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5

Greeting the Seventh Congress  
of the Workers' Party of Korea



- Congresses of the WPK Setting Up Milestones
- Ever-Victorious Is the Cause of the WPK Following the Road of Independence, Songun and Socialism



# Congresses of the WPK Setting Up Milestones

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FRONT COVER: The flag of the Workers' Party of Korea flutters in the vanguard of the grand struggle to accomplish the cause of the Juche revolution that was pioneered on Mt Paektu

Pictorial KOREA is published in Korean,  
Chinese, Russian and English.

As they are greeting the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with great pride in being victors, the service personnel and people of the DPRK look back with deep emotion on the congresses of the WPK held in the past significant years, which heralded eye-opening changes and great leaps forward.

At these historic meetings Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il, who founded and led the WPK, presented strategic lines for the strengthening of the WPK and the victorious advance of the revolution, and gave

wise direction to the entire WPK and all the service personnel and people in their struggle to propel the revolution and construction. As a result, they could celebrate the congresses of the WPK as glorious meetings of victors.

The following is a brief account of the six congresses held in the glorious 70-odd-year-long history of the WPK.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon



Inaugural Congress of the Central Organizing Committee  
of the Communist Party of North Korea [October Juche 34 (1945)]

## Illuminating the Path for a New Korea

In October Juche 34 (1945), two months after Korea was liberated from Japanese military occupation on August 15, the Inaugural Congress of the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea was held in Pyongyang. The first congress in the history of the WPK, the meeting formed the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea and proclaimed its founding.

It was a historic meeting that declared the birth of the revolutionary party of Juche type whose



Kim Il Sung discusses the draft resolution of the Third Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting of the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea [December Juche 34 (1945)]

guiding ideology is the Juche idea and which carries forward the traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. It was significant in that it illuminated the path for the Korean people after the country's liberation.

The Communist Party's line of building a new democratic Korea by carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was implemented amid the people's absolute support and trust.

The people's government was established, putting forward the working masses as masters of the state for the first time in the 5 000-year-long history of the nation, and the agrarian reform and other democratic reforms were enforced to realize the centuries-old desire of peasants and all other Korean people. Thus the whole population was inspired to active involvement in building a new country, raising the fierce flames of patriotic movement and emulation drive for increased production.

On February 8, Juche 37 (1948), the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was developed into the Korean People's Army, the genuinely revolutionary, regular army, which could safeguard the sovereignty and security of the country.

These remarkable developments in the post-liberation days inspired the whole country to further efforts for nation building.



Democratic reforms have been enforced, following the promulgation of such laws as **Law on Agrarian Reform**, **Labour Law** and **Law on Sex Equality**

The regular revolutionary army is proclaimed on February 8, Juche 37 (1948)



Kim Il Sung delivers the report on the work of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of North Korea at its Second Congress [March Juche 37 (1948)]



**Second Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea**  
[March Juche 37 (1948)]

## Heralding an Epochal Turn



The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is proclaimed on September 9, Juche 37 (1948)



A rally of Pyongyang citizens held in support of the north-south joint conference (left) and the conference of south Korean people's representatives held in the lead-up to the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly (right)



Kim Il Sung presides over the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea [April Juche 37 (1948)]

Held in March Juche 37 (1948), the Second Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea was a historic turning-point in the struggle of the Korean people to strengthen the Workers' Party organizationally and ideologically, achieve national reunification and build up the revolutionary democratic base.

Amid high political enthusiasm for establishing a unified central government, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was proclaimed in reflection of the general will of the Korean people on September 9, Juche 37 (1948). The DPRK focused on economic construction to lay solid foundations

of the independent national economy.

During the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950–July 1953), a harsh trial for the Korean nation, the Workers' Party of Korea led the service personnel and people to defeat the US-led imperialist forces.

Though the situation was tense and the country was reduced to rubble after the war, the WPK advanced the major line of economic construction—giving priority to rehabilitating and developing heavy industry and simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture. It roused all the service personnel and people to the rehabilitation drive, with the result that the Three-Year Plan of the National Economy (1954–1956) was overfulfilled ahead of schedule.

Keenly aware that the subjective and objective conditions were maturing for advancing the slogan of socialist revolution in the DPRK, Kim Il Sung made public the theses on socialist revolution and socialist construction in April Juche 44 (1955).

Accordingly, the WPK directed efforts to transforming the relations of production along socialist lines; agricultural cooperativization was completed in a matter of four to five years, and capitalist traders and manufacturers remoulded into socialist working people.

In order to stabilize and improve the people's livelihood, the WPK materialized such benevolent policies as the universal free medical care that was enforced on January 1, Juche 42 (1953) during the fierce war.

In those grim years the WPK roused all the people to socialist construction so as to bring about an epochal turn for the prosperity of the country.



Kim Il Sung talks with model combatants and Heroes of the DPRK [June Juche 40 (1951)]



Kim Il Sung ratifies the document of the Armistice Agreement [July Juche 42 (1953)]



The universal free medical care system is enforced in January Juche 42 (1953) during the fierce war



On July 27, Juche 42 (1953), the Korean people have won a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, smashing the myth of the "mightiness" of the US imperialists who boasted of being the "strongest" in the world



The whole country strives hard for postwar rehabilitation



Agricultural cooperativization has been completed in a matter of four to five years



*Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea [April Juche 45 (1956)]*

# Calling for a Great Chollima Upsurge

The Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, held in April Juche 45 (1956), was a landmark in improving the work of the WPK and launching the Chollima Movement for a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

The WPK consolidated its unity and cohesion, improved its organizational work and established the Juche orientation in its ideological work. By creating the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method, the method of mass leadership suited to the new circumstances, it brought about a radical improvement in its work to rouse the masses of the people to socialist construction.

The congress set out the Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy (1957-1961), the task of which was to complete the socialist transformation of production relations, which was needed to lay the groundwork for building socialism, establish the foundations for socialist industrialization and turn the agricultural state into a socialist industrial and agricultural



**Kim Il Sung presides over the consultative meeting of leading officials and model workers of the Kangson Steel Plant [December Juche 45 (1956)]**

state. Then the WPK wisely led the effort to carry out the plan.

The WPK advanced the line of effecting a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction and ensured that the whole country raised the fierce flames of the Chollima Movement. The Chollima Movement, which represented the general line of socialist construction, was further developed into the Chollima Workteam Movement, a collective innovation movement.

Holding up the slogan "**One for all and all for one!**" the Kangson Steel Plant (today's Chollima Steel Complex) raised the torch of the Chollima Workteam Movement, which spread far and wide as an all-people movement to bring about an unprecedented

upsurge in socialist construction.

