

★ Enlarged Meeting of Fifth Plenary Meeting
of Eighth Central Committee of WPK Held

★ Telling History of Great War Victory

★ Owners of Kyongru-dong



위대한 전역에
정신을 드린다

1950-1953

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

KOREA

JUCHE 111
(2022)

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Pictorial Korea
founded in April 1956

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FRONT COVER: *Victory*, main-theme statue of Monument to the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War

BACK COVER: A luxurious residential district for the working people has been erected along the Pothong River

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



**FORWARD VIGOROUSLY TO HIT THIS YEAR'S
STRUGGLING GOALS WITH FAITH
IN VICTORY AND FIRM WILL!**

Enlarged Meeting of Fifth Plenary Meeting of Eighth Central Committee of WPK Held

General Secretary Kim Jong Un stressed that the purpose and importance of the current meeting is to encourage and enlarge the positive achievements made in the struggle for the first half of the year to implement the policies of the Party and the state for 2022 set forth at the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth WPK Central Committee, remedy shortcomings, provide a timely and scientific guarantee for the fulfilment of the colossal tasks for this year and awaken and inspire the entire Party and all the people once again.

The Enlarged Meeting of the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held at the conference hall of the office building of the Party Central Committee from June 8 to 10.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, attended the meeting.

The meeting was attended by members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee.

The Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee authorized General Secretary Kim Jong Un to preside over the meeting.





The General Secretary referred to the purpose and importance of the convening of the plenary meeting.

The following agenda items were brought up at the plenary meeting:

1. Organizational matters
2. On the interim review of the implementation of major Party and state policies for 2022 and measures

3. On the tasks for controlling the current emergency anti-epidemic situation and building the state anti-epidemic capability
4. On amending and supplementing some parts of the Party Rules and the guide to them.

The plenary meeting unanimously approved the agenda items. It discussed the first agenda item, organizational matters.



조선로동당 중앙위원회 제8기 제5차전원회의



It discussed the second agenda item “On the interim review of the implementation of major Party and state policies for 2022 and measures”.

Kim Tok Hun, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and premier of the Cabinet, reported to the meeting the results of the state work in the first half of the year for implementing the economic policies assigned by the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party.

Ri Chol Man, department director of the Central Committee of the WPK, reported to the meeting the situation of this year’s farming.

The Party Central Committee heard, analysed and appraised the reports.

General Secretary Kim Jong Un made a conclusion on the second agenda item.

He first referred to the successes achieved in the aspects of state political activities and management, national development and response to and management of crisis for the past six months.

Appreciating that the buildup of the absolute confidence of all the people in the Party’s leadership and policies is, indeed, a valuable political achievement never to be compared with any material assets, he declared the will of the Party Central Committee to lead all state affairs to success so as to powerfully promote a faster development in all fields.

He referred to the importance of providing a new veering point in economic guidance and management with the plenary meeting as an occasion and clarified the tasks for thoroughly implementing the economic policies of the Party and the state in the second half of the year.

He placed a special emphasis on having a proper viewpoint on education at present, and stressed the need to steadily direct great efforts to strengthening the national defence capability.

Finishing the conclusion, the General Secretary called for successfully carrying out the plans for this year of great significance by focusing all efforts on them, mindful that the fulfilment of the national economic plan means loyalty towards the Party and the people and devoted service to them.

The meeting discussed the third agenda item “On the tasks for controlling the current emergency anti-epidemic situation and building the state anti-epidemic capability”.

The General Secretary made a report clarifying the strategic and

The General Secretary said that the first half of this year witnessed the accumulation of weighty experience and lessons in the overall state affairs through the efforts for firmly maintaining the struggle orientation to carry out the tasks set forth at the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK and dauntlessly overcoming lots of ordeals and crises.





사회의 각처를 높이 들고
자주의 기치를 높이 들고
가야하자!

영광스러운 우리 조국
조선민주주의인민공화국 만세!

정당과 온 사회를 김일성-김정일주의화하자!

조선로동당 중앙위원회
제8기 제5차전원회의



The General Secretary set farming and consumer goods production as the most urgent of the economic tasks for this year.



tactical plans for finally defusing the malignant epidemic crisis, restoring the stability and vigorously promoting the building of the state anti-epidemic capability and its capacity to cope with crisis.

He said that under the current situation in which the state anti-epidemic work entered a new stage of turning into prevention work based on blockade and eradication of the epidemic from the blockade-based prevention after the unexpected serious crisis, the urgent task facing the Party and state is to immediately remedy the shortcomings and evils in the anti-epidemic work and take decisive

steps for building up the country's anti-epidemic capability.

He underlined the need to successfully tide over the urgent anti-epidemic crisis and simultaneously push ahead with the building of the state anti-epidemic capacity.

True to the idea and spirit of the important conclusion and report of the General Secretary, the enlarged meeting of the plenary meeting had sectional study and consultations for working out scientific counterplans for thoroughly implementing the fighting tasks for 2022 assigned by the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Party



The plenary meeting made the final examination of the suggestions brought together and adopted with unanimous approval a resolution on the second agenda item “On adjusting some of the major Party and state policy-oriented tasks for the year 2022” and a resolution on the third agenda item “On taking a decisive measure to significantly enhance the state anti-epidemic ability.”

Central Committee.

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It discussed the fourth agenda item “On amending and supplementing some parts of the Party Rules and the guide to them”.

General Secretary Kim Jong Un concluded the meeting.

Saying that the progressive and innovative plans worked out at the enlarged meeting of the plenary meeting are demonstration of

self-confidence, great courage and firm will of the members of the Party central leadership body who bravely respond to the demands of the Party and the revolution without the slightest hesitation despite the unprecedented national crisis, he extended militant greetings of encouragement to them and, through them, to all Party organizations and members.

The important tasks facing us at present are a supreme order our people gave to the Party and the government, he said, expressing his expectations and belief that all the members of the Party central leadership body would stand in the van of advancing ranks, deeply aware of their responsible duty before the Party, the revolution, the country and the people, to win brilliant victory on the two fronts of socialist construction and anti-epidemic war.





Meeting of Secretariat of WPK Central Committee Held



The important strategic party-building idea of the General Secretary on regarding the building of the Party's discipline as its prior important task and major line in the Party building and activities, more firmly consolidating the Party's foundation, improving the revolutionary and militant efficiency in the Party's political activities and polishing, improving and strengthening the Party's role and traits was clarified at the meeting.

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held a meeting on June 12 at the office building of the WPK Central Committee.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, presided over the meeting.

Secretaries of the WPK Central Committee attended the meeting.

The meeting discussed the major tasks to be fulfilled in the Party's immediate activities and its building.

The Secretariat of the WPK Central Committee discussed as an important matter the issue of establishing the traits of firmly maintaining discipline within the Party and waging a more intensified struggle against unsound and non-revolutionary acts.

General Secretary Kim Jong Un said that it is necessary to prioritize the work for encouraging and raising the high political awareness, fighting spirit, revolutionary style and communist moral

traits within the organizations of the whole Party to thoroughly carry forward the nature, mission and duty of the revolutionary party, namely its original features, and develop the fighting efficiency of the socialist ruling party. He stressed that, to this end, it is essential to push ahead with as an indispensable priority task the work to strictly establish the strong habit of observing the rules and discipline of the Party and the supervision work system and rectification system over the execution of the Party's line and policies and embodiment of sound working style and moral life.

The Secretariat of the WPK Central Committee decided to take institutional measures for thoroughly applying to the Party work and activities the original idea and theory of the General Secretary on building the Party's discipline.

The meeting also discussed other major issues of improving the Party inspection and guidance work and stepping up its internal work.



Third Enlarged Meeting of Eighth Central Military Commission of WPK Held

The Third Enlarged Meeting of the Eighth Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea was held at the office building of the WPK Central Committee from June 21 to 23.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the WPK, chairman of the Central Military Commission of the WPK and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, guided the meeting.

Attending it were Vice-Chairman Pak Jong Chon and members of the WPK Central Military Commission.

Present there as observers were officials of relevant departments of the WPK Central Committee, members of the executive committee of the Korean People's Army Committee of the WPK, commanding officers of the Ministry of National Defence and military and political commanding officers of the KPA large combined units.

The meeting decided to increase the number of vice-chairmanship of the WPK Central Military Commission after examining a proposal for it, and elected Ri Pyong Chol, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, as vice-chairman of the Party Central Military Commission.

Placed on its agenda were the crucial issues arising in rapidly increasing the national defence capabilities to put them on the level appropriate to a new stage of the developing revolution by thoroughly implementing the military line and key national defence policies of the Party.

The meeting emphasized the tasks for different sectors to carry through the Party's revolutionary army-building line and strategic policy and clarified all the principles to be adhered to in the overall work for national defence.

Guiding the meeting, the General Secretary said that today's struggle, in which the stern trials facing the revolution should be braved with a strong will and resolute decision, essentially calls for surely maintaining and constantly improving the absolute power and the military and technical edge of the KPA, the strong bulwark for defending the revolution and the country.

