



Peoples Korea Today



***Korean People's Army,
75 - years of faithful service,
to the DPRK***



Peoples Korea Today

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'Korean People's Army
75 years of faithful service to the DPRK '



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ARTICLES

*'75 Years of Defending the Citadel of Juche Socialism
75th - Anniversary of the foundation
of the Korean People's Army'
(Dr Dermot Hudson, pages 8 - 10)*

*'81st - Anniversary of the Birth
of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Jong Il'
(KFA UK, pages 10 - 11)*

*'An Army of the People,
an Army of Juche,
Defending Juche - Based Socialism'
(Dr Dermot Hudson, pages 12 - 14)*

*'55th anniversary of the capture of the 'Pueblo'
(Dr Dermot Hudson, pages 14 - 17)*



KFA UK ACTIVITIES

STATEMENTS & NEWS

*The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued the following joint statement,
on the occasion of the 64th anniversary,
of the foundation of the Worker - Peasant Red Guard
(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP, pages 18 - 19)*

*The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued the following joint statement,
supporting the statement of Jo Chol Su,
director general of the Department,
of International Organizations of the Foreign Ministry (FM),
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK),
made on Saturday 14th of December
(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP, pages 20 - 21)*

*The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued the following joint statement,
denouncing the fascist repression
of the south Korean Confederation of Trade Unions
(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP, page 21)*

*The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued the following joint statement,
on the 77th anniversary of the foundation,
of the Socialist Patriotic Youth League
(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP, pages 22 - 23)*

*The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued the following joint statement,
on the 55th anniversary of the capture,
of the US imperialist armed spy ship the 'USS Pueblo',
by the heroic Korean People's Army navy
(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP, pages 23 - 24)*

*The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued a statement on the formation
of a UK Preparatory Committee
for Celebrating the Day of the 'Shining Star'
(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP, page 25)*

*The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued the following statement,
supporting the press statement of comrade Kim Yo Jong,
vice department director of the Central Committee (CC),
of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK),
made on the 27th of January,
concerning the US decision to supply battle tanks,
to the Ukrainian puppet fascist regime
(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP, page 26)*

*The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued the following statement,
on the 20th anniversary of the publication of the work,
'The Songun - based Revolutionary Line
Is a Great Revolutionary Line of Our Era
and an Ever - Victorious Banner of Our Revolution',
by the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL
(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP, pages 27 - 28)*

*The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued the following joint statement,
supporting the press statement,
made by Kwon Jong Gun,
director general of the Department,
of U.S. Affairs of the Foreign Ministry,
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK),
on Sunday 29th of January
(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP, page 29)*

*The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued the following joint statement,
on the 60th anniversary of the famous,
'Match for Hundred'*

*slogan of the heroic and glorious,
Korean People's Army
(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP, pages 30 - 31)*

*The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued the following joint statement,
on the occasion of the 75th anniversary,
of the foundation of the regular revolutionary armed forces,
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,
the Korean People's Army on the 8th of February
(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP, pages 31 - 32)*

*The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued the following joint statement,
supporting the press statement
of the DPRK Foreign Ministry (FM)
which was made on the 2nd of February
(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP, pages 32 - 33)*

*Korean Friendship Association UK
Annual General Meeting
(KFA UK, pages 33 - 35)*

*Report of Work of Korean Friendship Association UK
by Dr Dermot Hudson, KFA UK Chairman
to Korean Friendship Association UK,
Online Annual General Meeting,
held 21st of January 2023
(KFA UK, pages 35 - 37)*

*Report of Work of Korean Friendship Association UK
and West of England Branch of the KFA UK,
by Alan Bolon, KFA UK Organisation Secretary
to Korean Friendship Association UK,
Online Annual General Meeting,
held 21st of January 2023
(KFA UK, pages 37 - 39)*

*Report of Online Seminar
'People's Korea and anti - revisionism'
4th of February 2023
(KFA UK, pages 39 - 40)*

*Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea Flag
Raised at Ukraine Solidarity Picket
(KFA UK, page 41)*



DPRK NEWS

*Enlarged Meeting of WPK Central Military Commission
Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un Guides Meeting
(KCNA, pages 42 - 43)*

*13th Meeting of Political Bureau
of 8th Central Committee
of the Workers' Party of Korea Held
(KCNA, page 44)*

*Choe Ryong Hae Inspects Different Units in Nampho City
(KCNA, pages 45 - 46)*

*24th Plenary Meeting of 14th SPA
Standing Committee of DPRK Held
(KCNA, pages 46 - 47)*

*Press Statement of Kim Yo Jong,
Vice - Department Director of Central Committee,
of the Workers' Party of Korea
(KCNA, pages 48 - 49)*

*Report on Fulfillment of State Budget
for Last Year and on State Budget for This Year
(KCNA, pages 50 - 53)*

*On DPRK Cabinet's Work for Last Year and Tasks for This Year
(KCNA, pages 53 - 57)*

*8th Session of 14th Supreme People's Assembly
of Democratic People's Republic of Korea Held
(KCNA, pages 58 - 61)*

*Senior Officials Encourage Workers
(KCNA, pages 62 - 63)*

*Orientation of Advance of the DPRK in 2023
(KCNA, pages 63 - 66)*



SOUTH KOREA NEWS & REUNIFICATION

*Sky - high resentment against Yoon Suk - yeol
(Pyongyang Mission of the AINDE, pages 66 - 67)*

*Nationwide anti - Yoon Suk - yeol campaign
(Pyongyang Mission of the AINDE, page 67)*

*South Korean Trade Unions Raided!
(KFA UK, based on People's Dispatch article, pages 68 - 69)*

*Sweeping struggle against Yoon Suk-yeol
(Pyongyang Mission of the AINDE, pages 70 - 71)*

*Yoon Suk - yeol, step down from power!
(Pyongyang Mission of the AINDE, pages 71 - 73)*

*An Empty Dream
(in south Korea)
(Pyongyang Mission of the AINDE, pages 74 - 75)*



LIFE AND CULTURE in PEOPLES KOREA

*DPRK'S National Flag
(KCNA, pages 75 - 76)*

*Four - time World Judo Champion
(KCNA, pages 76 - 77)*

*Shoes with Trademark Ryuwon Popular among Koreans
(KCNA, pages 78 - 79)*

*Birthday Spread to Centenarian
(KCNA, page 79)*

*The agitation of beautiful women,
is the best encouragement to work for the Homeland!
(KCNA, page 80)*



CLASSIC WORKS OF THE GREAT KOREAN LEADERS

Kim IL SUNG

'With the Century' - 'The Anti Japanese Revolution'

Chapter 4 - 'Seeking a New Path'

part 26 - 'The First Party Organization - the Society for Rallying Comrades'
(pages 81 - 92)



USEFUL LINKS & EDITORIAL INFORMATION

(pages 93 - 98)



LIST OF KEYNOTE DPRK ANNIVERSARIES DURING THE YEAR

(page 99)





ARTICLES

'75 Years of Defending the Citadel of Juche Socialism 75th - Anniversary of the foundation of the Korean People's Army'



75 years ago on the 8th of February 1948 the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRAs), the stout - hearted ever - victorious guerrilla force of Juche that had defeated Japanese imperialism was transformed into a standing, regular revolutionary armed force that stood guard over the independence of People's Korea and the gains of people's democracy when the great leader President KIM IL SUNG founded the Korean People's Army with the KPRAs as its backbone. As president KIM IL SUNG said to the review parade of the Korean People's Army;

*'Any independent and sovereign state has its own army.
It goes without saying that no state can be completely independent
and sovereign without its own army.*

*Our country was occupied by the Japanese imperialists
because the Korean people had no army of their own strong enough
to defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressor army.*

*Therefore, if our country is to become a completely independent
and sovereign state it is indispensable to have a mighty people's army
capable of defending the country and the nation
and of repulsing any enemy invasion.*

*The need to create their own army became very urgent
and vital for the Korean people,
particularly in the serious circumstances whereby our country's reunification,*

independence and sovereignty have been held back for more than two years since liberation as a result of the vicious maneuverings on the part of the US imperialists and their lackeys to split our nation and turn our country once again into a colony'

Thus, Juche Korea came to have its own standing and regular revolutionary armed force, capable of defeating any aggressor. For 75 years the Korean People's Army has guarded the peaceful labour of the Korean people and the achievements of Juche socialism. The Korean People's Army under the command of President KIM IL SUNG, an ever - victorious iron - willed brilliant commander, defeated the US imperialist aggressors in the great Fatherland Liberation War in the 1950s and the confrontations with the US that followed in the 1960s and 1970s such as the 'Pueblo Affair' (1968) and the Panmunjom incident (1976). Later Chairman KIM JONG IL led the KPA to thwart the moves of the US imperialists in the acute standoffs during the 1990s and 2000s. Under the command of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN, the KPA is defending not only the independence of Juche Korea but the destiny of world socialism.

There are two important facts about the foundation of the Korean People's Army. Firstly, in accordance with the Songun (army first) idea it was founded before the state, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), which was founded on the 9th of September 1948 some 7 months later. Secondly, it was totally different to the reactionary armed forces of the imperialist and capitalist countries. Again as President KIM IL SUNG pointed out:

'The army of a capitalist country is organized to defend and maintain by force of arms the system of oppression and exploitation of the working people - the vast majority of the population - in the interests of a handful of capitalists and landlords and to attack other nations and invade the territories of other countries. We saw this kind of army vividly in Hitler Germany and militarist Japan, and we see it now in all capitalist countries. In particular, the US army that after the war entered countries such as China and Greece, which were not defeated nations, and interfered in their internal affairs, and enforced military government in south Korea, refusing to withdraw, has become the prototype of the predatory imperialist army of today'

The Korean People's Army is an army of the sons and daughters of workers and peasants that staunchly defends their interests and safeguards Juche - based socialism. Not only that but it actually takes part in socialist construction. Many structures in the DPRK are associated with the work of the KPA such as the West Sea Barrage and the Anbyon Power Station. When floods hit the DPRK several times in the past years, the KPA were first on the scene offering assistance and helping to rehouse people.

The KPA has also assisted the peoples of different countries fighting against imperialism, for example, Cuba, Vietnam, Benin and Egypt to name just a few. The KPA is a profoundly internationalist army.

We salute the 75th anniversary of the foundation of the Korean People's Army!

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

'81st - Anniversary of the Birth of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Jong Il'



On the 16th of February, the DPRK and friends of People's Korea will celebrate the 81st anniversary of the birth of the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL. This is an important public holiday in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

The anniversary of the birth of comrade KIM JONG IL, the 16th of February, is celebrated by the Korean people and friends of People's Korea throughout the world as the *'Day of the Shining Star'*. This is because the exploits and achievements of comrade KIM JONG IL shine like a bright star.

Comrade KIM JONG IL was born the son of guerrillas on February 16th 1942. Our UK KFA delegation visited his birthplace at Mt Paektu in August 2017. He did not come from a privileged background but was brought up in clothes made from old uniforms and spent his childhood in a simple log cabin. He witnessed the severe anti-Japanese war and later as a young boy also witnessed the Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors which saw not only the atrocities and devastation wrought by the US imperialists but also their defeat.

Comrade KIM JONG IL lived a very simple life. As a student, he participated in the construction of Pyongyang. He also worked at a textile machinery factory at lathe no 26. Thus comrade KIM JONG IL was a true people's leader, always with the people sharing both hardship and joy with them. Often comrade KIM JONG IL did not celebrate his own birthday and dressed in an old parka.

At the beginning of the 1960s KIM JONG IL gave guidance to the historic Seoul

Ryu Kyong Su no 105 Guards Tank Division of the KPA. On the 19th of June 1964, he started work at the central committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. As well as practical day - to - day leadership he developed the ideology and theory of the WPK. He systematized the Juche Idea and created Kimilsungism. Because of his skills as a theoretician and ideologist plus his modest style as a people's leader, he was acclaimed as the successor to the great leader President KIM IL SUNG.

Comrade KIM JONG IL steered the DPRK through the difficult period of the '*arduous march*'. Even though the DPRK faced difficulties he made sure that a high level of social benefits was maintained. Vans with soya milk for children were always seen on the streets of the DPRK in this period.

The ideas of the great leader comrade KIM IL SUNG on national reunification were thoroughly applied and developed in depth by comrade KIM JONG IL. He made a decisive breakthrough in the struggle for national reunification by the adoption of the June 15 Declaration with the then - leader of south Korea, Kim Dae Jung, in June 2000.

Declaring '*Expect No Change from me!*', comrade KIM JONG IL combated the pressure and machinations of US imperialism. He made sure that the DPRK continued firmly along the road of Juche charted by comrade KIM IL SUNG by upholding the banner of Juche further supplemented it with the Songun (army first idea), and Songun politics the treasured sword for defending independence.

The achievements of comrade KIM JONG IL shine brightly. Today the DPRK is the world's most independent country. It is seen as a country that does not take nonsense from any imperialists or big powers. This is the legacy of comrade KIM JONG IL, a legacy that is today further developed and carried forward by the dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN, the one and only successor to the Juche cause.

KFA UK joins with the Korean people and friends of People's Korea throughout the world in saluting the 81st anniversary of the birth of the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL .

(**Korean Friendship Association UK**)



***'An Army of the People,
an Army of Juche,
defending Juche - Based Socialism'***



On the 8th of February 1948, the Korean People's Army (KPA) was founded as a standing, regular revolutionary armed force by President KIM IL SUNG. The KPA was based on the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which itself had originally been founded as the Anti - Japanese People's Guerrilla Army by President KIM IL SUNG on the 25th of April 1932. The KPA was an army of a new type, very different to armies in capitalist and imperialist countries President KIM IL SUNG explained that:

'The army of a capitalist country is organized to defend and maintain by force of arms the system of oppression and exploitation of the working people - the vast majority of the population - in the interests of a handful of capitalists and landlords and to attack other nations and invade the territories of other countries.

We saw this kind of army vividly in Hitler Germany and militarist Japan, and we see it now in all capitalist countries.

In particular, the US army that after the war entered countries such as China

and Greece, which were not defeated nations, and interfered in their internal affairs, and enforced military government in south Korea, refusing to withdraw, has become the prototype of the predatory imperialist army of today.

In contrast, the army we have created today is a genuine people's army made up of the sons and daughters of the workers, peasants and other sections of the Korean working people, which fights for the liberation and independence of the Korean nation and for the happiness of the masses against the imperialist aggressive forces from abroad and the reactionary forces at home.

Therefore, should any enemy attempt to infringe upon our country's freedom and destroy our people's happy life, our People's Army men will fight to the last drop of their blood to defeat him, and they will defend the country and the people to the bitter end.

This is the most important feature of the People's Army we have founded'

The KPA was composed of the sons and daughters of the workers and peasants and fully defended the interests and rights of the workers and peasants. It fully inherited the traditions of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which believed in serving the people.

Therefore as well as defending the lives of the people, the independence of the country and the socialist system, the KPA a true people's army serves the people by actively taking part in the work of socialist construction.

When I first visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in May 1992 I actually saw soldiers of the KPA with their trouser legs rolled up in the rice paddies transplanting rice. On a later visit in the 1990s, I noticed KPA soldiers helping to construct the Pyongyang - Hyangsang motorway.

The KPA took part in massive construction projects such as the West Sea Barrage in the 1980s and the Anbyon Power station in the 1990s. In recent years the soldier builders of the KPA participated in the construction of many new streets in Pyongyang such as Mirae Scientists Street and Ryomyong Street. The KPA also constructed the Ryonpha Greenhouse Farm.

When the DPRK was hit by floods and typhoons in 2016 and 2020, the KPA were dispatched to the affected areas and rapidly rehabilitated them, constructing new homes.

In May 2022 when the DPRK faced the unprecedented public health emergency caused by the sudden inroad of Covid 19 into the country, which was in fact deliberately spread by the south Korean puppets and the agents of imperialism, it was the medics of the KPA who turned out in the struggle to wipe out the illness. The KPA delivered medicines and took care of the sick. It was the actions of the

KPA medics responding to the order of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN that proved decisive in wiping out Covid 19 in the DPRK in record time. The KPA again proved itself a true army of the people which takes care of their lives as well as being the stouthearted and trusty defender, the sword and shield, of the Juche - based socialist system which guarantees the lives and happiness of the Korean people.

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

'55th anniversary of the capture of the 'Pueblo'



I have visited the USS 'Pueblo' many times. It is a unique experience because it is the only US navy vessel in the whole world that is actually in the hands of another country, it is basically impounded by the DPRK and is a war trophy. The 'Pueblo' is a floating anti-US museum. The DPRK holds the ship and there is nothing that the Americans can do about it. It was captured by the heroic and daring Navy of the Korean People's Army on the 23rd of January 1968. It was captured just two days after south Korean armed guerrillas had launched an attack on the mansion of south Korean puppet fascist dictator Park Chung Hee.

The first time I visited the USS Pueblo was in October 2008 when it was moored on the banks of the River Taedong near the site where the Korean people, led by Kim Ung U (the great grandfather of the great leader President KIM IL SUNG), sank the US warship General Sherman that had invaded Korea in the 19th century.

