

- ★ Kim Jong Un Inspected the Site of the 10 000-flat Construction Project Nearing Completion
- ★ New-type ICBM Test-launched
- ★ Marking the 110th Birth Anniversary of President Kim Il Sung



DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

KOREA

JUCHE 111
(2022)

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(796)



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**Kim Il Sung's nation, Kim Jong Il's Korea,
will shine more brilliantly as the country
of the Sun under the leadership of the
respected Comrade Kim Jong Un**

Pictorial Korea
founded in April 1956

FRONT COVER: Tower of the Juche Idea, symbolic of the immortal Juche idea, standing on the bank of the Taedong River
Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA

BACK COVER: Mangyong Hill in Spring

Editors: Sin Jae Chol, Kim Jong Chol, Kim Kyu Song,
Sung Ryong, Choe Il Son

Kim Jong Un Guided the Space Development Work



National Aerospace Development Administration Visited



Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, inspected the National Aerospace Development Administration (NADA).

Kim Jong Un learned in detail from leading officials of the NADA about the process of scientific research and development intended to attain the goals of space defence science and technology set forth at the Eighth WPK Congress and the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth WPK Central Committee.

He expressed great satisfaction over the fact that they confirmed the aerospace photographing method, the operating characteristics of high-resolution photographing equipment and the reliability of image transmission system through the recent important tests.

The development of a reconnaissance satellite takes an important share in attaining the five major goals for developing the defence power set forth at the Eighth Party Congress, he said, stressing once again the strategic significance of the reconnaissance satellite in enhancing the war deterrent of the state and the capability for providing for war.

Saying that the development of reconnaissance satellite is not merely a scientific research work, the development of information-gathering means, but the protection of our sovereignty and national interests, the exercise of the legitimate rights to self-defence and the elevation of national prestige, he stressed that this urgent project for perfecting the country's war preparedness capacity by improving our



state's war deterrent is the supreme revolutionary task, a political and military priority task to which our Party and government attach utmost importance.

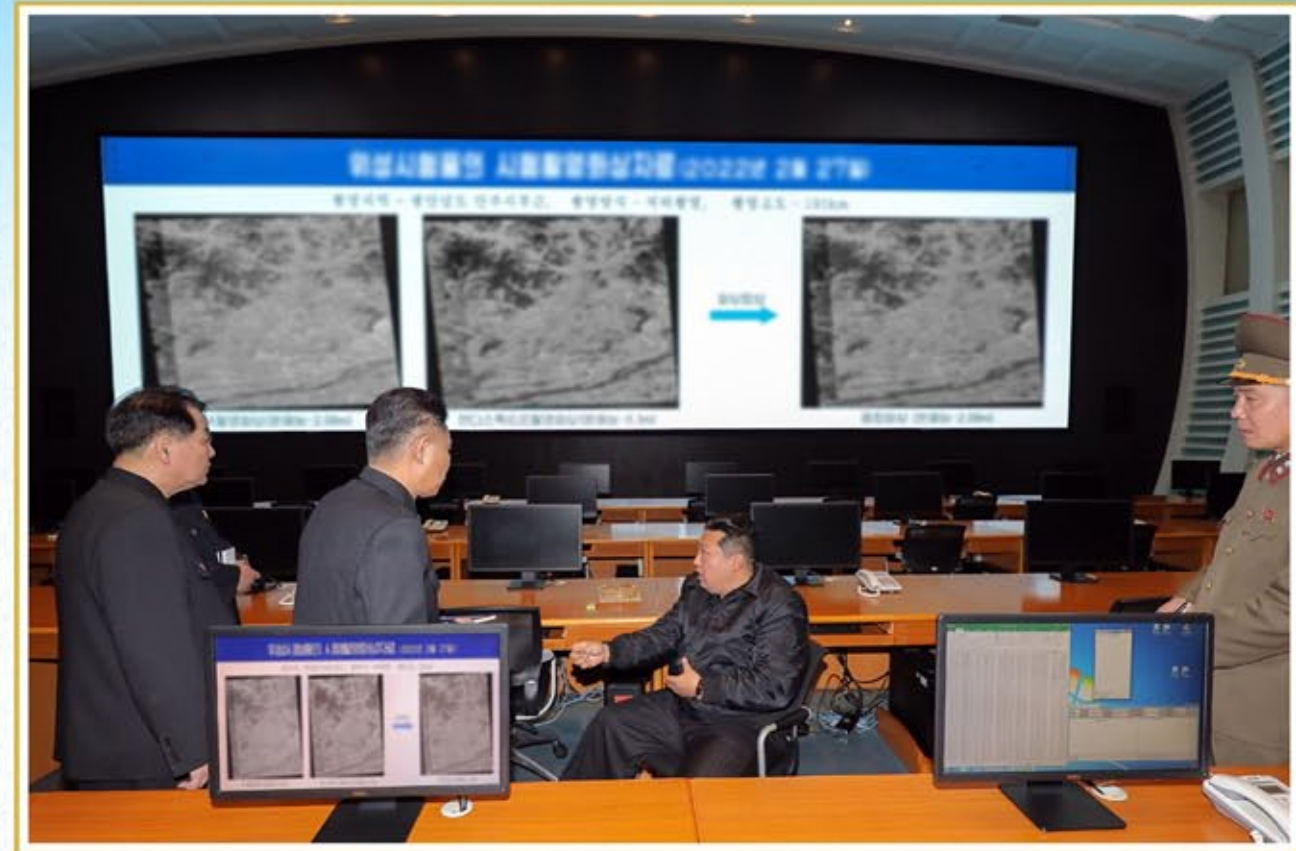
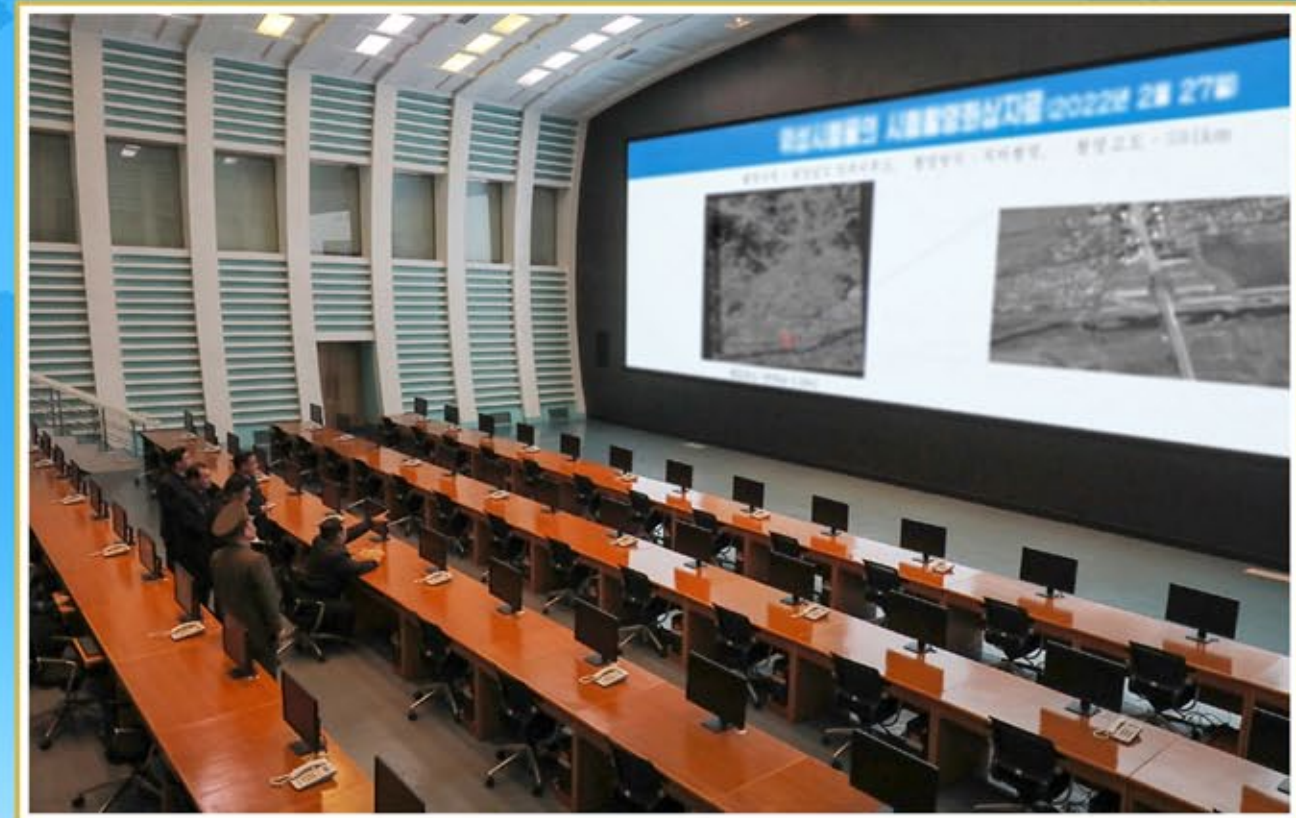
The General Secretary also learned about the construction of the Academy of Space Science and a cosmic environment experiment centre.

He said that it is our Party's important strategic and tactical policy on bolstering the national defence capability to keep a close eye on and distinguish the character of hostile military actions against the DPRK committed by the aggression troops of US imperialism and its vassal forces in and around the Korean peninsula and enhance

the capability for controlling situation and improve the rapid counteraction capability of the armed forces of the state according to the relevant situations. And he set forth the militant goals related to the development and operation of the reconnaissance satellite in the period of the five-year plan to implement this policy.

He expressed high expectation and belief that the space and national defence scientific research sectors would fully demonstrate the heroic mettle of the defence science group remaining boundlessly faithful to the Party and revolution by rising up in the scientific research campaign to thoroughly carry out the strategic plan of the Party Central Committee and making strenuous efforts.

Kim Jong Un said that the development of a reconnaissance satellite is the protection of our sovereignty and national interests, the exercise of the legitimate rights to self-defence and the elevation of national prestige.





Sohaе Satellite Launching Ground Inspected

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, inspected the Sohae Satellite Launching Ground.