He stressed the need for the entire army to go all out for implementing the army-building idea and military strategic plan of the Party Central Committee with the enlarged meeting that set forth the clear-cut practical action guidelines for bolstering the military muscle as an occasion, and consolidate in every way the powerful self-defence capabilities to overwhelm any enemies, and thus reliably protect the dignity of the great country and the security of its great people.

The General Secretary made a conclusion on the important principles to be adhered to in all military and political activities of the KPA.



The General Secretary stressed that the entire army should go all out for implementing the army-building idea and military strategic plan of the Party Central Committee and consolidate in every way the powerful self-defence capabilities to overwhelm any enemies, and thus reliably protect the dignity of the great country and the security of its great people.





Secretariat of WPK Central Committee Held Enlarged Meeting



An enlarged meeting of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held at the office building of the WPK Central Committee on June 27.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, guided the meeting.

Attending the meeting were members of the Secretariat of the WPK Central Committee.

Present there as observers were directors of relevant departments, first deputy director and deputy directors of the Organizational Leadership Department of the WPK Central Committee.

The meeting discussed issues related with the Party work, including the issue of improving and readjusting the work system of Party guiding organs at all levels and strengthening their political activities, the issue of reorganizing the structure of some departments of the Party Central Committee, the issue

of establishing a new system to strengthen the guidance and assistance in the work of the provincial Party committees, the issue of improving the rules of the general affairs of the Party and the system of dealing with confidential documents, the issue of intensifying policy-oriented guidance on the work of state and public security, judiciary and prosecution fields and organizing for the present necessary work within this year, the issue of setting up a new study system to improve the political and practical qualifications and work ability of officials in charge of Party organizational affairs at all levels and the issue of prioritizing and intensifying the work of the working people's organizations across the Party.

The General Secretary made an important conclusion on the duties and immediate tasks of the departments of the Party Central Committee and the major principles to be maintained in the Party-wide political activities and the tasks and ways for doing so.



Kim Jong Un Sent Medicines to Haeju City Committee of WPK of South Hwanghae Province

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent medicines prepared by his family to the Haeju City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea of South Hwanghae Province on June 15 as an acute enteric epidemic broke out in the city.

Handing the medicines over to the Party committee of the headquarters of the WPK Central Committee, the General Secretary asked it to send the relief medicines to the Haeju City Party Committee and make sure that the city Party committee concretely grasps the households suffering from the epidemic and hands the medicines over to them as soon as possible to contribute to their treatment even a little.

He instructed the primary Party committees and Party cells of

the departments of the WPK Central Committee to well organize the work for sincerely preparing and sending medicines needed for curing the epidemic that broke out in and around Haeju City and Kangnyong County so as to fulfil their bounden duties as officials of the Party Central Committee.

He stressed the need to stamp out the infectious disease as early as possible by taking a well-knit measure to quarantine the suspected cases to thoroughly cut off its transmission routes, identifying patients through epidemiological examination and scientific tests, intensifying the sterilization of infected areas and making the public health institutions in relevant areas intensively treat the patients with utmost sincerity.



Haeju citizens received the medicines sent by the Party Central Committee, which sets it as the most important issue to safeguard the life and safety of the people and goes closer to the people suffering difficulties to share weal and woe with them.

Kim Il Sung and Chollima Movement



The Chollima Movement initiated by President Kim Il Sung and carried out under his wise leadership was an all-people 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.

Chollima means a steed running one thousand *ri* (one *ri* equals about 393 metres-Tr.) a day.

Such a legendary horse became the symbol of a great mass movement, the Chollima Movement, which was launched in the latter half of the 1950s, the most difficult period in the development history of the DPRK, and brought about miraculous changes in several economic sectors.

The world's people associated the Chollima Movement with outstanding and seasoned leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the genius of creation and construction, and highly praised the DPRK as Chollima Korea.



Kim Il Sung guiding the consultative meeting of the leading officials and exemplary workers at the Kangson Steel Plant (December 1956)



Smelters at the Kangson Steel Plant turned out for increased production in hearty response to the decision of the plenary meeting of the WPK Central Committee held in December 1956

As July comes around, the Korean people are filled with stronger yearnings for President Kim Il Sung.

When the Korean people had to conduct socialist construction under difficult conditions—everything was in short supply and they were in constant confrontation with the imperialists—they could perform miraculous achievements at every stage and in each period of socialist construction thanks to the outstanding and seasoned leadership of the President who inspired them to make great creations and upsurges.

In December 1956, when the country had to undergo harsh trials,

the President encouraged the working class at the then Kangson Steel Plant to bring about a great revolutionary upsurge, the Chollima era.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in December that year had called on the workers at the plant to produce 10 000 tons of steel more than planned. However, they had been groping for the ways of carrying out the task until the President visited them on December 28.

That day the President convened a consultative meeting of the leading officials and exemplary workers at the plant and said to them earnestly in the following vein: We are unable to manufacture more



Kim Il Sung at the Kangson Steel Plant (February 1959)

machines and build more dwelling houses and factories for want of steel. Workers in the machine-building industry sector say if they are provided adequately with steel, they can carry out next year's plan easily. The December Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee called upon the workers of the Kangson Steel Plant to produce 10 000 tons more of steel next year than planned. If you do this, it will greatly help the country.

In hearty response to his call, the workers of the plant turned out as one to effect a great upsurge in the steel production by tapping all latent reserves and making maximum use of equipment and waging technical innovation drive. They thus wrought a miracle of producing 120 000 tons of structural steel using a blooming mill with an annual rated capacity of only 60 000 tons.

Inspired by the miraculous achievement of the working class of Kangson who kindled the first torch of the grand Chollima march, other working people across the country effected great upsurges on all fronts of economic construction under the revolutionary slogan "Let us dash forward at the speed of Chollima!" put forth by the President.

In the course of this, the great Chollima movement started and the country carried out a historical task of socialist industrialization in a short span of 14 years.

Later a workteam leader of the Kangson Steel Plant said to a foreign reporter visiting the DPRK, recollecting those days: All our workers were greatly impressed by the trust the President showed on

us, unburdening himself of difficult situations facing the country. So we turned out as one to prove ourselves worthy of his trust, and this started the Chollima movement.

Another worker said that they were so excited when the President sat together with them ordinary workers to discuss the state affairs and they hardly fought back their tears at his deep trust in them.

It is said that a special quality common to prominent statesmen in world history is to motivate the masses of the people. However,



Workers of Kangson, doing away with passivity, conservatism and mysticism about technology, produced 120 000 tons of structural steel using a blooming mill with an annual rated capacity of 60 000 tons. And Kangson became a historic place which kindled the torch of the grand Chollima march.





Jin Ung Won-led workteam members at the meeting for winning the title of the Chollima Workteam

**“ONE FOR ALL,
ALL FOR ONE!”**

Jin Ung Won-led workteam at the Kangson Steel Plant was the first to win the title of the Chollima Workteam in March 1959 by making collective innovation in production and giving full play to the collectivist traits of helping each other in study and life.



Kim Il Sung meeting Jin Ung Won, pioneer of the Chollima Workteam Movement (October 1960)



The Chollima Workteam Movement launched at the Kangson Steel Plant expanded throughout the country.

In the flames of the grand Chollima upsurge new miracles and amazing speed were created in several sectors of socialist construction.



In 1958 workers of Kiyang manufactured the first *Chollima* tractor in 35 days, smashing mysticism about technology and conservatism.



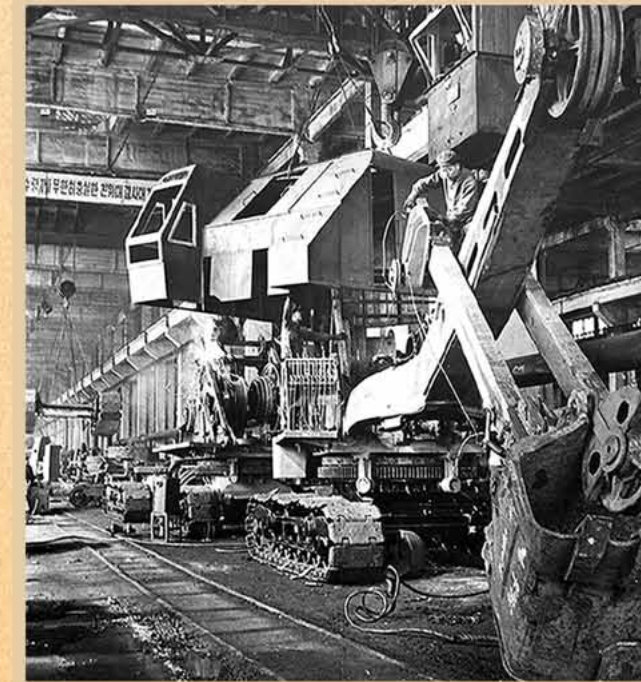
In 1958 workers of Tokchon turned out a *Sungni-58* truck within 40 days.



