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Kim Jong Un Looks Round Munsu Water Park

Last October Marshal Kim Jong Un, first secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, first chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, looked round the Munsu Water Park completed as a boastful creation for the pleasure of the people.

The Munsu Water Park newly built on the bank of the picturesque Taedong River is a comprehensive recreation ground to provide the people with a cultured life.

The construction project of the water park was initiated by Kim Jong Un, who personally chose the site and gave on-site guidance to its construction several times, giving detailed instructions on building it at a high level. True to his people-oriented intention, the soldier-builders of the Korean People's Army carried out the large-scale project within a short span of nine months.

The water park occupies a vast area of 109 000 m², and has outdoor and indoor wading pools furnished with various water slides and pools, gymnasium, and Munsu Rehabilitation House. It is fully provided with necessary conditions so that people can disport themselves all the year round.

Kim Jong Un looked round different places of the park and learned about the arrangements for its opening.

Looking at the coloured plaster statue of Kim Jong Il in the entrance hall of the indoor wading pool for a good while, he said with deep emotion that

Kim Jong Il would have been very pleased if he had seen the magnificently built park as he had made painstaking efforts to present his people with a comprehensive one.

He expressed great satisfaction over the fact that the indoor wading pool, including various water pools, saunas, shower rooms and other welfare service facilities, was splendidly and impeccably built and the restaurants were furnished distinctively and made steady preparations for service in a short period.

He also went round several places of the outdoor wading pool and said in satisfaction that the people, youth and students would be very delighted with the opening of the park.

He stressed that the officials and employees of the water park should conduct service with a high sense of faithful devotion to the people and take good care of the facilities of the park. He then instructed that the opening ceremony of the Munsu Water Park should be held as early as possible for the pleasure of the people.

The Munsu Water Park, a present of love of Kim Jong Un for his people, was opened to public on October 15. It has now become the favourite place of the working people, youth and students.

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Kim Jong Un presides over the conference in October Juche 102 (2013)



Kim Jong Un confers the title of Labour Hero of the DPRK on the KPA officers who rendered distinguished services for the strengthening of the KPA in October Juche 102 (2013)

KPA Company Commanders and Political Instructors Got Together



The fourth conference of company commanders and political instructors of the Korean People's Army took place in Pyongyang in October.

It brought together company commanders and political instructors who have been devoted to building up their companies in defence of the country's sky, land and sea, true to the Workers' Party of Korea's idea and cause of Juche-oriented army building, and commanding and political officers of KPA units at all levels.

Kim Jong Un, first secretary of the WPK, first chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, presided over the conference.

Listening attentively to the speeches of company commanders and political instructors, he said that he was very proud of having those who are devoting their all to the upbuilding of the company. He also specified tasks to be tackled in strengthening and developing all the companies into elite units of the powerful revolutionary armed forces.

A letter of pledge to Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un was adopted at the conference.

The title of Labour Hero of the DPRK was conferred on company commanders and a political instructor who rendered distinguished services for the strengthening of the KPA.

The conference held in the presence of Kim Jong Un demonstrated the iron will and faith of all the service personnel who are determined to achieve final victory in the revolutionary cause of Juche under the banner of modelling the whole army on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism.

He had photos taken with the participants and enjoyed a joint performance of the Moranbong Band and the State Merited Chorus with them.

He directed the shooting contest of the participants and saw a firing drill of the KPA together with them.

The participants held a rally in the plaza of the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun to pay respects to Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il and make resolve to thoroughly implement the tasks Kim Jong Un set forth in the historic speech delivered at the conference.

During the conference they visited the newly built monumental structures and other places of Pyongyang.

Article: Kim Hyon Thae



Participants look round the Mirim Riding Club and Munsu Water Park



Statue of Kim Jong Il erected in the compound of Kim Il Sung University



Boundless yearning for him is reflected in flower baskets



The sky over Jong Il Peak is aglow with fireworks

Yearning Grows Stronger

It has been two years since all the service personnel and people of the DPRK shed tears of blood over the sudden, unexpected death of Generalissimo Kim Jong Il, whom they held in high esteem as the father of their nation, in December Juche 100 (2011).

As days go by, their yearning for him who devoted his whole life to national prosperity and people's well-being becomes stronger and more fervent.

Every place across the country bears the imprints of his patriotic devotion to the country and people.

Out of boundless yearning for Kim Jong Il the Korean army and people built his statues and portraits of his beaming image all across the country, including on Mansu Hill in Pyongyang, in Kanggye in Jagang Province, and in Hamhung in South Hamgyong Province.

Tens of thousands of Kimjongilia exhibited in the Kimjongilia

Festival held in February to celebrate the 71st anniversary of his birth reflected their high reverence for him.

A hall dedicated to the victory in the Songun-based revolution was newly laid out in the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum which was built in a grand style in July on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the war victory, so as to add eternal brilliance to the undying exploits he accomplished in defence of the socialist country and people's happiness by dint of his Songun-based revolutionary leadership.

During the past two years the Korean army and people with a pure mind and noble obligation made strenuous efforts to implement his plan to build a thriving nation and his lifetime instructions, always keeping his memory in their minds.

With a single mind to carry out without fail the noble idea of building a thriving nation Kim Jong Il worked out on his people-bound train, they exerted themselves to erecting many monumental structures: last year they completed the



People from all walks of life lay flowers in front of the statues of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il on Mansu Hill



Photo show on the revolutionary career of Kim Jong Il

construction of the Huichon Power Station, Changjon Street, People's Theatre, Ryugyong Health Complex, Rungna People's Recreation Ground, and People's Open-air Ice Rink; this year they rebuilt the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, built Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery, Rungna People's Sports Park, and Unha Scientists Street, and finished the establishment of methanol production line at Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, the construction project of Orangchon Power Station No. 2, the modernization of the liquefying process at Tanchon Smeltery and reconstruction of Pyongyang Condiment

Factory.

