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A Ceramic Jar

A gift presented to Chairman Kim Jong Il by the Mazowsze Song and Dance Troupe, Poland, and its head in 1987.

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Front Cover: An upsurge in production is evident at the Chollima Steel Complex

Photo by Ri Song Ik



Back Cover: The Onjong Stream of Mt. Kungang in the evening

Photo by Kim Jin Ho

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WPK First Secretary Kim Jong Un's Report to the March 2013 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee

COMRADES,

Today we are holding a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. At this meeting we will discuss and adopt an important strategic line for bringing closer the victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered on Mt. Paektu as required by the prevailing situation and the developing revolution.

Under the wise leadership of the great President Kim Il Sung and General Kim Jong Il, our revolution has travelled the glorious road of victory by bravely overcoming the worst difficulties and challenges in the protracted and severe struggle against the allied imperialist forces.

The enemy, frightened by the soaring mettle of our service personnel and other people who are charging forward full of confidence for final victory under the Party's leadership, have enlisted all their political, economic and military forces to isolate and stifle our Republic; as a consequence, the situation in our country has reached such a grave level as that in a country on the brink of war.

Today we are faced with the important task to achieve the decisive victory in the all-out showdown with the United States for smashing its daily increasing schemes to stifle our Republic and to develop the Juche-based socialist country into a powerful Paektusan nation which no one in the world would dare provoke for ever.

Proceeding from the requirements of the prevailing situation and the developing revolution, the Central Committee of the Party puts forth the new strategic line of simultaneously carrying on the construction of the economy and the upbuilding of the nuclear forces.

This line is a strategic line for directing greater efforts to economic construction while consolidating the country's defence capabilities by developing the nuclear forces which the great General be-

queathed to us, thus building a thriving country in which our people would enjoy all the benefits of socialism.

Carrying on the construction of the economy and upbuilding of the nuclear forces simultaneously is an indispensable requirement of the prevailing situation.

We intended to concentrate our efforts on economic construction by relying on the self-defensive war deterrents which the great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il had created all their lives, so that the people would not tighten their belts any longer but enjoy the benefits of socialism. However, a great obstacle has been created in front of us.

The United States and its vassal forces, picking a quarrel with our successful launch in last December of a peaceful man-made satellite, rail-roaded a brigandish "resolution on sanctions" through the UN Security Council. It was a hostile, outrageous act that illegalizes the legitimate right of a sovereign state to launch a satellite.

To cope with this situation and as a link in the whole chain of substantial countermeasures to defend the country's sovereignty and security, we were compelled to conduct the third underground nuclear test of a self-defensive nature.

The hostile forces, including the United States, grew crazier and adopted another "sanctions resolution," which is harsher than the previous one. In the meantime, they have staged joint military exercises Key Resolve and Foal Eagle by enlisting vast aggressive forces to ignite a nuclear war.

Rallied solidly behind the Central Committee of the Party, our service personnel and other people have turned out as one in the anti-US, all-out showdown to respond to the enemy's aggressive war with a righteous war for national reunification. Frightened by our harder line, the enemy dare

not lash out at random, but have not given up their wild dream to stifle our Republic.

Our peaceful efforts for the economic construction and the improvement of the people's standard of living are but to be accompanied by an acute struggle against the enemy, and the US schemes to stifle our Republic by means of sanctions and pressure and thus pull down our nuclear deterrents and our socialist system will persist for long.

The United States is most afraid of our nuclear deterrents, which are small-sized, light and diversified, and is making last-ditch efforts as they think that if we, possessed of nuclear weapons, achieve economic prosperity, its hostile policy towards the DPRK will come to naught.

That the hostile policy the United States pursues against the DPRK is getting more vicious in recent years is also related with the fact that it has moved the strategic centre for its hegemony in the world to the Asia-Pacific region and designated our country as the primary target of its attack.

Proceeding from this, the United States is artificially aggravating the tension, picking a quarrel with our launch of a peaceful satellite without any good reason, and taking this as an excuse, is conducting large-scale joint war exercises one after another by mobilizing enormous aggressive forces. It is intent on dismantling our nuclear armaments and overthrowing our system by all means and methods.

The tragic events that have taken place in several countries in recent years show that if the strength of a country is weak, it cannot defend its sovereignty and the dignity of its nation nor achieve the happiness and prosperity of its people.

We must never forget the lessons of the countries in the Balkan Peninsula and the Middle East which failed to possess powerful self-defensive capabilities, looking to big countries, or gave up even their existing war deterrents under the pressure and appeasement of the imperialists, ending up becoming victims of aggression.

The enemy are now blackmailing us, saying that we cannot achieve economic development unless we give up our nuclear weapons; at the same time, they are appeasing us, saying that if we choose another road, they would help us to be well-off.

The more they do so, the more firmly we must

hold the treasured sword of nuclear weapons and the more widely we should open the gate to prosperity.

To carry on the economic construction and upbuilding of the nuclear forces simultaneously at present is the law-governed requirement of our developing revolution.

The cause of Songun revolution associated with the ennobling lives of the great Generalissimos has today greeted a new, historic turning-point.

We must consolidate the strength of Songun to the maximum and, by relying on it, build without fail a strongest country in the world, a people's paradise, in which all the people live happily with nothing to envy in the world. Unshakable is our Party's determination to enable our people, who have invariably followed it overcoming various hardships, to enjoy the happiest and most affluent life in the world on the strength of Songun.

The effort to develop the economy and improve the people's standard of living can be successful only when it is backed by powerful military capabilities, nuclear forces. In the spirit with which we conquered outer space and with the mettle with which we succeeded in the nuclear test of a high level, we must push ahead simultaneously with the campaign to defend the country and the construction of an economic giant, and thus achieve the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the powerful Paektusan nation without fail.

Carrying on the economic construction and the upbuilding of the nuclear forces simultaneously is an urgent requirement for categorically rejecting the domination and intervention of foreign forces and accelerating the historic cause of national reunification, the supreme desire of our nation. The nuclear weapons we are possessed of are a precious asset of the entire nation which will guarantee for ever the prosperity of a reunified country.

The strategic line of simultaneously carrying on the economic construction and the upbuilding of the nuclear forces is a righteous line that will make it possible to brilliantly implement the cause of building a thriving socialist country by remarkably consolidating our war deterrents and putting spurs to the economic construction.

Our nuclear forces are reliable war deterrents and a guarantee for the defending of the sover-

eighty of the nation. For nearly 70 years after the appearance of the nuclear weapons, the worldwide Cold War lasted for long and many wars, large and small, have been fought in various regions, but it was only the nuclear states that have not experienced military aggression.

If a country is fully capable of dealing precise blows with nuclear weapons at aggressors and their bases wherever they may be on the earth, no aggressors will dare attack it; the more enormous and stronger its power of nuclear strike, the greater its effectiveness of deterring war. In particular, since our country is confronted with the United States which possesses the largest arsenal of nuclear weapons in the world and the latter constantly threatens us with nuclear weapons, we must beef up our nuclear forces both in quantity and in quality. Peace, prosperity and people's happy life all rest with powerful nuclear forces.

The strategic line of simultaneously carrying on the economic construction and the upbuilding of the nuclear forces is a realistic one which will bring about the maximum effect in the economic development and defence upbuilding in keeping with our actual conditions.

The United States and its vassal forces are now scheming to hamper our effort to build an economic giant and improve the people's standard of living by dragging us into arms race. The new line will enable us to further strengthen our defence capabilities at small expense without increasing military expenditure and direct great efforts to the economic construction and the improving of the people's standard of living.

We have strong atomic energy industry which the great Generalissimos established with keen foresight, outstanding leadership and iron courage and also inexhaustible uranium resources.

The Party's line of simultaneously carrying on the economic construction and the upbuilding of the nuclear forces is a reasonable line which will enable us to ease the strain on electric power supply at the same time as strengthening the nuclear forces on the basis of the Juche-based atomic energy industry; it is also a just line which will make it possible to satisfactorily realize our Party's plan and intention to enable the people to live a happy life free from any worry while coping with the prevailing situation on our own initiative.

This strategic line is a succession and develop-

ment of the line of simultaneously carrying on the economic construction and defence upbuilding that was set forth by President Kim Il Sung and applied by General Kim Jong Il thoroughly.

At the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in December 1962 Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the line of simultaneously developing the economy and national defence capabilities, the first of its kind in history, and set forth the revolutionary slogan, "Rifle in one hand and hammer or sickle in the other!" As he advanced this line and created both the self-supporting national economy and the self-reliant national defence capabilities, we were able to firmly safeguard the gains of the revolution unperturbed in the upheavals in which socialism collapsed in several countries.

While leading the fierce anti-US nuclear showdown along the road of victory by dint of his distinguished Songun politics, General Kim Jong Il achieved the great cause of possessing nuclear weapons, thus defending Juche-based socialism and providing a strong springboard for building a thriving country.

We are now doing anything we are determined to do in accordance with our faith, will and mettle while resolutely frustrating the vicious moves of the United States and its vassal forces to isolate and stifle the DPRK. We owe this to the powerful nuclear deterrents, to the creation of which the great Generalissimos devoted all their lives. The exploits of the Generalissimos who made our country a dignified nuclear state in the world will shine for ever in the history of our nation.

The Party's line of stepping up the building of an economic giant while consolidating the defence capabilities of the country with the nuclear forces as the backbone is a treasured sword for hastening the building of a thriving socialist country and national reunification, and it is a banner for our country to firmly defend the sovereignty and dignity of our nation for generation after generation.

The strategic line reflects our Party's unshakable faith and will to carry the revolutionary cause of Juche through to completion along the road of independence, the road of Songun and the road of socialism, which the President pioneered and the General continued to follow.

We must thoroughly implement the Party's line

of simultaneously carrying on the economic construction and the upbuilding of the nuclear forces as we hold fast to the line.

To step up the building of an economic giant and drastically improve the people's standard of living is the most important and urgent task facing our Party at present.

It was the General's lifelong wish to build his beloved country into an economic giant and thus make the people live happily without anything to envy in the world. We must step up the building of an economic giant and improve the people's standard of living at an early date as was intended by the General.

The success or failure in the effort to build an economic giant depends, first of all, on how we shore up the vanguard sectors and basic industry sectors of the national economy. When power, coal-mining and metallurgical industries and railway transport dynamically advance in the vanguard, the overall national economy can be revitalized and progress full of vigour. The vanguard sectors and basic industry sectors of the national economy should make breakthroughs for victory in the current grand onward march as befits the trailblazers and pioneers in the building of an economic giant.

We must bring about a fresh turn in the development of agriculture and light industry which are the main thrust areas in the building of an economic giant.

It is necessary to fulfil without fail the grain production plan advanced by the Party by increasing state investment in agriculture and doing farming scientifically and technically as required by the Juche farming method.

In hearty response to the Party's call for making big strides in the grand onward march for improving the people's standard of living, the light industry sector must run light industry factories at full capacity and mass-produce quality consumer goods favoured by the people.

By stoking up the flames of the industrial revolution in the new century, we must further raise the level of modernization and scientification of the national economy and definitely turn ours into a knowledge-based economy.

In the present era, when the height and speed of the economic and social development are determined by the development of science and technol-

ogy, the economic giant we are building must be a knowledge-based one whose driving force is science and technology.

Great efforts must be channelled into locally obtaining the fuel and raw and other materials urgently needed in the building of an economic giant by relying on our resources and technology and particularly into putting the key industry sectors, including metallurgical and chemical industries, on a Juche-oriented footing.

By building up forces for developing new technologies and combining the economy organically with science and technology, all sectors of the national economy must equip factories and enterprises with modern technology.

And we must direct efforts to the development of space science and technology so as to develop and launch a greater number of communications satellites and various other kinds of application satellites.

In order to bring about a turn in the building of an economic giant, we must improve economic guidance and management.

State economic organs, including the Cabinet, must work out economic development strategy and set realistic objectives by sector and stage in a substantial manner and thoroughly carry them out. They must also scrupulously organize and direct production so as to increase production by making the most of the already-built economic foundations.

We must study and perfect our style of economic management method as demanded by the developing reality.

The method, which embodies in it the Juche idea, must keep to the socialist ownership of the means of production and ensure that all enterprises conduct business activities independently and creatively under the unified leadership of the state. It must be a socialist method that encourages the producer masses to fulfil their responsibilities and roles as masters in the production and management.

We must expand and diversify foreign trade, thus frustrating the moves of the hostile forces for sanctions and blockade and bringing about a favourable turn in building an economic giant.

Tourist zones must be built in several places of the country, including the areas of Wonsan and

Mt. Chilbo, to promote tourism; provinces must set up economic development zones that conform with their respective features and develop them characteristically.

As long as the imperialists' nuclear threat exists, we must keep up simultaneously carrying on the economic construction and the upbuilding of the nuclear forces as an immutable line and further consolidate the nuclear deterrents.

Our nuclear deterrents represent the righteous means to defend the sovereignty of the country and nation, prevent war and safeguard peace. When we have strong nuclear deterrents, we will have nothing to fear even though a formidable enemy may pounce upon us and we can concentrate our efforts without any worry on the economic construction and the improving of the people's standard of living.

The munitions industry sector must make another big stride in the struggle to make our country a most powerful nuclear state in the world.

It must produce precision and small-sized nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery in larger numbers, and constantly update the nuclear weapons technology in order to develop more powerful and more advanced nuclear weapons.

To put the atomic energy industry on an up-to-date, scientific footing is a major key to increasing the production of nuclear materials and the quality of its products and making the nuclear weapons small-sized and light on a higher standard. The atomic energy sector must actively conduct the campaign to break through the cutting-edge so as to introduce the CNC system and full automation to equipment and producing lines.

We must put the atomic energy industry firmly on the foundations of the cutting-edge science and technology as required by the new century, and develop the self-supporting nuclear power industry in order to ease the shortage of electricity in the country.

The People's Army must enhance the backbone role of nuclear forces in all aspects of the war deterrent strategy and the war waging strategy and perfect the regular combat readiness of the nuclear forces.

We are going to fix by law the issue of holding fast consistently to the nuclear deterrents, the legacy of the great General. We must be proactive

in the external activities for creating a favourable environment for the implementation of the line of carrying on the economic construction and the upbuilding of the nuclear forces.

We must conduct the external activities courageously with the dignity and strength due to a nuclear state so as to further raise the international prestige of our Party. We must also create external conditions and environment while maintaining the principle of independence so as to forcefully promote the building of a thriving country.

We must conduct proactive external activities to disclose the reactionary nature and unjustness of the US hostile policy towards our Republic, the root cause that compels us to strengthen our nuclear forces, and give publicity to the justness and inevitability of our option and line. By so doing, we must increase the ranks of our supporters and sympathizers in the international arena.

As a responsible nuclear state, the DPRK will strive to ensure peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world, implement its commitment to nuclear non-proliferation it made to international society in good faith and contribute to the realization of global denuclearization.

All officials, Party members and other working people must dynamically turn out in the effort to carry out the Party's line of simultaneously carrying on the economic construction and the upbuilding of the nuclear forces with confidence in sure victory and fighting spirit of implementing Party policy to the death. In this way they must step up the building of a thriving socialist country.

The revolutionary mettle and fighting tradition of our service personnel and other people trained by the great Generalissimos are that the more complicated the situation is and the more gigantic the tasks facing them are, the more staunchly they advance along the road they chose by themselves with firm confidence in the justness of their cause and in victory. Let us all be firmly united around the Party Central Committee and bring closer final victory by energetically pushing forward with the economic construction and the upbuilding of the nuclear forces simultaneously as required by the prevailing situation and the developing revolution. □

Nuclear Threat Leads to Birth of Nuclear State

IN JANUARY LAST THE UN SECURITY Council passed another “resolution on sanctions” against the DPRK, condemning its legal launch of sci-tech satellite Kwangmyongsong 3-2. Earlier the UNSC adopted similar decisions illegally in 1998 when the country launched Kwangmyongsong 1 and in 2009 when it launched Kwangmyongsong 2, flagrantly violating the nation’s right to launch satellites for peaceful purposes.

Article 1 of the Outer Space Treaty stipulates that exploration and use of outer space shall be done in the interests of all countries and that outer space is a common wealth of mankind. And over 9 000 satellites have been launched since the first artificial earth satellite in the world was launched in October 1957, but there has never been a UNSC resolution adopted against satellite launching.