The heroic working class manufactured the first tractor in about 30 days, the first "Sungni-58" truck in 40 days and, afterwards, such modern machines and equipment as the 8-metre turning lathe, 3 000-ton press, excavator, large water pump, bulldozer and electric locomotive. They created the Pyongyang speed in the reconstruction of the capital, which meant assembling a flat in 14 minutes, thereby effecting a revolution in the construction sector, and made dynamic efforts to expand the irrigated area in the countryside by one million hectares.

With the establishment of the socialist system and acceleration

of cultural construction, notable progress was made in such sectors as education, science, public health and sports; in particular, the universal compulsory primary education was enforced in Juche 45 (1956), the universal compulsory secondary education in Juche 47 (1958) and the universal free education on April 1, Juche 48 (1959).

Amid the fierce flames of the great revolutionary Chollima upsurge effected in socialist construction, rapid headway was made in developing the national economy and solid foundations laid for socialist construction, with the result that the DPRK became a socialist industrial and agricultural state.

## "One for all and all for one!"



The workers at the Kangson Steel Plant raise the torch of the Chollima Workteam Movement



All the people strive to win the title of the Chollima Workteam Movement

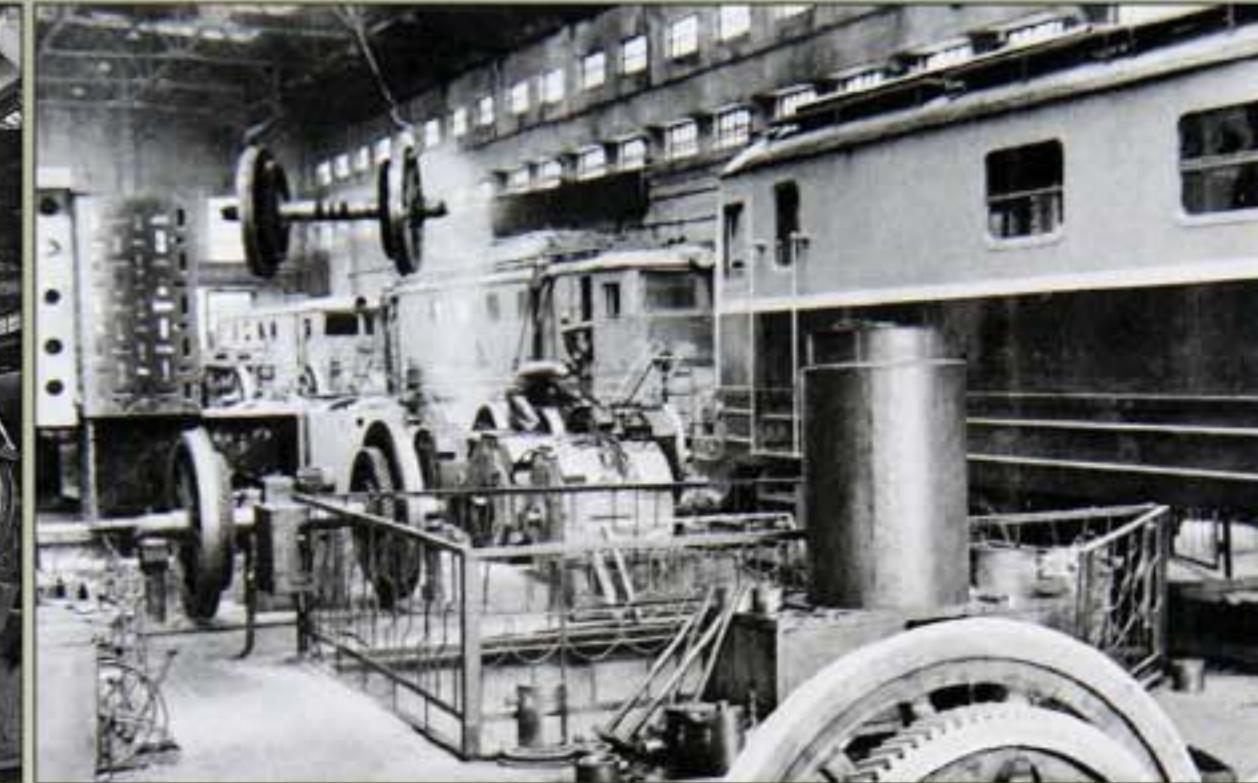




Kim Il Sung sees "Sungni-58," the first truck made in the country [November Juche 47 (1958)]



Workers manufacture trucks and tractors by relying on their own efforts and technology



Innovations have been made in the production of excavators and electric locomotives amid the flames of the Chollima Movement



Construction workers have created the Pyongyang speed, which means assembling a flat in 14 minutes





Kim Il Sung delivers the report on the work of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea at its Fourth Congress [September Juche 50 (1961)]

#### *Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea [September Juche 50 (1961)]*

## To Complete Socialist Industrialization

The Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, held in September Juche 50 (1961), was a watershed in transforming the country into a socialist industrial state in a matter of 14 years as it specified the gigantic goals of the First Seven-Year Plan of the National Economy (1961-1967) for overall socialist construction.

Since the WPK established the Taean work system and the new system of agricultural guidance, new economic management systems suited to the intrinsic nature of the socialist system, socialist economic construction progressed at an unprecedentedly fast speed.

In December Juche 51 (1962), in order to cope with the tense situation created by the manoeuvres of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique to ignite a war, the WPK presented the policy of conducting economic