These achievements are an expression of their rock-firm faith and will to revere Kim Jong Il as their spiritual mainstay and carry out his cause for all generations.

Generalissimo Kim Jong Il will always be with the Korean service personnel and people who respect him as the Sun of Songun Korea.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon

Photo: Choe Won Chol, Kim Kum Jin, Ri Song Ik



Kimjongilia, immortal flower bearing the august name of Kim Jong Il, is always in full bloom



His plans and wishes are translated into reality

Supreme Sanctuary of Juche

The Kumsusan Palace of the Sun is the supreme sanctuary of Juche which is associated with brilliant revolutionary careers and exploits of the great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il and where the history of the Sun continues endlessly.

Korean army and people regard it as their highest honour and

greatest happiness to have the great Generalissimos preserved in their lifetime appearance at this sacred place of revolution.

They form a relation of kinship with the leaders who lie in state in the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun, and the feelings of boundless reverence of the Korean and world progressive peoples stream to the place.

With unshakable faith and will to carry forward the revolutionary cause of Juche through generations, Kim Jong Un gave energetic guidance to refurbishing the palace as befits the matchlessly sacred place of the Sun in the world, devoting his loyalty and noble sense of moral obligation.

True to his intention the army and people of the DPRK displayed their devotion which is so sincere and earnest as to bring flowers into bloom even on a rock and move Heaven.

Energetic leadership of Kim Jong Un and loyalty of Korean army and people as pure as white gem to their leaders turned

the palace into a grand monument to the immortality of the leaders and the symbol of the Korean nation, where the greatness, brilliant revolutionary history and immortal exploits of Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il are handed down to posterity.

The Kumsusan Palace of the Sun which is constantly visited by the Koreans and the people of the world will remain as the sacred place of the Sun along with victorious advance of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Article & photo: Kim Song Chol





Kim Jong Il inspects the persimmon tree company in November Juche 95 (2006)



Kim Jong Un inspects the company in August Juche 101 (2012)

Women Soldiers Blessed by Supreme Commanders

In August last year Kim Jong Un, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, inspected a women's coastal artillery company which is known across the country as the Persimmon Tree Company. When he said that only speaking out of the company name moved him greatly, the accompanying officials and company commanding officers were all overwhelmed by excitement, looking back upon the history of the company which is closely associated with particular affection of Generalissimo Kim Jong Il for women soldiers.

One February day in Juche 84 (1995) while inspecting the company, Kim Jong Il went into the barracks of the women soldiers, where he personally felt the quality and smell of the cream they used. He noticed that their faces were slightly chapped by sea wind. On his way back from the inspection, he took a solicitous measure to send medical cream for them.

In the autumn of that year he remembered that he had promised the soldiers of the persimmon tree company to come again in autumn when persimmons were ripe, and they would be looking forward to meeting him. Saying regrettably that he was too pressed with many affairs to find time for keeping the promise he, supreme commander, had made with his soldiers, he told the officials to visit the company instead of him, send presents in his name, and convey his words that the soldiers must be careful lest they should catch cold from the cold sea wind in the coming winter.

In later years he visited the company several times and

showed paternal affection for the women soldiers, who were defending a coastal post firmly in military uniforms.

Under his meticulous care the soldiers were trained into stout combatants, and persimmon trees growing around the company bore fruit bountifully.

In November Juche 86 (1997) he visited the company again. Feasting his eyes on persimmon trees, he said with deep emotion that the company should be called a persimmon tree company. One November day in Juche 95 (2006) he had photos taken with women soldiers against the background of the heavily-laden persimmon trees.

Recollecting with emotion the heart-warming stories associated with the company, Kim Jong Un looked round the barracks and mess hall with the company officers.

He touched the blanket in the barracks to feel its quality, was informed of the sauna and bath using medicinal stuffs at the wash-cum-bath room, and asked what the soldiers liked most when dropping in the kitchen of the mess hall. After looking round the company, he saw an artistic performance of the company soldiers and had talks with them to acquaint himself with their military service. His benevolent image was identical with that of Kim Jong Il.

That day before leaving the company he read the mind of the soldiers who were reluctant to part from him and spent a long time, posing for a camera with every one of them.

Celebrating the anniversary days of the appointment of

Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un as Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, December 24 and December 30 respectively, the service personnel and people of the DPRK feel more keenly that they are blessed with brilliant generals and supreme commanders through generations and are firmly

resolved to bring to completion without fail the revolutionary cause of Juche, the Songun-based revolutionary cause, under the leadership of Kim Jong Un.

Article & photo: Choe Kwang Ho





Kim Jong Suk attending with Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il the graduation ceremony of the second term of the Central Military Academy No. 1 in October Juche 37 (1948)

Brilliant Achievements in Army Founding

There is an old discoloured photo that is cherished deep in the minds of the army and people of the DPRK.

It was a photo of Kim Jong Suk, the anti-Japanese heroine, taken on October 14, Juche 37 (1948), attending with Kim Il Sung the graduation ceremony of the second term of the Central Military Academy No. 1. Seeing the graduates who were trained as stout officers of the revolutionary army, she shed tears, thinking of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle for the country's liberation and the fallen revolutionary comrades-in-arms.

The old photo of Kim Jong Suk lowering her head in tears reminds the Korean service personnel and people of the immortal contributions she made to the historic cause of army building.

Kim Jong Suk took part in the armed struggle against Japanese imperialists to make her country free. And after liberation (August 15, 1945), she worked energetically to implement Kim Il Sung's line of founding a regular revolutionary army, one of the three major tasks for building a new Korea.

She visited scores of times the Pyongyang Institute and the Central Security Officers School, the establishments for training the military and political cadres of a modern regular army, and made clear the questions arising in their education and edification.

