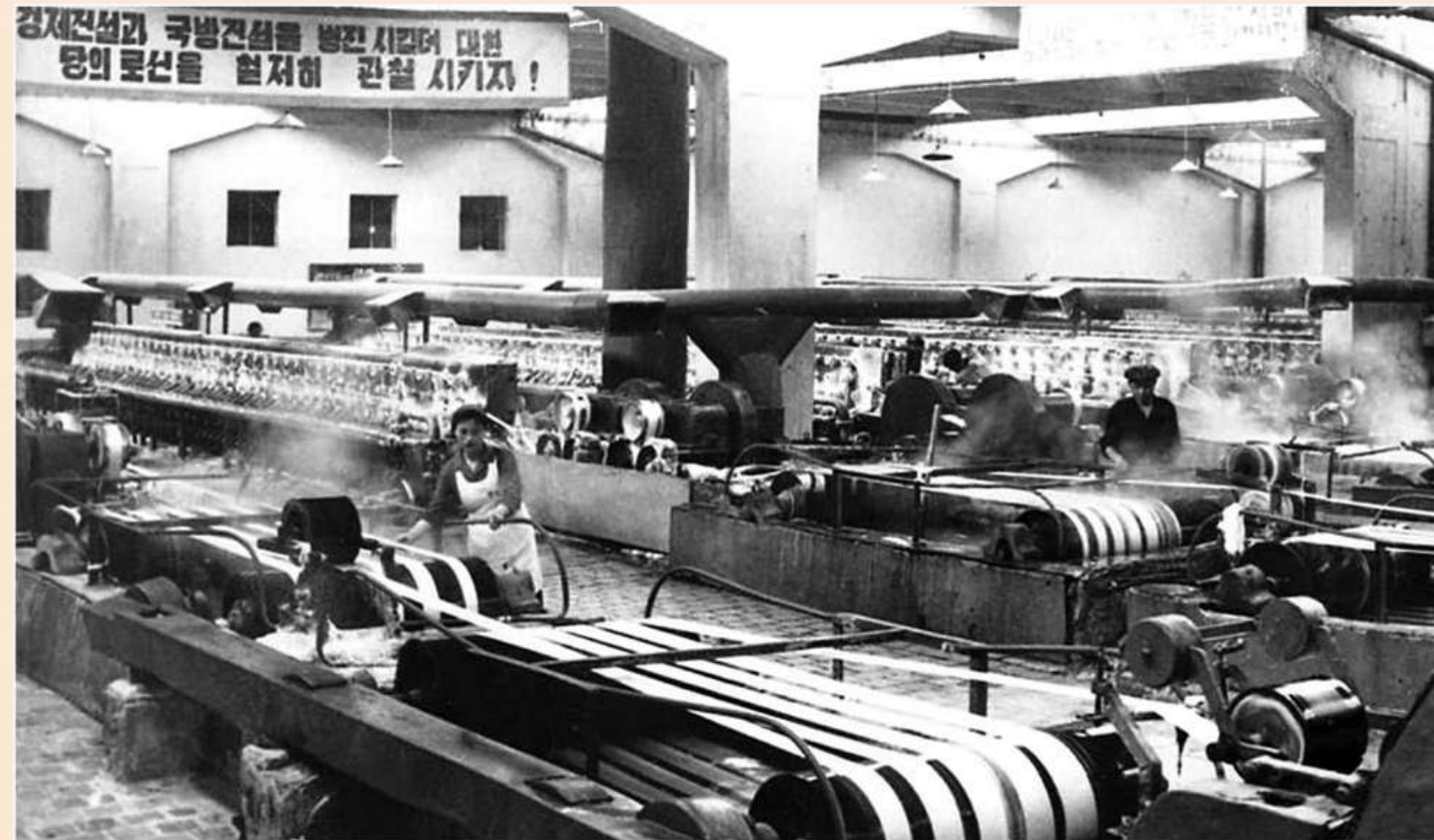
A US helicopter captured while committing espionage acts in the territorial air of the DPRK



