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Celebrations of the WPK's 70th Anniversary





The national leader Kim Jong Un attends the military parade and Pyongyang citizens' mass demonstration in celebration of the 70th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea in October 2015.





Scenes from the military parade and Pyongyang citizens' mass demonstration in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.



Scenes from the torchlight procession of the young vanguard “Young People, March Forward After the Great Party!”



A scene from the 10 000-peopled artistic performance “The Great Party and the Bright Korea” in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Workers’ Party of Korea.





**Front Cover: The Mirae
 Scientists Street**

*Photo by courtesy
 of the KCNA*



**Back Cover: A scene from the
 10 000-peopled artistic per-
 formance “The Great Party
 and the Bright Korea” in ce-
 lebration of the 70th anniversary
 of the Workers’ Party of Korea**

*Photo by courtesy
 of the KCNA*

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Kim Jong Il's Patriotism and the Building of a Civilized Socialist Nation

IN KOREA A DYNAMIC campaign is making brisk headway to build a civilized socialist nation by applying Kim Jong Il's patriotism. In his immortal classic work *Let Us Step up the Building of a Thriving Country by Applying Kim Jong Il's Patriotism*, the leader Kim Jong Un wrote as follows: "It (Kim Jong Il's patriotism) is the warmest and most fervent love for our socialist country and people and the most earnest and self-sacrificing devotion for the sake of the prosperity of the country and the well-being of the people. It is genuine patriotism that holds dear every tree and every blade of grass in the country and requires one to devote one's heart and soul to looking after them."

The whole life of Chairman Kim Jong Il was a life dedicated

to the motherland and the people. So, the Korean people are calling his noble patriotism after his august name, and have turned out as one to attain the country's prosperity and the building of a civilized socialist nation as early as the Chairman had wished. The civilized socialist nation the Korean people are building is an ideal society replete with beautiful and wholesome tone of life whereby the entire people enjoy socialist cultural life to the full in the most civilized conditions and environment with high cultural knowledge, sound body and lofty moral traits. In the people-centred socialist Korea, all activities of the Party, government organs and cultural institutions are organized and conducted in such a way as to serve all along the welfare of the working people, and the material wealth of society

is used entirely to promote the civilized life of the people.

The state is concerned for the education of the rising generation. In the ardour of educational revolution in the new century, the work of turning all people well versed in science and technology is accelerated at full speed. With the introduction of the universal 12-year compulsory education, more schools are built and educational institutions are furnished sufficiently with experimental apparatuses and teaching tools. Along with this, emphasis is placed on the improvement of the contents and methods of education at normal and teacher-training colleges and the training of more reserve teachers. Science & technology dissemination rooms are opened at factories, enterprises and cooperative farms all over the country, and the

Schoolchildren enjoy themselves at the Songdown International Children's Camp.





The DPRK footballers win the EAFF Women's East Asian Cup 2015.

▶ working people are studying hard at distance-learning colleges. The modern Sci-tech Complex has gone up magnificently on beautiful Ssuk Islet in the Taedong River. Apartment houses for the teachers of Kim Il Sung University and the Kim Chaek University of Technology, Unha Scientists Street, Wisong Scientists Residential District, Mirae Scientists Street and Yonphung Scientists Holiday Camp have been built, so that educators and scientists may devote themselves to their work free

from care.

A wave of sports enthusiasm is sweeping the whole country. Last year and this year, the sportspersons of Korea won many gold medals at international competitions, flying the national flag in the sky of alien lands. Kim Kum Ok won at the 14th Asian Marathon Championships to become a triple Asian woman marathon champion. This year the women footballers of Korea won first place at the EAFF Women's East Asian Cup 2015, and Kim Kuk Hyang carried off a

gold medal at the women's 10-m platform diving contest of the 16th FINA World Championships in July last, becoming the country's first woman world champion in the event.

Dynamic drives are under way to raise the odds-on events to the world standard, and bolster up defence sports, maritime sports, winter sports and other sports to dominate Asia and, further, the world in sports. National contests such as the Mangyongdae Prize Games, Paektusan Prize Sports Contest and National Championships are held in grand style every year, and practice matches, pre-tournament matches, challenge matches and home-and-away matches are vigorously held between sports teams. In Korea now sports are popularized and made an everyday affair in earnest, and the people's zeal for sports is rising everyday. National inter-provincial games and sports competitions between different branches and units take place every year arousing deep interest of the entire people, and the movement for winning the title of Model Sports County is afoot all over the country. Colourful sports ▶

The Munsu Water Park.



▶ meetings are opened at different organs and industrial establishments on the days of sports, national festivals and holidays. Modern sports facilities have been built or rebuilt all over the country. Among them are the Masikryong Ski Resort, Mirim Riding Club, May Day Stadium which is a multi-functional sports ground, Pyongyang Indoor Stadium and Sports Village on Chongchun Street. Many stadiums, gymnasiums, football grounds and other sports facilities have been newly built or modernized, contributing to the sports activities of the working people, youth and schoolchildren.

In Korea a noble view of life and moral sense has become an admirable habit of the people who find true worth of life in devoted efforts for the motherland and people, for the comrades and the collective. When the spirit of helping and leading one another forward is exalted in society, there has appeared a “maiden mother,” 20, who has taken in and is bringing up many orphaned children, and a woman doctor who has cured an ordinary girl of her impaired face after eight years of torment. Their good conducts have been widely known across the country, stirring the hearts of all people. So many girls have



The Wonsan Leather Shoes Factory.

been united with disabled soldiers, and young people look after war veterans like their true sons and daughters.

Great progress has been registered in the work of improving the people’s living standards. This year the Wonsan Leather Shoes Factory started operation as a model shoes factory, and the Jangchon Vegetable Cooperative Farm in Sadong District, Pyongyang, has changed into a new-fashioned farm where the people’s ideal has come into reality. The Pyongyang Taegyong Laver Processing Factory is now help-

ing to improve the living standard of the people and the newly-built Pyongyang Corn Processing Factory is also conducive to enriching the boards of Pyongyang citizens.

It is a lofty will and plan of the Workers’ Party of Korea to provide a most plentiful and civilized life in the world to the Korean people who have invariably travelled with it along the rugged path in face of all manner of difficulties. And it will not be long before this comes true.

Pak Chong Sop

The Jangchon Vegetable Cooperative Farm, Sadong District, Pyongyang.



Happy Children



SOME TIME AGO WE visited the Changgwang Kindergarten in Changgwang-dong No. 1, Central District, Pyongyang. It is a four-storey building flanked with ten-, two- and six-storey buildings. The main house has a door placard with the inscription "Thank You, Respected Leader Kim Jong Un!" The playground spread with rubber carpets and artificial grass was lined with play equipments including swings and slides. Chief of the kindergarten Jon Chang Suk met us. She said, "This week kindergarten was built on August 26, 1982. It was reconstructed some time ago."

It consists of five blocks with a total floor space of 12 900 m²,

equipped with all necessary facilities including a study room, a nature study room, a dancing room, a music room, an indoor wading pool and a sports room. We were shown into the hallway. Pictures from fairy tales such as "A Hare and a Turtle" and "The Idle Pig" were painted on the walls, and the chief said that the pictures pleasing the fancy of the children were good for their education.

We stopped at junior class No. 5. Teacher Jo Rye Yon said, "All rooms have recently been remodelled for the children's convenience. The large hall allows the children to dance and romp about and the small hall has a television, wardrobes and shoe

boxes. The study room is equipped with an organ, a computer, desks and toys, so we can give good education and instruction to the children."

When the teacher played the organ, the children playing in the large hall moved into the study room in a line dancing in time to the music. Seeing us amazed at the sight, the chief said, "As we combine music and dance in a way suited to the children's minds in their education, they obey us in good mood." When they sat down to music, lessons started. The teacher explained vividly through computer how vegetables grow in a way fit for the children's minds. The chief said, "We have made multi-media

Practical Ability Cultivated at College

THE HAMHUNG UNIVERSITY of Hydraulic Engineering turns out a lot of talented people who make successful researches needed for the development of the national economy. One of them is Choe Ho Song who is a field engineer at the hot-rolling workshop, Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex. He is well-known across the country as one of the meritorious people in the Songun era because he had put an end to the old hot-rolling production process which needed a lot of expensive fuel and established a new rolled-steel production process by introducing the high-temperature air combustion technology.

In recent years students of the university have registered scores of successful researches, includ-

ing the original designing of a waste gas-using boiler of the second stage of the coal gasification of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and its introduction into operation, the technology of preventing vibration of a water pump of the Pukchang Thermal Power Complex and the plan of drastically reducing the consumption of materials for operation of boilers based on the resources richly found in the country.

That's not all. In the recent four years, the university won first place consecutively in the national festival of mechanical designing and a special award in the 7th national exhibition of university students' achievements in scientific research. All these successes are the result of the efforts

of the university that gives priority to the training of students with practical ability. The teaching programmes improve incessantly and the teaching plans are filled with the contents that have been scientifically verified in reality, as well as theories.

Some time ago, a factory of the Ryongsong Machine Complex began a modernization project. It needed a new program for the control of a production process. The teachers and researchers of the IT engineering faculty of the university went to the factory, engaged themselves in the research into the unknown world, and successfully established an original control system suitable to the actual condition of the country. ▶



► By making a general analysis of experience and documents they had got in the designing and operating of the process control system, the teachers renewed relevant teaching contents for the subject of an automatic control system designing, and made a computer-based simulation program and used it in their lectures.

In addition, they exerted themselves to develop the students' creative thinking ability in the manufacture of experimental apparatuses. The typical example is the development of a general experimental device of control computer. Based on understanding the influence of an effective experimental device on positive development of the students'

thinking and their zeal for study, the teaching staff conceived the idea of making a device showing the real operation of programs they made. The small and portable device can be used in lectures. Thus, some of the students who used to have little interest in programming which they thought a hard job buckled down to the study of the subject. One of them said, "Now I am assured of the true ability of my brain. The lecture is just the time of making a program. The practical training at lectures is so interesting, and I don't know the lapse of time."

Taking it as a good momentum the university raised the level of IT standard and modernization of all the labs and practice facilities

including the movement simulation practice room and the hydraulic machinery practice room.

Along with the making of teaching plans and experimental devices, the university saw to it that students participated in technical development of different sectors of the national economy with the help of the teachers and researchers so as to have them play a great role in solving problems. In the course of this the teachers and students drew up the design of a geothermal pump which they had thought was a difficult task for them before.

The graduates of the university are popular at their workplaces after graduation for their distinguished ability to find out new things and apply it in practice.

Today the university gives distance learning courses to workers of the hydraulic and thermal power stations all over the country as the number of the applicants for the university's lectures has grown large. The homepage of the distance learning system of the university is *Kaechok* (pioneer). Kim Yong Bae, president of the university, says, "I hope all the students will pioneer the future of science and technology with their practical ability, not by words, keeping a high creative spirit in their mind."

Chae Kwang Myong

Academic education is closely combined with practical instruction.



A Bright Future

THE DISTANCE-LEARNING at the Kim Jong Thae Electric Locomotive Complex is in good operation. In the sci-tech diffusion room, the employees attend courses of mechanical electronics, metallic material engineering and computer manipulation given by teachers and researchers of the distance-

tronics through the distance-learning system, says, "In the past we had to go around many places for materials needed for processing of accessories, but now we can get necessary materials instantly and solve any difficult problems on the spot." Kim Hyon Chol, a worker of the Power Workshop, says, "Studying elec-

the quality of products and modernization of the production processes. When manufacturing a tube train in September last, they solved many technical problems. And they are playing an active role in realizing CNC and unmanned operation in all production processes such as material supply, sheet metal processing,



Workers improve their technical and skill levels in the sci-tech diffusion room.

learning college of the Kim Chaek University of Technology. The e-library in the complex provides enough sci-tech data to the students.

Pak Yong Bom, head of the room, said, "It is only three years since the distance-learning began in our complex, but it is of great benefit and in high repute." Jo Song Thae, a worker of Chongnyon Processing Workshop No. 3, who is learning mechanical elec-

tric power engineering, I've gained confidence that I can solve any problems which only engineers and skilled workers seemed to be equal to in the past. In future I'll study harder to be able to bear a big part in the introduction of CNC and unmanned operation of the production processes of my workshop."

Now the workers studying in the room are making a great contribution to the improvement of

assembly and winding, in producing new-generation electric locomotives, in modernizing the equipment of carriages, and in painting carriages in accord with the international standard.

Now the workers attending the distance-learning college are growing in number and this is opening up wide vistas for the electric locomotive plant.

Sim Yong Jin

Efforts to Improve Diagnosis and Treatment

JONG SUN I, VICE DIRECTOR of the Central District People's Hospital in charge of technical affairs, Pyongyang, is wont to say to doctors at consultations, "It is essential to make a prompt and correct diagnosis of problems if you are to cure your patients as soon as possible. And this is impossible apart from science and technology."

