

# The Pyongyang Times

No. 40 (2,606)

Weekly

Saturday, October 2, Juche 99 (2010)

PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

## Kim Jong Il re-elected as WPK General Secretary



The Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea that was convened at a historic time when a great turn is being brought about in carrying out the revolutionary cause of Juche and the cause of building a thriving socialist nation re-elected Kim Jong Il General Secretary of the WPK.

The conference solemnly declared

internally and externally that it re-elected Kim Jong Il, who performed the great exploits that will go down in the history of the country and developed the WPK into the party of President Kim Il Sung, an ever-victorious revolutionary party of Juche type, by having wisely led the revolutionary cause of Juche to victory with his outstanding idea and

extraordinary revolutionary practice for half a century since he embarked upon the road of the revolution in his early years, WPK General Secretary by reflecting the unanimous will and wishes of all the Party members, service personnel and people.

At the historic moment when he was re-elected as WPK General Secretary, all the participants burst into thunder-

ous cheers of hurrah overwhelmed with great joy and a feeling of surging respect and extended the greatest respect and warmest congratulations to him.

The re-election of Kim Jong Il, the outstanding thinker and theoretician, peerless brilliant commander of Songun and elder statesman, to the highest post of the WPK that organizes and guides all the victories of the Korean people is the highest honour and happiness of millions of the Party members, service personnel and people and a great event of the DPRK and the Korean nation.

It is an expression of full support and trust of all the Party members, service personnel and people in Kim Jong Il who has provided a great guiding ideology that indicates the path for the Party, the revolution and the era of independence by comprehensively developing and enriching the immortal Juche idea, turned the DPRK into a country strong in politics and ideology and with the powerful military clout and a high level of science and technology and consolidated the single-minded unity of the leader, the Party, the army and the people as hard as rock by successfully embodying the idea, ushered in a new era of prosperity unprecedented in the 5 000-year history of the nation with his Songun revolutionary leadership and is making a great contribution to carrying out the cause of independence against imperialism.

It is a great political event that has fully demonstrated the unshakable faith and will of the Korean army and people to resolutely defend and add brilliance to the undying revolutionary exploits performed by Kim Il Sung and bring the Songun revolutionary cause to completion under the seasoned and sophisticated leadership of Kim Jong Il.

All the participants were filled with a revolutionary enthusiasm to work harder to accomplish the cause of building a thriving socialist nation and accelerate the final victory of the Korean revolution with a great national pride of having re-elected Kim Jong Il, the heart of the Juche-based revolution, a symbol of the strength of Songun Korea and a banner of all the victories of the Korean army and people, to the highest posts of the Party, the army and the state.

Only victory and glory are in store for the future of the Korean army and people advancing under the guidance of the WPK headed by Kim Jong Il.

# WPK Conference meets



The Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea took place on September 28 in Pyongyang amidst the great interest and expectation of all the Party members, service personnel and people.

The WPK Conference was convened at a historic time when a turning point is being brought about in the revolutionary cause of Juche under the leadership of the great Party.

It is of great importance as it has been convened at a stirring time when greater efforts are being made on all fronts to open the gates of a great, prosperous and powerful nation under the leadership of the WPK.

**Kim Jong Il, general secretary of the WPK and chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission, attended the Conference.**

The Conference was attended by the delegates elected at the Party meeting of the Korean People's Army and provincial and political bureau-level Party meetings.

Officials from Party, military and government organs, working people's organizations, ministries and national agencies, army officers and officials in the fields of science, education, public health, culture and the arts and the media attended the Conference as observers.

All the participants observed a moment's silence in memory of President Kim Il Sung who had brilliantly accomplished the cause of founding a revolutionary party of Juche type for the first time in history and developed the WPK into a powerful and ever-victorious general staff of the revolution.

Kim Yong Nam delivered an opening address.

When the Conference was declared open "Song of General Kim Il Sung" was played.

Cheong Yong Rim worked as chairman at the Conference authorized by the council of provincial delegates.

The Conference elected its presidium. The presidium included Kim Jong Il, Kim Yong Nam, Cheong

Yong Rim, Kim Yong Chun, Jang Song Thae, Ri Yong Ho, Kim Jong Gak, Jon Pyong Ho, Choe Thae Bok, Yang Hyong Sop, Hong Sok Hyong, Kim Kuk Thae, Kim Ki Nam, Paek Se Bong, U Tong Chuk and Ju Kyu Chang.

The Conference elected the secretariat.

The secretariat included Ri Yong Su, Kang Tong Yun, Jang In Gwon, Kim Myong Gon and Jon Ryong Guk.

The Conference decided on the following agenda items:

1. On re-electing Kim Jong Il General Secretary of the WPK
2. On the revision of the WPK rules
3. Election of the central leadership body of the WPK

The Conference discussed the first agenda item.

Kim Yong Nam delivered a speech proposing Kim Jong Il's re-election as WPK General Secretary.

Speeches were made by Ri Yong Ho, chief of the KPA General Staff and delegate of the KPA Party organization, Ri Yong Chol, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League and delegate of the Pyongyang Municipality Party organization, Hyeon Sang Ju, chairman of the Central Committee of

the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and delegate of the Jagang Province Party organization, Ri Myong Gil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Workers of Korea and delegate of the North Phyongan Province Party organization, and Song Ja Rip, president of Kim Il Sung University and concurrently Minister of Higher Education and delegate of the

Pyongyang Municipality Party organization.

A resolution of the WPK Conference on re-electing Kim Jong Il General Secretary of the WPK on behalf of all the Party members, service personnel and people was read.

The resolution noted that re-electing Kim Jong Il to the highest post of the WPK is a great political event in the struggle to further strengthen the WPK that organizes and guides all the victories of the Korean people and hasten the final victory in the revolutionary cause of Juche and decided to re-elect him WPK General Secretary.

All the participants burst into stormy cheers of hurrah with great excitement and joy over his re-election and extended hearty congratulations to him.

The Conference discussed the second agenda item.

A resolution on the revision of the WPK rules was adopted.

The Conference discussed the third agenda item.

The Conference declared that Kim Il Sung, founder of the WPK and outstanding leader who had led the Party and the revolution to victory, would permanently be in the highest leadership body of the WPK

on behalf of all the Party members, service personnel and people.

It also declared that Kim Jong Il, general secretary of the WPK, was re-elected as member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, member of the Political Bureau, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission of the WPK according to the WPK rules and the election rules of the highest leadership body of the WPK.

The Conference elected the central leadership body of the WPK.

Then followed the election of members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee.

The candidates were elected as members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee.

There was an election of the members of the Central Auditing Commission of the WPK.

The nominees were elected as members of the commission.

The Conference notified the participants of the decision of the September

(Continued on Page 3)



# Kim Jong Il has photo session with new Party leadership members



Kim Jong Il, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, posed for a camera with newly elected members of the WPK central leadership body and participants in the WPK Conference.

When he arrived in the plaza of the Kumsusan Memorial Palace, thunderous cheers of hurrah burst forth and shouts "Defend the Party Central Committee headed by Kim Jong Il at the cost of our lives!", "Single-minded unity!" and "Safeguard the leader

with our very lives!" reverberated in the azure sky of September.

All the participants warmly welcomed Kim Jong Il who has developed the WPK into the party of President Kim Il Sung with outstanding ideology and remarkable revolutionary practice and is wisely leading the Korean army and people along the road of victory.

Acknowledging the cheering participants, Kim Jong Il extended his warm greetings to them.

Present at the photo session were Kim Yong Nam, Choe Yong Rim and Ri Yong Ho, members of the Presidium of the

Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Jong Un, vice-chairman of the WPK Central Military Commission; anti-Japanese war veterans Ri Ui Sol and Kim Chol Man; Kim Yong Chuan, Jon Pyong Ho, Kim Kuk Thae, Kim Ki Nam, Choe Thae Bok, Yang Hyong Sop, Kang Sok Ju, Pyon Yong Rip, Ri Yong Mu, Ju Sang Song, Hong Sok Hyong and Kim Kyong Hui, members of the Political Bureau; and Kim Yang Gon, Kim Yong Il, Pak To Chun, Choe Ryong Hae, Jang Song Thae, Ju Kyu Chang, Ri Thae Nam, Kim Rak Hui, Thae Jong Su, Kim Phyo Hae, U Tong

Chuk, Kim Jong Gak, Pak Jong Sun, Kim Chang Sop and Mun Kyong Dok, alternate members of the Political Bureau.

Kim Jong Il warmly congratulated the participants on their devoted services to the development of the WPK and prosperity of the country and had a photograph taken with them.

He expressed his conviction that the participants who have supported the WPK single-mindedly would fulfil the honourable duty as vanguards of the WPK by playing a leading role in the revolution and construction.