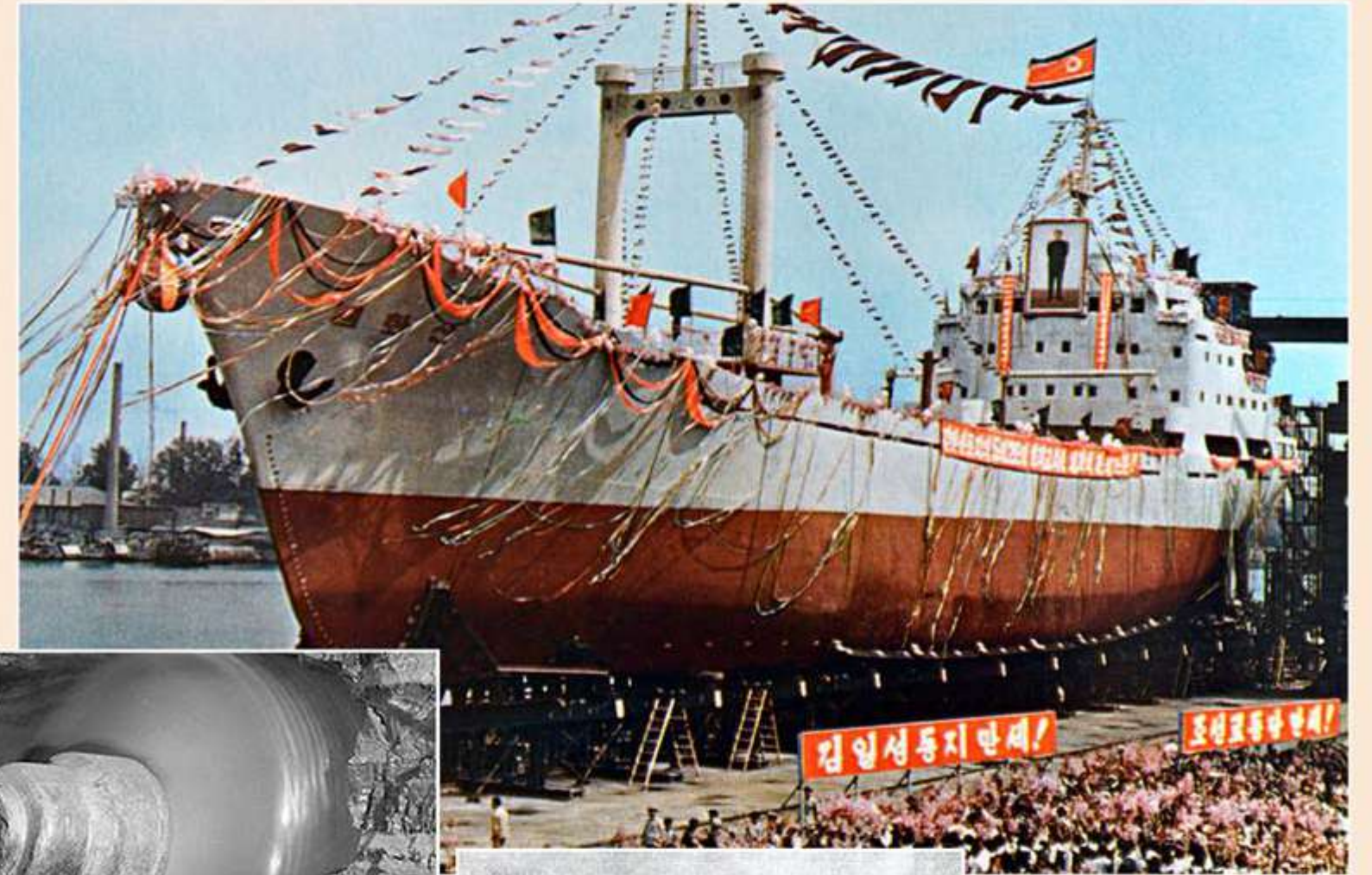
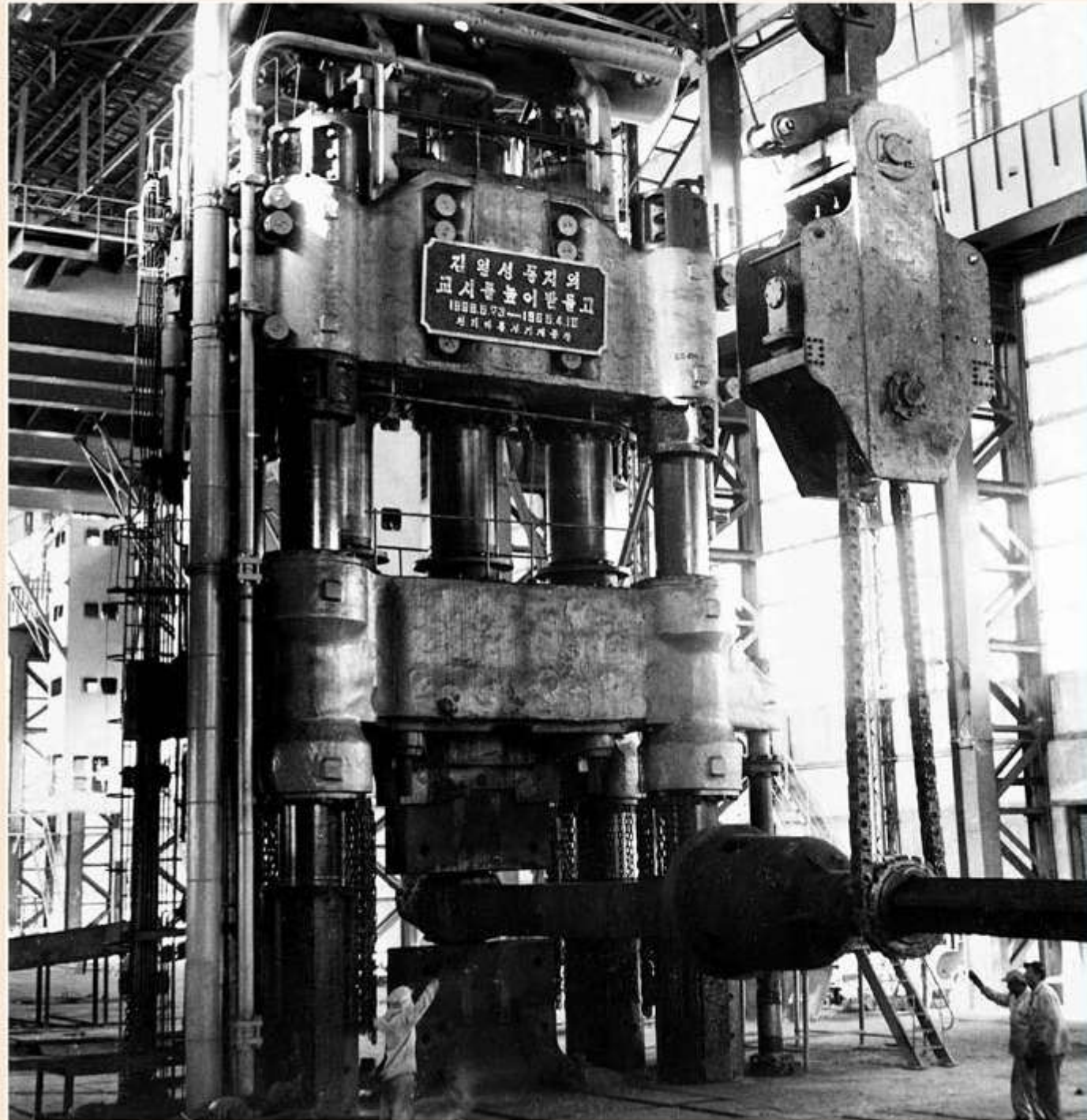
PCE-56 that intruded into the waters off the DPRK and was sunk



Kim Il Sung looking round the February 8 Vinalon Factory in October 1961



Newly-erected spinning shop at the February 8 Vinalon Factory



6 000-ton press and other modern machines were manufactured



Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and Ideological, Technological and Cultural Revolutions

November 1970-September 1980

The Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was held in Pyongyang from November 2 to 13, 1970. The Congress advanced a gigantic task of the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) for further consolidating the socialist system and expediting socialist construction by carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural. It also defined as a general task of Party work the thorough establishment of the Party's monolithic ideological system and, on this basis, the strengthening of the unity of its ranks in ideology and purpose.

The Fifth Congress of the WPK served as a glorious meeting of victors that summed up the great victory in the socialist industrialization, and a meeting of unity that demonstrated the steadfast unity and cohesion of the entire Party and all the people behind Kim Il Sung.

At the Third Conference of the Ideological Workers of the WPK on February 19, 1974, Kim Jong Il formulated the revolutionary ideology of Kim Il Sung as an integral system of the idea, theory and method of Juche, i.e. Kimilsungism.

After declaring the modelling of the whole society on Kimilsungism as its highest programme, the WPK radically improved its organizational work and developed its ideological education with the main emphasis on the education in the monolithic ideology and in the revolutionary traditions.