The medical staff of the hospital usually adopt for their research task those problems they encountered during their actual treatment, and solve them one by one through enthusiastic study of the data on latest medical science and technology and through the telemedicine network. Their papers like those entitled "Experience in Koryo Treatment of Shock," "Experience in Treatment of Gastroenteritis through Manual Remedy and Medical-substance Injection in Acupoints," "Treatment of Children's Asthma through Acupuncture," "Cupping for Pneumonia Treatment," "Effects of Mud Treatment of Pleurisy," and "Experience in Treatment of Gastric and Duodenal Inflammation Using Endoscope," are in wide application. And their contrivances like "Adaptor of Moxibustion in Seated Manner," "Portable



Sprinkler-type Vagina Washer," "Acupoint Stimulator," "Electronic Koryo Treatment Device," "Cervical Vertebrae Puller," and "Infrared-using Moxibustion Panel" are bringing about profuse profit in the treatment of patients.

The doctors also obtained complete sets of facilities needed for laparoscope-using operations, ultrasonic diagnosis of heart and abdomen, and gastroenteric examination, which are now greatly helpful to their high-level treatment including diagnosis and operation. In particular, the hospital is able to perform gallbladder and

appendix removal by means of laparoscope and to make an overall diagnosis of changes in the form of the heart and its diseases.

The hospital can do cauterization of gastroenteric polyps and give surgical treatment for myoma of the uterus, ovarian cystoma, extrauterine pregnancy and other problems.

Different kinds of electrocardiogram equipment are effectively used to know functional troubles of the heart.

As a result, patients of cardiac diseases, chronic conjunctivitis, mastopathy, gastrorrhagia and other diseases get well soon after they are waited upon, and the local war veterans and disabled honoured ex-soldiers are kept from health problems.

The workers of the establishments and factories in the district, including the Central District Street Facilities Company, the Changgwang Clothes Factory and the Central District Urban Management Company, praise the doctors' service they get on the spot.

Whenever she hears the praise, Jong says, "All our achievements are attributable to our sense of responsibility for and devotion to the people's life."

Kim Un Chol



In a Sea of Greenhouses



SOME TIME AGO I VISITED the Pyongyang Vegetable Science Institute, a renowned research and production base winning great favour of the people. Greeting me, Jo Nam Sok, head of the institute, said, "My institute was established for the

purpose of improving the people's eating habit in 1958, only five years after the end of the Korean war started by the US imperialists. Since its inauguration it has made steady development both in foundation and scale under the concern of the state. And now it is

a powerful centre which can study and produce any kind of vegetable at its will."

Guided by him, I entered the compound with an area of over 1 435 000 square metres. Stretched before my eyes were many heating-free, PVC film-covered greenhouses centring around two hydroponic greenhouses, reminding me of a sea of greenhouses. I first approached the hydroponic greenhouses walled by sheets of glasses. I met a researcher, named Kim Chol Jin, in front of the first hydroponic greenhouse, who led me to the computer-aided control room. Different processes were under the control of computers, including administration of nutritive liquid to vegetables, adjustment of temperature and humidity and monitoring of vegetables' growth. Han Il Hyang, a controller, said full of joy, "All jobs are done by the automatic sensing system, so

Researchers breed a new variety.



► I feel little tired even if I work long hours. Many foreigners and overseas Korean compatriots were unsparing of their praise looking around my institute

Now I got out of it and headed for a PVC film-covered greenhouse without a heating system. Hong Myong Bok, an official in charge of scientific affairs, accom-

and others in a van.

Hong said, “The workers are happy to be the standard bearer in greenhouse vegetable cultivation. In the last days of his great life, that is, in 2011, Chairman Kim Jong Il visited my institute and suggested that some kinds of vegetables, which we were not interested in for their small yield per acre, should be planted if they were to the liking of the people. And our respected leader Kim Jong Un paid his third visit to my institute in July this year. He called on us to do the farming well so that the people can get huge benefit from it. He promised that he would support us himself, asking us to have courage and become the standard bearer in cultivation of greenhouse vegetables by working with all our enthusiasm. His trust and love are



which was renovated on an extensive basis in 2012.”

Then, I stepped into the greenhouse, when I saw different kinds of vegetables such as tomato, cucumber and red pepper growing in cultivation frames in line. It was quite a spectacle. The research into a new kind of vegetable of high nutritive value was also under way there. It was remarkable to see the stems of peppers rising to the ceiling and new varieties of greenhouse tomatoes bred by the researchers. On one side workers were busy harvesting vegetables on mini vans. One of the workers, Ri Ye Gyong by name, said, pointing to potatoes in full bearing, “Look at this. The average harvest of potatoes per plant weighs 10 to 15 kg. I have to look after hundreds of plants, so I am really busy— like a bee. Yet thinking that those fruits will enrich the table of the people, I feel a great pride in my work.”



panied me. (Hong wanted to learn about the growth of vegetables there.) He said that the technique of building a PVC film-covered greenhouse without a heating system is widely spread across the country, unfolding a great scene of greenhouse cultivation. Then he continued to say that the favourite vegetables of the people were largely cultivated in greenhouses. As if proving his words the workers of the first block were loading carrots, chive

the light and nourishment to us, and we are making successful studies. We are sure our researches will bear bumper harvest every year.”

His words made me feel it unnecessary to go around the institute any more. Leaving it I envisioned the bright future of the institute and the people with bright smiles at their rich table.

Ri Kum Chol

Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism, Man-centred Outlook on the World

THE GUIDING IDEOLOGY OF THE Workers' Party of Korea is Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism. It has the Juche idea created by President Kim Il Sung as its quintessence. The Juche idea presented the man-centred philosophical thought for the first time in the history of human thinking, and raised and solved all philosophical questions by regarding them with stress on their relations with man. It set man as the master and dominator of the world, not as a simple part of the world, and put forth a world outlook by relating it with man.

The essence of the Juche idea is that man is the master of his own destiny. The Juche idea raised the fundamental question of philosophy by regarding man as the main factor, and elucidated the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything. That man is the master of everything means that he is the master of the world and of his own destiny; that man decides everything means that he plays the decisive role in transforming the world and in shaping his destiny. The philosophical principle of the Juche idea is the principle of man-centred philosophy which explains man's position and role in the world. Man is the most developed and powerful being in the world. He transforms nature and society and develops science and technology. That is why man becomes the master dominating the world and deciding everything.

The Juche idea is based on the scientific explanation of man's intrinsic qualities. In the past there were so many attempts to explicate the nature of man by considering the inner qualities he possesses as the main denominator. For an example, there were definitions of man as a speaking being, a working being or a thinking being. The question raised by the human history to delineate the true nature of man had remained unsolved for a long time.

The Juche idea set it an important philosophical task to explain the essential properties of man and explicated the truth that man is the social being with independence, creativity and consciousness. Independence, creativity and consciousness, after all, are what enables man to be superior to any other being

and to be the most powerful being in the world, to approach the world not fatalistically but revolutionarily, not passively but actively, and to reshape the world not blindly but purposefully and consciously. Of the essential properties of man clarified by the Juche idea, independence is an attribute which is the lifeline of man, the social being, and creativity is an attribute which guarantees the independence of man while consciousness is a prerequisite for and assurance of the effort to give full play to independence and creativity.

Man, the social being, who has independence, creativity and consciousness, is precisely the only dominator and remaker of the world. Natural environments and social conditions have a great effect on human activity. But man does not merely adapt himself to environments and conditions. By his independent, creative and conscious activity, man continuously transforms nature and society, changing as he desires what does not meet his needs, and replacing what is outdated and reactionary with what is new and progressive.

The Juche idea also established the viewpoint and attitude of giving precedence to the interests and role of man in all thinking and activities. The man-centred viewpoint and attitude to the world means approaching the world from the interests of man, master of the world, and dealing with the change and development of the world mainly on the basis of the activity of man who transforms it.

Man considered in the philosophical outlook of Juche means the popular masses, not a certain specific individual. The interests of man put forward by the Juche idea doesn't mean the avaricious interests such as individuals' wealth and success, but the fundamental interests of the social being and the interests of the popular masses who want to live and develop independently free from all fetters and subordination of nature and society.

From this point the philosophical outlook of Juche becomes the man-centred world outlook, which puts the dignity and worth of man, or the popular masses, onto the highest elevation.

An Chol Ho

Request of the Supreme Commander

THE SUPREME COMMANDER Kim Jong Un of the Korean People's Army (KPA) is leading the entire army by virtue of love, trust and benevolence.

One day in January 2012 during his inspection of a KPA unit he visited the house of the commander. Warmly shaking hands with the commander's wife who was in tears as she was so happy and excited, Kim Jong Un asked if she was preparing dinner, and looked into the kitchen and the living rooms. Like a father who was visiting his daughter's home, he bent his body to feel the floor of the room, and he was sorry it was rather cold.

As each of his words full of warm affection reminded the commander and his wife of Chairman Kim Jong Il's loving care for the soldiers, they could not contain their tears and threw themselves in his bosom in great emotion.

Trying to change the atmosphere from the tearful scene, the Supreme Commander turned to look at family photos on the wall, and said that the regiment commander was rich in daughters as he had got three daughters without a son, and he laughed heartily. He asked about the children's jobs. Hearing that they were serving in the army like the father, he said that it meant they were succeeding to their father, and wished them good luck in their worthy life for national defence.

Before leaving, the leader told the hostess earnestly and warmly that the wives of the pilots should look after the health of their husbands well so that they could fly better in good health. Then he said he entrusted their wives with their health.

That's not all.

Kim Jong Un pays deep attention to the living conditions of the soldiers whenever he visits units. He looks into every corner of their conditions. He learns the temperature of barracks and mess halls, the water temperature in wash-cum-bathrooms and the quality of blankets, and even tastes their cigarettes and bean paste for their meals.

When he visits companies, he is wont to tell the commanders to look after the soldiers like their elder brothers, elder sisters and revolutionary comrades-in-arms. He says that he entrusts the soldiers to them. Then he stresses that the commanders should work strenuously to provide better living conditions to the soldiers. He tells them that the officers are there for the soldiers, not just the other way around.

In April last, he told the participants in the Fifth Conference of the KPA Training Officers that the training officers should train themselves with arms in hand just like the soldiers, become umbrellas for the soldiers when it rains and snows, become a scaffold for them to use to climb sheer cliffs, become stepping stones in a ford for them to cross, become comfortable soles for them on a long march, become a bonfire to warm them up, become a breeze to cool them, become a shield to keep them from shells and bullets, and become a step for them to mount the platform of honour when orders and medals are to be attached to their breasts for their heroic merits in training.

This was so affectionate a statement that it still lingers in every mind.

All the KPA soldiers regard him as their parent rather than their Supreme Commander.

Pak Chong Sop

His Trace at Panmunjom

THE KOREAN SITUATION was the most critical in the mid-1990s. Misjudging that they could knock down the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), the imperialist allied forces headed by the US spread the theory on the possible collapse of the DPRK in three days, three months or three years, and unusually intensified their "threat" and "blockade."

The south Korean authorities, overwhelmed with glee, tried to make a chance for "unification by absorption," running amok for aggression. Worse still, the economic condition of the Korean people was the worst because of consecutive natural disasters year after year.

At this juncture, on the early morning of November 24, 1996, Chairman Kim Jong Il said he was going to Panmunjom. Officials stood in his way, for they couldn't let him go to the dangerous place with a company of a few officials, where the two opposite sides were confronted with arms aiming at each other.

However, the Chairman left for the front, saying that he had to go to inspect Panmunjom in any case to encourage the people and soldiers in this tense situation. Saying that he knew the officials must be more tired than him, he called upon them to go through the difficulties together.

The Chairman drove a long way and arrived at Panmunjom. At that time it was so foggy there that they couldn't see even an

inch ahead. Deep silence with fog around seemed to add to the tense situation. Kim Jong Il first walked to a newly erected monument inscribed with a model of President Kim Il Sung's signature reading "**Kim Il Sung July 7, 1994**".

Scrutinizing the letters carefully, the Chairman said that Panmunjom was not only a historical place where the Korean people and the Korean People's Army soldiers had defeated the US imperialists, the first of its kind for the US in its history of warfare, but also a place symbolizing the national division; so he, with a single desire to transform the symbol of division into a symbol of reunification, had suggested setting up the monument inscribed with an autograph of the President in honour of his exploits for the cause of national reunification, in the place where a number of activists for reunification from home and abroad gathered every year. And he added that the signature was short, but that its meaning was great and sublime.