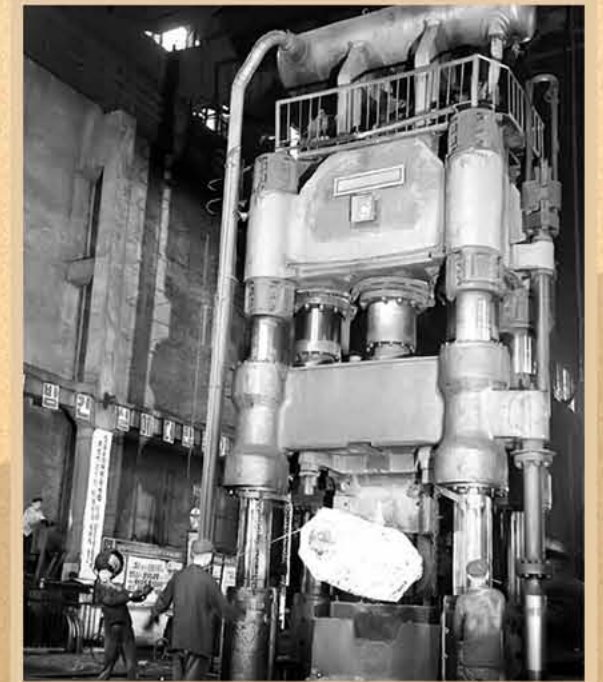
Railway workers laid in only 75 days 80km of standard-gauge railway lines between Haeju and Hasong.



The construction workers of Pyongyang built over 20 000 flats with the materials and funds for 7 000 flats in one year, thus creating the Pyongyang speed during the great Chollima upsurge.



Workers of Ragwon manufactured a *Chollima* excavator by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.



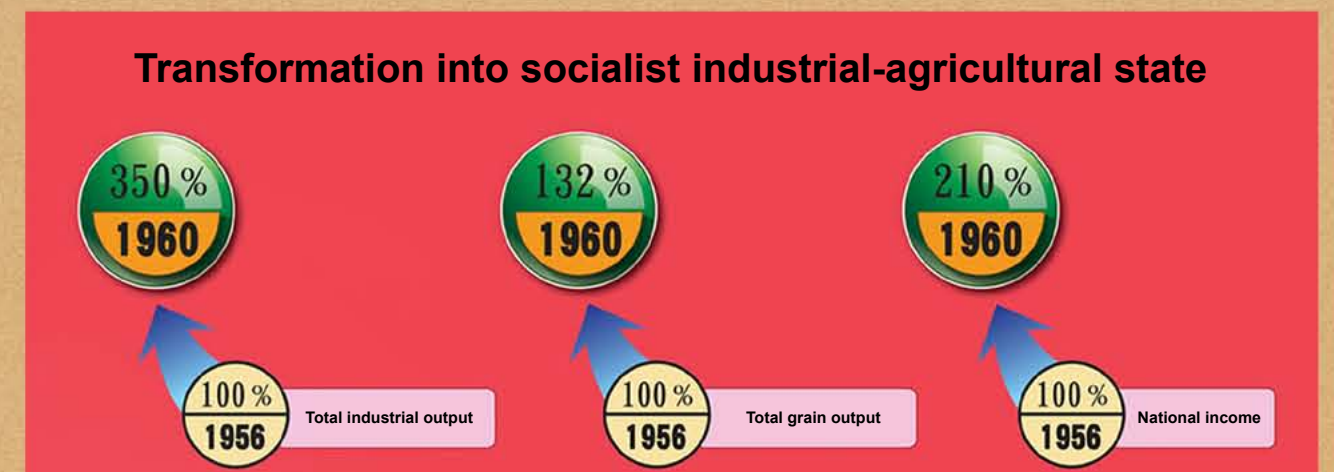
Workers of Ryongsong manufactured a 3 000-ton press for the first time in the country.

Workers at the West Pyongyang Railway Factory manufactured by their own efforts the first *Pulgungi* electric locomotive in 1961.

no other statesmen have displayed the great ability comparable to the President in terms of the character of the leadership, and its period, scope and depth.

Mass movements initiated and conducted under the outstanding leadership of President Kim Il Sung serve as a source of the giant strength the Korean people have been displaying generation after generation.

Text: Choe Kwang Ho



Telling History of Great War Victory

- At the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum -

The Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, which stands on the bank of the picturesque Pothong River in Pyongyang, is dedicated to undying exploits of President Kim Il Sung, who led two revolutionary wars against the US and Japanese imperialists to victory, and Chairman Kim Jong Il, who achieved one victory after another in the war to defend socialism.

Renovated in July 2013 marking the 60th anniversary of the victorious Fatherland Liberation War, the museum covers a total area of 93 000 square metres and boasts of architectural beauty and excellent formative and artistic quality.

Housing the colour statue of President Kim Il Sung in its entrance hall, the museum displays historical materials related

with outstanding exploits the President performed in defeating US imperialism, who had been boasting of being the “strongest” in the world, according to the operational stages and periods of the Fatherland Liberation War and maintaining the principle of fidelity to historical truth.

It serves as an educational base for instilling in the working people

from all walks of life and youth and students the heroic spirit of the preceding generations.

Historical materials, weapons and combat equipment from the days of the war on display in the rooms and halls of the museum, and sand tables, dioramas, wax replicas, and photos showing the struggle and life of the soldiers of the Korean People’s Army and





Entrance hall



the people in the rear during the war help understand the situations of those days, ennobling spiritual world and unparalleled bravery of the defenders of the country, and vicious moves, atrocities and defeat of the US imperialists and south Korean puppets who provoked the war.

There are also halls dedicated to the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the building of the regular armed force, which show the origin of the ever-victorious history of Juche Korea and the course of

building the Korean People's Army after Korea's liberation (August 15, 1945).

And the hall dedicating to the leadership of Chairman Kim Jong Il over the revolutionary armed forces shows comprehensively brilliant exploits of the Chairman who won victory after victory in the anti-imperialist, anti-US showdown to defend the country, the people and socialism.

Outside the museum are grounds for exhibiting weapons that

performed merits in the war and were captured from the enemy.

Formative and artistic features of architecture are fully embodied in every space and element of the museum, conforming to the quality of the monumental structure.

Large mosaic paintings "Great victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle" and "Great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War", and reliefs and group sculptures depicting heroic struggle of the Korean people in two revolutionary wars and the war to defend socialism are



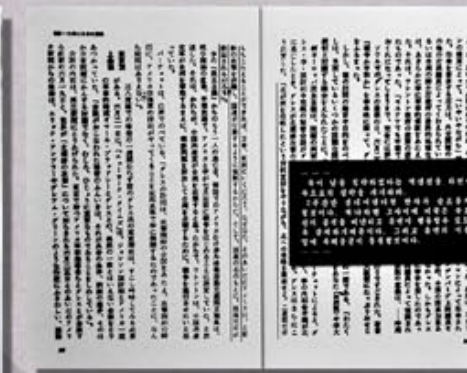
The Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum has on display data and relics related with immortal exploits of President Kim Il Sung who led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory with his outstanding military ideology and strategies and tactics, and other materials.



Hall displaying materials related with the military occupation of south Korea and outbreak of the Korean war by the US



Plan of war against the DPRK worked out by the US



Inflammatory writing by south Korean puppet soldiers in their position that incites the craze for northward attack: "Today the 38th parallel, tomorrow Pyongyang"

An American publication, *The History of the Korean War* (Japanese edition), revealing the secret talk between Dulles, adviser to the US Department of State, and Syngman Rhee, in which the former egged on the latter to launch a northward invasion and promised the future engagement of the US troops in the Korean war by usurping the name of United Nations



Dulles making a final examination of the plan of war against the DPRK in a trench south of the 38th Parallel on June 18, 1950



Car used by President Kim Il Sung when he inspected the war front



Photos and diorama showing the heroic feats of the KPA soldiers who liberated Seoul in three days after the start of war and hoisted the flag of the Republic on the rooftop of the puppet regime's "Capitol Building"



76mm-calibre gun and panoramic telescope used by the defenders of the Wolmi Island to destroy enemy ships



KPA soldiers advancing toward new frontlines



Soldiers of newly-organized troops



Materials showing the struggle of KPA arms, services and corps



Photos showing the feats of the KPA service personnel who displayed unparalleled self-sacrificing spirit and mass heroism in the sacred war to defend the country in hearty response to the order of Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung



Diorama of the battle of defending Height 1211



Hall of DPRK heroes

seen on the walls of the main building of the museum.

The passageway and bridge with unique architectural beauty are built across the Pothong River, linking the main building and the hall dedicated to the battle of liberating Taejon.

In front of the museum stands the Monument to the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War, whose gatepost has the hanging board bearing the autographic writing of President Kim Il Sung.