Under the slogan, *Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!*, it initiated the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and applied the principle of speed campaign and ideological campaign. This ushered in a golden age of the WPK, when a fresh turn took place in all the sectors of the ideological and spiritual life and economic and cultural building of the Korean people.



Kim Il Sung presiding over the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in November 1970



Kim Il Sung guiding a meeting of three-revolution team members sent to the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory and the factory's leading officials in November 1973



Kim Il Sung at the close-circuit TV control station of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex in May 1974



Three-revolution team members dispatched to a mining machine factory discussing technical matters



A three-revolution team member explaining the Juche-oriented farming method



Workers at the Komdok Mine turned out in the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement



November 1970-September 1980



Modern houses for farmers were built



Innovations were made in production



Comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy were materialized and the irrigation and electricity-supply systems introduced



Kim Jong Il, who was conducting energetic ideological and theoretical activities to study revolutionary ideas of Kim Il Sung, accomplished a historic cause of formulating the immortal Juche idea in combination of the name of Kim Il Sung, thus ushering in a history of inheritance unprecedented in the world socialist movement.



Kim Jong Il making a concluding speech at the Third Conference of Ideological Workers of the WPK in February 1974



Kim Il Sung looking round the Taehongdan Revolutionary Battle Site in June 1972



Kim Jong Il seeing a scale model of the Wangjaesan Grand Monument in May 1974



November 1970-September 1980



The WPK pushed forward the projects of building the revolutionary battle and other sites including Wangjaesan Revolutionary Site and Samjiyon Revolutionary Battle Site, as well as revolutionary and other museums across the country. As a result, a remarkable progress was made in the work of staunchly defending the revolutionary traditions of the Party and brilliantly carrying them forward.

Samjiyon Grand Monument



Wangjaesan Grand Monument



Monument to the Victorious Battle of the Musan Area



Kim Jong Il started the revolution in art and literature by adapting to cinema the works Kim Il Sung had created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Thanks to his energetic leadership, the Juche-oriented art and literature of the DPRK greeted its golden age of development since the latter half of the 1960s.



According to a series of just proposals for national reunification advanced by the WPK, north-south high-level political talks were held in the early 1970s, July 4 Joint Statement whose main content is the three principles of national reunification confirmed jointly by the north and the south was made public, and the five-point policy of national reunification was advanced.

Key aspects of the three principles of national reunification are:

First, national reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance on outside forces and free from their interference.

Second, national reunification should be achieved by peaceful means without resorting to arms.

Third, great national unity should be promoted by transcending the differences in ideas, ideals and systems.

The five-point policy of national reunification is:

To eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south in order to improve the relations and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country,

To bring about multilateral collaboration and interchange in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields,

To enable the masses of the people of all levels in the north and south to participate in the nationwide patriotic work for national reunification,

To institute a north-south federation under the name of a single country,

To prevent the country from being partitioned into “two Koreas” permanently as a result of the freezing of national division and also make the north and south work together in the field of external affairs.





Sixth Congress of the WPK, Defending the Cause of Socialism and Its Victorious Advance

October 1980-April 2016

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was held between October 10 and 14 in 1980 in Pyongyang.

The Congress summed up the successes and experiences gained during the period under review, and clarified the tasks of accelerating the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea, achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces of the world, and strengthening the Party work.

After the Congress, the WPK encouraged the entire Party, the whole army and all the people to implement the tasks set forth at the Congress. It conducted all types of ideological education in close combination with the education in the Juche idea, thoroughly established a revolutionary order of work and iron discipline in the Party and consolidated the blood-sealed ties between the WPK, motherly party, and the people, thus cementing single-hearted unity rock-solid.

Kim Jong Il who was elected General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 8, 1997, by the unanimous desire of the Korean people, brought about fresh changes in the upbuilding of the revolutionary armed forces and development of defence industry. He also overcame all sorts of trials with confidence in victory and will and provided a firm springboard for the building of a thriving country, thereby safeguarding the cause of socialism and advancing it to victory.

The Fourth Conference of the WPK held on April 11, 2012, elected Kim Jong Un to the leadership of the WPK.

Kim Jong Un endeavoured to develop the WPK into a motherly party that makes selfless devotion to the people and a powerful political General Staff in the building of a thriving socialist country.

The WPK embodied the Juche-oriented line of Party building of Kim Jong Il to become a powerful body, ideologically pure and organizationally integrated, in which oneness has been achieved in ideology and leadership and to develop into a motherly party assuming the responsibility for the destiny of the masses of the people, an ever-victorious party with seasoned and sophisticated art of leadership, and a steel-strong and promising revolutionary party.