After going round the Panmun House he went to the monument again, where he said that the President, who had worked heart and soul for the reunification of the country, had spent busy hours working to bring a reunified country to the whole nation in the last days of his life, before passing away unexpectedly just after making his last autograph to the document, and that the monument was reminding him of

many things. Then he continued that the historic document signed by the President at the close of his life was impregnated with his strong will, faith and conviction of the reunification.

Looking round them, the Chairman, reminding that the President had said in his lifetime that his best gift for our people was national reunification, said that he would give a reunified country to the Korean people without fail true to the President's intention.

Hearing the news much later that Chairman Kim Jong Il inspected Panmunjom on the frontline on the early morning of Sunday, the enemy was very surprised, for they had been watching every movement of the DPRK with their artificial reconnaissance satellite in the sky. At that time, the US and south Korean authorities ran amok to know why he had been there and what he had done there.

Later, a US officer, recollecting that time, lamented, "I felt as if I were standing on an A-bomb just before explosion. It seemed Supreme Commander Kim Jong Il brought fog with him using his trick. It was a mystery indeed." Foreign media reported, "Kim Jong Il's inspection of Panmunjom pierced a sword into the heart of the US" and "It seemed a north Korean A-bomb was about to explode under the foot of the Americans in a minute."

Kim Kwang Myong

Missing His Care

IT IS FOUR YEARS SINCE Chairman Kim Jong Il passed away unexpectedly to our bitterest grief. When I walk in the compound of my factory, I seem to hear the kind-hearted and resonant voice of the Chairman, and when I close my eyes, the unforgettable days come across.

One early morning in September 1999, when the country was in a hard time undergoing the Arduous March and the forced march, the Chairman visited my factory, the Hamhung Honoured Disabled Soldiers' Plastic Necessities Factory, to learn about the living conditions of us workers who had been disabled during service. On the occasion he suggested to set up a food supply station exclusively for the disabled ex-soldiers in my factory, saying that a full amount of food should be supplied to the children, the elderly people and the disabled ex-soldiers though the country was in a difficult economic situation. And reading our mind to find the worth of life in contributing to the country by producing more goods, he took measures to supply raw materials to my factory preferentially. Then my factory went into normal operation again, fulfilling the hope of us workers to run the factory in full operation.

Originally, my factory was inaugurated during the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953) by war-wounded soldiers who voluntarily got together and produced some materials to be supplied to the front with a mind to give even a little help to their comrades and to the country.

We all knew it, and shared their mind invariably, maintaining the spirit and tradition of those days. When we made even a pair of boots or a rainbow coat, we pooled our wisdom and zeal to make them popular goods. In the course of this the varieties of goods and the production capacity increased to a large size, and

the people's demand for our goods grew day after day.

The Chairman's meticulous care for the disabled ex-soldiers got warmer with the passage of time. On the Day of the Sun (President Kim Il Sung's birthday) in 2003 he visited my factory again. That day he saw a semi-finished product we made with our own contrivance, and highly praised that it was permeated with the sincerity of honoured ex-soldiers. Understanding the fact that we were using an anthracite boiler, he said that the environment would be dirty and that the work would be hard for the workers. He told the accompanying officials that as the factory employees were mostly disabled ex-soldiers, an electric oil-heating boiler should be introduced in the factory so as to let them work in a cultured environment.

That evening the Chairman thought hard what he would send to us. He counted varieties of things including TV sets, underwear and sets of dishes, before asking the officials what kind of things should be added. One official murmured that there were cotton-padded clothes, wondering whether it would be OK to send them because it was getting warmer. The Chairman disapproved his worry, and said that it was still cold for the disabled ex-soldiers though it didn't matter to ordinary people, and that those clothes might be worn the next winter. And he personally revised the list of things as many as four times. The image of the Chairman was identical to that of President Kim Il Sung who had had souvenir photographs taken two times with the disabled ex-soldiers and their wives, saying that their wives took much trouble for taking care of their husbands, and that he had to have another photograph taken, standing the women in the front row.

The great love continued. In December 2010 Chairman



Workshop manager Ri Kwang Su.

Kim Jong Il gave field guidance to my factory once more. He advised that modernization of equipment should be done to help the disabled ex-soldiers work with ease and that the smart mass consumption goods of high quality should be produced in large quantities.

Years have passed, and still I can feel the warm care of the Chairman in every corner of the factory which is associated with his wise leadership. When I tell the great personality of the Chairman to new workers who are effecting technical innovations and refurbishing their worksites true to the intention of the Chairman, I am overwhelmed with an earnest longing for him. And I inwardly say to him, "Dear Chairman, we fulfilled 19 items of technical innovation last year including the introduction of the CNC technology into the compound production process. This year we have developed the technology of home production of gas foaming agent and applied it into production. You will always be with us on the road of glorifying the tradition and honour of our factory."

*Ri Kwang Su,
workshop manager of
the Hamhung Honoured
Disabled Soldiers' Plastic
Necessities Factory*

Immortal Flowers Exhibited in Russia



A Kimilsungia-Kimjongilia exhibition opens in Moscow.

IN AUGUST LAST exhibitions of Kimilsungia and Kimjongilia, the immortal flowers of Korea, were held in Moscow and Nakhodka, Russia on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of Korea's liberation. They were

splendid events under the concern of the government of the Russian Federation, political parties, social organizations and the Russian people. The exhibitions were open to the public on the 12th-16th in Moscow, and on the 7th-15th in

Nakhodka, respectively.

Several Russian TVs and news agencies reported the news of the exhibitions day after day. The Inter Fax news agency introduced the immortal flowers under the title of "Kimilsungia and

A picture of the Kimilsungia-Kimjongilia exhibition in Moscow.



▶ Kimjongilia Exhibition of Korea Opened with Splendour in Moscow.” The Channel 1 and NTV broadcasted, under the title “Flowers Named after DPRK Leaders Brought to Moscow,” that “the Korean comrades have brought Kimilsungia and Kimjongilia for the first time to Europe, and the Moscow citizens are the first among the Europeans to see those wonderful flowers—in Moscow.”

Screening the flower exhibi-



A picture of a Kimjongilia exhibition in Nakhodka, Russia.



tion at the Central Art Gallery in Moscow the Russian TV “Centre” aired: “The pinkish purple Kimilsungia was bred in Indone-

sia. The botanists studied it for a dozen years, and in 1965 Indonesian President Sukarno named it Kimilsungia after President Kim Il Sung. And the red Kimjongilia belongs to the begonia family, and it was bred by a Japanese horticulturist through 20 years of efforts. In 1988 he presented it to Chairman Kim Jong Il on the occasion of his birthday. The Kimilsungia and Kimjongilia were awarded special prizes and diplomas several times at international expos.” The “Mir 24” televised that the Korean people were celebrating the 70th anniversary of their national liberation, that August 15 is the day of Korea’s liberation, and that the Central Art Gallery in Moscow was full of fragrance of the flowers that day.

Meanwhile, a Kimjongilia exhibition sponsored by the “Jelyonoe Hozaistvo” Co. Ltd., Russia, took place in the company building. At the opening ceremony director of the company Mazur Elena Vladimirovna said: “The liberation of Korea from the

colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists in the 20th century was the most important event in the nation’s history. And the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and the Korean people’s self-sacrificing effort to implement the instructions of the President brought the brilliant achievements in the development of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. With boundless respect for President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il we’ve exhibited Kimjongilia flowers, the most beautiful and precious flower symbolizing the greatness of the leaders.”

The editor-in-chief of the Russian newspaper “Nakhodkinsky Rabochy” said, “Today in Korea you can see miracles and innovations day after day in the struggle for the building of a thriving socialist nation and the well-being of the people. The appearance of the country is changing year after year, and all those successes are attributable to the wise leadership of the leader Kim Jong Un.”

The exhibitions served as an important occasion in further improving the traditional DPRK-Russia friendship.

Rim Sang Jun



History Brimming With Noble Moral Obligation (1)

By I. Ya. Novichenko

THIS IS THE YEAR WHEN MOST OF THE countries talk about 70th anniversaries of their own events. I am a man who was born two years after 1945 that was the year of critical importance to humanity. This is why I feel like to talk about the 70th anniversary of my own thing. The story I'm going to tell is about the sense of obligation that every human being treasures.

My father Ya. T. Novichenko was an ordinary man from Siberia, but he still lives in the heart of the Korean people. President Kim Il Sung, Chairman Kim Jong Il and the supreme leader Kim Jong Un put him forward as a hero and internationalist fighter and kept their relations of true friendship with him generation after generation, writing a remarkable story about noble sense of obligation.

I'm eager to say the DPRK leaders created an example of faithfulness to obligation over the past 70 years for the world to emulate. On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Korean liberation from the Japanese military occupation, I've written this article on behalf of the Novichenkos who cherish the sense of obligation towards the outstanding leaders of Korea and our dear Korean friends.

Essential to His Heroic Feat

I'm sure no other people like the white birches as much as us Russians. Centring on Novosibirsk, called "capital of Siberia," the basins of the Ob and Yenisey rivers have many modern industrial districts, but my native village Travnoye is located in the depth of the great nature 360 km away from the capital city of the province.

When it blows in the Siberian land where inexhaustible resources are buried, the forests of white birches sway impressively. Like my father had done, I grew up hearing the sound of the birches. My village has a saying that when the forests of the birches wave unusually there will surely come an important event.



The internationalist fighter Ya. T. Novichenko.

On May 21 thirty-one years ago when the dense forests of birches were making wonderful behaviours nourished with the increasing sap, President Kim Il Sung met my father at the Novosibirsk Railway Station while travelling past Siberia to visit the former Soviet Union and East European socialist countries. The meeting between the celebrated man representative of the 20th century and an ordinary war veteran who had spent the latter half of his life in a secluded Siberian village was quite a scene.

Getting down from the train, Kim Il Sung, a great saint of mankind, hurried with arms stretched out towards my father who was running up to him in haste. Although my father had changed into an ordinary Siberian old man along with the passage of 38 years, the President recognized him at a glance, who had had been a virile young officer of the Red Army. He was so glad that he hugged my father in his arms closely. My father put his remaining one arm around ►

► the President; he was so tearfully excited that he couldn't make even a greeting. The embrace was rather long, as if the two were unaware of their surroundings—they must have missed each other so sorely and their friendship so true and genuine.

The crowds of people who were out in the railway station to welcome the Korean leader were surprised to see it.

Kim Il Sung told the Soviet officials, who were there to receive him, about the great deed my father had carried out in the liberated Korea, calling it heroic. Then, like a real brother, he kindly asked my father how he had been living and how things were with his family. The dialogue wound up in his invitation of our family to Pyongyang.

Presently the special train began to run again through the expansive land of Siberia and the forests of birches were waving in the spring breeze, their leaves glistening in the sun.

That evening my family was in a festive mood. All the family members got together, and neighbours came to congratulate my father and had a pleasant talk throughout the night. The topic was about the noble sense of duty of President Kim Il Sung who had remembered my father for dozens of years though he was an ordinary foreigner.

My father was a man of reticence, but that night he talked a lot about the President, who he worshipped as a legendary hero.

His story began with what he had experienced when he was in the border guard on the Soviet-Manchurian border before the campaign to liberate Korea. At the time there were huge forces of the Soviet Red Army and the Japanese Kwantung Army facing each other in fierce confrontation. The guerrilla army led by General Kim Il Sung was fighting a bloody struggle in defence of the Soviet Union, the first socialist state in the world, though they were already putting up a hard warfare to regain their country from the control of the Japanese imperialists.

The internationalist aid of the Korean guerrillas had reached the climax at the time of the Khalkhin-Gol battle, my father said. The large and small battles fought by the Koreans in order to defend the Soviet Union, typically the battles at Dashaha and

Dajianggang, had been the talk of not only the Red Army soldiers but the Soviet civilians as well. My father gave an impressive explanation of the heroic feats accomplished in the struggle to implement the order Commander Kim Il Sung had given to all the guerrilla units to carry out an enemy-rear harassing campaign so as to defend the Soviet Union with arms. Serving in the border guard my father had witnessed the actions of the Korean guerrillas with his own eyes. And what was most impressive about the brave and self-sacrificing guerrillas had been their absolute loyalty to Kim Il Sung. Hearing that they had regarded him not only as the commander of the guerrilla army of Korea but also as the lodestar of the Korean liberation and saviour of their nation, my father began to feel attracted to Kim Il Sung. He learned that he was a patriot leading the holy anti-Japanese war for independence of Korea and that he was a man of great caliber, benevolence and internationalist purposes—the image of the young Kim Il Sung my father worshipped as a true hero.

It is not a simple reason when a man worships another, I think. The most genuine worship comes when you are completely attracted by whom you believe to be really a great person.

(To be continued)

Ya. T. Novichenko's son and his wife.