In recent years, however, the UNSC adopted an illegal “resolution on sanctions” whenever socialist Korea launched a satellite. This shows that the UN organization has completely degenerated into a political instrument devoid of impartiality.

Coping with the situation, Pyongyang flatly rejected the “resolution” of the UNSC and solemnly declared its principled stand to the world that as there convincingly was no sign of change in the US’s hostile policy towards the country denuclearization of the Korean peninsula is impossible unless the rest of the world is denuclearized. And on February 12 last it successfully carried out a third underground nuclear test safely, perfectly and on a high level by means of a smaller and lighter atomic bomb with a high explosive power. This was a self-defensive measure to cope with the high-handedness and arbitrariness of the US that reduced the UNSC to a political tool against the socialist country, and a manifestation of Pyongyang’s firm will to resolutely fight against Washington’s constant nuclear threat with powerful nuclear deterrents.

The more-than-half-a-century-long history of the US’s occupation of south Korea and its execution of a hostile policy towards the DPRK have been consistent with nuclear blackmail against the country. On November 30, 1950, during the Korean War started by the US, the then American President Truman publicly pronounced use of atomic bombs on the Korean front, and accordingly the US strategic flying corps was ordered to be on standby for sending bombers to the Far East to immediately drop atomic

bombs. In April 1951 the US Joint Chiefs of Staff ordered an “atomic bomb-based retaliatory offensive” in an attempt to make up for their shameful results on the Korean front.

In the post-war days the US further intensified nuclear threat against the socialist country. In 1957 the Pentagon began to ship into and deploy in south Korea tactical nuclear weapons, the number of which grew to more than 1 000 in the mid-1970s. South Korea thus became the largest nuclear magazine and outpost in the Far East. And US-south Korea joint military exercises were conducted with a view to using nukes deployed in south Korea in a war to invade the north. The Focus Retina operations that took place in 1969 was the prelude to annual joint military exercises that followed, such as Freedom Bolt, Team Spirit, RSOI, Key Resolve, Foal Eagle, Ulji Freedom Guardian and RimPac, which involved an enormous amount of means of nuclear warfare enough to carry out a whole war.

The DPRK government has done all in its power to denuclearize the Korean peninsula, regarding it as a matter vital to the fate of the nation and a requisite for ensuring peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world to rid the peninsula of nuclear threats. In 1959 the government warned the US to give up making south Korea into a nuclear base, and put forward a proposal on creating a peaceful region free from nuclear weapons in Asia. In 1981 and 1986 it advanced proposals on denuclearizing Northeast Asia and the Korean peninsula, in particular, and strove to that end. In December 1985 the country joined the Non-proliferation Treaty hoping that it would help get rid of the US’s nuclear threats, for in 1978 the US, the then Soviet Union and the UK, depositaries of the Treaty, made public an “assurance,” though conditionally, that nuclear weapons would not be used against non-nuclear nations that joined the Treaty. On June 23, 1986 Pyongyang issued a government statement affirming that the country would not test, produce, store or introduce nukes, tolerate any military bases including foreign nuclear bases or allow foreign nuclear weapons to pass its territory and its territorial air space and waters. And as the US promised to suspend the Team Spirit nuclear war rehearsal, the country gave active assistance to the International Atomic Energy Agency in its six rounds of irregular inspection between May 1992 and February 1993 in ►

► compliance with the relevant article of the NPT. The US, however, instigated the impure elements of the IAEA to force an “ad hoc inspection” aimed at sensitive objects of military installations of the country, and presented more undisguised nuclear threats to Pyongyang by resuming the Team Spirit joint military exercise. After all, even the international treaty failed to hold the American arbitrariness in check, and the developments rather proved that the treaty was being misused to justify the high-handedness of Washington. In conformity with Article 10 of the NPT, the DPRK, on March 12, 1993, announced its withdrawal from the treaty in order to defend its sovereignty and security. Later, as Washington agreed to have DPRK-US talks, Pyongyang declared in June 1993 that it would unilaterally and temporarily suspend the validity of the country’s withdrawal from the NPT while the talks was going.

The Bush administration, however, abrogated the DPRK-US Agreed Framework adopted during the term of the Clinton administration to settle the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula, designated the DPRK as “part of an axis of evil” and included the country in the list of targets of pre-emptive nuclear strike. This brought to naught the DPRK’s protracted efforts based on dialogue and international law to denuclearize the Korean peninsula. Rather, the US’s nuclear threat reached an extreme, and the peninsula was put in a critical situation in which a nuclear war might break out at any moment. So, on January 10, 2003, Pyongyang declared its withdrawal from the NPT that had been suspended for ten years, and switched over to using all the by-product of plutonium from power generation at a trial atomic power plant. And the country carried out a nuclear test, the first of its kind in the land, in October 2006, and the second in May 2009. So to speak, the US’s nuclear threats made the DPRK take the road to possessing a nuclear deterrent, and the latter’s possession of nuclear deterrent put an end to the nuclear imbalance in Northeast Asia where only the DPRK had remained an area of nuclear absence.

In April 2010, the DPRK government announced its nuclear policy. The government made it clear that the mission of the country’s nuclear armed force is to check and repulse any invasion and attack on the country until the global denuclearization was achieved and that the country would invariably maintain a policy of not using nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states or threatening them with nukes as long as they did not join acts of invasion and attack on it in collusion with a nuclear state. And it clarified its stand that it would produce nukes as much as it needed, without joining the nuclear

arms race or producing surplus nukes, and on an equal footing with other nuclear states, join the international efforts for non-proliferation, safe management of nuclear materials and nuclear disarmament.

Even after it was possessed of nuclear deterrent the DPRK kept striving to denuclearize the Korean peninsula. In 2010 it put forward a proposal for abolishing the Korean Armistice Agreement—which had been in existence since 1953—and adopting a peace treaty between the DPRK and the US so as to promote the solution of many problems between both sides, including the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. The proposal was an innovative one based on the lesson that nothing could be solved in the state of armistice, the extreme of mistrust and hostile relationship, and it showed that there was no change in the DPRK’s will to secure peace in the Korean peninsula and denuclearize the land.

The present US administration, however, pursued its predecessor’s hostile policy towards the DPRK contrary to its advocacy of a “change” in its policy towards the country before taking power. Rather, Washington more frantically staged the Key Resolve and Foal Eagle joint military exercises in an attempt to stifle the DPRK and intensified its nuclear threat.

When the DPRK launched Kwangmyongsong 3-2 for peaceful purposes the US vilified it as “launch of a ballistic missile” and instigated the UNSC to adopt another resolution on sanctions against the socialist country. This proved that there was no change in the US’s hostile policy towards the country. The development convinced Pyongyang again of the truth that it should defend its sovereignty only with its own efforts and compelled the country to take the road to further strengthening of its nuclear deterrent by carrying out the third underground nuclear test.

The worst menace to peace and security in the Korean peninsula is the US and all other impure forces’ hostile policy towards the DPRK and the enormous American nuclear armed force that underlie the policy.

Historical experience shows that only when the whole of the world, including the US, is denuclearized perfectly in advance will the Korean peninsula be able to be denuclearized and peace and security of the DPRK be ensured.

Pyongyang is of the opinion that there will be dialogue and negotiation for peace and security in and around the Korean peninsula, but no dialogue for denuclearization of the peninsula, and it is the intention of the country to focus its efforts on denuclearizing the world. □

Bright Vista of Economic Giant Open

THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S Republic of Korea is struggling to achieve its objective of building an economic power as soon as possible. Major industrial projects are finished and go into operation, new factories and enterprises equipped with latest facilities rise in succession and existing factories and enterprises are going through modernization. Last year the construction of the Nampho-Pyongyang seawater pipeline was completed, and the Hwangbong Mine, the Py-

ongyang Rayon Yarn Mill, the Taedonggang Swellfish Farm and the Pyongyang Taegyong Laver Processing Factory were inaugurated. The methanol production process with a big capacity was built in the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and a modern dressing plant in the Ryongchon Mine. An integrated system of automatic control was introduced in the Sunchon Chemical Complex, while the Taedonggang Tile Factory developed into a comprehensive building material producer. The number of production bases that are based on close combination of science and technology ▶



A medium-size heating furnace equipped with a high-temperature-air-combustion technology based on anthracite gasification at the Chollima Steel Complex.



Artificial earth satellite Kwangmyongsong 3-2 is launched.



operation onto a higher scientific level. With potentials of production expanded and production processes modernized, the national economy as a whole is changing into a knowledge-based economy and the production is on the steady increase. Last year, too, thousands of factories and enterprises, including the Taean Heavy Machine Complex, the Ragwon Machine Complex, the Pyongyang Electric Cable Factory

▶ with manufacture is growing steadily. A fish farming institute situated in the east coast conducts an integrated operation of research, growing and processing of select fishes including salmon. The Pyongyang Vegetable Research Institute and the Pyongyang Floriculture Institute were turned into large-scale vegetable and flower study and production bases. The Chicken Farm 927, the Paeksan Pig Farm and other stockbreeding farms have established the production system of cyclic processes and are putting



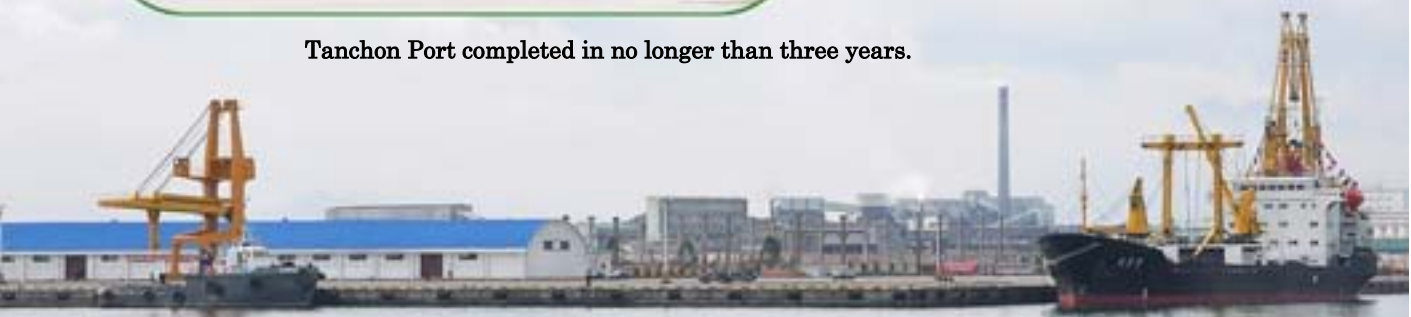
Modernization of production processes results in increased production.

326, the Anju Insulator Factory, the Kanggye Mine Pillar Company and the Pakchon Silk Mill, fulfilled their yearly plans far ahead of schedule.

These achievements are all attributable to the Korean working people's spirit of self-reliance based on latest science and tech- ▶



Tanchon Port completed in no longer than three years.



► nology. Self-reliance is the traditional revolutionary spirit of the Korean people. By working in the spirit they changed their country into a socialist industrial state in a short span of time and built an independent national economy relying on their own resources and efforts. In the 1990s when the international environment changed following the collapse of socialism in some countries and the imperialists' manoeuvre to isolate and stifle the DPRK reached an extreme, the Korean working people, holding high the slogan "Let us go the thorny path cheerfully!" built many power stations and factories with their own efforts and techniques, and thus laid a springboard for a thriving socialist nation.

At present, as the task of building a thriving socialist nation has come to the fore, the working people are making greater spiritual exertions than ever before. When there began the project of building a port of tremendous economic significance in the Tanchon area in the east coast, the most difficult task was to build a nearly 2 000-metre-long breakwater. There was not even a natural breakwater like an island. And the much deeper water and rougher waves than the West Sea of Korea provided quite difficult building conditions. However, the builders and technicians made concerted efforts and pooled their collective wisdom to develop unique and daring methods of construction, such as the one of making prefabricated concrete structures to be laid as foundations, to lower the cost and unusually accelerate the building tempo. Thus they completed the large-scale project in a matter of three years. Last year the break-

water survived a strong typhoon and tidal waves that swept the east coast.

Meanwhile, the builders of the Huichon Power Station completed the construction in a little over three years, which had been expected to take more than ten years, and the people working in the steel, fireproof materials and other industries changed the production processes that had been relying on the imported materials and fuels into those fed with domestic ones. Last year Changsong County, North Phyongan Province, equipped local-industry factories including foodstuff, paper and furniture factories with modern facilities to take advantages of the mountains that cover 95% of its area.

Science and technology developing at a high speed are giving a strong stimulus to the building of an economic giant. In recent years Korea is swept with an enthusiasm to make sci-tech breakthroughs. Scientists have successfully carried out researches into functional nano materials and laid a firm foundation for their industrial production. Nano-material-based sensors, LEDs, filter films and the like have been developed and the application sphere of nano materials is ceaselessly enlarging. Bioengineering scientists have established a somatic-cell-cloning process and a transformation technology and completed the technique of biological identification based on gene analysis, thus making it possible to promptly and scientifically determine viruses including that of bird flu. They have established the techniques of separation, culture and examination of several kinds of stem cells by intensifying studies of stem cells,

which is an advanced bioengineering sector, and are applying the success into practice. Agricultural scientists bred high-yielding varieties of grains, including the first-hybrid rice, the first-hybrid corn and seeds of a new variety of bean, and established the production system of virus-free potato progenitor, which is almost great progress in the plant breeding.

The sci-tech achievements are in wide application in different sectors of the national economy. The Songjin Steel Complex has established a steel production system based on latest techniques while the Chollima Steel Complex has built another UHP electric arc furnace. Building on the experience in manufacturing geothermal facility, the Ryongsong Machine Complex manufactured a new kind of geothermal facility with a bigger capacity than the earlier one. Last year the Ryonha machine manufacturers, pioneers of the industrial revolution in the new century, completed a parent machine for processing main bodies of CNC machine tools, and the Kusong Machine Tool Factory developed a ten-axis machining centre, one of the highest-performance CNC machine tools.

The nation's fast-developing science and technology were fully demonstrated with the artificial earth satellite Kwangmyongsong 3-2 manufactured and successfully launched into orbit with its efforts and techniques in December last year.

The working people's spiritual exertions and the fast-developing science and technology are sure guarantees for the bright future of the DPRK which will become an economic giant soon.

Sim Yong Jin

Kim Il Sung Is the Eternal Sun of Mankind (2)

*By Secretary General Ogami Kenichi of the
International Institute of the Juche Idea*

(Continued from the last issue)

Great Embrace of Love

A WORLD-FAMOUS WRITER said that love is divided into three kinds—beautiful, energetic and devoted—and that even a great man typifies only one of the three. But I got to know that there was love greater than the three kinds joined together. It was the one shown by a genuine people's leader. I confidently experienced it during my meeting with President Kim Il Sung on my visits to socialist Korea.

It was in March 1974 that I visited Pyongyang for the first time. The first place I went to in the country was Mangyongdae, the birthplace of President Kim Il Sung. Seeing the revolutionary relics preserved in the historic place and hearing significant stories associated with the relics I was moved with deep emotion.

And I was struck with wonder while looking round the Korean Revolution Museum, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, scientific and educational institutions, factories, farms and many other places in the city. The appearance of the city was magnificent without signs of ravages, and yet I was more deeply impressed by the image of a genuine society in which the people are masters of everything and everything serves them. It was really a

bright and cheerful country full of sunlight.

The sunlight was that of human love provided by President Kim Il Sung who was just like the sun. Looking back upon the days of my stay in Pyongyang I wanted to meet the President who had founded the Juche idea and applied the idea in ensuring the people happiness and whom the people were calling father and following as such.

At last the desire was realized. It was on April 16, 1975, during my second visit to Pyongyang. That day, sent for by the President, we, calming down our excitement, hastened to the place where he was. On arrival there I saw him already waiting for us outdoors.

We were too excited to know what to do, and the President affectionately held our hands, inquiring about our health and helping us to dessert. Regretting that he had failed to meet us earlier, he said he was sorry for having met us so late. Such humble and affectionate words of his made me feel as if I had been taken into the embrace of my own father. A scholar sitting next to me seemed moved with deep emotion just like me, for he often held his hands up to the edges of his eyes.

Though every minute and second was precious for him, the President took time to give wise answers to our questions while encouraging us. He awakened us



to the truth that the current age is that of independence and that the struggle of the world's revolutionary peoples for independence will surely emerge victorious. Encouraging us to make joint efforts with them to realize independence, he said meaningfully that a spark could flare up into a prairie fire. Experiencing his great personality full of human love attracting all people, I felt benevolence of the sun which I had never done from anybody else before.