Accompanying him were leading officials of the munitions industry and national defence scientific research sectors and officials concerned of the National Aerospace Development Administration.

Going round the ground, the General Secretary set forth a target for modernizing it and the detailed orientation and ways for doing so.

As he learned about and evaluated the present state of the launching ground, he advanced the task to modernize it on an expansion basis so that various rockets could be launched to carry multi-purpose satellites, including a military reconnaissance satellite, in the future, and to build some facilities in the launching ground.

To enable large carrier rockets to be launched there, he assigned the tasks for reconstructing on an expansion basis the launching ground zone and the facilities for the general assembly and trial gearing of rocket and for the trial gearing of satellite, establishing extra facilities and systems for the injection and supply of fuel and modernizing parts of the launch control facility and major technical posts on an expansion basis.

He also gave detailed instructions as regards the matters arising in modernizing the Sohae Satellite Launching Ground on an expansion basis, including the matters of expanding the capacity of the engine ground jet test site, ensuring the convenience of carrier rocket transport, improving the ecological environment around the launching ground and building a grandstand in the safe zone on the ridge opposite to the launching ground.



Kim Jong Un stressed the need to turn the launching ground, associated with our state's great dream and ambition for a space power, into an ultramodern advanced base and a starting line of space conquest for the future suited to the prestige of the DPRK.

10 000-flat Construction Site in the Songsin and Songhwa Area Nearing Completion Inspected



Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, inspected the construction site of 10 000 flats in the Songsin and Songhwa area of Pyongyang

nearing completion.

The project for 10 000 flats in the Songsin and Songhwa area was part of the plan for 2021, the first year of the five-year plan for capital city construction set forth at

the Eighth Party Congress, and in the area covering 56 hectares, skyscraping and high-rising apartments of various styles including the 80-storey one of modern and distinctive shape, and public health, education and

public service facilities have been laid out conveniently plus several parks, overhead bridges and decorative structures of original styles, all in good combination with residential districts.



General Secretary Kim Jong Un made the rounds of different places of the construction site to learn in detail about the actual state of construction.

He expressed satisfaction over the spectacular view of the street, saying that the Party's idea on architectural beauty calling for thoroughly embodying the Juche character, national identity and modernity has correctly been carried out.

He said with pride that it is an obvious demonstration of the validity of our Party's idea on architectural beauty, potentiality of the Juche-based self-supporting economy and invincibility of the single-minded unity of our Party and the people that we have successfully built 10 000 modern flats by our own efforts in a short span of time.

Highly appreciating again the efforts made by the builders to ensure a high level

of the design and construction of houses, he extended warm gratitude on behalf of the Party and government to all the builders for contributing to opening up a new phase of the capital city construction and demonstrating the development of the capital city to the whole world.

He said with great satisfaction that we will shortly see the people cutting a ribbon themselves and moving into new

houses and that his another wish would be fulfilled, calling for the perfect completion of the housing construction by the Day of the Sun (birth anniversary of President Kim Il Sung).

He specified important tasks that would serve as guidelines for more grandiosely and splendidly sprucing up the capital city as befits the political, economic and cultural centre of the powerful socialist country.





Kim Jong Un, General Secretary of the WPK, President of the State Affairs of the DPRK and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the DPRK, Gave an Order to Conduct the Test Launch of New-type Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Hwasongpho-17



Kim Jong Un Oversaw the Test Launch of ICBM Hwasongpho-17



The test launch of a new-type intercontinental ballistic missile Hwasongpho-17 of the DPRK strategic forces was conducted on March 24, 2022 under the direct guidance of Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supreme commander of the armed forces of the DPRK.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un gave a written order to conduct the test launch of the new-type ICBM of the DPRK strategic forces on March 23, visited the launch ground the following day and personally guided the whole process of the test launch of the new-type ICBM Hwasongpho-17.

Kim Jong Un learned in detail about the preparations for the test launch of the weapon system at first hand on the spot on the afternoon of March 24 and gave an order to advance to the launching position.

He went to the launching position and gave detailed guidance until the last processes of the preparations for its launch, giving strength and courage to the defence scientists and missile maintenance crew involved in the launch to bring about a momentous time when the epochal development of the defence capabilities of the country would be demonstrated all over the world.

The test launch was carried out in a vertical launch mode in consideration of the security of neighbouring countries.



STRIKING DEMONSTRATION OF GREAT MILITARY MUSCLE OF JUCHE KOREA

New-type ICBM Test-launched

ICBM Hwasongpho-17 travelled up to a maximum altitude of 6 248.5km and flew a distance of 1 090km for 4 052s before accurately hitting the pre-set area in open waters of the East Sea of Korea.





The huge entity representing the invincible power of the DPRK soared into space.



The missile, launched at Pyongyang International Airport, travelled up to a maximum altitude of 6 248.5km and flew a distance of 1 090km for 4 052s before accurately hitting the pre-set area in open waters of the East Sea of Korea.

The test launch clearly proved that

all the parameters of the weapon system exactly met the design requirements and that its prompt operation can be guaranteed scientifically, technically and practically under wartime environment and conditions.

Kim Jong Un said with pride that the emergence of the new strategic weapon of the

DPRK would make the whole world clearly aware of the power of our strategic armed forces once again, that the event would be an occasion for convincing the world of the modern feature of our strategic forces and further consolidating the foundation of guarantee for and confidence in security of



The Hwasongpho-17-type weapon system was completed as a symbol of Juche power and the creation of self-reliance, a core strike means and a reliable nuclear war deterrent of the DPRK strategic forces.



the state based on it, and that the successful development of the new-type ICBM, the complex of ultra-modern defence science and technology, is a striking manifestation of the might of our independent defence industry that started and developed by our own strength.

He said that this miraculous victory is a priceless victory won by the great Korean people who have unconditionally upheld our Party's lines for building up the self-reliant defence and the nuclear force while pooling their efforts for the security of the country and the eternal well-being of the future generations despite all kinds of difficulties.

Noting that steadfast is the strategic choice and determination of our Party and government to keep bolstering the powerful nuclear war deterrent qualitatively and quantitatively so as to ensure the security of the country and cope with all kinds of potential crises in the future, he said that to possess incomparably superior military attack capabilities means possessing the most reliable war deterrent, national defence capabilities. The DPRK would as ever focus all state efforts on increasing the defence capabilities on a top priority basis, he said, declaring that this is the resolution made by our Party for the defence of national dignity, sovereignty and peace and for the eternal well-being of the country and the future generations and a noble choice made by our people themselves.

He affirmed that the strategic forces of the DPRK are fully ready to thoroughly curb and contain any dangerous military attempts of the US imperialists.

He had a photo taken with combatants of the Red Flag Company and major defence science officials who contributed to demonstrating the strategic position of the DPRK to the world.





Kim Jong Un said that this miraculous victory is a priceless victory won by the great Korean people who have unconditionally upheld our Party's lines for building up the self-reliant defence and the nuclear force while pooling their efforts for the security of the country and the eternal well-being of the future generations despite all kinds of difficulties.



Kim Jong Un Had a Photo Session with Officials, Scientists, Technicians and Workers in the Field of the Defence Industry Who Contributed to the Successful Test Launch of Hwasongpho-17



Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, had a photo session with officials, scientists, technicians and workers in the field of the defence industry who contributed to the successful test launch of new-type ICBM Hwasongpho-17.

Saying that this signal development of the Juche-based national defence is unthinkable without the trust and ardent patriotism of all the people who rendered unconditional and absolute support and encouragement to the indispensable sacred cause of building up the country's nuclear war deterrent, he offered warm congratulations and all glory to our great people who built by their own efforts the absolute force of self-defence that cannot be bartered for nor be bought with anything and held it firm without the slightest vacillation in the face of harsh trials and difficulties.

The unyielding revolutionary spirit and exceptional patriotism displayed by the defence scientists and technicians and the munitions industry workers who are devotedly carrying into practice the Party's unique idea on the self-reliant defence strategy are the inexhaustible strength of our Party, he said, expressing his expectation and conviction that they would as ever strive with redoubled courage for the development and security of our great state and the victorious advance of our revolutionary cause, and thus perfect the country's nuclear war deterrent at an accelerating pace.



Kim Jong Un Had a Photo Session with the Participants in the First Workshop of Officials in the Information Field of the WPK



Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, had a photo session with the participants in the First Workshop of Officials in the Information Field of the WPK on March 31.

He gave an encouraging warm salute to the participants who have devoted themselves to the sacred and responsible work for cementing the politico-ideological position firmly supporting the Party, revolution and social system while making the masses have the same idea and breathe the same air with the Party at every workplace and post of the country.

Saying that the Party information workers should become the undying torchlight and thunder of the WPK in strengthening in every way the politico-ideological might, the greatest national power decisive of the victorious advance of Korean-style socialism and the invincible might peculiar to Juche Korea, the General Secretary expressed belief that the participants in the workshop would hold fast to the Juche theory of giving importance to ideology as the motive force of innovation, creation and advance and dynamically accelerate the revolution through a powerful ideological offensive rocking the whole country and had a photo taken with them.

Kim Jong Un Sent an Important Letter *On Eliminating Formalism and Bringing about a Fundamental Innovation in the Party's Ideological Work* to Those Attending the First Workshop of Officials in the Information Field of the WPK

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent an important letter to those attending the First Workshop of Officials in the Information Field of the WPK, entitled, *On Eliminating Formalism and Bringing about a Fundamental Innovation in the Party's Ideological Work*, on March 28.

He noted that the Party Central Committee organized this workshop to awaken all the Party officials to the importance of the ideological work once again and inspire the Party information workers to renewed efforts so that they can display enormous strength in their revolutionary work full of imposing dignity and honour.

Stressing that our Party information workers should become powerful loudspeakers, microphones and hi-fi amplifiers in conveying and communicating the Party Central Committee's idea and intention down to the lowest unit correctly in time and arousing the entire Party, the whole country and all the people to their materialization, he said that this is the main spirit of this workshop. And he pointed out that "Let the Party information workers become powerful loudspeakers and hi-fi amplifiers faithful to the Party Central Committee!" should be the slogan to be upheld by our information workers and main spirit to be fully displayed by them at present.

