



“Kim Il Sung is the eternal leader of our Party and people and the Sun of Juche who laid lasting foundations for the victorious advance and accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of Juche.”

Kim Jong Un

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**Kim Il Sung, Eternal Leader of
the Korean People**



Kim Il Sung gives field guidance at the Taean Heavy Machine Factory in Juche 75 (1986)

Laying Solid Foundations for Juche-oriented Industry

Korean service personnel and people keep in their mind eternal image of President Kim Il Sung, founding father of socialist Korea, for his undying patriotic achievements in laying the foundation for the building of a thriving nation for the sake of the country's prosperity and people's well-being.

He achieved the historic cause of the country's liberation (August 15, 1945), fighting the protracted, bloody war against Japanese imperialism. Since then, until the last period of his great life he continued the long journey of patriotic devotion in order to set up a strong pillar of an independent and modern industry.

Immediately after the liberation when the country's economy was severely ravaged by the Japanese rule, he advanced a line of building an independent national economy which would develop by relying on its own strength and serve people.

The line that fully embodied the Juche idea in the field of economic construction was a revolutionary line aimed at eliminating all sorts of economic yoke and backwardness and building a rich, powerful independent and sovereign state by the efforts of Koreans themselves.

After clarifying the consistent strategic line of economic construction, Kim Il Sung wisely led the struggle for its realization.

After the Korean war (June 1950–July 1953) which was provoked by the US imperialists and reduced the country into ashes he was fully convinced that however great the war damage and difficult the situation might be, a new life could be created as long as there were people, territory, Party and people's government. Then he clarified the correct path of laying solid foundations of the national economy by putting forward the basic line of socialist economic construction, the line of giving priority to the development of heavy industry and simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

He also specified lines and policies for every period and stage of socialist construction on building an independent and modern industry and developing it constantly, including laying of the foundations of socialism, socialist industrialization, the three major tasks of the technological revolution and putting of the national economy on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific footing.

Kim Il Sung visited many factories and enterprises across the country, including the Kangson Steel Plant (now the Chollima Steel Complex), implanted the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude in the hearts of the workers and inspired them to the great Chollima upsurge, thus adorning the decades with continuous creations and innovations, miracles and leaps forward.

Thanks to his leadership, socialist industrialization was realized in a short period of 14 years and the DPRK turned into a powerful socialist industrial state with modern industry and developed rural economy.