She saw to it that the schools directed their efforts to the ideological education to make the students warmly love their country and to thoroughly eliminate flunkeyism and dogmatism in military education.

When she visited with Kim Il Sung the Central Security Officers School on July 26, Juche 35 (1946), she instructed the teaching staff that the most important problem in making preparations for education was to work out its educational programmes properly and that they should thoroughly implement the instructions of Kim Il Sung to combine military education with political subjects while putting main stress on the former.

She also paid deep attention to the contents of military education. She saw to it that modern military knowledge and the unique guerrilla tactics Kim Il Sung created in conformity with the mountainous conditions of the country were taught there.

She gave detailed instructions on the wide application of visual aids in education and taking on the appearance

of a regular army by organizing and conducting all work and life of the students as required by military regulations and manuals.

True to the intention of Kim Il Sung on building the regular revolutionary armed forces, she solved various problems arising in the drawing up of military regulations and manuals and making of military uniforms from the independent viewpoint and in accord with physical constitution of Koreans.

She also concerned herself with the preparations for a military parade, which was held in a grand style on February 8, Juche 37 (1948), proclaiming the founding of the regular armed forces in Korea after only three years since its liberation.

She devoted all her energies to the development of the army.

She visited the Joson Inmingun on several occasions and gave detailed instructions to its editors to make the inaugural edition of the newspaper for the Korean People's Army contribute actively to strengthening the political and ideological education among the service personnel.

She continuously visited different places all over the country in order to carry out the instructions of Kim Il Sung to expand the arms and services of the KPA.

Her energetic activities were also

devoted to organizing the first tank unit, training competent pilots in larger numbers and in a short period and improving military equipment. She also took concrete measures to produce more military uniforms, accoutrements and footwear and improve the supply services for the service personnel.

Her devoted efforts to the founding of a regular revolutionary army constituted immortal services to realizing President Kim Il Sung's cause of army building.

December 24 this year marks the 96th anniversary of the birth of Kim Jong Suk.

Article & photo: Kim Kyong Hui



The KPA flag made by Kim Jong Suk, the submachine gun produced by the own efforts of the working people of Korea, and the rifle she used while instructing the soldiers in their shooting training





Kim Jong Un looks round the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill in October Juche 102 (2013)



Celebrations of the 65th anniversary of the DPRK founding demonstrated the political and ideological might of the country that is united with a single mind

Year Full of Creation and Change

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has adorned the year Juche 102 (2013) with great events featuring the history of Songun Korea. This year it has brought about great changes in its efforts to add more brilliance to the immortal exploits its great leaders Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il had performed and to usher in a new turning point in the building of a thriving socialist country.

This year a politico-ideological might of the DPRK based on single-hearted unity was fully demonstrated.

Grand celebrations of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and the 60th anniversary of the victory in the

Fatherland Liberation War gave fullest display to the faith and will of its service personnel and people to demonstrate the might of the people-centred socialist country dignified thanks to independence and powerful thanks to Songun and to carry forward without fail the history of great war victory, firmly rallied behind Kim Jong Un.

Every day of this year, which began with the New Year Address delivered by the respected Kim Jong Un, has been spent on picturing the genuine image of the DPRK that forms one large, harmonious family in which the leader believes in his people and the latter show absolute respect for and follow the former.



Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum and Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery were built in celebration of the 60th anniversary of war victory



Boosts in production are made in metal, electric power, light industry and all other sectors of the national economy in an effort to implement the tasks set forth in the New Year Address delivered by Kim Jong Un

This year brilliant successes have been achieved in all fields of socialist construction.

Workers in the vanguard sectors of the national economy and the sectors of basic industries have turned out to model after the fighting spirit of the soldier-builders engaged in the construction project of the ski resort on Masik Pass, in hearty response to Kim Jong Un's appeal to create the "Masikryong speed."

Those in the Sunchon Area Youth Coal-mining Complex, Tokchon Area Coal-mining Complex and other coal mines have effected boosts in coal production, while metallurgical industry witnessing increased iron and steel production at Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, Chollima Steel Complex, Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and other manufacturers. Pukchang Thermal Power Complex, Suphung Power Station, Hochongang Power Station and other large power plants have constantly increased power generation. Construction of Orangchon Power Station No. 2 was completed, with similar projects for the second stage of Huichon Power Station, Paektusan Songun Youth Power Station and Wonsan Army-People Power Station being vigorously pushed forward.

In the sector of agriculture, though it was badly affected by long spells of cold in spring and rainy weather in summer, a great effort was exerted to reaping a rich grain harvest, as well as making tangible achievements in livestock and fruit farming and greenhouse construction.

The builders engaged in creating large-scale livestock production base on Sepho tableland, in response to the call of the Workers' Party of Korea for the grand nature remaking, made good progress, and other projects of constructing a gravity-fed waterway in South Hwanghae Province, a bread basket in the country, and reclaiming Ryongmae, Honggon and Nungum islets were also vigorously stepped up.

Pyongyang Condiment Factory, Hamhung Knitwear Factory, Hamhung Woolen Textile Mill and many other light-industry factories streamlined their production processes and focused their efforts on turning out consumer goods more and better.

Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, Munphyong Smeltery, Taean Heavy Machine Complex, February 8 Vinalon Complex, Namhung Youth Chemical Complex and other state-run and locally-run factories and enterprises in metal, machine-building, chemistry and all other sectors of the national economy have made strenuous efforts to put overall production lines on a modern basis by effecting an industrial revolution in the new century, and gained remarkable successes.

A base for turf research and Central Mushroom Institute were newly built at the State Academy of Sciences and produced satisfactory results in scientific study. Advantageous socialist systems of free education and medical care were brought into bolder relief this year, too.