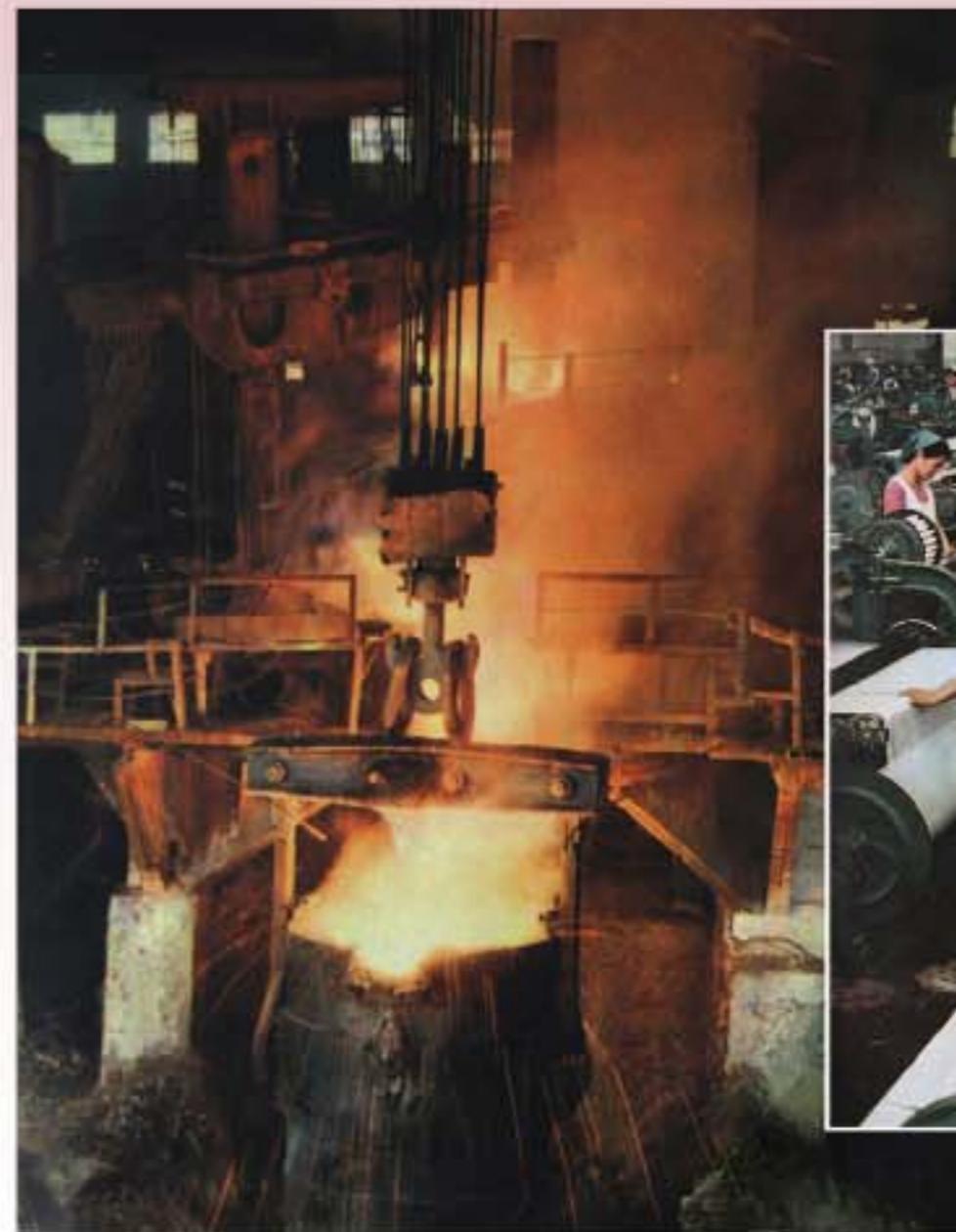
and defence construction in parallel and inspired all the people to a new revolutionary upsurge.

With the establishment of the independent modern industry and acceleration of the technological upgrading of the overall economy, the DPRK was turned into a socialist industrial state where solid material and technological foundations of socialism were laid and which could satisfy the demands for industrial goods and agricultural produce needed for economic construction, defence building and people's living.

The transformation of the country into a socialist industrial state with a strong independent national economy encouraged the Korean people to vigorously march forward towards developing socialism with full confidence in victory.

**“The fundamental tasks of the Seven-Year Plan are to carry out a comprehensive technological reconstruction and the cultural revolution, and to make radical improvements in the people's living conditions by relying on the triumphant socialist system. We must carry out socialist industrialization, equip all branches of the national economy with modern technology, and decisively raise the material and cultural standards of the whole population. Thus, we will attain the high peak of socialism.”**