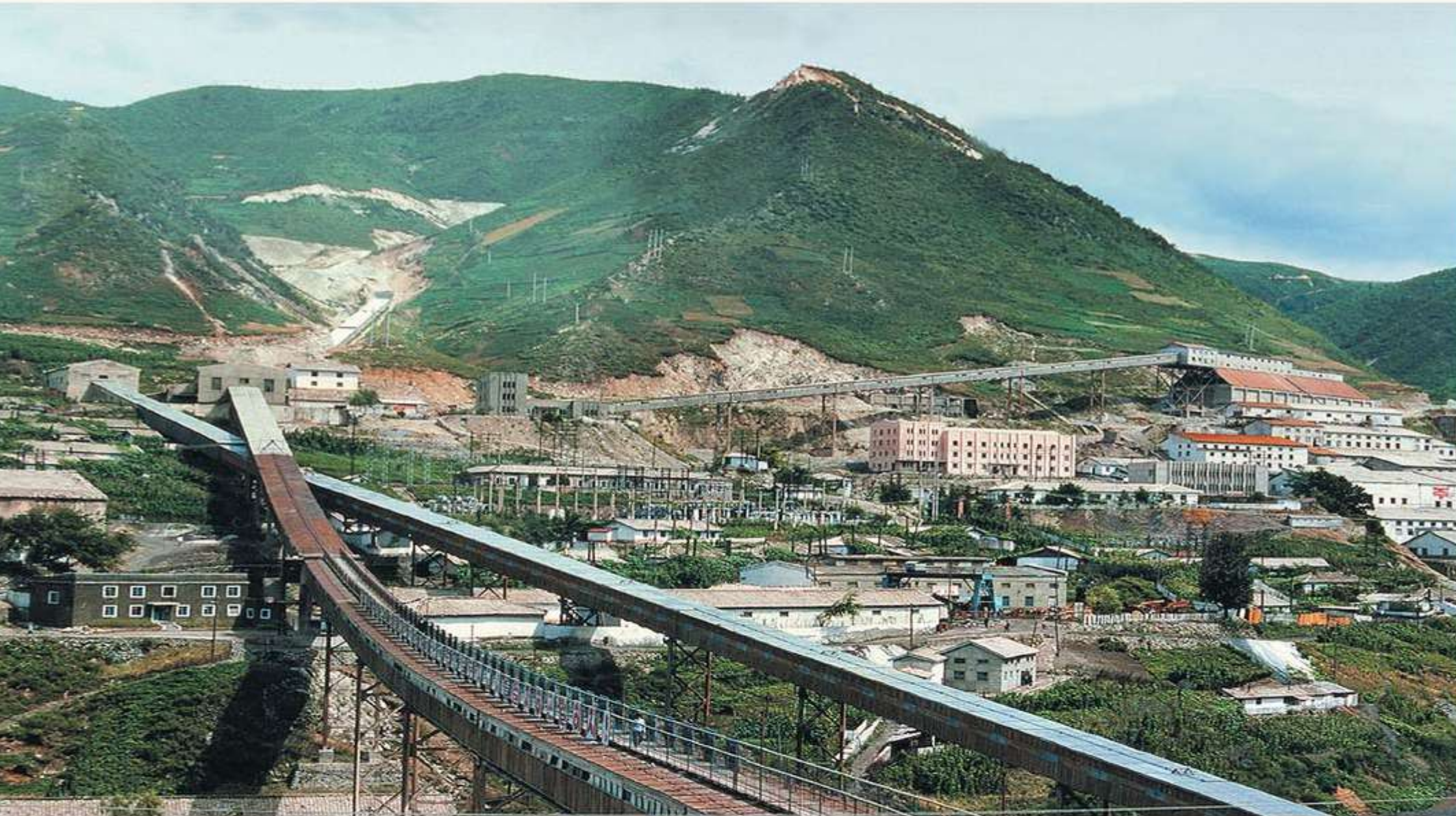
Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il discussing work in the venue of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October 1980



In several of his works including *On the Juche Idea* and *On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea*, Kim Jong Il systematized in an integral way and enriched the Juche idea authored by Kim Il Sung.



Kim Jong Il developing in depth the Juche idea with outstanding intelligence and through ceaseless ideological and theoretical activities



The WPK led wisely the movement of creating the speed of the 1980s by setting up a model at the Komdok Mining Complex and introducing it to all sectors of the national economy. By doing so, it ensured that a fresh upsurge was made in socialist construction and its might was fully demonstrated when the West Sea Barrage was built.



Kim Il Sung visiting the Ore-dressing Plant No. 3 at the then Komdok General Mining Enterprise in August 1983



West Sea Barrage



Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il giving field guidance at the construction site
of the West Sea Barrage in September 1985



Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il looking round the Tower of the Juche Idea in April 1982



Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il looking round the Changgwang Street in August 1985



Tower of the Juche Idea



Arch of Triumph



Pyongyang Maternity Hospital



Grand People's Study House



People's Palace of Culture



October 1980-April 2016



Partial view of Pyongyang in the 1990s





Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il attending the opening ceremony of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang in July 1989



The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students held in Pyongyang

The WPK made consistent and sincere efforts to strengthen the unity with anti-imperialist, independent forces under the ideal of independence, peace and friendship and safeguard peace and security in the Korean peninsula and the region. It also gave a powerful impetus to the cause of global independence on important occasions held in Pyongyang such as the World Conference of Journalists in July 1983 and the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in July 1989.



The DPRK suffered the greatest national loss on July 8, 1994, sudden demise of Kim Il Sung, founder of the WPK and the great leader of the Korean people.

Moreover, it suffered from severe natural disasters for consecutive years and faced the persevering manoeuvres of the imperialists and their followers against socialism and the DPRK. In order to defend the destiny of the country at stake and the cause of socialism, the WPK put forward the Korean People's Army as the main force of the revolution, the buttress of the country, and strengthened it in every aspect.

Kim Jong Il continued his inspections of the army units, whether they be on the front line or in a far-flung island, to make the KPA fulfil its roles as the vanguard detachment in defending the leader unto death, the main force and the shock brigade in accomplishing the cause of socialism, and encouraged the whole society to learn from the revolutionary soldier spirit displayed by the army.

The WPK defended the supreme interests of the country and nation by relying on the mode of Songun politics.



Kim Jong Il inspecting a KPA unit defending Cho Island in November 1996



Kim Jong Il at an observation post on the front line in June 1997



Kim Jong Il congratulating KPA soldiers on their successful training in January 1998



October 1980-April 2016



Korean People's Army firmly defending the socialist country



Anbyon Youth Power Station



Service personnel of the KPA making innovations in socialist construction sites



Kim Jong Il, General Secretary of the WPK



Rally of Pyongyang citizens held in celebration of Kim Jong Il's election as the General Secretary of the WPK



Kim Jong Il giving field guidance at the State Academy of Sciences in January 1999

The WPK set Jagang Province as a model to create new spirits of the times in constructing large, medium and small power stations and making radical changes in potato farming, land administration, and machine-building industry, thus providing a firm springboard for the building of a thriving country.



Kim Jong Il visiting the Ranam Coal-mining Machine Complex to kindle the torch of fresh creation and innovation in August 2001



Manufacture of new-type machine tools



Namhung Youth Chemical Complex



Songjin Steel Complex



Kim Jong Il visiting a machine factory in December 2010



Handure Plain rezoned into standardized fields according to the grand plan of nature transformation of the WPK



Sea of potato flowers at Taehongdan



Gravity-fed waterways built across the country



Reclaimed Taegyedo Tideland





Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm



Ostrich and fish farms



The WPK opened up a new era of independent reunification movement under the ideal of *By our nation itself* clarified in the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration and October 4 Declaration.

북 남 공 동 선 언

조국의 평화적통일을 병행하는 온 겨레의 숭고한 뜻에 따라 조선민주주의인민공화국 김정일 국방위원장과 대한민국 김대중대통령은 2000년 6월 13일부터 6월 15일까지 평양에서 역사적인 상봉을 하였으며 최고위급회담을 가졌다. 북남수뇌들은 분단력사상 처음으로 열린 이번 상봉과 회담이 서로 이해를 증진시키고 북남관계를 발전시키며 평화통일을 실현하는데서 사변적인 의미를 가진다고 평가하고 다음과 같이 선언한다.