Kim Jong Un stressed in the letter that an important matter in improving the Party ideological work is to intensify the theoretical study and the work of disseminating theories.

Noting it is the analysis made by the Party Central Committee at present that the revolution in the Party's ideological work should start in shattering formalism, he set forth the tasks for thoroughly eradicating formalism that remains in the Party's ideological work.

He emphasized that the theoretical education is the first task for firmly arming all members of the society with the revolutionary idea of the Party Central Committee and clarified the importance of effectively conducting the education through revolutionary relics in the ideological education at present.

He stressed the need to fiercely unleash an information and agitation offensive so as to make the whole country seethe with struggle for achieving a new victory of socialism by implementing the idea and policies of the Party Central Committee.

He pointed out that the forms and methods of ideological work should be steadily improved on the principle of ensuring novel and popular character and raising the cognitional and educational effect and the wind for creating new and modern means and modes be stirred up by widely introducing the latest sci-tech achievements into the information and publicity work.

He also called on officials in the Party information field to raise their level and capabilities to the maximum to meet the requirement of the revolution, the desire of the times and the expectation of the people.

Confirming that the ideological revolution in the new era will certainly emerge victorious as there are standard-bearers in the ideological front and dependable pillars inspiring the people with the idea and intention of the Party Central Committee while sounding loudly the advance trumpet century after century and generation after generation the same way it was blown by the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the great and faithful people throwing in their lot with the Party to the last, the General Secretary ardently appealed to all to work hard to bring earlier the new victory of Korean-style socialism on the great strength of ideology, full of courage and confidence.



First Workshop of Officials in Information Field of WPK Held



The workshop of officials in the information field was conducted for the first time in the WPK's history in order to propel the victorious advance of the revolution and reliably guarantee it by dint of ideology.



The First Workshop of Officials in the Information Field of the Workers' Party of Korea took place from March 28 to 30 at the April 25 House of Culture in Pyongyang.

Attending the workshop were officials of organizational and information and publicity departments of provincial, city and county Party committees and other Party committees that perform the same function, leading party officials of ministries and national agencies, information workers of institutions, industrial establishments and cooperative farms, officials in the field of the preservation of revolutionary relics and officials of relevant departments of the Party Central Committee.

Ri Il Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, courteously read out an important letter

On Eliminating Formalism and Bringing about a Fundamental Innovation in the Party's Ideological Work sent by Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the WPK, to those attending the First Workshop of Officials in the Information Field of the WPK.

Listening carefully to the meaningful letter, a great inspiring banner in carrying out the historic cause of modelling the entire Party and the whole society on the revolutionary idea of the Party Central Committee, all the participants were better aware of their important obligations that the information workers in the ideological positions of the Juche revolution should discharge for the Party, revolution, country and people, and made firm resolve to add honour to the noble title of faithful mouthpieces of the Party Central Committee and buglers of the revolution.

Ri Il Hwan delivered a report.

He said that the General Secretary wisely led the work to strengthen the internal strength and advance socialist construction to victory by dint of ideology.

Stressing it is the basic mission and general goal of our Party's ideological work at present to model the entire Party and the whole society on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism, he called on the Party information workers to become vanguard fighters in carrying out the sacred cause of modelling the entire Party and the whole society on the revolutionary idea of the General Secretary.

Then speeches were made.

There was a short course on the theoretical and practical matters arising in deeply studying and understanding the essence

of the important letter of the General Secretary and bringing about a signal innovation in all spheres of the Party's ideological work under the uplifted banner of the ideological revolution in the new era.

Adopted at the workshop was a letter of pledge reflecting the participants' steadfast faith and will to become standard-bearers in the ideological front who will prepare all the members of society as ardent followers, passionate supporters and creditable implementers of the revolutionary ideas of the respected General Secretary, cherishing the high honour of being information workers of the WPK leading the revolution on the ideology-first principle.

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1912-2022

Marking the 110th Birth Anniversary of President Kim Il Sung

The Editorial Board of the Korea Pictorial introduces the sacred career and invaluable exploits of President Kim Il Sung, who devoted his all for the prosperity of the country, wellbeing of the people and the victorious advance of the cause of independence of mankind.



Kim Il Sung, Founding Father of Socialist Korea

President Kim Il Sung visited over 20 600 units during his revolutionary career, covering the distance of more than 578 000km, and the days of his field guidance totalled 8 650.

President Kim Il Sung was a peerlessly great leader, who led the Korean revolution beset with hardships and ordeals and created an eternal wealth of socialist Korea for its victory and prosperity.

Having authored the immortal Juche idea, the President gave solutions, irrespective of any established theories or experiences, to overall theoretical and practical problems arising in several stages of the revolutionary struggle and all the spheres of socialist construction on the Juche-oriented standpoint, thus enriching the treasure-house of the human ideology.

Already in his early days of the revolutionary struggle, he clarified that the revolution should be made by one's own efforts by building up one's strength, and carried out the difficult and gigantic tasks arising in the two revolutionary wars, two rounds of reconstruction and several stages of socialist construction by dint of self-reliance and self-development.

He accomplished the historic cause of building the party, the state and the army, and strengthened the Workers' Party of Korea and

the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into powerful political weapons in carrying out socialist construction as required by the developing revolution.

He dedicated his all to the independent reunification of the country until the last moment of his life. He also conducted energetic external activities to enhance the international prestige and influence of the DPRK remarkably and rendered sincere assistance to the peoples of the world in their struggle for anti-imperialism, independence and socialism.

President Kim Il Sung provided a sure guarantee for accomplishing the cause of building a powerful socialist country down through generations by satisfactorily solving the problem of inheriting the revolutionary cause.

The revolutionary history of the working class has so far recorded a number of prominent statesmen and persons, but President Kim Il Sung was the most outstanding patriot and revolutionary who laid solid foundations for the prosperity of the country and the nation in his generation.



Kim Il Sung, great leader of the Korean people

Birth of Great Man

April 15, 1912

Kim Il Sung was born into a patriotic and revolutionary family at Mangyongdae on April 15, 1912.



Mangyongdae, boasting spectacular scenery, is situated at the foot of Mangyong Hill on the bank of the Taedong River meandering through Pyongyang.

On April 15, 1912, Kim Il Sung was born at Mangyongdae.

At that time, Korea was going through the bitterest period of national tragedy owing to the military occupation of the Japanese imperialists.

The family of President Kim Il Sung handed down from generation to generation as the family tradition ardent patriotism that devoted their all without hesitation for the

country and fellow countrymen.

Kim Hyong Jik, father of Kim Il Sung, was an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in Korea, who fought throughout his life, regarding *Jiwon* (Aim High), the indomitable revolutionary spirit of fighting through generations and achieving national liberation, as his motto.

And Kang Pan Sok, mother of Kim Il Sung, was an outstanding leader of the revolutionary women's movement in Korea, who supported her husband and son in their revolutionary struggle and fought

for the national independence and social emancipation of women.

Mangyongdae was the fertile ground for Kim Il Sung to develop his personality as a great man, and April 15 was the day that heralded the dawn of the national liberation.

So the Korean people celebrate April 15, when they greeted the greatest fortune unprecedented in their 5 000-year-long history, with splendour as the Day of the Sun.

Text: Kang Su Jong



President Kim Il Sung's birthplace at Mangyongdae

1912 2022

Illuminating the Path of the Korean Revolution



Kim Il Sung in the days when he formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union (1926)

President Kim Il Sung put forth in his teens the fighting goal full of courage and great ambition to save the destiny of the country and the nation and roused the masses of the people to the revolutionary struggle.

Convinced that he had nothing but his own strength to rely on in the days of

blazing the trail of the Korean revolution, Kim Il Sung organized the Down-with-Imperialism Union, a new-type revolutionary organization, on October 17, 1926.

The DIU advanced as its immediate task the overthrow of Japanese imperialism and the liberation and independence of Korea,

and as its final objective the building of socialism and communism in Korea and, further, the destruction of all imperialism and the building of communism throughout the world. With the formation of the DIU the Korean revolution advanced based on the principle of independence.

In the 1920s the revolutionary

movement for independence was conducted vigorously on a worldwide scale. The reality urgently demanded a new idea to illuminate the road for the people to shape their destiny.

With a keen insight into the demand of the times and actual conditions of the national liberation movement in Korea,

Kim Il Sung advanced the lines and strategic and tactical policies of the Korean revolution at the meeting held in Kalun, China, in the summer of 1930. At the meeting he clarified the principle of Juche and authored the immortal Juche idea.

The Korean revolution, which had its

fresh start from the formation of the DIU, entered a new phase of development, based on the Juche-oriented revolutionary lines and scientific strategies and tactics advanced by the President.

Text: Choe Kwang Ho

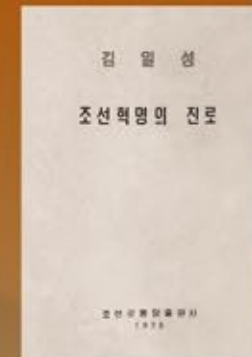
DIU, Root of WPK, Model of Unity and Banner of Victory for Korean Revolution

First members of the DIU



Kang Pyong Son Kim Won U Choe Chang Gol Kye Yong Chun Pak Kun Won

New guiding ideology and fighting policy of the Korean revolution advanced at the Kalun Meeting



Jiajiatun village where the Kalun Meeting was held and the first party organization was formed

Saviour of the Nation

President Kim Il Sung achieved the liberation of Korea under the banner of independence and self-reliance and set an example for the world in the national liberation struggle.

With his gifted intelligence, the President keenly realized already in his teens that the liberation of the country could not be achieved with dependence on outside forces.

So he, cherishing an unshakeable faith that the Korean revolution should be conducted by the Korean people themselves and in conformity with the actual conditions

of the country, advanced the original line of waging an anti-Japanese armed struggle with guerrilla warfare as the major form. Then he founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first revolutionary armed force in Korea, and declared the anti-Japanese war.