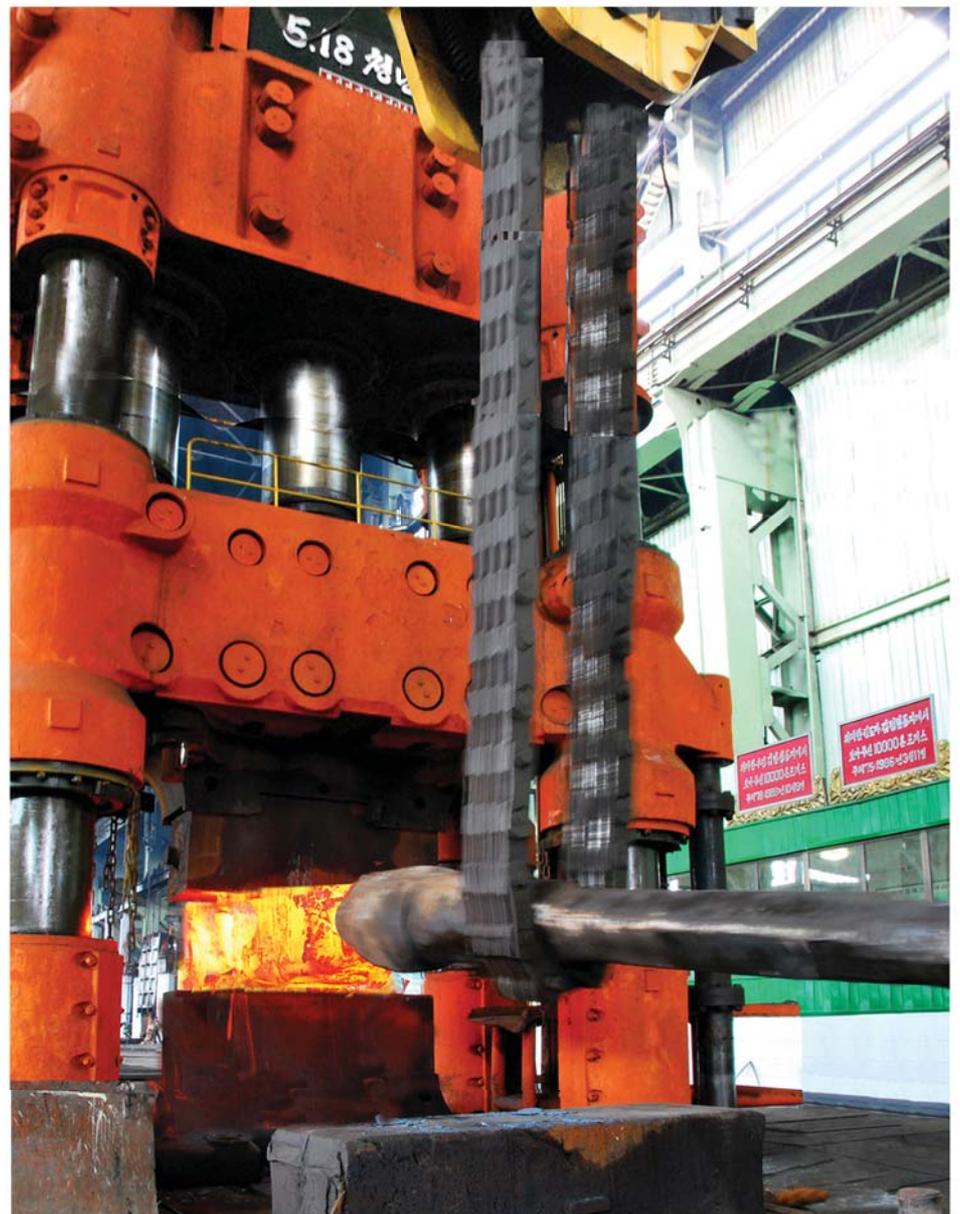
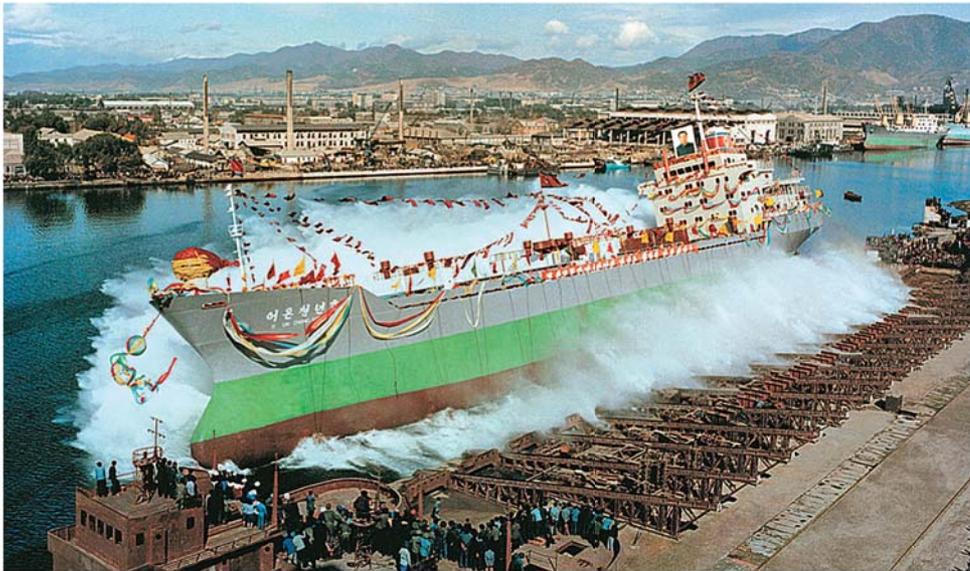
As a result of the consolidation of the material and technical foundations of socialism and the brisk stepping up of making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientific, all the sectors of the national economy were highly modernized and its infrastructure was perfected.

The national economy of the DPRK developed so as to make everything as it wished, including large oxygen plant, 10 000-ton press, extra-big generator and large ship, and wrought out miracles in succession in building monumental structures like the world-class West Sea Barrage as well as large power stations, modern machine-building and chemical factories.

Thanks to Kim Il Sung who laid solid foundations of the independent national economy equipped with multifaceted and comprehensive economic structures and modern technologies and fed with domestic raw materials and fuel and run by the large contingents of local technical personnel, the DPRK is now building a thriving socialist country, frustrating the imperialists' vicious economic blockade and sanctions.