That day the President posed for a souvenir photo with us, toasted our health and presented us each with a gold wristwatch bearing his august name. The affection the President showed for us served as the nourishment of my genuine life, and an elixir to restore me back to life. I still cannot forget the day when I came back to myself. That day, while being engrossed in the prepara- ►

► tion for the formation of the IIJI, I fell unconscious from exhaustion. Then, in a dim consciousness, I heard the ticking of the second hand. It came from the gold wristwatch the President had gifted to me. The sound was just like the President's affectionate voice telling me not to collapse and encouraging me to rise again. Now I got up. Then I realized that the strength of great love is more powerful than that of medicine.

No one else is luckier than me, I dare say. I was honoured to meet President Kim Il Sung on 17 occasions.

In the spring of 1993 the DPRK declared a semi-war state to cope with the imperialists' undisguised outrages for aggression. After hearing the news I, together with all other members of my family, visited Pyongyang with a determination to share our lot with the Korean people. One day, during our stay, I heard the impressive news that the President had sent for us. Welcoming us with a bright smile on his face as before, he affectionately inquired about our affairs and life. That day he heard a song we sang and applauded, highly appreciating our singing. We enjoyed ourselves with the President without noticing the passage of time as we would do with our own father or grandfather. I never imagined even in a dream that it was my last audience with the President. No, it was not the last. The sun of nature is far away from us, but President Kim Il Sung, the sun of mankind, is always alive in the mind of the Korean people and the world's progressive peoples.

President Kim Il Sung is the eternal sun of love, indeed.

(To be continued)

Warm Care

THE SUPREME NATIONAL leader Kim Jong Un called at the amusement ground of the Kaeson Youth Park again in May 2012. Understanding the state of operation of amusement facilities in detail, he suggested elaborate tasks and ways for regular operation. He stressed repeatedly that they should improve the management and operation of the amusement ground steadily so as to avoid causing any trifling inconvenience to the people.

In the hall of computer games

Kim Jong Un dropped in at the hall of computer games. Acquainting himself with what kind of games were favourite with people, he said, "I suppose children and pupils like computer games and young people like arm wrestling and striking game." Scrutinizing the striking-game facility, he advised to add air into the ball as it seemed to be a little deflated.

The accompanying officials and the operators were moved by the meticulous care of the leader even for a deflated ball in an effort to provide the people with a perfect condition for sat-

isfactory recreation.

Suitable attire

Understanding the management and operation of the park to the last detail, Kim Jong Un paid close attention to the attire of the operators and service workers as well. He said that as the amusement facilities were in service from spring to autumn it was necessary to make long and short clothes properly for the workers to suit the natural environment of the park and that the operators and service workers should wear uniform costumes.

Officials should ride for a trial

Approaching the Discovery, Kim Jong Un said that the facility was most popular with the public, that he had a ride on it the year before when he was there together with Chairman Kim Jong Il, and that officials (accompanying him at the moment) had better have a ride on it right then. Asking how the Z-Force and Power Surge were in operation, he suggested officials have a ride and check the safety before the people got aboard. □

Building Materials Gaining Public Favour

IN RECENT YEARS Pyongyang has been changing into a more magnificent and beautiful city. Last year alone apartment buildings like those in Changjon Street and entertainment and recreation facilities like the People's Theatre, Rungna People's Pleasure Ground and Ryugyong Health Complex came into existence. Much of the building materials, including tiles that keep the buildings in beautiful attire, came from the Pyongyang Building Materials Factory.

Commissioned in 2007, the factory produces various kinds of things including plastic sashes and sliding doors. In particular, the tile production is in a streamline process which turns out different sorts of tiles like the one with embossed patterns.

Until recently the tile production was based on the supply of imported fuel, which was quite a trouble. Without substituting the fuel with domestic material, it was impossible to meet the demand for tiles. The factory man-

agers decided to substitute the imported fuel with anthracite which is in plentiful supply in the country, like the Taedonggang Tile Factory had done. It was a strange task to them, but they pushed ahead with the project with confidence. At last the work was finished soon and the trial operation turned out successful. For six months since the first batch of tiles was produced on the basis of the anthracite gas in spring last year, four times as many tiles as had been produced so far were turned out.

The sanitary porcelain workshop is also supplied with anthracite gas instead of imported fuel—its consumption was as much as a hundred and dozens of tons every month—and thus produces quality products on a normal basis. In this way the factory's earnings grew considerably.

On the strength of the sufficient supply of anthracite gas the factory made steady efforts to improve the quality of different kinds of finish materials like

plastic sashes, artificial marble, outer-wall paints and water-proof panels while increasing the production.

The products from the factory are favourably commented upon by the public. Choe Kwang Ok, an official at the Thongilgori Fitness Centre, says, "The pictures and patterns on the tiles produced by this factory are in decent style and suitable to the tastes of our people. And the colour does not fade easily. What's attractive is the price, which is half the one of the imported things."

Pak Yong Gwan working at the Ragwon Guidance Bureau says that the products from the factory are easy to transport and convenient to use as they are hard and light.

The factory has also put the production of outer-wall paints, non-woven fabric and water-proof panels on the basis of using anthracite gas and ensured a high quality of the products.

The demands for the factory's products are growing steadily.





Production of building materials is on the increase.

*Article by Sim Hyon Jin
Photos by Ra Ju Hyok*



For Rapid Progress in Light Industry

“Okryu” Aroma



The supercritical extraction workshop.

The edible aromatics workshop.



LOCATED AT A picturesque place on the Taedong River, the Pyongyang Aromatic Factory is a comprehensive manufacturer of aromatic materials used in production of different kinds of food and perfumes.

When we visited the factory, cucumber-smelling aromatic was ▶



► under production in the industrial aromatic production site equipped with an automatic control system. A worker there said that several production processes including the raw material feeding and product-discharging system and the cooling-water-supply system were newly conceived and introduced to suit the actual condition of the factory. I saw aromatic packages coming out through the mixing and filtering processes. Jang Kwang Hyon, an official of the factory said that they can make any kind of aromatic they intend to. He showed us the melon and pineapple aromatics they had already produced. They were essential additives for production of soap, cream, shampoo, rinse, detergent and so on. We were told, "The Sinuiju and Pyongyang cosmetics factories used our aromatics in their products, which are favourably commented upon by the public."

Then we went to the edible aromatics production site where they produce aromatics which smell like strawberry, peach, apple, milk, butter and so on. Ac-

ording to their usage, they have different properties. Those used for drinks are water-soluble while those used for confectionery are oil-soluble, and those for both usages are soluble in both water and oil. A primary attention was directed to ensuring a sanitary condition, and efforts were given to production of high-quality goods. A worker there said that only when they are versed in the compounding technique and operation of the latest facility by ceaselessly improving their level of sci-tech attainment, can they fulfil their responsibility.

"The demand for aromatics is increasing as many factories are newly built across the country and the national economy is developing at a fast speed. To meet the demand, we always rack our brain and put good ideas into reality," said Jang Kwang Hyon. We went round the perfume production site. Several kinds of perfumes packed in glass bottles and iron cases of various shapes were coming out on a flowline. Jang proudly said that their perfumes sell well at Pyongyang Department Store

No. 1 and other shops.

The new product development section aroused greater curiosity than other sites. When we entered the room, the researchers were engaged in discussion on a newly-developed scent. The topic was what sort of effect it had on people's health. It seemed that all the researchers have a unanimous view that they can never rest on their laurels if they are to meet the increasing demand of the people.

Researcher Ju Ri Gil says, "In the past aromatic materials were mostly imported. But now as we produce many kinds of aromatics, the foodstuff and daily necessities industries of our country can develop more quickly. The whole land is full of 'Okryu' aroma."

The factory established the trademark of "Okryu" for its products.

Before leaving the factory we stood there a good while as if we were mesmerized by the "Okryu" aroma.

Article by Rim Ok

Photos by Ra Phyong Ryol

Smile and Wrinkles

RECENTLY RESEARCHERS have made a scientific conclusion that hesitation to smile for fear of crow's-feet

would rather accelerate wrinkling. In general, smiling is said to make wrinkles in the corner of the eye. It makes no sense. As smile is a light expression different from anger, muscles have a low level of tension. It means that even though wrinkles are made, they will soon disappear as they are

extremely shallow. But anger is such a strong expression that muscles have a high level of tension, which makes deep wrinkles. Smiling can be the cause of wrinkles if it is a forced smile. Wrinkles would easily appear because facial muscles will have to force a smile unless it is a willing smile. □

Developers of Advanced Technology

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER education in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are now achieving lots of successes in scientific research while conducting education work for building an economic power. In particular, the teachers and researchers at the Pyongyang Han Tok Su University of Light Industry developed a five-dimensional garment designing program that goes towards improvement of the people's living standards. Using the program you can design clothing by considering its draping features in keeping with the characteristics of suit materials and their effects on the skin while putting clothes on a moving three-dimensional mannequin in real time.

The teachers and researchers of the university volunteered to develop four- and five-dimensional clothing designing programs that are based on the consideration of the dynamic simulation of the human body and features of suit materials, which needed higher techniques than second- or three-dimensional designing programs in the past.

Many countries around the world have been making efforts to develop a five-dimensional clothes designing program which is one of the cutting-edge techniques in the field of garment industry, but only a few of them have made it complete so as to introduce it into practice.

The teachers and researchers of the university set themselves to the job of making a breakthrough in the field of clothing industry with their own resources. They completed the three-dimensional designing program in a short period of one year and introduced it into production, and then buckled down to the research of four- and five-dimensional programs. The university saw to it that young scientists in their twenties actively

engaged themselves in the research work. With their tireless thinking and inquest, many young teachers and researchers including Hwang Po Ryong and Jon Kwang Jin successfully solved difficult scientific and technical problems like the study of dynamic simulation of the human body, the core of four- and five-dimensional clothes designing, and the simulation system of

men's clothes, were completely solved, making contribution to higher quality of goods and laying a technical foundation for modernization of other jobs of technical preparation. For the merit the new program was introduced at many factories and enterprises, and other technical preparation centres and tailor's shops in the field of clothing industry.

As the five-dimensional



suit materials on the moving body, and thus developed a new five-dimensional clothes designing program of a Korean style.

In addition, they put a great effort in its practical application. The program was introduced into clothes designing and technical preparation processes at clothing factories and tailor's shops in Pyongyang, and turned out quite productive. According to their experience, the quality of technical preparation rose up to the highest level while the consumption of time dropped sharply. Meanwhile, the put-on simulation technology made it possible to save a lot of materials in production.

Moreover, difficult technical problems, like the abnormally high or low position of collars of

clothes designing program of a Korean style was developed by their tireless efforts, the clothing industry of the country has risen up to an advanced level while saving lots of labour and funds, and a firm scientific and technical foundation has been laid to make clothes suited to the people's demands and interests. The cutting-edge technology which renders it possible to realize multi-dimensional designing in all the designing sectors of light industry including clothing and shoe making, was registered as a national scientific and technical achievement. The teachers and researchers of the university are now continuing their research work to attain a greater target.

Sim Hyon Jin

Honourable Titles and Degrees



LABOUR HERO, MERITED Scientist, Doctor and Associate Professor—these are the titles and degrees conferred on Ri Ui Jong, section chief of Kim Il Sung University.

Years ago, he knew, while reading a number of reference books for preparation of teaching materials, that mud snails in rice fields remove weeds and improve the fertility of the soil and thus make a favourable condition for the growth of rice. His heart throbbed with excitement again. It is well known that the application of chemical fertilizers and killers in agriculture turns land acid and has harmful effects on human health. This necessitated the application of organic farming which is intended to develop agriculture on the basis of the natural cycle of the ecological system and to avoid the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides in an attempt to protect the natural environment and human health. One way developed for the purpose was the growing of mud snails in rice fields.

Grasping the situation, Ri made up his mind to introduce the mud-snail-based farming method to suit the country's actual condition. Yet he was advanced in

years. Some people doubted if he could ever realize his project which was a complete stranger to him, a man in his twilight years. And some others dissuaded him, saying he was already a proud scientist of the nation as he had been awarded a number of honorary titles for his successful scientific researches.

But Ri would not agree with them, saying, "This project is to help solve the food problem of the people, which is an essential task at the moment."

What he tackled first of all was adapting mud snails from warmer regions to the Korean environment. He believed that if he succeeded in Yomju County, North Phyongan Province, in view of the country's climate, the mud-snail-based organic farming would be able to emerge successful in rice cultivation in all regions south of the county. He went down to the county and conducted tests in an all-round way, aided by the senior officials of the county and farm workers.

The primary task was to find out the way to lay mud snails in winter sleep. On the basis of special studies of the biological features of mud snails, Ri found out an underwater hibernation method by which mud snails pass winter in running spring water in a greenhouse without any heating and a dry hibernation method by which mud snails are put in a tunnel for winter sleep. In order to solve the feed problem after hibernation he developed a method of getting the feed by treating excrement of domestic

animals with a fermentation bacterium. Thus he opened a bright vista for extensive introduction of the mud-snail-based organic farming.

Building on his achievements he laid mud-snail-breeding pools in a number of farms, typically Ryongbuk Cooperative Farm, and grew mud snails while comparatively investigating and observing the weeding, fertility and the growing rate of rice in fields with mud snails and those without. Whenever farm workers rushed out to paddy fields at rainy night to look after the fields, they saw Ri taking care of the mud-snail nursery. At last he proved that mud snails help produce more rice—while using half an amount of chemical fertilizer—than in fields that are based on application of hundreds of kilograms of chemical fertilizer and several rounds of weeding by means of herbicides and machines. With this it was confirmed that the new organic farming is quite a practical and feasible method.

Ri Nam Ryong, a workteam leader of the Ryongbuk Cooperative Farm which has profusely benefited from the method, says, "When I heard them call him doctor, I thought he was simply an agronomic doctor. But on a close acquaintance with him I knew he is rather a true patriot than a doctor."

Rather a true patriot than a scientist—this is the most honourable title he's got from the people.

Kim Chol Ung

Pyongyang Vegetable Research Institute

NOT LONG AGO WE visited the Pyongyang Vegetable Research Institute which was recently reconstructed on an expansion basis in Hwasong-dong, Ryongsong District, Pyongyang. At the entrance to its compound we were welcomed by its director Ri Yong U, who said with a smile, “You had better be ready to look round all the greenhouses of our institute one by one. Even a day is not enough to do by foot.”

Passing the entrance, we saw lots of vinyl-roofed greenhouses without heating apparatuses standing in rows around twin hydroponic hothouses, covering an area of tens of thousands of square metres.

We made for the hydroponic hothouses whose glass was glit-

tering in the sunlight. In front of the newly-built hydroponic hothouse of Branch Farm No. 2, researcher Mun Ung Chol met us and said, “This hothouse is based on a production system equipped with up-to-date technology like that of Branch Farm No. 1. People first wonder at the number of our greenhouses, but looking round them here they are struck with great admiration at the extent to which their management is made scientific and modern.”

Listening to him, we dropped in at the computer-based control room of the hothouse. Computers were controlling all complicated activities including the supply of nourishing liquid to various kinds of vegetables, the adjustment of temperature and humidity in the hothouse and the observation of

their growth.

The supply of nourishing liquid was the first process for vegetable production. Various kinds of nourishing liquefied fertilizer evenly mixed in a mixing machine flowed through a nourishing liquid tank divided into two parts—large and small—to a manuring machine, which, according to the command of computer, supplied the liquid to every section of the hothouse five hectares wide in area, and the liquid flowed through pipes to be instilled into every plant in accordance with its state of growth.

“For all our labour we never feel tired because the computer controls not only the nourishing liquid’s pH but also the temperature and humidity and even the liquid’s concentration according to





► the period and state of growth of vegetables by kind on the basis of an automatic sensor. Looking round this room, the presidential envoy of Mongolia and his party and many other foreigners and overseas Korean compatriots gave unstinted praise,” said Ri Un Hyang, worker in the room.

Inside the hothouse, a wonderful sight caught our eyes. Various kinds of vegetables such as tomato and cucumber were growing in rows of hanging cultivation shelves with organic matters. Conspicuous were new species of tomatoes developed by researchers of the institute. On one side, workers, on wheelers, were picking tomatoes moving between the rows of the plants. Ri Son Hwa, a worker, said, “I am very busy because I usually have to pick 10 or 15 kilograms of tomatoes from

each of hundreds of the plants in my charge. But I am filled with pride at the thought that the tomatoes I gather will help enrich the people’s table. Sometimes my wheeler looks like a boat clearing her way through the blue sea.”