**Kim Il Sung**

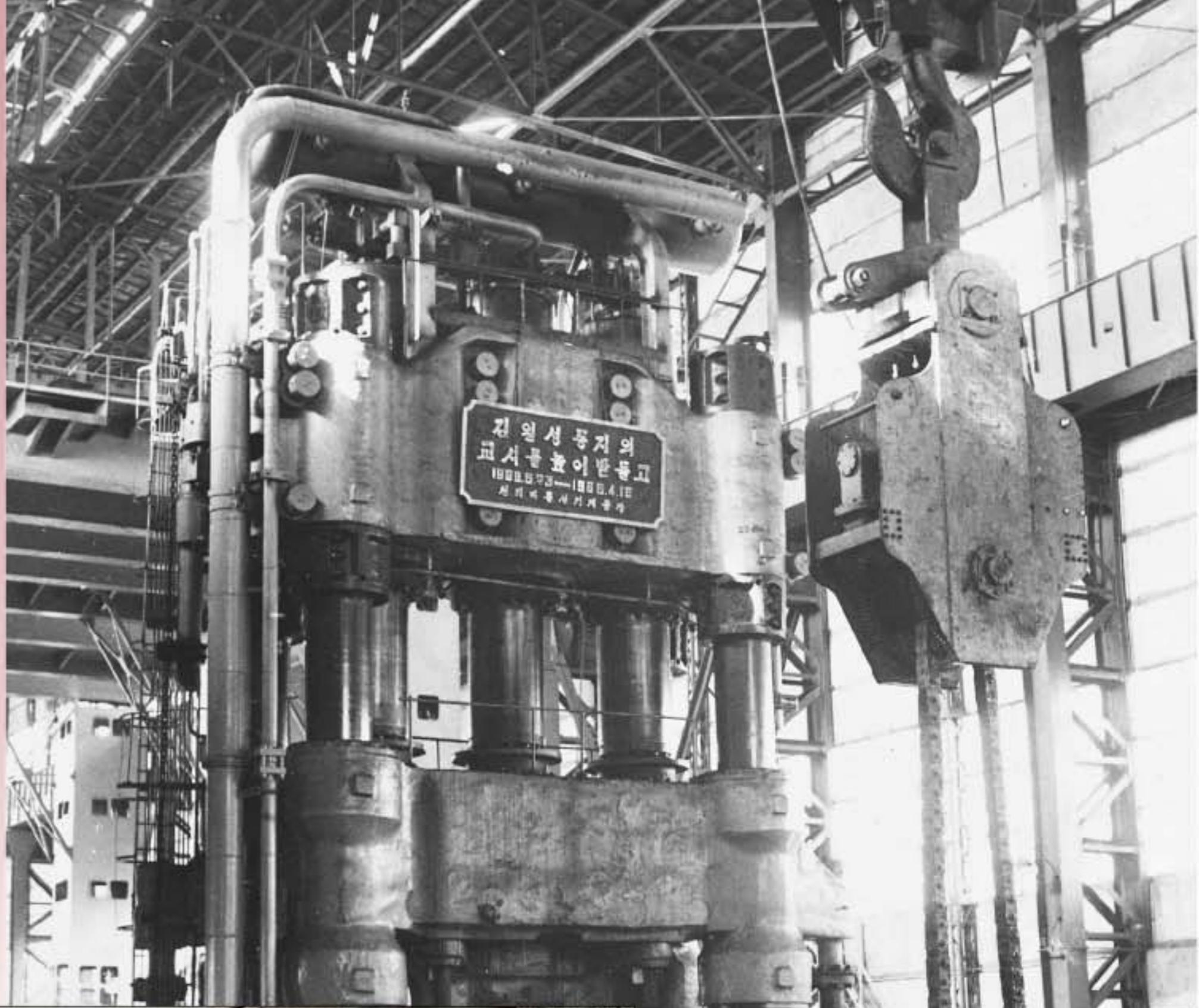


The material and technological foundations of socialism have been built up in heavy industry, light industry, agriculture and all other sectors of the national economy





Kim Il Sung inspects the February 8 Vinalon Factory [October Juche 50 (1961)]



6 000-ton press, large vessel, heavy-duty trucks and other modern machines have been manufactured



Kim Il Sung presides over the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea [November Juche 59 (1970)]

### *Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea [November Juche 59 (1970)]*

## Holding Aloft the Banner of the Three Revolutions

The Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, held in November Juche 59 (1970), set forth the task of launching a vigorous struggle for the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—and the main tasks of the Six-Year Plan of the National Economy (1971-1976), which would mark a new milestone in the technological revolution.

Under the wise leadership of the WPK the Korean people carried out the main tasks of the plan—consolidating and developing the successes gained in industrialization and advancing the technological revolution to a new, higher stage to

cement the material and technological foundations of socialism and free the working people from hard labour in all fields of the national economy.

With the introduction of closed-circuit TV and realization of the automation and remote-controlled operation of the production lines in many factories and enterprises and the development of the rural economy, a great turn was effected in implementing the three major tasks of the technological revolution—narrowing the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between industrial and agricultural work, and freeing women from the heavy burden of household chores.

The Three-Revolution Team Movement and the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement gave a strong impetus to implementing the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions.

Kim Jong Il initiated the 70-day campaign and led it to a successful conclusion, so as to achieve breakthroughs in the implementation of the Six-Year Plan.

A large blast furnace was built at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works (today's Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex), a long-distance conveyor belt laid at the Unnyul Mine and a 98km-long pipeline for the transport of ore concentrates built from the Musan



Those attending the mass rally demonstrate their steadfast determination to faithfully support the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea



The production lines of industrial establishments have been put on an automatic footing and many dwelling houses built in the rural areas



**Kim Il Sung visits the Samjigang Cooperative Farm in Jaeryong County [September Juche 65 (1976)]**

Mine to the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works.

The agricultural sector attained the cereals production goal of the Six-Year Plan two

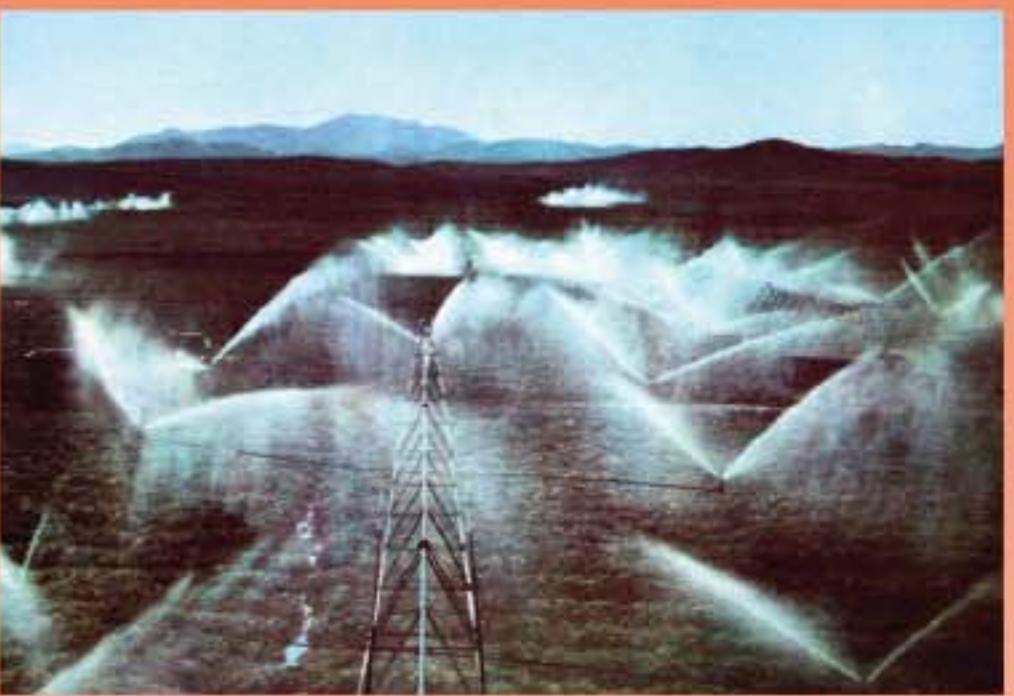
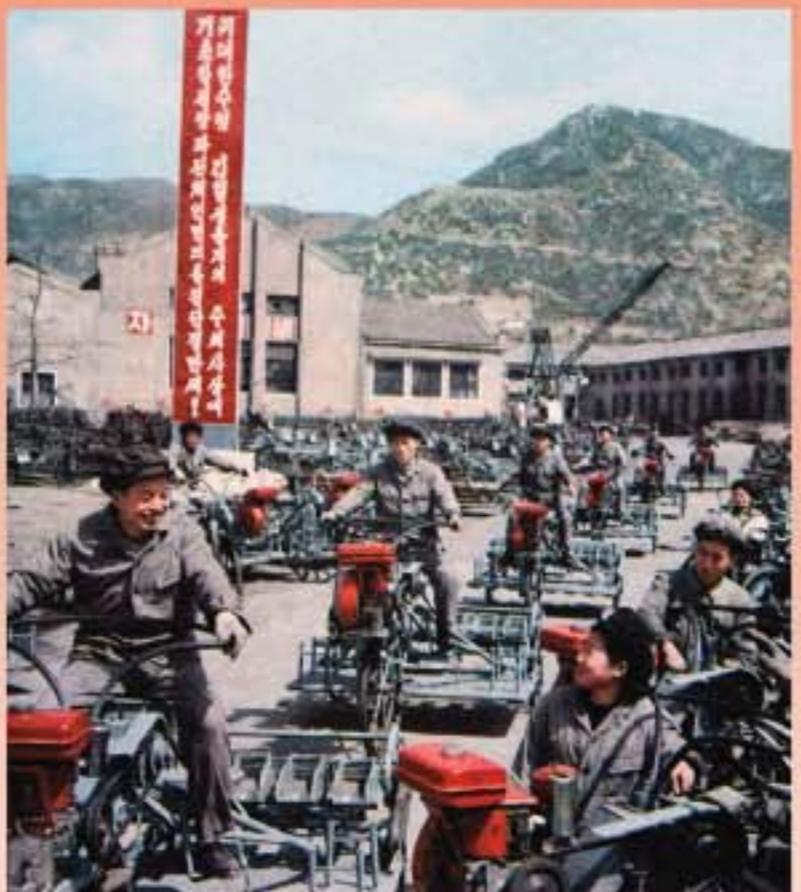
years ahead of schedule by doing farming as required by the Juche farming methods created by Kim Il Sung.