Compiled from KCNA

## Communiqué on September 2010 plenum of WPK Central Committee

The September 2010 Plenary Meeting of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee was held on September 28 in Pyongyang.

Kim Jong Il, general secretary of the WPK and chairman of the WPK Central Military Commission, attended the plenum.

Present at the plenary meeting were members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee and members of the WPK Central Auditing Commission,

(Continued from Page 2)

2010 Plenary Meeting of the WPK Central Committee.

The results of the elections of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, the Political Bureau and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee and organization of the Secretariat were made public.

who had been elected at the WPK Conference.

The plenary meeting discussed the following agenda items:

1. Election of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee

2. Election of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee

3. Election of secretaries of the WPK Central Committee and organization of the Secretariat

The results of the organization of the Central Military Commission of the WPK were released.

The appointment of the department directors of the WPK Central Committee and the editor-in-chief of *Rodong Sinmun*, organ of the WPK Central Committee, and the results of the election of the Control Commission of the WPK

4. On organization of the WPK Central Military Commission

5. On appointment of department directors of the WPK Central Committee and the editor-in-chief of *Rodong Sinmun*, organ of the WPK Central Committee

6. Election of the Control Commission of the WPK Central Committee

The plenum elected the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and the Political Bureaus of the

Central Committee were made public.

The Conference notified the participants of the decision of the First Plenary Meeting of the Central Auditing Commission of the WPK.

Kim Yong Nam made a closing address.

The Conference was closed with the playing of the Internationale.

WPK Central Committee.

It elected secretaries of the WPK Central Committee and organized the Secretariat.

It organized the WPK Central Military Commission.

It appointed department directors of the WPK Central Committee and the editor-in-chief of *Rodong Sinmun*, organ of the WPK Central Committee.

It elected chairman, vice-chairmen and members of the Control Commission of the WPK Central Committee.

The WPK Conference marked a significant occasion that demonstrated the revolutionary faith and will of all the Party members, service personnel and people to glorify the WPK as the party of Kim Il Sung for ever and complete the Songun revolutionary cause of Juche by invariably holding Kim Jong Il at the top post of the Party and the revolution.

## Presidium of Political Bureau of WPK Central Committee

### Kim Jong Il

Kim Yong Nam

Choe Yong Rim

Jo Myong Rok

Ri Yong Ho

### Members of Political Bureau

#### Kim Jong Il

Kim Yong Nam	Choe Yong Rim	Jo Myong Rok	Ri Yong Ho
Kim Yong Chun	Jon Pyong Ho	Kim Kuk Thae	Kim Ki Nam
Choe Thae Bok	Yang Hyong Sop	Kang Sok Ju	Pyon Yong Rip
Ri Yong Mu	Ju Sang Song	Hong Sok Hyong	Kim Kyong Hui

### Alternate members of Political Bureau

Kim Yang Gon	Kim Yong Il	Pak To Chun	Choe Ryong Hae
Jang Song ThaeK	Ju Kyu Chang	Ri Thae Nam	Kim Rak Hui
Thae Jong Su	Kim Phyeong Hae	U Tong Chuk	Kim Jong Gak
Pak Jong Sun	Kim Chang Sop	Mun Kyong Dok	

### Department directors

Kim Ki Nam	Jang Song ThaeK	Kim Yong Il	Kim Phyeong Hae
Ri Yong Su	Ju Kyu Chang	Hong Sok Hyong	Kim Kyong Hui
Choe Hui Jong	O Il Jong	Kim Yang Gon	Kim Jong Im
Chae Hui Jong	Thae Jong Su		

### Secretariat

General Secretary **Kim Jong Il**

Secretaries:

Kim Ki Nam	Choe Thae Bok	Choe Ryong Hae
Mun Kyong Dok	Pak To Chun	Kim Yong Il
Kim Yang Gon	Kim Phyeong Hae	Thae Jong Su
Hong Sok Hyong		

### Central Military Commission

Chairman **Kim Jong Il**

Vice-Chairman Kim Jong Un

Vice-Chairman Ri Yong Ho

Members:

Kim Yong Chun	Kim Jong Gak	Kim Myong Guk
Kim Kyong Ok	Kim Won Hong	Jong Myong Do
Ri Pyong Chol	Choe Pu Il	Kim Yong Chol
Yun Jong Rin	Ju Kyu Chang	Choe Sang Ryo
Choe Kyong Song	U Tong Chuk	Choe Ryong Hae
Jang Song ThaeK		

### Members of WPK Central Committee

#### Kim Jong Il

Kang Nung Su	Kang Tong Yun	Kang Sok Ju	Kang Phyo Yong	Kang Yang Mo	Ko Pyong Hyon	Kim Kuk Thae	Kim Kyong Hui
Kim Kyong Ok	Kim Ki Nam	Kim Ki Ryong	Kim Rak Hui	Kim Myong Guk	Kim Pyong Ryal	Kim Pyong Ho	Kim Song Dok
Kim Song Chol	Kim Jong Gak	Kim Jong Suk	Kim Jong Un	Kim Jong Im	Kim Chang Sop	Kim Chol Man	Kim Chun Sam
Kim Thae Bong	Kim Phyeong Hae	Kim Hyong Ryong	Kim Hyong Sik	Kim Hi ThaeK	Kim Yang Gon	Kim Yong Nam	Kim Yong Chun
Kim Yong Il	Kim Yong Chol	Kim Yong Jin	Kim In Sik	Kim Won Hong	Kwak Pom Gi	Ryang Man Gil	Ryo Chun Sok
Ro Tu Chol	Ro Pae Gwon	Ryu Yong Sop	Ri Ryong Nam	Ri Man Gon	Ri Myong Su	Ri Mu Yong	Ri Pyong Sam
Ri Pyong Chol	Ri Pong Dok	Ri Pong Juk	Ri Thae Nam	Ri Hyong Gun	Ri Hb Hon	Ri Yong Gil	Ri Yong Su
Ri Yong Ho	Ri Yong Mu	Ri Yung Hwan	Ri Yong Chol	Ri Ul Sol	Rim Kyong Man	Mun Kyong Dok	Pak Kwang Chol
Pak To Chun	Pak Myong Chol	Pak Su Gil	Pak Sung Won	Pak Jong Sun	Pak Jong Gun	Pak Jae Gyong	Pak Thae Dok
Pak Ui Chun	Pyon Yong Rip	Pyon In Son	Paek Se Bong	Song Ja Rip	Jang Pyong Gyu	Jang Song ThaeK	Jang Chol
Jon Kil Su	Jon Ryong Guk	Jon Pyong Ho	Jon Jin Su	Jon Chang Bok	Jon Ha Chol	Jon Hui Jong	Jong Myong Do
Jong Ho Gyun	Jong In Guk	Jo Kyong Chol	Jo Myong Rok	Jo Pyong Ju	Ju Kyu Chang	Ju Sang Song	Ju Yong Sik
Cha Sung Su	Chae Hui Jong	Choe Kyong Song	Choe Ryong Hae	Choe Pu Il	Choe Sang Ryo	Choe Thae Bok	Choe Hui Jong
Choe Yong Dok	Choe Yong Rim	Thae Jong Su	Han Kwang Bok	Han Tong Gun	Hyon Chol Hae	Hyon Yong Chol	Hong Sok Hyong
Hong In Bom	An Jong Su	Yang Tong Hui	Yang Hyong Sop	O Kuk Ryal	O Kum Chol	O Su Yong	O Il Jong
U Tong Chuk	Yun Tong Hyon	Yun Jong Rin					