Inscribed on the pedestal of *Victory*, the main-theme statue depicting a KPA soldier holding high the flag of the DPRK and

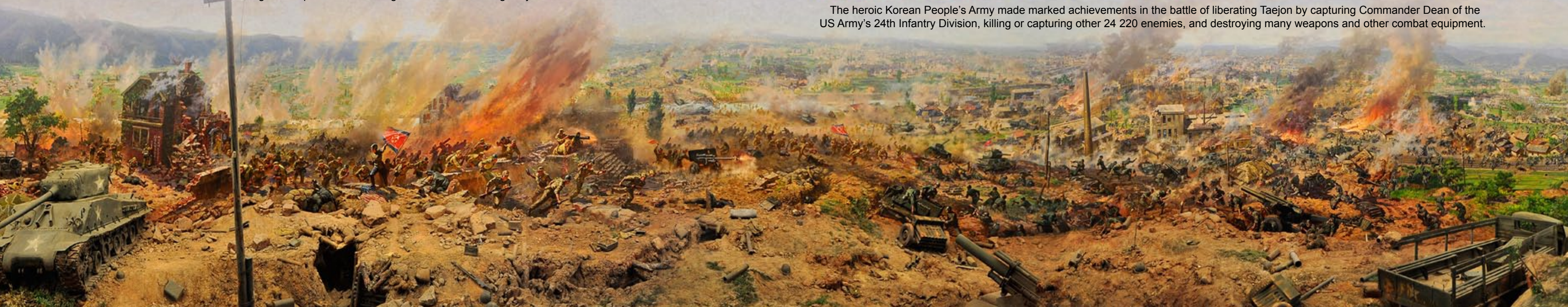
calling to charge, are autographic letters of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un, reading "Respect to the Great Years."

Fountains are installed in the concourse laid out in harmony with sub-thematic group sculptures.

The Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum renovated according to personal proposal and energetic guidance of Kim Jong Un, encourages the Korean people in the struggle to carry forward the brilliant tradition of victory with credit.

Text: Pak Pyong Hun

Large-scale panorama showing the battle of liberating Taejon



Statue of DPRK Hero Ri Su Bok

At the age of 18 he blocked the enemy's gun muzzle with his chest and made a breakthrough for the victory in the assault on a nameless hill in defence of Height 1211 on October 30, 1951.



Statue of DPRK Hero Jo Kun Sil

Though he lost his arms, he crushed over 450 enemies by pressing the trigger of the heavy machine-gun with his jaw in defence of Height 902.4 in April 1951.



Statue of DPRK Hero Kang Ho Yong

He destroyed the enemy, rolling down with a grenade in his mouth after his both arms and legs were seriously wounded, in the battle of Kamak Peak in February 1951.



The heroic Korean People's Army made marked achievements in the battle of liberating Taejon by capturing Commander Dean of the US Army's 24th Infantry Division, killing or capturing other 24 220 enemies, and destroying many weapons and other combat equipment.



On display in the captured weapons exhibition area are the weapons and other combat equipment of the enemy destroyed or captured in the battles during and after the war.



Pueblo, an armed spy ship of the US, which had violated the territorial waters of the DPRK and perpetrated acts of espionage, forgetting the bitter lessons of the Korean war, was captured on January 23, 1968 by the KPA navy. It is now moored on the Pothong River.

Victory and *Announcers*

History records the announcers who made distinguished services to achieving victory in the Fatherland Liberation War by grasping microphones as their weapons and broadcasting the news about the fighting Korea.

War is not conducted by means of rifles and guns alone.

There were not only soldiers but also announcers who dedicated themselves to hastening the victory in the war, burning their hearts with ardent love for their own and fierce hatred for the aggressors, during the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953).

When the war was unleashed by the armed invasion of the United States and south Korean puppet regime, Ri Sang Byok, People's Announcer of the Radio-Television

Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK, took part in the war as an announcer.

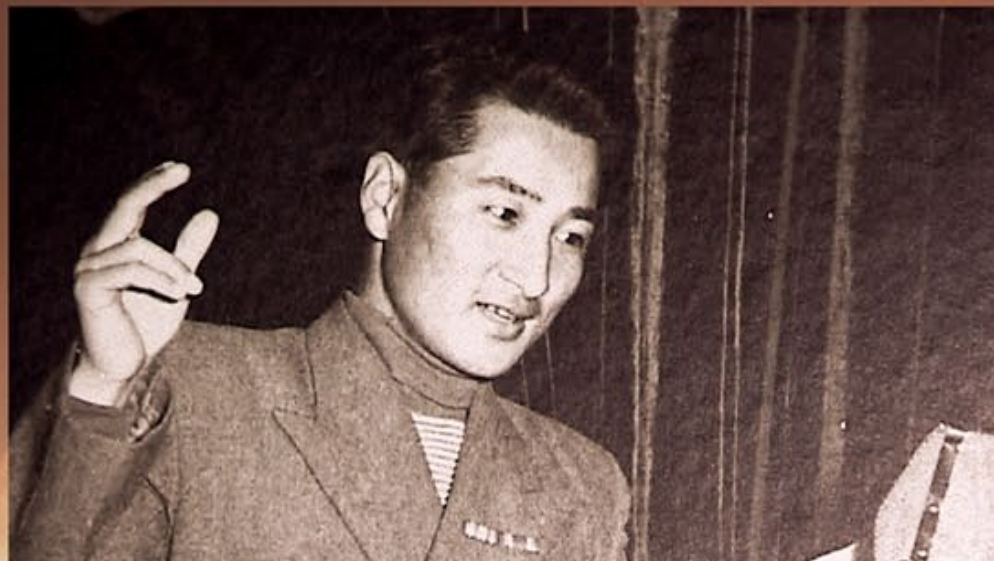
He went to Seoul, which was liberated by the Korean People's Army just three days after the start of war, and read the congratulatory message sent by President Kim Il Sung to all the Korean people, the People's Army and Seoul citizens on the occasion of the liberation of Seoul. At that time he was 26.

Ri Sang Byok, Ri Jong Nam and other announcers never discontinued their broadcasting activities during the strategic,

temporary retreat of the KPA in the autumn of 1950, thereby encouraging the people and soldiers to retain unyielding confidence and fight courageously in defence of every inch of the country.

Loud, vigorous voices of the announcers singing the immortal revolutionary hymn *Song of General Kim Il Sung* and reading the news from the Supreme Headquarters of the Korean People's Army demonstrated to the whole world the mettle of the heroic Korean people fighting against the US-led world imperialist aggressors.





Ri Sang Byok

Ri Sang Byok, announcer of the Radio-Television Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK, acted as a war announcer in the whole period of the Fatherland Liberation War. He broadcast the news of the KPA Supreme Headquarters, thus inspiring all the soldiers and people with confidence in victory.

The news of the KPA Supreme Headquarters were broadcast uninterruptedly day and night, instilling confidence in victory and hostility against enemy in the service personnel on the front and the people in the rear.

Ri Jong Yong announced the liberation of Pyongyang by the second advance of the KPA, and Paek Jong Son, girl announcer, struck terror into the enemy by her active broadcasting activities.

Jon Kum Son, People's Announcer, is well remembered as a wartime meritorious person, as she took part in the broadcasting of the news of the KPA Supreme Headquarters

since 1952 and greatly inspired the soldiers and people with her resonant voice and distinctive narration.

Among the war announcers were also Pak Jong Mo, Kim Ok Hwan, Pang Ul Mang and Jo Chun Yon.

Finally on July 27, 1953 the news of victory in the Fatherland Liberation War was broadcast on the Korean Central Radio.

Nearly 70 years have elapsed since the end of war, and distinguished services of war announcers who inspired the entire people to achieve victory in the war are still remembered.

Text: Pak Ui Chol

Ri Sang Byok read at the Seoul Broadcasting Station the congratulatory message sent by President Kim Il Sung to all the Korean people, the People's Army and Seoul citizens on the occasion of the liberation of Seoul. At that time he was 26.



The KPA liberated Seoul on June 28, 1950, just three days after the war started.



Dynamic broadcasting activities of war announcers inspired the KPA combatants and the people with confidence in victory.



Jon Kum Son (right)

Jon Kum Son, announcer of the Radio-Television Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK, read the news of the KPA Supreme Headquarters and other important news.



Ri Jong Nam (above) and Ri Jong Yong (below) who continued wartime broadcast even in the fierce bombings



People's Army soldiers and people listening to the military achievements of the KPA units broadcast by announcers



Paek Jong Son

***“Combatants of the 5th Company!
The respected Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung is waiting for the report of victory.
Your parents, wives and children, and the fatherland are watching over us.
Charge bravely.
Let’s win 15 minutes, just 15 minutes.
Destroy the aggressors!”***

From the words broadcast by Paek Jong Son, encouraging the People’s Army soldiers in the battle to attack Height 351 in early June 1953



Pak Jong Mo



Kim Ok Hwan



Pang Ui Mang



Jo Chun Yon





The combatants in the medical sector of the Korean People's Army who have turned out in the campaign against the malicious virus infection, true to the noble outlook of the Workers' Party of Korea on the people, are creditably discharging their mission as defenders of people's happiness.

Since they were committed to the emergency anti-epidemic front to control the public health crisis created in the capital city of Pyongyang on the special order of the WPK Central Committee in mid-May, the KPA medics have been conducting the supply of medicines for residential quarters, families and individuals in conformity with the ongoing anti-epidemic situation and under detailed plans while paying close attention to the management of the medicines associated with the Party's benevolent affection.

They are engaged in the medicine supply at pharmacies for 24 hours every day, giving helpful advices to the visitors and offering medical assistance to the patients in the districts under their charge.

Devoted services of the KPA medics, sharing weal and woe with the people and rendering wholehearted support to them in such a difficult time, are greatly encouraging the citizens to regain the vigour of life.

Unstinted praise for the defenders of the security of the country and people is ringing throughout the city.