1. 북과 남은 나라의 통일문제를 그 주인인 우리 민족끼리 서로 힘을 합쳐 자주적으로 해결해나가기로 하였다.
2. 북과 남은 나라의 통일을 위한 북측의 낮은 단계의 연방제안과 남측의 연방제안이 서로 공통점이 있다고 인정하고 앞으로 이 방향에서 통일을 지향시켜나가기로 하였다.
3. 북과 남은 올해 8.15에 즈음하여 흩어진 가족, 친척방문단을 교환하며 비전향장기수문제를 해결하는 등 인도적문제를 조속히 풀어나가기로 하였다.
4. 북과 남은 경제협력을 통하여 민족경제를 균형적으로 발전시키고 사회, 문화, 체육, 보건, 환경 등 제반 분야의 협력과 교류를 활성화하여 서로의 신뢰를 다져나가기로 하였다.
5. 북과 남은 이상과 같은 합의사항을 조속히 실천에 옮기기 위하여 빠른 시일안에 당국사이의 대화를 개최하기로 하였다.

김대중대통령은 김정일국방위원장과서 서울을 방문하시도록 정중히 초청하였으며 김정일국방위원장은 앞으로 적절한 시기에 서울을 방문하기로 하였다.

2000년 6월 15일

조선민주주의인민공화국 국방위원장
김 정 일

대한민국 대통령
김 대 중



Grand festival for national reunification held at Kim Il Sung Stadium in Pyongyang to mark the 5th anniversary of the publication of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration



A ceremony of relinking railway lines between the north and the south



Reunion of separated families and relatives in the north and the south



Kim Jong Il presiding over the Third Conference of the WPK in September 2010



Kim Jong Un elected as a member of the WPK's central leadership body and vice-chairman of the WPK Central Military Commission in September 2010



Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un visiting a fish farm in November 2010



Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un giving field guidance at the February 8 Vinalon Complex in October 2011



Kim Jong Un elected First Secretary of the WPK at the Fourth Conference of the WPK

Development into Eternal Party of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il



The Fourth Conference of the WPK held in April 2012 proclaimed the WPK as the glorious Party of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il and defined Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism as its guiding ideology.

It acclaimed Kim Jong Il as the eternal General Secretary of the WPK and elected Kim Jong Un First Secretary of the WPK, reflecting the unanimous will and desire of all the Party members and people.



Kim Jong Un presiding over the Fourth Conference of Cell Secretaries of the WPK
in January 2013



Kim Jong Un delivering a speech at the Eighth Conference of Ideological Workers of the WPK in February 2014





Kim Jong Un at the nursery of the Pyongyang Condiments Factory in June 2013



Kim Jong Un visiting the Pyongyang Baby Home and Orphanage in October 2014



October 1980-April 2016



Orphans growing up happily with nothing to envy



October 1980-April 2016

Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace



Songdowon International Children's Camp





Kim Jong Un visiting the Pyongyang University of Architecture in November 2013





Kim Jong Un looking round the construction site of a children's hospital in July 2013



Okryu Children's Hospital





Kim Jong Un visiting the Ryugyong Dental Hospital in March 2014





Ryugyong General Ophthalmic Hospital





Kim Jong Un visiting a family who newly moved to Changjon Street in September 2012



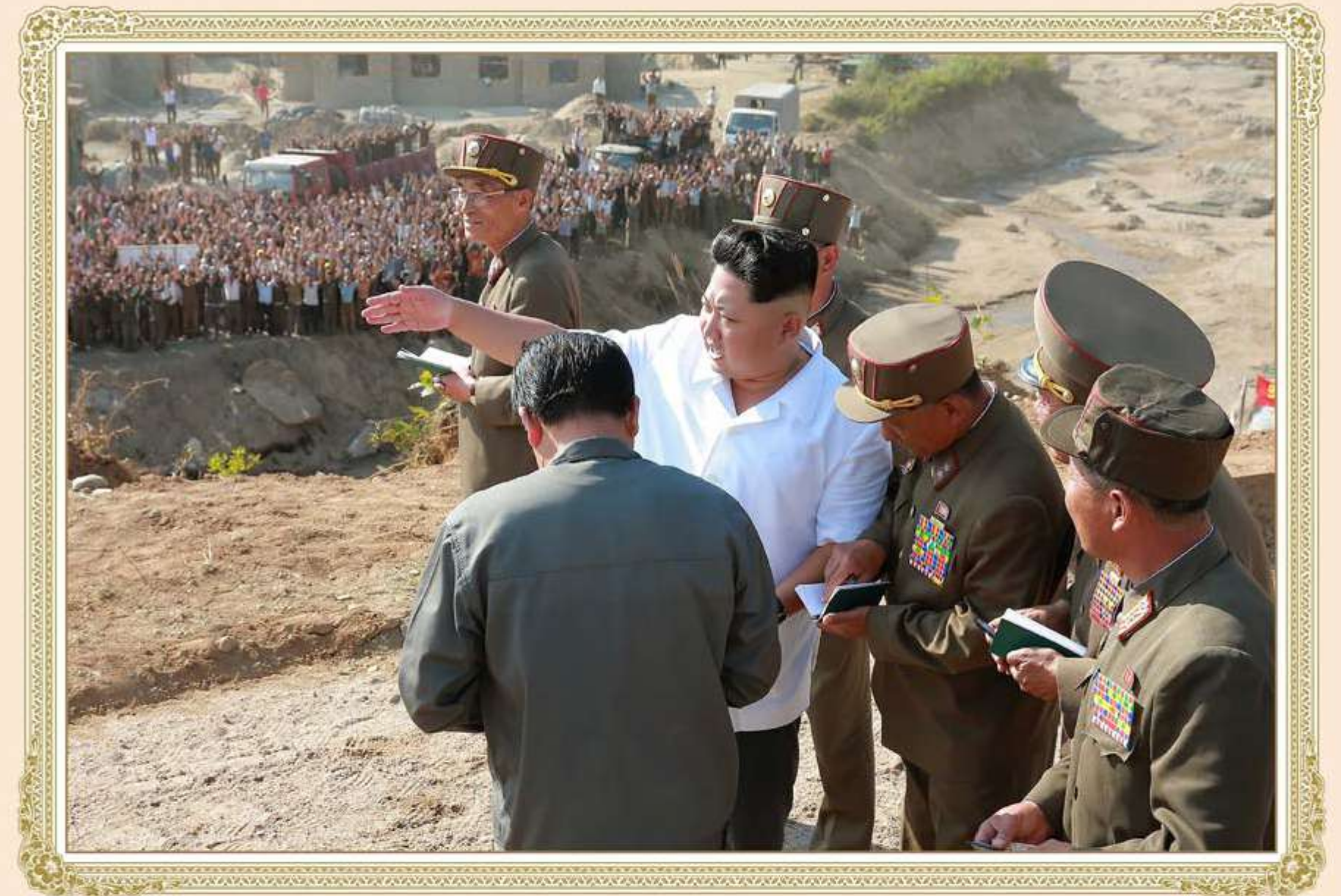
October 1980-April 2016

Mirae Scientists Street





New dwelling houses at Paekhak-dong, Sonbong area in Rason



Kim Jong Un giving field guidance to the rehabilitation project of Rason in September 2015