The Two Bullet Holes

IN THE DAYS OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE armed struggle (1930–1945) the anti-Japanese war heroine Kim Jong Suk was always faithful to the ideology and leadership of Commander Kim Il Sung and devoted herself to the safety of the Commander at any place and any time. The Battle of Hongqihe in March 1940 was one of the typical battles in which Kim Jong Suk risked her own life to guard the safety of the Commander. At the time the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army commanded by Kim Il Sung lay in ambush on the bank of the Hongqi River that was flowing through Antu County to wipe out the enemy troops that were coming in pursuit. The battle began at dusk. When the enemy force led by Maeda known as a master-hand at punitive operations came into the area of ambush, the Commander fired a signal shot. A rapid fusillade burst out and fire was massed upon the enemy. Trapped in the narrow valley, the Japanese villains ran about in utter confusion, only to be mown down by crossfire.

When the exterminatory battle was at its height, a gang of Japanese soldiers who had narrowly escaped from the jaws of death came up to the ridge of the height where Commander Kim Il Sung was. At this critical moment Kim Jong Suk who was sharply watching the area around the command post found them. In order to protect the command post against the unexpected danger she rushed towards the enemy gang over the huge stones and fallen trees at the risk of her life, and shot down enemy men. Now she ran in a direction away from the command post to lure

the enemy off. Bullets grazed by her ears, but she ran and ran with the enemies in her wake out of sheer intent to defend the headquarters of the Korean revolution. As she reached a point far away, she shot down Japanese rogues from behind a large tree. She finished them to the last man.

Hearing the sounds of gunfire from the ridge where was the command post, the soldiers of the Guards Company rushed up to the place. But they were too late, and there was no more gunshot. As they were looking round the place without knowing what was the matter, Kim Jong Suk ran up and told them to have their minds at rest as Commander Kim Il Sung was safe. While hearing her story as to what had happened, they were surprised to see two bullet holes in the enameled ironware fastened to the top of her haversack. The bullets had hit it when she was running to lure the enemies off to the other way. Kim Jong Suk, however, was beaming with a happy smile, regardless of the risk she had taken, at the thought that she had guarded the Commander's safety.

In his reminiscences "*With the Century*," President Kim Il Sung wrote:

"Kim Jong Suk lived all her life not for herself, but for her comrades. Her life started with love for her comrades, and developed on the basis of that feeling. In the course of this, she became a prominent revolutionary who displayed communist moral qualities to the fullest extent. All that she did throughout her life was for her comrades, her fellows and for the revolution. She did nothing for her own benefit."

Kim Myong Sim

The Cradle of People's Happiness



Director Hong Chol Hwa.

A KOREA TODAY REPORTER HAD A TALK with Hong Chol Hwa, head of the Law Research Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences, on the occasion of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's Socialist Constitution Day. Excerpts:

December 27 is the Socialist Constitution Day of the DPRK. Scores of years have passed since the liberation of the country from the Japanese imperialists' military occupation, and I think in this period the Korean people have enjoyed a happy life in a society where the people are the master of everything and everything serves them. What do you think about this?

This year the Korean people have celebrated as a grand festival of victors the 70th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea which has led the Korean revolution to victory and glory. Such a great victory our people have gained in all fields of the revolution and construction is ascribable to the full exercise of their rights under the protection of the Socialist Constitution which guarantees the independent rights and interests of the popular masses, the rights to work, to participate in political activities, to get education and to receive free medical care, and so on. In the past the Korean people had no quarters to trust their life and destiny to as they had no genuine popular law representing their independent needs and interests. So, they offer their thanks to President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il who arranged to adopt the Socialist Constitution for them to fully enjoy an independent and creative life under the socialist system.

Our people became the masters of this land in their own right to create and enjoy an independent life when the genuine people's government was established. Before national liberation (August 1945), our people suffered all manner of maltreatment, deprived of all rights and forsaken in illiteracy and ignorance. With the historic event of national liberation a world of happy life of the people was established to be handed down generation after generation, supported by a genuine popular law that defends the demand and interest of the people. The Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was enacted at the First Session of the First Supreme People's Assembly in 1948, and on December 27, 1972, the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK was adopted at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly. It is stipulated in the Constitution: "The State defends and protects the interests of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals who have been freed from exploitation and oppression; and the constantly increasing material wealth of society in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is used entirely to promote the well-being of the working people."

Indeed, the promulgation of the Socialist Constitution was a historic event of great significance in consolidating and developing the state and social system whereby the people are the master of everything and everything in the state and society serves the people to the letter, and in accomplishing the cause of socialism. Afterwards, the Constitution was amended and supplemented several times in keeping with the new requirements of our revolution. At the First Session of the Tenth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK in 1998, the Socialist Constitution was designated Kim Il Sung Constitution at the initiative of Chairman Kim Jong Il's noble sense of revolutionary moral obligation. In April 2012 it was renamed Kim Il Sung-Kim Jong Il Constitution at the Fifth Session of the 12th DPRK Supreme People's Assembly after the proposal of the leader Kim Jong Un who personifies the loyalty and moral obligation to the great leaders on a highest level.

In July last the elections of deputies to the provincial (city under direct jurisdiction), city (district) and county people's assemblies were held in Korea. I think our people exercised their rights to the full. What is your opinion?

▶ The elections were held on July 19. Our people's government is the representative of the working people's independent rights, organizer of their creative ability and activity, master responsible for their livelihood and protector of their interests. Our people are well aware of the value of the socialist system through their experience of enjoying a happy, dignified life as masters of the state and society in the embrace of the Republic for a long time. In particular, the elections to the 13th SPA in March last year and to the local people's assemblies in July this year are evident proof of their intense and absolute support to and trust in the government of the Republic to entrust it with their destiny and future.

In our country all citizens who have reached the age of 17 have the rights to elect and to be elected, irrespective of sex, nationality, property status, education, political view and religion. The elections under our socialist system are held on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage. Industrial and farm workers, intellectuals, government officials, soldiers, women and overseas Korean compatriots are elected deputies to the people's assemblies. Kye Sun Hui, world judo champion, was elected to the people's assembly in her girlhood at the age of 19, and Mun Kang Sun, worker of the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill, was elected deputy to the 13th DPRK Supreme People's Assembly in March last year. Many other workers, peasants and intellectuals have been elected to the SPA to take part in state administration, among them Jo Kil Nyo, head of the Saemaul workteam of the Urban Facility Management Station in Phyonchon District, Jo Pong Nam, head of the Phyonchon Train Checking Workshop of the Passenger and Freight Trains Service Brigade of the Pyongyang Marshalling Yard, and O Myong Chun, spinner of the Sariwon Textile Mill. In July last Jong Chun Hwa, worker of the Welfare Service Management Station in Kanggye, said that though she is just a cobbler, she has been nominated as a candidate for election to the city people's assembly, and expressed her determination to work still harder to consolidate the people's power and promote the benefits of the people. According to the report of the Central Election Guidance Committee, the deputies elected to the local people's assemblies numbering 28 452 included industrial and farm workers, intellectuals and officials. Through the July elections to the local people's assemblies, our people came to know better how their happy life is protected and how their cradle of happiness is built up. □



Pyongyang Taegyong Laver Processing Factory

THE KOREAN PEOPLE HAVE LONG cultivated laver and used it for dishes. Laver is good for growth of children and stimulates the appetite. Dried laver contains lots of protein, glucide, fat, microelements like iron, phosphoric acid and iodine, and vitamins.

For example, the seasoned rice rolled in laver is not only very sweet and tasty but also easy to keep, so it is one of the popular dishes for people on a picnic or travelling.

The Pyongyang Taegyong Laver Processing Factory, situated in Thongil Street, Pyongyang, produces nutritious laver goods. It was established in October 2012. With a total floor space of 8 000 square metres, the factory turns out several kinds of products including roasted or processed laver by adding spices to or roasting laver sheets after primary processing. For its savoury and typical taste, the public demand for processed laver is increasing day by day.

In July last, the national leader Kim Jong Un visited the Pyongyang Taegyong Laver Processing

Factory. He noted that increasing the production of laver and supplying it to the people is one of the important tasks to improve their eating habit at an early date true to the lifetime desire of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il. Pointing to the need to produce special products including a variety of laver products such as the powdered, flavoured and hard-boiled ones, he said that the factory should vigorously push forward the efforts to develop new laver processing methods and build modern production processes.

True to his instruction, all the managers and workers of the factory are exerting themselves to raise the quality and variety of products by processing more laver, tangle and seaweeds. General Manager of the factory Kim Jong Ho says, "Everyone in my factory is working hard to process health-promoting seaweeds, including laver, scientifically. In the near future, my factory's new and original products will further improve the table of the people."

Kim Chol Hyon

The number of varieties and quality of laver products increase.



More Fruit to the People

IN KOREA, FRUIT FARMING is thriving, helping to bring about a rise in the people's living standards. The Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm has produced an unprecedentedly high yield of apples this year. Built in the Wonhung area of Samsok District, Pyongyang, at the initiative of Chairman Kim Jong Il,

the farm with a total area of 1 000 hectares has a solid scientific and material foundation including the water-drop and ditch irrigation systems. It is regarded as fit for the cultivation of apple.

At first, however, the farm had difficulties as its workers were new to fruit culture. For a few years, apple trees suffered dam-

age from cold, and some of them withered or gave a poor yield for undernourishment. All hands of the farm roused themselves to prop up the fruit culture. Pooling their wisdom, its technicians and workers succeeded in making a chemical to save the apple trees from blight and developed disinfectants harmless to human body. ▶



► A highly effective sprayer was invented to protect the apple trees against blights and harmful insects.

Great efforts were made to increase the per-hectare yield of apples. The farm workers selected the best seeds suited to the farm's natural features and distributed the fruit trees properly on the principle of planting the right tree in the right soil. Then, they nurtured and tended the trees in a sci-tech way by the season. The V-shape super-close cultivation method was employed, and nourishment management and pruning were timely done to increase the yield. While different kinds of apple trees were planted alternately and bees were kept in the orchards to help bear choice fruits further, a great endeavour was

made to introduce new sci-tech achievements and learn good experience and lessons from other fruit farms in the country.

Great attention was paid to improving the fertility of soil. To solve the seed problem, a grafting stock nursery was built to normalize the production of saplings of superior variety making it possible to rotate crops in good time. All these sincere efforts brought about a great change in fruit production this year to supply lots of apples to the citizens of the capital.

On his visit to the farm last August, the leader Kim Jong Un gazed at the well-ripe apples and said with pleasure that he felt happy to think of the people rejoiced to have the fruit, and that a mere look at it was enough to

make him feel satiated, adding that this was a good omen for the country. Looking out over the boundless sea of fruit trees, he said that the managing staff and workers of the farm brought about the large yield of fruit as of today by working selflessly to carry out the last instructions of the Chairman, preparing a fine gift to present to the Workers' Party of Korea on the occasion of its 70th founding anniversary. With this, he gave his thanks to them. Chief Engineer Kang Jin says, "Our respected leader's thanks are the expression of his trust that our farm will work hard in the future, too. We'll live up to his trust without fail by increasing the production of fruit and supplying more fruit to the people."

Ri Sun Nyo



A Breakthrough

RECENTLY NEWLY-developed aerological observation facilities have been put into practical use in Korea. Their development was initiated by Chairman Kim Jong Il. In 2007 he instructed the scientists to develop an up-to-date aerological observation radar and an electronic radio prober and build their production centre.

The scientists and technicians of the information sci-tech research institute, the mechanical engineering research institute and the electronics engineering research institute of the State Academy of Sciences and the hydro-meteorological observation instrument research institute and factory under the Hydro-meteorological Service worked in concert devoting all their energies to the implementation of his instructions.

The leader Kim Jong Un who visited the service in June 2014 said that all types of observation networks should be reasonably distributed in conformity to the country's physiographical features and the developing reality, and that the weather observation equipment should be modernized on a high level. With this, he took relevant measures.

As a result, the best aerological observation equipment were installed in the Pyongyang Hydro-meteorological Branch Service. Mun Song Chun, senior member of the sci-tech office of the Hydro-meteorological Service, said, "The aerological observation radar has been manufactured by our own techniques and efforts. Our will to implement the Chairman's last instructions has led us to success." The radar not only receives with

high sensitivity the data found by the electronic radio prober but is capable of automatically pursuing within 150-200 km distance the prober which moves with the air flow, measuring and analyzing in real time the speed and direction of the upper-atmosphere air flow with highly precise azimuth, altitude angle and inclination distance to the radio prober. Moving with the air flow up to the height of over 30 000 metres, the electronic radio prober measures the aerological pressure, temperature and relative humidity with high precision and transmits all of them to the radar. Since the establishment of its production process at the Hydro-meteorological Observation Instrument Factory, hundreds of probers have been produced. The prober's temperature sensor for aerological observation has been developed by the scientists of the semi-conductor research institute of the Kim Chaek University of Technology. This temperature

sensor capable of measuring low temperatures at scores of degrees below zero has a fast responding speed and high reproducibility and reliability. Pak Yong Thaek, head of the semi-conductor research institute of the university, says, "The research work this time has proved our scientists' high capability and earnest and persistent spirit of inquiry. I'm reassured that when we believe in our own strength and spare no efforts, we can do anything."