In the heated enthusiasm for sports athletes of the DPRK established unprecedented records in winning gold medals at international games, including a mixed double event of the 52nd ITTF World Championships (individual events). Novel and enterprising

artistic activities of the Moranbong Band and State Merited Chorus vividly represented the vibrant reality of the country.

Pyongyang was developed into a more majestic and picturesque city as befits the centre of Songun culture. Such sports and cultural establishments as Munsu Water Park, Mirim Riding Club, Unha Scientists Street and apartment buildings for educationists of Kim Il Sung University and the ski resort on Masik Pass were also newly constructed.

This year the DPRK has built up its self-reliant defence capabilities more firmly, conducive to frustrating the moves of imperialists and reactionaries to start a new war of aggression on the Korean peninsula and safeguarding peace of the region.

International community strengthened its support for and solidarity with Songun politics of the DPRK which defends the country and people and ensures peace and stability in Northeast Asia.

Looking back on the past 2013 full of pride and dignity, the Korean army and people are feeling more keenly that future prosperity and reunification of the country entirely depend on wise leadership of the respected Kim Jong Un, and looking forward to the new year 2014 with greater hope and optimism.

Article: Choe Il Ho
Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA





Unha Scientists Street built in a short period of seven months



Fresh vegetables are produced for Pyongyang citizens at a greenhouse of Pyongyang Vegetable Institute



Okryu Children's Hospital



A base for turf research at the State Academy of Sciences



Library at Pyongyang Medical College of Kim Il Sung University



Electronic recreation halls at the Rungna People's Recreation Ground



Refreshing and vibrant artistic performances encourage the army and people of the country to further achievements in the building of a thriving nation



DPRK athletes fly high their flag in international games





Sepho Table-land under Reclamation



The Sepho tableland has been known for heavy snow and rain and strong wind, so a bad weather continues all the year round. When it rains or snows, it does violently, and people find it hard to keep balance in the face of strong wind.

The tableland, which was a wasteland covered with shrubs and weeds, is now turning into a promising livestock rearing base with artificial and natural grass fields of 50 000 hectares, roads for grazing domestic animals, over one thousand dwelling houses, animal sheds, reservoirs and dairy plants.

Volunteers came from across the country to build it into a base of lasting value. The project would take for others scores or hundreds of years.

Fully aware that well-being neither comes on a silver platter nor is created by others, but by their own hands, the patriotic-minded soldier-builders and civilians are now all out for the reclamation of the vast expanses of tableland.

When they were breaking the snow-covered ground in early December last year, they had little experience and lacked equipment and materials. But, they are harnessing nature by using all their creative talents, enriching experience and learning techniques.

This year, which can be called the first year of reclamation, witnessed heavier snowfall and stronger wind than before, and high temperature rare in this region. In July alone, there were torrents of rain tantamount to the last year's rainfall.

The reclaimers, however, tided over the difficulties in high spirits.

The project site turned into a volcano of their spiritual strength: they did not leave their workplaces before carrying out their daily tasks; while reclaiming the tableland, they discovered peat, which had been known unavailable in this area, and produced slaked lime and humus to increase soil fertility; by improving rivers and laying out ditches, they ensured the tableland was unaffected by floods and cold weather; they ploughed the land over and over, removing weed and tree roots and rocks. The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance displayed by them has brought about an eye-opening reality: in less than a year reclamation in the vast areas in Sepho, Phyonggang and Ichon counties was finished and thus a vast area of artificial and natural grass fields have been created. They have planted millions of trees to create windbreaks and built roads running more than one thousand kms.

Animal sheds, a livestock institute, a livestock base management centre and dwellings of farm employees have taken their shapes in 110 places.

Thanks to the patriotic devotion of the reclaimers, the Sepho tableland will, in the near future, turn into a world-ranking livestock farm, and people will see domestic animals grazing in flocks and meat and dairy products turned out in large quantities.

Article: Choe Kwang Hyok
Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA

Eye-opening changes are being made every day on Sepho tableland formerly covered with shrubs and wild plants



Various sporting events, including basketball, volleyball, table tennis games and tug-of-war, are held in the stadium

Renovated Pyongyang Indoor Stadium



With public interest in sports increasing, many sports establishments are now under construction or renovation in the DPRK.

In October the renovated Pyongyang Indoor Stadium was opened to public.

Built by the Pothong River in April Juche 62 (1973), the indoor stadium has served as a venue of international and national games, including the 35th World Table Tennis Championships, and national functions, and as a centre of cultural and emotional life of the working people.

Now renovated as an all-event stadium and mass sports service centre, the four-storeyed indoor stadium has over 12 000 spectators' seats and can host basketball, volleyball, table tennis and various other sporting events. It has also training halls,

bedrooms and dining halls.

A double indoor illuminance is applied in the stadium and the elasticity and in-space sound of the floor are excellent.

The doors at the façade look weighty, and the sculptured gold trophies depicted in the corridors and the balustrades decorated brilliantly add much to the gracefulness of the indoor stadium.

In October the Inter-Provincial Games took place in the stadium.

In basketball, volleyball, table tennis, *ssirum* (Korean wrestling), tug-of-war and various other matches, the players fully displayed the techniques they had trained at spare times, upholding the consistent policy of the Workers' Party of Korea of making sports mass-based and part of daily life.

Article & photo: Choe U Rim



The stadium is fully furnished for the training and relaxation of the sportspersons

Nationwide Telemedicine System



Participants in a technical consultation on telemedicine watch telemedicine services given at Kim Man Yu Hospital, Pyongyang Municipal People's Hospital No. 2 and Yonsan County People's Hospital in North Hwanghae Province

Some time ago I visited Kim Man Yu Hospital located in Munsu area of Pyongyang to witness a newly established telemedicine system, as a Korean saying goes, "Seeing is believing."