In April Juche 63 (1974) the tax system left over from the old society was abolished, so the people could live free from worries about tax.

With the introduction of the universal 11-year free compulsory education, an army of one million intellectuals was trained.

Based on the proud successes achieved in the implementation of the Six-Year Plan, the WPK wisely led the struggle to carry out the gigantic tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan of the National Economy (1978-1984), thereby putting the national economy on a highly Juche-oriented, modern and scientific footing and strengthening the economic foundations of socialism.

The tasks of comprehensive mechanization, irrigation and electrification have been carried out in the rural economy





Mt Paektu is the sacred mountain where the Korean revolution is rooted



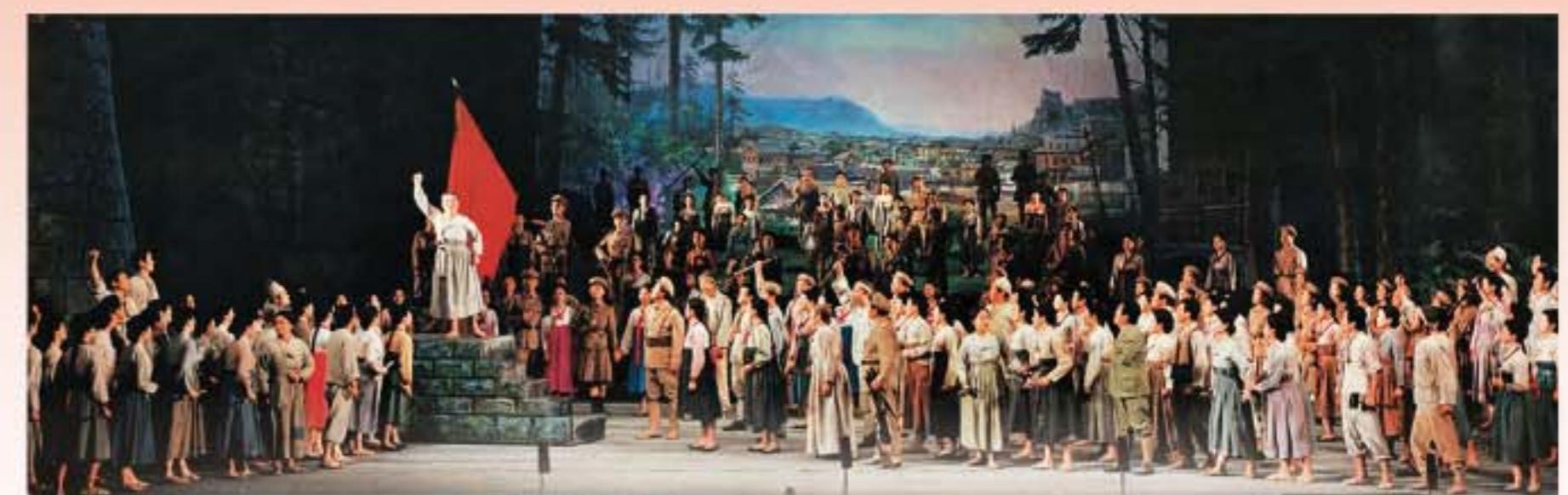
A long-distance conveyer belt has been laid at the Unnyul Mine



The 70-day campaign has been pushed forward dynamically to achieve breakthroughs in fulfilling the Six-Year Plan of the National Economy



Kim Jong Il makes a concluding speech at the Third Conference of Ideological Workers of the Workers' Party of Korea [February Juche 63 (1974)]



A great heyday in art and literature has been ushered in, bringing about a revolution in cinema, opera and drama

# For Complete Victory of Socialism



Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il discuss work at the venue of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea [October Juche 69 (1980)]

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, held in October Juche 69 (1980), defined modelling the whole society on the Juche idea as the general duty of the Korean revolution and specified what needed to be done for its implementation.

It also presented the basic tasks of socialist economic construction in the 1980s—laying solid material and technological foundations suited to a completely victorious socialist society and radically improving the people's material and cultural standards—and set the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction to this end.

The entire WPK, the whole country and all the people were called upon to create the speed of the 1980s, with the result that a great leap forward was made on all fronts of socialist construction.