## Alternate members of WPK Central Committee

Kang Ki Sop	Kang Kwan Ju	Kang Kwan Il	Kang Min Chol	Kang Hyong Bong	Ko Su Il	Kim Kyok Sik	Kim Kye Gwan
Kim Tong Un	Kim Tong Il	Kim Tong I	Kim Tong Il	Kim Myong Sik	Kim Pyong Han	Kim Pong Ryong	Kim Chang Myong
Kim Chon Ho	Kim Chung Gol	Kim Thae Mun	Kim Hui Jong	Kim Yong Suk	Kim Yong Jae	Kim Yong Ho	Kim Yong Gwan
Kim U Ho	Kwon Hyok Bong	No Kwang Chol	Tong Jong Ho	Tong Yong Il	Ryon In Yun	Ro Kyong Jun	Ro Song Sil
Ryu Kyong	Ri Kuk Jun	Ri Ki Su	Ri Myong Gil	Ri Min Chol	Ri Sang Gun	Ri Song Gwon	Ri Su Yong
Ri Jong Sik	Ri Jae Il	Ri Je Son	Ri Chan Hwa	Ri Chang Han	Ri Chol	Ri Chun Il	Ri Thae Sop
Ri Thae Chol	Ri Hong Sop	Ri Hi Su	Ri Yong Ju	Ri Yong Ho	Ri Il Nam	Pak Pong Ju	Pak Chang Bom
Pang Ri Sun	Paek Kye Ryong	Paek Ryong Chon	So Tong Myong	Son Chong Nam	Song Kwang Chol	Sin Sung Hun	Jang Myong Hak
Jang Ho Chan	Jang Yong Gol	Jon Kyong Son	Jon Kwang Rok	Jon Song Ung	Jon Chang Rim	Jong Myong Hak	Jong Mong Phai
Jong Pong Gun	Jong Un Hak	Jo Song Hwan	Jo Jae Yong	Jo Yong Chol	Ji Jae Ryong	Cha Kyong Il	Cha Jin Sun
Cha Yong Myong	Choe Ki Ryong	Choe Kwan Jun	Choe Tae Il	Choe Pong Ho	Choe Chan Gon	Choe Chun Sik	Choe Hyon
Choe Yong Do	Choe Yong	Thae Hyong Chol	Han Chang Nam	Han Chang Sun	Han Hung Phyoo	Ho Song Gil	Hyon Sang Ju
Hong Kwang Sun	Hong So Hon	Hong Sung Mu	Hwang Pyong So	Hwang Sun Hai	Hwang Hak Won	An Tong Chun	Yang In Guk
O Chol San							

## Control Commission

Chairman	Kim Kuk Thae
First Vice-Chairman	Jong Myong Hak
Vice-Chairman	Ri Tuk Nam
Members:	Cha Kwan Sok, Pak Tok Man, Cha Sun Gil, Kim Yong Son

## Members of Central Auditing Commission

Kim Chang Su	Pak Myong Sun	Choe Pae Jin	Kim Chol
Sim Chol Ho	O Ryong Il	Kye Yong Sam	Ryu Hyon Sik
Ko Myong Hai	Pang Yong Uk	Jang Jong Ju	Ho Kwang Uk
Ji Tong Sik	Jong Pong Sok	Choe Kwon Su	

The First Plenary Meeting of the Central Auditing Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea was held on September 28 in Pyongyang.

Present at the plenary meeting were members of the Central Auditing Commission who were elected at the Party Conference.

The plenary meeting elected chairman and vice-chairperson of the commission.

Chairman: Kim Chang Su  
Vice-Chairperson: Pak Myong Sun

## Rodong Sinmun, organ of WPK Central Committee

Editor-in-chief: Kim Ki Ryong

### Kim Yong Nam



Born on February 4 Juche 17 (1928) in Central District, Pyongyang.

After university graduation worked as lecturer at Central Party School, deputy department director of the WPK Central Committee, deputy foreign minister, first deputy department director, director and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and concurrently foreign minister and has been the President of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly since September Juche 87 (1998).

### Choe Yong Rim



Born on November 20 Juche 19 (1930) in Kyonghong County, North Hamgyong Province.

Joined the Korean People's Army in July Juche 39 (1950). Became an economics expert after university graduation. Worked as instructor, section chief, deputy department director, first deputy department director and director of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the secretary office of the Kumsusan Assembly Hall, vice-premier of the Administration Council, director of the Central Public Prosecutors Office, secretary general of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, chief secretary of the WPK Pyongyang Municipal Committee and has been the Premier of the Cabinet since June Juche 99 (2010).

### Jo Myong Rok



Born on July 12 Juche 17 (1928) in Yonsa County, North Hamgyong Province.

Joined the KPA in December Juche 39 (1950). After graduating from the air force academy worked as battalion, regiment and division commander, chief of staff of the air force command, air force commander, director of the KPA General Political Bureau and has been first vice-chairman of the National Defense Commission since February Juche 98 (2009).

### Ri Yong Ho



Born on October 5 Juche 31 (1942) in Thongchon County, Kangwon Province.

Joined the KPA in August Juche 48 (1959). After graduating from Kim Il-Sung Military University worked as chief of staff of division, operations department director of corps, chief of staff of the training camp, deputy director of operations department of the KPA General Staff, deputy chief of the KPA General Staff, commander of the training camp and has been chief of the KPA General Staff since February Juche 98 (2009).

### Kim Yong Chun



Born on March 4 Juche 25 (1936) in Pochon County, Ryanggang Province.

Joined the KPA in July Juche 45 (1956). After graduating from Kim Il-Sung Military University worked as deputy director of operations department of corps, chief of staff and director of reconnaissance department of the KPA General Staff, deputy chief and director of operations department of the KPA General Staff, commander of the training camp, quartermaster general of the General Logistics Department, corps commander, chief of the KPA General Staff, vice-chairman of the National Defence Commission and has been Minister of the People's Armed Forces since February Juche 98 (2009).

### Jon Pyong Ho



Born on March 20 Juche 15 (1930) in Jonchon County, Jagang Province. Joined the Red Guards in

October Juche 34 (1945). Became an expert in casting after university graduation. Worked as deputy chief engineer of Factory No. 26, department director of the State Planning Commission, chief engineer of the Kanggwi Tractor Plant, deputy department director and department director of the WPK Central Committee, vice-chairman, first vice-chairman and concurrently chief Party secretary and chairman of the Second Economy Commission, secretary and concurrently department director of the WPK Central Committee and has been director of the Political Bureau and chief Party secretary of the Cabinet since September Juche 99 (2010).

### Kim Kuk Thae



Born on August 27 Juche 13 (1924) in Kim Chaek City, North Hamgyong Province.

After graduating from Higher Party School worked as instructor, section chief, deputy department director and department director of the WPK Central Committee, deputy director of the KPA General Political Bureau, director of the Political Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security, principal of Kim Il Sung Higher Party School, department director and secretary of the WPK Central Committee and has been Chairman of the Central Commission of the WPK Central Committee since September Juche 99 (2010).

### Kim Ki Nam



Born on August 28 Juche 18 (1929) in Komya County, South Hamgyong Province.

Became an economic expert after university graduation. Worked as lecturer and dean at Kim Il Sung University, deputy department director of the WPK Central Committee, editor-in-chief of Rodong Sonmun, first deputy department director, department director and secretary of the WPK Central Committee and has been Secretary and concurrently Director of the Information and Publicity Department of the WPK Central Committee since May Juche 99 (2010).

### Choe Thae Bok



Born on December 1 Juche 19 (1930) in Haggwi District, Nampho City.

After university graduation worked as lecturer, dean and president of Kim Chaek University of Technology, chairman of the Education Commission and concurrently minister of Higher Education and has been Secretary of the WPK Central Committee since December Juche 75 (1986).

### Yang Hyong Sop



Born on October 1 Juche 14 (1925) in Songhchang District, Hamhung City, South Hamgyong Province.

Province. Joined the KPA in June Juche 39 (1950). After graduating from Kim Il Sung University worked as instructor and section chief of the WPK Central Committee, principal of Central Party School, minister of Higher Education, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, president of the Academy of Social Sciences, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and has been Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly since September Juche 87 (1998).

### Kang Sok Ju



Born on August 29 Juche 28 (1939) in Phyongwon County, South Hamgyong Province.

Pyongyang Province. After university graduation worked as officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, instructor and section chief of the WPK Central Committee, deputy and first deputy foreign minister and has been Vice-Premier since September Juche 99 (2010).

### Pyon Yong Rip



Born on September 20 Juche 18 (1929) in Jaeryong County, South Hwanghae Province.

Joined the KPA in September Juche 39 (1950). Became a physics expert after graduating from Kim Il Sung University. Worked as section chief of Kim Il Sung University, department director of the Ministry of Higher Education, first deputy minister of Education Commission, vice-president of the State Academy of Sciences, minister of Education and president of the State Academy of Sciences and has been Secretary General of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly since July Juche 98 (2009).

### Ri Yong Mu



Born on January 25 Juche 14 (1925) in Phyonggwang City, South Phyongan Province. Joined the Central Guards Battalion in June Juche 36 (1947).

After graduating from Central Political School No. 2 worked as instructor of the KPA General Political Bureau, political department director and commander of division, organizational department director, deputy director in charge of organization, first deputy director and director of the KPA General Political Bureau, chairman of the State Control Commission, director of the Political Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security, chairman and concurrently director of the Political Bureau of the Transport Commission and has been vice-chairman of the National Defence Commission since September Juche 87 (1998).

### Ju Sang Song



Born on August 1 Juche 22 (1933) in Manchon City, Kangwon Province.