October 1980-April 2016



Kim Jong Un looking round the construction site of the Yonphung Scientists Holiday Camp in May 2014



Ryugyong Health Complex and People's Open-Air Ice Rink



Terminal of Pyongyang International Airport



Wisong Scientists Residential District



October 1980-April 2016

Rungna People's Pleasure Ground





Mirim Riding Club



October 1980-April 2016



Munsu Water Park



Masikryong Ski Resort



Seventh Congress of the WPK and Building of a Powerful Socialist Country

May 2016-

The Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea took place from May 6 to 9, 2016, in Pyongyang, under the guidance of Kim Jong Un.

The Congress summed up the brilliant successes and invaluable experience the WPK and the Korean people have gained during the period under review and put forward the strategic line and tasks to keep ushering in a great golden age of socialist construction and the direction of advance of the Korean revolution. It thus served as an inspiring banner powerfully rousing the whole Party, all the people and entire army to the general onward march for the final victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

At the Congress Kim Jong Un was elected Chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea, reflecting the unanimous will and desire of all the Party members, other people and service personnel.

The WPK advanced correct lines and strategies in every period of building a powerful socialist country as demanded by the changing situation and wisely led the efforts to implement them, thereby making remarkable achievements by dint of self-reliance and self-development. As a result, monumental edifices have been built in large numbers, the national economy has been made Juche-oriented, modern, IT-based and scientific to open up bright prospects for giving full scope to the might of self-supporting economy, and brilliant successes have been achieved in succession in the fields of science, education, public health, literature and the arts, and sports.

Thanks to the sagacious leadership of Kim Jong Un, the WPK has put the defence industry on a Juche-oriented and modern footing while maintaining the principle of self-reliance in defence. As a result, the strategic position and strength of the DPRK have attained a new high level.



Kim Jong Un delivering an opening address at the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea
in May 2016



Kim Jong Un making a report on the work of the Central Committee
at the Seventh Congress of the WPK in May 2016





Kim Jong Un presiding over the First Conference of Chairpersons of the Primary Committees of the WPK
in December 2016



Kim Jong Un guiding the Fifth Conference of Cell Chairpersons of the WPK in December 2017





Kim Jong Un handing over the flag of the Kimilsungist-Kimjongilist Youth League in August 2016



The WPK, regarding the youth problem as a serious matter that has a bearing on the future of the socialist cause, maintained the strategic line of prioritizing young people in the whole course of leading the revolution and provided a satisfactory solution to it.

Kim Jong Un renamed the Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League the Kimilsungist-Kimjongilist Youth League and gave prominence to the young people as the reliable advance group in the effort to build a powerful socialist country, thereby leading them to perform laudable feats for the country and the people.

The Youth Movement Museum which encapsulates the WPK's glorious history of attaching importance to young people was erected, and colourful events, such as the Ninth Congress of the Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League and the Second National Conference of Exemplary Young People of Virtue, took place in a grand style.

Thanks to the great programme of attaching importance to young people, the Korean young people are leading an honourable life as young vanguard faithfully supporting the leadership of the WPK.



Kim Jong Un visiting the State Academy of Sciences in January 2018



The WPK is directing great efforts to developing science and technology so that it plays the role of an engine that leads the economic development in building a powerful socialist country.

It ensures that the climate of acknowledging the importance of science and technology should be established throughout society, talented personnel be valued and state investment in the sector of science and technology be scaled up. It also creates favourable conditions and environment to make all the people masters and developers of science and technology and be well-versed in science and technology. Under the wise leadership of the WPK, the DPRK is making a rapid progress in science and technology.





Kim Jong Un visiting the Kumsong Tractor Factory in November 2017



Kim Jong Un seeing trucks of a new model at the Sungni Motor Complex in November 2017



Subway trains, tramcars and trolley-buses of new models



Kim Jong Un visiting the reconstructed Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory in June 2016



Kim Jong Un looking round the Wonsan Leather Shoes Factory in December 2018



Working people in the light industry sector turned out in the effort to implement the decisions of the Seventh Congress of the WPK