Amid the fierce flames of great advance

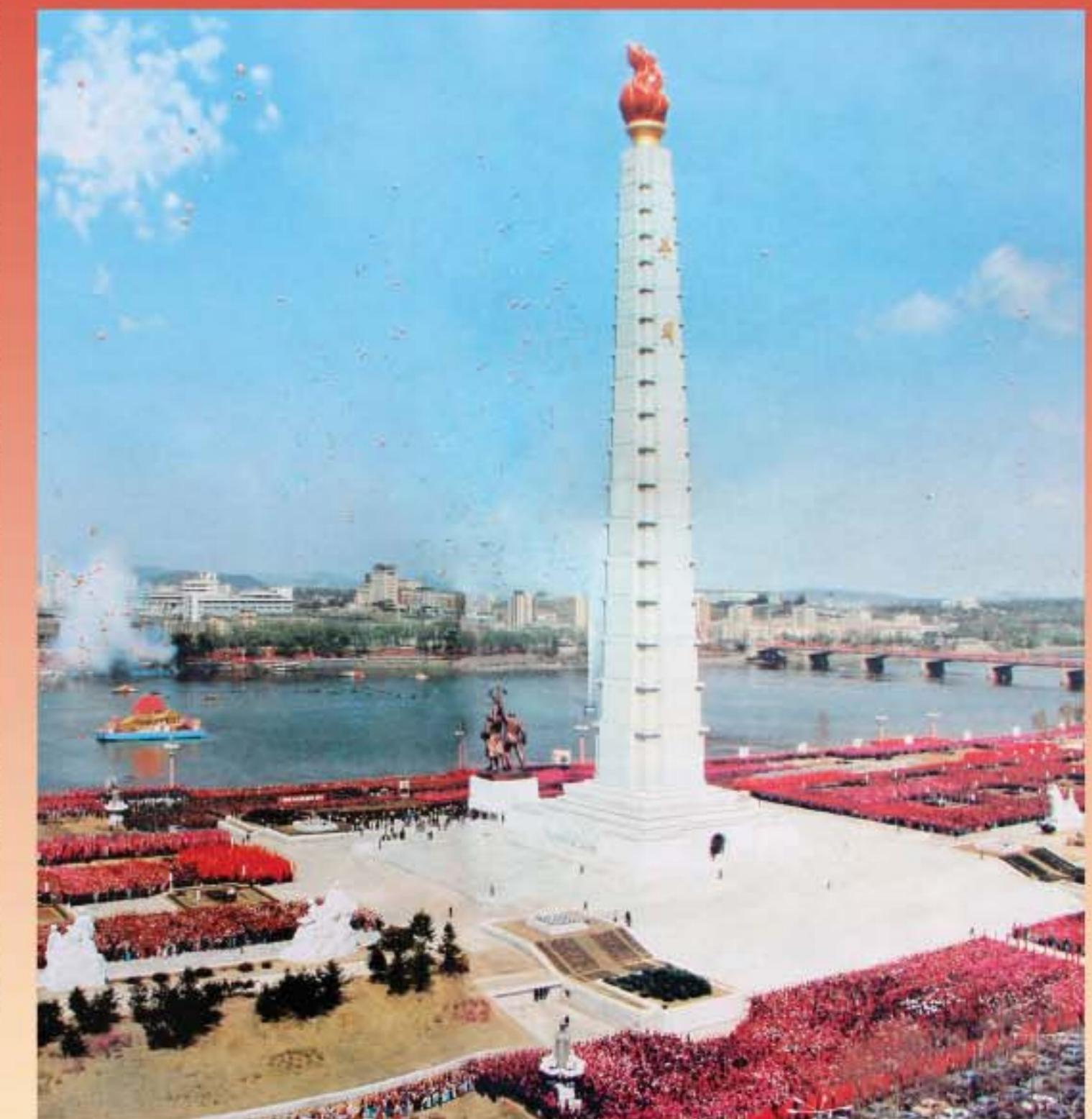
spreading across the country, many monumental structures were erected in Pyongyang and the 8km-long West Sea Barrage built across the sea.

The workers at the Ragwon Machine Complex manufactured an oxygen plant of 6 000 cubic metres and the Ryongsong Machine Complex a 10 000-ton press.

And the construction project of the Pyongyang-Kaesong motorway was completed.

In July Juche 78 (1989), the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was held in the DPRK, fully demonstrating the might of the prospering socialist Korea.

In the 1990s when the imperialists grew desperate in their moves to isolate and stifle the DPRK, the WPK held higher the banner of Songun, leading the people to lay solid foundations for building a thriving socialist nation and manufacture and launch the country's first artificial earth satellite successfully.



The Tower of the Juche Idea has been built in April Juche 71 (1982)



**Kim Jong Il inspects the construction site of the West Sea Barrage [April Juche 73 (1984)]**

It entered the new century with an ambitious blueprint for building a thriving nation, rousing the service personnel and people to turn the country into a socialist fairyland.

With Kim Jong Un at the helm of the revolution, the WPK has called

upon all the service personnel and people to strive together to carry out Kim Il Sung's and Kim Jong Il's instructions.

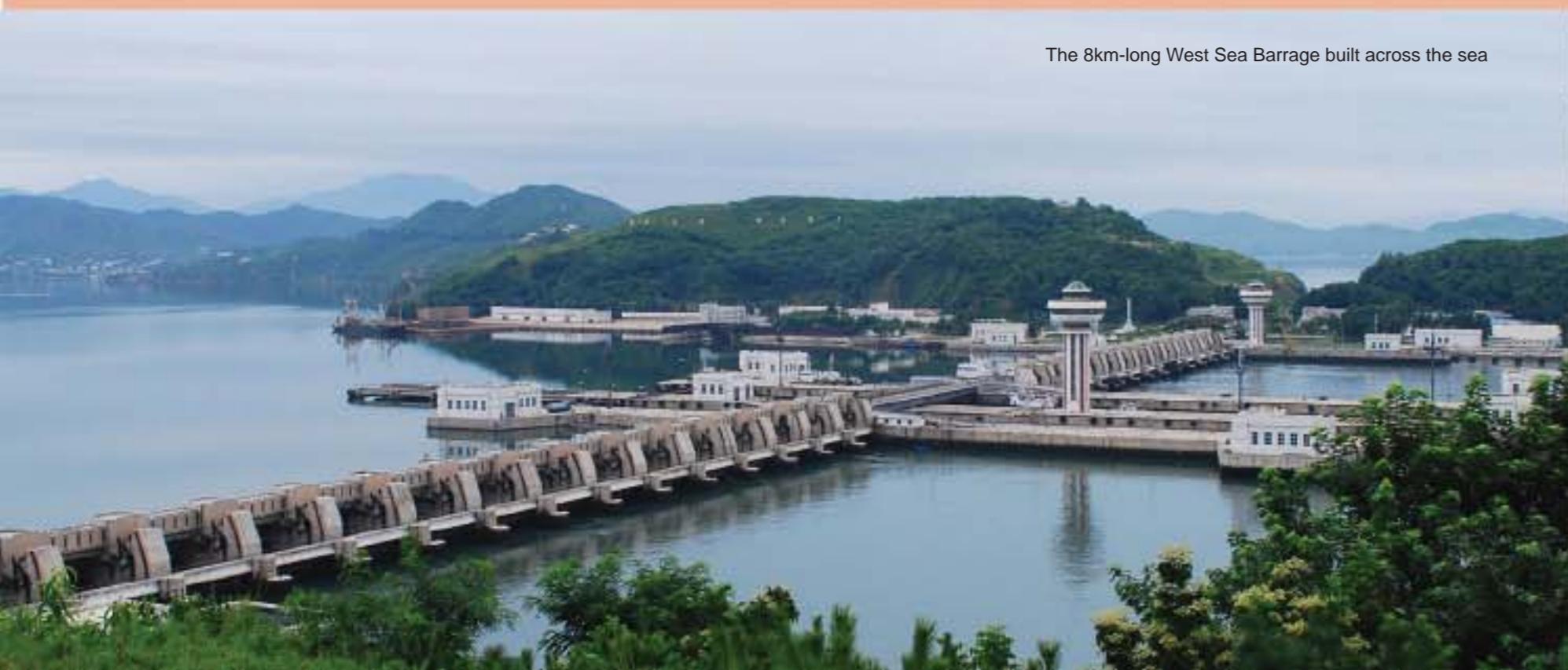
In response to this appeal they are now advancing at the Mallima speed to create a new history of eye-opening changes, demonstrating their country's