Province. Joined the KPA in June Juche 40 (1961). After graduating from Kim Il Sung Military University worked as senior operations staff of corps, brigade and division commander, chief of staff of district command, commander of corps, inspector of the KPA General Staff and has been Minister of People's Security since July Juche 93 (2004).

### Hong Sok Hyong



Born in Seoul on October 1 Juche 25 (1936). Became an engineer of metallurgy after university graduation.

Worked as deputy chief engineer in charge of technology at the Songin Steel Works, first deputy minister of Metallurgy, chief engineer of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, second secretary of the WPK North Hamgyong Provincial Committee and concurrently chief secretary of the Party Committee of the Iron-Quartz Iron and Steel Complex, chairman of the State Planning Commission, chief secretary of the WPK North Hamgyong Provincial Committee, department director of the WPK Central Committee and has been Secretary and concurrently Director of the Planning and Finance Department of the WPK Central Committee since September Juche 99 (2010).

### Kim Yang Gon



Born on April 24 Juche 31 (1942) in Anju City, South Phyongan Province.

Joined the KPA in August Juche 48 (1959). Became an expert in French and literature after graduating from Kim Il Sung University. Worked as instructor of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, instructor, section chief, deputy department director and department director of the WPK Central Committee and has been secretary and concurrently director of the United Front Department of the WPK Central Committee since September Juche 99 (2010).

### Kim Yong Il



Born on March 17 Juche 36 (1947) in Jongju City, North Hamgyong Province.

Pyongyang Province. After graduating from University of International Affairs worked as instructor of the WPK Central Committee, department director and deputy minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, department director of the WPK Central Committee and has been Secretary and concurrently Director of the International Affairs Department of the WPK Central Committee since September Juche 99 (2010).

### Pak To Chun



Born on March 9 Juche 33 (1944) in Rangrim County, Jagang Province.

Province. Joined the KPA in October Juche 48 (1960). After graduating from Kim Il Sung Higher Party School worked as party secretary of mine, instructor, deputy section chief and section chief of the WPK Central Committee, secretary and concurrently department director of the provincial Party committee, chief secretary of the WPK Jagang Provincial Committee and has been Secretary of the WPK Central Committee since September Juche 99 (2010).

### Choe Ryong Hae



Born on January 15 Juche 39 (1950) in Sandon County, South Hwanghae Province.

Joined the KPA in September Juche 56 (1967).  
Became an expert in political economy after graduating from Kim Il Sung University.  
Worked as deputy department director and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League, deputy department director of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the WPK North Hwanghae Provincial Committee and has been secretary of the WPK Central Committee since September Juche 99 (2010).

### Jang Song ThaeK



Born on January 22 Juche 35 (1946) in Chongam District of Chongin City, North Hwanghae Province.

Province.  
After graduating from Kim Il Sung University worked as instructor of the WPK Pyongyang Municipal Committee, instructor, deputy section chief, section chief, deputy department director, first deputy department director and department director of the WPK Central Committee and has been vice-chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and Director of the Administration Department of the WPK Central Committee since June Juche 99 (2010).

### Ju Kyu Chang



Born on November 25 Juche 17 (1928) in Hamju County, South Hamgang Province.

Joined the KPA in March Juche 39 (1950).  
After university graduation became an expert in mechanical engineering.  
Worked as vice-president, first vice-president and president of the Academy of Natural Defence, deputy department director of the WPK Central Committee, chairman of the Second Economy Commission, president of the Second Academy of Natural Science, first deputy department director of the WPK Central Committee and has been Director of the Machine-building Industry Department of the WPK Central Committee since September Juche 99 (2010).

### Ri Thae Nam



Born on March 28 Juche 27 (1928) in Yumu County, North Pyongan Province.

After graduating from Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering became an engineer of metal processing.  
Worked as workshop manager of the Coal Mining Machine Plant, instructor, deputy section chief and section chief of the WPK Central Committee, chief Party secretary of the Kanguin Steel Complex, chairman of the Hampho City Administrative and Economic Committee, chief Party secretary of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, chief secretary of the provincial Party committee and has been Vice-Premier of the Cabinet since June Juche 99 (2010).

### Kim Rak Hui



Born on November 11 Juche 22 (1933) in Kaechon City, South Pyongan Province.

After graduating from the University of National Economics worked as chairperson of the cooperative farm management board, the county cooperative farm management committee and the provincial rural economy committee, deputy department director of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the WPK South Hwanghae Provincial Committee and has been Vice-Premier of the Cabinet since June Juche 99 (2010).

### Thae Jong Su



Born on March 20 Juche 25 (1936) in Myonggan County, North Hamgang Province.

Joined the KPA in September Juche 39 (1950).  
After university graduation became a machine-building engineer.  
Worked as school inspector of the Ministry of General Education, instructor and section chief of the WPK Central Committee, secretary of the provincial Party committee, manager of machine plant, minister of Shipbuilding, chief Party secretary of the Taean Heavy Machine Complex, vice-premier of the Cabinet, chief secretary of the WPK South Hamgang Provincial Committee, department director of the WPK Central Committee and has been Secretary and Director of the General Affairs Department of the WPK Central Committee since September Juche 99 (2010).

### Kim Phyong Hae



Born on October 8 Juche 30 (1941) in Jinchon County, Jagang Province.

Joined the KPA in February Juche 49 (1960).  
After graduating from the University of Education worked as instructor, section chief and deputy department director of the provincial Party committee, instructor of the WPK Central Committee, department director and organizational secretary of the provincial Party committee, chief secretary of the WPK North Pyongan Provincial Committee and has been Secretary and Director of the Personnel Department of the WPK Central Committee since September Juche 99 (2010).

### U Tong Chuk



Born on August 8 Juche 31 (1942) in Phyngwon County, South Pyongan Province.

After graduating from Kim Il Sung University became an expert in physiology.  
Worked as instructor and deputy section chief of the WPK Central Committee, department director and deputy minister of the Ministry of State Security and has been First Deputy Minister of State Security since September Juche 98 (2009).

### Kim Jong Gak



Born on July 20 Juche 30 (1941) in Jungsan County, South Pyongan Province.

Joined the KPA in August Juche 48 (1959).  
After graduating from Kim Il Sung Military University worked as battalion commander, deputy commander of corps, chief of staff and commander of training camp, deputy minister of the People's Armed Forces and has been First Deputy Director of the KPA General Political Bureau since March Juche 96 (2007).

### Pak Jong Sun



Born on July 1 Juche 17 (1908) in Phyngwon County, South Pyongan Province.

Joined the KPA in July Juche 30 (1955).  
After graduating from Central Party School worked as deputy department director of the county Party committee, instructor of the provincial Party committee, chief instructor of the WPK Central Committee, second secretary of the WPK South Hamgang Provincial Committee, section chief and deputy department director of the WPK Central Committee, organizational secretary of the WPK Pyongyang Municipal Committee, deputy department director and deputy director of the WPK Central Committee and has been First Deputy Director of the Organizational Leadership Department of the WPK Central Committee since September Juche 99 (2010).

### Kim Chang Sop



Born on January 2 Juche 35 (1946) in Unsan County, South Pyongan Province.

Joined the KPA in July Juche 52 (1963).  
After graduating from Kim Il Sung Higher Party School worked as instructor, chief instructor and deputy section chief of the WPK Central Committee, deputy minister and deputy director of the Political Bureau of the Ministry of State Security and has been Director of the Political Bureau of the Ministry of State Security since August Juche 98 (2009).

### Mun Kyong Dok



Born on October 12 Juche 46 (1957) in Taesong District, Pyongyang. Joined the KPA in October Juche 62 (1973).

After graduating from Kim Il Sung University became an expert in political economy.  
Worked as instructor of the WPK Pyongyang Municipal Committee, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, director of Guidance Bureau No. 2, deputy department director of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the WPK Pyongyang Municipal Committee and has been Secretary of the WPK Central Committee and Secretary of the WPK Pyongyang Municipal Committee since September Juche 99 (2010).

## Pyongyang mammoth rally congratulates the leader

The Korean army and people are very happy at the news that Kim Jong Il has been re-elected as General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and are extending the warmest greetings to him.

On September 30 there was a huge rally of Pyongyang Municipality in the Kim Il Sung Square to congratulate him.

Over 150,000 people swarmed into the plaza in the heart of the capital city.

The rostrum was taken by senior Party and government officials Kim Yong Nam, Choe Yong Rim, Kim Ki Nam, Yang Hyong Sop, Ju Sang Song, Pak To Chun, Choe Ryong Hae, Ri Thae Nam, Kim Rak Hui, Thae Jong Su, Kim Pnyong Hae and Mun Kyong Dok, officials from Party and government organs, working people's organizations, ministries, national agencies, universities, industrial establishments and cooperative farms and persons of meritorious deeds.