The patriotic feats President Kim Il Sung achieved in setting up a strong pillar of the independent, modern and Juche-oriented industry will be handed down through generations in the country which is making continuous and fresh leap forward full of youthful vigour under the leadership of the respected Kim Jong Un.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon



Solid foundations for a self-supporting national economy have been laid as a result of the stepping up of making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientific



Kim Il Sung visits the Hwasan Cooperative Farm in Chongdan County in Juche 68 (1979)

Lifelong Devotion to Agriculture

History has not known a leader of any country at any time, who overlooks agriculture in his administration.

But there has never been a leader as President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK, who devoted his painstaking efforts to the development of the agriculture aimed at improving the people's livelihood.

Since his early years of leadership, President Kim Il Sung put forward the agricultural development as one of the most important tasks in socialist construction and exerted great

efforts to its implementation.

He published Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country in the 60s of the last century, providing a correct principle for the settlement of rural question and agricultural development, and created the Juche farming method in the 70s, giving continuous on-site guidance at the cooperative fields across the country throughout his life.

Be it a rainy dawn or a snowy midnight, he never minded visiting farm fields and talking unceremoniously with ordinary

farmers to discuss farming problems. His unremitting guidance trips continued to reclaimed tideland on seaside and farms along the Military Demarcation Line, in northern regions and in remote mountainous areas of the country.

When he happened to see seedbeds green and fresh with young rice seedlings, he stopped his car, busy as he was, to praise its caretaker for growing them healthy. And, seeing maize plants withering in drying weather, he took the trouble to turn his steps back and take measures.

Visiting a farm with no paddy fields, he instructed farmers how to do rice-field farming and personally chose the sites of a village and reservoir to be built in the future. He also directed great efforts into making the agriculture modern and scientific-based, in order to free farmers from backbreaking labour handed down from long ago.

One day in February in Juche 82 (1993) the President said that he would give direct guidance to farming. And, in spite of his advanced age of eighty, he continued his field guidance trips to Yonbaek Plain and other rural areas throughout the country.

He was a diligent farmer himself, planting in the experimental plot in his house various species of crops, and ceaselessly visited farm fields across the country to take care of rice-transplanting, harvesting and breeding of new species. His great image is etched deep in the minds of the Korean people.

As he regarded agricultural development as a lifeline of the improvement of the people's living standards, the unit he gave guidance in the last days of his life was a cooperative farm and one of the problems he stressed in a consultative meeting of senior economic officials was to improve farming.

Thanks to his wise leadership the DPRK has laid solid foundations for developing the agriculture.

Now the Korean people are turning out as one to do farming well, burning their hearts with a desire to translate into reality the lifetime wish of the President who dedicated his all to developing the agriculture.



Tractors and fertilizers are produced to push forward the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture

Article: Choe Kwang Ho





The respected Kim Jong Un attends the inaugural ceremony of the renovated Songdown International Children's Camp in May Juche 103 (2014)

Palace for Future Generation



At the scenic spot on the seaside of the East Sea of Korea the Songdown International Children's Camp was reconstructed magnificently as the palace of happiness for the schoolchildren.

Built in August Juche 49 (1960), the camp was splendidly renovated as a monumental structure of the age of the WPK under the energetic leadership and warm love of the respected Kim Jong Un who brings into full bloom the lofty idea of love for younger generations cherished by Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il.

A ceremony took place on May 2 to unveil the statues and open the camp. The statues show the beaming Generalissimos embracing students and children from foreign countries as well as the DPRK with parental affection.

The respected Marshal Kim Jong Un attended the ceremony.

Also held that day were the final match of the national schoolchildren's football games, performance given by the Moranbong Band and a firework extravaganza with the supreme leader in attendance.

The camp is picturesque as its buildings of modern style blend well with the surrounding seascape. This is attributable to the benevolent affection of Kim Jong Un to make younger generations grow up with nothing to envy in the world, enjoying all the benefits of the socialist cultured nation to their heart's content.

The camp, a magnificent palace and a fashionable hotel for children, provides necessary conditions for preparing schoolchildren as reserves of the

revolution who are knowledgeable, moral and healthy and for their camping. It has the room for educating children in Kim Jong Il's patriotism, international friendship children's hall, playground, gym, indoor swimming pool, outdoor wading pool and archery field, aquarium, aviary and stuffed animals hall.

First camping started on May 10 and the camp is full of merry laughter and songs of happy children.

Article: Kim Hyon Thae

Photo: An Chol Ryong



Mess hall



Bedroom



Gym



A partial view of the aquarium

First-term campers enjoy themselves at the



facelifted camp





Kim Jong Un, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, looks round the soon-to-be-completed KPA January 8 Fishery Station in April Juche 103 (2014)

Fishery Station Built on East Coast

A new scene came into being along the east coast of Korea, with the inauguration of the January 8 Fishery Station of the Korean People's Army in April this year.