Photo: Hwang Jong Hyok
Text: Pak Ui Chol

In Defence of People's Safety

Fifty odd days have passed since the combatants in the medical sector of the Korean People's Army were committed to the anti-epidemic campaign, true to their mission of reliably guarding the frontline position in defence of the people.

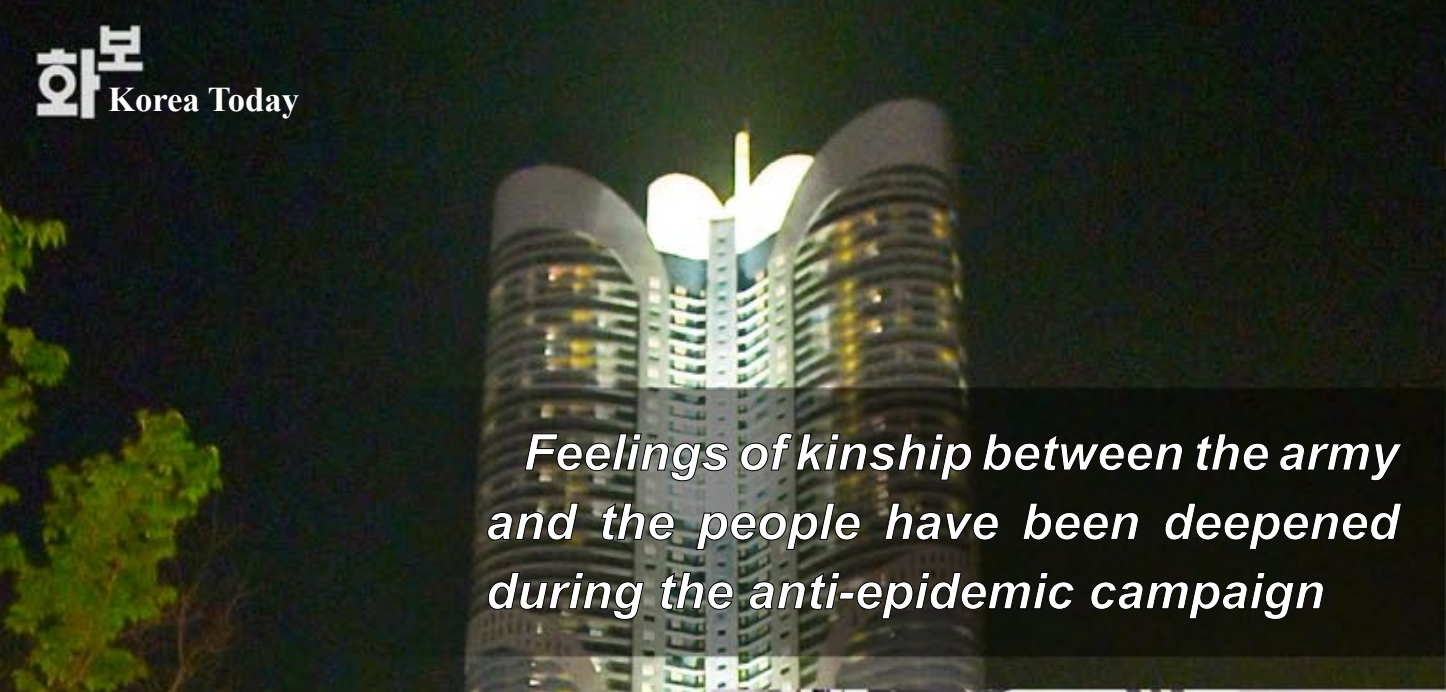
Their devoted services have further cemented the absolute and immutable trust of the people in the Workers' Party of Korea and brought the vigour of life back to many families.



The KPA medics creditably performing their honourable mission as defenders of the people in the anti-epidemic war to safeguard the security of the capital city, and life and health of the people



Feelings of kinship between the army and the people have been deepened during the anti-epidemic campaign





Pothong Riverside Terraced Houses District was newly erected in the picturesque place in downtown Pyongyang in April 2022.

Owners of Kyongru-dong

A new residential district rose in downtown Pyongyang, the capital city of the DPRK, adding more to the beautiful scenery of the Pothong riverside.

The Pothong Riverside Terraced Houses District with harmonious layout of terraced, multi- and low-storeyed houses and welfare service facilities, in which formative art, practicability and convenience are ensured at the highest level, was created as a new model of the residential district construction.

Last April exemplary labour innovators, meritorious persons, scientists, educationists, literary persons and other

working people in Pyongyang moved into luxuriously furnished houses in Kyongru-dong, Central District.

The architectural spectacle created along the Pothong River is another materialization of the consistent policy of the Workers' Party of Korea to make the people supporting the Party and the state with their painstaking efforts enjoy the best civilization before anybody else, considering that their dedication of sweat and conscience to the sake of the country is more valuable than a thousand pieces of gold.

The site had been originally occupied by the residence of President Kim Il Sung.

General Secretary Kim Jong Un, who carries forward invariably the noble intention "The people are God" of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il, made a decision of constructing dwelling houses for the people there and gave detailed guidance over it, examining more than 240 blueprints in a little over a month and visiting the construction site several times.

True to his intention, soldier-builders and officials worked heart and soul in the





whole course of the construction of the district .

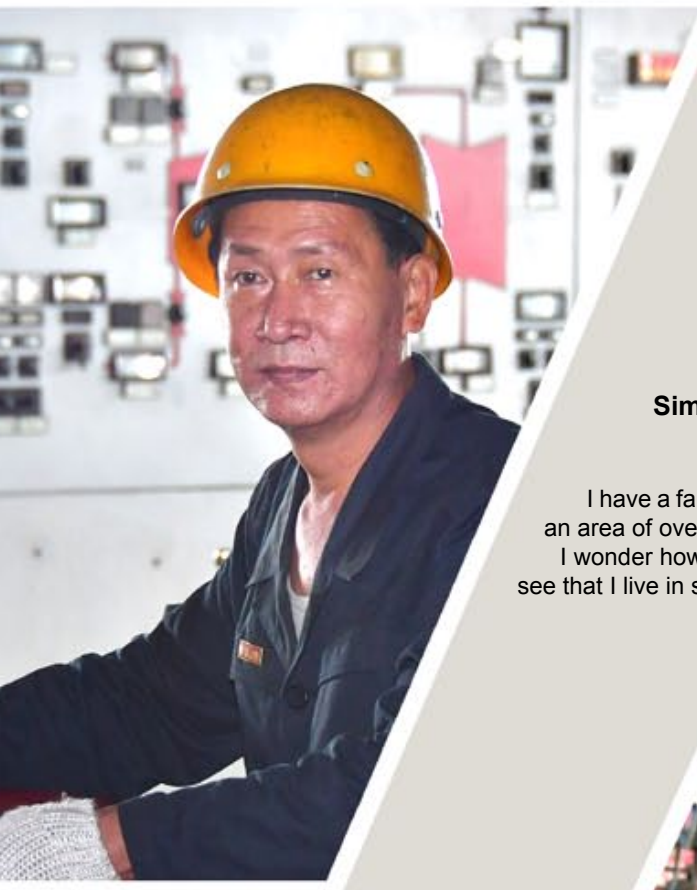
The General Secretary attended the inauguration ceremony and congratulated the owners of new houses, saying that the President would have been satisfied to see the cosy dwellings built for the patriots and persons of merit in the place where his residence had once been located, feeling as if he had warmly embraced his people whom he had loved so much all his life.

Looking up at his benevolent image all the people in the country felt more keenly that he is identical with the President and the Chairman.

New dwellers of Kyongru-dong are beside themselves with delight.

Photo: Ri Chol Jin
Text: Kang Su Jong





Sim Jun Il, worker of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station

I have a family of three, and we live in the house with an area of over 200m².
I wonder how glad my late mother would have been to see that I live in such a wonderful house.



Ri Myong Sun, Merited Weaver at the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill

I am an ordinary weaver, but the state awarded me titles of the Merited Weaver and Meritorious Person of Socialist Patriotism. And now I have become the owner of this deluxe house, which has put my name on the doorplate.





Choe Hong Gi and Ho Myong Gum, couple of Merited Drivers of the Ryonmot Trolley Bus Station

Hardly we sleep at night in the new house amply furnished with furniture and household things, feeling as if we were just married. What worries us is that we would fail to do more work, too contented with our happiness.



Kim Yong Nam, ranger of the Forestry Management Station under Mangyongdae District People's Committee

The dawn redwood which President Kim Il Sung personally planted and cultivated in his residence is near my house. When I hear the rustling sounds of its green leaves, it seems that the President asks me tenderly whether I like the new house and wishes me happiness.



Kim Yong Sun, worker of Central District Landscaping and Greening Station

I am very overwhelmed by the fact that my family received a large, five-roomed flat without carrying even a spadeful of sand for the construction. My husband says that he wants to repay the benevolence of the country by helping me in work even after the retirement from his building career.



Kim Ryon Hui, worker of the Central Zoo

When my relatives, colleagues and former neighbours visit my new house, they are very envious of me and wish they would share my fortune with them. I like my house.