The rally began with the playing of the national anthem.

Mun Kyong Dok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the WPK Pyongyang Municipal Committee, delivered a keynote speech.

Noting that Kim Jong Il's re-election is an eruption of full support and trust of the army and people in the supreme representative and leader of the WPK and a great political event that has demonstrated the invariable faith and will of the service personnel and people to bring the revolutionary cause of

Juche to completion under the leadership of the WPK, he extended the highest glory and warmest congratulations to Kim Jong Il, general secretary of the WPK, chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army.

He said:

"He has led the WPK, the army and people and performed great exploits that will go down in the history of the Kim Il Sung nation by braving a host of hardships over half a century with his extraordinary political and military ability and superb leadership.

"He has developed the great Juche idea, the Songun idea in depth and under the banner of modelling the whole Party on the Juche idea has developed the WPK into the leader's party that has firmly established monolithic ideology and leadership in it and acts as one in accordance with the leader's intention, a revolutionary party that leads the cause of Songun to victory and a motherly party that defends the destiny of the service personnel and people.

"He has translated the single-minded unity between the Party, the army and the people that is based on the leader-centred revolutionary comradeship into reality and built up the driving force of the revolution as hard as rock, turning the DPRK into a country strong in politics and ideology.

"At the hard time when the anti-imperialist and military front became a major front in the Korean revolution he administered Songun

politics in an all-round way to develop the Korean People's Army into the invincible revolutionary armed forces of M. Paektu and build the country into a socialist military power.

"He has steered the efforts of the WPK and the people for building a thriving socialist nation at the helm, ushering in an era of national prosperity. Under his sophisticated leadership the DPRK has been able to make and launch orbiters and manufacture nukes and its economy is on an upward track as a whole. The country has witnessed a spate of amazing events—a breakthrough in the CNC technology development, the production of Juche steel, Juche vinyl and Juche fertilizer and the completion of the Taegyeodo tidal-land reclamation. These precious achievements have come from his wise leadership.

"He has made a breakthrough in

the movement for national reunification by dint of the Songun policy, opened up an era of June 15 reunification that is based on the idea of by our nation itself and raised the international standing of the WPK and the DPRK remarkably with his energetic external activities.

"It is the firm faith and will of the service personnel and people to venerate him at the head of the WPK and the revolution and achieve prosperity of the nation and ultimate victory in the revolutionary cause of Juche under his leadership.

"All the Party members and working people should give the fullest play to the strength of indomitable spirit and raise a hit wind of great upsurge by upholding the slogans 'When the Party is determined, we can do anything!' and 'When the DPRK is determined, it can do anything!'

in order to hit the targets for this year that marks the 65th anniversary of the WPK and make an all-people advance towards 2012."

The keynote speech was followed by the remarks made by Rim Nam Su, manager of the Kangdong Area Coal Mining Complex, Kim Hwa Suk, chairperson of the Sadong District Cooperative Farm Management Committee, Ri Kun Chol, first secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Youth League Committee, and Hong So Han, president of Kim Chaek University of Technology.

The rally adopted a message to Kim Jong Il.

The service personnel held a rally and a dance.

Young people staged a performance and had dances in Pyongyang and local areas.

By Kim Hyang PT



The rally of service personnel.



Huge crowds gather in the Kim Il Sung Square to hail Kim Jong Il's re-election as WPK General Secretary.

# Kim Jong Il gives guidance to opera production

Kim Jong Il, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission, provided guidance to the production of opera "Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai".

He was accompanied by Jang Song Thaek, vice-chairman of the DPRK NDC and department director of the WPK Central Committee, secretaries Choe Thae Bok and Kim Ki Nam and other senior officials of the WPK Central Committee.

He was greeted by senior officials of the opera production group and relevant officials.

After getting familiar with the creation of the opera he saw the opera in production.

The Puhada Opera Troupe is working hard to carry out Kim Jong Il's instructions

on adapting "Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai", the legend the Chinese people like most, to the opera.

The adaptation of one of the Chinese typical tragedies artistically represents the unfair caste system in Chinese feudal society through a tale of the tragic love affairs between Zhu Yingtai, the only daughter of a government official's family, and Liang Shanbo, a son of a scholar's family.

After seeing the rehearsal he was very pleased to see that the creative and performing artists are devoting their wisdom and passion to the production of a unique and splendid opera that fully satisfies the requirements of the original and highly appreciated their creative efforts.

Noting that it is a really remarkable achievement that the art directors and

performers of the opera troupe have produced another opera in a short time after they produced the opera "A Dream of Red Mansions" excellently in the Year of the DPRK-China Friendship and staged it at home and in China, he said this proud success proves that when an innovative eye in the 21st century is combined with the style of creation and the working manner in the 1970s it will bring about a surge in artistic creation.

He noted particularly the artistic skills of young performers are on a very high level and this is a clear demonstration of the validity and vitality of the WPK's policy of training future artists.

He stated the Korean people who have such a world-level cultural treasure as the five revolutionary operas and are moving forward to the world should

have a better understanding of world culture.

He said as the Chinese classic "Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai" that reveals the contradiction of unethical class society is still of importance in education it should be produced on the highest level so as to show it to the people and specified tasks to be tackled in the completion of the opera.

He stressed that it is the steadfast stance of the Korean Party and people to bolster up the priceless DPRK-China friendship through generations President Kim Il Sung and the old generation of Chinese leaders had forged over the past decades and cultural exchange is very important in promoting the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

By PT staff reporter

## Congratulations

### Chinese party leader

Hu Jintao, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, sent a congratulatory message on September 28 to Kim Jong Il, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The message said: "I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and myself, warmly congratulate you on the successful Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, your re-election as the General Secretary and the election of the WPK's highest leadership body.

"The WPK led by you has long guided all the Korean people, making great achievements in carrying out the cause of building Korean socialism by displaying the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

"In recent years the Korean people have achieved a series of delightful success in different fields including the economic development and improvement of the people's living standards in their efforts to build a great, prosper-

ous and powerful nation.

"China and the DPRK have a close bond of traditional friendship, close geographical relations and a wide range of common interests.

"It is the steadfast policy of the Chinese Party and government to bolster up Sino-DPRK friendly and cooperative relations.

"However the international situation changes we have consistently been upholding, defending and promoting bilateral ties on a strategic level and with a long-term vision.

"We will work with the DPRK to keep developing bilateral relations onto a higher level so as to bring bigger well-being to the peoples of the two countries and will make a greater contribution to establishing lasting peace in the region and achieving common prosperity.

"I sincerely wish you and the WPK achieve bigger and flashier success in the building of a thriving nation by leading the Korean people."

### Russian federal communist party

A congratulatory message came from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation on September 28.

It said: "The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation congratulates you on your re-election as the General

Secretary of the WPK.

"The decision of the WPK Conference demonstrates the support of the Korean people to you as the leader of the Party and the people.

"We are convinced that the WPK will make fresh achievements in the building of socialism under your leadership."

### Russian Liberal Democratic Party leader

A congratulatory message came from V. V. Zhirinovsky, chairman of the Russian Liberal Democratic Party, on September 28.

It said: "I congratulate you wholeheartedly on your re-election as General Secretary of the WPK.

"The WPK and the Korean people have entrusted you, the experienced leader of the Party and the state, with the continued leadership

of the country for national prosperity in the WPK Conference of great significance in the history of the DPRK.

"Offering my congratulations to you, I wish you success in your important duty as WPK General Secretary and progress in the economic and cultural development and the promotion of diverse relations between the DPRK and the Russian Federation."

## Party with single-minded unity

The Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held on September 28 was a full manifestation of the might of single-minded unity of Sonpuk Korea in which all the service personnel and people absolutely trust and remain faithful to the great Party, the organizer and guide of all victories, and the Party, army and people form a harmonious whole.

This unity is a symbol of the DPRK and ever-victorious banner of the revolution.

The Korean revolution was started and has won victory after victory on the strength of the unity.

In the incipency of the revolution young anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters including Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang So venerated Kim Il Sung as the centre of unity and leadership and fought heroically, firmly rallied around him.

This marked the origin of single-minded unity in the DPRK.

Since then the unity of the Korean revolutionary ranks has been cemented with the development of the revolution.

Both the WPK and the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the historical root of the WPK, upheld the banner of unity and the Party's emblem bearing hammer, sickle and writing brush embodies the philosophy of single-minded unity.

Under the banner the WPK has advanced victoriously, exalting its honour.

The unity of the leader, Party and people with one ideology was a source of power in the leadership of the Party which ensured the building of a new democratic Korea, the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and

the establishment of a socialist state.