The '*Pueblo*' was moved to the renovated and expanded Victorious Fatherland Liberation War in 2013. It is moored on the bank of the River Potong, basically given pride of place in the exhibition of captured Yankee war equipment.

I found it very interesting to look around *Pueblo* for a number of reasons. Firstly, because it symbolises the victory of the Korean people, guided by the Juche Idea, and led by the great leader President KIM IL SUNG, over US imperialism. Secondly, because it provides evidence of US imperialist aggression and espionage against People's Korea and other socialist countries. Thirdly, by capturing the USS *Pueblo* with its espionage equipment intact, the DPRK performed an invaluable feat for the international communist movement and the socialist camp, which some people forgot and overlooked. Fourthly, I had a personal interest in looking at this ship because my grandfather, Timothy Lloyd, RN (Rtd) had been a Chief Petty Officer in the British Navy and had taken part in a battle against German ships in the south Atlantic.

Looking around the '*Pueblo*' several times I could see that it was definitely a spy ship and an armed vessel. It had a mounted heavy machine gun at the back and one at the front. The crew of the ship had been armed with automatic weapons and hand grenades. There was one whole room packed full of electronic equipment, there was no way that it could have been an innocent '*oceanographic research ship*' as the US imperialists ludicrously tried to claim at the time. The guides to the '*Pueblo*' showed us a short documentary film which showed how *Pueblo* was captured by the KPA navy as well as the response of the US and the world people to the incident. We were shown all the sophisticated electronic spying equipment, so much so that it filled a whole room. We also saw the difference between the living quarters of the officers and the ratings on the ship. The US imperialist armed forces and those of other imperialist countries have strong social and class differentiations within them and suffer from acute class and social contradictions.

I was surprised to see an ice cream - making machine on board the ship. A mental picture of the Yankee spies scoffing ice cream came into my mind. Indeed, it showed the softness of the US armed forces because this sort of thing would not be allowed on a British navy ship.

The '*Pueblo*' had been captured on January 23, Juche 57 (1968) while spying on military and state secrets of the DPRK after intruding into its territorial waters in the East Sea of Korea up to 7.6 miles from Ryo Islet near Wonsan at latitude 39 degrees 17.4 minutes north and longitude 127 degrees 46.9 minutes east. The '*Pueblo*' was boarded by sailors of the navy of the Korean People's Army who captured 80 US spies, one of them was killed.

The great leader comrade KIM JONG IL praised the KPA sailors saying:

*'Well done. Well done, indeed.
Our bluejackets are brave'*

*'...This is a world shocking incident.
It is unprecedented that an armed spy ship of the US imperialists,
who boast of being the 'mightiest' in the world,
has been captured.
This incident could only have occurred in Korea ...'*

The arrogant US imperialists were extremely outraged by the DPRK's just self-defensive action which was obviously aimed at defending the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the DPRK. The Yanks had been caught fair and square and banged to rights. However the US imperialists ignored those and went as far as to demand the immediate return of the ship and its crew., At the same time, they brazenly denied it was an armed spy ship claiming it was an innocent civilian research ship. One can only chuckle at the nonsense that the US imperialists talk about. They threatened the DPRK with bombing and even nuclear war, dispatching a nuclear aircraft carrier the '*USS Enterprise*'. The great leader President KIM IL SUNG and the Korean people were completely unfazed by the threats and bravado of the US imperialists. Addressing the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Korean People's Army President KIM IL SUNG said:

*'If the US imperialists persist in their attempt to solve this matter
by mobilising their armed forces, threaten and blackmail us,
they will get nothing out of it If they do get anything
it will be only corpses and death*

*We do not want war but we are not afraid of war.
Our people and People's Army will retaliate for the retaliation
of the US imperialists and return all out war for all out war'*

I remember reading this speech in Volume 5 of KIM IL SUNG Selected Works back in 1985, it was one of the first works of the great leader comrade KIM IL SUNG that I ever read. I recall being extremely impressed by it, I could not but help marveling at the strong and militant anti - imperialist revolutionary stand of the great leader Marshal KIM IL SUNG. It stood out in stark contrast to the revisionism of the USSR with its '*peaceful co - existence*', it was like a breath of fresh air compared to the capitalulationism and bourgeois pacifism of the British left.

The US imperialists found that their threats did not work. They resorted to other means to get the ship and its crew. The US imperialists were quite desperate. They asked British premier Harold Wilson (undoubtedly one of the most popular British prime ministers with his trademark pipe and distinctive Yorkshire accent - we all used to go around trying to talk like Harold Wilson when I was at school), who enjoyed good ties with the former Soviet Union, to ask Soviet Premier Kosygin to

ask the DPRK to release the ship and its crew. Of course, this kind of indirect diplomacy, asking someone to ask someone else to ask yet another person to do something failed completely as it was doomed from the start. The US imperialists failed to understand the nature of the DPRK which was totally independent of the Soviet because it had the Juche idea and followed the line of independence and self - reliance.

In fact, the revisionist Soviet Union obsessed with '*peaceful co - existence*' and '*peaceful co - operation*' always doing deals with US imperialism, had already put pressure on the DPRK to hand back the ship and its crew. The DPRK's action in capturing the '*Pueblo*' was totally independent of the Soviet Union and China, indeed the DPRK had done something that neither of these two big powers would dare to do.

The crew of the '*Pueblo*' confessed to their crimes of spying on and aggression against the DPRK. In end, the US had no alternative but to apologise for its crimes and humbly ask for the crew to be returned. US general Gilbert Woodward handed over a letter of apology to DPRK representatives at Panmunjom. The '*Pueblo*' crew were duly expelled from the DPRK on the 23rd of December 1968 nearly one year after they had been captured. The tough and uncompromising stand of the great leader comrade KIM IL SUNG and the Korean people had been vindicated. The US imperialists had been defeated in their confrontation with People's Korea, and they had to apologise, they got the crew back but the ship remained in the hands of the DPRK forever. The capture of the '*Pueblo*' was a victory for Songun politics and the anti - imperialist, anti - revisionist stand of the DPRK. It was a lesson to the world revolutionary people's to be uncompromising in their anti - US, anti - imperialist and to fight US imperialism to the last.

Today, the '*Pueblo*' stands as a monument to the stupidity and decadence of US imperialism, a symbol of the defeat of US imperialism. It is a portent of the final defeat of US imperialism. I am sure that the Korean people led by dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN will inflict a defeat on the US imperialists many times greater than the Pueblo and will achieve final victory.

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)





KFA in UK ACTIVITIES

STATEMENTS & NEWS

The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK, the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, the UK Korean Friendship Association, and the British Solidarity Committee, for Peace and Reunification in Korea, issued the following joint statement, on the occasion of the 64th anniversary, of the foundation of the Worker - Peasant Red Guard



It was on the 14th of January 1959 that the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Worker - Peasant Red Guards, a self - defensive volunteer militia force. The Worker - Peasant Red Guards inherited the tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. It is an embodiment of the idea of the all - people in - depth defence system. The WPRG are organised at factories, industrial enterprises, farms and localities. The WPRG is the militant armed force of the people's

democratic dictatorship and basically armed proletarians.

The working people of the DPRK are very aware of the truth that they themselves should defend their Republic, the cradle of happiness and Juche paradise, with arms in their hands, the Korean people grasped the idea of arms and Juche - oriented method of war of the Workers' Party of Korea and trained themselves to acquire marksmanship of never missing the target, though they found their days so full with production and construction, holding aloft the militant slogan:

'Rifle in one hand and hammer or sickle in the other!'

Throughout its history, the Worker - Peasant Red Guards have smashed at every step the US imperialist's reckless moves to unleash a new war and laid a solid foundation for the building of a prosperous and powerful nation in the flames of creation and innovation in revolutionary soldier spirit, standing side by side with the People's Army for the defence of independence and socialism.

The great leader generalissimo Kim Il Sung and the great leader generalissimo Kim Jong Il paid great attention to building up the Worker - Peasant Red Guard into a powerful revolutionary militia force. Now the people's defence forces of Korea are giving fuller scope to the might of the DPRK as a military power. The Worker-Peasant Red Guard of the DPRK is a fine example of an anti - imperialist popular militia force and a revolutionary proletarian fighting force which is an inspiration to the revolutionary peoples of the world.

Today the Worker - Peasant Red Guards, under the command of respected Marshal Kim Jong Un, an ever - victorious iron - willed brilliant commander, stand ready to defend their homes and workplaces from US imperialist attack thereby contributing to peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

***We salute the heroic men and women
of the Worker - Peasant Red Guard of the DPRK!***

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP,
London 14th of January Juche 112 [2023])



**The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued the following joint statement,
supporting the statement of Jo Chol Su,
director general of the Department,
of International Organizations of the Foreign Ministry (FM),
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK),
made on Saturday 14th of December**

Recently Japan sponsored a seminar of the UN Security Council (UNSC) at which the current UN Secretary - General, Guterres, slandered People's Korea claiming that the DPRK's nuclear weapons were '*illegal*' and that the independent and dignified DPRK was a '*clear and existing danger*' (!!!). What a lot of rubbish the UN Secretary - General talked about! The DPRK does not need anyone's permission to possess nuclear weapons and there is no international law that specifically stipulates that the DPRK cannot have nuclear weapons!

In response to this director general, Jo Chol Su of the Department of International Organizations of the DPRK FM said:

*I express my deep regret at the fact,
that the UN Secretary - General has not gotten rid of the outdated,
biased and insensible way of thinking on the present situation
of the Korean Peninsula and, in particular,
the sovereign right of a full - fledged member state of the UN
and resolutely condemn and reject his remarks'*

This is indeed very true and the remarks of comrade Jo Chol Su are most correct. It is so shameful that the UN is once again taking issue with the DPRK's legitimate exercise of its right to self - defence.

The UN and its secretary general need to show impartiality. Instead of continually finding fault with the DPRK and taking issue with it the UN should instead take issue with the US which has violated the sovereignty of many countries and is the biggest nuclear power in the world. It is the USA that first used nuclear weapons and has carried out

the biggest number of nuclear tests as well as having the biggest number of nuclear weapons in the world but the UN is completely silent. The UN is also silent about the crimes of Japan which is a war criminal state. The UN also has a blind eye towards the numerous crimes of different Western imperialist countries.

We say that it is high time for UN Secretary general Guterres and the UN itself to stop acting like a poodle for the US and show impartiality. We support the statement of Jo Chol Su, director general of the Department of International Organizations of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP,
London 16th of January Juche 112 [2023])

***The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued the following joint statement,
denouncing the fascist repression,
of the south Korean Confederation of Trade Unions***

On the 18th and 19th of January, the offices of the Korean Confederation of Trades Union of south Korea (the south Korean equivalent of the TUC in Britain) were raided by the south Korean National Intelligence Service (NIS) and the fascist south Korean police. The NIS is a Gestapo - type fascist repressive body.

The south Korean trade unions have been targeted by the fascist south Korean puppet authorities on the bogus charge of breaking the National Security Law (NSL) by having unauthorised contact with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). The NSL is a fascist repressive law which makes any kind of leftist activity and support for the DPRK illegal.

We strongly denounce the suppression of the Korean Confederation of Trades Union of south Korea by the despotic fascist puppet regime in south Korea. We wish to express our full solidarity with the working people of south Korea in their struggle for democratic rights. The progressive people of Britain need to wake up to the fact that south Korea is a despotic fascist regime and an enemy of workers' rights.

Down with the south Korean puppet fascist regime!(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP,

London 19th of January Juche 112 [2023])

***The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued the following joint statement,
on the 77th anniversary of the foundation,
of the Socialist Patriotic Youth League***



The Socialist Patriotic Youth League has traversed the proud road of the Juche - orientated militant youth league. It was founded on the 17th of January 1946 as the Democratic Youth League of Korea and subsequently became the League of Socialist Working Youth in 1964 to reflect the realities of the new socialist Korea in which capitalism had been liquidated and young people had become socialist working youth. On the 50th anniversary of its foundation in January 1996, the League of Socialist Working Youth became the KIM IL SUNG Socialist Youth League in order as a mark of respect for the great leader President KIM IL SUNG the eternal leader of the Korean revolution and father of the youth of Korea. On August 28th 2016 the KIM IL SUNG Socialist Youth League was renamed Kimilsungist - Kimjongilist Youth League and in 2021 adopted the proud name of Socialist Patriotic Youth League to reflect the demands of the era.

The Socialist Patriotic Youth League and its predecessors the DYL, LSWY and KISSYL have always opposed revisionism and factionalism, upholding the great Juche Idea and the wise teachings of the great leaders' President KIM IL SUNG and Chairman KIM JONG IL on youth.

The Socialist Patriotic Youth League has always been the most reliable reserve force of the Workers Party of Korea and has ensured that the young people are the vanguard and shock brigade of socialist construction. Many massive structures in the DPRK such as the Paektusan Youth Hero Power station are associated with the feats of the heroic youth of the DPRK.

Now the young people of the DPRK organised in the Socialist Patriotic Youth League are embodying the teachings of the dear respected leader Marshal KIM JONG UN on youth power.

Glory to the 77th anniversary of the foundation of the Socialist Patriotic Youth League!

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP,
London 17th of January Juche 112 [2023])

***The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued the following joint statement,
on the 55th anniversary of the capture,
of the US imperialist armed spy ship the 'USS Pueblo',
by the heroic Korean People's Army navy***



The capture of the USS *'Pueblo'* by the navy of the Korean People's Army 55 years ago on the 23rd of January 1968 was a great blow to US imperialism.

The captured ship is a symbol of victory in the anti - US, anti - imperialist struggle. The *'Pueblo'* is now on display at the Fatherland Liberation War Museum of the DPRK in Pyongyang. It forms the central part of the display of captured enemy weapons. It is the only US warship to be in the hands of an adversary of the US. The ship had remained in Wonsan for many years and then in 1998 was taken to the River Taedong in Pyongyang and moored at the site where the USS General Sherman was sunk by Korean patriots led by Kim Ung U the grandfather of the great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung. In 2013 it was moved to the reconstructed and expanded Fatherland Liberation War Museum on the River Potong. Delegations of the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, the Korean Friendship Association of the UK and the Association for the Study of Songun Politics UK have visited the *'Pueblo'* many times. The *'Pueblo'* is a graphic and substantial demonstration of US imperialism's crimes against the Korean people but at the same time, it shows the vulnerability of the US and its inevitable defeat.

The *'Pueblo'* was captured 7 miles off Wonsan on the east coast of the DPRK on the 23rd of January 1968. Its crew were armed and so was the ship, as it had a machine gun mounted at the stern. A small group of KPA sailors managed to overpower over 80 US personnel and capture them.

The US imperialists arrogantly demanded that the DPRK hand back both the ship and the crew, threatening to bomb the DPRK. The great leader President Kim Il Sung stood firm saying the DPRK would match all - out war for all - out war and that the only thing the US would get out of it was corpses and death. The modern revisionists, traitors and capitulationists who were the agents of imperialism, had also suggested the DPRK hand back the ship and its crew but the DPRK stood firm and the USS *'Pueblo'* is still in Pyongyang some 50 years after being captured.

The *'Pueblo'* is a living testimony to the bankruptcy of the US hostile policy towards the DPRK.

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP,
London 17th of January Juche 112 [2023])



***The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued a statement on the formation
of a UK Preparatory Committee,
for Celebrating the Day of the 'Shining Star'***

Chairman KIM JONG IL was born 81 years ago on Mt Paektu, the son of anti - Japanese revolutionary guerrillas. He was the successor to the great Juche revolutionary cause started by the great leader comrade KIM IL SUNG. Comrade KIM JONG IL led the Korean revolution to victory by developing the Juche idea in depth and administering the Songun (army - first politics). Thanks to the leadership of comrade KIM JONG IL the DPRK was turned into a socialist military power and a nuclear state. Moreover, comrade KIM JONG IL worked hard for Korean reunification and held the first - ever inter - Korean summit. Comrade KIM JONG IL defended socialism and fought for global independence.

It is for all the reasons above that the Korean people and world progressive people uphold the leadership and legacy of the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL and proudly celebrate the anniversary of his birth as the Day of the Shining Star.

We will set the period until the 17th of February as a period of study and reflection and we will study the revolutionary activities, ideas and theories of comrade KIM JONG IL in depth.

We will cooperate with different organisations and political parties including the New Communist Party of Britain and Internationalist Revolutionary Communist Party. We aim to organise events to meaningfully celebrate this very important occasion. We will organise online events such as a seminar and other activities.

UK Preparatory Committee for the Day of the Shining Star.

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP,
London 18th of January Juche 112 [2023])



***The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued the following statement,
supporting the press statement of comrade Kim Yo Jong,
vice department director of the Central Committee (CC),
of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK),
made on the 27th of January,
concerning the US decision to supply battle tanks,
to the Ukrainian puppet fascist regime***

Recently, the US imperialists announced their decision to send Abrams Main Battle Tanks to Ukraine for use in the proxy war of the US against the Russian Federation. This move will further fan the flames of war in Europe. In her statement comrade Kim Yo Jong takes aim at the US for '*escalating the war situation by providing Ukraine with military hardware for ground offensive*' and strongly denounces it. The US by arming the Ukrainian neo - nazi puppet fascist regime is intensifying the conflict in Ukraine and creating the danger of the conflict boiling into a world war. Comrade Kim Yo Jong's words:

*'The world would be brighter,
safer and calmer now if it were not for the U.S'*

strike a chord and represent not just the voice of the DPRK but the voice of the world's progressive people. If the US do not exist the world would be a peaceful, calmer place in which countries could live in harmony with each other.