When I dropped in at the online consultation room, doctors were engaged in medical consultation for Kim Yon Hwa, a patient at Ryongyon County People's Hospital. Looking at the TV screen they talked with the patient and her doctor to acquaint themselves with details of her disease and take necessary measures. Ryongyon County situated in South Hwanghae Province in the western coast of Korea is hundreds of kilometres away from Pyongyang. But, thanks to the telemedicine system the patients in local provinces are able to get prompt and necessary medical treatment.

The next leg of my visit was the online operation room.

The screen was showing an operation room of the Kangwon Provincial People's Hospital. Doctors there were performing an operation. Veteran doctors were helping them observing the conditions of a patient on the screen.

Jo Won Chol, a section chief, said that telemedicine service would be given after consulting the clinical chart of a case beforehand through e-mail in case of an emergency. He added that thanks to the system, doctors, without going to the spot, could offer the patients sufficient medical treatment while inspiring the latter with confidence in the treatment.

Witnessing the online medical service in effect, I felt keenly the superiority and vitality of the socialist health system, which

is supported by free medical service and a well-knit infrastructure of medical institutions.

In other countries such telemedicine services are available by the investment of charity funds or individual enterprises. But in the DPRK the telemedicine system was established all across the country at state expense.

Recently a technical consultation on telemedicine was held in Pyongyang with the participation of health workers from Southeast Asian countries of the World Health Organization. The participants paid attention to the three characteristics of the telemedicine system established in the DPRK:

First, it covers the whole country;

Second, all the people get the service free of charge;

Third, it was accomplished on a high level in a very short period.

They were unanimous in saying that socialist Korea regards it as its state policy to provide the people with convenience and spare nothing for it.

The telemedicine system has so far been introduced in more than 210 hospitals in the capital city, provinces, cities and counties, and the work to develop the system is being pushed forward.

The telemedicine system will make the people across the country enjoy the benefit of socialist health care.



Full of Zest for Sports

Recently, public sports establishments are constructed in Pyongyang and other places across the country.

Last May Rungna People's Sports Park was built as a comprehensive sports centre on the picturesque Rungna Islet, famous cultural resort in Pyongyang.

Covering an area of 200 000 m², the park consists of football pitches, courts for basketball, volleyball and tennis, field hockey ground, roller rink and other different sporting facilities, small parks and a snack bar.

Four football pitches, including an

artificial turf pitch, occupy one third of the park.

The roller rink and figure roller rink with an area of 6 000 m² have the grounds finished in yellowish brown and green colours, making people feel stable. A roller park is exclusively laid out so that the people can perform various rollerblading stunts.

The basketball and volleyball courts are floored with rubber in order to protect people from being hurt.

There are sporting facilities for rent, offering conveniences to the people.

Visitors can play amusement games at

the small parks and command a superb view of the Taedong River on the pavilion. They can also roller-skate along the smooth road around the park, and carpets of lawns that blend well with a dense forest of trees give them refreshing feelings.

The sports park on Rungna Islet, resembling a large outdoor stadium, is a favourite haunt of the working people, students and schoolchildren who relieve themselves and develop their physical strength playing football and basketball and roller-skating.

Article & photo: Ri Myong Guk



Public facilities for football, basketball, volleyball, and other sports game are available in the park





Kim Chang Hak, father



Kim Jong Hyok, first son



Kim Jong Jin, second son

Father and Two Sons

Among the bus drivers running from Sadong to Taedongmun in Pyongyang are Kim Chang Hak (58), father, and his two sons Jong Hyok and Jong Jin.

The Kims devote their all to the traffic service for the Pyongyang citizens, rain or shine.

It was 26 years ago when Chang Hak was appointed a bus driver at Samma Bus Station, after being discharged from military service.

He ran a gun carriage during his service days, envisaging himself driving along the streets of Pyongyang. He took pride of his job in carrying the citizens to their workplaces every morning. Such feelings increased whenever he was greeted by the passengers getting in the bus.

With this pride he always took the lead in increasing the rate of bus operation.

He prepared a whole set of tools and spare parts and made it a rule to check up on bus conditions after work every day for preliminary troubleshooting, before going home.

In the 1990s when the country faced difficulties, he never abandoned his job and utilized over 3 500 accessories in 121 kinds, thus making a tangible contribution to the fulfillment of the plan for passenger transportation of the station.

It is his life motto that there is no curved road in the driver's heart though he runs many curves on the road. Following his motto, he ran over 700 000 km without any accident for the past 26 years.

Working at the station he trained many young novices into skilled ones who are also qualified for no-accident drivers.

He also let his two sons, ex-servicemen, become bus drivers so that they would follow the road of devotion for the people. He is a diligent teacher of driving manuals as well as a strict senior who demands punctual service time. His sons now enjoy love and respect from the colleagues and passengers.

Father and two sons are continuously following their road of devotion for the country and people.

Article: Kim Son Gyeong
Photo: An Chol Ryong





Students are keen on experiments in physics

Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace

Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace was inaugurated in September Juche 52 (1963) as a comprehensive extracurricular educational base for the schoolchildren.

It was the first of its kind built in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Generalissimo Kim Il Sung, who always regarded children as the kings and queens of the country, proposed building a palace for the schoolchildren on Jangdae Hill, the best site in the central part of the capital city of Pyongyang. He also solved all the problems in its management.

Generalissimo Kim Jong Il, who inherited Kim Il Sung's noble love for the younger generation, sent educational facilities, musical instruments, sporting apparatuses and stuffed specimens.

Covering an area of 110 000 m², the palace has more than 500 rooms including over 200 activity rooms, a 1 100-seat theatre, a gymnasium with the accommodation capacity of 500, and a practice ground. During the past five decades a large number of schoolchildren have been engaged in extracurricular activities here every day, developing their

aptitudes and talents.