To brilliantly carry forward and develop the traditions of the unity formed at the dawn of the Korean revolution is an important guarantee of the development of the WPK into a revolutionary party of Juche type and the consummation of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The Korean people have been able to turn the country into a socialist state that is unswayed in any storm while adorning the history of the protracted and arduous revolution with victory, which is attributable to the successful inheritance of the tradition of the invincible cohesion and unity.

Describing the single-hearted unity in the DPRK as the one that is carried forward generation after generation, leader Kim Jong Il stressed the need to advance dynamically by holding higher the banner of unity. He said this unity is his revolutionary philosophy and the mainstay of the Korean revolution and instructed that the revolutionary cause of Juche should be accomplished on the strength of single-minded unity which is based on one centre, one ideology, revolutionary comradeship and a high sense of moral obligation.

It is the pride of the WPK that it has made great achievements for the country and people by setting forth the revolutionary philosophy of single-hearted unity and achieved the unity for the first time in the history of the revolutionary movement.

The power of the unity between the Party and revolutionary ranks has been displayed and its invinc-

ibility was demonstrated to the full during the Arduous March and forced march in the 1990s.

The might of the unity is flaring in the ongoing advance for an spurge in the building of a thriving nation.

Innovations and eye-opening achievements are being made uninterruptedly throughout the country in the face of the imperialists' incessant moves to start another war and vicious sanctions and blockade. Such a reality can be unfolded only by the Koreans who advance in the spirit of the unity and brave all trials of history on the strength of the unity.

The revolution has emerged victorious in every stage as the Party is great and the single-minded unity, the foundation of society, is solid.

The people's support to and trust in the WPK are absolute and unshakable.

In the decades-long process of the revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the Party they have keenly realized that as the WPK is great the Kim Il Sung nation is dignified and honourable and the country has a rosy future.

The WPK has served the people by regarding them as God and performed undying feats for the eternal prosperity of the country and people.

Slogan "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, the organizer and guide of all the victories of the Korean people!" is a reflection of the faith of the army and people and a manifestation of their firm will to support the WPK, sharing the same destiny with it.

By Kim Yu Gyong PT

## Banner of national reconciliation and unity

It has been three years since the publication of the October 4 Declaration for Development of North-South Relations, Peace and Prosperity.

In October 2007 the north and south of Korea reaffirmed the spirit of the June 15 Joint Declaration and had candid discussions about the improvement of relations and the establishment of peace on the Korean peninsula and national prosperity and reunification. Expressing the belief that the Koreans can open up an era of national prosperity and independent reunification when they pool their mind and energy, both sides published the October 4 Declaration on boosting the inter-Korean ties on the basis of the June 15 Joint Declaration.

The October 4 Declaration is a proclamation of national independence which calls for settling the reunification issue independently in the spirit of "by our nation itself", the idea of independent reunification clarified by the June 15 Joint Declaration, and subordinating everything to the dignity and interests of the nation.

The idea of "by our nation itself" reflects the spirit of independence to settle the reunification issue by the concerted efforts of the Korean nation. It implies the idea of national self-determination that the Koreans should resolve national issues by themselves free from foreign interference and the spirit of loving the country that treasures the nation, not outsiders.

Therefore, the declaration has

aroused enthusiastic support and great sympathy of all the nationals, serving as an inspiring banner propelling the reunification movement.

It is a guide showing the way to promote the development of inter-Korean relations, ensure peace on the Korean peninsula and pursue common interests of the nation.

All the issues clarified in the declaration are of pivotal importance in improving inter-Korean relations and achieving independent reunification, peace and prosperity. They include the converting of north-south relations to those of mutual respect and trust, the cessation of military hostility, the easing of strained relations and the maintenance of peace on the Korean peninsula, the replacement of the armistice mechanism with a peace-keeping mechanism, the uniform development of the national economy and the achievement of common prosperity and the promotion of exchange and cooperation in social, cultural and other fields.

All these represent the aspirations and demand of the Korean nation for solving all the problems in the light of reconciliation, cooperation and reunification by discarding the conception from the era of confrontation.

The significance of the declaration lies in that it has provided a short cut to independent reunification, peace and prosperity by delineating the tasks to be tackled in solving all the problems.

National reconciliation and cooperation and improved inter-

Korean relations are unthinkable apart from the implementation of the October 4 Declaration.

The current south Korean conservative government that totally denies the June 15 Joint Declaration and the October 4 Declaration is pursuing a policy of dependence on outside forces contrary to the idea of "by our nation itself" and escalating confrontation with the DPRK.

The pro-US conservatives are condemning the people who support the inter-Korean declarations and demand the implementation of them as pro-north forces and are expressed in the harsh repression on reunification-oriented progressives including Rev. Han Sang Ryou who visited the DPRK.

While inciting confrontation with the north and clamouring for the strengthening of alliance with the US, the Lee Myung Bak regime is taking an active part in US sanctions and war moves against the DPRK.

Owing to their anti-reunification moves the desire of the Korean nation for improved inter-Korean relations, peace and prosperity is being trampled underfoot and the dark shadow of war are looming larger over this land.

The reality shows that only when the October 4 Declaration is implemented under the idea of "by our nation itself", the spirit of the June 15 Joint Declaration, can the Korean nation achieve reconciliation and unity and accelerate reunification.

By Choe Chol PT

## What Chongryon students say

As part of the crackdown on Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), the Japanese government is trying to exclude Korean schools from the tuition-free programme for high schools.

The attempt is designed to tarnish the image of the DPRK and ruin the future of Chongryon and the Korean community in Japan.

But younger generation of Korean residents are determined to add brilliance to Chongryon, priding themselves on their being Koreans.

The *Pyongyang Times* reporter Kim Rye Yong has interviewed postgraduates from Korea University who are studying at Kim Il Sang University.

Kim Jin Mi said:

"Whenever I hear the news about the Japanese authorities' repression on Chongryon schools I feel a stronger impulse to defend the future of Chongryon. Their single excuse for the crackdown on Chongryon is that it is the DPRK's overseas organization and it commits itself to keeping the pride and soul of the Korean nation.

"Everyone values his or her nation and tries to carry forward the spirit of the nation. For



Japanese repression is getting harsher I am not afraid of it as I have the dignified and mighty motherland.

"Studying modern Korean literature, I have come to have a clear view of the mentality of the people in the homeland. As literature is humanities, modern Korean literature reflects the true looks of the motherland and Chongryon that can never be deleted or covered up with misinformation and smear campaign. So I am going to give wide publicity to the good features of Korean literature that instils confidence and optimism into the compatriots in Japan where the anti-DPRK and anti-Chongryon campaign is holding sway."

Kim Sang Su said:

"The best way to cope with the absurd moves of the Japanese authorities to wipe out national education is to achieve solid unity of the compatriots. I think the most important thing here is to teach and defend Korean, the key factor defining the nation and an essential instrument of the preservation of the national identity. This has always motivated me to work hard to build capacity and fulfill my mission as a future educator. Both the forerunners who defended and taught us Korean in the face of challenges and younger generation who will be taught by me are watching me.

"I will discharge my honorable mission with courage that I've gained in the motherland that is rushing towards a thriving nation against all the odds."



anti-submarine exercises in the West Sea of Korea threatening peace on the Korean peninsula.

It demanded a halt to all the hostile actions including the joint anti-submarine exercises which throw handles in the way of denuclearizing the Korean peninsula and concluding a peace pact.

Compiled from KCNA

## Humiliating treaty

Fifty-seven years have passed since the US and south Korea concluded an aggressive mutual defence treaty on October 1 1953, whose main contents are to deploy US troops in and around south Korea indefinitely, put the south Korean army under US control and conduct joint military operations in case of contingency on the Korean peninsula.

After the Korean war (1950-1953) the US should have withdrawn troops from south Korea but hatched a plot to station them there in a bid to take control of the Asia-Pacific region. This is evidenced by the message sent by the then US President Eisenhower to the Congress which said that in the Far East the US had vital interests in south Korea.

To this end, the Americans should have any justification.

The US forces had occupied south Korea on the grounds of the post-war settlement of the Second World War and the disarming of Japanese troops, but with the conclusion of the Korean Armistice Agreement they lost justification for their continued presence in south Korea. Under the circumstances the US found a good reason for their permanent stationing by concluding a treaty with south Korea under the pretext of security and cooked up a mutual defence treaty in league with the pro-US Syngman Rhee regime.

The US incorporated in the pact

its intention to occupy south Korea militarily for an indefinite period, dominate and plunder it as a colony and conquer the whole of Korea with it as the springboard. Article 4 of the treaty stipulates that south Korea grants the US the right to deploy its army, navy and air force in and near the south Korean territory and the US accepts it and Article 6 notes that the treaty is valid indefinitely.