Choe Sun Hui, worker of the Central District Roads and Facilities Maintenance Station

When I was in my 30s, I moved to Pyongyang with my husband. We were given a three-room flat and brought up three children there. Today I see my grandchildren growing up happily in this deluxe house.



Kim Yong Il, Merited Engine Driver of the West Pyongyang Locomotive Corps under the Pyongyang Railway Bureau

Whenever I passed the site of construction of the residential district in full swing, I thought that the country had magnificent houses being built for such ordinary people as me. At that time I never dreamt that one of them was for me.

NEW SCENERY ALONG THE POTHONG RIVER



Skyscrapers in Pyongyang

Completed in 2015



53-storeyed building

On Mirae Scientists Street extending along the bank of the Taedong River in Pyongyang is an architectural structure resembling the orbital path of an electron and boasting of its unique and excellent artistic and formative beauty. It is the 53-storeyed apartment, a symbol of the street, built in 2015.

Completed in 2017



70-storeyed building

There are several towering buildings on Ryomyong Street that was completed in 2017 assuming a wonderful appearance as an energy-saving and green street. Among them is the 70-storeyed apartment building that occupies a total floor space of over 120 000 square metres. Its dwellers as well as other skyscraping apartment buildings on the street are the lecturers of Kim Il Sung University, the highest institute of Juche-based science and education. A shopping mall is laid out on the mezzanine linking the 70-storeyed building and the neighbouring 55-storeyed apartment building.

Completed in 2022



80-storeyed building

A skyscraping apartment building is on Songhwa Street which was completed last April, transforming the Songsin and Songhwa areas in eastern Pyongyang beyond recognition. The soaring structure with 80 storeys looks grandiose when one gets closer to it, and it resembles a full-blown blossom when seen from above. Occupying a total floor space of over 160 000 square metres, the skyscraper houses nearly 900 flats.

Thriving Supermarket





Kwangbok Area Supermarket in Mangyongdae District of Pyongyang is attracting a growing number of people.

Various counters laid out on the first floor are always buzzing with customers buying a wide variety of foods, fish, fruits and vegetables produced in the capital city and other provinces across the country. They are mostly women from not only Phalgol and Tansang-dong and other residential quarters in the district, but also other parts of the city.

A housewife from Chukjon-dong No. 1 in Mangyongdae District says, "I frequent here, because it always satisfies my demand with an abundant stock of goods and I enjoy choosing goods with many people."

Unlike the foodstuff counters, the opposite counters selling cosmetics and flowers seem more attractive to men, who readily purchase cosmetics of such famous brands as Unhasu, Pomhyanggi and Kumgangsan for their beloved wives or girlfriends.

Up on the second floor the counters of garments, household goods and souvenirs tempt customers, who, with help from kind assistants, choose goods to their likings in style and colour.

The dining space with several hundred seats on the third floor is another crowd-puller in the supermarket, where people enjoy delicious dishes while seeing cooks preparing them on the spot.



Supermarket for Citizens





Lively commercial centre



Thanks to strenuous efforts of the employees to improve their service activities, the supermarket is winning popularity among the people.

Photo: Choe Won Chol
Text: Kang Su Jong





Loud Whistles of School Boats in Mountainous Regions

Various commuting vehicles, such as trains, buses and boats, are in operation for students in mountainous counties of Ryanggang and Jagang provinces, as they have to travel a long distance to and from schools in the ri seats.

Those in several villages in Tongsin County, Jagang Province, commute to schools by boats.

Some ten years ago, when the construction project of the Huichon Power Station started, several villages, hospitals, schools and other institutions in the county had to evacuate. Dams were built and the water level of the Chongchon River, which flows from east to west in the county, rose, forming a large artificial lake along several villages including Tonggwan and Kyonghung ris and submerging some existing roads.

As it caused the students in the areas to walk longer distances to

school, the state took the measure to run school boats for them.

At present over a hundred students of the Tonggwan and Kyonghung senior middle schools and two branch schools around the lake commute to schools by boat.

Every morning quays at the lakeside villages are crowded with students getting on board the boat.

The boats stop even for one or two students, and new boats started their voyages two years ago.

Seeing the school boats with schoolchildren singing and laughing merrily on board, the villagers feel grateful for the beneficial measures taken by the state for their children .

Photo: Ri Myong Guk
Text: Pak Pyong Hun



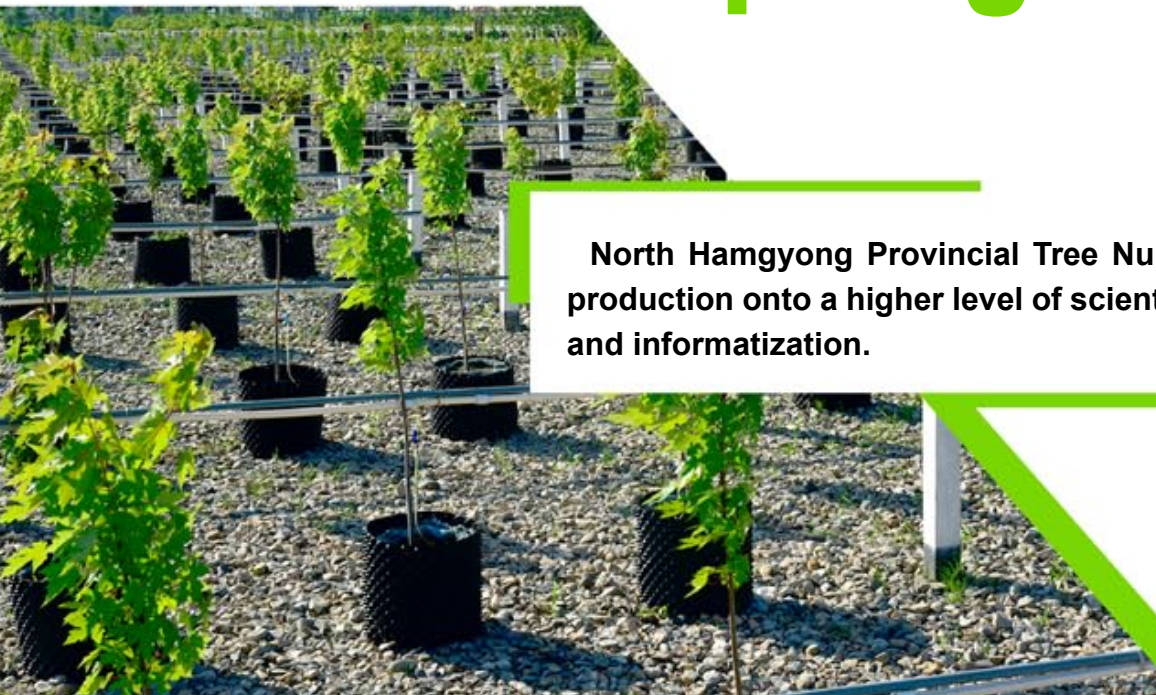


School boats are in operation for over a hundred schoolchildren at schools alongside the lake
There is a quay for even one or two students.





Tree Sapling Producer



North Hamgyong Provincial Tree Nursery is putting sapling production onto a higher level of scientification, intensification and informatization.

The North Hamgyong Provincial Tree Nursery, which was inaugurated together with the Jungphyong Vegetable Greenhouse Farm in December three years ago, is located in the Jungphyong area of Kyongsong County, North Hamgyong Province.

With an area of scores of hectares, it has several blocks of modern plastic panel greenhouses, outdoor cultivation ground, seed gathering ground, circular cutting bed, seed selection and sowing ground, sapling storehouse and other facilities.

Now all officials and employees of the tree nursery are making strenuous effort to fulfil their responsibility of turning all the mountains in the province into “gold” and “treasure” mountains.

They have fully prepared different raw materials including organic fertilizer, light substrate and floating vermiculite and small

farm equipment needed for sapling production so as to accelerate production.

By running the modernly-built integrated production system effectively, maintaining scrupulous management of automated equipment and increasing the rate of their operation, they ensure necessary conditions for the growth of saplings such as temperature, humidity and sunshine ratio.

Work to prevent natural disasters is also going on according to a well thought-out plan.

The officials and technicians inspect every workplace to find out any possible defects and take appropriate countermeasures immediately. Especially, they pay special attention to ensuring proper growth of saplings at outdoor plots by setting up awnings in



time and guaranteeing scientific management of water.
They have intensified the preventive observation of pests and nutritious management of saplings according to the scientific and technological requirements.
Thanks to their efforts, the tree nursery overfulfilled the sapling production plan in the first half of this year.

Photo: An Chol Ryong, Ri Jin Hyok
Text: Kim Son Gyong





Pride of Pyongyang

Okryu Restaurant

Okryu Restaurant, resembling a large excursion ship on the bank of the Taedong River, opened to public in August 1960. It caters for 10 000 people on average every day.

Okryu Restaurant, a public catering establishment located in the scenic spot on the bank of the picturesque Taedong River, was inaugurated in August 1960.

At first it comprised a building crowned with bluish hip-saddle roof, occupying a total building space of some 5 000 square metres. Afterwards, it underwent reconstruction and expansion several times, and now it has two annexes, and delicacy and branch restaurants.