The anti-Japanese war waged against one million-strong army of Japanese imperialism, self-styled leader of Asia, with neither state backing nor support of a regular army was a bloody showdown unprecedented in the world history of war.

While preparing the KPRA politically and ideologically into a staunch fighting

rank that firmly believed in their strength and fought against aggressors, he united the patriotic forces of all social strata under the banner of anti-Japanese struggle.

During the bloody struggle for national liberation, he experienced indescribable hardships.

He lost his parents and younger brother, and also suffered severe heartache when he buried his comrades-in-arms in the frozen earth while breaking through the thick encirclement of the enemy.

However, he led the arduous anti-Japanese war in the vanguard, overcoming



Kim Il Sung in the days when he founded the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army

April 25, 1932

**Kim Il Sung proclaimed the founding of the
Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army on April 25, 1932**



all those hardships with a high sense of responsibility that if they were frustrated, Korea could never be revived, in the spirit of fortitude with which to destroy the enemy and win back the country at any cost, and with the affection for and trust in comrades and people.

When he fought in the vast expanse of the Mt Paektu area, with steel-strong faith, will, courage and confidence and by dint of his adroit military tactics of appearing from out of nowhere and disappearing again, the enemy trembled in constant fear but all the Korean people revered him as the sun of the nation and the saviour of their destiny.

The anti-Japanese fighters who grew up into revolutionaries in his embrace fought death-defyingly with firm determination to destroy the enemy at any cost and dedicated their youth and life without hesitation.

Upholding the line of national resistance advanced by the President, Korean patriots and other people turned out in the war against the Japanese imperialists and were closely rallied under the banner of the anti-Japanese national united front.



Kim Il Sung among the Korean People's Revolutionary Army soldiers (in the middle of the front row)



Kim Il Sung with commanding officers of the KPA (in the centre)



The flag when the AJPGA was founded



Mutiaotun in Xiaoshah, Antu County, China, where Kim Il Sung proclaimed the founding of the AJPGA

In the historic period when the great event of national liberation was drawing near, Kim Il Sung put forward the strategic plan of combining the general offensive of the KPA with an all-people uprising and joint operations behind enemy lines, and made strenuous efforts for its implementation.

He saw to it that secret camps and resistance organizations were expanded in the homeland and reconnaissance activities conducted briskly in the enemy rear, in order

to achieve the country's liberation through nationwide resistance with the KPA as the leadership core.

On the order of Kim Il Sung, the KPA units made a thrust into the homeland, like surging waves, wiping out the Japanese aggressor troops, and in response to them, people's armed corps and armed resistance organizations attacked the enemy and destroyed their establishments.

On August 15, 1945, the Japanese

imperialists surrendered and the whole country resounded with the cheers for national liberation.

Under the leadership of Kim Il Sung, a peerless patriot, the Korean people greeted the day of national liberation they had been awaiting so eagerly.

Text: Kang Su Jong

August 15, 1945

The Korean people greeted the historic day of national liberation, thanks to the victory in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle led by Kim Il Sung

8.15 해방 직전에 있는 사실
 당시 제정된 바가 되어 1945. 8.15일에 조선의
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Kim Il Sung's handwriting on the operational plan for the final offensive to liberate Korea



The KPRAs soldiers making full preparations for the great event of national liberation



Unconditional surrender of Japanese imperialism on August 15, 1945

Shedding Light on the Road Ahead of New Korea

Accomplishing the cause of founding the party, the state and the army



Kim Il Sung discussing the draft resolution of the Third Enlarged Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea (December 1945)



October 10, 1945

Proclamation of the founding of the Juche-oriented revolutionary party



Party Founding Museum

Marking the 110th birth anniversary of President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people recollect undying exploits he performed in saving the destiny of the nation and accomplishing the cause of building the party, the army and the state for the prosperity of the country.

Kim Il Sung embarked on the road of revolutionary struggle early in his teens and formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU) on October 17, 1926, which served as the start of the building of a revolutionary party in Korea.

Having advanced an original policy for founding a party by

setting up basic party organizations with young communists of the new generation as the backbone and steadily expanding them, he formed the first party organization, the Society for Rallying Comrades, in July 1930.

He consolidated the organizational and ideological foundations for party building by forming party organizations in the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and in broad areas at home and abroad and establishing the guidance system for them.

As a result, the work of founding the party was successfully promoted immediately after Korea was liberated (August 15, 1945),

and the historic inaugural meeting of the party was held in October 1945.

Reflecting the ardent desire of all the Party members and other people he set up the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea and solemnly proclaimed the founding of a Juche-type revolutionary party which he prepared from the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The Korean People's Army was founded on February 8, 1948.

Kim Il Sung organized the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to win back the country and finally achieved the historic cause

of national liberation.

After Korea's liberation he put forth the line of building a regular revolutionary armed force and wisely led the efforts for its implementation.

He ensured that the Pyongyang Institute and the Central Security Officers School were established, the Juche-oriented military education system set up, and a lot of military and political cadres who would play the core role in the regular revolutionary army trained. And he personally selected the site for building the first munitions factory so as to lay the material and technological foundations for

February 8, 1948

Founding of the Korean People's Army, regular revolutionary armed force

building a regular armed force.

Under his guidance the Korean People's Army that has inherited the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions and provided a firm military guarantee for the dignity and might of the country was founded.

Kim Il Sung founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, thus giving prominence to the Korean people as genuine masters of the state and society for the first time in its 5 000-year-long history.

After Korea's liberation the building of a new society was briskly waged in the northern part of Korea under his leadership.

Kim Il Sung established the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea, a genuine central power organ for the people, in February 1946. And, based on the successful elections of members of the provincial, city and county people's committees, he founded the People's Assembly of North Korea and organized the People's Committee of North Korea in February 1947.

However, the US imperialists, who occupied the southern part of the country, enforced the military rule and disbanded the people's committees that had been set up in south Korea, thereby infringing upon the aspiration and demand of the Korean people for the building of an independent state.

To cope with the prevailing situation, the Second Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea was held in March 1948, in which Kim Il Sung stated that a joint conference of representatives of all democratic political parties and public organizations in the north and south of Korea should be convened to adopt a detailed plan and measures for hastening the establishment of a unified, democratic state.



Kim Il Sung on the platform at a military parade of the Korean People's Army (February 1948)





Kim Il Sung announcing the political programme of the government at the First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK (September 1948)



September 9, 1948

Proclamation of the founding of the DPRK

Accordingly, the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea was held in April 1948, which was attended by 695 representatives from 56 political parties and public organizations. The joint conference adopted the Decision on the Political Situation in Korea, which carried a resolution on opposing separate elections in south Korea and establishing a unified central government.

In disregard of the Korean people's unanimous denunciation and opposition, the US imperialists forced separate elections in south Korea in May 1948. To tide over the crisis of national division, the President convened a conference of leaders of political parties and public organizations in the north and south of Korea and set forth the policy of establishing an all-Korea government by holding a north-south general election without delay.

Nationwide discussion was made on the draft Constitution, and

the north-south general election for the founding of the Republic was held on August 25, 1948. In north Korea 99.97 per cent of the entire electorate participated in the election to elect 212 deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, and in south Korea 77.52 per cent of the entire electorate took part in the election and returned 1 080 people's representatives, who held the people's representative conference of south Korea to elect 360 deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

In September 1948 the First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Pyongyang and the founding of the DPRK was declared.

The great exploits President Kim Il Sung performed in building the party, the army and the state have become solid foundations and the banner of eternal victory for propelling the comprehensive development of socialist Korea.

Text: Pak Pyong Hun



The founding of the DPRK imbued the working people with great pride and delight in becoming masters of state power



Kim Il Sung who led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory

Iron-willed Brilliant Commander



President Kim Il Sung was an ever-victorious, iron-willed commander who led to victory the righteous Fatherland Liberation War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953) to defend the sovereignty and independence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The United States, out of its sinister desire to stifle the Republic in its bud and realize the ambition for world supremacy, unleashed a war against the DPRK, which was grave, arduous trials for the latter decisive of the destiny of its people.

By common sense it was hard to imagine for the DPRK, which was less than two years after founding, to fight a modern war against the imperialist forces of aggression.

The imperialist aggressors threw into the war millions-strong armed force and colossal amounts of war materiel and applied all sorts of most atrocious and brutal methods unprecedented in the world history of warfare.

No one in the world anticipated that the fledgling DPRK would become the winner in

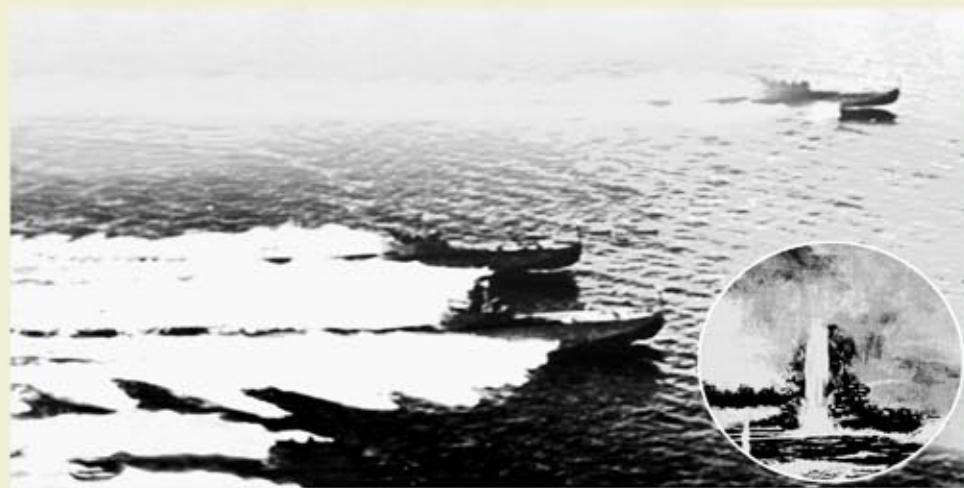
this war, which was in effect a confrontation between rifle and atomic bomb.

However, the Korean people, firmly rallied behind Kim Il Sung, benefactor of the national liberation, wrought military miracle in the 20th century by defeating US imperialism, having boasted of its being the strongest in the world, and its vassal forces.