The aerological observation equipment are now in smooth operation. The weather data gained by the radars and probers play an important role in many fields including observation of disastrous weather like thunderstorm, hail and violent rainfall, and weather forecast and air transportation.

These aerological observation equipment have been registered as a national sci-tech merit.

Rim Sang Jun



The First Title Winner

IN JULY THIS YEAR, KIM KUK HYANG, a girl of teen age, came off best in women's 10-m platform diving at the 16th FINA World Championships in Kazan, Russia. So, she became Korea's first title holder in this event.

...

As a child, she was very small. But she had something out of common. When she was a kindergarten and then a primary school pupil, she liked walking on tiptoes. She would come back home all of a sweat every evening, and nobody could tell how much she had run about all day long. Seeing gymnasts take exercises on television, she would turn round and round in the room in imitation of them. Then she went in for gymnastics in the April 25 Sports Team as she had wished. She was very agile, quick-witted and assiduous in training. Sin Jong Rim, a woman coach of diving in the sports team, was watching her carefully. She was attracted by the girl's quick decision for her age, safe and flexible motion and smart carriage of tiptoes.

One day, Jong Rim asked her, "Kuk Hyang, aren't you afraid of continuous somersaulting?"

"No, I'm not. I like turning a somersault." She answered with sparkling eyes, her face dripping with sweat.

"Have you ever imagined yourself diving into water in a somersault?"

"Oh, yes. Seeing brothers and sisters training in that way, I wanted to make somersault diving as much as I pleased."

Her answer was firm, and this was how she switched over from gymnastics to diving. Jong Rim said, "Kuk Hyang, diving is an event in which everything is decided in a moment. From now on, you must remember you're a player dedicated to that moment."

She went into systematic basic training. Training in water different from land training proved exhausting mentally and physically for Kuk Hyang, still a little girl, but she was obedient to the coach's bidding. After she learned how to swim quite well her diving motions improved remarkably. Then, one day, she performed quite well the action of diving



into water with three and a half somersaults. She was pleased with herself and smiling with satisfaction. Seeing this, the coach admonished her severely, "You must remember that when you are chuckling to yourself over a small success, there are players who are training hard without rest."

The coach's exhortation came home to her heart. She trained herself even harder. Without regard to her weariness, she went up to the springboard over and over again with set teeth. In this process, her speed of somersault in the air got fixed and steady and her actions of stretching the body and limbs and plunging into water were perfected. Gradually, she distinguished herself in the games of juniors and teen-agers. Finally, in 2014 she won first place in women's 10-m platform diving in the national championships. When she was praised by her friends as a title-holder, her thoughts were at the training ground. Her great spiritual strength and high technique have enabled her to win in the world championships.

Whenever people ask her how she could achieve such a miracle in her debut in international games, she calmly repeats her coach's words with a smile, "Diving into water takes just a moment. But I jumped down thinking about the dignity and honour of my country depending on that moment."

In August 2015 Kuk Hyang was awarded the title of the People's Athlete.

Choe Chol Jin

The Old People in Eternal Youth

SOME TIME AGO WE VISITED THE Pyongyang Rest Home that was newly built on the bank of the beautiful Taedong River. Going up along the river past the Munsu Water Park, we saw a two-storey building with a Korean-style gable roof.

The well-arranged building and the fences patterned on flocks of cranes, an emblem of longevity, impressed us as a building for the old. At the front gate we were met by Directress Choe Chong Sim, who showed us into the hall. The hall had a large mural painting of the Ullim Falls. Before it, we felt as if its cool water were falling on us and we were

hearing its roaring sounds. One of the old men sitting nearby said, "Having a headache often probably because of my age, I come here every time and then I feel refreshed in my mind and body as if sitting in a deep mountain."

The directress led us into a bedroom. Saying that most of the bedrooms were provided with underfloor heating, she told us a story. "From olden times Korean people liked the warm floor, and so there is an old saying: *Warm back makes the stomach full*. In particular, old people love the warm floor. It is the leader Kim Jong Un who guessed this right. He ▶





► cared in detail about the furniture and fittings of this rest home and interior decorations of its rooms and sent us the pictures of the samples. Our home of the aged has been furnished just as he instructed down to the last detail.”

We entered the bedroom with a sign with the inscription: *The Underfloor-heated Bedroom Visited by the Respected Leader Kim Jong Un on August 1, Juche 104 (2015)*. At the first sight, the room felt cosy with the calligraphic hanging-scroll *A Place for Happy Living* and a landscape on the wall well-matched with the rush mat and the armrest on the floor. The floor spread with a rush mat was of temperate warmth. Han Po Bi (93) leaning on a neat armrest greeted us warmly. She said, “Before the liberation of the country my parents were so poor and unable to feed me, their only daughter, that they sent me out as a nursemaid for another family and then a future wife for their son. After liberation, the state provided me with a life worthy of a human being and a good place to work and live in. And now, as you see, I’m living in comfort. Even one next of kin to me could not take better care of me.”

Living in the old-age home for over 30 years, she does daily tasks on schedule, including cultivation of the vegetable garden, in order to live even longer in this good society, she added. Then, she rose as it was time now for medical examination. We went together with her who walked on with spirit, holding the handrail of the balustrade. On our way to the clinic, we saw many doctors busy coming and going in the passage. As we were puzzled, the di- ►



▶ rectress explained that they were department chiefs from the central hospitals such as the Ryugyong Dental Hospital and the Kim Man Yu Hospital, who regularly came to examine the health conditions of the old people, giving medical aid on the spot, and if there was anything wrong with them, immediately send them to relevant hospitals for treatment.

Beside the clinic, there was a dental office which drew our attention. The dental office, furnished with up-to-date facilities, was as big as a treatment room of a large dental hospital. Jin Yong Il, a dentist, said, "Our people regard having good teeth as one of the five blessings (the five good lucks a man may enjoy in his life). It is now also a major sign of longevity. Recently I often hear the old people say that they feel like growing young again since they feel fine and eat their meals with relish because they receive regular dental treatment."

Now, we went upstairs lured by the voices of shouting time, "One, two. One, two." The voices were coming from the exercise room. The room had more than ten exercise apparatuses such as walking and stepping devices and each of them was occupied by old people. Delighted because of her new record in physical exercise, Kim Hyon Suk (74) said, "I had had a trouble in one leg and it had got worse day by

day with age. After I came here, I exercised my leg every day and it became much better. I am sure now I can go anywhere."

We also visited the kitchen. There, lunch was being prepared. "Every day, 300 g of fish is served to the aged people. Fish is dressed into several kinds of dishes agreeable to the old people's tastes. Noodles with sliced raw fish will be served for today's lunch," said chef Ri Chung Sim. The directress said that there is a fishery station on the East Sea of Korea that specializes in the supply of fish to the nursery homes, orphanages, orphans' primary and middle schools, and old people's homes across the country. She added that a lot of meat such as boar, pheasant and roe deer, as well as early fruit, has been supplied preferentially to the home this year.

Outside the building, old people were absorbed in dancing. Kim Sun Ok (77), in rapture with dancing, said, "When dancing, I feel I'm a little girl. Then, this grandma thinks I've still a mother. That's the love of our respected leader Kim Jong Un who has provided such a splendid home to us. Under his loving care, we are all enjoying a youthful life forever." Now, it was nearly time for lunch, but the old people seemed never to stop singing.

Ri Kum Chol

Mind of a Disabled Boy

CHOE JIN BOM WAS born into an ordinary office worker's family in Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang. When he was 11, that is, in December 2012, he lost one leg in an accident. It was a critical blow to the ambitious boy who was learning and playing to his heart's content.

He gave up everything and refused to go outside. Tearfully recollecting the days when he used to enjoy, learning at school, going for observation of nature and playing football with his classmates, he spent time worrying about his future.

One day, a member of the Korean Association of the Disabled Artists came to see him at his house. Saying that the country was taking all measures needed to take care of the disabled, he asked Jin Bom of his wish and hobby in detail.

Having found a bud of his vocal talent, the association made

sure that he attended intensive vocal training taught by Ri Son Yong, a vocal instructor of the association, after school in the afternoon. As he understood the vocal music and improved his skill with each passing day, his worries disappeared from his mind and he was full of self-confidence.

In particular, when he heard the news in 2014 that he would visit the UK and France to give performance as a member of the Pyongyang artistic group of the Korean Association of the Disabled Artists, Jin Bom and his family could not get to sleep.

He felt as if he were in a

dream because he had lost all his hope until two years before, and he determined to bring glory to his motherland that brought him the real worth of life. Virtually, when he visited the UK in February 2015 and sang the Korean song *Spring of Home Village* and the foreign song *Danny Boy* in the hall of Oxford University, he was loudly applauded by the audience. Like him, all the disabled artists of his group displayed their talents to the full.

After the performance, a BBC reporter asked him, "What's most worrying to you?" Jin Bom replied, "Our respected leader Kim Jong Un is most worried about us disabled persons. He unsparingly provides us with all that we need. So I am always trying to bring pleasure to him. I am happy when he is pleased, and I'm anxious when I cannot bring him delight."

Sim Yong Jin



Puppet Show Wins Popularity

ESTABLISHED ON AUGUST 13, 1961, the Pyongyang Puppet Show Troupe debuted by giving an one-act performance *King of Dry Field Crops*. The puppet shows which were based on old tales gave children correct understanding of the good and the evil, conscience and fidelity. Notably, the puppet play *Hungbu and Nolbu* won a prize at the 3rd International Puppet Show Festival held in Bucharest, capital of Romania, in August 1965.

In October last, the troupe took part in the Sakhalin Puppet Show Festival held in Russia and left a good impression behind.

Since last February, the troupe has staged puppet shows at orphanages, kindergartens, primary schools in Pyongyang and Wonsan, the Songdowon In-

ternational Children's Camp, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, and other education institutions and extracurricular centres and they were very popular among the children. The small puppet plays *Concert of Our Subbranch*, *Janggo Tricks*, *A Little Monkey* and *Interesting Folk Games*, and the puppet show *Ryongi's Fist* give children delightful and instructive messages.

Choe Man Gum, who directed *Janggo Tricks* and *Interesting Folk Games*, says, "We are now trying to make works of simple and instructive value which are best suited to the children's age and psychological qualities." Even for a simple work, the artists and actors go a long way—to

schools, kindergartens, the Central Zoo and so on, to get materials for complete success.

When they decided to make an animal puppet show, they went to the zoo and met animal keepers to understand the animals' properties. In some cases, they stayed at primary schools and kindergartens for several days to understand the schoolchildren's psychology. As part of such efforts, they explored new materials for performance, and developed characterization and stage arts in conformity with children's mind and feelings, thus their speculation produced a good result.





Artists are engrossed in creation of a new play.

▶ Meanwhile, the actors, who are in their 20s or 40s and 50s, are devoting all their energies to the improvement of their performing level. Sometimes they play the role of children, and sometimes that of covetous land-

lords, leaving deep impression.

Among the actors is Merited Artist Hong Ran Hui who is now well over 40. After finishing the course of acting at the Pyongyang University of Dramatic and Cinematic Arts in her 20s, she started

her acting career in the puppet show troupe. She displayed her ability to the full in the puppet show *The Boy Who Killed a Boa* which is a children's favourite work.

The troupe produces various dolls, costumes and props to suit the characters. Kim Yong Myong, a property maker, says that even a simple doll should have its nature and character as the puppet show contains an allegorical message. In fact, they are trying to make interesting and funny dolls, and they've made more than 700 so far. In keeping with the developing reality, the artists are making various puppets.

The troupe is conducting cultural exchange with foreign counterparts.

Kim Il Ryong



Hub of Anti-imperialist,



Visitors honour the memory of the murdered at the Tomb of 400 Mothers and the Tomb of 102 Children.

THE SINCHON MUSEUM was rebuilt recently. It is a historic place bearing witness to atrocities of the US imperialist aggressors who murdered the innocent Korean people when they temporarily occupied the northern half of Korea during the Korean war (June 1950–July 1953) they had started.

Some time ago I visited the museum which was facelifted as befitting a centre of anti-imperialist, anti-US education and class education. When we got to the Tomb of 400 Mothers, the Tomb of 102 Children and the Tomb of Patriots, Pak Yong Suk, directress of the museum, met us.