The restaurant housing banqueting halls, dining halls and other rooms with several thousand seats is capable of catering for 10 000 people every day.

Pyongyang cold noodles are the representative dish of Okryu Restaurant. Noodles, one of favourite traditional dishes of the Korean people, are various in kind, and Pyongyang cold noodles is counted as the best of them.

As the history and tradition of the Pyongyang cold noodles are being carried forward by the restaurant, Pyongyang citizens say

proudly that Okryu Restaurant means Pyongyang cold noodles and vice versa. Hence the saying goes, “You cannot talk that you have been to Pyongyang before you taste Pyongyang cold noodles at Okryu Restaurant.”

Another typical dish of the restaurant is the meat-garnished cold noodles in flat vessel, which has its origin in a dish of royal court.

Besides, the restaurant serves other different dishes.

Several hundred cooks of the restaurant are devoting their wisdom and zeal to preserving taste and flavour of national dishes and further developing them. A steady growth in the popularity of the restaurant is attributable to their sincere efforts.

Okryu Restaurant is also a base for disseminating culinary techniques and skills among catering establishments throughout the country.

Photo: Hwang Jong Hyok, Pang Un Sim

Text: Kim Son Gyong

평양냉면



Pyongyang Cold Noodles

민족음식

Pride of Pyongyang
Okryu Restaurant



Pyongyang cold noodles, one of traditional dishes of the Korean nation, are famous throughout the world.



Delicacy House of Okryu Restaurant serves Pyongyang cold noodles, dishes of terrapin, sturgeon and quail, and other several hundred dishes.





Sin Kum Dan

Athlete Born of
Mass-based Sports Activities



Sin worked as a lathe operator at the Huichon Machine-tool Factory.

Among the DPRK sportspersons who have won gold medals in international competitions and exalted dignity and honour of the country is Sin Kum Dan, woman athlete.

Sin was very fond of sports, especially running, since she was young. While working as a lathe operator at the Huichon Machine-tool Factory, she continued to do physical exercise.

She showed her talent for the first time at a sports game held at the factory on May Day in 1958. At that time she breasted the finishing tapes in 100-metre and 400-metre races.

With the event as a momentum, Sin started her running career the following autumn.

As she had lacked basic training, she intensified training with redoubled efforts.

During the winter of 1958-1959, she ran on the sawdust tracks for three hours or more every day. In February alone, she ran a total distance of 199 kilometres in training. She also repeated running 200 metres in 34-35 seconds 12 times a day, which surpassed the norm of training of the famous male athletes.

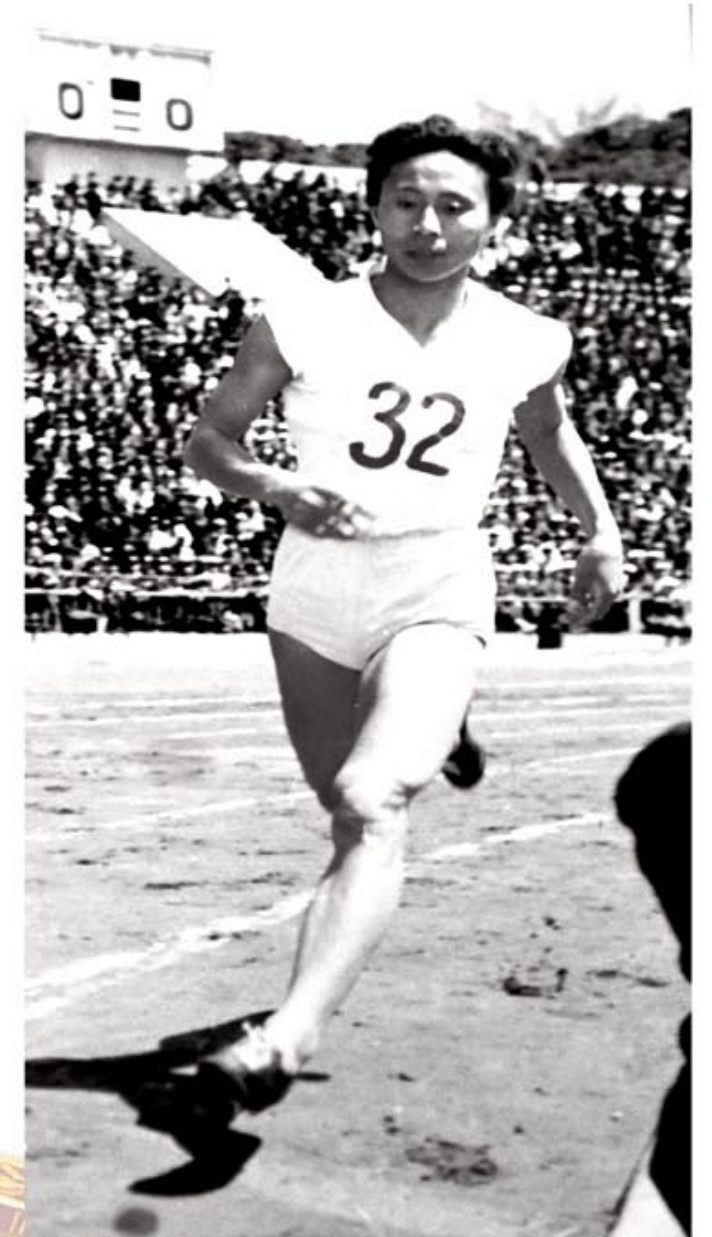
Her indomitable spirit and perseverance paid off after several months, when she set a new national record.

She also cut a conspicuous figure in international games since 1960. In July that year she won her first gold medal and set a new world record in the 800-metre race at the Znamensky Brothers Prize International Athletics Tournament held in the former Soviet Union.

She won consecutive gold medals and renewed the world records at international games, including the aforementioned tournament held the following year and the first GANEFO (Games for the New Emerging Forces) held in Jakarta, Indonesia, in November 1963.

Sin was recognized as a star in the world athletic field in the 1960s, for she set eleven new world records and won many medals, including 28 golds, in international games.

She was awarded the title of People's Athlete of the DPRK in October 1966.





Sin set a new world record in the Znamensky Brothers Prize International Athletics Tournament

After retiring from playing career, she acted as a coach and trained a large number of athletes. She won the Kim Il Sung Prize in 1972.

In spite of her advanced age, she still devotes her wisdom and effort to the development of sports science.

Text: Kim Son Myong



After retirement from playing career she worked as a coach, rendering a contribution to the training of many reserve athletes. She was awarded Kim Il Sung Prize in 1972.

Though she is far advanced in age, she devotes all her wisdom and efforts to the development of sports science.



Boasting Long History and Tradition

Janggo Dance

Janggo dance is a folk dance of Korea with a long history. *Janggo* (hourglass-shaped drum), a national percussion instrument, was called *yogo* in the days of the Three Kingdoms (mid-3rd century BC–AD mid-7th century). Depicted in the paintings in the tombs Nos. 4 and 5 of the five mural tombs of Koguryo found in Jian, China, were the people dancing with *janggo*.

The dance has its origin in the *soljanggo* dance, a part of peasant dance.

Soljanggo, smaller than *janggo*, was widely used in the peasant dance which was played to either wish for or celebrate a bumper crop in rural areas.

Soljanggo beaters moving their shoulders and arms merrily to the rhythmic tune rendered an active contribution to enlivening the atmosphere, and the dance gradually developed into an independent dance form.

As *janggo* beaters were mostly men in the early days, the dance was mainly played by them. Afterwards, it was rapidly distributed among women.

Men's *janggo* dance looks just liberal and brisk while women's looking gentle, elegant and stylish.

Dance with *janggo* is strong in its tune and worth seeing for a harmonious combination of various beating techniques and dance movements.