Out of the hydroponic hothouse, we met Pak Hyon Jong, vice-director of the institute, who said that he was on his way to the newly-built vinyl-roofed greenhouses without heating apparatuses to acquaint himself with how vegetables were cultivated there. So we followed him to the greenhouses.

The technique of building such a greenhouse had spread to other parts of the country creating new sights of greenhouses, Pak went on to say and explained that people’s favourite vegetables were being cultivated there.

In front of the first greenhouse we went to, a truck was being loaded with vegetables including carrots, celery and coriander, all put in vinyl bags. Ri Hae Nam, driver of the truck, said, “I take vegetables to green-groceries by truck everyday, and saleswomen there jokingly say that I must feel satiated as I am always in loads of vegetables. Tomorrow I should take celery and the like there from the western greenhouses. They are so large in quantity that I will be very busy tomorrow.”

The driver’s words made us think that we had no need to go round all the greenhouses one by one. We seemed to see varieties of ripened vegetables waiting to be gathered in the greenhouses arranged in rows.

Kim Chol Ung

Lights That Never Go out at Night



The e-library of Kim Il Sung University.

RECENTLY I VISITED THE e-library of Kim Il Sung University. Entering the place I found myself marvelling at a wide and open space, bright lights, glossy marble floor, original forms of round pillars, ceiling decorations and rails around. What stands out in the central hall was Chairman Kim Jong Il's autographic statement attached to the front wall, reading, "Keep your feet firmly planted in this land and look out over the world! Be reliable backbone of the Songun revolution possessed of noble mind and profound knowledge! Redouble your effort to make the world admire our great Party and Kim Il Sung's Korea! December 17, 2009 Kim Jong Il"

The head librarian Song Hyon Jun said, "Entering this library students renew their determination—in front of this statement—to advance a bright future looking over the world. The number of visitors recorded since it was opened is as many as nearly 700 000 for the past a little over

two years."

Hearing him we got to the catalogue search hall on the ground floor. Students were engrossed in browsing catalogues using computers set in many lines. Ri Sung Chol, a student looking through collections of academic papers, said, "In the past it took us a lot of time and efforts to look for reference books needed for our preparation of academic discussion. But now it takes no more than five minutes. We can use much of the time spent for browsing references for studies of materials, and it helps find out important problems and make a profound analysis."

The head librarian explained that similar services are to be found on every floor up to the second floor, offering comprehensive data on both social and natural sciences.

Now we reached the first-floor hall, which was a cosy and calm place with a methodical arrangement of more than a hundred and dozens of computers. Though

silent, we could feel the burning enthusiasm of the explorers of the unknown scientific world. Some were writing something down in their books referring to different windows they chose, and others were making up what they thought on the screen. I stole up to a student. Introducing himself as a maths student, he said that he was reading materials on the mathematical fundamentals of cipher theory. "Here I have got an access to all materials concerning this field worldwide. If I were to look through this much material on paper, it would take me more than a whole day, but here I can do it in an hour or two."

Though the students I met and talked with while looking round the reading halls up to the second floor were different in their studies and ages they were all the same in the attitude of inquiry. We were looking at them admirably for a good while, when the head librarian said to us, "Some students stay here deep into the night, when some others rush

► here at mid-night to find materials to support their abrupt ideas that come of their painstaking effort. So we keep three shifts of service round the clock.”

Now we headed for the multimedia hall on the third floor. According to Kim Jong Chan, an assistant of the library, who was making round of different facilities there, the hall was equipped with latest appliances for the learning of foreign languages and so it was an attraction of many students whether they major in foreign studies or not. There we met Kim Chol Song, a teacher of the faculty of foreign studies, who was helping students in their learning of foreign languages. He was proud of the students’ passion for learning of foreign languages. “Their level is rising remarkably,” he boasted.

Next we dropped in at the

computer instruction room in which a short course was in progress under the sponsorship of the university to help attain mastery of latest programs, and the academic exchange room which can accommodate any international academic seminar. The chief assistant of the academic exchange room said, “Lecturers, researchers and students of our university present their discoveries of high scientific value to authoritative international academic magazines to exchange achievements and experience. They are filled with a

fervent enthusiasm to get cutting-edge achievements—as early as possible—suited to the actual conditions of the country while looking over the world. This is always making us busy.”

Saying good-bye to us when we were looking back at the library again, the head librarian told us, “The lights of our library will not go out tonight, either, for they are powered by the inquisitive zeal of our students cherishing the instructions of Chairman Kim Jong Il.”

Kim Chol Ung



Students are engrossed in their study.



For the Good of Posterity

WHENEVER APRIL comes round, I eagerly miss the benevolent look of President Kim Il Sung who visited my school nearly 60 years ago.

It was a little past noon on April 1, 1954, the day that school began for the first time after the Korean war started by the US imperialists. That day, though busy leading the post-war rehabilitation and construction, Kim Il Sung visited Pyongyang Primary School No. 19, the predecessor of my school, to the pleasant surprise of the teachers and pupils. They warmly welcomed him, raising enthusiastic cheers.

Warmly shaking hands with teachers, he asked how long they worked at the school and how many classrooms it had. At the time hollows were seen here and there in the school ground, and the school building was partially damaged, which was the result of the US imperialists' barbarous bombing.

He walked up broken stairs and went into a classroom. Finding the windows small, he said that the pupils' eyesight might go bad in the room because it was ill lighted, and instructed that the windows should be enlarged. And seeing textbooks nappy he said he would have new textbooks provided to the pupils at an early date. Looking round pupils he told them to work hard so as to develop into future pillars of the

country. Pointing to a building he saw through a window, he asked accompanying officials what organ it belonged to. An official replied that it was a building of the Ministry of Commerce. He then suggested that the ministry and the school should exchange buildings and stressed the need to provide the pupils with a better condition for their schooling. He urged them to rehabilitate other damaged school buildings as soon as possible so as to give pupils good education. "You should give the pupils a good understanding of the US imperialists' atrocities," he added.

That day he even skipped his lunch to visit other schools in the city to give scrupulous instructions concerning education of the rising generation.

Not long after his visit pupils of my school began to study in a new building using new desks and chairs.

Later, on many occasions, the President took measures to send relevant officials to the school to help its teachers and pupils with their teaching and study lest they should feel any inconvenience.

Scores of years have passed since then. My school has done all it could to honour his guidance of lasting importance by improving education. In recent years, on the occasion of the beginning of every new school year, we further improved the educational condition and circumstances of the school

with one and the same determination to develop the pupils into talent conducive to the building of a great, prosperous and powerful nation.

As a result the school has now become widely known throughout the country as a Chollima School, twice Honoured Red Flag School and model sports school, and is exalting its honour as an educational institution that trains reliable pillars of the country.

Keeping in mind the loving care shown by the peerless great men of Mt. Paektu for the rising generations and our supreme national leader Kim Jong Un's deep concern for children, I will strive to develop all pupils into future revolutionary talent of Songun Korea, and make sure that the teachers improve their political and practical qualifications and dedicate all their wisdom and energy to the education and edification of the pupils.

*Ri I Son, headmaster
of Pyongyang Songbuk
Primary School*



Sound Talents Are Trained

THE PYONGYANG PHALGOL JUNIOR Secondary School is one of the ordinary secondary schools ubiquitous around the country.

“If you fail to adopt a suitable teaching method you can hardly implant the teaching content in the students properly, even when you have a correct layout of the content. This necessitates appropriate adoption of different methods of teaching at secondary schools, including the heuristic one, to suit characteristics of lessons and levels of students’ preparedness.”

This is a quotation from the speech of Kim Hwa Son, headmistress of the school, at a recent district meeting held to swap teaching experience.

She was appointed as headmistress of the school ten years ago. (She had taught at a different school before.)

She often looked into classes at work, and in the course of this learned that the teachers’ preparation



for lesson was lagging behind the demand of the times. It was because teaching plans and methods were all stereotyped. Kim called a consultation of teachers regarding the problem and found special ways to solve the problem. With this as a momentum teachers conducted a brisk campaign to improve teaching plans and methods as required by the era of the knowledge-based economy. They worked hard to get well versed in link subjects as well as their special subjects and improve their practical abilities. Meanwhile, they

tried to develop novel teaching methods in close contact with educational researchers. Exchanging experiences and lessons they learned from their teaching, they established innovative methods to raise the quality of instruction. The emphasis was put on extensive use of aids and objects. In this way all teachers, to say nothing of the highly qualified teachers, became able to carry out model lessons. Many of them won the title of October 8 Model Teacher and the certificate of Registered New Teaching Method. This directly led to improvement of the students’ academic attainment. The number of winners of the July 15 Honour Student award increased, and the school won first place in total at the district academic contest of top-honour students in August last year. Yun Jin Hak was chosen as the chairman of the joint national organization of the Korean Children’s Union and made a report to the national leader Kim Jong Un at a meeting to celebrate the 66th founding anniversary of the union. It was a glory of the school that nine of its students attended the national functions to celebrate the 66th founding anniversary of the KCU.

The school produced many famous scientists, entertainers and athletes, including Rim Jong Sim who won the 69 kg category of women’s weightlifting at the 30th Olympic Games.

The teachers are always working hard to improve instruction so as to help students have a rich stock of knowledge, high cultural and artistic attainment and a strong physique.

Song Ryo Myong



Our Factory Hospital

THE WORKERS OF THE Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill call their factory hospital “our factory hospital.” The hospital is directing primary efforts to regular hygienic publicity, preventive check-up and inoculation against contagious diseases, following the state’s policy on preventive medicine. The doctors visit production sites to conduct hygienic publicity and disseminate handouts on hygiene to the workers during the break. Meanwhile, they make sure all employ-

ees participate in regular check-ups and inoculations without exception. In every workshop there are two doctors in charge of the health of the workers in a regular way.

idea of the doctors. Conscious of their mission they achieved a lot in treatment and research work last year. To Myong Hui of the department of Koryo medicine developed music-based electric acupuncture and Ryu Il made an instrument which diagnoses and treats diseases based on Koryo medicine. They presented their inventions to the 14th national exhibition of scientific and technological achievements in the field of public health, for which they received diplomas of innova-

state of hemiplegia due to cerebral haemorrhage, and Nam Sang Il, repairman of the 50 000-spindle workshop, who was in shock two times due to bleeding in the digestive canal, were successfully treated at the hospital. Ri Son Ok of the printing workshop suffered long from neuroparalysis on shinbone but had it cured through acupuncture and massage at the hospital.

Pak Jin Ok of the general dying workshop had ileus and abdominal dropsy for adhesion of the intestinal tract. She was told at a central hospital that surgical operation was impossible for her. But the doctors of the factory hospital held several consultations, and boldly operated on her by building on their clinical experience. Pak says, “They watched my condition day and night for a week while giving appropriate treatment. Tears welled up in my eyes. And I made up my mind to do more work when I got well.”

As women workers account for a majority of the factory’s labour force, obstetricians are the busiest in the hospital. They give baby’s clothes and special dishes to women when they have a child, and take good care of their health, which moves them to tears. The workers usually meet doctors on production sites. Doctors take it for granted that it is their duty to call on them. The workers unanimously say that the doctors’ hands are remedies while their sincerity is tonics.

Kim Son Ae



Kim Ri Dok, head of the hospital, says, “Production of cloth depends entirely on how the workers do their jobs. And their work in good health depends on us doctors.” This is a unanimous

conception. And they are introducing many medical sci-tech achievements into treatment including the treatment of conjunctivitis by using Koryo medicines, the treatment of sciatica with warm acupuncture and the treatment of various diseases with ultrashort electric burner.

All these introductions prove effective in treatment. Kim In Chol, repairman of the maintenance workshop, who was in a

Researcher's Conscience



TEN YEARS AGO, A GIRL WITH BOBBED hair was assigned to work at the new technology development department of the then Pyongyang University of Medicine. She was Kim Song Ok who had just finished the biology faculty of the University of Sciences with honours.

Instead of pride and confidence which are usually inherent to those who begin their career after college, a worried look was dwelling on her face, for she was overwhelmed with a sense of responsibility for her job as a researcher.

At that time the girl was encouraged by a woman whose name was Sim Un Hui, a senior researcher who was well known as an authoritative researcher. Sim said, "Don't be worried, Song Ok. When I went out into the world, I was worried, too. But I thought that if I—who have received Juche-based education—couldn't perform my duty properly, how disappointed my teachers and parents would be. This thought drove all the worries away. Let's join hands and make a success of our research work for the people's life and health."

Her words encouraged Song Ok and made her to have a decision to do something. Now the new comer made up her mind to make an extract for Koryo medicines from the herbs which were found in plenty in the country, and she had the support of a relevant superior organ.

As a result of her tireless efforts for some years, she made several kinds of Koryo medicines like *Tansam* extract good for the treatment of heart diseases, and then improved its remedial efficiency.

Sometimes, other researchers were surprised at her ardent enthusiasm for drilling into a subject or a phenomenon.

She began her study of a 3G aphoxide some years ago. Her decision on the task came one day when she was reading a foreign medical journal. She noticed that 3G antibiotics are good for health and cancer treatment but that it was too expensive for most people to afford. *I will make such a medicine by myself without fail*, she made up her mind. Before the research work, she studied basic documents, when she discovered an important point that she should have a separation tower, a latest facility, to make the medicine. She knew there were neither such towers around nor any people who had seen them before.

I'll research and develop everything of it in my own way, she decided. By hard thinking and studies, she continued the research into a separation method, despite many a setback. Indeed it was not an easy job like a theory. *I must find the secret of the separation method for the people's health improvement at any cost*. She didn't stop her research work even a day. The researchers of her department helped her sincerely.

By joining their creative wisdom, they at last developed a novel separation method and succeeded in developing oxaliplatin, a kind of 3G platinum aphoxide, as compliant to international standards.

A remedy which suits the constitutional characteristics of the Koreans, it has little side effects but high solubility, so it can be applied to treatment of all cancers like metastatic cancer of the rectum, colon cancer, cancer in the digestive system, cancer in the urinary organs, cancer in the respiratory system, breast cancer, bone cancer, etc. This medicine has gone through clinical tests at the Tumour Research Institute and Pyongyang Municipal People's Hospital No. 1. It is good for health and highly popular.

Recollecting the past days, Song Ok says, "When I decided to develop a 3G platinum aphoxide, I hadn't any theoretical grounds or any guarantee in hand. Only my conscience and sense of duty as a health worker who bears full responsibility for the promotion of the people's health pushed me ahead."

Choe Chun Mi

Invigorating Mass Sports Activities

THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S Republic of Korea is now filled with enthusiasm for sports. The officials and employees of Nampho Port, for example, are conducting mass sports activities regularly.

The port features a towering stadium covered with an arched roof. As a base for mass sports activities it is frequented by officials and employees of the port. The stadium is equipped with apparatuses and facilities for different sporting activities such as volleyball, basketball and table tennis. And it has resting rooms, a physical training room, a bathroom, and stands, all unique in style.

The stadium was built by the port itself in a few recent years. Previously they conducted mass sports activities by means of various sports facilities and goods. In the course of this their enthusiasm for sports grew higher, and they made it a rule to conduct sports activities every day.

Most of the sports activities, however, were done outdoors, and unfavourable weather conditions obstructed the activities in no small measure. So the port decided to build an indoor stadium. And the project was done successfully thanks to the devoted efforts of the officials and employees. They are now able to conduct all sports activities regardless of weather conditions. This has further raised their

enthusiasm for sports.

With the stand that one's record of performance depends on one's physical strength, the management of the port sees to it that individual units have volleyball, basketball, table tennis and other matches in keeping with their actual conditions, and that all their members participate in the games. Not only on Sundays but also on national holidays and other occasions, there are games between units divided into different classes. The unit which takes the first place in a class is allowed to join a higher-grade class, and this increases each unit's competitive spirit.

Consequently, the physical conditions of workers have daily improved, and the players from the port would show good results in national competitions.

Kim Chol Ho, a worker of the port, says, "Formerly I was not so

fond of sports. And I found myself grow senile mentally and physically. Only after I got to know that sports activities are good for health did I begin to take part in games. Gradually I acquired a taste for sports while learning from others. As I've kept exercising for some years, I am now well, and doing my bit to help promote the building of a great, prosperous and powerful nation. I want to say that mass sports invigorate people."