“This museum is an accuser of and a witness to history. It was recently rebuilt here in Pamnam-gol where the tombs are, and thus it has been properly arranged as a centre of anti-imperialist, anti-US education and class education,” she said.

When we went by the tombs to ascend the steps to the museum, I saw a sculpture with the inscription of “December 7, 1950.” It was of a mother glaring at the enemy with her dead child in her arms and, centring around it, the images of other women writhing in agony calling their children, and the children crying for their mothers anxiously in flames. And

the slogan “Don’t forget the bloody lessons of Sinchon!” was seen distinctively in the middle of the museum. In the front wall of the central hall I saw the slogan “Take revenge upon the US imperialist murderers a thousandfold!” and the sculptures of women and children writhing in indignation and grief against the bloody-coloured background as if telling of the massacre of those days.

The museum consists of the general introduction hall, the hall of the museum’s history, 15 exhibition rooms, a video room and a room for writing impressions. Curator Kim Myong Hui said, “In my museum the sites of massacres of those days are left intact, which show the terrible killings committed by the US imperialists.”

Looking round the exhibition halls I keenly understood once more about the Sinchon massacre in which 35 383 people in Sinchon County, a quarter of its population, had been killed in less than two months. The enemy butchered the people on absurd “charges” of having lived happily

Anti-US Education



▶ in the DPRK, and having paid tax in kind and having donated rice to the country during the five years after liberation of the country.

As I went around the exhibition halls I felt to the bone what the illusions about the US imperialists and the class enemy had resulted in.

In an exhibition hall are on displays the materials dedicated to the show of the vicious and brutal atrocities of the US imperialists and the class enemy. On October 17, 1950 a US army officer named Harrison organized reactionary organizations such as the "police corps," the "peace-keeping corps" and the "students' armed unit" with the remnants of the exploiter classes overthrown after liberation and those who were discontented and dissatisfied with the DPRK's policies.

They arrested the innocent inhabitants at random and detained them in an old air-raid shelter once used by the county Workers' Party of Korea committee, and set fire to it, burning the detainees to death. They thrust other people into it over the

corpses, committing the atrocity of burning them to death. The day after their occupation the invaders mercilessly killed over 900 innocent people.

In the hall are large-sized panoramas vividly depicting the massacre of those days: the guiltless people writhing in flames in the air-raid shelter and the US imperialist barbarians roaring with glee over the killing.

Moreover, the wax replicas of a US officer commanding the carnage and a "peace-keeping corps" ruffian made the onlookers burn with hatred. According to the guide, Harrison ordered to kill the people in a covered place because there might be witnesses if they were killed in the open, and to

make propaganda as if the "Reds" were to blame for the crime. As ordered, the US gangsters confined over 520 people in a 9-m long and 1.7-m wide air-raid shelter once used by the local DPRK security office, and detonated explosives to kill them all. A picture showing the massacre is on display and the air-raid shelter is re-presented in the museum.

Ri Myong Bok, one of the visitors, said, "Seeing the materials

▶ A powder magazine in the Pamnamu-gol.



▶ restored to their original state of which I only heard from the curators, I seem to hear the merry laughers and sound of songs of the children in the liberated country. And before the people who fell innocent victims I draw bloody lessons and understand my duty to be done without fail.”

After making the rounds of the halls I stepped into a room where the visitors' notes of impression are kept. There I saw some data on activities of a Women's International Democratic Federation team who had visited Sinchon in May 1951 to investigate and confirm the crimes of the US imperialists and bring it to justice at the UN, and data on activities of an International Association of Democratic Lawyers team who were dispatched to investigate the crimes of the US imperialists in

Sinchon in March 1952, and notes of impression left by people from different countries in the world in denunciation of the American crimes after looking around the museum.

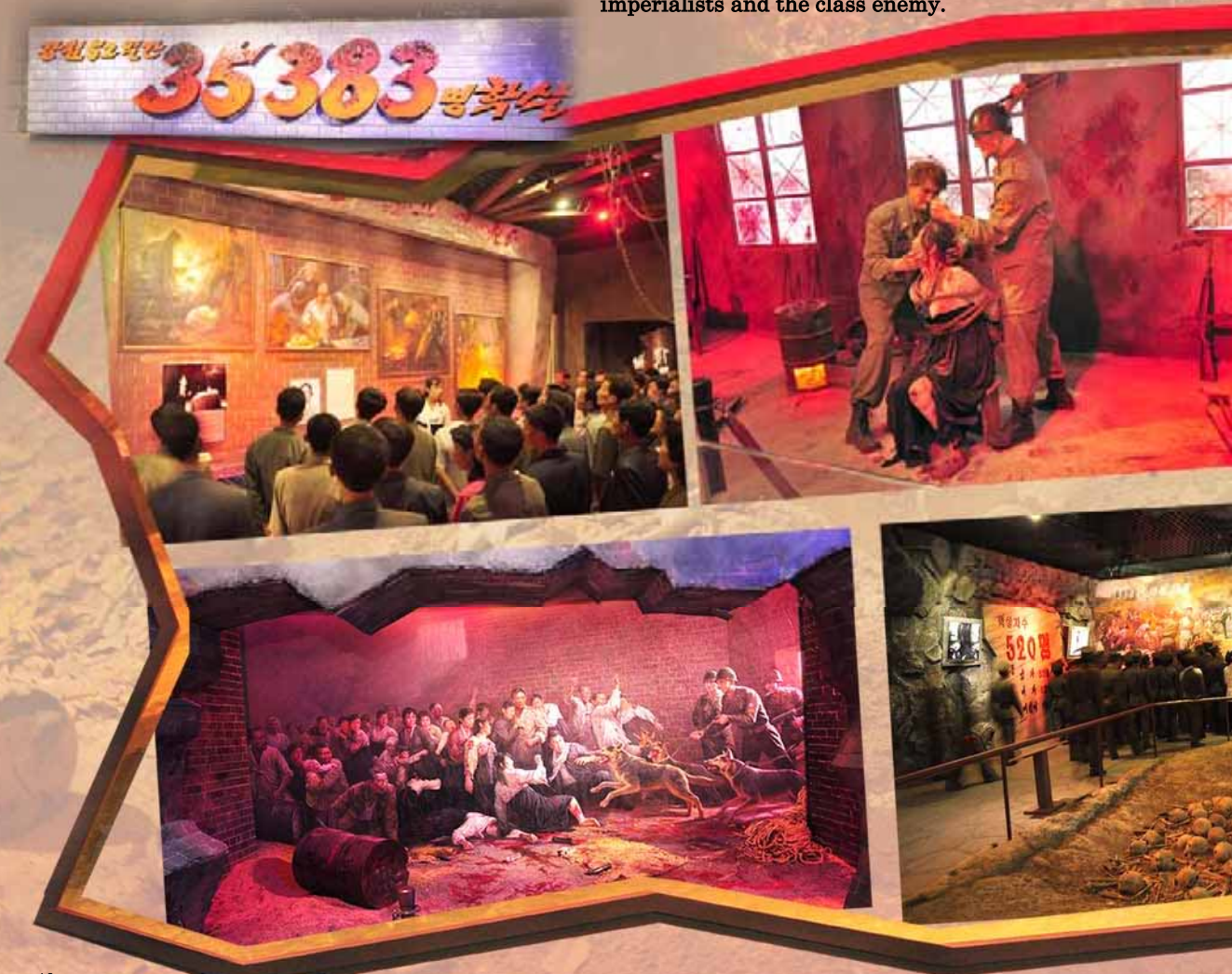
Getting out of the museum building I headed for an air-raided shelter once used by the county Workers' Party of Korea committee where over 900 people had been killed. When I saw the slogan "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" written on a wall of the shelter, I seemed to hear the angry shouts of the Party members who had struggled indomitably to the last moment of their life. Saying that it was too happy a thing for the children to be with their mothers, the American savages had torn the children away from their mothers to lock them up separately for a week. They had

sprinkled gasoline over the children and set fire to burn them to death the day they fled on December 7, 1950.

"The barbarous nature of the US imperialists remains unchanged. The soul of Sinchon tells us that we should fight against the US imperialists to the last and win victory to take revenge of Sinchon." This was what the 70-year-old man, Ju Sang Won, cried earnestly, who is one of the three children who had had a narrow escape from the powder magazine where the children had been burned to death

In the powder magazine where the mothers were confined, an American dud bomb is hanging heinously from the ceiling, which the US aircraft dropped in its bombardment on June 28, 1951. Looking at this I was reminded of ▶

Some data and materials on the atrocities of the US imperialists and the class enemy.



▶ the aggressive nature of the US imperialists who are desperate to repeat the Sinchon massacres by annually conducting aggressive nuclear war exercises against our country.

At the newly arranged revenge-pledging place I saw the visitors pledging to take revenge upon the US imperialists a thousandfold with burning hostility against them.

Pak Yong Suk said, "The museum was inaugurated in July last on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the victorious Fatherland Liberation War. It gives bloody truth that illusions about the enemy means just death and that we should settle accounts with the aggressors with arms without fail."



Visitors pledge to take revenge.

Kim Hyon Ju



No. 1

By Ri Kuk Chol

(Continued from the last issue)

THE NEXT MORNING SONG Jun called all the players of the football team of his workshop into his office and spread a sheet of paper on the table, which he had drawn and crossed and redrawn throughout the night. "Now look here," he began to explain his plan, "I think we have to close this 'Valve' at any cost."

The youngest player of them, No. 5, asked the workshop manager with his eyes wide-open with surprise, "Valve? I've just closed the steam valve before I came here."

Disappointed, Song Jun licked his dry lips and twisted the nose of the player, saying, "Don't be so naïve. I mean we have to contain the stretch of the consumer goods workshop."

Now all of them burst into laughter, learning that he meant the tall man of the consumer goods workshop who was the head of the valve workteam.

"Be quiet," Song Jun shouted, thumping the table. The room was silent again.

Giving his glance round the people, he began to explain about his tactical plan for the game. "We should have our forwards contain the advance of the 'Valve' in the front zone and another three check him behind them. This is sort of tactic of broom. If he dashes through our lines despite all our efforts, then we have no other alternative but leave it to our statistician." By this he referred to the statistician who was selected as a player according to the new rules whereby two of the eleven should be women.

The statistician of a giant build was surprised to hear him, receding back while pulling herself up from the chair and exclaiming, "Me? That's nonsense. How can I check him?"

Song Jun banged the table again, and said threateningly,

"What's this up? Do you mean you want to stand on the side of your husband? Don't be silly. Are you going to let him pass to make a goal when he is dashing up to the goal seeking a vacant place? What's the use of your build? You'd better fight it out this time."

The other players joined his attack, leaving no place for the woman to retreat.

"Well," she murmured, "I'll try anyhow, but I'm not sure I can check his ferocious dash."

At last the game began. According to the arrangement that the managers of the workshops were to stand goalkeeper, Song Jun and Ryon Sil went out to their goals respectively.

It was a sharp game from the beginning. As Song Jun had expected the consumer goods workshop team launched a total offensive. The No. 3 player of the team, nicknamed as "Valve" by Song Jun, was more than swift; fooling waves of his adversaries who were trying to check his dash, he flew towards the opposite goal like an arrow in a moment. At the moment the statistician of the maintenance workshop team opposed him desperately with arms stretched out, and cried, "No! No!" Then she forcefully shoved him out of his way when he was attempting to swing past her. The No. 3 lost his balance and was thrown off to the ground. Now the No. 5 player of the maintenance workshop team, who had been running behind, snatched the ball, giving a thumb-up to the statistician and praising, "Well done, lady."

The No. 3 of the opposite team exclaimed angrily, "Are you crazy?"

The statistician seemed to be feeling guilty. After a baffling moment, she shyly approached him and brushed off the dirt from his uniform and asked in a concerned voice, "Are you all right?"

There came a sound of the whistle, suspending the game.

The referee declared a foul.

Ryon Sil swung up to the referee and protested, arguing for a penalty kick.

Song Jun faced his wife and said, "Don't be excited, Ryon Sil. Players must be silent."

"This is an intentional foul," Ryon Sil talked back.

Song Jun stamped his foot with a thump, and shouted angrily, "Don't cock your head. You're going to be a shame for our family."

"Oh, no," she retorted, "this isn't our home. Stop being absurd."

The players from both sides had a quarrel, and the referee, who was a young man with curly hair from the lathe workshop, was so embarrassed that he looked to Jin Myong who was watching the game outside the field. Jin Myong was the chief of the board of referees, Song Jun knew.

As Jin Myong was walking into the field, Song Jun intentionally wore a full smile on his face and waved his hands in an attempt to meet his eyes. He believed Jin Myong would side with the team of his own workshop.

To his surprise, however, Jin Myong did not cast even a side glance at Song Jun passing by.