Breakwaters stretching far to the blue sea like an airport runway, large-capacity landing platform and pier, modern facilities for the timely repair of the vessels and for sorting, washing and



freezing fish, dormitories and lounges for fishermen—all these blend well with the picturesque Tanphung Village.

This modern fishery station in a harbour that had not been widely known previously has been built under the energetic guidance of the supreme leader Kim Jong Un to make his people enjoy all the benefits of socialism.

On January 6, as his first field guidance of 2014, he inspected the fish freezing facility newly set up there and instructed that a new fishery station should be built, saying that the Korean People's Army should take charge of the daily supply of fish to baby homes, orphanages, primary and middle schools for orphans and homes for the elderly across the country all the year round.

Busy as he was with the Songun-based revolutionary leadership Kim Jong Un inspected the building site on two occasions, gave detailed instructions on the directions and ways for its construction and spoke highly of the successes made by the soldier-builders at the Korean speed.

In order to put into reality his ennobling love for the younger generations and people, the soldier-builders completed the project in a little more than two months by creating a new speed, the Korean speed, thus producing a new seascape of the Songun era on the east coast.

Fishermen at the station with pride in working at the place associated with the supreme leader's noble love for the people and coming generations are striving to bring big hauls.

*Article: Kim Jong Ung
Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA*

The fishery station has sophisticated fishing vessels, cold storage, landing ground, boat-lifting device and other port facilities and hostel and dwelling houses





Another Gold Award for Kimilsungia

The International Horticultural Exposition 2014 Qingdao that runs from April to October is going on in Qingdao, Shandong Province, China. In the expo Kimilsungia, immortal flower, was awarded the Gold Award.

At the awarding ceremony for the tropical orchid competition, the secretary general of the Qingdao International Horticultural Expo handed the Gold Award and certificate over to the head of the delegation of the Korea Kimilsungia-Kimjongilia Committee and said that Kimilsungia, by winning the top award of the expo, enjoyed reputation again as a world-famous flower.

The executive head of the organizing committee of the international horticultural competition of the expo said with admiration: Kimilsungia is, indeed, a beautiful, elegant flower. The flower was awarded the Gold Award this time in the wake of its receipt of top prizes at the World Horticultural Expo in Xi'an, China, and other expos. It proves once again that Kimilsungia is a famous flower recognized by the world.

Immortal flower Kimilsungia is leaving a lingering impression on the visitors for its beauty and rarity.

Article: Kim Hyon Nam



Gold Award and diploma awarded to Kimilsungia at the International Horticultural Exposition 2014 Qingdao



Exhibitions Held in Different Countries



Last April exhibitions of the immortal flower Kimilsungia and the DPRK's photos, books, fine art and culture were held in different countries of the world to mark the Day of the Sun, birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

Hung on the walls of the venues were portraits of the beaming images of Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il.

Also on display were photos showing the sacred revolutionary careers and undying exploits of the Generalissimos and revolutionary activities of the respected Kim Jong Un, their classic works and books, photos and stamps introducing the thriving socialist Korea and art pieces invested with Korean people's creative talents.

150 pots of Kimilsungia were presented at the Kimilsungia exhibition and book and photo show held in Indonesia.

Personages and people from all walks of life present at the exhibitions expressed their reverence for the President who illumined the way for the cause of global independence.

The General Chairman of the Indonesian Diversity Unity Party said that the current exhibitions held to mark the Day of the Sun and the 49th anniversary of the naming of Kimilsungia would provide the Indonesian people with a good opportunity to have a better understanding of the great achievements of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il, the leadership exploits of the supreme leader Kim Jong Un and socialist Korea as well as an important occasion in further developing friendship between the two countries.

In Indonesia



In China

The mayor of Artyom in Russia said to the following effect: The DPRK which was founded by Kim Il Sung and developed by Kim Jong Il is now achieving great success under the guidance of the respected Kim Jong Un.

The Chairman of the China World Peace Foundation, recalling that Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, was a close friend of the Chinese people, said that China and Korea are linked by mountains and rivers and keeping a close tie.

