

Flag of Victory

Sixty-three years have passed since the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 10, 1945). Its history can be said to be the one of its advancing with victory and glory under its flag with a hammer, a sickle and a brush printed on it.

The WPK, though founded over 60 years ago, had struck deep and strong root long before.

President Kim Il Sung (1912-1994) set out on the road of revolutionary struggle in his early teens, when Korea was under the military occupation of the Japanese imperialists. He organized the "Down-with-Imperialism Union" (DIU), a vanguard organization, which heralded the beginning of building a new kind of revolutionary party, and laid a solid organizational and ideological foundation for founding it during the 20-year-long anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Consequently, the WPK came to be founded in less than two months after Korea's liberation (August 15, 1945), and the Party, from the outset, was able to successfully perform its mission and role as the guiding force of the Korean people.

In the complicated post-liberation situation, the WPK defined the road toward progressive democracy as the one the new Korea should take and enforced all democratic reforms such as the land reform, nationalization of major industries and ensurance of sex equality in a short period of time, thus successfully carrying out the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution. Based on such successes, the WPK put efforts in building up the government as a powerful weapon for the building of a prosperous independent country and founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 9, 1948. When the United States started the Korean war on June 25, 1950, the WPK aroused all the army and people to the sacred war to defend the liberty and independence of the country, shattering the US "myth of mightiness" and demonstrating the mettle of heroic Korea to the world. It made sure that the postwar rehabilitation was completed in three years, and that the socialist revolution was successfully carried out by completing the socialist transformation of the production relations in 1958. The industrialization, which had been commonly done in hundreds of years in other countries, was carried out in a short period of 14 years in Korea. With the socialist economic construction of several stages successfully carried out, the unique, people-centred socialist system was established in Korea where backwardness and poverty had once prevailed, and the Republic turned into a powerful socialist country independent in politics, self-sufficient in the economy and self-reliant in national defence. In the 1990s, in the

face of the indescribably worst adversity caused by the extreme political and military pressures and economic sanctions of the US-led imperialist allied forces and the consecutive natural disasters, the Korean people, under the leadership of the WPK, could overcome the ordeals and firmly defend the country's sovereignty and socialism. Under such a difficult situation Korea launched its first artificial earth satellite by its own efforts, displaying its great potentials. Recently it set a goal of opening the gate to a great, prosperous and powerful socialist nation in a few years, and is vigorously advancing toward the goal.

The WPK has advanced along the road of victory without a single mistake in line or vicissitudes despite all manner of trials of history. This is mainly attributed to its great leaders. Because it was founded and strengthened and developed by President Kim Il Sung and its history and tradition are steadily carried on by the leader Kim Jong Il, the WPK is fully displaying its might as an organizer and guide of all victories of the Korean people.

Another secret to its invincibility is that it has the Juche idea, the recognized guiding idea of the independent era, as its invariable guidelines. Since it solved all problems in an independent and creative way, it could hold up the red flag higher not only in the 1960s when many parties of socialist countries were undergoing hardships due to the spread of modern revisionism, but also in the 1990s when the socialist ruling parties in the former Soviet Union and other East European countries gave up the red flag. Today the Korean people call the WPK "motherly party," rendering absolute trust and support to it because it is administering the politics of regarding the people as the God, embodiment of the people-oriented Juche idea. Korea's single-hearted unity called the "weapon more powerful than the nuclear weapon" is the result of the Party's unshakable line of giving precedence to ideology and its invariable benevolent and all-embracing politics.

The WPK will always emerge victorious, its flag flying as the symbol of victory and glory.