Comrade Kim Yo Jong in her statement expresses her conviction that the US and its puppets will only face defeat in Ukraine, not victory.

We applaud the statement of comrade Kim Yo Jong which shows that the DPRK has a strong anti - imperialist stand.

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCRKP,
London 28th of January Juche 112 [2023])



***The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued the following statement,
on the 20th anniversary of the publication of the work,
'The Songun - based Revolutionary Line
Is a Great Revolutionary Line of Our Era
and an Ever - Victorious Banner of Our Revolution',
by the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL***

KIM JONG IL

**THE SONGUN-BASED
REVOLUTIONARY LINE IS
A GREAT REVOLUTIONARY
LINE OF OUR ERA AND AN
EVER-VICTORIOUS BANNER
OF OUR REVOLUTION**

On the 29th of January 2003, shortly after the DPRK had announced its withdrawal from the unjust and one - sided '*Nuclear Non - proliferation Treaty*', the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL published the work '*The Songun - based Revolutionary Line Is a Great Revolutionary Line of Our Era and an Ever - Victorious Banner of Our Revolution*'. This work gives a comprehensive overview of the Songun idea and its application as Songun politics. In the work of the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL, the glorious history of the Korean revolution that was started and has triumphed under the banner of Songun comprehensively deals with the essence, features, validity and vitality of the Songun politics of the Workers' Party of Korea and theoretical and practical issues concerning the politics.

The work serves as an encyclopedic document giving perfect answers to the issues arising in the struggle to achieve the independence of the popular masses and precious ideological and theoretical guidelines to be always held fast to in building a thriving nation and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The work clarifies many important questions concerning the building of socialism in the contemporary epoch .

Songun is the treasured sword for defending the independence of People's Korea and safeguarding Juche - based socialism. Moreover in the years since the publication of '*The Songun-based Revolutionary Line Is a Great Revolutionary Line of Our Era and an Ever - Victorious Banner of Our Revolution*', Songun politics is recognised by the world revolutionary as the revolutionary anti - imperialist politics of the 21st century. The publication of the work dealt a heavy blow to those opportunist and revisionist forces advocating compromise with imperialism and capitulation.

Reading the work afresh we are convinced of the genius and clarity of the great leader generalissimo KIM JONG IL.

Although 20 years have elapsed since the publication of '*The Songun - based Revolutionary Line Is a Great Revolutionary Line of Our Era and an Ever - Victorious Banner of Our Revolution*' , the work remains as valuable and correct as ever and gives a correct understanding of Songun politics and the Songun idea.

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP,
London 28th of January Juche 112 [2023])



**The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued the following joint statement,
supporting the press statement,
made by Kwon Jong Gun,
director general of the Department,
of U.S. Affairs of the Foreign Ministry,
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK),
on Sunday 29th of January**

Following the statement issued by comrade Kim Yo Jong on the 27th of January which denounced the US decision to supply MBTs to Ukraine said it would continue to fan the flames of war in Ukraine by supplying more weapons to Ukraine. As the statement of comrade Kwon Jong Gun, director general of the Department of U.S. Affairs of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK observes 'it is an extension of the illogical, deformed and gangster - like way of thinking of the U.S'

The US imperialists also slandered the DPRK and repeated the discredited story that the DPRK is supplying weapons to Russia for use in Ukraine. This is complete nonsense. There is absolutely no evidence for the accusation that the DPRK is supplying weapons to Russian forces in Ukraine. It is just fake news created by the US propaganda machine.

The US is warned by director general comrade Kwon Jong Gun not to spread false '*self - made*' rumors about the DPRK or it will face undesirable results.

We support the statement of comrade Kwon Jong Gun and call for the US to stop slandering the DPRK and also to stop denying the DPRK's right to self - defence.

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP,
London 30th of January Juche 112 [2023])



***The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued the following joint statement,
on the 60th anniversary of the famous,
'Match for Hundred'
slogan of the heroic and glorious,
Korean People's Army***



The slogan, *A Match for a Hundred*' was put forward at the Mt Taedok army post on the 6th of February 1963 by the great leader comrade KIM IL SUNG. The slogan means that each soldier of the Korean People's Army should be a match for a hundred enemy soldiers. The slogan expresses the revolutionary determination of the KPA soldiers to wipe out the US imperialist aggressors the sworn enemy of the Korean people by their own efforts. It epitomises the revolutionary soldier spirit and it is a practical application of Songun politics.

The great leader President KIM IL SUNG and the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL visited the Mt Taedok army post at a time when the US imperialists were creating tension throughout the world through such incidents as the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Vietnam War. In Korea, the US imperialists armed the Park Chung Hee puppet regime and intensified their anti - DPRK moves. At the same time the modern revisionists give up fighting imperialism, compromising with and trying to disarm the socialist camp.

Realising that the Korean people had only themselves to rely on and not any great power President KIM IL SUNG put forward the slogan '*A match for a hundred*' to raise the militancy, fighting spirit and military capabilities of the KPA.

The slogan '*A match for a hundred*' fully embodies the self - reliant spirit of the Korean People's Army and also the revolutionary anti - imperialist class consciousness of Songun. It inspires the Korean people and the Korean People's Army to greater feats in the struggle to defend the socialist country of Juche and the struggle against US imperialism.

The idea of 'A match for a hundred' is carried forward today under the Songun revolutionary leadership of dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army.

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP,
London 1st of February Juche 112 [2023])

***The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued the following joint statement,
on the occasion of the 75th anniversary,
of the foundation of the regular revolutionary armed forces,
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,
the Korean People's Army on the 8th of February***



The great leader President Kim Il Sung took the momentous decision 75 years ago on the 8th of February 1948 to transform the guerrilla - based Korean People's Revolutionary Army into a regular and standing armed force the Korean People's Army.

For 75 years the KPA has stood guard over the socialist gains of People's Korea and defends the sovereignty of the DPRK. It is totally different to armies in imperialist and capitalist countries.

The KPA is the unique Juche - based and Songun-based revolutionary armed force of the Korean people. It is an army of the people, an army of the revolution and an army of the working class and the Workers' Party of Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, an ever - victorious iron - willed brilliant

commander and gifted military strategist, put forward the line of building the army after the liberation of Korea and developed the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the Korean People's Army, modern regular armed forces, performing the undying feats in the history of the building of the revolutionary armed forces.

With the foundation of the KPA, the Korean people came to have their own independent defence force safeguarding their independence. Under the command of the great generals of Mt Paektu, President Kim Il Sung and generalissimo Kim Jong Il the KPA traversed the road of glory and victory. In the 1950s the KPA beat back the U.S. imperialists' invasion to swallow up the DPRK in its cradle and demonstrated the dignity and honour of the DPRK and Korean people during the Fatherland Liberation War. Throughout the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s and 1990s the regular revolutionary armed forces of the DPRK defended the gains of socialism and the independence of the DPRK, inflicting defeats on the imperialists.

Our delegations have witnessed the incredible steel - like unity and total discipline of the Korean People's Army at the military parades of April 2012, July 2013, October 2015, April 2017 and September 2018.

Today, the KPA under the command of dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un is the pride of Juche Korea defending the independence and security of the country and will achieve greater victories.

**LONG LIVE THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY !**

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP,
London 1st of February Juche 112 [2023])



***The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued the following joint statement,
supporting the press statement
of the DPRK Foreign Ministry (FM)
which was made on the 2nd of February***

Nowadays the situation on the Korean peninsula is becoming tenser, this is can be attributed to, as the DPRK Foreign Ministry points out, the '*reckless military confrontational manoeuvres and hostile acts of the U.S. and its vassal forces*'.

The US is carrying out a many - sided offensive against People's Korea on many different fronts such as the propaganda war of continually demonising the DPRK in media and slandering the Juche - based socialist system plus increasing sanctions against the DPRK and promoting the 'human rights ' racket against People's Korea. Recently the US defence secretary visited south Korea and said that more nuclear strategic assets would be introduced along with fifth-generation stealth fighters. The US and south Korean puppet reactionaries are also planning more military exercises targeting People's Korea and aimed at regime change.

The DPRK has no illusions about the US and as the DPRK FM spokesperson states they *'are seeing through the true intention of the U.S'*. The DPRK Foreign Ministry declares that the DPRK will make the toughest reaction to the US hostile moves answering confrontation with confrontation and nukes for nukes. Secondly, as long as the US pursues a hostile policy towards the DPRK, the DPRK has no interest in so - called dialogue with the US. The DPRK is not fooled by the false talk of dialogue by the US which is secretly aimed at disarming the DPRK and overthrowing the socialist system.

We support the press statement of the spokesperson of the DPRK Foreign Ministry and believe it should be widely studied. Moreover, our organisations believe that solidarity with the DPRK should be stepped up.

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP,
London 2nd of February Juche 112 [2023])



Korean Friendship Association UK Annual General Meeting

The Korean Friendship Association of the UK held its online Annual General Meeting via Skype at 1500 hours on the 21st of January. It was participated in by KFA UK officials, activists and members from London, the West of England, the south of England, Staffordshire, Scotland and the north of Ireland as well as by a KFA UK member residing in another country.

Apologies for non - attendance were received from several members.

Chairman of KFA UK Dr Dermot Hudson gave a report of work to the meeting in which he stressed that:

*'The past year has been an active,
productive and positive one for KFA UK'*

and added:

*'During the course of the year have maintained
a high level of activity.'*

*We organised one real - life national meeting
and 3 real - life regional and local meetings.*

We organised 3 pickets including two at the BBC and one at the US embassy.

*We have held many online meetings including several,
that have been jointly hosted with other KFA branches,
such as KFA Greece.*

We have had monthly KFA UK 'Literary and Poetry Evenings'

KFA UK Organisation Secretary Alan Bolon said in his report:

*'The essence of my efforts is and always will be our purpose,
which is profoundly rooted in our constitutional 'Motto':*

'Defends People's Korea with no if's and no buts' even 24 / 7.

I would like to thank you for trusting me as KFA UK Organizational Secretary'

Both the KFA UK Chairman and KFA UK Organisation Secretary referred to interference and suppression by Facebook which created difficulties in our work.

The Chairman of Staffordshire KFA gave a verbal report to the meeting on the activities of Staffordshire KFA.

The KFA UK Chairman gave the financial report to the meeting and pointed out that KFA UK had a small surplus of income over expenditure.

It was agreed by the meeting that all KFA UK Officials should continue in their roles for the coming year.

Speaking about the coming year Dr Hudson, KFA UK Chairman, said that:

*'2023 will be an important year for KFA UK,
during which we must step up our activities in support of People's Korea,
the true socialist country and most independent country in the world.*

*In 2023 there will be the 70th anniversary of the Korean people's victory,
in the great Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialists,
which falls in July and also the 75th anniversary,*

of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in September'

Many exciting and dynamic ideas were put forward including a DPRK film night each month and ideas for different meetings were proposed. It was resolved to continue to hold both online and real - life meetings.

Resolutions in support of the 6th Plenary Committee of the 8th Central Committee of the WPK and Denouncing fascist repression in south Korea were adopted by the meeting.

The meeting concluded at 17.11 hours GMT.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

***Report of Work of Korean Friendship Association UK
by Dr Dermot Hudson, KFA UK Chairman
to Korean Friendship Association UK,
Online Annual General Meeting,
held 21st of January 2023***

Greetings to all those participating in this Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Korean Friendship Association of the UK (KFA UK), I am happy to be with you all today.

Originally we used to hold our AGM in June to coincide with the anniversary of the June 15 inter - Korean declaration. However, it was felt that holding the AGM should be held separately from DPRK anniversaries so more time can be spent on KFA UK business also it is a good idea to hold the AGM at the beginning in order to plan ahead for the coming year.

The past year has been an active, productive and positive one for KFA UK. During the course of the year have maintained a high level of activity. We organised one real - life national meeting and 3 real - life regional and local meetings. We organised 3 pickets including two at the BBC and one at the US embassy. We have held many online meetings including several that have been jointly hosted with other KFA branches such as KFA Greece. We have had monthly KFA UK Literary and Poetry evenings.

We were asked by the DPRK Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries to organise an international online seminar for the 74th anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK in September. We held a two - session online event with a big participation.

A 2 member delegation participated in the KFA International Meeting in Tarragona, Spain. It was the first time since 2017 that we sent more than 1 person to a KFA International meeting.

We also participated in the international online seminar organised by KFA International for the 110th anniversary of the birth of the great leader President KIM IL SUNG.

Thanks to the efforts of comrade Alan Bolon, our KFA UK organisation secretary and editor of *'People's Korea Today'*, we have published every month our pdf format magazine *'People's Korea Today'*.

Steps have been taken to revive KFA Scotland which has been dormant for nearly 3 years and also a new KFA UK South of England branch with its own Facebook page was set up.

We took the initiative of contacting every single person who had registered for KFA UK on an individual basis. As a result, we reestablished contact with some members that we lost contact with and have gained members for our Whatsapp Group and Telegram Channel.

We now have 12910 followers on Facebook and 6,861 Followers on Twitter. This is great but we need more and more importantly, but we need to change passive support on social media into active support on the ground.

Although our social media work has been successful we have also encountered difficulties created by censorship and repression by the reactionary authorities. We started having problems with Facebook back in 2020 when the page was arbitrarily labeled: *'North Korea - controlled state media'* and some postings later got banned as *'spam'* by Facebook in the autumn of 2020. This year we have seen a massive intensification of attacks by Facebook which have included the following; restricting the KFA UK main Facebook page for 59 days and also banning pictures from the DPRK from the page. I also had my personal Facebook account restricted. Mysteriously other KFA UK officials, activists and members experienced having access to their accounts blocked as well as access to regional KFA Facebook pages. In an extreme case, a member of Staffordshire KFA had his account taken offline completely and had to create a new profile. On Twitter, there have so far been fewer problems although the KFA UK Twitter account has been banned in south Korea and my personal account juche0071 has been banned in both south Korea and Germany. We also experienced orchestrated trolling on both Facebook and Twitter but particularly on Facebook.

Our response to the problems caused by Facebook has been to create a KFA UK Telegram channel which now has 90 subscribers but we need to expand it considerably. We have also got a *VK.com* account and have ventured onto Discord. On the media front, I gave an interview with freelance journalist Peter Guest and part of the interview was included in an article in GQ magazine. I had two online video interviews with the *'Flame of Liberation'* YouTube channel and an interview with KFA USA. On the negative side, I had a very hostile interview with a Podcast run by a right - wing middle - class ex - pat brat in China.

Whilst it has been a great year for KFA UK it would foolish to ignore shortcomings in our work and we should be self - critical. However, criticism always needs to be constructive and we should avoid negativity and cynicism. I would our main shortcoming is a lack of active involvement and an attitude of passive support instead of pro-active support. There are too few people doing active work. We have tended to hold online meetings rather than real - life meetings but there again in some cases, we had no choice due to national rail strikes.

In my other presentation on the way forward, I will address the shortcomings mentioned above. Overall it has been a positive year and there is a sound basis to build on. I thank KFA UK members for their efforts and support, in particular, I thank comrade Alan Bolon our KFA UK organisation secretary for his hard and persevering work which is a great example.

Let us build on the success of 2022 and go forward to new heights in 2023!

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

***Report of Work of Korean Friendship Association UK
and West of England Branch of the KFA UK,
by Alan Bolon, KFA UK Organisation Secretary
to Korean Friendship Association UK,
Online Annual General Meeting,
held 21st of January 2023***

Welcome everyone to our KFA UK AGM 2023, I would like to present my report on my activities as KFA UK Organizational Secretary with additional duties as Security Officer, and the Chairman of the KFA UK '*West Of England Branch*'.

Firstly, as to KFA UK '*West Of England Branch*' at the moment on the Facebook page, there are 262 followers we and reached 232 likes. The page is running well and every day is posting a few new things. My activities as a Chairman remain to update the Facebook page with news and re - posting from the main KFA UK page.

During the period covered by the report, I have noticed a lot of problems and troubles created by hostile Facebook for us by blocking or making purposes to access the pages in other ways. Luckily, all these problems and attacks have been overcome and the site is still running.

KFA UK's '*West Of England Branch*' has had in its area in Taunton, two Seminars with Dr Dermot Hudson and also in London. Also, my activities focused to updates the KFA UK '*West Of England Branch*' Online Library, which is enriched almost every month with new books, sent to us from KPEA or other friendly organisations from DPRK.