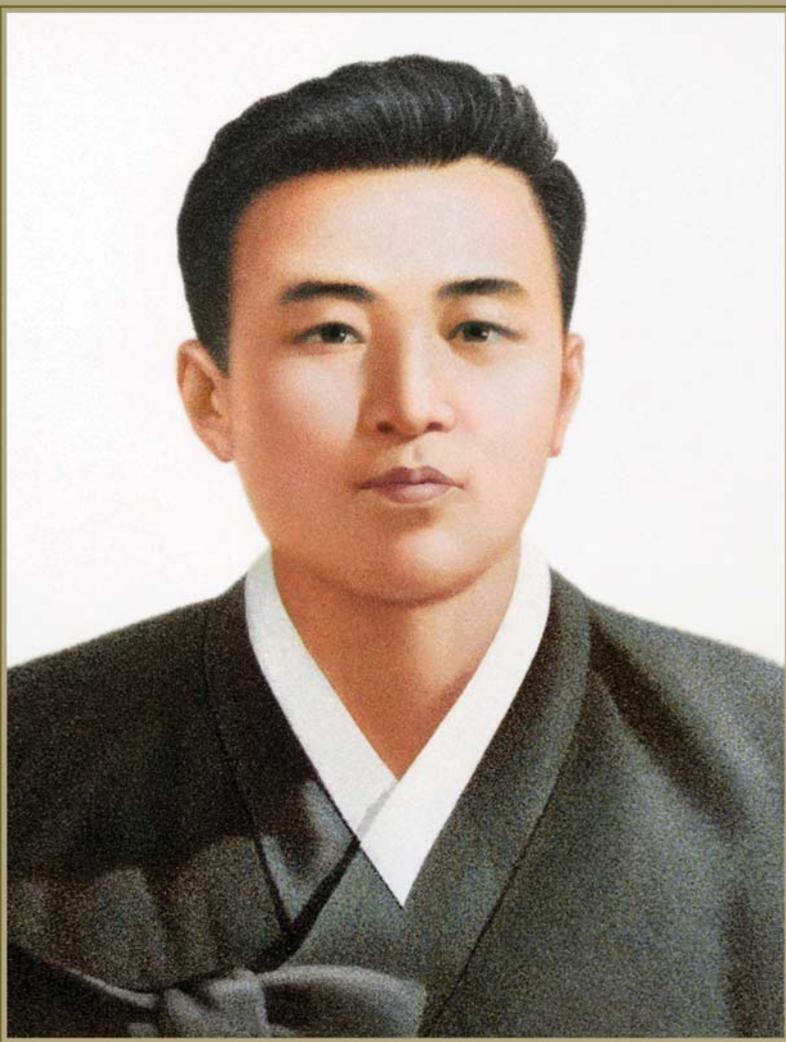
Similar events took place in Peru and Slovenia.

Article: Kim Kyong Il

In Russia



Brilliant Life



Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of Korea

Service personnel and people of the DPRK, who are now on the sacred road of accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche, greet the 120th birth anniversary of Kim Hyong Jik, indomitable revolutionary fighter, who, endowed with the ennobling idea of loving the country, nation and people, blazed the untrodden path of history and ushered in the dawn of the Korean revolution.

Born of a patriotic family in time-honoured Mangyongdae on July 10, 1894, when Korea was suffering national distress caused by the Japanese military occupation, he conducted energetic revolutionary activities as a great pioneer and outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of the Korean people.

A man of a strong sense of justice and hatred for foreign aggressors, he regarded the idea of “Aim High” as his lifelong motto and principle and blazed the trail in the anti-Japanese national liberation movement.

“Aim High” means that one must cherish far-reaching ideas to win back

one’s lost country. It is an indomitable revolutionary spirit that fully expresses the ideal of life and aim of struggle of revolutionaries, their ardent love for the future and firm faith in victory in the revolution and their will to make revolution through generations.

Since embarking on the road of revolution with an ambition to restore the country from the Japanese imperialists even though he was torn to pieces, he implanted the idea of “Aim High” in independence fighters, young people and other broad masses of people in order to enlist them in the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

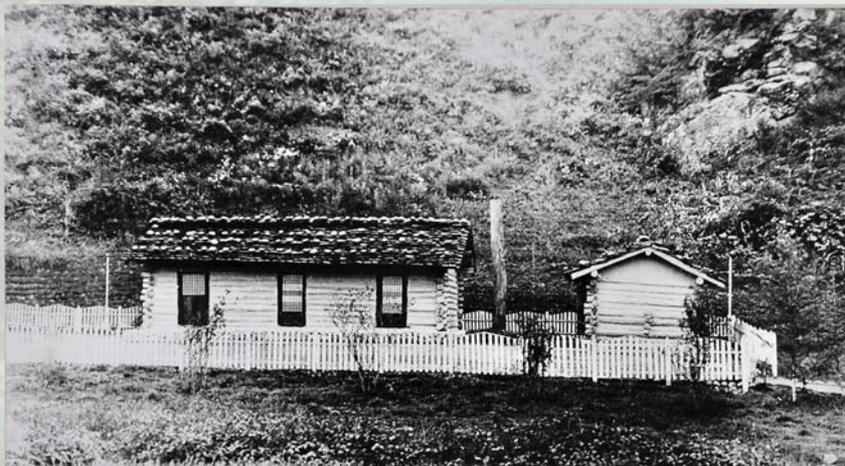
In those days he formed the Korean National Association (KNA), an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization, and fought the enemy even behind bars. In the course of this, he confirmed the idea that the masses of the people should be united and fight the enemy with arms in hand, so as to liberate the country and build a new society free from exploitation and oppression.