The agreement also contains an article that permits the US to launch military actions unilaterally without negotiations with the third country when it deems it necessary.

As seen above, the treaty allows the US forces to stay in south Korea permanently and provides it with the legal grounds to launch a military action against the DPRK any time when an opportunity comes. Herin lies the aggressive and bigandish nature of the treaty.

Accordingly, the US deployed troops in and around south Korea for a permanent presence, transferred the UN Command from Tokyo to Seoul, turned south Korea into its military base and trained the south Korean army to serve as a shock brigade for the implementation of its war policy.

On the strength of the pact the US shipped nuclear weapons into south Korea annually from January 1958, with the result that more than 1 000 nuclear warheads involving neutron bombs were stockpiled and a large number of military bases built

throughout south Korea. As of 2004, there were over 90 US military bases there, which covered an area of some 26 733 hectares.

The DPRK-targeted war moves of the US which have escalated over the past decades are going to extremes at present. The Americans have taken advantage of the Cheonan incident, the largest-ever frame-up orchestrated by the south Korean puppet, to translate their strategic scheme into practice. This is testified by the joint naval military exercise and the Ulji Freedom Guardian war rehearsal staged on the East Sea of Korea this year and a variety of other military drills.

Since the outset of the pragmatic regime the Lee Myung Bak clan has clamoured for developing south Korea-US relations into a strategic alliance in the 21st century, allowing the US to intensify its domination and interference. On the pretext of peace and security they have begged the US to keep its forces indefinitely in south Korea and joined the outsiders in their war manoeuvres to stiffen the fellow Koreans, running counter to the trend towards independence, reunification and prosperity.

While totally denying the agreements with the fellow countrymen for national reunification and prosperity, they are sticking to the

(Continued on Page 11)



Kang Yu Son said:

"The image of my parents teaching at Korean school was deeply imprinted on my mind in my childhood. This probably prompted me to exert myself to defend national education like them. Though the

Kim Sang Su said:

"The best way to cope with the absurd moves of the Japanese authorities to wipe out national education is to achieve solid unity of the compatriots. I think the most important thing here is to teach and defend Korean, the key factor defining the nation and an essential instrument of the preservation of the national identity. This has always motivated me to work hard to build capacity and fulfill my mission as a future educator. Both the forerunners who defended and taught us Korean in the face of challenges and younger generation who will be taught by me are watching me.

## Joint military exercises slammed

The People for Achieving Peace and Reunification in south Korea held a press conference in Seoul to denounce the US-south Korea joint

# Harshest colonial rule

In the previous century Japan forcibly drafted or abducted 200 000 Korean women to reduce them to sexual slaves for Japanese troops and took away over 8.4 million Koreans to battlefields and places of slave labour, causing their miserable deaths and great sufferings.

Though ages have passed the Korean people still remember the crimes the Japanese imperialists committed against them through the harsh governance by governor-general during colonial rule over Korea.

Japan, which had seized the sovereign rights of Korea by fabricating the Ulha five-point treaty in 1905 in a forcible way and ruled over the country by dint of the residency-general, forced the Korean feudal government to sign the Korea-Japan annexation treaty in August 1910 to seize the Korean territory and, on the basis of it, reorganized the system of residency-general, the top organ for colonial rule, into a government-general system, thereby establishing rule by governor-general on October 1 1910.

The resident-general was a civilian with diplomatic, legislative, judicial and administrative power and full command of the armed forces, but a governor-general was appointed from among the generals of the army and navy and given infinite power.

When the UK ruled India it allowed the establishment of semi-independent autonomous regions, but Japan did not grant any sort of

autonomy in Korea while concentrating all the authority on the governor-general and established centralized colonial rule under his authority.

During rule over Korea the Japanese committed unethical and inhuman crimes, under the logic that the Koreans should obey the Japanese law or die.

They mercilessly cracked down on the anti-Japanese forces and massacred innocent people. At that time they regarded Korea as their logistic base and military bridgehead for the invasion of the Asian continent and took away natural resources, cheap manpower and cannon fodder there. They enacted the summary conviction act to kill the Korean people as they like without customary legal formalities.

During rule by governor-general the invaders were engrossed in plundering human and material resources needed for the aggression of the continent.

The forcible drafting and kidnapping of Koreans were not only the crime of seizing human resources needed for carrying on aggressive war but the human right abuses resembling to slave hunt in Africa and a heinous crime aimed to exterminate the Korean nation.

They persistently pursued the tricky national assimilation policy.

The policy of making the Koreans Japanese subjects was the essence of the policy of obliterating the Korean nation. The assimilation policy was aimed at exterminating the nation spiritually, whereas the manslaughter, forcible

drafting and abduction were geared to wipe out the nation physically. This is evidenced by the fact that the government-general stated that the campaign for making the Koreans Japanese subjects was the undertaking to consistently implement the policy of rule over Korea.

The Japanese injected the ideas of "one and the same ancestry and roots" and "oneness of Japan and Korea" into the minds of the Korean people, forced them to worship the Japanese king and recite the "oath to be Japanese subject" and went so far as to prohibit the use of the Korean language and urge them to speak and write Japanese and change the Korean names in Japanese fashion. This was designed to remove the national soul, pride, culture and fine customs and manners of the Koreans.

They also plundered Korea of its cultural heritage.

Owing to Japanese colonial rule the Korean people suffered huge human, material, cultural and mental losses.

Nevertheless, the Japanese reactionaries are trying persistently to evade the settlement of the past wrongdoings while glossing over their crime-ridden history. Their brazen attitude is arousing strong protest and denunciation of the Korean and world peoples.

The settlement of the past wrongdoings is a legal and moral obligation of Japan.

There is no prescription for Japan's crimes committed against the Korean people.

By Kim Il Hong PT

# Joint military rehearsal lambasted

The Secretariat of the Peaceful Reunification of Korea issued an information bulletin on September 26, which criticized the US and the south Korean puppets for staging a DPRK-targeted war exercise. It said:

The US and south Korean warmongers are going to stage a joint anti-submarine exercise in the West Sea of Korea between September 27 and October 1 with the mobilization of destroyers, submarines, patrol boats and patrol aircraft in defiance of grave concern and opposition at home and abroad.

They also plan to wage a carrier-based assault exercise in the West

Sea of Korea in late October involving the US super carrier George Washington.

The ceaseless war exercises staged by the US and the south Korean puppets against the DPRK are acts of deliberate military provocation to dampen the efforts for detente on the Korean peninsula and the mounting atmosphere of improving inter-Korean relations and aggravate confrontation and a premeditated conduct to start a nuclear war at any cost.

The puppets are staging war exercises with the US against the DPRK while holding negotiations for the Red Cross humanitarian issue with it. It is an intolerable

mockery of and challenge to the dialogue partner.

The US and the south Korean puppets have launched several large-scale war exercises against the DPRK in the East Sea and West Sea of Korea and throughout south Korea since the Cheonan incident.

The unprecedentedly frequent war rehearsals prove that they are making preparations for a real war in the last phase after finally completing the war plan against the DPRK.

The DPRK wants dialogue, but it will never tolerate those who get on its nerves, and will deal a crushing blow to them.



South Koreans demand a halt to DPRK-targeted war exercises. KCNA

# DPRK will contribute to efforts to attain MDGs

"The DPRK will make a positive contribution to the international community's efforts to build a new peaceful and prosperous world and achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) guided by its foreign policy of independence, peace and friendship," said Deputy Foreign Minister Pak Kil Yon on September 21 at the summit on the MDGs.

He noted the MDGs are facing ceaseless serious challenges.

He said: "To attain the MDGs successfully, first of all, a peaceful environment should be provided and then the irrational economic structure of the world should be put right and an environment for sustainable development should be created."

"It is important to raise the UN's responsibility and role in attaining the MDGs."

"The UN should modify the irrational economic structure that negatively affects the development efforts of developing countries as soon as possible and, at the same time, take

steps to create an international environment and conditions favourable for attaining the MDGs."

"In particular, attempts should never be allowed to use the aid of the UN Development Programme and other UN agencies for development as means of pursuing any political goal."

"The DPRK has long enforced free medical care, compulsory free education and sex equality, which means the implementation of main tasks of the MDGs, and is trying to consolidate the achievements and improve the quality of them."

"The Korean peninsula is still technically at war and a touch-and-go situation is prevailing on it due to the US growing hostility towards the DPRK."

"The DPRK is channelling its main efforts to the building of an economically developed nation while defending peace despite the unstableness on the peninsula. This is entirely attributable to Songun politics administered by leader Kim Jong Il."