During the arduous three-year war, Kim Il Sung led the Korean army and people, shouldering all the burdens of state affairs and braving manifold trials and ordeals.

Putting forward the slogan "Everything for victory in the war!" he inspired the whole Party, the entire army and all the people to turn out in the struggle for defending the country and led the People's Army to frustrate the enemy's numerical and technical superiority by means of political and moral, strategic and tactical superiority.

He ensured that the Party was strengthened organizationally and ideologically as required by the wartime conditions and Party and power organs



Kim Il Sung talking to heroes of the DPRK and model combatants (June 1951)

implemented the class and mass lines in a thoroughgoing way, thus remarkably enhancing the politico-ideological might of the ranks.

Seeing through the prevailing situation, the balance of power between the warring sides, and weak points of the enemy at every stage of war with uncommon military wisdom and insight, he advanced Korean-style strategy and tactics to give heavy blows to the aggressors and bring about a radical turn in the victory of war.

Thanks to his adroit tactics, including

continuous strike and encirclement and annihilation operations on all fronts, formation of a second front by regular army units in the enemy's rear, positive positional defence warfare relying on tunnels, and movements of anti-aircraft and anti-tank teams, the so-called invincible divisions and crack units of the enemy were destroyed one after another.

Outstanding military leadership of Kim Il Sung displayed in frustrating military operations and offensives devised by self-appointed imperialist military

strategists and inflicting an ignominious defeat on the aggressors advocating the theory of all-powerful weaponry wins admiration of military experts even at present.

The grim war days also witnessed ennobling affection of the President unheard-of in the history of human warfare.

Saying that each of the People's Army soldiers was his precious revolutionary comrade who could never be bartered with hundreds or thousands of enemies, he bestowed benevolence on them, paid

close attention to the people's farming and living conditions and took warm care of war orphans.

Under his loving care, a KPA regiment was dispatched to the enemy area to rescue the family of a young soldier, frontline rest homes were established for soldiers, and people-oriented policies like universal free medical care system were enforced.

When he was planning a new military operation or faced with a critical situation, he always went to see his soldiers and people, listening to their opinions and finding best

July 27, 1953

The heroic KPA achieved great victory in the three-year war by displaying unparalleled bravery and a self-sacrificing spirit



Kim Il Sung acknowledging the cheering heroic service personnel of the Korean People's Army (August 1953)

world war and stamp out independence, peace and socialism, and opened up a new era of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The tradition of emerging victorious by dint of Juche-oriented strategies and tactics was carried forward amid the flames of the war, and valuable treasures for guaranteeing the independent development and prosperity of the country provided.

A fundamental change was effected in

the Korean people's ideological and spiritual life, and an ennobling fighting spirit to be carried forward down through generations created.

With such a heroic spirit that cannot be compared to millions of tons of gold, Korean people have achieved one victory after another in the war without gunshot against imperialism for scores of years after the war and adorned their history with

epochal creation and changes.

Immortal exploits of President Kim Il Sung, who led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory, thus saving the destiny of the country and the nation again and creating the ever-victorious history and tradition of Juche Korea, will be remembered for all eternity.

Text: Pak Pyong Hun



solutions of turning misfortune into blessing and adversity into prosperity, and worked out the victorious future of the country.

He went to the frontline areas such as Seoul, Suanbo, Kwangju and Mt Jihye to encourage the soldiers to display peerless valour in battles, and reflected simple

opinions of people whom he met on his field guidance trips in the state policies. His leadership based on the people served as a motive force that brought about victory in the war.

By repulsing the imperialist aggressors and emerging victorious in the Fatherland

Liberation War, the DPRK reliably safeguarded its independence and sovereignty. It also won worldwide fame as a heroic country and its people, as the heroic people.

The Korean people frustrated the sinister attempt of the imperialists to ignite the third



WAR RESULTS

Enemy's human loss (killed or captured): 1 567 128
 Of them, 405 498 US soldiers
 1 130 965 south Korean puppet soldiers
 30 665 soldiers of the US vassal states

Enemy's loss of combat and technical equipment:
 Aircraft: 11 captured,
 5 729 shot down,
 6 484 damaged

Tanks: 374 captured, 2 690 destroyed
 Armoured vehicles: 146 captured, 45 destroyed
 Other vehicles: 9 239 captured, 4 111 destroyed

Vessels of various types: 564 captured, sunk or damaged
 Guns of various calibres: 6 321 captured, 1 374 destroyed
 Small arms of various types: 925 152 captured
 Communications apparatuses: 5 788 captured
 Flame-throwers: 117 captured
 Shells of various kinds: over 489 000 captured
 Bullets of various kinds: over 21 245 000 captured
 Hand grenades: over 224 000 captured
 Mines of different types: over 14 400 captured
 Cranes of various types: 5 destroyed

Shattered myth of the "mightiness"



The Korean war was the wrong war fought in the wrong place, at the wrong time and with the wrong enemy.
(Bradley, former chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff)



The myth exploded to atoms; it has become clear to everyone that the United States is not as strong as others had thought it to be.
(Marshall, former US Secretary of Defense)

Iron-willed Brilliant Commander



위대한 영웅에
정의를 드린다

1950-1953

Victory, main theme sculpture of the Monument to Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War

Genius of Creation and Construction Who Built Socialist Korea

President Kim Il Sung was the genius of creation and construction, who established the Juche-oriented socialist country which is independent in politics, self-sufficient in the economy and self-reliant in defence.

When the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) ended in victory for the DPRK, Kim Il Sung mobilized all the people in the struggle for postwar rehabilitation and accomplishment of the cause of socialism.

At a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in April 1955 the President published the theses on the nature and tasks of the Korean revolution and set forth the task of promoting the socialist revolution on a full scale in the northern part of Korea.

Under his leadership the Korean people turned out in the struggle for laying the foundations of socialism.

The President put forward original lines of agricultural cooperativization and socialist transformation of private trade and industry and wisely led the efforts for implementing them and laying the foundations of socialist industrialization.

With a firm determination to push forward the socialist construction by enlisting the strength of the masses of the people, he visited the then Kangson Steel Plant in December 1956. Saying earnestly that the Party trusts the working class, the main force of the revolution, and is pinning its hopes on them and that if they produce 10 000 tons more of steel, it will greatly help the country, he roused them for an upswing in the production.

The President continued his on-site guidance trips to numerous factories, enterprises, farms and fishing villages, including Hwanghae Iron Works (today's Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex), Hungnam and Sinpho areas, and Mundok and Sukchon counties, inspiring the people across the country to a new revolutionary upsurge.

In this process the Chollima Movement started as a great revolutionary movement to sweep away everything old-fashioned from all spheres of the economy, culture, ideology and morality, and constantly make innovations and accelerate socialist construction at an unprecedented rate.

The President visited the Kangson Steel Plant again in February 1959 to kindle the flames of the Chollima Workteam Movement, and



Kim Il Sung guiding the meeting of senior officials in the economic sector (July 1994)



Kim Il Sung visiting the February 8 Vinalon Factory (October 1961)

led the effort to expand the movement, conducted with a workteam as a unit, to workshops and factories, and further to all fields of the economy and culture.

Under his wise leadership the Chollima Workteam Movement developed into a grand onward movement embracing the broad masses of the people of the country.

In those days powerful bases of heavy industry, centred on the machine-building industry, and of light industry were created, and the solid foundations for socialist industrialization were laid. And the DPRK was turned into a socialist industrial and agricultural state with self-supporting national economy. The political and ideological unity of all the people was further strengthened on a new socialist foundation and the state and social system consolidated.

President Kim Il Sung advanced the task for all-round construction of socialism at the Fourth Congress of the WPK held in September 1961, and roused all the people for its implementation.

He saw to it that the guidance and management should be improved in all sectors as required by the new reality in which the

scale of the economic activities grew incomparably larger and the political enthusiasm of the masses enhanced after the establishment of the socialist system, thus vigorously advancing the socialist revolution.

The line of simultaneously developing the national economy and defence put forth by the President in December 1962 served as a militant banner for safeguarding the revolutionary achievements and expediting socialist construction successfully, and powerfully propelled the advance of the Korean revolution.

The President, relying on the foundations of the self-supporting national industry and the material bases laid for introducing modern technology into all branches of the national economy, wisely led the effort to create an independent modern industry which was comprehensively developed and equipped with solid raw material base of its own and the latest technology, and to carry out the overall technological reconstruction of the national economy.

Always paying close attention to correctly solving the rural question in the whole course of leading the revolution, the President



Kim Il Sung visiting the Kangson Steel Plant and looking at the 6 000-ton press manufactured by the workers of the Ryongsong Machine Factory (April 1969)



Kim Il Sung looking at a coal cutter and multi-purpose excavating machine manufactured at the May 10 Factory (July 1980)



10 000-ton press



Kim Il Sung at Kim Chaek Port (August 1983)



Kim Il Sung visiting the Taean Heavy Machine Complex (June 1986)



Independent modern industry was established to produce large vessels, heavy-duty trucks and other machines and facilities needed in the various sectors of the national economy

made public the theses on the socialist rural question at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the WPK in February 1964 and made strenuous efforts for its implementation, thus bringing about an epochal change in rural construction.

He solved all the problems arising in the revolution and construction by enlisting the strength of the people. In June 1967 he visited the then Ryongsong Machine Plant and inspired the workers there to stand in the van of the struggle to carry out the line of building the economy and defence simultaneously, and accomplish the socialist industrialization, by bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge once again, as in 1957, when the Chollima Movement was launched.

He continuously provided field guidance so as to rouse all the people to a new revolutionary upsurge, and led the young people to play the role of vanguard and shock brigade in flaring up the flames



Kim Il Sung at the Musan Mining Complex (August 1991)



Kim Il Sung visiting the Kanggye Winery (May 1961)



Kim Il Sung at the general chemical fibre spinning workshop of the Pyongyang Textile Combine (May 1973)



Kim Il Sung at the Pyongyang Flour-processing Combine (October 1980)



Genius of Creation and Construction Who Built Socialist Korea

of the great revolutionary upsurge and developing the Chollima Workteam Movement.