Through the March First Popular Uprising in Juche 8 (1919) that ended in failure owing to the barbarous crackdown of the armed Japanese imperialists he realized more keenly that it was impossible for the Korean people to regain their country when they would oppose bare-handed the violent crackdown of the strong Japanese army.

Accordingly, he clarified the historical necessity for a proletarian revolution at the meeting held in Chongsudong, Kwangphyong Subcounty, Uiju County, North Phyongan Province (at the time) in July Juche 8 (1919). He then convened in August that year a meeting in the forest of Hongtonggou, Kuandian County, China, at which he proclaimed the policy of shifting the anti-Japanese national liberation movement from a nationalist movement to a proletarian revolution



Two pistols Kim Hyong Jik left with his son as heritage



The house (left) near the Ryong (dragon) Rock in Phophyong where Kim Hyong Jik guided the independence movement champions in their work to carry weapons, and a secret place (right) at which he used to have meetings of officers of armed groups

and put forward the fundamental principle of achieving Korea's independence through an armed struggle against Japanese imperialism by the strength of the Korean nation.

To this end, he trained progressive young people of the proletarian origin into military cadres, thereby organizing new armed groups, while transforming the existing armed organizations in a revolutionary way and developing them into an armed force of the unpropertied masses. At the same time he ensured that various armed organizations were united and acted in concert.

Thanks to his energetic activities and guidance, the Command of the Restoration Army was formed with the KNA members as its core in February

Juche 9 (1920), and the Paeksan Armed Group and Kwangjong Army Corps came to conduct military and political activities as required by the proletarian revolution.

True to the policy of conducting armed activities he had advanced after painstaking efforts an armed struggle for the proletarian revolution was launched across the country, greatly shaking the foothold of the Japanese colonial rule and enlisting people of all strata in the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

He continued an unyielding struggle for his country's independence before passing away at the age of 31 on June 5, Juche 15 (1926). On his deathbed he bequeathed to his eldest son Kim Il Sung the idea of "Aim High," preparedness for the three contingencies, the idea of gaining comrades and two pistols permeated with his noble intention of armed struggle.

The two pistols, which show the ennobling revolutionary truth that an armed enemy must be defeated only through armed struggle, became the origin of the Songun idea created by Kim Il Sung. They are also a priceless revolutionary heritage that tells the immortal revolutionary exploits of Kim Hyong Jik and will go down forever in the history of the Songun-based revolutionary leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon



Map of main battles fought by armed groups in line with the policy of armed activities advanced by Kim Hyong Jik (1919-1926)



Watchtower at the Ryongsong Police Substation in Samsu County raided by an armed group



Hamjongpho Police Substation in Kapsan assaulted by an armed group



Material about the surprise attack on the Hamjongpho Police Substation



Whenever I Greet V-day



Ji Yong Chun

Sixty-one years have passed since a display of fireworks in celebration of victory in the war lit up the sky of the DPRK.

Still lingering in my ears are the shouts of hurrah we raised in respect of the ever-victorious brilliant commander President Kim Il Sung and with the pride of being victors.

Under his brilliant command the service personnel of the Korean People's Army and people could defeat US imperialism that had been boasting of its being the "world's superpower," thus working out a military miracle in the 20th century.

Saying that the Yankees were looking down upon the Korean people, the President told that the latter must show the former their mettle. His matchless pluck and grit encouraged the Korean

army and people with confidence in sure victory and courage.

During the three-year-long war the President put forward unique strategies and tactics in conformity to every period and stage, which always provided the KPA with the initiative in the war, smashing the enemy's numerical and technical superiority.

While energetically leading the army and people to victory in the war, he always shared sweets and bitters with them throughout the fierce war, forming an integral whole and writing an epic of ardent comradeship and trust. He thus rallied all the service personnel and people of the DPRK to turn out in a sacred war in defence of the motherland and inspired them to perform unparalleled feats.