Compiled from KCNA

# Press conference for release of Cuban prisoners

A press conference took place at the Cuban embassy in Pyongyang on September 23 in demand of the lifting of the US blockade against Cuba and the release of five Cuban patriots in the US prison.

It was attended by Choe Han Chun, chairman of the Korean Committee for the Release of Cuban Patriots and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, journalists in Pyongyang and Cuban diplomats.

Cuban ambassador Jose Manuel Galego Montano spoke first.

He said that the US anti-Cuban blockade is being condemned by many countries and the campaign for releasing the Cuban patriots

who are detained in the US is being conducted briskly.

The Cuban people are fighting against the US vicious moves undauntedly, he noted. He hoped that the friendly and cooperative ties between Cuba and the DPRK would grow stronger.

He was followed by Choe Han Chun, who extended full support and encouragement to the Cuban people in their efforts to break the decades-long US blockade and said the Cuban patriots should be released.

Then the Cuban ambassador answered questions raised by journalists.

Article and photo by Choe Won Chol PT



(Continued from Page 10)

humiliating and treacherous treaty and pursuing confrontation with the north and aggressive war moves, claiming that the alliance with the outsiders should not be weakened.

As long as the US continues its military presence in and rule over south Korea and the Lee Myung Bak clan persists in pro-US subservience, the south Korean people

can never be free from sufferings and the Korean nation might be vulnerable to nuclear war scourge on top of the tragedy of national division.

The Korean people demand that the south Korea-US mutual defence treaty and all other aggressive agreements be abrogated and the US military occupation and rule over south Korea be brought to an end.

By Kim Pong PT

## The old under government protection

Twenty years ago the 45th session of the UN General Assembly decided to mark October 1 as International Day for Older Persons by adopting a resolution on the implementation of the international action programme for the elderly and activities.

To cope with the growth of old population the United Nations has called for paying closer attention to the problem of population aging worldwide and taking social, economic and medical measures for the old.

The DPRK government has set the care of the elderly as one of the important social policies as required by the reality, calling nationwide attention to it.

It has adopted a law on the care of the elderly and established a system to ensure them a happy life.

Those above 60 constitute the elderly in the country. Men above 60 and women above 55 who have retired or those who are still at work are under legal protection as the aged.

They account for 13.1 per cent of the country's population.

They are respected as the forerunners who had devoted

their all to the development of the country and the creation of economic and cultural assets and the seniors of society and families.

They are given a variety of services preferentially. There are homes for those who have no children to rely on and many young people support such persons in their homes.

The government encourages old persons to contribute to society with their intelligence and skills.

They work in such establishments as the Songbwa Art Studio and associations of persons of merits, medical workers and scientists. The old are also given preferential treatment in hospitals under the universal free medical care and the pension system is in force.

The Central Committee of the Korean Federation for Care of the Aged formed in April 2003 works to protect them and provide them with preventive and medical treatment.

The federation works out plans for the care of the elderly and makes sure that they are incorpo-

rated in the government policy to implement them.

Its officials have frequent contacts with the old persons to



Moran Hill in Pyongyang is the place the old like best.

Ho Yong

## A visit to home for the old

There is a home for the aged people of Pyongyang at the foot of Mt. Mandal in Sungbo County, North Hwanghae Province.

The green foliage, the murmuring of the brook and the low hill make a good living environment for the elderly.

This home is the first institution built for the aged in the country immediately after Korea's liberation in August 1945. Busy as he was with the building of a new Korea, President Kim Il Sung visited here in May 1948 and sat together with the elderly to consult them without children to rely on, saying that the government would take care of them. Anti-Japanese heroine Kim Jong Suk familiarized herself with the living conditions of the elderly persons and urged the officials to take good care of them so that they could live longer.



Old women play an amusement game. Ri Chang Hui

Decades have passed since then. State benefits for and public interest in the aged have grown. The old in our home are at ease with their life," said Director Ri Song Ho.

Over 100 aged people are living in this home equipped with good living conditions.

Their daily routine is a little work for health, sufficient rest, eating of appropriate meal, entertainment and a little walk in fresh air.

Their average age is 75 and they look younger.

Their health conditions including digestion and blood pressure are under constant observation of medical workers who take necessary measures in time.

They are provided with clothing and nutritious meals.

They play janggi or Korean chess, and yut (four-stick) games in the amusement hall or go out angling.

They also like to tend the orchards of plum, peach, pear and strawberry together with the employees.

They are avid readers and keen viewers of new films. In the evenings, they come together to watch TV to know what is going on in the country and think and discuss what they will do to contribute to the building of a thriving nation.

They do sightseeing and climbing or visit places of interest in spring and autumn or on national holidays.

Han Po Bi, aged 88, said:

"I feel like at home here. I've been living here for 25 years but never have I felt lonely. Though we have no children to rely on we are living free from worries. Dozens of employees from the director to doctors, nurses and cooks are kind to us, arranging birthday parties. Every minute we feel loving care given by the government. I want to live longer under this grateful system."

Officials and people in Pyongyang and Sungbo County often visit the home with toys and relief materials for the elderly persons.

Artistic performances of school-children and kindergarteners are their favourite.

The number of the long-lived is on the increase in recent years.

The oldest dweller of this home is 104-year-old Sin Yong Rye. Leader Kim Jong Il sent a birthday dinner table to her.

By Ri Kyong Hui PT

## World First Aid Day marked

The DPRK Red Cross Society sponsored a presentation on its activities for medical service on September 23 at the Taedonggang Diplomatic Corps Club to mark World First Aid Day.

Kim Chol, director of the social medical service department of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, made a presentation.

He said:

"The DPRK RC Society's top priority in its recent years' activities is the first aid during natural disasters including flood damage."

"This year the RC Society has launched a plan of the first aid activities in the residential areas in a bid to extend the first aid during emergencies. The core of the plan is to provide both volunteers and residents with capacities to conduct the first aid by themselves. The plan meets the recent requirements of the

gerontologists and geriatricians and the setting up of a geriatric department in hospitals, while conducting research into the development of special goods for them. We will make closer contact and cooperation with international organizations," said Ri Chol Hui, aged 62, vice-chairperson of the central committee of the federation.

By Jong Sun Bok PT



Ho Yong

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

To implement the plan, the society has sponsored workshops in Hamhung City of South Hwanggyong Province and Hyangsan County of North Phyongan Province and taken steps to raise the teaching level of volunteers and build the material foundation.

"The ultimate goal of the plan is to build healthy villages."

There was a demonstration show after the presentation.

The presentation brought together officials of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society and resident officers of the delegations from the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the International Red Cross Committee.

By Kim Rye Yong PT



A first aid demonstration show. Kim Kwang Song



Nordkorea  
Demokratische Volksrepublik Korea  
(DPRK)  
Ein Reisetagebuch in Bildern und Texten  
Wed Sept 29th, 2010 - Thurs Oct 7th, 2010  
Written by Robin Renitent

---

## Nordkorea

# Demokratische Volksrepublik Korea - DPRK

Ein Reisetagebuch in Bildern und Texten  
Wed Sept 29th, 2010 - Thurs Oct 7th, 2010  
Written by Robin Renitent

[Download hier](#)

[http://www.rebellogblog.com/live/nkorea/nkorea\\_compl.pdf](http://www.rebellogblog.com/live/nkorea/nkorea_compl.pdf)

Es gibt verschiedene Methoden sich der Vergangenheit zu erinnern. Eine davon ist, die Gegenwart wahrzunehmen. Wie schnell ist doch vergessen wie die Zeitungen der DDR aussahen, welchen spannenden Einheitsbrei sie boten, wie Nebensächlichkeiten in den Mittelpunkt gerückt wurden und wie oft das Wort Honecker und alle seine Funktionen gedruckt wurde. Alles vergessen, im Staub der Geschichte zerfallen. So ist das mit den kommunistischen Personenkults. Bevor das nächste System zerfällt und wir umgebogene Geschichte gelehrt bekommen (war doch alles nicht so schlimm...) hier noch einmal ein aktuelles Blatt aus dem letzten stalinistischen System. Dies sollte eine besondere Delikatesse sein für alle Freunde des Sozialismus, Nostalgiker, Nutznießer und Mitläufer der jeweiligen Systeme. Ein Blick auf diese spannenden Seiten ist besser als jede Geschichtsstunde.

Die bundesdeutsche Medienvielfalt ist nicht wirklich. Liest man genauer schlägt einem auch hier ein uniformer Meinungsbrei von "Qualitätsjournalisten" und Gefälligkeitsschreibern entgegen. Es macht Mühe die zu finden, die sich auf unkonventionelle Weise der Wahrheit nähern und sie dann auch im Klartext publizieren. Die uns bekannten Leitmedien in Deutschland gehören jedenfalls nicht dazu.