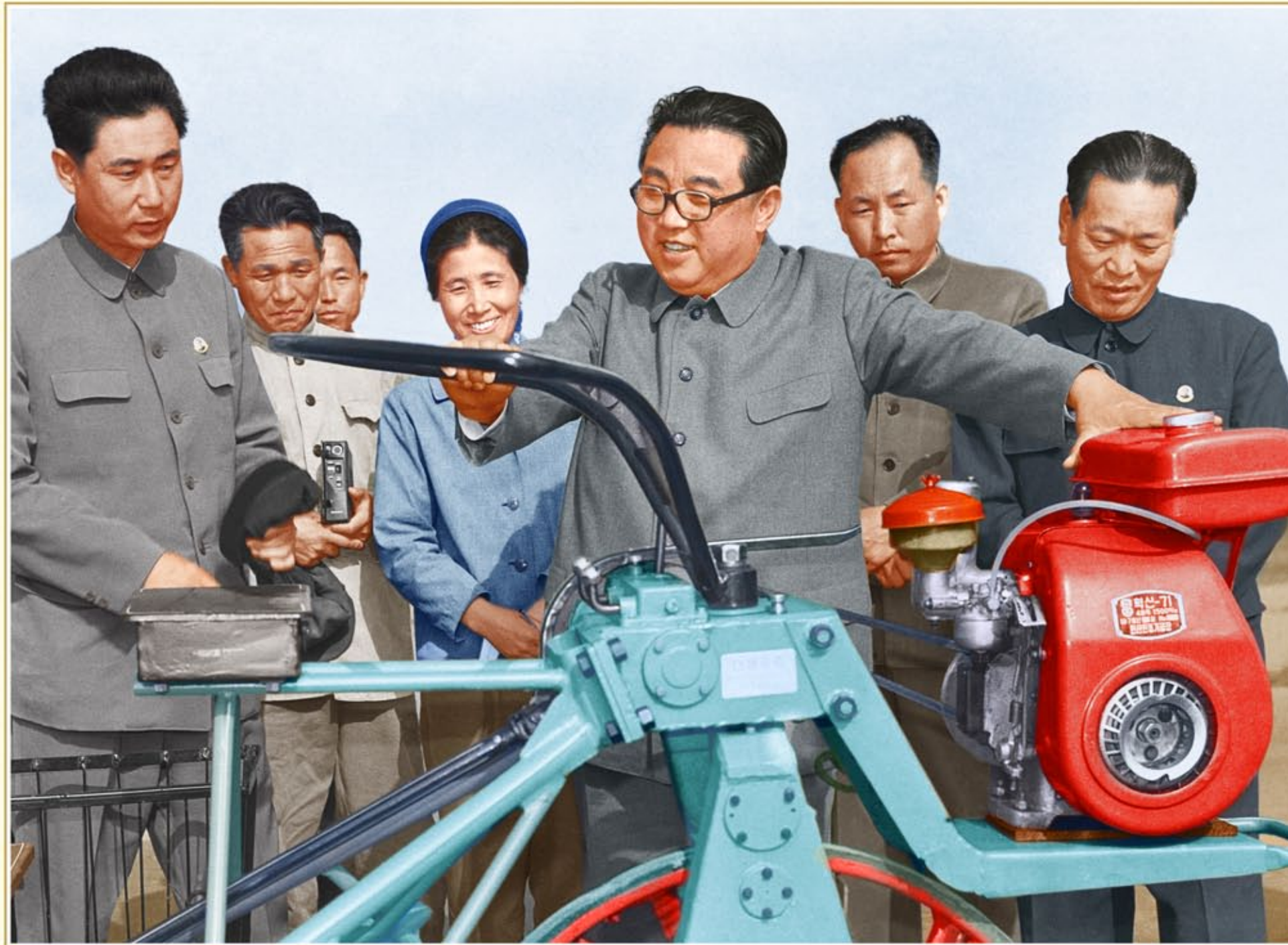
Based on the achievements and experiences gained in economic construction the President gave fresh solutions to the theoretical problems of the socialist economy and pushed ahead with the struggle to achieve the socialist industrialization.

Thanks to his wise leadership and energetic efforts of the Korean people, many miracles and innovations were made in all fields of the economic construction and defence building to the wonder of the world.

The establishment of the comprehensively-developed independent modern industry with the latest technology improved the country's industry, and the self-supporting defence industry was created amid the dynamic drive to expedite the defence building.



Kim Il Sung visiting the Hwasan Cooperative Farm in Chongdan County (September 1979)



Kim Il Sung seeing a newly-manufactured rice-seedling transplanter (May 1974)

The tasks of overall technical reconstruction were carried out in all sectors of the national economy, including industry and agriculture.

Thanks to the energetic guidance of the President, the task of industrialization was successfully accomplished in the DPRK in the short period of only 14 years, despite difficult conditions and environment, thus turning it into a powerful socialist industrial state with modern industry and developed rural economy.

President Kim Il Sung called on the Korean people to make continuous innovations and advance at the Fifth Congress of the

WPK held in November 1970.

He pushed forward the struggle to carry out the three major tasks of the technological revolution aimed at freeing the working people from heavy labour and legally cement the state and social system on the basis of the political and ideological unity of all the people.

While channelling great efforts into strengthening the people's power organs and putting the national economy on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific footing, the President paid close attention to developing the socialist culture.

He ensured that the universal 11-year compulsory education



Kim Il Sung at the Rihyon Cooperative Farm in Sadong District (May 1969)



Kim Il Sung at the Chongsan Cooperative Farm in Kangso District, Nampho (September 1987)



Kim Il Sung unfolding a far-reaching plan of the capital city construction (November 1982)

was introduced throughout the country from 1975 and the system of bringing up all children at state and public expense consolidated by law the following year, and made public *Theses on Socialist Education* in September 1977, thus bringing about a radical change in educational work.

He directed close attention to the all-round flourishing and development of art and literature, and took measures to consolidate and develop the universal free medical care system which had been in force since the days of war so as to protect and promote the health of the working people and children.

He put forth the self-defensive military line of turning the whole army into an army of cadres, modernizing it, arming all the people and fortifying the whole country and wisely led the efforts for the implementation, further consolidating the self-reliant defence capabilities with which to frustrate the moves of aggression forces.

By setting the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea as the general task of the Korean revolution at the Sixth Congress of the WPK held in October 1980, the President energetically led the efforts to realize the independence of the working people by training all members of society into Juche-type revolutionaries and transforming all aspects of social life in conformity with the requirements of the Juche idea.

He made sure that general line for building socialism and the socialist and collectivist principles were held fast to and thoroughly implemented so that socialism in the DPRK emerged victorious, fully displaying its advantage and invincible vitality.

Immortal exploits of President Kim Il Sung, who established the people-centred socialism, the socialist state which is independent, self-sufficient and self-reliant in defence, and ushered in a most powerful and prosperous era in the 5 000-year-long history of the Korean nation, will be handed down through generations.

Text: Kim Son Gyong





Kim Il Sung seeing weapons and equipment of an army soldier (May 1965)



Kim Il Sung among service personnel (February 1966)



Kim Il Sung meeting tankmen (April 1983)



Kim Il Sung among workers
(April 1961)



Kim Il Sung talking with a farmer in Kosanjin, Manpho County
(August 1958)



Kim Il Sung meeting teachers and students of Kim Il Sung University
participating in the capital city construction project
(June 1957)

Always Among the People

The Korean people call President Kim Il Sung “our leader” with affection even today, which is the expression of their boundless reverence for the father of the nation, who was endowed with love for the people and devoted his whole life to them.

President Kim Il Sung gave foremost prominence to the people in his thoughts and activities in the whole course of his revolutionary

career.

His noble idea of always attaching importance to the aspirations, demands and interests of the people was thoroughly applied to all the lines and policies put forth by him at every stage of the Korean revolution and all the laws and measures adopted by the state.

As the first step towards enforcing democratic reforms after

Korea's liberation (August 15, 1945) from the Japanese military occupation, he promulgated the agrarian reform law to realize the centuries-old wish of the peasants for their own land. And during the fierce days of the Fatherland Liberation War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953) he had a decision of the DPRK Cabinet on enforcing the universal free medical care system adopted.

As he regarded the misfortune and pain suffered by the people as his own and felt the worth and delight of his life in defending the destiny of the people and bringing happiness to them, he continued his field guidance tours throughout his life in order to provide his beloved people with an affluent and cultured life.

Such traces of his leadership are found in every nook and corner of the country. Among them is a rough sloping field on which he walked with a torch in his hand on a sleeting night, saying that he would be willingly exposed to rain or snow if his people could eat polished rice. And a far-flung island in the West Sea of Korea tells a moving story about the affection of him, who readily walked through the muddy tracks so as to provide his people with better cloth.

Becoming the benevolent father responsible for the livelihood of all the families in the country, the President was on his on-site guidance trip on Sundays, holidays and even his birthdays.

Though he felt much exhausted from his work, he always met people wearing a bright smile on his face.

One September day in 1991 he climbed up a 1 500-metre-high mountain in the windy weather to see a crop field managed by a Korean People's Army unit.

The commanding officer of the unit, who had always seen the President full of great vigour, was surprised to see him walking with a stick.

Saying to the officer on the edge of tears that he was in good health, the President told an accompanying official to put his stick away before others would see it. He continued to say that as he felt quite good, he took the stick for show, which upset the soldiers on



Kim Il Sung talking to farmers of the Sangphyong Agricultural Cooperative in Kim Chaek County (March 1959)



Kim Il Sung talking with smelters at the Kangson Steel Plant (September 1962)



Kim Il Sung attending the national meeting of pacesetters of the Chollima Workteam Movement (August 1960)



Kim Il Sung acquainting himself with the diet of the workers at the Taeon Electrical Machinery Plant (December 1961)



Kim Il Sung acquainting himself with the living conditions of a farmer's family in Hyangha-ri, Janggang County (July 1969)

the contrary, and soothed them.