**Kim Jong Il inspects a machine factory [December Juche 99 (2010)]**

dignity as a space and nuclear power. Their dreams and ideals will come true and their happy life can be ensured only when they faithfully support the leadership of the great WPK—this is what the Korean service personnel and people have made an element of their faith.

They have turned out as one in the ongoing 70-day campaign with pride and dignity to achieve unprecedented labour results and thus celebrate the upcoming Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea as a glorious meeting of victors.

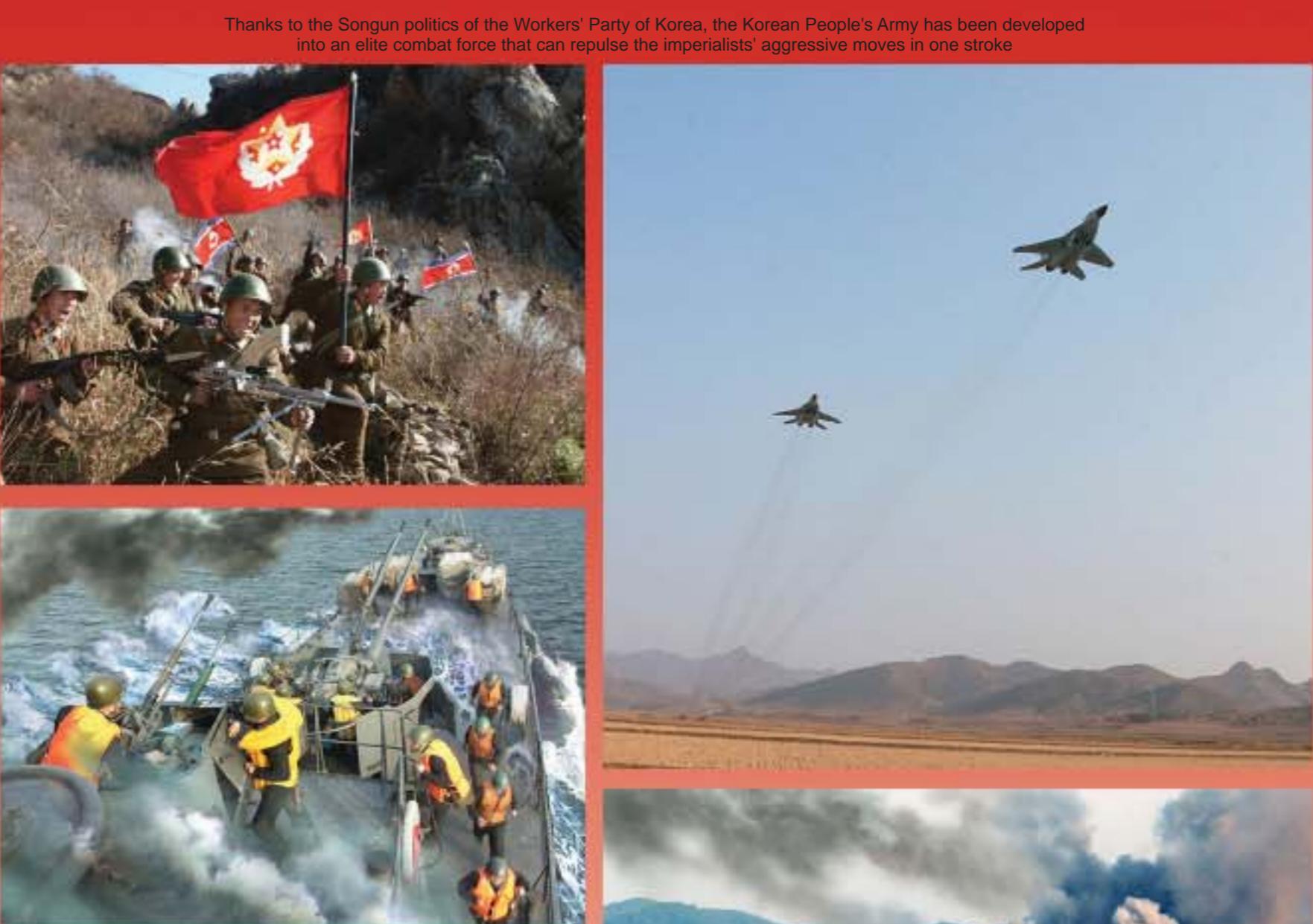


**The 8km-long West Sea Barrage built across the sea**





Kim Jong Il on a forward command post [November Juche 87 (1998)]





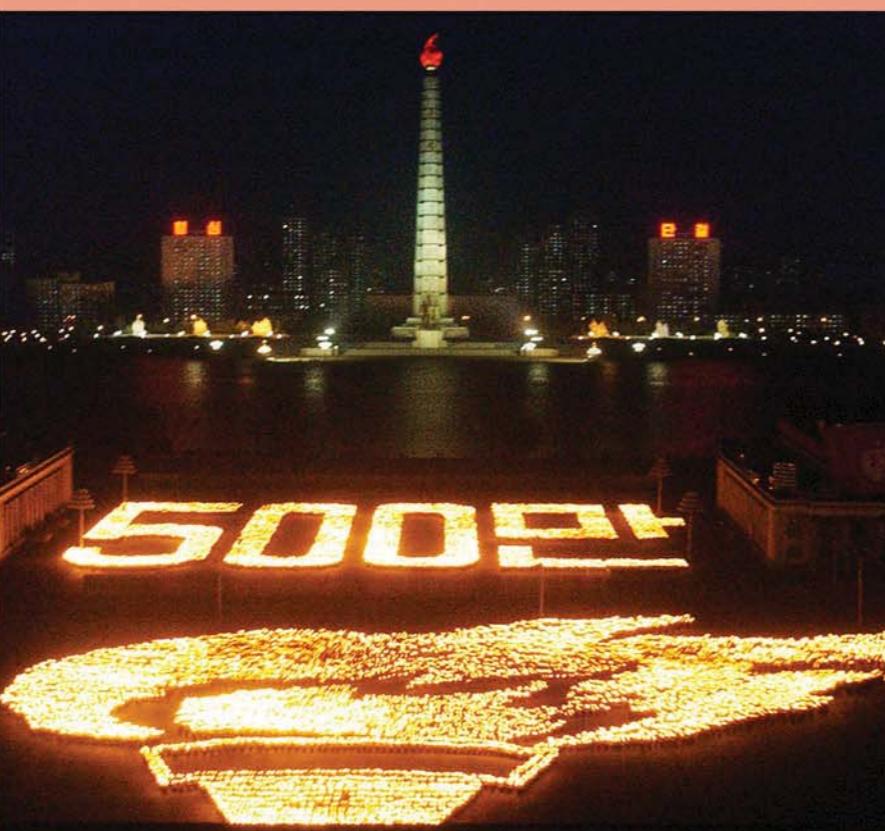
Kim Jong II presents the flag of Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League [January Juche 85 (1996)]