Greatly inspired by his care, the KPA soldiers liberated Seoul within only three days after the war broke out, its navy men sank the enemy's heavy cruiser by attacking it with four torpedo boats, and the airmen shot down jet fighters of the enemy with their propellant planes. Numerous are the miraculous exploits performed by the KPA soldiers.

True to our pledge made to the leader, we fought decisive battles on heights in flames to defend even an inch of our motherland and threw ourselves unhesitatingly to block the enemy's gun muzzle.

The people and even young students across the country organized guerrilla units by themselves to annihilate the enemy, and those in the rear ploughed the land and turned the machine belts with their hands so as to produce war materiel.

It was such a heroic deed for the Korean people who, only five years after freeing themselves from the Japanese military occupation and less than two years after founding their own country, fought bravely against the United States, ringleader of imperialism. And it was a miracle unprecedented in the world history of war that they defeated US imperialism and set off fireworks in celebration of victory in the war on July 27, Juche 42 (1953).

The United States hurled into the Korean war huge armed forces over two million strong, including one-third of its ground force, one-fifth of its air force and most of its Pacific Fleet, and the troops of its 15 vassal states, Japan and south Korea, and squandered a colossal amount of military expenditure, but to no avail. It suffered tremendous loss during the war, nearly 2.3 times greater than it had suffered from the four-year-long Pacific war, thus drinking a bitter cup of ignominious defeat for the first time in the history of its overseas aggression of over 100 years.

Great is the pride and emotion we, war veterans, are feeling, having marched along the road of victory led by great Generalissimos.

And I am sure that our younger generations will carry forward with credit the spirit of defending the leaders unto death and the spirit of defending the country displayed by the war veterans, thereby crushing the vicious moves of the enemy in their desperate attempt to ignite another war and letting off a spectacular firework display to celebrate the national reunification.

Ji Yong Chun, Hero of the DPRK





“In carrying out the instructions of my government I gained the unenviable distinction of being the first United States Army Commander in history to sign an armistice agreement without victory”

Mark Clark, commander of the UN Forces



The hostel has a restaurant, bathroom, beauty salon, library and other service facilities inside and a park for amusement and sports games

Merry laughter and songs resound at the workers' hostel newly built at the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill on the picturesque Taedong riverside.

When they heard that a new hostel would be built for them, and even when they were looking at the buildings that were springing up in a little over 180 days, the weavers never imagined what a great happiness was awaiting them.

Consisting of three 7-storeyed buildings and a restaurant, the hostel is equipped with all necessary conditions for the life of the workers.

Large LCD TV sets and karaoke players are installed in the halls, and sofas and

settees along the corridors. Each room is furnished with quality furniture and electric heating facilities.

There are also a modern bathhouse, beauty salon, shop full of daily necessities for women workers, medical treatment room and reading room in the buildings.

The restaurant with a dining hall and kitchen is less inferior to that in a hotel.

Outside the hostel there are resting places for amusement and sporting activities, which look like a paradise in fairy tales.

These are all attributable to endeavouring efforts of the soldiers of the Korean People's Army, who built

them cherishing the lofty intention of Kim Jong Un. He had visited the mill in October last year, and saying that he would ensure a hostel was built on the highest standard as Chairman Kim Jong Il had wished, personally designated the site and took necessary measures.

All the weavers of the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill are making redoubled efforts to produce more cloth, keeping in their mind the trust and love of the supreme leader.

Article: Choe Kwang
Photo: Ri Myong Guk

Home for Weavers







The hostel is furnished with all necessary conditions for living of the weavers



Weavers are increasing cloth production

14th Architecture Festival

In Last May the 14th May 21 Architecture Festival ran at the Central Youth Hall in Pyongyang, the DPRK, which is ushering in a heyday in construction.

The festival, held as an annual event since Juche 90 (2001), drew some 600 architectural plans for prize contest and study papers and over 30 construction design programs and multimedia presented by architects and civil engineers, officials and lecturers of scientific and educational institutions and students in the construction sector across the country.

It marked a good occasion conducive to build well all the structures as befits the era of the Workers' Party of Korea by conducting a brisk campaign to break through the cutting edge and develop the architectural science and technology of the country true to the far-reaching idea of the WPK.

The 9th Symposium on Architectural Aesthetics also took place.

Article: Pak Pyong Hun
Photo: Kim Kum Jin



For Promotion of Economic Cooperation and Exchange



I Saw the Indefatigable Strength of Korean People

I have frequented Pyongyang as a businessman. Like previous visits I saw Pyongyang changing everyday this time, too. It tells of the unfathomable strength possessed by the Korean people.