During the period covered by AGM, and under my activities as a KFA UK

Organizational Secretary, I undertook work on the organizational and administrative consolidation of KFA UK into an organization operating on the basis of the strong administrative foundations as written Constitution. The KFA UK '*Constitution*' has been written by me and later approved. This KFA UK '*Constitution*', in my opinion, was necessary as an indispensable document, that every association should have in order to regulate its rights and duties for its members and not only. Due to the needs of time as our organization, has been and still is under attack by hostile forces, I have designed the KFA UK '*Security and Safety System*' and become taken additional duties as a KFA UK Security Officer. I have started investigations with several procedures, these investigations have been initiated on several security matters and unfortunately, due to many other more urgent duties, further progress has been temporarily suspended. Further work according to the procedures of this system can be restored at any time, but it requires a lot of time. the best solution would be to assign the function of the security officer to another trusted person who, having become familiar with the procedures of the systems, would only deal with this matter and the security results would be greater.

In my organizational work for KFA UK, I also prepared KFA UK's '*Internal Funds Policy*' which, after approval and amendments, was implemented and is in force now.

During the years 2021 - 2023, I created a new monthly journal '*Peoples Korea Today*' and became the Main Graphic Editor of this magazine, submitted several articles on there and work in the editing process every month. With pleasure, I would like to say, that at the moment we released 25 issues of '*Peoples Korea Today*' and this magazine is running still and stayed as a permanent KFA UK press with formal notice in '*KFA UK Constitution*'. However, I was very often under time pressure and lack of time, so that is why some of the '*PKT*' issues have not been published on time. I am apologize for this fact. I continued and will continue to assemble work o monthly '*PKT*', because I know, how important this magazine is, and how big a role it plays in KFA UK activities. '*PKT*' remains an important vehicle for communicating our activities, reaching a growing audience of KFA UK members. I strongly encourage all KFA UK members and not only, as '*PKT*' publishing articles from all over the world, to consider submitting an article, that's why I invented already two literary competitions for '*PKT*' readers. I also did graphic and design work for meetings and other events in our organization.

During the period covered by AGM, I tried in my multiple positions to act responsibly for our association, and together with Dr Dermot Hudson we continued our work in mutual cooperation, with no personal problems or arguments, and I think all my work and achievements for KFA UK, would be not done, if I not received so much support and helps from Dr Dermot Hudson, for which I express my sincere thanks and am very grateful to him. I have thoroughly enjoyed my time on the KFA UK and it's been exciting to see the growing strength and significance of KFA UK over these years.

The essence of my efforts is and always will be our purpose, which is profound rooted in our constitutional 'Motto': *'Defends People's Korea with no if's and no buts'* even 24 / 7.

I would like to thank you for trusting me as KFA UK Organizational Secretary with additional duties as a Security Officer. At the annual meeting this year, if those gathered at the meeting express their positive opinion about my work, express the will to remain in the function of KFA UK Organizational Secretary and the Chairman of KFA UK *'West of England Branch'* with additional duties as a Security Officer, I would like to ensure. I wish to be even better and look forward to continuing to engage with such a vibrant, multidisciplinary and with durability as much as I can.

You may be aware, and I hope you are, that following the last AGM we have carried out further consultation on how we take forward the development of KFA UK and I fully consider to this matter now and in future as well.

If the gremial of the AGM allow me to stay as a KFA UK Secretary and Chairman of the KFA UK *'West of England Branch'*, it would be very grateful for feedback on what I are doing well, and where I can improve. If you have any comments or suggestions, I would be delighted to hear them and I stay open to criticism and promise use self - criticisms to my me as a truly communist should behave.

Thank you for listening.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)



***Report of Online Seminar
'People's Korea and anti - revisionism'
4th of February 2023***

On the 4th of February at 1500 hours GMT The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea held a seminar on the subject of *'People's Korea and anti - revisionism'* with Dr Joe Pateman of the University of Sheffield as the guest speaker. Participating in the seminar were members of the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea and KFA UK from London, West of England and Staffordshire, also a director of the European Regional Society for the Study of the Juche Idea and Juche idea followers from Germany, Canada, US and South Africa.

Dr Dermot Hudson Chairman of the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea introduced the meeting by pointing out that the history of the Korean revolution was the history of the struggle against imperialism and revisionism.

Dr Joe Pateman of the University of Sheffield gave a most detailed and comprehensive account of the principled opposition of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Workers Party of Korea to revisionism, which was a retreat from and dilution of socialist ideas and principles. The DPRK's opposition to revisionism had either been ignored or grossly understated by some.

Dr Pateman said that President KIM IL SUNG, Chairman KIM JONG IL and Marshal KIM JONG UN all opposed revisionism whilst developing original theories. In recent years the DPRK has maintained socialist principles despite the complex and changing situation. Some people have spread theories about '*economic reform*', '*marketisation*' etc., in the DPRK but such theories are based on exaggeration.

Alan Bolon KFA UK Organisation Secretary said that:

'... I like to point out, that it is important to note that, the anti - revisionist role and activities of the DPRK, have been underestimated and very often undervalued, in the world communist movement ...'

A special advisor to the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea made reference to the work of comrade KIM JONG IL '*On The Reactionary Nature Of Modern Revisionism And Our Party's Revolutionary Stand Against Revisionism*' which was written when comrade KIM JONG IL was studying at KIM IL SUNG university.

Dr Hudson read out a paper sent by the DPRK Embassy titled: '*Kim Jong Un and His Ideological and Theoretical Activities*' which stressed that comrade IM JONG UN is carrying forward the revolutionary ideas of preceding leaders.

Dr Hudson made a short presentation on the subject of the DPRK's opposition to revisionism in which explained that: '*... indeed People's Korea and the Workers' Party of Korea, always strongly opposed modern revisionism but from an independent position ...'*

The conclusion of the meeting was that the DPRK had played a big role in opposing revisionism and today is the bastion of anti - revisionism.

A short film '*Kim Jong Il - Analysis of modern Imperialism and Revisionism*' was shown.

The meeting finished at 17.15 hours.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)



Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea Flag Raised at Ukraine Solidarity Picket



KFA UK Chairman Dr Dermot Hudson joined protestors at the picket organised by International Ukraine Anti - Fascist Solidarity (IUAFS) campaign on the 28th of January, to draw attention to crimes of the Ukrainian fascist regime. The picket was in Whitehall opposite Downing Street.

The DPRK flag was raised alongside the Donbass flag, an act symbolising the solidarity between the two peoples.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)





Enlarged Meeting of WPK Central Military Commission Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un Guides Meeting



The Fourth Enlarged Meeting of the Eighth Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) took place at the office building of the Central Committee of the WPK on February 6 amid the soaring militant spirit and fighting enthusiasm of the Korean People's Army (KPA) to firmly guarantee the dynamic advance of the Korean-style socialist cause with matchless military muscle.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, guided the enlarged meeting.

Present there were vice - chairmen Ri Pyong Chol and Ri Yong Gil and members of the Central Military Commission of the WPK.

Attending it as observers were commanders of the KPA services, commanding officers of its corps and major units, commanding officers of the Ministry of National Defence and other armed forces organs, leading officials in the field of national defence scientific research and cadres of the Department of the Munitions

Industry and other relevant departments of the WPK Central Committee.

The enlarged meeting discussed in depth the major military and political tasks for 2023 and the long - term issues concerning the orientation for army building.

Studied and discussed there were a series of practical tasks for bringing about a great change in the military and political work, including the issue of taking a step for the machinery to fundamentally improve and strengthen the military affairs, the issue of constantly expanding and intensifying the operation and combat drills of the KPA to cope with the prevailing situation and more strictly perfecting the preparedness for war, and the issue of newly modifying some articles of the internal regulations of the army as required by the developing reality. Then, relevant decisions were adopted.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un expressed expectation and belief that the whole armed forces of the DPRK would perform ever - victorious feats in strenuously upholding and vigorously carrying out with the matchless military strength the Party's enormous tasks for further consolidating the historic victories won by the Korean people in the grand course of accomplishing the socialist cause and for opening up a new chapter of development in the history of socialist construction of Juche, deeply mindful of the sacred mission and important duty they have assumed before the Party and the revolution, the country and the people.



The KPA officers and all the participants hardened their will to fulfill their obligations in implementing the Party's military policy, looking up to Kim Jong Un who convened the enlarged meeting on the historic day marking the 60th anniversary of the slogan. 'A - match - for - a - hundred' set forth by President Kim Il Sung to provide an important milestone for building the powerful army and clarified the orientation of the revolutionary military and political activities of the DPRK armed forces.

(Pyongyang, February 7
Korean Central News Agency)

13th Meeting of Political Bureau of 8th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Held



The 13th Meeting of the Political Bureau of the 8th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) took place at the office building of the WPK Central Committee on Sunday.

Attending it were members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee.

Jo Yong Won, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary for Organizational Affairs of the WPK Central Committee, presided over the meeting.

The meeting discussed as the agenda the issue of convening the 7th Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the 8th WPK Central Committee.

The Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee examined and approved the agenda, the schedule and the selection of the observers of the enlarged plenary meeting.

The meeting of the Political Bureau unanimously approved the resolution on convening the 7th Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the 8th WPK Central Committee in late February and made assignments for the preparations for the plenary meeting.

(Pyongyang, February 6
Korean Central News Agency)

Choe Ryong Hae Inspects Different Units in Nampho City



Choe Ryong Hae, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, first vice - president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, inspected various units in Nampho City.

Going round the Okdo Farm in Ryonggang County and Kumdang and Unha farms in Onchon County, he urged officials to conduct the farming operation and guidance for attaining this year's grain production goal in a scientific and substantial way and briskly organize the three - revolution red flag movement and other mass movements for giving full play to the mental power of the agricultural workers.

At nurseries and youth workteams of the farms, he stressed the need for officials to pay deep attention to ensuring the scientific nutrition care for children, true to the Party's childcare policy and to put efforts into the work with youths so as to make them stand in the van of struggle for implementing the Party's policies.

Learning about the situation of the Onchon County Condiments Factory and the Onchon Research Branch of the Rice Research Institute under the Academy of Agricultural Science, he called for making substantial contribution to the improvement of the people's living and the development of the country's agriculture by raising the product quality and productivity and stepping up the

research into rice strains with high yield.

He said that relevant units should conduct the work for improving the qualifications of law explainers with a correct methodology and raise the effectiveness of education through data on judicial affairs so as to steadily enhance the popular masses' awareness of law observance.

While acquainting himself with the judicial administration of the Onchon County People's Committee, he discussed the issues for enhancing the role of power organs and deputies in ensuring the correct implementation of the popular policies of the Party and the state and for more vigorously conducting the movement for winning the title of model law - abiding unit.

Meanwhile, Choe Ryong Hae visited the Kwangchon Chicken Farm. He learned about the assembly of equipment there and called for doing its best to ensure the quality.

(Pyongyang, February 4
Korean Central News Agency)

24th Plenary Meeting of 14th SPA Standing Committee of DPRK Held



The 24th Plenary Meeting of the 14th Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) of the DPRK took place at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on Thursday.

Choe Ryong Hae, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, first vice - president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, presided over the plenary meeting.

Attending the meeting were members of the SPA Standing Committee.

Present as observers were officials of the SPA Standing Committee and officials concerned of the Cabinet Secretariat, ministries and national institutions.

Put on the agenda of the plenary meeting were such matters as the adoption of laws of the DPRK on protection of state secret, management of railway, education of prodigies, loaning and national symbols and the review of execution and supervision of the Law of the DPRK on Providing Living Conditions for Discharged Officers.

A report on the main contents of relevant draft laws deliberated by the SPA Legislation Committee was made at the meeting.

The plenary meeting studied and examined the opinions on the drafts before adopting the above - said laws as a decree of the SPA Standing Committee.

Then, the plenary meeting reviewed the execution and supervision of the Law of the DPRK on Providing Living Conditions for Discharged Officers and adopted a decision of the Standing Committee of the SPA reflecting the practical measures for executing the law thoroughly.

It stressed the need for the socialist law - observance guidance committees at all levels to conduct effective education in law observance through the newly-adopted laws and for the relevant organs to properly formulate and issue the regulations and rules for law enforcement as required by the law on legislation and thus legally guarantee the struggle for implementing the decisions of the Eighth Congress of the WPK and the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK.

(Pyongyang, February 3
Korean Central News Agency)



**Press Statement of Kim Yo Jong,
Vice - Department Director of Central Committee,
of the Workers' Party of Korea**



Kim Yo Jong, vice - department director of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, issued the following press statement on Friday:

The U.S., which has exposed the whole continent of Europe to the grave danger of war and caused big and small concerns, is now further crossing the red line.

It has made a 'special contribution' to instigating the unstable world crisis to be continued by providing Ukraine with a large amount of military hardware.

It recently made public that it would supply its MBT to Ukraine, only to make clearer its confrontation stand against Russia.

Lurking behind this is the U.S. sinister intention to realize its hegemonic aim by further expanding the proxy war for destroying Russia.

The world would be brighter, safer and calmer now, if it were not for the U.S.

The U.S. is the arch criminal which poses serious threat and challenge to the strategic security of Russia

and pushes the regional situation to the present grave phase.

I express serious concern over the U.S. escalating the war situation by providing Ukraine with military hardware for ground offensive, and strongly denounce it.

The U.S. and other Western countries are wrecking the global peace and the regional security while handing military hardware running into astronomical sum of money over to Ukraine in total disregard of Russia's concern about security.

Therefore, they have neither right nor justification to slander sovereign states' exercise of the right to self - defense.

The U.S. is mulling mobilizing the military potentials of its top - class stooges on the anti - Russian front, to say nothing of those of the Western countries.

The Ukrainian battlefield is by no means a desert in the Middle East where the U.S. MBTs went on the rampage 20 years ago.

I do not doubt that any military hardware the U.S. and the West boast of will be burnt into pieces in the face of the indomitable fighting spirit and might of the heroic Russian army and people.

No matter how desperately the imperialist allied forces may try, they will never weaken the heroic stamina of the Russian army and people with high patriotism, stubbornness and strong mental power.

We will always stand in the same trench with the service personnel and people of Russia who have turned out in the struggle to defend the dignity and honor of the state and the sovereignty and security of the country.

**(Pyongyang, January 27
Korean Central News Agency)**



Report on Fulfillment of State Budget for Last Year and on State Budget for This Year



Deputy Ko Jong Bom, minister of Finance, made a report on the fulfillment of the state budget for Juche 111 (2022) and on the state budget for Juche 112 (2023) at the 8th Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The reporter noted that the state budget for last year was successfully carried out.

Last year a large share of the budget was allotted to strengthening the country's defence capabilities, implementing the Party and state's anti - epidemic policy and socialist rural construction policy and stabilizing and improving the people's life.

The state budgetary revenue for last year was carried out at 100.7 percent, increasing to 101.5 percent as against the previous year.

Many industrial establishments in the fields of the national economy fulfilled their plans for central budgetary revenue 100.7 percent and regional budgetary revenue 100.5 percent.

The state budget expenditure for last year was carried out at 99.9 percent.

A large amount of funds amounting to 101.6 percent as compared with 2021 was

allocated to the socialist economic construction to bring a bright prospect for the implementation of the five - year plan and make the overall development of our state and improve the people's living standard.

15.9 percent of the total expenditure was spent on further bolstering up the war deterrence both in quality and quantity to contribute to defending the dignity and security of the country and the people.

Last year, the state's capital investment was increased 100.1 percent as compared with the previous year so as to push ahead with the huge construction projects for developing the national economy and providing the people with highly-civilized living conditions.

24.4 percent of the total expenditure was used to make a breakthrough in revitalizing the overall economic front including light industry and fishing industry, while focusing the investment on modernizing the production equipment and expanding production capacity in the key industrial sectors.

The investment in the field of science and technology was increased by 101 percent over 2021.

A large amount of funds equivalent to 1.6 percent of the total state budgetary expenditure was paid to the agricultural sector to accelerate the rural construction and the work for improving the environment of agricultural production on a modern basis.

Last year, the anti - epidemic work expense was set as a major item of the state budget and funds equivalent to 121.3 percent of the plan for the work to build the capability for promptly responding to any health crisis was supplied on a top-priority basis.

100.5 percent of the funds as compared with the previous year was allocated to the socialist cultural construction to contribute to modernizing the educational conditions and environment, strengthening the material and technical foundations of the public health sector and developing the sports, culture and arts.

The reporter stressed the need to financially guarantee the all - people struggle for implementing the decisions of the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea this significant year marking the 70th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and the 75th birthday of the DPRK.

The state budgetary revenue is expected to grow by 101 percent over last year, with the turnover tax, a major item of the budgetary revenue, increasing by 100.3 percent and the income from state enterprises by 101.2 percent, which will account for 83.7 percent of the total revenue.

The profits of cooperative organizations are expected to 100 percent, depreciation 100.7 percent, real estate rent 100 percent, premium for social insurance 101 percent, income from property sale and price fluctuation 100.1 percent, income from money collection 100.2 percent, other income 100 percent and income from special economic zones 100.3 percent as compared with last year.

The central budget revenue is expected to account for 73.7 percent of the state budgetary revenue, with the revenue from the central economy accounting for a large proportion, and provinces, cities and counties are to largely fund the central budget while ensuring their expenditure with their own income.