Kim Jong Un looking round Farm No. 1116 in September 2016



Jungphyong Vegetable
Greenhouse Farm



Kim Jong Un visiting the Kosan Combined Fruit Farm in September 2016





Tree nurseries built across the country





Kim Jong Un visiting a fishery station in the east coastal area in November 2018







Kim Jong Un looking round the construction site of Ryomyong Street in March 2017





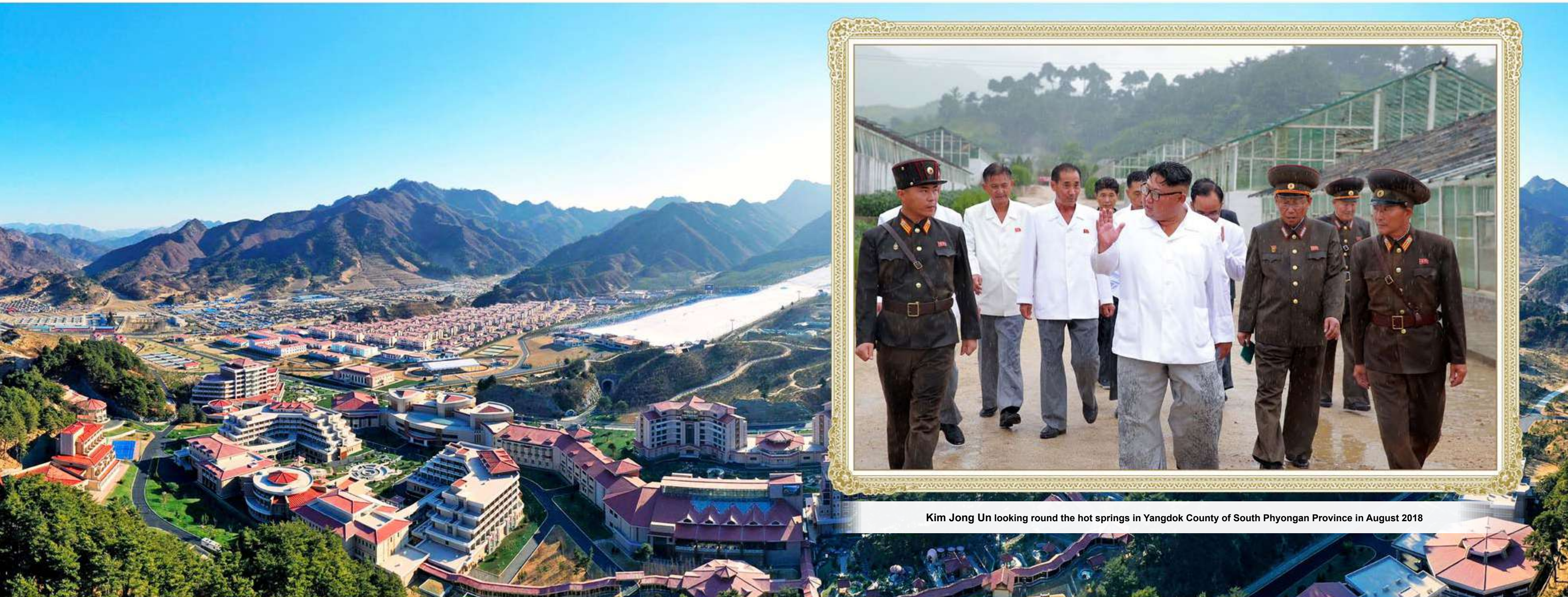
Kim Jong Un giving field guidance at the construction sites of the then Samjiyon County in October 2019





Samjiyon changed into a modern mountain city





Kim Jong Un looking round the hot springs in Yangdok County of South Phyongan Province in August 2018



Yangdok Hot Spring Resort







Kim Jong Un put forward a new strategic line of simultaneously promoting economic construction and the upbuilding of the nuclear forces at the March 2013 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK and travelled with unrivalled courage and patriotic devotion the long course to realize the great cause of completing the national nuclear arms programme to defend the independence of the country and the right to existence of the nation and guarantee eternal happiness of the generations to come.

It is an epochal event in the history of the Korean nation spanning 5 000 years as well as the great achievement in guaranteeing peace and security in the Korean peninsula and the region that the WPK registered remarkable successes in strengthening the defence capabilities of the country under the wise leadership of Kim Jong Un.



Static firing test of a newly-developed high-thrust motor in March 2017



Kim Jong Un guiding the static firing test of a newly-developed high-thrust motor in March 2017



Kim Jong Un writing an order on conducting the test fire of ICBM Hwasong 15 in November 2017



Kim Jong Un guiding a test fire of new super-large multiple rocket launch system in August 2019



Test fire of ICBM Hwasong 14 in July 2017



Test fire of ICBM Hwasong 15 in November 2017



Test fire of SLBM Pukguksong 3 in October 2019



Test fire of super-large multiple rocket launcher in November 2019



The WPK ushered in a turning point in the improvement of inter-Korean relations and a new era of national reconciliation and unity, peace and prosperity by providing the Panmunjom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity and Reunification of the Korean Peninsula in April and September Pyongyang Joint Declaration in 2018.

The Panmunjom Declaration clarified that the north and the south would make an all-round and epochal improvement and development in their relations so as to reconnect the severed blood vessel of the nation and bring earlier the future of co-prosperity and independent reunification, and work together to ease the acute military tension and substantially remove the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, and build a permanent and durable peace mechanism on it.

The September Pyongyang Joint Declaration agreed upon all issues and practical measures for advancing the north-south ties onto a new high stage by thoroughly implementing the Panmunjom Declaration.





It is the consistent determination and will of the WPK to defend the glorious revolutionary traditions of Paektu and carry forward and develop them for all eternity so as to overcome difficulties and hardships and fight the way out by dint of the indomitable idea of revolution and the spirit of offensive.

It is inspiring all the people to make study tours of the revolutionary battle sites in the Mt Paektu area and imbibe the revolutionary traditions of Paektu, the eternal cornerstone of the Korean revolution, thus making the whole country brim over with the revolutionary spirit of Paektu.



Kim Jong Un on Mt Paektu, sacred mountain of the revolution, in December 2017



Kim Jong Un on Mt Paektu in October 2019



Kim Jong Un on Mt Paektu together with the commanding officers of the Korean People's Army in December 2019



Kim Jong Un climbing Mt Paektu in December 2019



Kim Jong Un looking round the revolutionary battle sites in the Mt Paektu area between November and December in 2019



Party members and other people are learning after the unyielding fighting spirit displayed by the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners through the tours to the revolutionary battle sites in the Mt Paektu area



Kim Jong Un presiding over the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Seventh Central Committee of the WPK in December 2019

Kim Jong Un put forward at the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Seventh Central Committee of the WPK a revolutionary line of launching an all-out frontal offensive to achieve a breakthrough in keeping with the prevailing situation and developing revolution and advanced a fighting slogan, *Let Us Smash Straight Through All the Barriers in the Way of Our Advance!*





Kim Jong Un looking round the Suncheon Phosphate Fertilizer Factory in May 2020



Kim Jong Un presiding over an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee in February 2020



To protect the lives and safety of the people is the crucial undertaking to which the WPK directs primary efforts.

In the critical situations created in 2020, when the whole world is groaning in despair with the worldwide pandemic of infectious virus and flood damages, the Korean people felt more keenly that the embrace of the WPK entirely to which they have entrusted their destiny and future is that of a genuine mother, the greatest and warmest in the world.

The WPK, from the early days of the outbreak of the epidemic, made a political decision of thoroughly blocking all the inroads of the infectious virus and adopted at enlarged meetings of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and other meetings firm, reliable, preemptive and decisive anti-epidemic measures in succession, thereby safeguarding the national security and life of the people in a responsible manner, despite the aggravating worldwide public health crisis.



For the WPK that regards the people-first principle as its inherent nature and sacred political creed, protecting and improving the health of the people is a most pressing and honourable undertaking, which it should shoulder and fulfil without fail, whatever the situation.

Though it faced unexpected challenges and difficulties caused by the worldwide spread of infectious virus, the WPK broke the ground for the construction project of the Pyongyang General Hospital, which it had long planned and aspired after, and pushed ahead with it.