In the last period of his life he visited a cooperative farm in the western part of the country, and it was June 19, 1994, Sunday. That day he walked along the lanes across the fields, leaving his stick in the car not to make his people worry about his health.

When meeting workers, he held their grease-stained hands and in a rural village, had friendly talks with the peasants at the edge

of a field. When talking to children, he became a child and to the elderly, their intimate friend; he cared for their innermost thoughts as a meticulous mother would do.

President Kim Il Sung, who devoted his whole life for the people with ardent love for them, will live for ever in the hearts of the Korean people as their benevolent father and the sun of the nation.

Text: Kang Su Jong



Kim Il Sung meeting a female tractor driver at the Oeso Cooperative Farm in Kaechon County (November 1973)



Kim Il Sung with the students of Tongju Middle School in Pyoktong County (October 1957)



Kim Il Sung taking photos of students in new school uniform at the Yonphung Senior Middle School (April 1977)



Kim Il Sung among children (June 1987)

Illuminating the Path of Independent Reunification

President Kim Il Sung regarded the national reunification as his lifelong cause and devoted his all to its realization.

When Korea was subjected to the national and territorial division by the foreign forces after the Second World War, the President, who was more unhappy about

it than anybody else, set up a firm milestone for independent national reunification and roused all the Korean compatriots to the national reunification movement and the achievement of great national unity.

Having made it the principle of great national unity to subordinate everything to the cause of national reunification,

transcending the differences in ideas, ideals, political views and religious beliefs, he united all the people aspiring after reunification with great generosity and broad magnanimity.

At a critical time in the latter half of the 1940s when the danger of territorial division was imminent owing to the manoeuvres of



Monument to the Three Charters for National Reunification



Kim Il Sung making public the Ten-point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country (April 1993)

the separatist forces at home and abroad, he unfolded a grand plan of achieving the national reunification on the strength of great national unity and thus proposed convening a joint conference to be attended by all the political parties, public organizations and patriotic individuals from all walks of life in the north and the south.

In compliance with his proposal, the

historic Joint Conference of Representatives of the Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea was held in Pyongyang in April 1948. The April north-south joint conference was a significant meeting that demonstrated the validity and vitality of the policy on the independent national reunification put forward by the President and firmly rallied

broad patriotic forces behind him.

In the whole course of leading the revolution and construction the President always gave attention to the reunification issue and ensured that every line or policy was worked out in close combination with the reunification issue and in accordance with the demands and interests of the nation.

With a keen insight into the daily



Kim Il Sung guiding the Joint Conference of Representatives of the Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea (April 1948)



Kim Il Sung meeting the south Korean delegation to the inter-Korean high-level political talks and advancing the three principles for national reunification (May 1972)



Pyongyang mass rally held to support and welcome the Joint Conference of Representatives of the Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea



Amid the great expectation of the entire nation the first session of the Red Cross talks between the north and the south of Korea took place in Pyongyang from August 30 to September 2, 1972



A direct telephone line was installed between the north and the south and the trial call made for the first time after the territorial division



Kim Il Sung seeing samples of relief materials to be sent to south Korean flood victims (September 1984)



Kim Il Sung meeting Reverend Mun Ik Hwan from south Korea (March 1989)



Relief materials were sent to flood victims in south Korea



growing desire of the nation for reunification and rapidly changing internal and external situations in the early 1970s, he opened up a new phase for the reunification movement by putting forth a policy for wide-ranging negotiation between the north and the south and the three principles for national reunification.

The three principles for national reunification clarified by the President in May 1972 are, in essence, to achieve the national reunification independently without

reliance on outside forces and free from their interference and peacefully without recourse to arms, and promote great national unity transcending the differences in ideas, ideals and systems.

The North-South Joint Statement with the three principles for national reunification as the basic content was published on July 4 that year. The publication of the joint statement won full support and approval from the entire nation and the national reunification movement advanced more vigorously

under the banner of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

In the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1980 the President advanced a proposal on founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, thereby elucidating the basic way to reunify the country fairly and smoothly on the condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and systems and giving further spurs to the struggle of the entire nation for national



Kim Il Sung meeting Han Tok Su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (March 1980)

reunification.

When the anti-reunification manoeuvres of the separatist forces at home and abroad created complicated and difficult situations in the early 1990s, the President wisely led the effort to implement the line of national reunification.

Thanks to his lofty idea of great national unity and ennobling love for the nation, the Pan-National Alliance for Korea's

Reunification was established in 1990 as an association embracing all the pro-reunification patriotic forces of the Koreans in the north, south and overseas.

In 1993, when the situation in the Korean peninsula, which had been advancing towards détente through contacts and dialogues between the north and the south, became aggravated owing to the vicious anti-DPRK, anti-reunification moves

of the outside forces and its followers, the President put forward the Ten-point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country to raise the work of achieving great national unity onto a new high.

The programme, which set it as the general objective to found a unified state, independent, peaceful and neutral, evoked an enthusiastic support and approval from all



Kim Il Sung looking round the newly-inaugurated Taekwon-Do Hall with Choi Hong Hi, president of the International Taekwon-Do Federation (September 1992)

the Korean compatriots in the north, south and abroad for its justness and practicability.

As they were guided by great principles for national reunification clarified by President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people waged briskly the national reunification movement with clear objective and orientations, and great confidence and courage.

Endowed with warm love for his fellow countrymen, President Kim Il Sung took warm care of the Korean compatriots suffering from misfortune and pain.

In September 1984 when several hundred thousand people in south Korea were made flood victims, he ensured that relief goods were sent to them. So, 50 000 *sok* of rice (one *sok* equals about 140 kg-Tr.), 100 000 tons of cement, 500 000 metres of cloth, and large quantities of medicines were sent, the first time in nearly 40 years of Korea's division.

Even at the last moment of his revolutionary career, the President reviewed the historic document related with the great



Kim Il Sung meeting Yun I Sang, overseas Korean musician (October 1987)

Three Principles for National Reunification calling for achieving the national reunification independently, peacefully and on the principle of the great national unity clarified in May 1972

Proposal of founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo put forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October 1980

Ten-point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country announced in April 1993



Monument bearing the handwriting President Kim Il Sung left in his last days on the historic document concerning the national reunification



national unity and national reunification and wrote his autograph, reading “Kim Il Sung, July 7, 1994.”

Thanks to the energetic leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the lodestar of national reunification, the Korean people advanced the national reunification movement straight forward under the unfurled banner of independence despite the complicated international situation, smashing vicious separatist moves of hostile forces.

As long as they have the immortal exploits President Kim Il Sung performed in accomplishing the cause of national reunification, revolutionary activities of Chairman Kim Jong Il to implement the President's lifetime instructions and wise leadership of General Secretary Kim Jong Un, who carries forward the ideas and cause of the great leaders, the Korean people will surely realize their reunification cause.

Text: Pak Ui Chol

For the Cause of Global Independence

President Kim Il Sung visited 16 countries on 106 occasions during his revolutionary career, covering a total distance of 522 000km. And he met more than 70 000 foreigners, including state and government heads of 136 countries and over 400 party leaders.

Not only the Korean people but also the progressive peoples of the world respect President Kim Il Sung as a benevolent father and an outstanding leader of the cause of independence of mankind.

The 20th century witnessed revolutionary changes unprecedented in the struggle of the masses of the people for their independence and the fiercest struggle between progressives and reactionaries, between socialism and imperialism.

In this stirring century, President Kim Il Sung authored the Juche idea as the guiding ideology of the era and, based on it, presented original revolutionary theories with which to dynamically propel the cause of independence of the people.

Now the world people praise that the President's Juche idea and the revolutionary theories which are its embodiments represent the whole period of the history of implementing the cause of independence including its present and future.

President Kim Il Sung upheld the banner of independence in the whole course of his leadership of the revolution and construction and rendered a great contribution to victoriously advancing the cause of independence of mankind and cause of socialism.

He put forward the slogan "People of the world advocating independence, unite!" and conducted energetic activities to strengthen the unity of the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

Attaching great importance to consolidating friendly relations with socialist countries, he met communist and workers' party leaders of the world frequently and gave clear answers to the problems arising in achieving unity and cohesion of the international communist movement.

In the mid-20th century when the international socialist movement was teetering on the brink of split, the President firmly maintained a principled and independent stand and ensured that the socialist countries adhered to the principle of unity, thus making a great contribution to safeguarding the socialist camp.



Kim Il Sung meeting heads of foreign delegations, including heads and deputy heads of state and government, party leaders and presidential envoys (April 1987)



Kim Il Sung having talks with Mao Zedong, president of the People's Republic of China (April 1975)



Kim Il Sung having talks with Zhou Enlai, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China (April 1970)



Kim Il Sung receiving warm welcome from Chinese party and state leaders, and people (September 1982)



Kim Il Sung meeting N. A. Bulganin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union (July 1956)



Kim Il Sung having talks with A. N. Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union (February 1965)



Kim Il Sung posing for a photograph with L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (May 1980)

He also gave full support to the efforts of many countries to win their freedom and independence from the fetters of imperialism and colonialism.

Korea, which had suffered from age-old poverty and scores-of-years-long colonial slavery, was reduced to ashes because of the three years of the Fatherland Liberation War, so it was not until the 1950s that it started socialist construction.

However, the President regarded it as a noble international obligation to help Asian, African and Latin American countries which held high the torch of anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle and gave unstinted support and assistance. He ensured that the DPRK established ties of economic cooperation and technical

exchange with many countries in agriculture, education, public health and other fields, dispatched technicians and experts, sent materials, money and facilities and gave grant-type aids. Thanks to his contribution, many countries could achieve national liberation and expedite their building of new societies.

With a keen insight into the significance and role of the non-aligned movement in the struggle for global independence, President Kim Il Sung shed the light on the road of its development and wisely led it to take the road to independence.

He saw to it that non-aligned countries promoted close cooperation and unity in all fields, including politics, the economy and culture.



Kim Il Sung visiting the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and having talks with President Ho Chi Minh (November 1958)



Kim Il Sung receiving hearty welcome of the Indonesian people (April 1965)

He had agricultural institutes and experimental farms set up in several countries and gave substantial assistance to their industrial and cultural development.