The state budgetary expenditure will increase by 101.7 percent over last year.

The investment in socialist economic construction will grow to 101.2 percent than last year, so that 45 percent of the total budgetary expenditure for this year is to be spent on developing the country's economy and improving the people's standard of living.

The defence expenditure is estimated at 15.9 percent of the total budgetary expenditure.

It is expected to spend funds equivalent to 100.3 percent of last year's to the capital investment in the housing construction in the Hwasong area, the housing construction in the Komdok area, the construction of industrial and public buildings and other major construction projects.

Funds equivalent to 101 percent of last year's are allocated to the work of the national economy so that the key industrial sectors can work out correct plans for readjustment and reinforcement and stubbornly carry them out and such sectors conducive to the improvement of people's livelihood as light industry and fisheries can carry out their production plans without fail.

The cost for developing science and technology is to increase 100.7 percent over last year.

This year, funds equivalent to 114.7 percent of last year's will be spent on the rural construction and the modernization of agricultural production environment.

This year, too, the anti - epidemic work cost as much as last year's level will be ensured on a top - priority basis so that the country's anti-epidemic work can continue to be advanced and popular anti - epidemic one.

100.7 percent of the funds will be invested on the educational sector, 100.4 percent on the public health, 100.3 percent on the culture and 100.1 percent on the sports as compared with last year.

This year, too, we will invariably send many educational aid funds and stipends

to the children of Koreans in Japan so that they can continue to contribute to the development of the democratic national education of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

The reporter stressed that the state budget for this year should be implemented without fail to financially support the work for bolstering up the country's defence capability, developing the economy and improving the people's standard of living.

(Pyongyang, January 19
Korean Central News Agency)

On DPRK Cabinet's Work for Last Year and Tasks for This Year



Deputy Kim Tok Hun, premier of the DPRK Cabinet, made a report on the DPRK Cabinet's work for Juche 111 (2022) and tasks for Juche 112 (2023) at the 8th Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly (SPA).

The reporter said that the Cabinet organized and conducted the work for implementing the Party's economic policies, regarding it as its main task to put the country's economy on a normal track and provide the people with a stable and improved life by revitalizing the present production and more dynamically pushing forward the work for readjustment and reinforcement in all fields of the national economy in accordance with the action programme for socialist construction set forth by the Party last year.

Noting that the Korean people achieved remarkable successes in the struggle for economic construction and improvement of the people's standard of living, overcoming all sorts of unprecedented challenges and threats last year under the wise guidance of the respected General Secretary Kim Jong Un, the reporter said:

In hearty response to the Party's decision, major sectors of the national economy channeled efforts into the work for reenergizing the present production and readjusting and reinforcing it, thus fulfilling their yearly national economic plans and providing precious assets for economic development.

Last year, great construction campaigns were launched in a row despite the unprecedented ordeals and difficulties to build many monumental edifices suited to the appearance of a thriving nation in different parts of the country and strikingly demonstrate the development potentials of the DPRK.

Under the loving care of the Party, a legal guarantee was laid for providing the children with the best conditions for their upbringing and the material and technical foundations for the production of dairy products were consolidated nationwide and nutritive foodstuffs including dairy products were supplied to the children across the country.

On the occasion of the new school year, all the pupils and students who were admitted to primary, junior and senior middle schools and universities were supplied with new school uniforms and a complete set of school bags, shoes and things.

Last year, the sector of science and technology contributed to the economic development by carrying out the state sci - tech development plan including the major scientific research projects, in hearty response to the decision of the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the 8th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Progress was made in the work for shifting the national economy to a phase of stable development by decisively improving the economic management.

Last year, the Korean people won a great anti - epidemic victory, to be specially recorded in the world history of health, by displaying a high sense of voluntary unity and successfully tackling the worst - ever upheaval since the founding of the country in a short span of time by dint of the all - people partnership and all - people resistance, in accordance with the most timely and scientific anti - epidemic policy advanced by the Party, in the face of the difficulties caused by the outbreak of the malignant epidemic.

The reporter stressed that the successes made in socialist economic construction last year were the precious fruits of the outstanding and seasoned leadership of the great Party and the indomitable struggle of the Korean people always remaining faithful to the call of the Party.

He pointed out that the Cabinet revealed not a few shortcomings in last year's struggle to implement the decisions of the fourth and fifth plenary meetings of the 8th Central Committee of the WPK.

This year we are faced with the honorable duty to glorify the significant year 2023 marking the 70th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and the 75th founding anniversary of the DPRK as a year of great turn and change in the course of development of the Republic by further boosting the fighting spirit displayed last year, the reporter said, adding:

The Cabinet will conduct a powerful economic operation and command, regarding it as its main task to reenergize the production of overall sectors and units and complete the readjustment and reinforcement plan decided by the Party congress in the main this year.

It will make sure that the economic indices and 12 major goals to be attained by all the sectors of the national economy are carried out without fail and that the fulfillment of this year's plan leads to the implementation of the medium- and long-term strategy for economic development.

The metal industrial sector will put the existing production processes at metal factories on a basis of normal operation and perfect the readjustment and reinforcement of iron mines, iron works and steel plants in the main.

The chemical industrial sector will readjust and overhaul the production processes and equipment of chemical factories and operate them at full capacity to normalize the production of chemical goods at a high level and push ahead with the building projects such as the establishment of C-1 chemical industry.

The electric power industrial sector will increase the power production capacity and transmission capacity so as to fully meet the long-term demand for electricity of the national economy while concentrating efforts on repairing generating equipment and raising the efficiency and actively balancing the hydro and thermal power generation.

The state will take strong measures to supply equipment, materials, funds and things needed for coal production and coal miners' life, give definite precedence to prospecting and tunneling and introduce rational mining methods to decisively increase the coal production.

The mining industrial sector will readjust and reinforce the production

foundations of mines and smelting works and prioritize the supply of raw and other materials so as to increase production.

The machine - building industrial sector will increase the production of mechanical products urgently demanded by different sectors of the national economy and positively develop new modern machinery equipment while continuing to push ahead with the work to raise the level of modernization of machine - building factories.

The transport sector will carry out the freight transportation plan, including rail freight, and the forestry sector will consolidate its material and technological foundation and fulfill the timber production plan and the afforestation plan.

The construction and building-material sector will powerfully propel the construction projects of important significance in the economic development of the country and the improvement of the people's living standard, including the construction of the Hwasong area in Pyongyang City and the rural housing construction, and push ahead with the work for creating the new cement production capacity for major construction projects and the rural construction.

The agricultural sector will increase the breeding of seeds of high-yielding strains with strong resistance to disastrous abnormal weather, introduce various cultivation methods and technology in conformity with the weather and climate conditions of the country and direct its effort to the production and repair of farming machines and the readjustment and reinforcement of irrigation system and facilities.

It will increase the production of meat, egg and dairy goods, holding fast to the four-point links in the development of livestock farming, and put efforts into the production of fruits, vegetables, mushrooms and oil - bearing, sugar - bearing and other industrial crops so as to contribute to the people's diet.

The light industrial and regional industrial sectors will produce light industrial goods as planned while focusing their efforts on decisively improving the quality of consumer goods, raise the proportion of home - production of raw and other materials and speed up the readjustment and reinforcement of production processes.

True to the Party's childcare policy, the Cabinet will make sure that nutritive foodstuffs such as dairy products, kelp and fruits are supplied to all the children across the country on a regular basis.

The fishery sector will dynamically conduct fishing operations while accelerating the modernization and overhaul of fishing boats and implements and do the fish farming and shallow-sea culture on a large scale.

Practical measures will be taken to vitalize the commerce with the improvement

of the commercial service so as to contribute to promoting the people's well - being.

The land management and urban management sectors will powerfully push forward with the work for giving a face - lifting to the land of the country and improving its ecological environment and direct efforts to repairing dwellings and public buildings and supplying domestic water to provide the people with convenient and cultured living conditions and environment.

Through brisk construction of socialist culture, the level of overall science and technology will be decisively raised, the structure, contents and methods of education improved and the medical service steadily improved.

As the headquarters of the country's economy, the Cabinet will realize the unified management of the national economy and find out and steadily perfect the optimized methods of economic management as required by the present reality and scientific reasons so as to develop the national economy in a stable and sustained way.

The national capability for overcoming health crisis and natural disasters will be further enhanced to defend the security of the state and the people and successfully ensure socialist construction.

The premier stressed that he will unconditionally and thoroughly carry out the important tasks set forth at the 6th Plenary Meeting of the 8th Party Central Committee, always and deeply mindful of the expectation of the Party and the people that entrusted the economic work of the country.

**(Pyongyang, January 19
Korean Central News Agency)**



8th Session of 14th Supreme People's Assembly of Democratic People's Republic of Korea Held



The 8th Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) took place at the Mansudae Assembly Hall from January 17 to 18.

Present at the session were the deputies to the SPA and as observers officials of the Party Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the SPA, the Cabinet, armed forces organs, ministries and national institutions, chairpersons of city and county people's committees and officials concerned.

Taking the platform were Kim Tok Hun, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK), vice - president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and premier of the Cabinet, and Ri Pyong Chol, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK.

Also among those at the platform were Ri Il Hwan, Ri Yong Gil and Kim Jae Ryong, and members of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK, vice-chairpersons, secretary general and members of the SPA Standing Committee and vice - chairperson of the SPA.

Choe Ryong Hae, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK, first vice - president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, made an opening address.

When the session was declared open, the national anthem of the DPRK was played.

Prior to discussions on agenda items, the chairman and vice-chairman of the SPA were by - elected.

Upon authorization of the WPK Central Committee, Deputy Pak In Chol, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, was by - elected chairman of the SPA of the DPRK and Deputy Maeng Kyong Il, director of the Secretariat and presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of Korea, was by-elected vice - chairman of the SPA.

Chairman Pak In Chol presided over the meeting.

The session decided the agenda items of the 8th Session of the 14th SPA of the DPRK.

First, on the DPRK Cabinet's work in Juche 111 (2022) and its tasks for Juche 112 (2023).

Second, on the fulfillment of the state budget for Juche 111 (2022) and on the state budget for Juche 112 (2023) of the DPRK.

Third, on adopting the law of the DPRK on the protection of the cultured Pyongyang dialect.

Fourth, on the work of the DPRK Central Public Prosecutors Office in Juche 111 (2022).

Fifth, an organizational matter Deputy Kim Tok Hun, premier of the Cabinet, made a report on the first agenda item and Deputy Ko Jong Bom, minister of Finance, made a report on the second agenda item.

Then deputies made speeches.

Speakers said that the reports submitted to the deliberation of the SPA correctly reviewed the work of the Cabinet and the fulfillment of the state budget for last year, clearly set forth the main tasks to be carried out by the Cabinet in this year's struggle to lay a decisive guarantee for the fulfillment of the five-year plan and drew up the state budget on the principle of supporting the buildup of national defence, economic development and improvement of the people's living in financial harmony, expressing full support to them.

They analyzed and reviewed the achievements and shortcomings made and revealed in their fields and units last year from a critical and developmental point

of view and referred to the tasks and ways for their fields and units to ensure the stable development of the national economy and bring about a substantial change in the people's living.

Speakers raised the issues arising in developing the Cabinet's work as required by the policies.

Deputy Kim Tok Hun, premier of the Cabinet, explained the issues related with the Cabinet's work and the state's economic and practical measures to solve them.

Unanimously adopted at the session were the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly's decision '*On approving the report on the work of the DPRK Cabinet and the fulfillment of the state budget for Juche 111 (2022)*', and ordinance of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly '*On the state budget of the DPRK for Juche 112 (2023)*'.

Deputy Kang Yun Sok, vice - chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, made a report on the third agenda item.

Saying that it is a law - governed requirement of the development of socialist national culture to protect and actively preserve the cultured Pyongyang dialect, he stressed the importance of thoroughly establishing a Juche orientation in everyday language.

The SPA Standing Committee brought up the draft law of the DPRK on the protection of the cultured Pyongyang dialect for deliberation of the SPA according to Article 95 of the Socialist Constitution.

Deputies had a study and discussion on the draft law.

The SPA decided to add the suggestions at the study and discussion to relevant articles of the draft law.

Speeches on the third agenda item were made.

The session adopted the ordinance of the Supreme People's Assembly '*On the Adoption of the Law of the DPRK on the Protection of Cultured Pyongyang Dialect*' with unanimous approval.

Deputy U Sang Chol, director of the Central Public Prosecutor's Office, made a report on the fourth agenda item.

The report detailed the work of the Central Public Prosecutors Office last year.

At the end of the report, the deputies presented their opinions on the work of the office.

Deputy U Sang Chol made public a proposal for the measures on the opinions.

The SPA examined the work of the office in 2022 and admitted that it had smoothly fulfilled its duty as stipulated in the Socialist Constitution and adopted a decision of the SPA *'On approving the report of the DPRK Central Public Prosecutors Office's work'*.

The session discussed the organizational matter as the fifth agenda item.

The vice - chairman and members of the SPA Standing Committee were recalled and by - elected.

Upon authorization of the WPK Central Committee, Deputy Kim Ho Chol was by - elected vice - chairman of the SPA Standing Committee and deputies Kim Su Gil, Thae Hyong Chol and Ri Hyok Chol were by - elected members.

The chairman and member of the Legislation Committee of the SPA were recalled and by - elected.

Deputy Ri Thae Sop was by - elected chairman of the Legislation Committee of the SPA and Deputy Kim Tu Il by - elected member of the committee.

Chairman Pak In Chol made a closing address.

The Eighth Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly was successfully held.

**(Pyongyang, January 19
Korean Central News Agency)**



Senior Officials Encourage Workers



Senior party and government officials of the DPRK visited important economic units to encourage their officials and working people who have turned out in response to the call of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) for glorifying this year as a year of great turn and change to be specially recorded in the course of socialist construction and the development of the state.

Members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee Kim Tok Hun, Jo Yong Won, Choe Ryong Hae and Ri Pyong Chol and other senior Party and government officials inspected the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the Sunchon Thermal Power Plant, the Taean Heavy Machine Complex, the Ryongsong Machine Complex and other key industrial units and the Sariwon City Migok Farm, the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill, the Hyesan Footwear Factory and other farms and light industrial establishments to conduct political work before and after guiding the enlarged plenary meetings of provincial committees of the WPK.

Witnessing firsthand at the workplaces the soaring enthusiasm of Party members and other working people advancing in high spirits from the beginning of the new year, the senior officials heard the work plans of the relevant units for attaining the 12 major goals for national economic development, and stressed the need for officials taking hold of the steering wheel of carrying out the Party's policies to propel the unconditional execution of the Party's decisions by throwing themselves into the work with an innovative viewpoint and working manner.

Having informal talks with working people at workplaces, they deeply explained to them the basic idea and essence of the 6th Plenary Meeting of the 8th Central Committee of the WPK and the important and vital significance of the execution of this year's gigantic goals and long - term tasks in opening up a new phase of the state's prosperity and development.

Through field political work, they talked about the respected General Secretary Kim Jong Un's great devoted efforts for the dignity and honor of the country and the people and the happiness of posterity, while instilling into workers the confidence in sure victory and the bright future of the socialist cause of our style steadily developing onto a higher level under his distinguished leadership.

They ardently called on the officials and workers at the units playing an important role in the successful development of the national economy to carry forward the tradition of loyalty and patriotism peculiar to the Korean people, who have responded to the Party's call with their devoted execution, and wage a vigorous struggle and work fresh miracles at their worksites with courageous mettle and proud confidence and thus make a big stride for national economic development and achieve honorable victory this year.

Encouraged by such political work, the officials and working people expressed their will to defend the Party Central Committee and provide a decisive guarantee for the fulfillment of the five - year plan by boosting up production in the spirit of self - reliance and fortitude as the preceding generation did to bring about the era of Chollima.

(Pyongyang, January 14
Korean Central News Agency)

Orientation of Advance of the DPRK in 2023



Now the international community is focusing its attention on the orientation of the advance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 2023, which was advanced at an enlarged meeting of the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in late December last year in Pyongyang, the capital city of the country.

What is particularly worthy of note is the general direction of its work for the new year.

The year 2023 is a year of key significance for the DPRK as it is the third year of the Five - Year Plan set forth at the Eighth Congress of the WPK and marks the 70th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War (1950 - 1953) and 75th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK (September 9, 1948). This indicates that 2023 is a year which has an important bearing on the development course of its socialism and the annals of the Republic.

In his speech to the plenary meeting, Kim Jong Un, General Secretary of the WPK, set it as the general direction of the new year's work to further expand and develop the all - people struggle to open up a new phase in socialist construction and thereby provide a decisive guarantee for the fulfillment of the Five - Year Plan. Then he called upon the participants to make 2023 a year of great turn and transformation to be clearly etched in the course of development of the DPRK by redoubling the fighting spirit displayed in 2022 and making all - out efforts to attain the year's goals and fulfill the new long - term tasks.

The meeting also clarified tasks related to the stable development of the national economy and improvement of the people's standard of living.