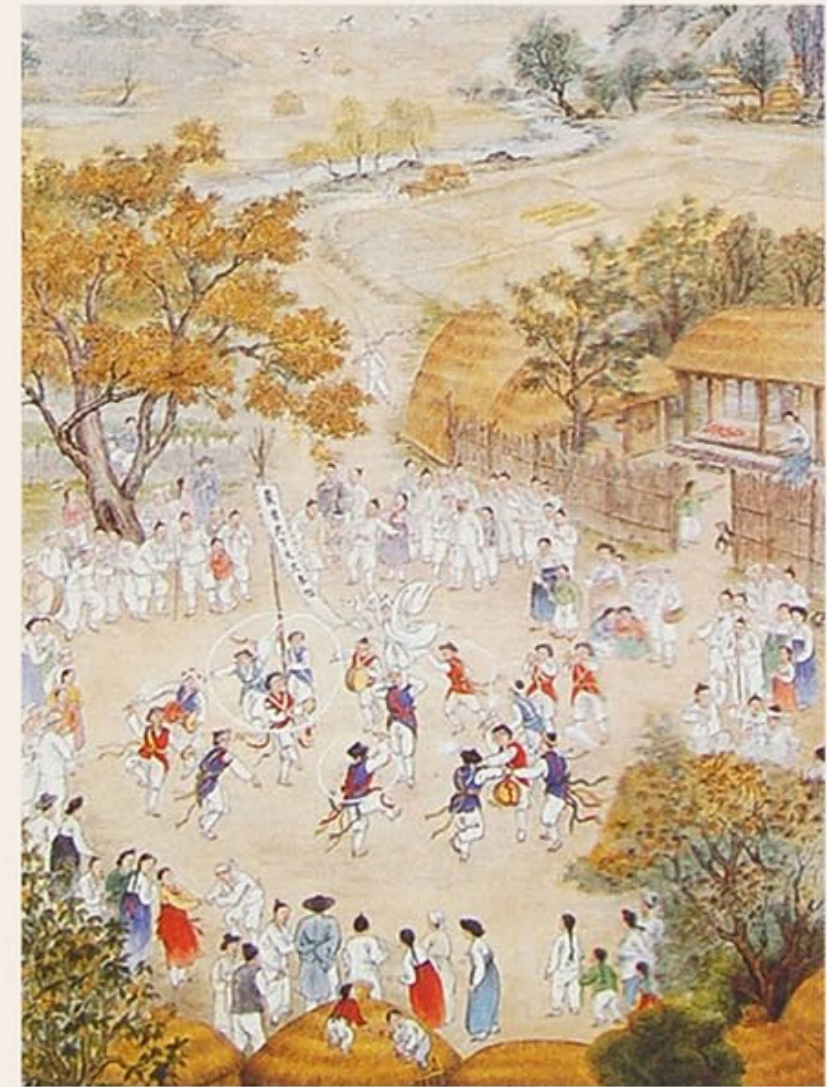
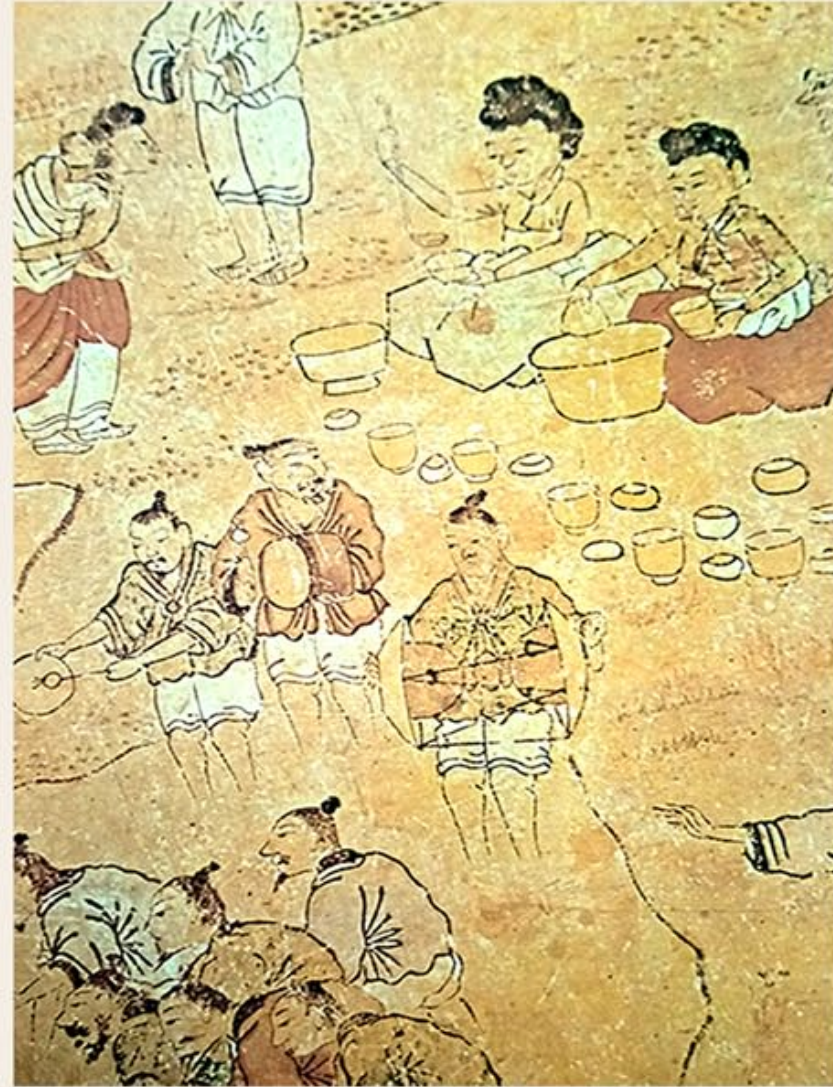
Janggo dance, which has long been enjoyed and widely played in Korea, is being carried forward and developing in form and content thanks to the state policy on the preservation of national heritage.

It is now played as either solo or duet dance, and sometimes as group dance.

When several hundred performers dance with *janggo*, the audience would feast their eyes on the spectacular sight, enjoying noble and beautiful traditions and emotional life of the Korean nation.

Photo: Pang Un Sim

Text: Kang Su Jong



Old paintings showing the history of *janggo* dance



Janggo dance, together with peasant dance, was a favourite of the Korean people



A mural painting in the tomb of Koguryo proves the fact that the Korean people danced with *yogo*, similar to *janggo*, during the days of the Three Kingdoms



Janggo dance is played as either a solo or a group dance. The solo dance is featured by various dancing techniques and movements of a hero, while the group one by harmonious ensemble of brisk and liberal movements of dancers.



***Janggo* dance in a fine combination of skillful playing techniques and movements**

Historical Relics on Moran Hill



Parts of the Walled City of Pyongyang



On the bank of the Taedong River flowing through downtown Pyongyang is Moran Hill famous for its peculiar topography and superb scenic beauty.

The hill was named so because it looks like a just blown peony blossom (*moran* in Korean-Tr.).

Along with its picturesque scenery,

it boasts an abundance of historical sites related with the history of Pyongyang spanning over a thousand years.

Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668), known as the most powerful state in the Korean history, moved its capital to Pyongyang (around Mt Taesong) in the early 5th century.

In the mid-6th century it built the Walled

City of Pyongyang, 16km in circumference, encompassing the present Moran Hill and other areas. In the Moran Hill area were located the inner and northern walls, which served as an imperial palace and its defence wall respectively.

Still found in the hill are the remains of the walls and old structures, such as



Ulmil Pavilion

Ulmil, Choesung and Pubyok pavilions, and Chilsong, Jongum, Hyonmu and Tongam gates.

The Ulmil Pavilion was built as the northern command post in the inner wall of the Walled City of Pyongyang and was rebuilt in 1714. Its 11-metre-high embankment built of squarely trimmed stones is stepwise in the lower part and narrows inwardly toward the top, thus looking higher, grand and safe.

The Choesung Pavilion on the summit of the hill blends well with the picturesque scenery.

The Chilsong Gate, the northern gate of the inner wall, was rebuilt in the days of Koryo (918-1392) and several times again afterwards. Walls are some 10 metres apart and the gate is placed on them crosswise. The outer wall juts out to serve as a defence wall. On the embankment built with trimmed stones is placed an arch, and there is a sloped passage in front of the gate.

The Jongum Gate in the lower part of the Chongnyu Cliff on the Taedong River is concealed from view as it was built at a right angle to the walls passing each other.

The Hyonmu Gate, the northern gate of the Walled City of Pyongyang, was rebuilt in 1714. It was built at a right angle to the wall which is erected between the peaks, where the Choesung Pavilion and the Ulmil Pavilion stand respectively, and crosses on the lowest position.

The Pubyok Pavilion was an accessory building of the Yongmyong Temple, a



Choesung Pavilion



Tongam Gate





Chongnyu Pavilion



Chongnyu Cliff

Buddhist temple erected in 393, even before the construction of the Walled City of Pyongyang. The pavilion on the Chongnyu Cliff presents a superb scenery in harmony with the surrounding topographical features.

The viewing of the moon from the Pubyok Pavilion is so wonderful that it is included in the eight scenic spots of Pyongyang.

The original building was burnt down by Japanese invaders during the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598) and the present one was built in 1614.

There are also the site of the Yongmyong Temple, the octagonal, five-storeyed pagoda and other historical relics under good preservation in the hill. They are attracting many people who are fascinated by the time-honoured history of the Korean nation.

Photo: Ra Phyeong Ryol
Text: Pak Ui Chol



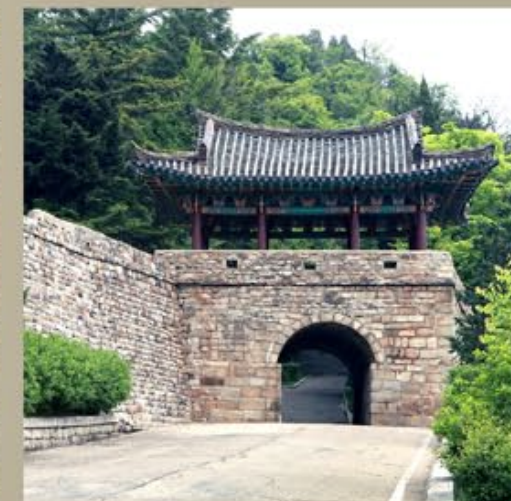
Chilsong Gate



Octagonal, five-storeyed pagoda at Yongmyong Temple



Hyonmu Gate



Jongum Gate



Pubyok Pavilion



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