Last year they surpassed the annual record-high production by overfulfilling their quota for the national economic plan. This year they are making similar progress in production. This is inconceivable apart from their enthusiasm for mass sports.

They are conducting mass sports activities more actively.

Jang Myong Suk



Worker Basketball Player

AS SOON AS THE WOMEN BASKETBALL players of the Pyongyang City team appeared on the field for the women's basketball finals of the 12th national athletic meet held in October last year there was a flutter among the audience. At a glance they could know that all the players were married women of about 40. On the other hand, their rivals from the Ministry of Railways were young unmarried women in their twenties.

Comparing both sides, the audience could anticipate the result of the match. Some were inwardly worried about the players of the Pyongyang City team. The match, however, ended in the victory of the married women, quite contrary to the audience's anticipation and worry. In admiration, the audience wondered how they had developed their physical strength and mastered such high techniques.

Soon after, out of professional curiosity, I went to meet the married women. Then I came to realize that all of them were workers of the Central Information Communication Bureau, who had beaten all their rivals in city-level matches before participating in the athletic meet on behalf of Pyongyang City. Ri Chung Sil, 37, one of the workers, said, "We practised basketball in the intervals of work. It was our captain Pak Chun Son who encouraged all of us to do."

Then Ri told me the following:

It was seven years ago that Chun Son was posted to the Central Information Communication Bureau as tester. The job seemed to be suitable for the quiet and retiring woman. Gradually, however, she felt languid and sometimes had a splitting headache for an unknown reason. She took all recommended medicines to treat the illness, but in vain.

One holiday, importuned by her nine-year-old son who was attending a juvenile sports school as a football trainee, she had to act as his "opponent." Though back home wet with perspiration, she was feeling very well as never before.

From then on, she went to the well-equipped gymnasium built in the compound of the bureau in the intervals of work. Whenever people asked her if she was going to become an athlete in her age, she would lead all of them into the court, telling them to follow her and take exercises if they didn't feel well. She is fond of basketball in particular because it is fit for her and it is a game her workteam members can play together. Their enthusiasm for sports grew higher and higher.

It was on a day of sports when the bureau organized basketball matches between workteams. Chun Son's workteam won first place by beating its rival regarded as a crack one in the bureau. This further raised the spirit of her workteam members and made them work with a higher sense of responsibility and in unity as in matches. Afterwards their enthusiasm for basketball grew stronger. Chun Son became the captain of her team. The officials of the bureau sup-



ported and encouraged them. This made her set and try to attain a higher goal beyond the bounds of the bureau. Her husband, once a footballer, supported her idea and gave an active assistance to her.

Reading books on basketball far into night, she would find ways of game in which each of her teammates could display their abilities to the maximum. During training she made more efforts than others so as to help them acquire the tricks she had found.

Her strenuous effort and her team members' enthusiasm for basketball bore fruit at last. Her team won four rounds of the basketball event at the Mangyongdae Prize Games and two rounds of the same event at the national workers' games. People expected that the team would win the event of basketball at the national athletic meet. Their expectation was right.

Now I saw her practising quick fakes, sudden dodges and shooting in the gymnasium. When I admired her skills, saying she was as good as a professional, Chun Son said, "Today people say that I have a born aptitude for sports. But I want to say that good conditions for exercises created everywhere and the unprecedented enthusiasm for sports spreading among all the working people and even children and the elderly across the country made me, a worker and married woman, develop into a proud basketball player."

Ri Kum Chol

Honest Teacher

IN JUNE 2000 A GIRL entered the front gate of the Pyongyang Kangan Primary School.

All things around looked familiar to her—a wide playground, a gymnasium linked with a school building, *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* in the compound, zinnias of a flower bed... Looking at them with deep emotion, she began to walk slowly in the compound, touching horizontal bars, sniffing at full-blown flowers and erecting a fallen flower tree.

“Isn’t that you Jong Sim?” Someone called out. The girl looked back in surprise. It was her old teacher. Overwhelmed with pleasure, the girl approached her in haste and made a deep bow, saying, “How are you?” “I’m fine, thank you. I heard you finished university. By the way, how come you’re here?” the teacher asked, bringing back a valuable memory of her primary schooldays. “I was appointed a physical education teacher of this school,” answered Jong Sim modestly with her head dropped.

The teacher brightened up and took her by the hand, saying, “Great. You began to learn table tennis in your primary schooldays. I hope you’ll train excellent table tennis players in your alma mater. I’m sure you’ll succeed as you’re tenacious.”

Impressed deeply by the teacher’s expectation and request, Jong Sim felt a heavy burden on her shoulder.

From that time on, she had

unusual days and months. She had to bear a good deal of burden—physical education lessons, selecting players, preparing a training ground of table tennis, drawing up a plan of table tennis training, study of coaching methods. The training plan she set was favourably commented upon by

national games of the primary schools’ sports classes and is now active in the Sobaeksu Team as a top seed, says, “When my teacher gave me table tennis training at first, I found myself exhausted. But, soon, music was combined with the basic training and a rhythmic gymnastic exercise was



the school managers and teachers, for it incorporated fresh and innovative ideas about training quantity, training period and training order and stages.

Her efforts bore fruit. The Pyongyang Kangan Primary School has snatched scores of medals including five trophies and 60 gold medals by consecutive wins since it won first place in all the team, singles and doubles events of table tennis at the 2nd national games of the primary schools’ sports classes held in 2008.

Pak Pom Byol, who was called a child prodigy when she won the table tennis tournament in the 3rd

made for our flexibility training. So the difficult training became an interesting one and we never felt boring. We didn’t know at that time they were all done by our teacher through nights. She always told us, ‘To retain honour is more difficult than to win it. Never rest on your laurels.’ I still remember it. And whenever I feel tired and exhausted, I spring to my feet again recollecting the teacher’s words that I must train hard to be an excellent player able to add glory to my country.”

Hwang Chung Nam, a schoolboy who won a Pyongyang City table tennis tournament, says, “After my family moved to some-

Folk Dance *Tondollari*

TONDOLLARI IS A folk dance that was in vogue in the coastal region of Hamgyong Province, Korea, in the past. The predecessor of the dance was a circle dance women would dance while gathering wild garlic in spring. During the Japanese imperialists' military occupation of Korea, the dance was more actively danced as a mass dance while being called *tong-thullal* (advent of dawn) in reflection of the provincial residents' desire to see the day of national liberation as soon as possible. Originally the dance was danced by women to the tune of handclaps or the tune made by beating a gourd. Later men gradually began to join in, and the dance developed into a popular group dance accompanied by singing and instrumental music.

The dance starts with men and women sitting in a circle and some dancing in the circle. And the sitting people clap their hands or beat gourds while singing before being overwhelmed with fun and joining the dance individually or in groups, expanding the circle. They dance as they please at first before gradually dancing in larger concentric circles or individual ones.

The dance is characterized by the dancers' free movement of their wrists moderately and elastically to the rhythm of the relevant song. Such pleasant and energetic movements cannot be seen in other Korean folk dances. The wrist bendings are the most characteristic movement of the dance.

The dance is also characterized by dancers' very brisk arm movements. The movements

include stretching out and waving arms to and fro while nodding, turning arms, stretching and waving arms lightly over and beneath the head, stretching arms slantingly and waving them rhythmically and waving both arms to and fro briskly while running forward brushing against each other, all attractive and unique.

Walking movements of the dance are of absorbing interest, especially, taking the first long step while bending deep and straightening the back before lightly walking forward while bending and straightening the back lightly.

The dance is now further popular among the Korean people as it has been improved artistically to meet the contemporary aesthetic tastes.

Kim Un Jong

▶ where else following my father, an army officer, my teacher gave me accommodation in her house for nearly 3 years to continue to train me, saying I had a born talent for table tennis."

Her disciples are proud of her as she was awarded the Order of National Flag, the Medal of Honoured Teacher and the title of Central Model Instructor and Meritorious Person in the Songun

Era.

Cha Jong Sim says, "When I was learning table tennis and until I finished university, I had little idea of my teacher's efforts. While teaching my pupils in my alma mater, I came to realize the teachers' devotion well. This is why I love my school and feel responsibility as a teacher. I have more things to do than I have done. I'll bring up many promis-

ing table tennis players by studying reasonable training methods and coaching methods and applying them into practice. In this way I'll discharge my duty to be a true instructor helping to develop my country into a sports power."

With the determination, she is making strenuous efforts as enthusiastically as ever.

Rim Ok

I'm a Worker's Son

ONE DAY 26 YEARS AGO THERE TOOK place a recreation party during a break at a construction site of Kwangbok Street. When the atmosphere was nearly heated a student was called. He rose to his feet and began to recite a poem. He was Ryu Myong Ho, a student of the then faculty of Korean language and literature of Kim Il Sung University. His poem was what he had written under the title *I'm a Worker's Son*. Seeing the people warmly applauding for the lyric, Ryu was reminded of his parents.

His father was an engine driver and his mother a railway worker. The image of his father impressed in his little eyes was the one of quite an ordinary man who was always working in a locomotive along the railway away from home. Whenever his friends in the neighbourhood and at school were talking proudly of their parents, he felt sorry that his father was a worker. One day he told his father, "You know Yong Nam's father next-door has a king star on his shoulder, and the father of my classmate Mun Chol is a factory manager with a car, but you're only an engine driver. Don't you want to be promoted?"

"Our country is ruled by the workers," his father said, "and I'm a worker. There's no distinction between jobs for the sake of the country. The problem is not what we do but how we do it, I say."

The father's remarks left a deep impression on the child. True to his father's words, he got full marks just like Yong Nam and Mun Chol, whenever he solved all math problems of homework through the night, and was chosen as a model pupil eligible for going camping together with them.

Later whenever his friends were talking proudly of their father, he said confidently, "My father is a brave worker who drove a locomotive during the war."

When serving in the army after secondary school, he received orders for his merit like his comrades.

He began to make poems. He became fond of putting down his full emotions on paper by employing the knowledge he had acquired at school. As the poems were each expressive of his unusual emotions about military service, they were carried in publications like *Soldier's Life*. Gradually he began to be called a soldier poet.

Following the service he was enrolled at Kim Il Sung University. He could hardly believe the reality. It seemed a dream that he was now a student of the university which is the nation's most prestig-



Ryu Myong Ho (centre) discusses about creation of poems.

ious institution of learning. It was a blessing—beyond imagination—to him who had intended to become an engine driver after demobilization, like his father. His parents were also tearful with happiness, saying he was the first student of the family that had been a wretched day-labourer's family before national liberation.

Standing on the top of Ryongnam Hill in the university campus on the day he entered it, he was enveloped in a fervent emotion, which was realized as a poem. This is how he produced *I'm a Worker's Son* in 1987 when he entered the university.

He recited the lyric at the construction site of Kwangbok Street for the first time. It gradually spread among students, people of different strata and literary people.

Twenty-three years had since passed, and the poem was almost forgotten—even by the poet.

One day in March 2010, Chairman Kim Jong Il heard the poem at a certain performance, and appreciated it, saying it is an emotional portrayal of the ethos of the era when the workers reign supreme. He honoured the poet with sending him an autographic reply to his letter.

The worker's son yesterday who recited a passionate poem to express his happiness over his entrance to Kim Il Sung University, has now become an authoritative teacher of the university, a competent man of literature and a popular poet.

A dedication to the workers' world, his lyric *I'm a Worker's Son* is quite a public favourite.

Rim Sang Jun

Ryugyong Health Complex



THE RYUGYONG HEALTH Complex is a comprehensive welfare service facility newly built on the Taedong riverside in Pyongyang. The outer walls of the complex are finished with metal materials and glass unlike existing health complexes, thus looking quite smart. The large-

sized trusses are in the shape of wave, making the visitors feel refreshed even before entering the building.

The complex is provided with public baths, family baths, private baths, saunas, massage rooms, face treatment rooms, a fitness room, a soft drink bar and

so on. Each of the public baths has a large bathtub which offers ultrasonic therapy, partitions for taking a douche and bathing in cold water and steam saunas and hot-air saunas. The complex runs pine saunas, salt saunas and stalactite saunas as well. The stalactite sauna produces mineral





► Koryo medicinal effects for the treatment of circulatory and other diseases and helps people relieve their fatigue. Meanwhile, the stalactites hanging from the ceiling and walls of the sauna look just like parts of the human body in shape so that they evoke mirth to the full, helping the beholders relieve their fatigue in a moment.

All other facilities in the complex are designed on the principle of convenience before aesthetics.

Always deeply concerned with the cultural life of the people, the Workers' Party of Korea made sure that the complex was equipped with ultraviolet

treatment beds, vibrosaunas and the like.

The soft drink bar is also an important attraction. After bath people go there to drink beer. The beer here is pleasantly different from those served in other catering establishments in coolness and hop flavour.

A Korean saying goes that no one can say he has been to Pyongyang if he failed to eat *naengmyon* (cold noodle) served in the Okryu Restaurant in the city. Similar noodle served in the health complex is famous for being as tasty as the restaurant's.



Some people frequented the complex to relish the noodle.

During his first call at the complex, Jong Yong Jun, an engineer of the Central Information Communication Bureau, said, "Having enjoyed myself here in this fine public service establishment I have been relieved of fatigues from my week-long work in a moment. It's really good."

*Article by Kim Won Nam
Photos by Ri Chung Ryol*



Hills of Overburden Turns into Treasure

VISITORS TO THE Jaeryong Mine, one of the iron ore producers in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, are usually gripped with admiration for the fact that the hills of overburden have been changed beyond recognition. This is all thanks to devoted efforts of the employees of the mine, including the general manager Choe Nam Son.

Choe was appointed general manager of the mine ten years ago. Standing on the top of the range of hills of overburden that had risen for scores of years, he thought deeply of the hills. *The production of iron ore is just to improve prosperity of the nation. If an acre of worthless land came into existence due to the mining, we could hardly say we dig iron ore with a patriotic mind. Why don't we develop useful hills here?*

He appealed to his workers to plant trees on the hills of overburden and change them into hills of green woods as they are part of the country.

Targets in each stage and long-term plans were put on a noticeboard at the entrance of the mine, and all the workers turned out for the realization. But planting trees on the hills covering more than 100 hectares was a laborious and arduous job. As it was a barren land where even weeds could hardly grow, they had to prepare a great deal of manure and soil to be spread on the hills and get technical instructions on tree

planting. Also, they had to get a large number of saplings.

While acquiring necessary knowledge about afforestation through nights, the general manager made sure that officials spearheaded the tree-planting campaign. Initiated by him a tree nursery was laid in an area of 1.5 hectares.

Thanks to their persistent efforts, trees struck roots in the

hills. On an yearly basis a lot of soap is manufactured from the harvest of the woods, hundreds of cubic metres of firewood is produced in cutting order and a large number of rabbits are grown with acacia leaves as the fodder. These are all supplied to the miners. The hills also benefit the mine's farm.

Meanwhile, the miners cleaned the bottom of the settling pond and expanded it. By setting



once dry and poor soil and the nursery turned out over 100 000 saplings of novel species year after year, which were planted not only on the hills of overburden but in the compound of the mine and villages as well. In the process patriotic spirit blossomed in the mind of the mining workers.

The green woods on the hills give off acacia aroma in spring and open a wonderful scenery of *Evodia daniellii* (Benn.) Hemsl. fruits hanging heavily in autumn. Birds, roe deer, hares and many other animals have settled on the

new facilities and maintaining existing ones for sewage disposal they laid a thorough system to prevent the local environment from pollution due to the sewage from the mine.

Choe says, "The woods here will continue to be lush and thick, telling generations to come that we have not dug iron ore alone here."

The devoted campaign to make a better place for work and life is going ahead steadily.

Kim Jun

Little Girl of Talent

IN SEPTEMBER 2011 A little girl was enrolled in the Changgwang Kindergarten. She was five-year-old Rim Hong Hyang. Her teacher Song Myong Sun often saw her absorbed in a thought instead of playing with others. In the course of observation, Myong Sun came to think that it was because she was a shy girl. Then, in a music class, the teacher was looking around her charges vyingly raising their hands to be the first to guess what notes she touched, and saw Hong Hyang sitting with her hand up quietly in a good posture. She called the little girl, who, in a low voice, named all the notes correctly to the surprise of the teacher. As Myong Sun continued to touch other notes, the girl correctly answered. After the lesson, the teacher asked the admirable girl, "How can you answer so correctly?" "All sounds around me ring like melodies to me, teacher," replied the girl.