The schoolchildren, during extracurricular hours, consolidate what they have learned at school through experiments and practice in the circles for studying nature, society, sports, literature and arts, and acquire more knowledge on science and high artistic skills under the guidance of instructors.

Those who engage in the computer circle in particular, develop their technical skills as required by the IT era.

Numerous members of the circles in the palace won the prizes at national festivals, contests and sports games, and demonstrated the pride of the Korean children who give full play to their talents according to their aptitudes and hopes through international children's art exhibitions and artistic performances.

The palace has trained many talented persons who have rendered great contributions to the prosperity of the country. Among the former circle members are scientists who contributed to the building of a thriving country, athletes who added honour to the country by winning gold medals in the international competitions, and writers and artists who

are popular among the people.

Foreigners and overseas Korean compatriots, visiting the palace, said admiringly that they were envious of Korean schoolchildren developing their talents in the marvellous palace, and wished they would study in this palace if they could be children again.

Article & photo: Choe Won Chol



Drawing (left) and embroidery (right) circles



Accordion circle

Table tennis circle



They are conducting emergency training



They are regularly reinforcing the coastal embankments



Education in traffic safety



They are helping drivers in their truck repair



Survey of the dangerous spots is conducted beforehand

Genuine People's Protectors

In Onchon County, Nampho, situated on the western coast of Korea, all the residents, be they workers or farmers, affectionately call the security officers "our security officers."

Regarding it as their mission to protect the lives and property of the people, the officers of the County People's Security Station have unswervingly followed the road of serving them.

In July the county was faced with the task to prevent the damage in the rainy season.

The officers volunteered to repair the coastal embankments, the most challenging project.

With the belief that they exist for the sake of the people, senior officers including Jo Yong Sam and Rim Yong Su, of the County People's Security Station stood in the van of making a detailed survey of the dangerous spots on the embankments, and encouraged all other officers to turn out in the project.

It was not easy for them to extract stone in a quarry several

miles away and coat the different places of embankments with stone. However, they made sincere efforts, and thus brought the project to completion before the rainy season.

Thanks to the project, the unprecedented, successive heavy rains and wind that hit the county did not have any impact on the land under cultivation and people's life.

In order to prevent various accidents like rockfall, drowning and fire, they are taking concrete measures based on their firm grasp of dangerous spots.

In addition, they go among the residents, including students, to conduct education in traffic safety in a planned way, and help drivers on the road to repair their cars.

They also perform actual manoeuvres for calamity prevention on a frequent basis, so as to prevent any trifle damage for the people.

They take meticulous care of the livelihood of the people.

Paek Kwang Sam, who has worked as a security officer for 15 years at the Unha substation, has looked after a female disabled soldier in the area under his charge nearly a decade.

He obtained tonics for her and, on learning her desire to get acquainted with the advancing motherland even though she is unable to move, frequently visited her house with newspapers and books, informing her of the news of the county and her home village. So he enjoys respect from all the villagers as well as the woman and her family members.

The people's security officers at the July 4 substation each carries a so-called Faithful Servant Handbook.

Every day they write down on the handbooks what they have done that day for the good of the people and make a determination to do more things for the people.

As there are such genuine security officers who love the people and devote their all for them, the county people are bringing about miracles and innovations in their efforts to build a prosperous country, always full of vigor.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon
Photo: Jin Yong Ho

Patriotism Reflected in Historical Relics



Stone pagoda (in the period of Koryo)



Bronze statue of nine-faced Avalokitesvara (in the period of Koryo)



Paintings in the period of feudal Joseon dynasty



Koryo celadon and pottery from feudal Joseon dynasty



In September an exhibition of historical relics donated by patriotic citizens was held at the Korean Central History Museum. Over 70 items were put on display.

Sin Jae Chon living in Pyongyang donated several pieces of pottery including those created in the periods of Koryo (918-1392) and feudal Joseon dynasty (1392-1910). Among them were a celadon bowl decorated with incised patterns of chrysanthemum and pomegranate from the latter half of the 12th century, a peony-patterned celadon bottle from the 12th and 13th centuries and a jar with a red-brown glaze and patterns from the 17th century.

Though many centuries passed, they preserved graceful and refined colours unique to Korean celadon and incised patterns were very clean, thus striking the visitors with admiration.

Kim Song I, a Pyongyang citizen, contributed a rectangular seven-storeyed pagoda from the Koryo period. The dark gray monolith was exquisitely faced. On four corners of the platform

are carved lions; four sides of every storey are embossed with the images of Buddha and Buddhist deities; a lotus-shaped finial tops the pagoda.

The pagoda showed the delicate and refined masonry of those days.

Kim In Gon, a farmer from Phyongryul-ri in Anju, presented a bronze statue of nine-faced Avalokitesvara, or Goddess of Mercy, an excellent Buddhist sculpture from Koryo dynasty.

The statue of Avalokitesvara stands on a support of lotus flower, wearing solemn looks and in an erect posture. The bodhisattva puts on a crown with her seven different images. Her right hand with two fingers stuck together hangs down outwards, her left grasps a water bottle, and she wears a topknot. She wears a monk's drapery and *chima* (skirt), looking splendid.

Many other relics, including the landscape paintings created in the period of the feudal Joseon dynasty, were seen at the exhibition.

Article & photo: Kim Mi Ye



Weightlifting Championships Held



Om Yun Chol from the DPRK set a new world record in the men's 56kg jerk event and won a gold medal



The 2013 Asian Cup & Inter-club Weightlifting Championships ran last September in Pyongyang.

The event, which brought together men and women weightlifters from over ten countries and territories including the DPRK, China, Mongolia, Syria and India, was a combination of the Asian Cup and inter-club competitions. They were held divided into junior and senior divisions at the Ryugyong Jong Ju Yong Indoor Stadium.

Kim Jong Un, with Ri Sol Ju, saw the 63 kg and 69 kg matches of women senior division of the championships on September 15.