The meeting defined 2023 as a year of making a big stride in the development of the national economy and a year of attaining key goals in increasing production, implementing the strategy of readjustment and reinforcement and improving the people's living standards, and set it as the main task of economic work to complete in the main the readjustment and reinforcement plan decided by the Party Congress while boosting production in all sectors and units.

Having set housing construction, a project welcomed by the people most, as the first major policy task, the WPK decided to build a new street with 3 700 flats beside the construction of 10 000 flats in the second stage in the Hwasong area in 2023, the third year of the construction of 50 000 flats in Pyongyang, by pushing up the construction of the capital city in a bolder way. It also decided to direct greater efforts to rural construction on the basis of the experience accumulated in 2022. If this decision is carried out, a total of nearly 35 000 flats including 10 000 in Songhwa Street and 800 in the Pothong Riverside Terraced Houses District, both completed in April last year, and 10 000 in the Hwasong area nearing completion will be built in Pyongyang, and the appearances of the rural villages in the country will be changed as suited to regional characteristics.

In addition, the plenary meeting concretized the tasks to be prioritized by the agricultural sector and ways for implementing them. It also set forth tasks for light industry, regional industry, public welfare service, fishing industry, urban management and other sectors directly related to the people's living. And it stressed the need to adhere strictly to the principle of attaching importance to and prioritizing science and technology in developing the national economy and improving the people's living standards, and set forth an innovative orientation of the effort to raise the country's level of science and technology to a new height. This means that to bring about a substantial change in the people's living remains an invariable policy task of the WPK in this year, too.

Also particularly noteworthy in the recent plenary meeting is the crucial policy resolution on further strengthening the self - defensive capabilities of the country, as well as the central tasks for the sectors in charge of the affairs with south Korea and foreign affairs.

The meeting analyzed the present situation of the inter-Korean relations and the external challenges seriously threatening regional peace and security and, on this basis, stressed the importance of strengthening the nuclear forces of the nation. The WPK made it clear that the nation's nuclear forces consider it as the first mission to deter war and safeguard peace and stability and, however, if they fail to deter, they would carry out without hesitation their second mission, which would not be for defence for sure. To this end, it set the task of developing another type of ICBM system whose main mission is rapid nuclear counterstrike, and advanced an epochal strategy for the development of nuclear forces and national defence capability in 2023 with an exponential increase of the country's nuclear arsenal as the main orientation. It tasked the National Aerospace Development Administration with launching the first military satellite of the DPRK at the earliest date possible by pushing ahead with the full preparation for a reconnaissance satellite and its launch vehicle which is in progress at the final stage. It set forth major tasks for boosting the political and ideological, military and technical strength of the Korean People's Army, the main force of national defence.

As the structure of international relations has definitely moved to a *'new Cold War'* system and the trend of multipolarization is accelerating, the meeting stressed the principles of external work to be thoroughly adhered to by the WPK and the DPRK government to raise the national prestige, defend the national rights, safeguard the national interests and protect regional peace and security. In particular, it put forward the detailed orientation of responding to the United States and other enemies - switching to the actual action of more reliably and surely cementing the nation's physical forces on the principle of power for power and head - on contest - and warned those countries which started joining in the US partnership strategy to deprive the DPRK of its sacred dignity and sovereignty.

All these decisions and tasks represent the staunch standpoint of the WPK and the government of the DPRK which prize the dignity and sovereignty of the state

and the safety of the people more than anything else and give top and absolute priority to them.

The year 2023 will see how the DPRK puts its plans and decisions into reality according to the timetable it has set.

(Pyongyang, January 16
Korean Central News Agency)



SOUTH KOREA NEWS & REUNIFICATION

Sky - high resentment against Yoon Suk - yeol

2023 is not a year replete with hope and optimism but despair and pessimism due to the treacherous policy being pursued by Yoon Suk - yeol.

Therefore, south Korean people are pouring their curses and anger on Yoon.

'Ushering in the New Year, I wonder what kind of crisis he would bring this year'

'Prosecution dictatorial rule begun last year will be furthermore enforced this year. Suppression of the opposition parties and political opponents, repression of laborers demanding the right to live and crackdown of the press investigating into corruption of the present regime will be intensified'

Owing to Yoon's policy for conglomerates regardless of people's lives, the south Korean economy is expected to stagnate this year, too.

Meanwhile, there is a growing public complaint of Yoon who screws up the situation of the Korean Peninsula.

'His dangerous remarks such as preemptive strike at north Korea and readiness for war will foster a terror - ridden atmosphere and inter - Korean showdown. The Yoon regime is vulnerable to security crisis'

'Yoon is the mastermind driving the situation on the Korean Peninsula to an extreme pitch of strain by thoughtlessly spouting off confrontational rubbish from the start of the New Year'

'The people are floundering in an economic downturn and under the repression of the police, and on top of that they are in great fear of war'

'As long as Yoon remains in power prospect of 2023 looks gloomy. The south

Koreans should make an all - out effort to drag Yoon down from the presidency without fail this year'

(Pyongyang Mission,
of the Anti - Imperialist National Democratic Front)

Nationwide anti - Yoon Suk - yeol campaign

According to south Korean mass media, the candlelight rallies and demonstrations in demand of resignation of Yoon Suk - yeol were held across south Korea.

The participants shouted the slogans *'Let Yoon go and greet a new year. Let's make 2023 the year of Yoon's resignation', 'New Year's gift is Yoon's resignation', 'Yoon's resignation is hope and peace'* and *'Let's make 2023 the year without Yoon'*

They flied paper plane written with *'Resignation of Yoon'* and *'Arrest Kim Keun - hee'* to show their wish for the new year.

The civil organizations of various circles which hosted the candlelight rallies and demonstrations made public *'five mad remarks of Yoon in 2022', 'five news in 2022',* and *'ten news in 2022'* they got from the survey. They revealed Yoon's anti - popular policy, submissive acts and anti - DPRK confrontation item by item.

They appealed active people's participation and declared that they would launch one million people signature campaign and wage an intense candlelight resistance in demand of Yoon's resignation.

On the other hand, the 22nd candlelight grand march in demand of Yoon's resignation and special investigation into his wife was held in Seoul.

What is necessary for this society is to remove an obstacle, it's none other than the Yoon administration. The regress of history should be blocked with the efforts of people holding candlelight, they held.

They shouted the slogans *'Yoon, leave your office!'* and *'Yoon's resignation is peace'* holding red placards written with *'destitution of people's livelihood, political retaliation, disturbance of peace, pro - Japanese treacherous act'*.

(Pyongyang Mission,
of the Anti - Imperialist National Democratic Front)



South Korean Trade Unions Raided!



On Wednesday, January 18, the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU), one of the largest workers' organizations in south Korea, was raided by the intelligence and the police as the government escalated its persecution of trade unions and progressive groups in the country. Multiple raids were conducted at the offices of the KCTU and its affiliates by the fascist National Intelligence Service (NIS), a Gestapo - type body, along with the National Police Agency of south Korea. The NIS procured a search and seizure warrant from the court against the KCTU based on alleged charges of violating the draconian National Security Act of 1948. NIS officials reportedly stated that the search came after years of *'internal investigations into ... alleged links to North Korea'*, but refused to divulge any further information.

Four people were the prime targets of the raid. These include a senior KCTU leader, one official each from its affiliates, the Korean Health and Medical Workers' Union and the Korean Metal Workers' Union, and a union organizer and anti-war activist from Jeju Island.

Apart from the trade union's headquarters in Seoul, raids were carried out at multiple locations including at the homes of the accused union leaders. At its Seoul headquarters, KCTU officials confronted the investigators, demanding that the search be conducted in the presence of a lawyer, but the NIS and the police investigators reportedly pushed their way into the office.

The confrontation lasted more than three hours before the search could proceed. The KCTU live - streamed the confrontation and parts of the raids on YouTube showing investigators forcing their way into the office. KCTU officials also stated that IDs were taken along with photographs of the people present at the headquarters without their permission.

In a press conference held in the afternoon, shortly after the raid started, Han Sang - jin, a spokesperson of the KCTU, stated that the raid appeared to be an attempt to forcibly link the ongoing persecution of trade unionists to an alleged North - Korean '*spy ring*'.

'(Investigators) deployed hundreds of police personnel and even brought air mattresses, creating a scene, even though we don't have much reason to resist'

This law, passed in 1948 contains sections that criminalize meetings with DPRK officials, as well as praising or promoting DPRK or communism. It was widely used for anti - communist and anti-trade union persecution and to suppress democratic voices during the Cold War.

The raid comes as the fascist dictatorship of Yoon Suk - yeol is targeting leaders of progressive groups and labour movements in the country using unsubstantiated allegations of links to, and espionage for, North Korea.

Intelligence officials have alleged that some of the recent workers' strikes and anti - war protests held after Yoon took power were carried out under orders from the DPRK. The National Security Act was used as the basis for investigations and raids in these cases as well.

Over the past several weeks, multiple raids have been conducted at the homes of progressive activists and KCTU organizers. These have taken place in Jeju Island, Jinju and Changwon in the South Gyeongsang province, and in Jeonju in the North Jeolla province. The raids have been part of the NIS investigation into a supposed '*spy ring*' within progressive groups in the country.

While the NIS has denied that the '*spy ring*' investigation is connected to Wednesday's raid at KCTU, activists have decried the intimidation and targeting of progressive opposition voices with Cold War - era laws and anti - communist witch - hunts, which were common during the military dictatorship era.

The raids also come at a time when puppet ruler Yoon is facing low approval ratings, along with corruption allegations against his wife, growing anti - war sentiment, and protests against US military presence in south Korea. There have also been widespread trade union strikes across the country, like the recent truckers' strike.

**(Korean Friendship Association UK,
based on People's Dispatch article)**

Sweeping struggle against Yoon Suk-yeol



Those who are running counter to the public feelings are bound to spark off a big splash in the people.

South Korean people of different strata make a stubborn action against Yoon Suk - yeol from the beginning of this year as he has pursued anti - popular policies since he took power.

'Step down Yoon from your office!'

'Your resignation is peace' '2023 is the first year for Yoon to leave his office'

This is the mindset of the south Korean people.

'We cannot stand anymore. Yoon, leave your office now!'

'Let's drive out the Yoon administration, the pro - Japanese traitors' group'

*'Let's dethrone Yoon from his presidency
on the strength of one million - strong people's action!'*

This is an inflexible will of the broad segments of south Korean people in 2023.

(Pyongyang Mission,
of the Anti - Imperialist National Democratic Front)

Yoon Suk - yeol, step down from power!



South Korean people are waging a dynamic campaign against the heinous traitorous Yoon Suk - yeol clan from the outset of the New Year.



In demand of dethronement of Yoon Suk-yeol

Broad strata of south Korean people cry out that the right to existence cannot be guaranteed and south Korea would face the calamity of war as long as Yoon remains in office.



Let us drag Yoon down from the presidency in the New Year!



One million people signature campaign in demand of Yoon's resignation



Prosecution kingdom, deterioration of people's livelihood, Yoon Suk-yeol, resign !

They stage a vigorous action to make 2023 the year for Yoon's resignation.

**(Pyongyang Mission,
of the Anti - Imperialist National Democratic Front)**



An Empty Dream (in south Korea)



Songwha Street in Pyongyang, DPRK



Slums in Seoul, south Korea

I and my daughter's wish is not a palatial mansion. My wish is to get a single room, to my regret, south Korea does not offer me a small room.

I went through all sorts of troubles to get a house.

I worked by the day to make money without having meals often.

I failed to dress my daughter in new clothes and feed her with enough food.

I raised money deterring all sorts of allurements but my savings are not enough to

buy a house.

Moreover, the south Korean authorities are going to lift the prices of house. The plights of the homeless are wretched.

North Korean people get their houses without paying even a penny. The state provides the workers with new dwelling houses free of charge.

The night view of Songhwa Street was marvellous on the Internet.

Lights shedding from the windows of flats were attractive. There is no vacant house on the newly-built street.

There are many homeless people and gutters in south Korea.

Unless south Korea is changed, my living in a rented house will go on to the end.

My only hope is to live in north Korea.

(Pyongyang Mission,
of the Anti - Imperialist National Democratic Front)



LIFE AND CULTURE in PEOPLES KOREA

DPRK'S National Flag



The rising generation deeply cherish the spirit of loving the national flag, the symbol and the dignity of Democratic People's Republic of Korea.



(Pyongyang, February 2
Korean Central News Agency)

Four - time World Judo Champion



Kye Sun Hui, famous judo player of the DPRK, became a national sports star several years after she started judo.

Kye achieved her Olympic gold medal by defeating a renowned Japanese player, a world champion, in the 48 - kg class of the women's judo event at the 26th Olympic Games in 1996.

Afterwards she placed first in the 52 - kg class of the women's event at the world judo championships held in 2001.

All the Korean people still vividly remember the girl in tears, looking up at the flag of the DPRK being hoisted.

Not resting on her laurels, she redoubled her efforts. She earned three world championships (2003, 2005, and 2007) in the women's 57 - kg class, and won consecutive victories in the international tournaments, thus bringing honour to the country.

With her playing career adorned as a celebrity judoist, Kye is now devoting herself to training judoists at the Moranbong Sports Club for which she played in her youth.

After a year of her coaching, many of her trainees began to distinguish themselves at national tournaments. Among them is Jo Son Hyang, who won a gold medal at the 2015 Asian junior and juvenile judo championships.

Whenever she receives congratulations upon the successes her trainees have achieved, Kye looks back on her past.

During her days at the juvenile sports school she trained judo under the guidance of her instructor, and after retirement from playing she studied at the Korea University of Physical Education.

In high appreciation for her merits the country awarded her Kim Il Sung Prize, Labour Hero and People's Athlete.

To repay the trust and care of the country Kye sheds her sweat in the training of players, never leaving the training ground and taking off the costume.

So, people find it hard to tell her, chief coach, and her trainees apart.

To win gold medal is her unchanged ambition.

(Pyongyang, February 2
Korean Central News Agency)

Shoes with Trademark Ryuwon Popular among Koreans



Different kinds of sports shoes produced by the Ryuwon Footwear Factory in the DPRK are popular among youth and children, working people and sportspersons.

Those shoes won a high appreciation at recent exhibitions for their lightness, elasticity and good quality.

The Ryuwon - branded shoes are associated with the devoted efforts of the respected General Secretary Kim Jong Un who has worked heart and soul to provide the people with more quality consumer goods.

One day in January Juche 104 (2015), Kim Jong Un visited the Ryuwon Footwear Factory.

Highly appreciating that the factory made lots of successes in implementing the Party's policy on producing diversified and multicolored footwear, he stressed that to fully supply quality consumer goods is not merely an economic and practical work but an important issue for valuing and defending our own things and demonstrating the advantages of our social system.

He said that factories and enterprises in the field of light industry should not confine themselves to making prototypes or samples for display at shops but put the production on a normal footing and steadily improve the quality of products so that the people can benefit from them.

Later, under his guidance the factory turned into a modern footwear producer with a large capacity and has produced sports shoes of various kinds every year.

Now, its officials and employees are filled with determination to produce more quality and smart shoes so that the people can benefit from them and thus devotedly carry out the tasks set forth at the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

(Pyongyang, January 20
Korean Central News Agency)

Birthday Spread to Centenarian



The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un sent a birthday spread to Ri Tong Wol, a woman centenarian living in Kuman - ri, Kumya County of South Hamgyong Province.

Upon receiving the birthday spread, Ri expressed her gratitude to Kim Jong Un for having shown great benevolence to an ordinary old woman though he was very busy looking after the whole country.

Officials of Kumya County shared joy with the centenarian, congratulating her and her family members on the auspicious event.

(Pyongyang, January 29
Korean Central News Agency)

***The agitation of beautiful women,
is the best encouragement to work for the Homeland!***



Activists of the Socialist Women's Union of Korea do agitation work to increase production and encourage people in the struggle to build socialism.



(Pyongyang, January 29
Korean Central News Agency)



**CLASSIC WORKS
OF THE GREAT KOREAN LEADERS**



Kim IL SUNG

'With The Century'

'The Anti - Japanese Revolution'

(April 1912 - June 1926)

Chapter 4 - 'In Seeking a New Path'

part 26

'The First Party Organization

The Society for Rallying Comrades'

The fact that we formed a new type of party organization on July 3, 1930, the day following the Kalun Meeting, was made public many years ago and the speech I made at the meeting has been published.

It is known to everyone that the party plays the role of the general staff in the revolution and that victory in the revolution depends on the role of the party. If the revolution is the locomotive of history, the party can be called the locomotive of the revolution. This is the reason why revolutionaries attach importance to the party and work heart and soul to build up the party.

*The fact that Marx founded the League of Communists and issued *The Communist Manifesto* at the start of his practical struggle following his creation of a scientific theory on communism is praised even now as the greatest of his exploits. This is because the mission and role fulfilled by the party in the struggle of the communists to transform the world are very important. It can be said that the various opportunist and reformist tendencies that appeared in the international communist movement and working - class movement resulted, in the final analysis, from a wrong view and attitude towards the party.*

Among all the epoch - making changes that have been made up to the present day by communists throughout the world since the appearance of communism in the arena of the working - class movement as the new thought of the time, there is nothing that is not linked with the noble name of the party.