Only then could Myong Sun realize why the girl was always absorbed in a thought. From then on, the teacher intensified musical education for the girl. Hong Hyang never failed to do what the teacher asked her to. She completely memorized even eight- or nine-page-long and complicated musical scores within a day and used to play them skillfully along with her own artistic representation.

As the days went by, her musical talent further stood out. She gradually began to create simple melodies based on her impressions of things, phenomena and environment around her. Half a year later, when Myong Sun told her in plain language about the theme of a lyric, the girl would create music for the lyric by combining well chords and rhythms in her own way. Hong Hyang became the object of the kindergarten's attention in less than a year after her admission to the kindergarten.

let her see the notebook. Reading it, the teacher heaved a light sigh of admiration. The child had written on the notebook a lyric reflecting her feelings she shared with their sunny classroom, many kinds of toys and school things and tasty soya milk and snacks. Among the lyrics were those that described the kindergarten as the sunniest place and Hong Hyang and her classmates as blessed flower buds developing into little painters, musicians and poets in the kindergarten.

Myong Sun then remembered what had happened during the time of watching TV some time before. Seeing on TV their national leader Kim Jong Un posing with an affectionate smile on his face for a photo with some children at their request while inspecting the People's Open-air Ice Rink, the teachers spoke out their mind saying in unison that he was the benevolent sun of children indeed, and Myong Sun noticed Hong Hyang writing down something while listening to the teachers.

It was during a pastime. Hong Hyang gave up playing with an intelligence-developing toy and fell into thought for a while before beginning to write something on her notebook. Noticing this, her teacher asked the girl to

Now the teacher was very glad to have discovered the girl's another potential talent. She began to make more exact demands on the child, and did all she could to help her carry out tasks without fail. Hong Hyang's mother was always busy, so the teacher volunteered to take the girl between the house and the kindergarten and encouraged her to write lyrics once a week, by reflecting what she felt on her way to and from



Efforts at Building of Secure and Stable Living Quarters

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regards it as one of its important tasks to protect the lives and properties of the people and improve their health and welfare around the country. Pursuant to the 5-year plan it worked out recently to reduce dangers of natural damage the organization is coordinating different projects for damage control—preparation for coping with damages, prevention of damages, emergency relief, rehabilitation, and prevention of diseases—and medical service and water sanitation.

Damage control groups have been organized and observation posts set up at places which are exposed to relatively big danger of natural damage. Volunteers are actively engaged in observation and warning jobs against possible natural calamities including flood and landslide. Members of the South Phyongan Province branch

of the RCS recently went to different counties to find places exposed to flood and landslide and already removed a lot of dangers. A typical example: those who went to Pukchang County which had often suffered flooding joined small streams and improved thousands of metres of streams by building embankments to prevent the falling of stones into streams. A colossal amount of labour, material and equipment were needed for the project, so they mobilized volunteers and other local people and adopted rational methods of work, thus finishing the project before the rainy season began.

The provincial branch pays special attention to rehabilitation of damaged places. In August last year the area of the Joyang Coal Mine in the province had a heavy rain. Hundreds of dwellings, many production structures, service facilities, railway, roads, bridges, power grids and communication network were destroyed

or washed away. Tunnels of the mine were inundated, and the equipment broken. The branch had an immediate contact with the society and mobilized volunteers and other people in the campaign to remove the damages and stabilize the local inhabitants' life. Volunteers rushed to residential areas at once to take care of the wounded and look after the residents in their life while taking active part in the effort at rehabilitation. Even soldiers were mobilized to get rid of the damages. As a result coal-cutting faces, equipment, bridges, public buildings and other installations were brought back to normal operation in a short span of time.

The RCS members and volunteers are conducting energetic humanitarian activities to improve health and ecological environments in residential districts and protect the people's lives and properties.

Sim Yong Jin

► the kindergarten.

In the course of this there was produced "Whom should I show it to for the first time?" the first song composed and written by Hong Hyang. From then on her collection of works grew thicker and thicker. Over ten of the works were carried in some publications. After completing the collection *House under the Care of the Sun* which sings of the happy life they are leading under the

warm care of the national leader and their determination to study harder, Hong Hyang presented it to him. After reading the collection, he was very pleased that the Changgwang Kindergarten produced another child prodigy, and wished the six-year-old little musician a good future.

Recollecting the time, Kim Jong Sun, the girl's mother, says, "When she was two Hong Hyang would stop crying to hear singing.

But I never imagined that she has a certain aptitude. The teachers of the kindergarten developed her into a child prodigy widely known throughout the country. My daughter's works created in the house under the care of the Sun just reflect the feelings of not only Hong Hyang but also all other children across the country, I think."

Chae Kwang Myong

Praiseworthy Life

AMONG MEMBERS OF Pulgongori workteam No. 1 of the Pothonggang District Public Welfare Service Company there are two disabled men Son Chol Su, 40, and Kim Jong Sul, 56.

I am a worker

Son Chol Su had the spine broken in an accident at the age of 17. Recollecting the time he says, "When I was diagnosed as locally paraplegic, my future seemed to be all dark. My parents looked dejected. Still, health workers visited my home to help me benefit from the invariably free medical care system of the country, and the chief of my neighbourhood unit and the neighbours spirited me up. As a result I braced up."

The state provided him with everything necessary for his life



at its expenses. A doctor in charge of him regularly called on him to check up on his health, and he was the first to be sent to a sanatorium. *I still have two arms. Do I have nothing to do with my hands for the sake of the people and for the good of this generous country?* This was what he thought at the time.

Two years later, he made up his mind to become a watch mender. Though not great, his job was helpful to everyday life. Seeing the customers pleased to see their watches he had repaired Son

would be filled with happiness. Not only Kim Myong Dok, the then leader of his workteam and other members but also his customers paid deep attention to his life like they did their son or brother. Eight years after he began to work with the company, he married a woman recommended by them, and had a daughter one year later. Time passed and he became a father of two daughters, who grew up well and began to go to school like in other families. Whenever he saw off the daughters to school sitting on his wheelchair, tears of thanks for the country would well up in his eyes and he would resolve again to work harder for the country.

"I am a worker, so I should carry out my daily assignment," he is wont to say to those people who kind-heartedly ask him to take it easy.

Father of university graduates

Nearly forty years have passed since Kim Jong Sul began to work as a seal engraver at the above-mentioned workteam. He lost the use of his one arm and one leg due to the after-effects of poliomyelitis which he was affected with at the age of one.

He, however, had no time to give a thought to his disability till his graduation from secondary school as he always had a pleasant time in his schooldays under the care of his kind-hearted classmates and teachers. The classmates always encouraged him to go with them, and teachers accompanied him to and from the school almost every day. When he was absent from school for an illness, teachers visited his home to teach him the lessons for the relevant day. And he, like others, received presents and school things provided by the state.

But when he had to choose a job after graduation from school, he frustratedly remembered that he was unable to work like others. His frustration still haunted him



in his early days at the aforesaid company. He tried to keep away from his fellow workers because he always thought that he was different from them in condition. But less than three years after he began to work with the company he started to beam with pleasure because he realized that his job was attributable to a state measure to provide the disabled with the right to work and make them work without any strain and because his seniors and other members of his workteam made sincere efforts to enliven him as a young man and help him work at ease. His seniors perseveringly taught him the knack of using his hands, and in spare time they purposefully picked a topic to talk with him. Gradually, he was attached to his job, and developed into a crack hand to be held in affection by the customers.

Time flies like an arrow, and now he is just turning sixty. Over the period his children learned at universities under the care of the state, and he became a veteran skilled hand leading lots of his juniors, who often say that his explanation makes everything clear to them. This is what he takes pride in. Whenever people say that he deserves high respect as he brought up his three children into university graduates, he is wont to say in state, "They've been brought up by the state, not me."

Ri Kum Chol

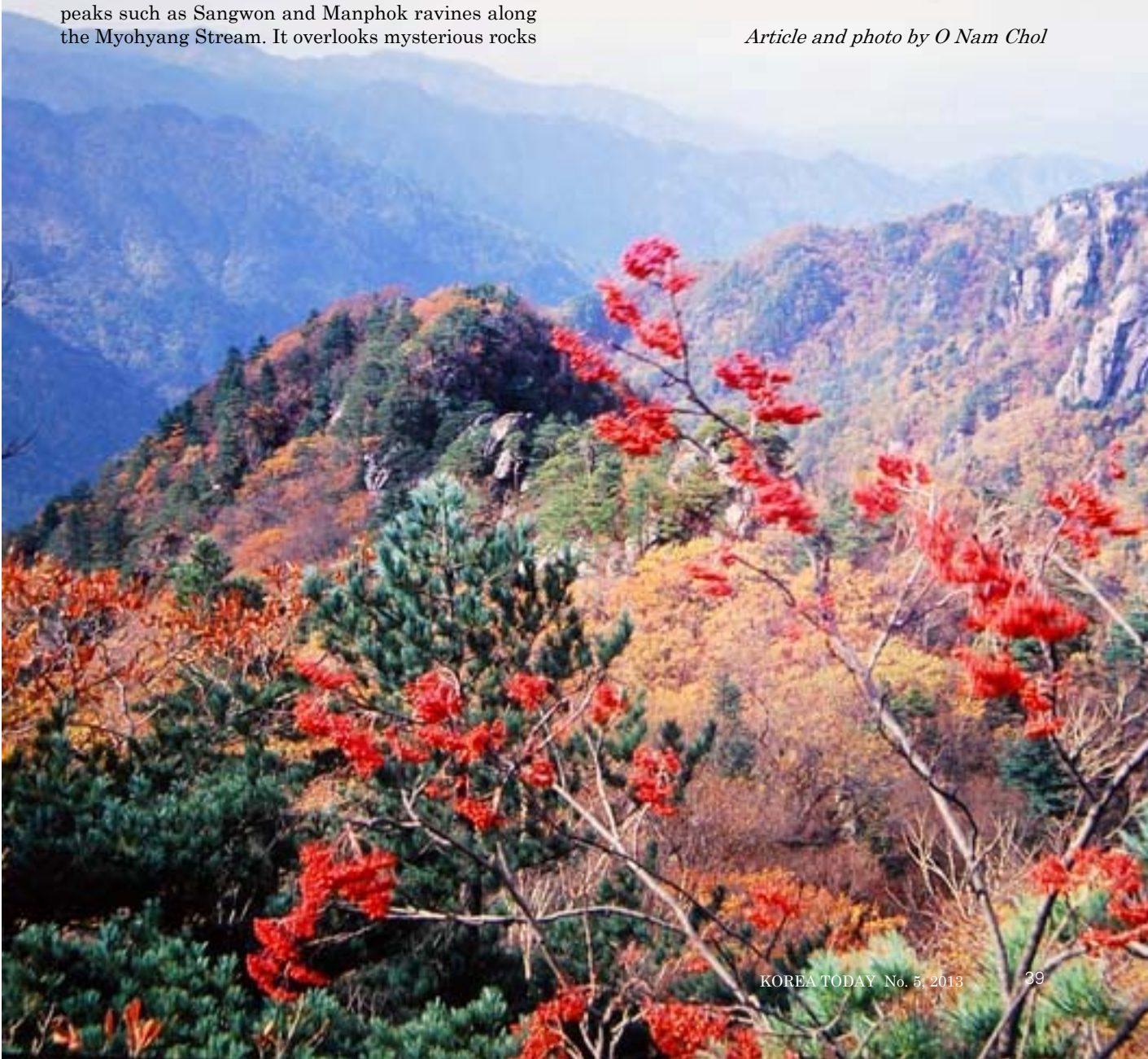
Paegundae

THE PAEGUNDAE IS A ROCK STANDING by the mountain-climbing route to Piro Peak in Mt. Myohyang, a celebrated mountain in the DPRK. It is 2.6 km up from the Pirobong Mountaineers' Lodge. Its name suggests that it rises above clouds. But in fact it is a rocky hill rather than a rock. Rising in forests, the imposing hill adds beauty to the surrounding scenery. Aromatic trees are growing around, and it is a place where they can directly observe natural environment with highland fauna and flora. And it affords a bird's-eye view of the peaks of Mt. Myohyang.

On top of it you can see almost all ravines and peaks such as Sangwon and Manphok ravines along the Myohyang Stream. It overlooks mysterious rocks

and cliffs such as Wonmang, Sokka and Chonthae peaks to the north; Paeksan, Khal, Thakgi, Siru, Munphil and Wangmo peaks to the south; and Chilsong, Kangson and Tottae peaks to the east. So there is an old saying that those who fail to climb up on the rock cannot comment on the scenery of the mountain. When clouds rise covering lots of ravines, cliffs and peaks above the clouds look very high seen from the rock. The autumn-tinted Mt. Myohyang seen from the rock is regarded as the best scenery. Thus the Korean people have long regarded the scenery as one of the eight famous views of Mt. Myohyang.

Article and photo by O Nam Chol



Rap-do Seabird Reserve

RAP-DO IS A SOLITARY islet about 20 miles from Jinsang Point which is located southwest of Unjong-ri (Sinmi Islet), Sonchon County, North Phyongan Province. It is inhabited by many kinds of seabirds, including *Egretta eulophotes*. The reserve lies elongated from north to south. The southeastern side of the islet is cliffy, the northeastern side is of comparatively gentle slope, and the highest peak in the north is capped by a lighthouse. The southwestern side faces the sea, with a good spread of shrubs, reeds and tideland. It is often foggy in the morning and evening thanks to the influence of marine climate.

The flora of the islet is composed of grasses, including reed,



Miscanthus sinensis Anders., wormwood, *Artemisia selengensis* Turcz., and lush shrubs such as *Sambucus latipinna* var. *coreana* Nakai, bush clover, ash tree and *Weigela florida* var. *glabra* Nakai. There are no tall trees found on the islet.

The number of species of the birds found and registered in the reserve amounts to 71: among them the species of all-season birds are 7; summer birds 32; winter birds 2; transit birds over 30; and the main species under protection are 8.

Rap-do and its neighbouring islet, called Mugi-do, are the main breeding place of *Egretta eulophotes*. Some 250-300 birds of this species come there to breed every year. Besides, there are found over 3 000 *Puffins leucomelas*, 40 000 *Larus crassirostris* Vieillot, 40 *Larus argentatus* Pontoppidan, 100 *Phalacrocorax pelagicus* Pallas, 20 *Phalacrocorax filamentosus*, and there has recently appeared a new kind of cormorant. Seen there are also over 30 *Ardea cinerea* Linnaeus, *Emberiza cioides* Brandt, *Phylloscopus coronatus*, *Phylloscopus borealis xanthodryas* Swinhoe, *Apus pacificus*,

Parus major Linnaeus, *Parus ater* L., *Motacilla alba* L., *Motacilla cinerea* Tunstall, *Lanius bucephalus* Temminck et Schlegel, *Cettia diphone*, *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*, and *Charadrius dubius Scopoli*. From late August large flocks of *Numenius madagascariensis*, *Limosa lapponica*, *Zosterops erythropleura* and *Gastrimargus transverses* pass by the islet.

The bird sanctuary is under good protection as an important breeding place of marine birds. The workers of the local lighthouse are required to avoid surprising birds or catching their eggs in the breeding period of May and June. Special attention is paid to protection and management of the breeding place; ships calling at the islet for a rest or to take shelter from a typhoon or to maintain themselves are strictly banned from damaging the natural environment or collecting eggs.

In the DPRK *Egretta eulophotes* is designated as Living Monument No. 71.

Kim Kyong Sun,
researcher of the Nature
Conservation Union of Korea

Room No. 5 of the Holiday Village

By Sin Yong Son

(Continued from the last issue)

AS USUAL ROOM NO. 5 WAS VACANT EARLY in the morning. And the windows of other rooms of the holiday village were flung open without fail.

But the face of the veteran smelter grew grey day after day. His thick lips were closed all day long. His gait on the way to the angling site lost energy gradually.

The problem was not just the old smelter's face. The face of the young painter began to look worried—nobody knew why. The problem of Room No. 5 was more than serious now.

The room-mates dimly noticed that the problem was all related with the Master Angler's catch. Now they had a simple conference. The meeting took place when the old man was out of the room for a little while, and it was over with a decision that the affable and gentle painter should help the old man learn the knack of fishing.

The next morning the painter seated himself next to the chief smelter for fishing. The smelter showed no sign of gladness for his approach, but silently mixed a ball of bait. The painter addressed the smelter, saying, "Why don't we fish together today, chief smelter?" Then, he put down the panel and angling tools from his shoulder on the sand bank.