Kim Jong II signs the North-South Joint Declaration [June Juche 89 (2000)]



Young people have been trained to be successors to the cause of the Juche revolution, masters of the youth power, all possessed of the revolutionary spirit of Paektu



The unconverted long-term prisoners have been repatriated to their socialist homeland in September Juche 89 (2000)



With the adoption of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration, a milestone has been set up in the struggle to reunify the country under the ideal of By Our Nation Itself





# Ushering In a Golden Age in Building a Thriving Country



Kim Jong Un, First Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, First Chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army

Today, under the guidance of the great Workers' Party of Korea, the DPRK has greeted a new era of creation and prosperity in building itself into a thriving socialist country.

The proud reality of today, when it has ushered in a new Mallima age reducing ten years to one and transforming things by morning and by evening, is a precious fruition of the single-hearted unity of the Korean service personnel and people who are advancing under the energetic leadership of Kim Jong Un, sharing the WPK's ideology, breathing the same air as it and keeping pace with it.

Firmly convinced that his leadership is the banner of victory and their hearts pulsating to the same beat as the Central Committee of the WPK, they are full of revolutionary determination to travel to the end along the road indicated by it.

Millions of young people, successors to the Korean revolution, have grown into warriors enjoying the great trust and affection of their leader, and are now demonstrating the might of their socialist country, a youth power, as its dependable pillars carrying forward the cause of the Juche revolution.

The principle of giving priority to self-development is manifesting its viability in the efforts to consolidate the foundations of the country's self-

supporting economy and bring about a fresh turn in developing the country into an economic giant and improving the people's living standards.

A big stride has been made in making the metallurgical industry Juche-based, many factories and enterprises have been renovated and all the economic sectors are striving for increased production amid the flames of the industrial revolution in the new century, thus unfolding a proud reality of the country's indigenous plane flying in the sky and its indigenous subway train running under the ground.

Amid the struggle to create a history of "gold sea," spectacular scenes of a good catch of fish have unfolded at fishing stations, and bumper fruit harvests have been gathered in the large orchards, their socialist flavour bringing joy to the people.

As the great heyday of construction continues year after year, many architectural structures representative of the present era are springing up and beautiful socialist streets and villages are appearing one after another in urban and rural areas.

The grand plan for building a cultured socialist country, put forward by Kim Jong Un with a view to ensuring that the people enjoy the highest quality of civilization on the highest level, is bearing fruit. The universal



12-year compulsory education system is now in force, close concern is paid to making all the people well-versed in science and technology and developing the country into a talents power, and the people are enjoying greater benefits of socialist public health service with the improvement in medical treatment and disease prevention.

Miracles of heroic Korea are being created in the international sports competitions amid the strong sports wind sweeping the country, and contemporary masterpieces of art and literature that encourage all the service personnel and people to burn their hearts with the zeal for revolution and for struggle are being produced.

The happy laughter of the people, who are enjoying themselves to their heart's content full of optimism and delight, reverberates in such modern amenities as the Masikryong Ski Resort, Mirim Riding Club, Rungna People's Recreation Ground, Munsu Water Park, Ryugyong Health Complex and People's Open-Air Ice Rink.

The WPK's policy of consolidating the foundations of a thriving country and building such a country by dint of science and technology has brought about eye-opening successes; the country's science and technology is developing by leaps and bounds and it has become a fully-fledged space

power with its satellites orbiting the earth.

The heroic Korean People's Army, fully charged with the iron will of its Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un to firmly defend the sovereignty of the country, the dignity of the nation and the happiness of the people, has developed into invincible revolutionary armed forces and is equipped with powerful means of strike with which it can resolutely repulse any imperialist aggressors' attack and reliably defend the security of the country and the people.

The road to creation and prosperity Songun Korea follows, demonstrating its might by force of single-hearted unity and invincible military strength and making a leap forward towards the status of a thriving country in the fierce flames of the industrial revolution in the new century, will surely bring its people's dreams and ideals into reality.

As they greet the Seventh Congress of the WPK with dignity and self-respect in leading a worthwhile life in the prospering socialist country, the Korean service personnel and people, firmly rallied behind their supreme leader Kim Jong Un, are fanning the flames of a great revolutionary upsurge to develop theirs into a people-oriented, thriving socialist country at an earlier date.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon



Kim Jong Un visits the Jangchon Vegetable Cooperative Farm in Sadong District, Pyongyang [June Juche 104 (2015)]



On the principle of giving priority to self-development the foundations of the machine-building industry have been solidified, a new history of "gold sea" created, and fruit, mushroom and greenhouse vegetable production bases built in various parts of the country



Kim Jong Un looks round the newly built Mirae Scientists Street [October Juche 104 (2015)]

Mirae Scientists Street for teachers and scientists has been built on the bank of the Taedong River





Public welfare service facilities have been set up in different parts of the country



The Moranbong Band encourages the service personnel and people to strive harder for the building of a thriving country



The 10 000-strong artistic performance *The Great Party and Glorious Korea* held in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea



Sci-Tech Complex, a public centre for diffusing science and technology



Children enjoy the benefit of the universal 12-year compulsory education system



Sportspeople exalt the dignity of their country by winning gold medals at international competitions



Kim Jong Un guides the manufacturing of nuclear weapons [March Juche 105 (2016)]



# Ever-Victorious Is the Cause of the WPK Following the Road of Independence, Songun and Socialism