Kim Jong Un declaring the groundbreaking of the Pyongyang General Hospital in March 2020





Under the strict anti-epidemic measures of the Party and the state all the channels and elements for possible inroads of infectious virus are all tightly closed and medical examination, inspection and quarantine being intensified



Kim Jong Un setting important tasks at the 16th Politburo Meeting of the Seventh Central Committee of the WPK in August 2020



At the 16th meeting of the Political Bureau of the Seventh Central Committee of the WPK Kim Jong Un set forth detailed tasks for the sectors and ways to overcome two challenges—the anti-epidemic campaign to cope with world health crisis and unexpected natural disaster—and took measures to stabilize the living conditions of the people through a three-dimensional and offensive struggle.



Partial view of flood-stricken Taechong-ri, Unpha County, North Hwanghae Province



Kim Jong Un learning about flood damages in the area of Taechong-ri, Unpha County, North Hwanghae Province, in August 2020



Kim Jong Un giving on-site guidance to the rehabilitation project of the Taechong-ri area in Unpha County, North Hwanghae Province, in September 2020



Kim Jong Un learning in detail about the growth of the crops in the paddy fields in Taechong-ri, Unpha County, North Hwanghae Province that had been flooded in September 2020



The flood victims are moved to tears by the warm affection of the WPK, which always shares troubles and pains of the people and clears them away



People in the afflicted Taechong-ri staying at the building of the Unpha County Party Committee



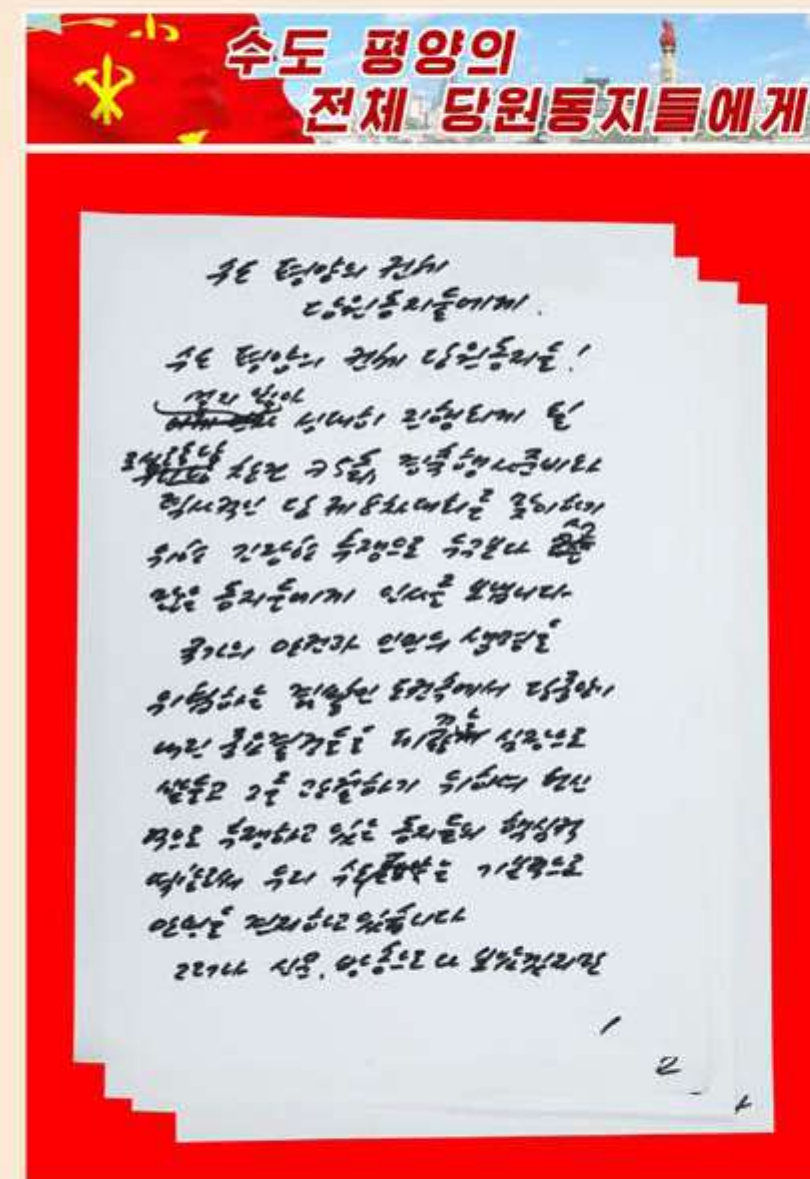
Kim Jong Un convening and guiding the enlarged meeting of the Executive Policy Council of the Central Committee of the WPK for organizing the disaster relief operation in North and South Hamgyong provinces stricken by Typhoon No. 9 on site of the afflicted area in September 2020



Kim Jong Un inspecting typhoon-stricken areas in South Hamgyong Province in September 2020



Kim Jong Un Sent an Open Letter to All the Party Members in the Capital City Pyongyang



The open letter of Kim Jong Un sent to all the Party members
in Pyongyang in September 2020

Kim Jong Un convened and guided the enlarged meeting of the Executive Policy Council of the Central Committee of the WPK for organizing the disaster relief operation in North and South Hamgyong provinces stricken by Typhoon No. 9 on site of the afflicted area.

The Supreme Leader said it is needed to make the current relief operation not only an economic and technical process of rehabilitation for dealing with the aftermath of natural disasters, but an important course of political work and an occasion for consolidating the single-minded unity. It would also be good, he said, to make the capital city positively aid the provinces so as to establish the noble spiritual and moral virtues of taking preferential care of those living a difficult life and overcoming difficulties while sharing joy and sorrow with them all the time in the whole society as a national trait of the socialist country. It is natural for Party members, especially those in the capital, to take the lead in aiding the provinces when the country undergoes difficulties and hardships and it would make a great contribution to promoting the single-minded unity of our society, he said, adding that the Party Central Committee would appeal to the core Party members in Pyongyang to turn out for relief efforts by organizing divisions of Party members in the capital city.



260 261





Kim Jong Un inspecting Kangbuk-ri of Kumchon County, North Hwanghae Province, which was rebuilt after being damaged by downpour and strong wind, in September 2020



Ever-victorious Is the Cause of the Great Workers' Party of Korea

The Korean people, through their experience gained in the 75-year history of the revolutionary struggle, accept it as an absolute truth that victory and glory are always in store for them, when they follow the Workers' Party of Korea.

They are firm in their faith that absolute is the dignity and prestige of the WPK, the great Party of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il, under the leadership of Kim Jong Un and that they will follow the Party for ever.



Kim Jong Un acknowledging the cheering people





Seventy-five Years of Great Leadership

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