"Ahem!" Song Jun cleared his throat loudly, when Jin Myong came to a stop as if he had recognized him at last. He looked around merrily for a moment, but soon wore a perplexed face before whispering to Song Jun, "Please don't be a nuisance, Comrade Workshop Manager. How do you think I can help you in this situation?" Then he turned around to the referee sharply and shouted aloud as if he wanted everyone there hear him say, "Don't hesitate. The maintenance workshop has made a rough foul. This is surely tantamount to a penalty kick. I say, a penalty kick."

Song Jun was aghast. His hope and expectation collapsed into ruins all of a sudden. ▶

► Encouraged by Jin Myong, the referee declared a penalty kick. Song Jun stared at the back of Jin Myong walking out of the field in haste, as if escaping from the perplexing situation. *You can't get away with this*, Song Jun told inwardly.

Now Song Jun stood in the goal as keeper, but he felt his legs trembling with nervousness as if he were standing in the runway in an attempt to check the landing of a plane single-handedly. He knew that to keep the goal from the No. 3's smart shoot-in was almost as difficult as to intercept the bullet in flight.

The whistle blew, giving vent to deafening cheers. But in a moment the hair-raising tension vanished from the field, followed by a burst of disappointment from all directions.

Song Jun, who had shut his eyes the moment the ball began to fly towards him, looked back not knowing what had happened. Then he found something unbelievable. The ball he thought must have come into the net was nowhere in the goal. It was a great fortune or a miracle. He had never expected the ball would fly over the goal. To the wide-eyed Song Jun, the No. 3 of the consumer goods workshop team teased Song Jun shaking his white neck to and fro, "Comrade Workshop Manager, it's almost an empty goal if it is without Jin Myong, isn't it? I could hardly have courage to make a shot in the empty goal. Ha, ha, ha. But from now on I won't allow for your circumstances." Song Jun now knew he had intentionally sent the ball over the goal.

"Well done! We consumer goods workshop team want to win by our real ability rather than by a penalty kick. Ho, ho, ho." Ryon Sil said with laughter from the opposite side.

Song Jun was distressed to know that the opposite team regarded his goal as empty as there was not Jin Myong standing guard. He decided they could hardly allow themselves to make a shot into the empty goal. *What are they thinking of my workshop? I won't let them look down on us*, Song Jun told himself, biting his lips resolutely.

The remarks of the No. 3 of the opposite team angered Song Jun and all other members of his team. The maintenance workshop team made ferocious counterattacks several times, but they could not open the goal which was kept secure. Ryon Sil kept her goal so tenaciously that no score came despite the strong offensive.

Song Jun also beat off the ball flying towards his goal several times, saving his team from the critical moment. He was surprised at his performance himself. He was sweating profusely like in a shower. The seesaw battle with the ball coming and going to and fro between the two goals gripped the heart of the audience. One of them said, "The maintenance workshop manager is a good keeper." Another replied, "Yeah, and the consumer goods workshop manageress is no less good."

The match of ferocious offensives and thoroughgoing defenses ended in draw with no score. And the two teams qualified for the next-stage tournament.

Now Song Jun felt exhausted, like a ball of saturated cotton. He collapsed with the goal pole in his arms. His team members rushed to him in an ecstasy of joy and hugged him.

Leaving himself in their arms, Song Jun made a rueful grin on the face. It was a grin of self-reprimand. Suddenly he remembered what the Party secretary had called upon the workshop managers to make a marvellous show of the football games by becoming the goalkeepers. Recalling his past, Song Jun knew he had only been a "talk show actor" after all. Talking of dignity as manager of the workshop, he had kept himself away from the sweeping enthusiasm for sports activities. Making himself important he used to be satisfied to do supply service for the players, giving applause while seated on the platform of the stadium, and giving admonitions to their performance. He had thought it natural for an officer. Now he flushed with shame. Like his manner to sport and physical exercises, he attended to affairs of his workshop by no more than giving instructions and asking

about their implementation. He never engaged himself in the implementation directly, avoiding direct responsibility himself. Thanks to his manner of work, his workshop delayed the task of producing parts of machines by themselves on the pretext of this or that difficulty, never trying to do it this way or that.

The image of his wife came into his mind anew who returned home pleasantly after a perspiring course of football training. She was the kind of person who felt assured only when she took part in whatever task her workshop did, even if it was a sports game or an artistic performance. She rolled up her sleeves and shouldered it upon herself before anyone else.

At the moment his wife's voice came from the crowd of the opposite side, who said pleasantly, "Keeping the goal depends on your determination, too. I thought the ball a bomb flying into my own house, and I decided to check it at any cost." The words found a way into Song Jun's heart deeply.

The Party secretary approached Song Jun still standing fixed in front of the goal, and spoke to him, "I know you're really a football doctor. Seeing the game, I am sure you're the one who should keep the goal of the maintenance workshop."

Song Jun couldn't raise his face up. He said to the Party secretary in a whisper, "Comrade Party secretary, I think I know now why you arranged for the workshop managers to be goalkeepers in the game this time. I tell you I'll be the responsible manager of my workshop true to the word. I'm going to be No. 1 both in production and sporting events."

The maintenance workshop reached the final match this time again. And the No. 1 player of the team was Song Jun, the manager of the workshop. And he was in the lead of maintenance and repair campaigns.

From the time on, whenever he saw an officer in a stagnation over his work, he would advise him, "Have you ever kept the goal in football game? You'd better try it."

(The end)

Pyongyang, Cradle of Korean Nation (2)

Pyongyang Area as Centre of the Korean Nation's Evolution (1)

THE HUMAN FOSSILS FOUND IN THE area of Korea so far are Ryokpho man, Tokchon man, Sungnisan man, Mandal man, Kumchon man and Phunggok man. The localities of the fossils were mostly in the basin of the Taedong River with Pyongyang as the centre.

In Korea three sites of historical importance produced fossilized humans that date back to the stage of Palaeolithic man, and two of them are situated in the Taedong River basin in Pyongyang. To be more concrete, one of them is Ryokpho man excavated in 1977 in a limestone cave in Taehyon-dong, Ryokpho District, Pyongyang (the fossil consists of pieces of the front, roof and side of a skull which is estimated to be that of a seven or eight year old child), and the other is Tokchon man found in 1973 in the Sungnisan Cave, Tokchon City, South Phyongan Province, in the basin of the Taedong River not far away from Pyongyang (the fossil shows teeth and shoulder bone).

Fossils of Neolithic man were also discovered in numbers in Korea. Seven of the eight relevant sites are located in the basin of the Taedong River centring on Pyongyang. In 1972 the aforementioned cave in Mt. Sungni, Tokchon City, South Phyongan Province produced, along with the fossils of Tokchon man, some fossils of Sungnisan man in a different stratum of the bottom. Later in 1980, fossils of Mandal man and Ryonggok man were found in Mandal-ri, Sungho County, North Hwanghae Province, and in Ryonggok-ri, Sangwon County, North Hwanghae Province, respectively. In 1983 fossils of Kumchon man were unearthed in Jung-ri, Sangwon County, North Hwanghae Province, and in 1991 those of Phunggok man were dug out in Phunggok-ri, Pukchang County, South Phyongan Province.

The cultural community of the Neolithic era is to be found in the shapes and patterns of the earthenware. As the era spans thousands of years, the earthenware developed in varying forms, attaining regional characteristics. Neolithic earthenware vessels of Korea were found to have round or flat bottoms, raised or flat edges, necks or shoulders, deep or shallow height; and they are of different sizes. The Neolithic Koreans made and used different kinds of earthenware which are distinguishable according to their date and locality of manufacture.

Yet there is a feature characteristic of all those things, transcending their differences. It is that the vessels with a deep bottom were a traditional form irrespective of their purposes and sizes. In addition to the shape, they usually had incised patterns on the outer surface. The earthenware things with

original forms, deep bottoms and inherent snug patterns have been found in an expansive area of the East Asian continent ranging from the region east of the Liaohe river and south of the Songhua river to the south Maritime Province of Russia, centring on the Korean peninsula. This common cultural feature is eloquent proof that an integrated tribe was formed in the Neolithic era and developed into a unified community.

Those people who developed the Neolithic culture in Korea are called ancient Koreans. The anthropological features proper to the Koreans took shape and steadily developed for a protracted period of time from the Neolithic era to the ancient times. The Koreans have unique ethnic features: the skin of mild colour, rather gentle eyes, straight and firm black hair, sparse moustache and hair on the body, flat face of a medium size, nose of medium size, sleek chin, developed ridge from the eye to the nose, lip of medium thickness, and erect forehead. This sort of appearance indicative of the uniformity in bloodline, is clearly distinctive from that of other neighbouring tribes and ethnic groups.

The ancient Korean tribe developed century after century creating a marvellous cultural tradition of the Korean nation and writing a proud history, and reached the stage of modern Koreans.

As is seen above, the Koreans are of a single native group with a single bloodline coming from the Korean land with Pyongyang as the centre. This is evident from the fact that the oldest remains indicating the origin of the Korean nation were found in the vicinity of Pyongyang, that the distribution of the fossilized human remains unearthed is concentrated in the Pyongyang area and that the unique features of the Koreans were identified near Pyongyang ahead of other places.

The Komunmoru Remains which is well known to the world is surely the sign of the origin of the Korean nation whose history began with the opening of the human era on the earth. The remains, left by humans a million years ago, is located in Pyongyang. And in the basin of the Taedong River centring on Pyongyang is a concentrated distribution of the human fossils. In this area the pithecanthrope developed into Palaeolithic people and then into Neolithic ones, a process of human evolution in which the ape-man developed into the modern man with a complete appearance as it is now.

In the Pyongyang area the ancient Koreans lived in certain communities not only in the Palaeolithic but the Neolithic era as well, while trying to harness nature and transform society. That the ancient Koreans lived concentratedly in the Pyongyang area in the Neolithic era while making up a homogeneous group and maintaining the single bloodline, is to be substantially proved by archaeological data and materi- ►

Best Way to Reunification

THE RUSSIAN INTERNET MAGAZINE *Novoye Vostochnoye Ovozreniye* in July this year gave an objective description of the matter of national reunification of the Korean peninsula, under the title of “Korea’s Reunification Viewed by Pyongyang and Seoul.”

In his article the writer noted the idea of the founding of the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo (DFRK).

The proposal for the DFRK was made at the 6th Congress of the Workers’ Party of Korea held in October 1980.

The essence of the proposal is to reunify the country by drawing the north and the south together into a federal state, leaving the ideas and social systems existing in the north and the south as they are. Since all the people regard national reunification as the supreme task of the nation, the differences in ideology and system should not be left an insurmountable barrier to reunification.

It is a principled stand of the Workers’ Party of Korea (WPK) that they will never force their ideology and social system upon south Korea and will subordinate everything to the interests of national reunion and reunification. For this stand, the DPRK decided that it would be reasonable if, in the reunified state of a federal type, a supreme national federal assembly was formed with an equal number of representatives from the north and the south and an appropriate number of representatives of overseas nationals; this assembly should form a federal standing committee to guide the regional governments of the north and the south and to deal with all the affairs of the federal state.

The state of a federal type is a state established on the two different systems based on one nation and regional autonomy.

The proposal for the DFRK is the most reasonable and realistic policy which reflects not only the unanimous desire of the Korean people to reunify their country as early as possible but also the actual conditions of Korea where two different social systems have existed and different ideas have prevailed in the north and the south. The international community has sent unreserved support and approval for the proposal as it is the fairest formula of reuni-

fication acceptable to anyone who loves the country and wishes for national reunification.

In spite of the commonness of federal states, the DFRK is distinctive from other federal states which are well-known in the history so far, in the purpose of foundation, form and structure as well as legal foundation. Unlike other federal countries which have existed so far, the DFRK will be the first federal state formed of a homogeneous nation based on different social systems, and the first federation of one nation with two regional autonomies within a unified state.

Twenty years after the proposal was made, the Korean nation greeted the June 15 era. The heads of the north and the south had a historic meeting, the first of its kind in 55 years of division, and adopted the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration, when all the Korean people brimmed over with the hope of national reunification.

Both sides made agreements on many issues. Typically, they agreed to solve the question of the country’s reunification independently by the concerted efforts of the Korean nation responsible for it. Recognizing that the low-level federation proposed by the north and the commonwealth system proposed by the south for the reunification of the country have similarity, they agreed to work together for the reunification in this direction in the future.

As a great progress was made in the implementation of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration, both sides got the time of reconciliation and cooperation ironing out all confrontation, tension and distrust, and opened up a new vista for national reunification. In addition, the barrier of misunderstanding and distrust between the north and the south collapsed and the broken railways and roads were linked again while air and sea routes were opened.