Vice-president of the International Weightlifting Federation, who is also the first vice-president of the Asian Weightlifting Federation, and the secretary-general and vice-president of the AWF expressed their gratitude to the Korean leader for taking necessary measures to successfully hold the championships. They added that it was the manifestation of support and encouragement to the AWF that the leader personally watched

the events and also the great honour and happiness for them.

The leader said that he was very pleased to see athletes from different countries together in Pyongyang for the competition, when the DPRK was brimming with heated enthusiasm for sports amid the growing social attention to sporting activities. He also spoke highly of the AWF, the IWF and other relevant organizations for having made great efforts for the successful championships.

The championships closed on September 17.

Om Yun Chol, who had won gold medals at international competitions, jerked 169 kg in the men's 56kg event of the inter-club senior division to set a new world record.

During the championships the DPRK weightlifters won 80 golds, 49 silvers and 20 bronzes, topping the country rankings.

The championships provided a good chance to boost exchange and cooperation in sports and further develop the skills in weightlifting.

Chinese Fine Arts Exhibition

The DPRK-China Friendship Association and the China-DPRK Friendship Association were formed in Juche 47 (1958) in Pyongyang and Beijing respectively to endlessly consolidate and develop the traditional bilateral friendly ties forged by the older generation of leaders in the two countries in conformity with the common interests and aspirations of the peoples of both countries.

The associations have positively promoted friendly exchanges and mutual cooperation and made a notable contribution to developing bilateral friendship for last 55 years since their formation.

In commemoration of the 55th anniversary of the associations a Chinese fine arts exhibition took place in Pyongyang last September.

An opening ceremony of the exhibition was held on September 27.

Speeches were made by Kim Jin Bom, vice-chairman of the

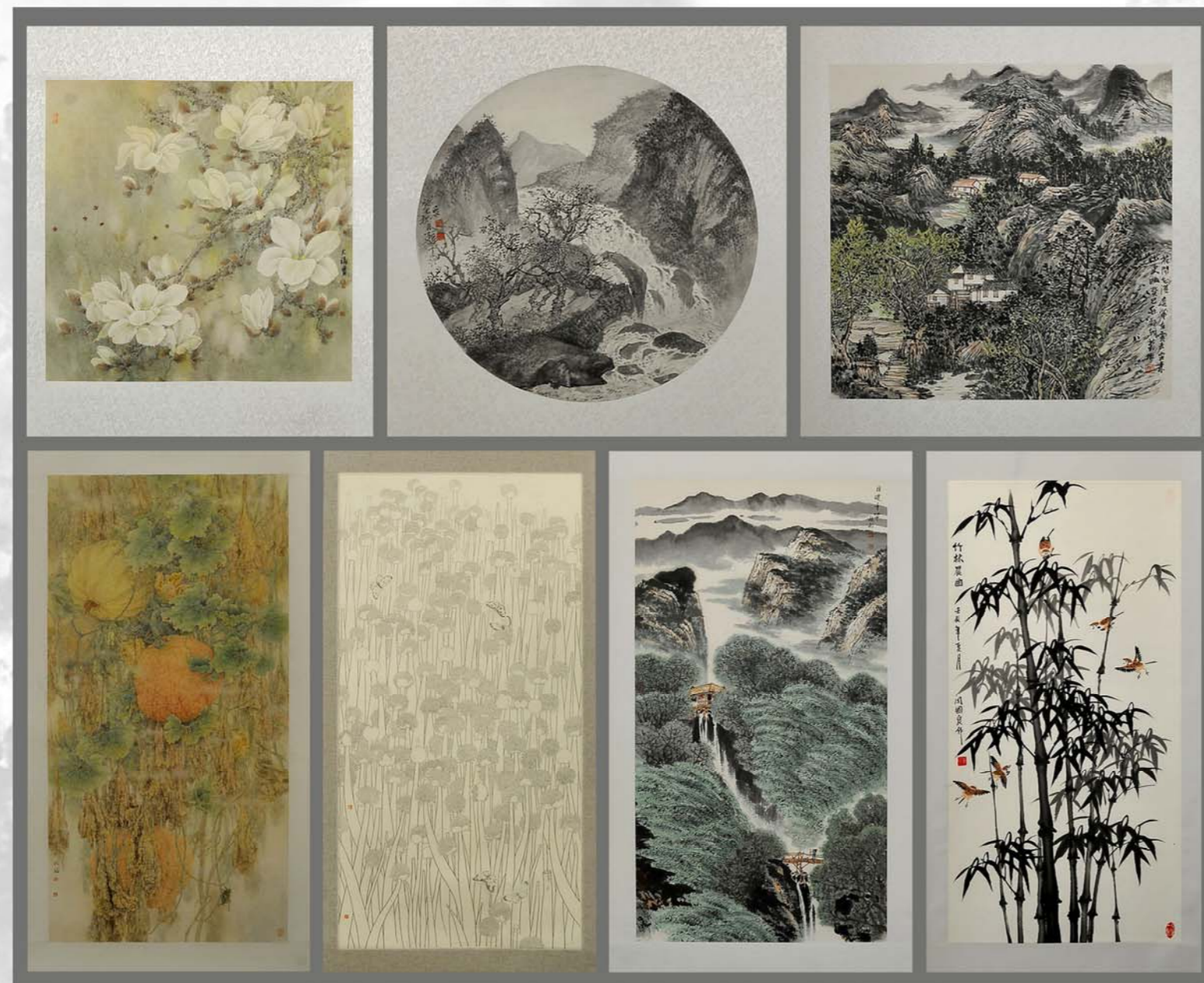


Central Committee of the DPRK-China Friendship Association and vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Wu Donghe, chairman of the China-DPRK Friendship Association.

On display at the venue were 55 pieces of Chinese paintings created by famous Chinese artists on the themes of figures, animals and plants and natural scenery.