In order to implement the tasks put forward at the Kalun Meeting, we first of all started to form a party organization.

It was after hearing that the Korean Communist Party had been expelled from the Comintern that we resolved to found a new type of party and started to make all-out efforts to find the way.

It was in April 1925 that the Communist Party was formed in our country. In those days in various countries political parties representing the interests of the working class had appeared and were leading the masses. The fact that, in keeping with this worldwide trend, a communist party was founded in our country, a land where no freedom of political activity and no rights were allowed, proves how quick and rich was the political sensibility of the Koreans towards the new thought and the trend of the times.

The founding of the Korean Communist Party was the inevitable result and law-governed product of the development of the working - class movement and the national liberation movement in Korea.

After its foundation the Korean Communist Party disseminated the socialist idea among broad sections of the masses, such as the workers and peasants, and led the working-class movement, thus turning a new page on which the national liberation struggle in our country was guided by communists. While the Korean Communist

Party existed the Korean communists displayed the mettle of our nation by leading such a large - scale struggle as the June 10th Independence Movement. They also contributed to the work of rallying the anti - Japanese patriotic forces by forming such a mass organization as the Singan Association with the cooperation of the nationalists.

The fact that the Korean Communist Party was founded and the mass movement of various social sections such as the working - class movement and the peasant movement was conducted under its leadership was a historic event that promoted the development of the national liberation movement to some extent and marked the beginning of the communist movement in our country.

However, the Korean Communist Party ended its existence as an organized force in 1928 owing to the cruel suppression on the part of the Japanese imperialists and the factional strife in its highest circles.

At its Sixth Congress held in the summer of 1928 the Comintern pronounced the withdrawal of its recognition of the Korean Communist Party. This was tantamount to the expulsion of the Korean Communist Party from the ranks of the Comintern.

It goes without saying that while the Korean Communist Party existed we were not satisfied with its highest circles who were engrossed in factional strife. However, we could not repress our indignation and shame at the news that the party had even been expelled from the ranks of the Comintern. We regretted the action of the Comintern. It was at that time that I began to think that, although we were young and had little experience in the communist movement, we ourselves must become masters and work hard to found a new type of party.

If we were to found a party of a new type which would be pure and original, we had to overcome many obstacles and difficulties.

The greatest difficulty was that there was still factionalism in the communist ranks. Because factionalism had not been eliminated the communists of the early years could not conduct the movement to rebuild the party in a unified manner but did it divided into various factions.

After the Korean Communist Party was expelled from the Comintern the communists of our country conducted an intensive movement at home and abroad to rebuild the party. But no faction succeeded owing to the indiscriminate suppression and obstructive moves of the Japanese imperialists. The Tuesday group and the M - L group abandoned their efforts to rebuild the party and declared that they would dissolve the general bureau that had been formed in Manchuria. Following this the Seoul - Shanghai group made an effort to rebuild the party at home, but even this became known and ended in many party members being dragged off to prison.

So we came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to found a revolutionary party by rebuilding the party that had been dissolved or by relying on the existing

generation that was infected with the vicious habit of factional strife.

Another difficulty in founding the party was that it was impossible for the Korean communists to found their own party in Manchuria because of the principle of one party for one country laid down by the Comintern.

In the general provisions of its Rules adopted at its Sixth Congress the Comintern laid down this principle, to the effect that each party belonging to the Comintern should carry the name of the communist party of the country concerned (the branch of the Comintern) and that in each country only one communist party could exist within the Comintern.

The eastern propaganda department of the Comintern convened the Conference of the Korean and Chinese Communist Parties in Khabarovsk in May 1930 and informed the delegates of the decision of the Comintern on the organizational question regarding the Korean Communist Party. In that decision the Comintern set the Korean communists in Manchuria the task of joining the Chinese party and working as members of that party.

Such being the case, those communists who had been working hard to rebuild the party changed their attitude and issued a statement on dissolving the party. Then they started to convert to the Chinese party and, with this, the flames of the May 30 Uprising swept east Manchuria.

The matter of the Korean party members having to work in the Chinese party could not but seriously excite the young Korean communists who had a stronger national pride than others. Our comrades had a heated argument on the matter. Some young people denounced the order of the Comintern as irresponsible and as an incomprehensible decision, some regarded the measure as fair and yet others gave vent to their pent-up anger and indignation, saying that the demand of the Comintern that the Korean communists should join the Chinese party meant rejecting for ever the possibility of rebuilding the party.

My comrades brought this matter up as a topic of conversation and asked me my view.

I told them clearly that the demand of the Comintern that the Korean communists should join the Chinese party in accordance with the principle of one party for one country should not be censured and that the demand did not imply depriving the Korean communists of the possibility of rebuilding their party.

“In the present circumstances the demand of the Comintern is somewhat inevitable. If the Korean communists had their own party, why would it demand that they live in a rented room? Therefore, we must respect the decision of the Comintern. That is an internationalist standpoint. If one becomes a member of the Chinese party, it will be all right if one does not forget Korea and fights for the Korean revolution. However, on the plea of following the instructions of the Comintern, one cannot

abandon the building of one's own party and live in rented room for ever. Koreans must have a party for Koreans.”

This was my view and standpoint with regard to the problem of converting to another party.

However, I could not be sure that this view accorded with the principle of the Comintern of one party for one country.

In order to deepen my understanding of the principle of one party for one country and decide upon a policy for party building as soon as possible, I met Kim Kwang Ryol (Kim Ryol), a liaison officer of the Comintern, in Jiajiatun in the latter part of June 1930. Kim Kwang Ryol was an intellectual who had graduated from Waseda University in Japan and had been in the Soviet Union before going to Jiajiatun. He stayed for a long time in Guyushu, Wujiazi and Kalun, which were the areas of our activity. In his capacity of a liaison officer, he strove to link us with the Comintern. Jang So Bong and Ri Jong Rak were unsparing in their praise of him, saying that he had been greatly influenced by socialism in the Soviet Union. So I met him with hope. I found him to be a well-read man, as was his reputation. He had a good command of Russian and Japanese, danced Russian dances just as well as Russians and was a good public speaker. Kim Kwang Ryol advised me to go to the Comintern instead of listening only to his opinion. He said that he would introduce me to the Harbin liaison office of the Comintern and asked me to go there and argue about the principle of one party for one country.

After meeting Kim Kwang Ryol I repeated the argument about the principle of one party for one country with my comrades.

We construed the principle of one party for one country as meaning that two or more communist parties in a country could not join the Comintern, that only one communist party could become a member of it, and that no more than one centre of the communist party could exist in one country.

The essence of this principle was that there should not be more than one party centre with the same interests and aim in a country.

The fact that the Comintern advanced the principle of one party for one country and demanded its strict observance was mainly aimed at eliminating the different forms of opportunism, including factionalism, in the international communist movement and ensuring the unity and cohesion of its ranks. The historic lesson of the international communist movement made the Comintern put forward the principle of one party for one country and strictly guard against the infiltration of alien elements into the communist movement.

That the Comintern laid down the principle of one party for one country was connected with the fact that the enemy was making vicious attempts to split and break up the communist ranks from within.

However, the Rules of the Comintern merely laid down the principle of one party for one country. They did not clarify how those conducting the communist movement in a foreign country should be converted to the party of the country of their residence and how revolutionary tasks should be set for them after their conversion. It was precisely because of this that the matter of the Korean communists active in Manchuria converting to the Chinese party gave rise to extremely complex arguments. So some people even regarded the formation of their own party organization by the Korean communists in China as contradictory to the principle of one party for one country.

At a time when, owing to the various interpretations of the Comintern's principle of one party for one country, terrible confusion and vacillation were created in the activities of the Korean communists for the liberation of their country, and even the right of the Korean revolutionaries to fight for their country was regarded as doubtful, I was seeking tirelessly the way to found a party.

Was there no way which would conform with the instructions of the Comintern and also powerfully promote the Korean revolution? The way out which I discovered at the end of my search was steadily to lay the organizational and ideological foundation for the formation of a party and, on the basis of this, found a party that was capable of playing both nominally and in fact the role of the general staff of our revolution, proceeding from the lesson of the preceding communist movement, instead of hastily proclaiming a party centre. It was impossible to found a party proceeding only from one's subjective desire without training an organizational backbone of people who were awakened to class consciousness and qualified, without the unity of the ranks in ideology and purpose and without laying down a mass foundation on which the party could rely.

I considered that forming the party by setting up basic party organizations first, with communists of the new generation, who had nothing to do with factions, as the backbone and then steadily expanding them, was the most suitable and realistic method for us of founding a party. I was convinced that the Comintern would welcome it if we founded a party in this way.

I believed that if we formed party organizations first with the communists of the younger generation whom we had been training and steadily increased their role, at the same time as expanding and strengthening the basic party organizations everywhere our steps reached, we would be quite able to lead the communist movement and the national liberation struggle and also fulfil our internationalist duties satisfactorily.

If we refrained from forming a separate party centre in China lest it should coexist with the Chinese party, we would not be contradicting the Comintern's principle of one party for one country.

By establishing this idea we advanced the policy of founding a party at the Kalun

Meeting and formed the first party organization.

Forming a revolutionary party organization was also an inevitable requirement of the development of our revolution.

Because there was no party in Korea, the leaders of the Tanchon Peasant Uprising visited the Comintern to get its opinion on the tactical problems of the uprising. If there had been a revolutionary party in Korea representing the interests of the workers and peasants, as well as a seasoned leadership force, they would not have had to spend money on going to the Comintern.

The national liberation movement in our country at the beginning of the 1930s developed much further, to an extent which was incomparable with the anti-Japanese struggle of the past in its width and depth.

Our struggle also became much more advanced compared to its first stage. The sphere of our activities passed beyond the bounds of Jilin and spread to far-off east Manchuria and areas of northern Korea. Our revolutionary struggle, which had been confined to a youth and student movement, stretched to the broad sections of the workers and peasants and became underground activities. When we had accumulated experience and the military and political preparations had been made, we would have to form a standing revolutionary army and wage a full - scale guerrilla war with large units. The Young Communist League, however, was not equal to leading all this. The leadership given by the Young Communist League to various mass organizations in the past was a transitional phenomenon, not a perpetual one.

Now it was necessary to form a party which would have to control and guide the Young Communist League and various other mass organizations, give leadership to the national liberation movement as a whole, establish relations with the Chinese party and work with the Comintern. In the name of the Young Communist League it would be impossible for us to deal satisfactorily with the Comintern.

The communists of the early years visited the Comintern to obtain its recognition, each group posing as the "legitimate party." Therefore, the Comintern was quite at a loss. The Comintern began gradually to realize that it would be impossible for a genuine vanguard of the working class to appear in Korea unless factions were eliminated and that, in order to eliminate the factions and found a new party, there should appear a new generation who had nothing to do with the factional strife and had no ambition for power. So they became interested in our struggle and tried various ways to join hands with us.

Over many years of revolutionary activity we laid down the foundation for forming a new type of revolutionary party organization.

The formation of the DIU was the starting point for the founding of a new type of revolutionary party which differed from the previous party in the Korean communist

movement. Everything started from the DIU. The DIU developed into the Anti-Imperialist Youth League and then the Young Communist League.

The hardcore detachment of our revolution trained by the Young Communist League and the mass foundation of our revolution laid by the Anti - Imperialist Youth League immediately became the basis for founding the party. In those days when the Young Communist League had been formed and was leading the revolutionary movement as a powerful vanguard organization, the communists from among the new generation overcame the mistakes made by the communists of the preceding generation and pioneered a new way of winning over the masses and employing the art of leadership. The heroic fighting spirit and the revolutionary fighting traits displayed by the communists of the new generation became the motive force enabling us to defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressors. Later they became the spirit and moral strength of our Party.

A peak in the activities of the communists of the new generation was that the guiding idea of the Korean revolution was established with the Kalun Meeting as the impetus. The decision of the Kalun Meeting clarified the strategic points which the communists had to observe as their principles in the struggle to effect the programme of the DIU and the Young Communist League. They constituted the ideological basis for the foundation of a new type of party and a guide in the activities of the communists who had long been groping blindly in the dark, suffering failures and setbacks, to find the way ahead.

The guiding idea, leadership core and mass foundation—these can be said to be the essential elements for the formation of a party organization. We had all these elements.

On July 3, 1930 we formed the first party organization in a classroom at Jinmyong School in Kalun with Comrades Cha Kwang Su, Kim Hyok, Choe Chang Gol, Kye Yong Chun, Kim Won U and Choe Hyo Il. Although they were not present at the meeting, Comrades Kim Ri Gap, Kim Hyong Gwon, Pak Kun Won and Ri Je U also became members of the first party organization as did Pak Cha Sok and Ri Jong Rak whom I was intending to appoint as the commander of the Korean Revolutionary Army.

Jinmyong School stood in the fields in front of Jiajiatun, some 500 metres away from the village. Pussy willow fields covering some five or six hectares stretched to the east and south of the school, and in the middle of the willow fields a wide river, the River Wukai, flowed around the southeast side of the school. There were ponds and marshes from the east side of the school to the village. There was a path to Jinmyong School only from the west. If the comer was properly guarded there was no knowing if anything was happening at the school. Even if there was some danger one could easily escape into the willow fields.

That night we held a meeting by posting double and treble sentries on the west gateway where spies might appear. I still remember how the frogs croaked noisily in

the rice fields. This noise stirred up mysterious feelings in me.

My most unforgettable impression of when the first party organization was formed is how Kim Won U took such trouble to put up a red flag beside the speaker's table when preparing the meeting place. The red colour of that flag clearly reflected our determination to fight for the revolution till the last drop of our blood.

Even now I think of Jinmyong School whenever the first party organization is mentioned, and when I think of Jinmyong School I picture in my mind the unforgettable flag that stood slantwise by the speaker's table.

That day I did not make a long speech. We had talked a great deal about forming the first party organization during the Kalun Meeting. Therefore, there was no need to explain our aim in forming it at length.

I simply set the tasks for the members of the party organization of expanding the basic party organizations and establishing a system of unified guidance over them, of achieving firm organizational and ideological unity within the ranks and comradely solidarity, and of laying a solid mass foundation for the revolution. As the means for realizing this I emphasized the need for the party organization to hold fast to the independent stand in all its activities and closely combine the work of building up the party organization with the anti - Japanese struggle.

We did not adopt a new Programme and Rules for the party. The Programme and Rules of the DIU clarified the ultimate goal and immediate fighting tasks for us communists, and the revolutionary line and strategic policies adopted at the Kalun Meeting provided details on the path we should follow and the rules for our conduct.

We gave the first party organization the simple name of the Society for Rallying Comrades. That name embodied the high aims and will of us who were taking the first step in the revolution by winning over comrades, and who were determined to develop the revolution in depth and achieve its final victory by continually discovering and rallying those comrades who would share their fate with us.

All the comrades who joined the Society for Rallying Comrades stood up and made fiery speeches full of strong emotions. Kim Hyojk recited an impromptu poem the content of which was: "Now we are sailing. Our ship has left the port. We're rowing towards the ocean on a heavy sea."

Following Kim Hyok's recitation Choe Hyo Il stood up and delivered a speech. On finishing his speech he said:

"Song Ju, if we were not in a classroom but on a mountain, I would like to fire a salute in memory of this occasion!"

I told him he should fire a gun to his heart's content on the day we confronted the Japanese, and that the day was not far off. We felt the urge to fire big guns, not just

pistols, in commemoration of the formation of the first party organization. Indescribable indeed were our joy and pride as we solemnly pledged to the times and history that, being party members of Korea with their own party organization, we would devote our lives to the revolution.

When, 15 years later, I was lying on a straw mat in the floor - heated room of my home which smelled of my childhood, following the founding of the Party in the liberated country, I set aside all my cares and recollected with deep emotion how we had formed the first party organization in Kalun.

The first party organization - the Society for Rallying Comrades - was the embryo and seed of our Party; it was an organization with the importance of a parent body in forming and expanding the basic organizations of the party. Since acquiring its first party organization our revolution has been winning victory after victory under the leadership of the communists from the new generation who have not been influenced by factions and are as pure and fresh as driven snow. From that time the struggle of the Korean communists to build an independent party made dynamic headway on the strong current of the great anti-Japanese war.

Afterwards we sent the members of the Society for Rallying Comrades to various areas and formed party organizations in the northernmost part of Korea along the River Tuman and in many regions of Manchuria.

I took charge of the work of forming party organizations in the homeland. In the autumn of 1930 I went to Onsong County, North Hamgyong Province, where we had a reasonably great influence, and there formed a party organization in the homeland.

Sharing life and death, good times and bad with the popular masses, our young party organizations marched through the anti-Japanese war, always in the vanguard. In the course of this they became tempered as an iron - strong vanguard detachment and grew into an indestructible force which enjoyed the absolute love and trust of the masses.

We had our own organization, but in conducting our work we maintained close relations with the Chinese party. Although we were Korean communists we consistently supported the Chinese revolution and fought in the interests of the Chinese party and people, proceeding from the time - honoured neighbourly relationship between the Korean and Chinese peoples, the similarity of the circumstances in which the two countries found themselves and the commonness of the mission which the revolutionaries of the two countries assumed before the times. Whenever the Chinese party and people won a victory in their struggle to liberate their nation, we rejoiced over it as over our own, and when they experienced a temporary setback or went through twists and turns, we shared their sorrow.