After the adoption of the joint declaration, the whole world expressed support, and statements, resolutions and documents were adopted at international conferences, including the UN summit conference in the new millennium and the 55th session of the UN General Assembly.

The north and the south are advised not to forget the memorable days called the June 15 Era.

Kim Il Bong

► als. A piece of evidence is the remains of the people belonging to the Kungsan culture. The Kumthan-ri Remains in Sadong District, the Namgyong Remains in Honam-ri, Samsok District, and the Jangchon Remains in Ryongsong District—all in Pyongyang—were left behind by the ancient Koreans of the same bloodline in the Neolithic era. The Kungsan Remains in Onchon County, Nampho, the Jithap-ri Remains

and the Masan-ri Remains in Pongsan County, North Hwanghae Province also belong to the same category.

As it has a favourable natural environment and conditions for people’s life and economic activities, the Pyongyang area was a concentrated human habitat from the Palaeolithic to the Neolithic era.

(To be continued)

Peace Secured by Songun

IT IS 2015 NOW AND 70 years have passed since the Americans occupied south Korea. US occupation of south Korea severed Korea into two, and the US attempt to seize the whole of Korea by means of war keeps its people exposed to a constant menace of war.

This year, the Americans ignored the suggestion of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to stop joint war exercises in and around south Korea to ease the tense situation in the Korean peninsula and openly pursued their aggressive policy. US President Obama declared "additional sanctions" against Korea by a "presidential executive order" at the beginning of the year, and then blasphemed against it by saying that it should be "collapsed" at the earliest date. The US administration pushed ahead with its strategy to stamp out the DPRK's ideology, system and sovereignty by employing all possible means including "nuclear force," "human rights," "cyber attack" and "freedom of expression."

The US authorities and brass hats concentrated their force on tightening the blockade against the DPRK to isolate and suffocate it, clamouring for redesignating it as "a terror sponsor" and applying "super-intense additional sanctions." The special task force command in Florida held a secret meeting to remove nuclear weapons and missiles from Korea and formed a US-south Korea com-

bined division to carry it into action. At the same time, nuclear striking forces including the nuclear strategic bomber fleet and nuclear submarines and all other sorts of aggressive forces have been secretly concentrated in and around south Korea. The US frantically conducted military exercises in all parts of south Korea under all descriptions of names such as "Key Resolve," "Foal Eagle" and "Ulji Freedom Guardian." As extensive nuclear strategic forces are concentrated in and around south Korea and large-scale war exercises are carried out continuously in south Korea, no one can tell when a real war will break out. It is a unanimous opinion of experts that if a war breaks out in the Korean peninsula, it will be a nuclear war and this will throw Northeast Asia and the whole world into the horrors of nuclear tempest.

To stop the attempts of the US and its satellites to ignite a nuclear war, the DPRK has taken all actions to safeguard peace in the Korean peninsula while beefing up its defence capabilities under the banner of Songun. The DPRK succeeded in test-launching of ballistic missiles by a strategic submarine from under water. So, now it is in possession of strategic weapons capable of striking in any sea areas the hostile forces that are scheming to impair the sovereignty and dignity of Korea, and it has demonstrated the sharply rising opera-

tional capacities of the navy lifted through the drills of launching new-type cutting-edge anti-warship rockets disposed to the naval forces. Especially in a hair-trigger situation in August last, the DPRK took the initiative in opening a north-south high level contact and broke the war crisis. As a result, the peace and safety of the Korean peninsula was guarded. This was due to the mighty self-reliant defence capacities built up by Songun politics.

It is an invariable standpoint of the DPRK that Songun is the almighty sword to safeguard the sovereignty and dignity of the nation and the peace of the Korean peninsula. After visiting Korea with his party, the editor-in-chief of the Pravda Primoriya, the organ of the Maritime Province Committee of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation, released an article entitled "The Land of Morning Calm" in its No. 31 issue, which says: "In Korea they are conducting Songun politics. They concentrate their efforts on boosting defence capacities, and have developed nuclear weapons and launched artificial satellites on their own. All this is essential to counter the anti-DPRK manoeuvres of the US and its followers and to cope with the actual situation of today when south Korea has turned into a nuclear arsenal of America."

Kim Yong Un

Maker of the Nuclear Problem in the Korean Peninsula

NOW THE UNITED STATES is clamouring for the “abandonment of north Korea’s nuclear weapons,” finding fault with the nuclear deterrent of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. It fondly ascribes the unstable situation in the Korean peninsula and the region of Northeast Asia to the DPRK’s nukes. This is quite an unwarranted one turning black into white.

Clearly, the nuclear problem in the peninsula came because of the US’s ever-growing provocations for a nuclear war against the DPRK. In January 1958 the US officially made public the deployment of its nuclear weapons in south Korea, but its nuclear threat began in 1950. As soon as the US provoked the Korean war in June 1950, it shipped nuclear weapons into south Korea in mid-August that year for the first time. On November 30, 1950 US President Truman openly mentioned the use of atomic bombs in the Korean front. On the same day an instruction was delivered to the US strategic air force corps “to be on standby ready to send bombers for an immediate dropping of atomic bombs in the Far East.” In December that year MacArthur, commander of the US Armed Forces in the Far East, overtly declared that they would create a radioactive corridor zone in the northern part of Korea ranging from the East Sea to the West Sea of Korea, and that there would be no living creatures for 60 or 120 years in the zone.

After the end of the war the US ratcheted up its nuclear blackmail against the DPRK. In mid-December 1953 the US ad-

vanced a new policy at the National Security Council in an attempt to carry out a new war against the DPRK, and later concretized it as the notorious “Red Ford Strategy.” In January 1954 it made public a plan of mass retaliation aimed at using nuclear weapons in case of the start of a new war. Then in July 1957, it announced that it began to equip its forces in south Korea with nuclear weapons, and later on January 29, 1958 it officially publicized the fact that it had shipped nuclear weapons into south Korea. By the mid-1980s the Pentagon brought into south Korea as many as 1 720 nukes of different kinds, including the Honest John tactical nuclear missiles, 280-mm atomic guns, B-61 nuclear bombs and nuclear mines. Consequently south Korea was turned into the largest nuclear arsenal in the Far East and a nuclear outpost for attacking the DPRK.

The “Chart of the existing state of nuclear transport and deployment” of the US troops in south Korea, which was presented to the south Korean “National Assembly” on October 9, 2005 shows that nuclear weapons are deployed in Chunchon in Kangwon Province, Osan in Kyonggi Province, and major cities including Seoul, Taejon, Pusan, Taegu and Kwangju.

The US frantically wages preemptive nuclear strike exercises in the Korean peninsula every year. The war scenarios of the US against the DPRK are geared for a nuclear war aimed to occupy the DPRK by using means of nuclear strike. From the late 1960s the US conducted the “Focus Retina” exercise in collusion with

south Korea. This nuclear war exercise has been ceaselessly carried out for over 40 years on the absurd pretext of “annual” and “defensive” one, with various codenames. And the “three main means of nuclear strike” of the US are involved in these joint military exercises.

Watching for a chance to launch a nuclear war against the DPRK, the US went so far as to commit reckless acts of examining nuclear attacks against the DPRK on many occasions. After the incident of its large-sized spy plane *EC-121* in 1969 it drew up a plan of emergency nuclear strike. In October 2011 the former US Secretary of Defence Fanetta conveyed to the south Korean defence minister during his tour to south Korea Washington’s stand “to use nuclear weapons if necessary” in case of emergency in the Korean peninsula.

The danger of outbreak of a nuclear war in the Korean peninsula is being materialized day after day due to the US’s reckless moves for nuclear war provocation, and the Korean nation is constantly subjected to the danger. If there had not been nuclear threat and the reckless anti-DPRK war exercises, the nuclear issue would not have come in the Korean peninsula at all, and there would not exist the danger of nuclear war.

It is the US that caused the nuclear issue in the Korean peninsula and ruined peace and security in the Korean peninsula and the rest of Northeast Asia by nuclear threat to the DPRK. It cannot escape from its responsibility for the matter.

Kim Il Bong

Steps into Dangerous Zone

THE YEAR 2015 WAS important for Japan in showing its sense of responsibility. Still labelled as a war criminal nation, Japan should have shown a new image of it to the international community by taking a sincere attitude towards their criminal past since this year marked the 70th anniversary of its defeat. But how did Japan behave?

In a nutshell, Japan went so far as to defend its history of crimes, to say nothing of beautifying it, and demonstrated its will to repeat its history of aggression under the signboard of peace and in disregard of the international law.

On January 19 the Japanese Prime Minister said, "Japan, too, should shake off the fetters of old customs and manners of 40 to 50 years ago," and stressed the need to change the interpretation of the constitution regarding the right to collective self-defence and openly mentioned his intention to carry it out sooner or later. By the right to collective self-defence, he means the right to launch a pre-emptive attack against a certain country even when his country is not exposed to attack, for the reason that any of its allies may suffer an attack. (The post-war international order and the constitution of Japan forbid Japan from exercising the right to collective self-defence.)

He wants to open a way of reinvasion or war by getting rid of this obstacle in his country's way of overseas military activities. He openly referred to his avaricious desire in his statement issued in August last on the 70th anniversary of the defeat in the Pacific

war. The international community demanded that Japan express its reflection of and apology for its past of aggression in the statement to be published on the 70th anniversary of its defeat in the war. Such a voice came even from within the Japanese society, demanding the expression of apology for the aggression. Former Prime Minister Murayama asked the present chief executive to repeat his statement, and former Prime Minister Fukuda, addressing an international forum, lamented that he felt shame at being Japanese as his country was still a shameful topic over the matter of history although it was already 70 years since its defeat in the war.

Nevertheless, the incumbent Prime Minister played on words avoiding any expression of honest recognition of or apology for the past aggression. He beautified the crimes of his country on the absurd pretext of "service to the international community" and went so far as to gorgeously paint the aim of reinvasion with "proactive pacifism." His statement is nothing but a confirmation of his intention to revive militarism and launch reinvasion. It is another clear sign of the aggressive nature of Japan that remains as it was and will never change.

What should not go unnoticed is the fact that Japan, while rapidly building up the arms, has taken a substantial measure to make its SDF equal to foreign armies on the excuse of ensuring the maritime security and extend its range of action to the neighbouring areas and overseas. Along with this, the insular coun-

try is massively increasing its military expenditure to import F-35 fighters, dozens of P-1 marine patrol planes, amphibious cars, Global Hawk reconnaissance drones which can survey the ground and sea 18 000 m high in the sky and is working to introduce the US-made MV-22 OSPREY military transport planes into the ground SDF for actual fighting.

While hastening the rearmament of the SDF the man in power manipulated the railroad of a bill on national security which will make it legal to permit the exercise of the "right to collective self-defence" and the overseas dispatch of the SDF. The present-day constitution of Japan stipulates that the SDF is allowed to be mobilized and used only when there has occurred an armed attack or there is a sure and clear danger of such an attack.

Nevertheless, the militarists, instead of recognizing the criminal past and reconsidering it seriously and making reparations for it, are still working desperately to make a military power of their nation and embark on the road of reinvasion under the signboard of peace.

According to a national consensus carried out by the Kyodo news agency of Japan, 73.3 per cent of the respondents judged it wrong that the bill was forcibly passed in the Diet.

Referring to the chief executive who is engaged in an attempt to make Japan "allowed to go to war" the Japanese public in general warns that the government has entered a dangerous zone.

Rim Hye Gyong

The Walled City of Pyongyang

THE WALLED CITY OF PYONGYANG WAS the capital of Koguryo (277 BC–AD 668). In 427 Koguryo moved its capital to the area of Mt. Taesong in Pyongyang. After that, it built the walled city of Pyongyang from 552 to 586 and again moved its capital to this city for the growth of national power and defence of the capital city. The walled city was about 16 kilometres around and the total length of the walls including those of attached forts was approximately 23 kilometres. It had advantages both of a mountain fort and a flatland-fortification. The city was divided into four parts—the inner for-

truss, central fortress, outer fortress and northern fortress. The walls were built of stones or blocks of stones and clay. There were gates on four sides of each of the inner, central and outer fortresses, and on two sides, north and south, of the northern fortress. The main gates opening to the outside had breastworks. The walled city had seven command posts including the Ulmil Pavilion of the inner fortress and the Choesung Pavilion of the northern fortress.

To strengthen the defensive power of the Pyongyang Walls, Koguryo established a round-of-the-city defence system by building mountain forts like Chongryong, Hwangryong, Holgol mountain forts and Hwangju walled city, around Pyongyang to fight back foreign invaders. The old structures such as the Ulmil, Choesung, Chongnyu, Pubyok pavilions and the Jongum, Hyonmu, Tongam and Chilsong gates and the remains of the Inner and Outer fortresses show the history and culture of the Korean people. □