President Kim Il Sung performed outstanding exploits in wisely leading the world socialist movement to overcome severe ordeals and difficulties and advance victoriously in the latter period of the last century.

In the early 1990s, when the imperialists and reactionaries made a fuss about the end of socialism, taking advantage of the collapse of socialism in the former Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, the President met delegations of political parties and social organizations and party leaders of foreign countries, and explained to them the basic reason for the frustration of socialism in some countries and the experience of building socialism in the DPRK on

the basis of the Juche Idea, which instilled in them invincibility of socialism and confidence in its victory.

Personifying noble internationalist obligations and comradeship, he wrote a brilliant chapter in the history of revolutionary ethic.

He regarded everybody, who shared the purpose on the road for global independence, as genuine comrades and friends in disregard of their nationalities, political views or religious beliefs, and met

many personages from all walks of life around the world and representatives of UN and other international organizations, thus promoting peace and friendship. Throughout his life he met a total of over 70 000 foreigners, including 120 odd heads of state, 200 odd party leaders and 70 odd heads of government.

Many statesmen and people of the world extolled great personality and exploits of President Kim Il Sung, who led the trend of the



Kim Il Sung greeting Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (August 1977)



Kim Il Sung having talks with Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba (March 1986)



Kim Il Sung having talks with Francois Mitterrand, head of the Socialist Party of France (February 1981)



Kim Il Sung meeting Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania (March 1981)



Kim Il Sung posing for a photograph with members of the delegation of the Summit Council for World Peace (April 1992)

20th century towards the cause of independence of the people, and praised him highly as a veteran statesman of the world, outstanding leader of the cause of independence of mankind and guardian of global peace and justice.

President Kim Il Sung will enjoy eternal reverence of the progressive peoples of the world as a great man born of mankind.

Text: Kim Son Gyong



Kim Il Sung meeting Kanemaru Shin and Tanabe Makoto from Japan (September 1990)



Kim Il Sung meeting Luise Rinser, West German authoress (August 1986)



Kim Il Sung meeting Jimmy Carter, former president of the United States of America (June 1994)

Boundless Reverence and Admiration



President Kim Il Sung, who performed immortal exploits for the Korean revolution and the accomplishment of the cause of global independence, received more than 71 000 gifts from heads of party, state and government of over 170 countries, peoples from all walks of life and international organizations.

Heads of state of many countries, including former Soviet Union, China, Vietnam and Cuba, presented him with gifts as a token of their admiration for him.



I. V. Stalin

“Comrade Kim Il Sung is a genuine proletarian internationalist and a paradigm of communist movement, who defended our Soviet Union at the cost of the blood, with arms, from the aggression of the imperialists in the East. Without the struggle of genuine communists like Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Soviet Union is unable to carry on socialist construction in such a peaceful environment as today.”

Jis
From I. V. Stalin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (October 1950)



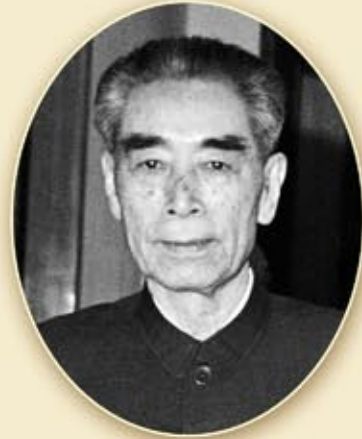
Mao Zedong

“Comrade Kim Il Sung, you are the only one that can see to the world revolution. I request sincerely that you lead the world revolution and the international communist movement in the future, as well.”



Observation car
From Mao Zedong, president of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (November 1953)





Zhou Enlai

“I think the problems arising in the world revolution can be solved correctly only under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the recognized leader of the world politics. I wish Comrade Kim Il Sung would lead the world revolution for the future of mankind.”



Bamboo work *Pavilion on Water*
From Zhou Enlai, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China
(August 1958)

“It is not me, but Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, who deserves genuine respect of the Vietnamese people. I am older and began revolution earlier than Comrade Kim Il Sung. However, I am just his disciple.”



Silver tea service
From Ho Chi Minh, president of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam
(October 1955)



Ho Chi Minh

“The Juche idea of Premier Kim Il Sung is so great that it moves the world. So it is not too much to say that Your Excellency has the whole world.”



Silver dinner service and silver vase
From Sukarno, president of the Republic of Indonesia
(April 1965)



Sukarno



Josip Broz Tito

“Comrade Kim Il Sung is the wisest man. He has done so many things in his generation that the following ones will have no more work to do.”

Gilded cigar case
From Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (August 1977)



Norodom Sihanouk

“The words of Mr President are absolutely right. I firmly believe in your predictions.”



Crocodile-skin bag
From Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba (March 1986)

“I am sure that I and my comrades will continue to give wide publicity to the revolutionary cause of Korea, courage and creativity of the Korean people, and wisdom and personality of Comrade Kim Il Sung, great and sagacious leader.”



Fidel Castro Ruz



Silver container
From King Norodom Sihanouk of the Kingdom of Cambodia (April 1994)



Kanemaru Shin

"I promise that I highly respect President Kim Il Sung as a great statesman and will always be on the side of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In fact, I was totally fascinated by the President. It was the first time in my political career to lose my heart to a man."

Doll
From Kanemaru Shin, former deputy prime minister and member of the House of Representatives of Japan (February 1991)



Jimmy Carter

"President Kim Il Sung is the sun of human destiny, far greater than the founders of state across the world and sun god, put together."

Bronze plate
From Jimmy Carter, former president of the United States of America, and his wife (June 1994)



President Kim Il Sung received over 370 orders, medals and honorary titles from many governments, political parties, social organizations, enterprises, cities, universities, scientific research institutes, regional and international organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations.



USSR
Medal of Victory in the War against Japan and certificate
September 1945



Mongolia
Order of Subbaatar and certificate
January 1953



Albania
Order of Freedom 1st Class and certificate
June 1956



Cambodia
Order of the Royal Court and certificate
October 1965



Germany
Order of Karl Marx and certificate
April 1987





Czechoslovakia
30th Anniversary of Liberation
Medal
May 1975

Chile
150th Anniversary of the National Congress
Gold and Silver Medallions
October 1965

Medallion of WHO
September 1983

France
100th Anniversary of the Birth
of de Gaulle Medallion
October 1990

Laos
National Medal of Gold Star and certificate
February 1992



1912 2022

Posters for Seventh April Spring People's Art Festival and 32nd April Spring Friendship Art Festival to Be Held in Celebration of the 110th Birth Anniversary of President Kim Il Sung



Posters for the Seventh April Spring People's Art Festival



Posters for the 32nd April Spring Friendship Art Festival



Horse Race Highlighting March 8 International Women's Day

Amid the respect and affection for women pervading every corner of the DPRK there was a horse race in Pyongyang on March 8 in celebration of the 112th anniversary of March 8 international women's day.

The Mirim Riding Club located in the east Pyongyang area bustled with crowds who came to see the race and amusement games

which took place again after lunar New Year's Day this year.

Senior Party and government officials appeared at the platform with their wives.

Women officials of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, officials of the Central Committee of the Socialist Women's Union of Korea and female labour innovators and meritorious persons

watched the event with working people, youth and schoolchildren in the capital city.

Before the start of the race, pretty children appeared on horse-drawn carriages and gave flower bouquets to women officials.

Buglers and drummers attired in warrior uniforms of Koguryo blew horns and beat big drums to signal the start of the horse race.

Male and female dancers in traditional costumes danced sword and warrior dances, and other performers demonstrated the might of Taekwon-Do, the orthodox martial art of Korea.

It was followed by a demonstration of the club's horse riders and equestrian feats of the acrobats of the National Circus.

The riders represented a formation in the shape of March 8, and



1 600-metre races of riders, and male and female amateurs were held on the outdoor racecourse amid the enthusiastic cheers of spectators.



the entertainers performed impressive equestrian feats, including the balancing stunts by three female acrobats.

There was a dressage demonstration, the most typical event of equestrian games.

The opening ceremony was followed by the horse race.

There was a race of couple riders selected from Pyongyang and provinces in which each spouse of every couple led a horse by the bridle by turns, which drew special interest of spectators.

On the outdoor racecourse there were 1 600-metre races of riders, and male and female amateurs amid the deafening cheers of

spectators.

Various other competitions such as a 100-metre cattle riding race on the racecourse and a steeplechase at the indoor training ground delighted the spectators greatly.

After the race was over, cups, medals, diplomas and prizes were awarded to winners.

The race was followed by a congratulatory performance.

Photo: Ri Myong Guk, Ri Chol Jin, Pang Un Sim
Text: Pak Ui Chol



Uniforms, Bags, Shoes and School Things Were Supplied at State Expense to New Students



Uniforms, bags, shoes and school things were produced for the students across the country

The Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in December last year clarified once again that the supply of school uniforms and things to the students across the country at the state expense is a consistent policy of the Party and the state, and took an important measure of the Party Central Committee for implementing it.

The first nationwide technical workshop was held for the production of new school uniforms, and the teams composed of competent researchers and technicians from the garment research institute of the Academy of Light Industry and the Pyongyang Municipal Garment Industry Management Bureau were dispatched

to all parts of the country to pass on techniques.

Officials and the working people in relevant sectors turned out as one in the effort to translate into reality the Party's love for the younger generation.

With parental affection they devoted their all to ensuring the quality of cloth, school uniforms and school things to satisfy the schoolchildren, the end users.

Socialist emulation drives were conducted at all workplaces and collective innovations made amid the hot wind of displaying the spirit with which a shift assists the next one and a skilled worker helps a novice.



Thanks to the strenuous efforts of the officials and working people in the light industry sector, all the new students across the country were given new school uniforms, bags and shoes, with the new school year just at hand.

Looking at the delighted children in new school uniforms and bags, their parents expressed the gratitude to the Workers' Party of Korea which brings children's laughter into full bloom with noble affection for the younger generation.

*Photo: Ri Myong Guk, Ri Chol Jin, Pang Un Sim
Text: Pak Ui Chol*



New students received new uniforms, bags, shoes and school things





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