The exhibition served as an occasion to promote the traditional friendly relations between the two countries.

Article & photo: Kim Chun Hyok



RC Activity Gets Brisk



Last Thursday every month is the Day of Preventing Accidents in the DPRK.

To mark this day all the organs and industrial establishments across the country conduct education in road and traffic safety.

In September young Red Cross volunteers got together at Changdok School in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, to mark the day with a simulation exercise for road safety. The event was attended by the officials from the DPRK Red Cross Society, young RC volunteers, teachers and students of the school, the

delegation of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies working in the country and the visiting delegations of Red Cross Society of China and Red Cross donors.

After speeches were made there were a sports meeting and an artistic performance on the theme of preventing road accidents.

The event served as a good chance to give common sense and knowledge about traffic safety and first aid treatment and reduce damage from traffic accidents.

Article & photo: Kim Kum Jin



Young RC members had a simulation exercise for road safety

Visits to Yasukuni Shrine Advocate Militarism



Jo Hui Sung

This summer was more sultry than usual.

When summer comes round it reminds us of August 15.

August 15 is the day of defeat of Japanese imperialism, as well as the day of liberation of Korea.

Japan loves to use the words, *conclusion of the war* rather than *defeat in the war* and *collapse of the country*.

The words notwithstanding, whenever August 15 comes round, mass media of the world are set astir.

Greeting this day every year, imprudent words are heard from among the political figures of Japan.

It was not once or twice that the prime minister of Japan elicited criticism because of his visit to the Yasukuni Shrine or his clumsy excuse for it. The stereotyped excuse is that it is another matter as he visited it in his own name, not as the prime minister.

On August 15 this year over 100 dietmen, including Shindo, minister of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, and Furuya, chairman of the National Public Safety Commission, flocked to the Yasukuni Shrine.

Prior to this, Aso, former prime minister and now deputy prime minister coupling minister of Finance, said, "It is alright if one pays a visit to the shrine silently," thus becoming a target of attack by mass media.

Preserved in the shrine is the name list of the soldiers who died at the aggressive wars against Korea, China and the countries in Southeast Asia.

Moreover, visit to the shrine is denounced in Japan and abroad for the

name list is enshrined together with the tablets of 14 A-class war criminals including Tojo Hideki who were sentenced to death by hanging at the Tokyo International Military Tribunal for the Far East. Already in 1978 the ruling Liberal Democratic Party had stealthily moved to the shrine the tablets of 14 A-class war criminals after getting approval of the emperor of Japan.

At that time they did not register the 14 war criminals in the name list but made their tablets separately for memorial service.

Afraid of public opinion at home and abroad, the Japanese government kept this fact in absolute secret after secretly enshrining their tablets in the autumn of 1978. The secret was exposed on April 19, 1979, and they were bent on making one excuse after another to cope with the strong assault at home and abroad.

In fact, the 14 A-class criminals were not fallen soldiers but criminals who were punished in the name of humankind as they had run counter to humanitarianism.

It is preposterous that those who were sentenced to death by hanging at an international court are apotheosized for memorial service.

Japanese government paid subsidy of about one million *yen* (USD10 000) to the widow of Tojo every month annually. With the help of the subsidy, his granddaughter was able to study and produced a film, titled *Self-esteem*, which describes her grandfather not as a war criminal.

Such measures adopted by the Japanese government indicate that it gives prominence to all the war criminals including Tojo, and that it refuses to apologize and compensate for the aggressive war.

It is too clear that such an excuse that "it is not bad that we pay a visit to the shrine in memory of our grandfathers" cannot cut ice.

The Yasukuni Shrine is not a simple shrine for holding memorial services for a native god but an unconventional one for holding memorial services for those who died an ignominious death in battles in the days of aggressive wars committed in the name of the Japanese emperor and A-class war criminals.

To visit the shrine and comfort the spirits of the war dead is the same as sympathizing with and beautifying the aggressive wars. This is quite

contradictory to the current Japanese constitution.

The general judgement is that the shrine is a place where worship of the Japanese emperor is encouraged and where the militarist spectre haunts, a base of spreading the militarist ideas and a stronghold for reviving militarism.

It is something serious for the incumbent official figures of Japan to visit the shrine of this kind.

What is more serious is that the official figures who justified yesterday, and justify still today, the visit to the shrine were and are those who stood or stand in the van of refusing the reparation for the past crimes of Japan, beautifying its past aggressive wars, denying the truth of comfort women for the old Japanese army and justifying its military occupation of and colonial rule over Korea.

Their official, as well as private and unofficial visit to the shrine has been construed as the justification of the past aggressive wars, and evoked public censure.

Public opinion asserts that Japan is manoeuvring to make the visit to shrine by government officials an official event with a view to invading other countries again.

The shrine is something which must have been abolished according to law.

This is because the shrine existing for memorial service for the soldiers fallen in the days of the aggressive wars and those who were executed as war criminals can neither have the value of its existence nor maintain its existence according to the peace constitution of Japan.

The existence of the shrine along with the existence of the Self-Defense Forces is illegal and a violation of the constitution.

The basic goal of the Japanese ruling circles in justifying the visit to the shrine is to establish a reactionary fascist ruling system headed by the emperor by leading the country along the fascist track as in the past and realize the ambition for the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, which their predecessors failed to do.

It is too natural that Asian countries including Korea and China which were subjected to the aggression by Japan keep a sharp vigilance against the visit to the Yasukuni Shrine by the Japanese official figures.

Jo Hui Sung, Candidate Academician, Dr. and Prof., head of the history institute of the Academy of Social Sciences



Right-wing conservative politicians collectively visit Yasukuni Shrine



Former Prime Minister Koizumi visits the shrine



Japanese newspaper carries an article about the shrine visit of government officials