Since the Korean communists were conducting their activities in China, they could not receive help from the Chinese people nor could they firmly maintain the anti -

imperialist united front unless they had contact with the Chinese party.

We attached importance to our relations with the Chinese party also because there were many Koreans in the party organizations under the Manchurian provincial party committee. There were also many Koreans in the east Manchuria special district party committee; the leadership bodies of the county party committees and district party committees in east Manchuria were made up mainly of Koreans, and more than 90 per cent of party members in east Manchuria were Koreans. They played a central, leading role in the party organizations in east Manchuria.

The large number of Korean party members in Manchuria was attributable to the fact that Koreans comprised the greater part of those pioneers who launched the communist movement in Jiandao.

It was after the Japanese imperialists occupied Manchuria that I began to have relations with the Chinese Communist Party. When I was forming the DIU at Hwasong Uisuk School and when I was working in Jilin and Wujiazi I had no contact with the Chinese Communist Party. A revolution is naturally an undertaking that is launched independently in accordance with one's own conviction and aim, not at the dictation of somebody else. Therefore, we ourselves evolved the guiding ideology for our revolution and formed the DIU, the genesis of our Party, independently.

Imperialist Japan's occupation of Manchuria after the September 18 incident created a new situation in which Japanese imperialism became the common enemy of the Korean and Chinese peoples. This new situation required that we establish relations with the Chinese Communist Party.

Around the time of the meeting at Mingyuegou in the winter of 1931 I, while staying at Cao Ya - fan's house, began to have relations with the Chinese Communist Party for the first time. When he was studying in Jilin, Cao Ya - fan did Young Communist League work with me, and later at Hailong he taught at a school, and was in contact with the Chinese Communist Party. Later, when I was conducting activities in Wangqing and other areas after forming the guerrilla army, I established contact with Wang Run - cheng who, in a high position on the Ningnan county party committee, was also in charge of east Manchuria. When Dong Chang - rong was transferred from Dalian to the east Manchuria special district party committee, I established contact with him.

I established relations with the Chinese Communist Party in this manner, and in the course of this I became a cadre of an organization of the Chinese party. After the death of Dong Chang - rong I came into contact with Wei Zheng - min, as well as with Comrade Pan, an inspector from the Comintern.

I maintained my relations with the Chinese Communist Party throughout the whole period of the anti - Japanese armed struggle, and these relations contributed to extending the common front against the Japanese imperialists and to developing the

joint struggle.

We developed the joint struggle by maintaining close relations with the Chinese Communist Party. This was a flexible measure we adopted to cope with the complex situation in those days when the Korean communists had to wage the revolutionary struggle in a foreign land. The measure also accorded with the Comintern's line of recognizing one party for one country. While developing the joint struggle with the Chinese Communist Party in every possible way, we always held high the banner of Korean liberation, the independent line of the Korean revolution which we carried out honourably. Our Chinese comrades - in - arms spoke highly of our principled stand and sincere efforts, calling them a shining example of properly combining national revolutionary duty with international duty.

Upholding the banner of proletarian internationalism, tens of thousands of the fine sons and daughters of the Korean people took part, together with the Chinese communists, in the protracted anti-Japanese struggle, experiencing trials and hardships.

When Comrade Choe Yong Gon visited China in 1963, Premier Zhou En-lai arranged a banquet in Shenyang in honour of his birthday at which he made a congratulatory speech. In his speech he said: "The Koreans played a leading role in paving the way for the revolution in northeast China. Therefore, the friendship between China and Korea is unbreakable and lasting. The Anti - Japanese Allied Army was a united armed force of the best sons and daughters of the Chinese and Korean peoples."

Comrades Yang Jing-yu, Zhou Bao-zhong and Wei Zheng-min also said on numerous occasions that the Koreans had performed great exploits in clearing the way for the revolution in northeast China.

Because we had freely given our aid in the Chinese revolution, the Chinese helped us in our cause, even at the risk of their lives.

After the reorganization of the Anti - Japanese People's Guerrilla Army into the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, we formed the party committee of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army within the guerrilla units. That was a fruit of the expansion and development of the first party organization formed in Kalun. Later our independent party organization spread its roots to the Korean National Liberation League, an organization at home of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, as well as to the peasants' associations and trade unions.

We were able to found a party within a month of our triumphal return home. This was because we had gained success and experience in the course of the struggle to realize the cause of party building during the protracted anti - Japanese revolution.

T O B E C O N T I N U E D



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Look forward to new issue March 2023!

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Issue 2 (February 2021)



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Issue 9 (September 2021)



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Issue 17 (May 2022)

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Issue 18 (June 2022)



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Issue 19 (July 2022)



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Issue 20 (August 2022)



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Issue 21 (September 2022)



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Issue 22 (October 2022)



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Issue 23 (November 2022)

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Issue 24 (December 2022)

If any link does not work please let us know!

Korean Friendship Association UK

monthly magazine

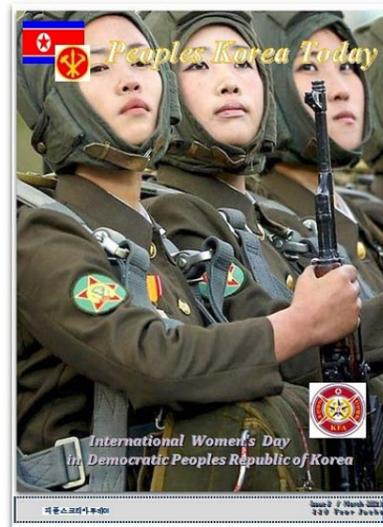
'Peoples Korea Today' 2021 issues 1 - 12



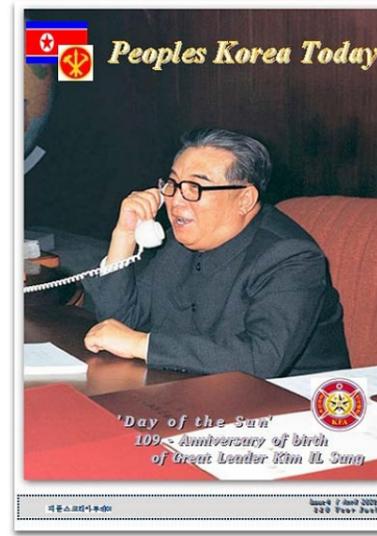
Issue 1 (January 2021)



Issue 2 (February 2021)



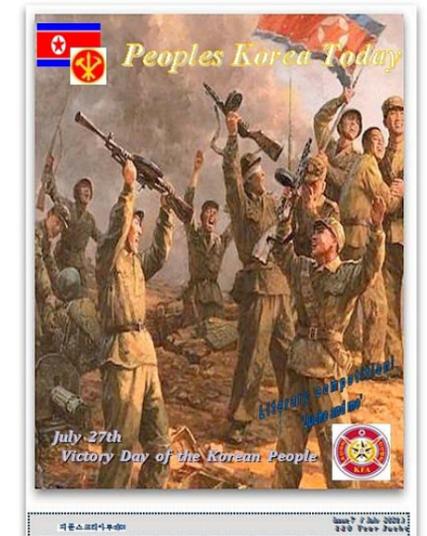
Issue 3 (March 2021)



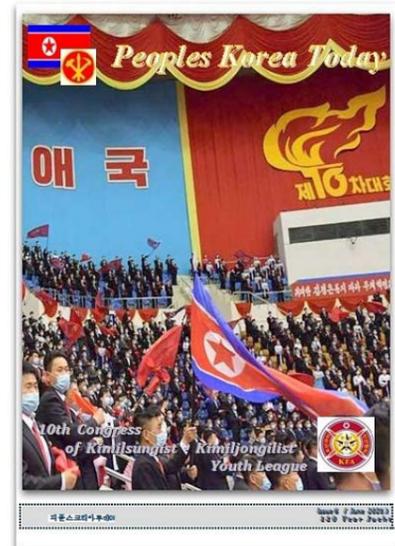
Issue 4 (April 2021)



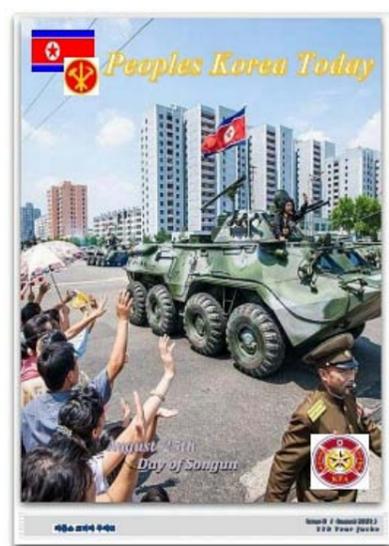
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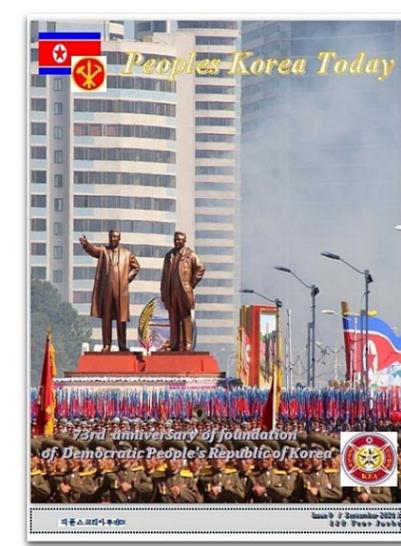
Issue 6 (June 2021)



Issue 7 (July 2021)



Issue 8 (August 2021)



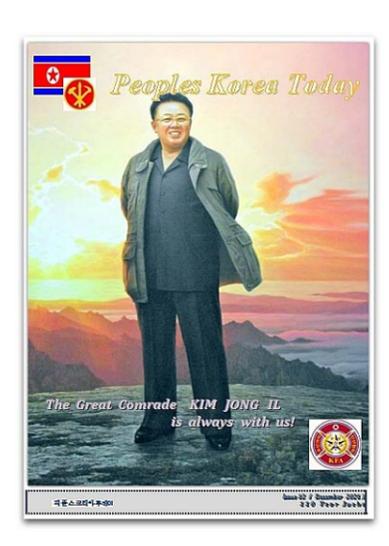
Issue 9 (September 2021)



Issue 10 (October 2021)

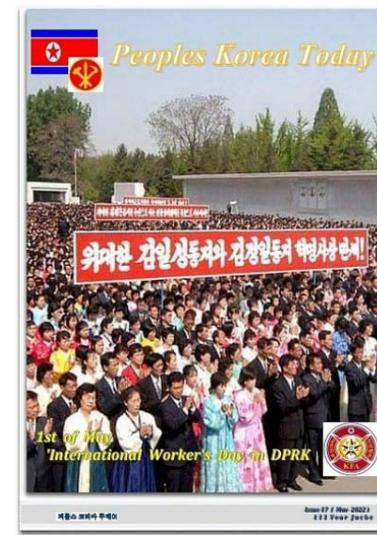
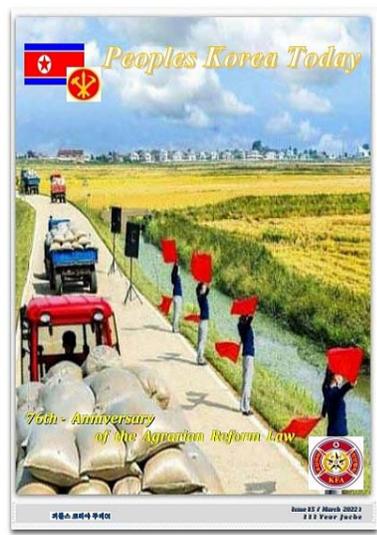
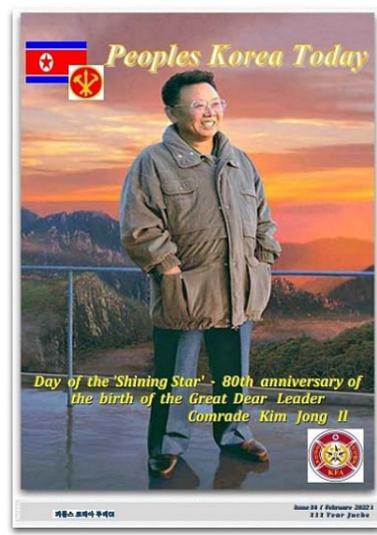
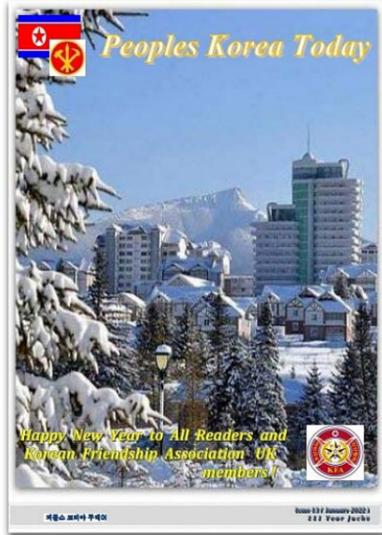


Issue 11 (November 2021)



Issue 12 (December 2021)

Korean Friendship Association UK monthly magazine 'Peoples Korea Today' 2022 issues 13 - 24



Issue 13 (January 2022)

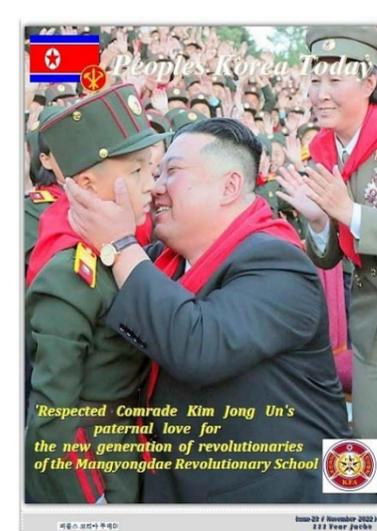
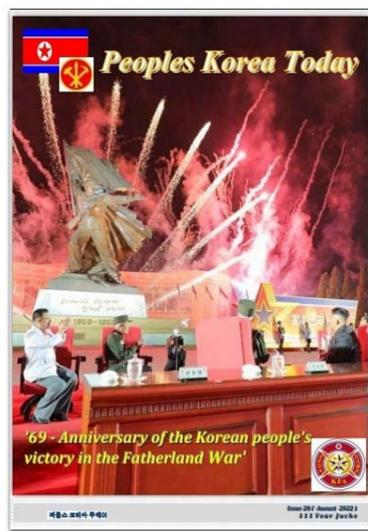
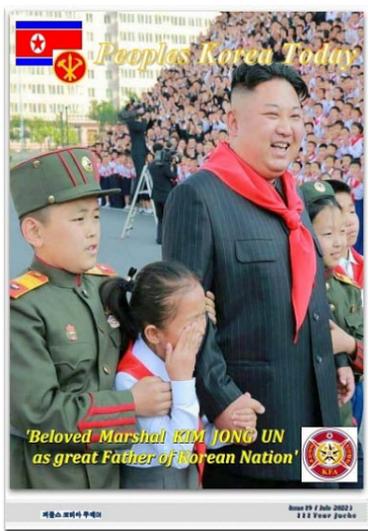
Issue 14 (February 2022)

Issue 15 (March 2022)

Issue 16 (April 2022)

Issue 17 (May 2022)

Issue 18 (June 2021)



Issue 19 (July 2021)

Issue 20 (August 2021)

Issue 21 (September 2022)

Issue 22 (October 2022)

Issue 23 (November 2022)

Issue 24 (December 2022)



**LIST OF KEYNOTE DPRK ANNIVERSARIES
DURING THE YEAR**

January

8th of January
Marshal KIM JONG UN's birthday

April

25th of April
'Day of the Sun' anniversary of the birth of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG
Foundation of the KPA as the Korean Revolutionary Army

July

8th of July
Anniversary of the passing away of the Great Leader KIM IL SUNG

October

10th of October
Party Foundation Day

February

8th of February
Foundation of Korean People's Army as a regular and standing revolutionary armed force

May

1st of May
'International Worker's Day'

August

15th of August
'Day of Songun'
(start of the Songun revolutionary leadership of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL)

November

13th of November
Not a DPRK anniversary but anniversary of the foundation of the Korean Friendship Association

29th of November
Anniversary of 'Hwasong - 15' test fire

March

5th of March
Anniversary of Agrarian Reform Law
8th of March
International women's Day

June

25th of June
Anniversary of the provocation of the Fatherland Liberation War by the US imperialists

September

9th of September
Foundation of the Republic Day
22nd of September
Anniversary of the passing away of the anti - Japanese Heroine and Mother of Korea, Madame KIM JONG SUK

December

17th of December
Anniversary of the passing away of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL

24th of December
Anniversary of the Birth of Madame KIM JONG SUK
Anniversary of the appointment of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL as a Korean People's Army Supreme Commander

30rd of December
Anniversary of the appointment of Marshal KIM JONG UN as a Korean People's Army Supreme Commander