"Eh? You fish together with me?" the old man's voice sounded unpleasant.

"Sure," the painter said, "I mean I've decided to be your advisor in fishing."

"My advisor? Then, what about your painting?" retorted the smelter, his face tanned before flames all his life turning pale for anger.

"Why, that's absurd," said the driver to himself behind the willow tree on the bank. He struck his hand against the tree trunk exasperated.

"Ouch," the painter blurted, cupping his head in his hands. He knew he had made an irreversible mistake, but it was too late.

"No, no," the painter blabbered, too impatient to make any apology articulately.

"Listen, Mr. Painter," the smelter said ironically, "don't be worried about me. Why don't you go to that sunny bend over there? You'd better make haste to make a picture." He ruefully motioned the painter to the other side of the lake where there were still leaves on some trees as a remnant of the green growth.

With this the first round of Room No. 5's conference resulted in failure.

The usually emotional and enthusiastic young painter was now crestfallen. One day the truck driver talked to him, "Your approach to the veteran smelter was nice. Well, now, how is it that you've stopped painting?"

"Painting? Hu—. Perhaps I'll do it later," the

painter sighed with a mirthless smile.

Hearing the sigh, the department chief of the Administration Council, who was looking through newspaper, opened his eyes wide in surprise, asking, "Why, what's the problem with you, painter?"

The slow and deep voice of the department chief rushed blood into the painter's nape.

As a matter of fact, the painter was in great anxiety. Since he stopped moving his brush on the panel he had been unable to make any picture for as many as five days. He could hardly perceive the true sense of the beautiful autumn scenery of the lake—the transparent, neat and tranquil environment—because the gloomy face of the old smelter was detrimental to all the light, colours and sound of the place.

Worse still, there was a commotion in Room No. 5 when the smelter declared he would return to his iron works.

"Are you really leaving?" asked the driver, taking the smelter by the hand.

"Sure," the smelter responded. "You know I'm a disturbance to the painter. And I'm not dutiful to my fellow smelters. They expect I will have a good time catching a lot of fish, because it is their pleasure and recreation. I would be relieved and confident only when I had a good catch. I'm afraid I'd be a poor angler for my disposition however hard I might try. I'd rather go back to my works right now."

The smelter packed his things into his trunk.

"No, please don't go," the young driver dissuaded earnestly with tearful eyes. "If you leave, then what will become of our holiday? You ought to take the feelings of your room-mates into consideration. If you left us, we would have to return with heavy hearts instead of happiness. And the painter would not produce any good picture."

The department chief of the Administration Council and the painter wrested the trunk from the smelter with force and sat him on the bed.

The second conference was held in a serious atmosphere.

"I dare say the problem is very serious," the chief of the room announced. "The gloom on the smelter's face is even destructing the painter's effort. So, I propose to make a tiny lake by damming the stream behind the holiday village. I want you, Mr. Department Chief and Mr. Painter, to catch fish and put them in the lake. Then we will bring the veteran smelter there and let him angle there. Then, he can catch fish even with a baitless hook, can't he? And then ..."

The high-pitched voice of the chief of the room stopped short when the door jerked open without any knocking. To their surprise, the smelter appeared at the door and walked in. The three room-mates were

▶ at a loss, like small children caught in a naughty act. “Have you written a letter in reply to my dear Song Sil?” the smelter asked gently.

“No, not yet,” the driver answered as if unconcerned about it, wearing a bashful smile.

“You’re obliged to send a reply letter,” the smelter admonished. “She is really pretty. Shall I show you her photo?”

“You’ve got her photo?” The three people went up to the smelter with curiosity.

“She is a crane operator of my furnace. And a third-year student of the factory college,” the smelter introduced.

That evening the driver sat at the table with a piece of paper on it, suppressing an irresistible impulse and excitement swelling up in his heart. But the letter was not done after all. Conscience-stricken for his failure to satisfy the girl’s earnest request, the driver was simply patting the rear end of the pen.

Stars began to appear in the morning sky. The life here in the holiday village had peculiar scents, rhythm and senses, which are impossible in downtown streets or solitary hamlets. An old scientist raised an excited cry to find a clue to solution of a research problem—which he had studied for years while having a chat; a girl worker from a textile mill met deep-sea fisherman and fell in love; the curly-haired driver made a deep sigh; a middle-aged novelist was walking in the yard in deep meditation; laudable images of the honest and industrious people carried the vivid picture of the pulsating country.

The third conference of the room was held, each participant sitting on his bed in pyjamas. The department chief opened the meeting, after smoking two cigarettes. “What about going fishing at night and putting the fishing lines in water?”

“At night?” the driver asked hastily, interrupting the department chief’s suggestion.

Only after the department chief explained about his idea, sometimes inhaling the cigarette smoke deeply, then did the other room-mates understand him, clapping their knees for joy. “It’s a great invention, Mr. Department Chief,” the chief of the room yelled. “We appreciate your idea.”

“Don’t praise me to the skies,” the department chief replied. “It’s far from an invention. And we are going to praise the Master Angler to the skies the morning after tomorrow.”

When a new day passed amidst great excitement and gratuitous apprehension and the sun set in the west, the holidaymakers staying in Room No. 5 went out to the lake and put a reel with longline. Near at dawn when the day began to break, the old smelter was awakened at the roar of the driver’s sneeze. He sprang up from his bed and put his hand on the driver’s forehead, which felt quite hot. “Oh, you’ve caught a cold.”

The smelter stared down at the flushed face of the driver for a good while. Now he suddenly went outside and made haste for the lake shore. He was gripped with an anxiety to prepare a hot and delicious carp broth to the driver. “How could such a sturdy and muscular man catch a cold?” he murmured to himself over his hasty trip. The other three

of the room followed him stealthily. On arriving at the beach they hid themselves behind bushes.

Presently the smelter began to catch at the reel with longline. At the first moment a carp, perhaps well over 3 kg in weight, struggled breaking the early morning silence. “Caught it!” the smelter’s shout shook not only the silence of the lake but awoke the whole holiday village. “Caught another,” his shout repeated. He was too excited to control himself. The fish reeled violently, while being drawn out of the water. The smelter’s shout of joy would not die down. The department chief, the driver and the painter in the bushes moist in dew felt relieved now. The young painter thought he’d caught a great creative inspiration, which he had never experienced before. It was all for the old man with a tanned face riddled with perspiration pores, and people of his kind that there was clean air, a rippling lake teeming with fish, and the true sense of natural beauty and abundance.

With a heavy bag of fish over his shoulder, the Master Angler headed vigorously for his room of the holiday village.

Seeing the receding figure of the smelter, the driver deeply inhaled the pungent aroma of the wild chrysanthemum flower he held over his mouth.

“Are you choosing sentences for your letter to the girl?” the department chief asked.

The driver was shocked, his face flushed. Perhaps the department chief’s remark hit the point of his mind.

“Huh, huh. Write it right now. How nice—all are dear, kind-hearted, bright...”

When Room No. 5 was vacant early in the morning, the windows of all other rooms were flung open vyingly.

“How many strips of fish are you going to catch today?” someone cried out.

“No problem. Just make bed and follow me,” the smelter at the head of the group called back, waving his wide-brimmed hat, and began to make hasty steps. The department chief, the painter and the driver followed him silently. Young holidaymakers came out to the lake, and even the chambermaid was sometimes there when she had a spare time. Thus they all spent a nice holiday enjoying the delicacy of sliced raw fish prepared with what the Master Angler had caught. Meanwhile, the eyes of the chambermaid with a thick eyelash were intent on the faces of the driver suffering from a cold day after day and the painter who had begun to sneeze the day before. She thought hard why, chewing her lower lip.

Today, too, the smelters had a pleasant chat about the angling skills of their chief. They were all the happier because they knew their efforts had gone far to the improvement of the chief smelter’s fishing skill. The veteran smelter was also wearing a smile of satisfaction. In the cabin of the crane overhead Song Sil was reading a letter—she had just received it—with her face tinged red.

Nobody knew the story yet, however. How the department chief, the driver and the young driver of Room No. 5 swam in the cold lake water almost every

Chongryon's Path

THE MATTER OF OVERSEAS COMPATRIOTS is an important concern of a nation, and it is, in essence, an effort to champion and realize their national independence. Achieving national independence was a serious and vital task of Korean residents in Japan where a hostile policy toward the Korean nation was overtly pursued and a discrimination and assimilation policy toward the nation was harsh. Until the formation of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) the movement of the Koreans in Japan underwent great ordeals because it failed to follow a correct line to suit its characteristic.

President Kim Il Sung then put forward a Juche-oriented policy for adopting a new line, holding that Korean residents in Japan, though living in the alien land, should struggle to defend their country and work for the Korean revolution and that the movement of the Koreans in Japan should become a patriotic one that serves national interests.

Accordingly, on May 25, 1955, there was formed Chongryon in Japan. It was a historic event that announced the start of the Juche-oriented movement of overseas Koreans and that brought about a radical turn in carving out the destiny of the Koreans in Japan. From then on the movement of the Koreans in Japan developed into a genuine patriotic movement for the good of their country and nation on the basis of the correct programme and line.

Later, with the institution and proclamation of the nationality law of the DPRK, the Koreans in Japan became able to obviously enjoy their dignity and status as overseas citizens of Juche Korea. People from different strata were elected deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, and Chongryon was able to actively enter the international arena, exalting the dignity and honour of their nation.

Meanwhile, the Korean residents in Japan got enormous educational aid fund and stipends from their country every year, and the way for their repatriation or travel to their socialist country was opened.

Chairman Kim Jong Il led Chongryon to steadfastly advance along the road of Juche, the road of patriotism, and benevolently made sure that the Koreans in Japan led a worthwhile life on the road of patriotism.

In the period of harsh trials when the imperialists' schemes against the DPRK and Chongryon reached an extreme, the Chairman sent to the Kore-

ans in Japan a historic letter titled, "On Developing the Movement of Koreans in Japan onto a New Higher Stage," thus leading the Chongryon's patriotic cause to victory.

Since its foundation Chongryon has regarded the Juche idea as its firm guideline and thoroughly applied it in the movement of the Koreans in Japan as a whole, thus achieving its unity and cohesion. And it has firmly united broad sections of Koreans in Japan around itself by forming associate organizations of all levels from the central to the grass roots, groups by stratum and business groups, and has actively struggled for the democratic national rights of the Koreans and for the promotion of their well-being as the representative and champion of their rights and interests.

Chongryon established a well-organized system of national education from kindergarten to university and trained lots of fine talent for the future of its patriotic cause, making it possible to hold fast to and carry on the Korean culture and tradition in Japan. Besides, regarding it as its noble mission and sacred duty to contribute to the prosperity of the DPRK, Chongryon has worked devotedly to that end. On the other hand, it has greatly helped expand and develop the movement for reunification of Korea into a nationwide patriotic movement by positively supporting and championing the DPRK's just and fair reunification policies and ideas and resolutely struggling to implement them.

At present the tradition of Chongryon is being invariably carried on under the guidance of Kim Jong Un, the supreme leader of the Korean people.

In January this year, on the occasion of the New Year's Day, Kim Jong Un sent the officials of Chongryon and the Koreans in Japan a congratulatory message suggesting that they should steadfastly advance the movement of the Koreans in Japan only along the road of Juche, the road of patriotism, for the prosperity of their country with President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il's lifetime instructions as their invariable banner.

The officials of Chongryon and the Koreans in Japan, who have contributed to the effort to achieve prosperity of their country and national reunification while always sharing their lot with it whether they had a hard time or a happy time, are now striving to further strengthen their organization and invariably carry on with the patriotic cause.

Ho Yong Min

► night to put living fish to the hook of the fishing lines laid by the veteran smelter; how they had merry and pleasant conversations while drying their clothes in the bonfire on the bank under the star-strewn sky.

Even the veteran smelter who used to prepare

carp broth three times a day or the girl Song Sil who had a burning heart over the driver boy, reading his long confidential letter, were unaware of the beautiful story.

The End

Tok Islet and Ullung Island Belong to Korea

THE LONG HISTORY OF Korea has a story of An Ryong Bok, an ordinary boatman, who fought to defend the dominion over Tok Islet and Ullung Island located east of the country. Ullung Island near Tok Islet was famous as an island good to live in for its scenery and rich products. But during the Imjin Patriotic War (1592–1598) the inhabitants of the island had to leave it as Japanese invaded it to commit massacre and plunder at random, and the island began to be gradually deserted. Only fishermen from the coastal areas of Kangwon and Kyongsang provinces occasionally got on the island to fish or have a rest on the way to and from home. By taking advantage of the situation Japanese began to thrust their aggressive tentacles into the island and Tok Islet.

Previously the Japanese had invaded Korea only to be killed in groups and driven out of the land by the resisting Korean people. Later, however, they intruded again into the East Sea of Korea in an attempt to realize their territorial ambition. Calling Ullung Island Matsushima and Tok Islet Takeshima they asked the government of feudal Joseon to allow them to explore Matsushima in 1614 and 1615. The government empowered the head of Tongnae-bu (*bu* means a government organ in Korean) to declare the firm stand that Matsushima is simply Ullung

Island of Korea and that so foreigners could not be allowed to explore the island.

Later, by taking advantage of the fact that the government of feudal Joseon failed to show concern for the out-of-the-way islands or islets, Japanese viciously tried to get possession of Ullung Island and Tok Islet by any means. It was in the summer of 1693 that An and his fellow fishermen—numbering dozens—from Ulsan anchored their ship in the lee of Ullung Island while battling with the wind and waves which overtook them on the way to fishing. On the island they encountered Japanese intruders who had trespassed on it. The Japanese were so insolent as to pose as masters of the island, saying that it was a territory of Japan. An was enraged at the intruders' carriage. He, however, thought that there was no use in fighting the invaders and, though a boatman of low birth, decided to negotiate with the magistrate of Okishima, an islet of Japan, for the matter. So he and one of his friends went to the islet. In the negotiation An clearly explained that both Ullung Island and Tok Islet belonged to Korea and condemned the intruders' crimes. Realizing that An could not be subdued by any threats, the Japanese magistrate transferred him to the western part of the present Tottori Prefecture. Its

governor-general tried to bribe the Korean boatman with valuables, but in vain. The boatman finally succeeded in making the Japanese Chancellor and the governor-general affirm that Ullung Island and Tok Islet belong to Korea, not to Japan.

Back home An went to Tongnae-bu to tell about what had happened previously and suggested a constructive opinion for the defence of the national territory. Still, the corrupt and incompetent government of feudal Joseon failed to take relevant measures.

So patriotic people with An as the leader volunteered to defend Ullung Island and Tok Islet.

In 1696, when An and his party were staying on Ullung Island, the Japanese trespassed on it once again. The intruders, uneasy about their guilt, tried to justify their act, saying that they had mistaken the island for Takeshima (Tok Islet) they were going to. Indignant at this, An said, "Takeshima is just Usan Islet (the then name of Tok Islet), and Usan Islet, too, belongs to our country." Then An drove all the Japanese out of the island and went to the western part of present Tottori Prefecture again to complain to the governor-general of the wrongdoing by the feudal lord of Tsushima. The governor-general assured An that Japanese would be restrained from getting again on Korean islands and islets without permission.

Later Japan informed the government of feudal Joseon that it was proved positively that Ullung Island and Tok Islet belong to Korea, and Japanese became unable to get on the island and islet without permission.

The way An resolutely defended the island and islet through patriotic activities demonstrated the Korean people's strong spirit of patriotism.

Tok Islet.



Kim Un Jong

Immortal Banner for Global Independence

THIRTY YEARS HAVE passed since Chairman Kim Jong Il made public the historic work *Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea* on the occasion of the 165th birthday of Karl Marx, outstanding leader of the international working class and the author of the scientific communist theory, and the centenary of his death.

All aspects of social life have undergone great changes on a worldwide scale over the decades—the Cold War ended, giving rise to a great change in the world political structure, and changes took place in socio-economic and cultural life in many regions and countries. Kim Jong Il's ideas and theories clarified in the work still remain enormously significant displaying their great vitality. The work tells that the Korean people pushed ahead with the revolution and construction successfully under the banner of the Juche idea.

The Korean people have kept demonstrating the might of Songun Korea by maintaining the independent and creative stands and steadily carrying on with the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. It is attributable to the firm politico-ideological position and the solid foundation of the independent national economy created through the three revolutions that the Korean people built up and brought further glory to their people-centred socialism while overcoming the imperialists' persistent pressure, blockades and

sanctions despite the unimaginably severe ordeals in the 1990s. Besides, they achieved the political and ideological unity of the whole society based on the Juche idea and the Songun idea, developed their country into a world-famous space nation and nuclear state by effecting an industrial revolution in the new century in spite of the hostile forces' obstructive manoeuvres of all descriptions and unfolded a new heyday of the revolutionary culture suited to the requirement of the era. All these amazing events prove that the Juche idea is the one showing the correct and right way to accomplish the cause of socialism.

The Chairman's work also clarifies the ways and means to build an independent world, including those for the progressive peoples and political parties the world over to pool their efforts to resolutely wage the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle under the banner of the Juche idea, strengthen the non-aligned movement and defend the world peace and security. What is most important in advancing the socialist cause at present is for the progressive peoples of the world to hold fast to the anti-imperialist independent stand and be firmly united on the basis of the principle of independence.

Since the end of the Cold War the US and other imperialist reactionary forces have violated the sovereignty of different countries at random, and committed aggression wars against other nations without hesitation, swimming against the general trend of the world advancing towards

multipolarization. This requires all the progressive peoples of the world to turn out in firmer unity in the struggle against the imperialist reactionary forces who are given to high-handedness and arbitrariness.

In recent years more and more political parties and organizations have signed the Pyongyang Declaration that reflects aspiration for socialism. On the other hand the anti-Wall Street, anti-capitalist campaigns are growing stronger in capitalist countries. These facts prove that the road to the building of an independent world under the banner of the Juche idea is the correct and right one to be followed by humankind.

Nowadays Washington and its followers are resorting to sanctions against Pyongyang and intensifying military pressure upon it on the absurd pretext of its satellite launch for peaceful purposes. To cope with this, the DPRK is further strengthening its self-defensive nuclear deterrent, demonstrating to the world its firm will not to yield to any sanctions and blockades, and military threats and pressure of the US imperialists and their followers, but to defend its dignity, sovereignty and security by taking powerful countermeasures.

With pride in taking the lead in the struggle to accomplish the socialist cause the Korean people will continue to do honour to their state as Kim Il Sung's nation, Kim Jong Il's country, whose dignity and might are based on Juche and Songun.

Ri Yong Chol

True Nature of “Human Rights Judge”

IN 2011, IN NEW YORK CITY, THERE WAS a mass demonstration under the slogan “Conquer Wall Street!” It was carried out by workers, the poor, the unemployed, and even office workers and housewives. It soon spread to Washington, Boston, Los Angeles, San Francisco and other parts of the US. Flurried at this, the US ruling circles put in the police to crack down on the demonstrators with batons. In New York, over 70 demonstrators in a sit-down in a park were taken into custody in a day, accused of violating the night curfew, and in Chicago 175 demonstrators who had occupied a closed park were hurled into prison vans like baggage to be taken somewhere.

Washington Post said that about US\$ 13 million was spent in repressing the demonstrators. Mass media around the world ridiculed that the terrible scene of mounted policemen brutally repressing demonstrators by wielding clubs in a terror-charged atmosphere with a helicopter in the air resembled a war of genocide and reflected the true nature of the US wont to advocate “human rights” and “democracy.” The phenomenon is merely an aspect of the US’s human rights situation.

While concealing its anti-human rights crimes, the US concocts “human rights issues” against anti-imperialist independent countries to be used for justifying its interfering in their internal affairs, putting pressure on them, invading them and attempting to overthrow their governments.

Tremendous are the aftermaths of the Afghan and Iraqi wars the US unleashed while advocating “protection of human rights” and “democracy.” In the countries today innocent people lose their lives almost every day owing to air raids by American drones. In an article carried in New York Times former US President Carter denounced the US’s act of killing innocent people of several countries through air raids by drones. He ascertained to the effect that such an act of the US government was obviously against Articles 10 and 30 of the Interna-

tional Declaration of Human Rights.

The US makes public a “human rights report” every year in a vicious attempt to stifle the countries that go against its grain. Last year Washington and its followers cooked up an absurd resolution on human rights of the DPRK. As the resolution failed to work—strongly denounced and rejected by the DPRK—the US found fault with the country’s launch of satellites for peaceful purposes and has taken sanctions against it and been frantically trying to stifle it militarily. While supplementing and perfecting DPRK-targeted war plans like OPLAN 5027 and OPLAN 5029, it is enlarging the scale of the joint military exercises it stages in collusion with the south Korean puppets, and is continuously increasing the frequency of the exercises. The Foal Eagle joint military exercise from March 1 to April 30 last was participated in by US aggressor troops including over 10 000 from outside south Korea and south Korean puppet forces hundreds of thousands strong; and the Key Resolve joint military drill on March 11-21 was joined by over 3 500-strong American forces and over 10 000-strong south Korean puppet forces ▶



US police arrests an anti-Wall Street demonstrator.

Dangerous Attempt of Japan

NUCLEAR ARMAMENT IS the ultimate goal of Japan's ambition in becoming a military power. This can be proved by the fact that an amendment of the basic law on atomic energy passed the Diet in June last year. It is stipulated in an article added to the law that atomic power shall be used with a view to making a contribution to "national security." It seems agreeable to the ear, but in fact, it means that Japan will overtly arm itself with nukes under the pretext of "national security." Japan has long attempted to have justification to arm itself with nukes, and on the other hand enforced its nuclear armament in practice, leading to creation of conditions

for the country to have nukes at once.

Foreign media once reported that Japan had promoted development of nukes through the Fukushima Atomic Power Plant under tightest secrecy.

Irna News Agency of Iran commented it testified to Japan's secret development of nukes that the Fukushima Atomic Power Plant had been long suspected of reprocessing plutonium and developing nukes, that the Japanese authorities refused to accept foreign relief squads when the atomic power station was in an emergency owing to catastrophic earthquakes and tidal waves and that a tunnel was discovered under the power station.

Wostok Media News Agency of Russia quoted the former editor-in-chief of The Japan Times as saying that the Japanese authorities were concealing the fact that development of nukes was done under the power station, and reported that Japan tried to remove traces of nuke development after the accident at the Fukushima Atomic Power Plant.

Japan began to make desperate efforts to legalize its nuclear armament as a policy long ago. All the successive rulers of Japan revealed such an attempt. In 1965 the then Prime Minister Sato insisted in a talk with the then US President that if China had nukes, Japan, too, should do. In June 1969 Sato said at a ple- ▶

▶ from the corps level up with the support of means of nuclear strike such as B-52 strategic bombers. The US carried out high-intensity exercises of launching nuclear strikes against imaginary targets in the depth of the DPRK by abruptly flying a squadron of B-52 nuclear strategic bombers to air-space over south Korea from the Anderson air base on Guam Island. It mobilized in the joint war exercises military personnel from satellite countries including the UK and Australia whose troops had participated in the past Korean War—the one started by the US in the 1950s—under the cloak

of the "United Nations forces."

And there are vicious attempts to fabricate the US-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance. The US is trying to make the alliance as soon as possible for the purpose of forming an Asia-type NATO and using it to invade the DPRK and realize the strategy for domination of Asia and the Pacific.

Last year there was a joint marine exercise of the US, Japan and south Korea for the first time.

Such manoeuvres of the US are turning the Korean peninsula and the Asia-Pacific region into the most dangerous hot spot

where a war may break out more easily than elsewhere.

The aforesaid facts show that the US sticks at nothing to realize its ambition of world conquest under the cloak of "human rights" and "democracy." No wonder that the international community holds that the US, the main culprit of anti-human rights crimes that infringes upon the independent rights and life of the people while advocating "human rights," ought to be put in the dock of the human rights court to be punished for its crimes.

Kim Ja Yong

► nary session of the House of Representatives that the three non-nuclear principles might be changed whenever policies or the Cabinet were changed. In March 1978 the then Prime Minister Fukuda said at a budget committee meeting of the House of Councilors that they might adopt a resolution on equipping the country's armed forces with nukes. In the 1980s the then Prime Minister Nakasone, who was taking the lead in the campaign for the rebirth of Japanese militarism, mentioned the need for his country to have nukes on many occasions. He went so far as to say recklessly that possession of nukes conformed to the Constitution. In the 1990s and even in the new century the Japanese authorities declared that Japan had an ability to possess nukes, holding that its nuclear armament was possible technically.

It was long ago that Japan began to pursue development of nukes. In the 1950s it already tried to justify its attempt to arm itself with nukes while denying the Constitution as a whole and interpreting it as they pleased. The study was done under tightest secrecy to grope for the possibility of its nuclear armament from 1967 to 1970. It was the "basic study of Japan's nuclear policy" that the information investigation room of the Japanese Cabinet entrusted to important international political scientists at home. From 1995 it accelerated

the study for the legalization of its nuclear armament. At that time, the Japanese government instructed the Defense Agency to study the matter of nuclear armament to provide against the new environment caused by the end of the Cold War.

Japan has made full material and technical preparations for the development of nukes. In the 1950s it set a long-term goal of developing nukes by relying on fast breeder reactor fed with plutonium. Since the mid-1970s it has produced and accumulated a large amount of nuclear materials by operating the reprocessing factory. On the other hand it has imported plutonium in large quantities from other countries. It secretly imported reprocessed plutonium from the UK over ten times in the 1970s and 1980s, and successively did it in large quantities from France in the 1990s. Afterwards it continued to secure plutonium. At present, Japan possesses plutonium more than enough to be used for peaceful purposes.

In the new century the Japanese reactionaries became all the more outspoken in their viewpoint and attitude towards nuclear armament. This can be proved by the fact that in April 2002 the then leader of the Liberal Party said, "It is an easy job for us to produce nuclear warheads. Our atomic power plants have plutonium much enough to manufacture thousands of nuclear warheads." It is a stark fact

that Japan already developed its ability to manufacture and possess nukes at any time if it decides to. The Western media and experts recognize the fact.

A Swedish newspaper said to the effect that Japan had everything to make nukes promptly and already made nuclear warheads to be filled with necessary quantity of plutonium.

Quoting from a report of the British Ministry of Defence, the British newspaper Sunday Times reported that Japan might have already made atomic bombs as it had plutonium and important factors and techniques for manufacturing such bombs.

In the mid-1970s, the then Secretary of State Kissinger said in a talk with the Australian ambassador to his country that it was possible for Japan to secure several nukes without conducting a nuclear test.

Today Japan's nuclear armament has become a practical matter, not a hypothesis. In the past, even without nukes, Japan was given to aggression and war, mangling Asia and perpetrating bloody massacres. Suppose such a country has nukes. Then it will commit more heinous, anti-ethical and anti-peace crimes. Herein lies the great dangerousness of Japan's attempt to arm itself with nukes.

It is advisable for Japan to give up its daydream as its nuclear armament will lead to its ruin.

Kim Chol Sun

Ulmil Pavilion

MORAN HILL SITUATED in central Pyongyang boasts many ancient structures built by the Korean ancestors. Among them is Ulmil Pavilion that stands on Ulmil Peak. The hip-saddle-roofed building adds beauty to the scenery of the hill, looking like the one floating in the air.

It is said that the name of the pavilion was derived from a legend that once upon a time an Ulmil fairy often descended from the heaven to play on the spot,

charmed by its scenery or from the name of General Ulmil of Koguryo who firmly defended the place. It is also called Saho Pavilion in the meaning that you can get a bird's-eye view of all sides.

The beautiful scenery around the pavilion, called *ulmilsangchun* (enjoying spring on the pavilion), is regarded as one of the eight famous views of Pyongyang.

The pavilion was built as a northern command post of the inner wall of the Walled City of Pyongyang of Koguryo in the mid-

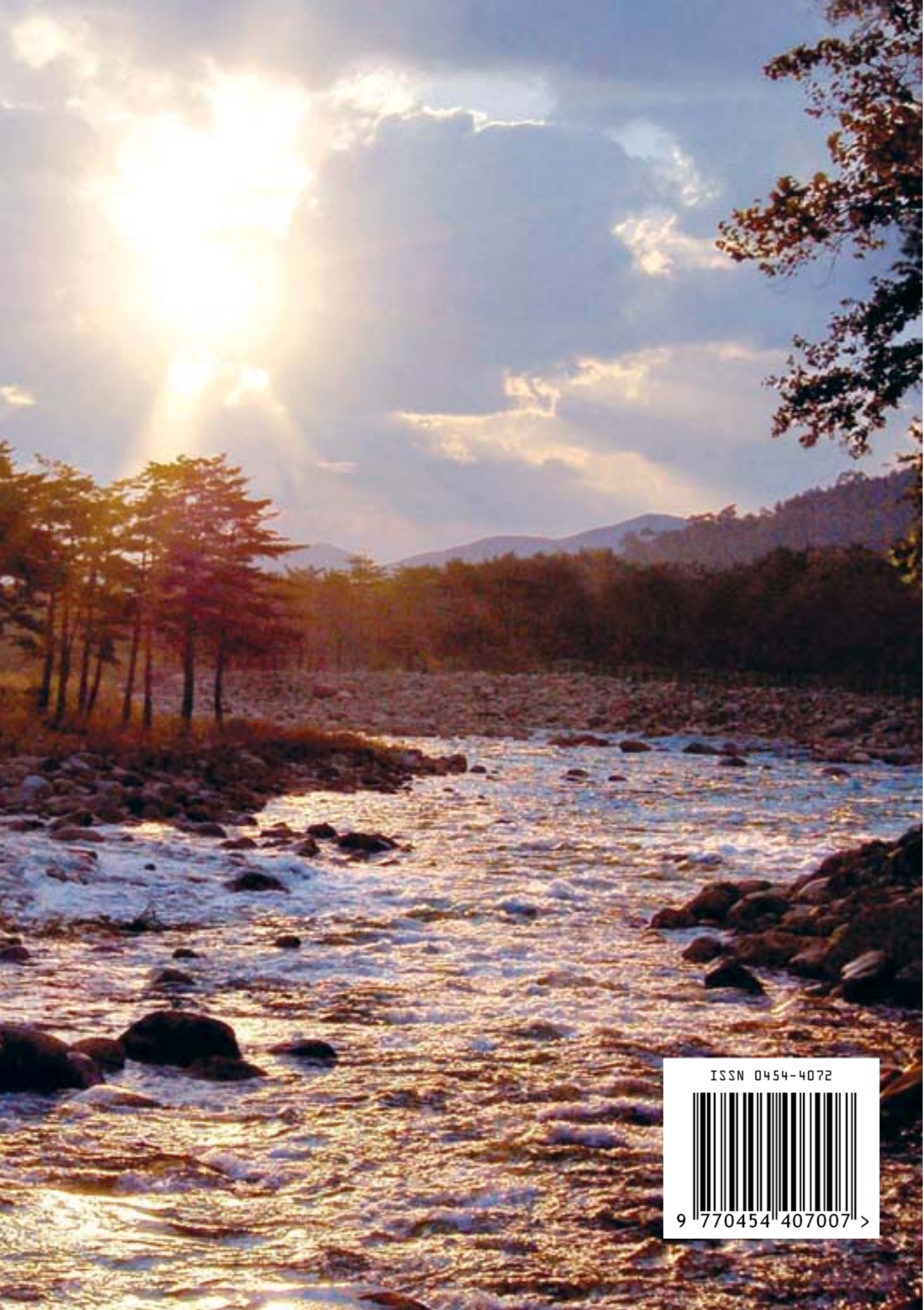
sixth century. It was rebuilt or repaired after being damaged several times in prolonged fierce battles against foreign aggressors. It stands on a stone embankment about 11 metres in height. The lower part of the embankment is like stairs and the upper part is supported by slightly narrowing piles of four-cornered stones, so it looks higher than its real height, and majestic and stable in appearance. There are battlements at the top of the embankment to the east, west and north. And on the embankment is set a pavilion for enjoying sights all around. The pedestals and tops of the pavilion's columns are made of stones and wood respectively. And patterns are carved on the head space, cornice and ashlaring.

The pavilion is associated with the history of the Korean ancestors' patriotic struggle to repel foreign aggressors several times from the period of Koguryo. It was destroyed severely by the US imperialists' air raids during the Korean war (June 1950–July 1953). In the postwar days it was restored to its original state thanks to the state policy on preserving the nation's cultural remains and relics.

Now it serves as a cultural recreation spot where people can enjoy themselves, looking over the panoramic view of Pyongyang.

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