Whenever I return from my visit to Pyongyang, my friends ask me a lot about it.

Telling them about my impression, I used to say that they would better visit the DPRK to see with their own eyes.

I believe that the Korean people will surely bring about good results in their efforts to build as world-class cultured nation.

Alexander Meiswinkle, Director of CVE International Stock Company Ltd of Germany





Some of architectural designs



It Was a Beneficial Trade Fair

I visited Pyongyang on several occasions. Pyongyang is beautiful and affectionate.

Changing appearance of the city is a good testimony to the success being achieved by the Korean people in their building of a thriving nation.

Our Dandong Youlong Import and Export Company Ltd. took part in this trade fair, with great interest and expectation and I felt the scale of the Pyongyang Spring International Trade Fair got larger.

Our company has a long history of trade relations with the DPRK.

We hope that our mutual relations will become long-term and wide-ranging for the common development.

Chai Hong Xia, Dandong Youlong Import and Export Company Ltd. of China

Deputy in Kangson





Jin Yong Il (centre) is devoting himself to an increased steel production

In March this year 687 candidates were elected Deputies to the 13th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 12.7 per cent of whom are workers. Jin Yong Il, workshop leader at the Chollima Steel Complex, is one of them.

Born in Kangson, Chollima District, Nampho, he formed a close attachment to steel since his early days.

Jin Ung Won, his father, was well known across the country as he achieved great successes in steel production during the Chollima upsurge effected in the 1950s and 1960s.

Jin fils made up his mind to follow his father's footsteps and devote his life to steel production. After military service and university education he chose his career as a smelter and worked at the electric furnace of steel-making workshop as his father had done previously.

He worked as a smelter, workteam leader, crew leader of a furnace and is now working as workshop leader. He was always a model for the collective and a pacesetter.

Several years ago the complex undertook a mammoth task of updating steel-making facilities as demanded by the new century.

He discussed with workers ways to solve arising problems and inspired them to bring into full play their creativity in tapping all possibilities and reserves, thus pushing ahead with the modernization project and production together.

He is steady in work attitude, upright and honest in life and shows affection for his colleagues, enjoying the respect and love of the collective.

That is why he was elected Deputy to the 12th Supreme People's Assembly in Juche 98 (2009) and this time again.

With a determination to live up to their trust and expectations, he strives to work as a guardian of the people's interest and their faithful servant.

His thoughts and deeds are always directed to holding fast to and implementing the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the state for the improvement of the people's standard of living. For this, he is called by the people "our Deputy."

Article: Choe Kwang Ho
Photo: Ri Myong Guk



He always pays attention to the living conditions of the people and the study of pupils

Animated Sports Park



The Pothong River flows to the Taedong through some districts in the western area of Pyongyang.

It was a big pleasure ground with a verdant landscape and clean promenades, where young men and women enjoyed boating and many anglers offered a spectacular sight. Now the scenery along the river has been facelifted completely.

In keeping with the craze for sports sweeping the country many places for mass-based sports activities were laid out, such as Pothonggang Sports Park, Ansan Sports Park and others along the riverside.

These parks, often called sports parks, have courts for basketball, volleyball, tennis and badminton, indoor table-tennis building, roller rink and other fitness facilities.

A lot of people, students and schoolchildren visit them almost every day. Especially, on Sundays or holidays people throng the parks together with their colleagues, neighbourhood and family members, so they have to wait for their turn.

A citizen living in Ansan-dong No. 2, Phyongchon District, said: I was satisfied with watching games at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium or Ice Rink. But now, I am enjoying my hours after work and at anytime at the sports park set up near the residential quarters.

In a basketball court are seen university students and other young people showing nimble dribbling skills, and those playing volleyball are less inferior to professionals in their powerful strokes and defence, exciting the cheering

people.

Meanwhile, the people well up in years are playing tennis with youthful vigour, and children on roller skates are engrossed in a game with vociferous cheers and laughter in a spacious roller rink.

The elderly people strolling around the parks feast their eyes on those scenes with a pleasant smile.

Management personnel of the parks say satisfactorily that such brisk sporting activities until late in the evening make them very busy.

Enthusiasm for sports running higher fills the Pothong riverside with vibrant optimism and emotional feelings.

Article: Choe Nam Hyok
Photo: Jin Yong Ho



Woman Mathematician

About a decade ago a study paper was published on the *Agazette* of the University of Sciences, drawing the attention of mathematicians.

It was on the complex dynamical systems, which was the focus of the mathematics, but had lots of difficult problems to be solved.

What was more surprising was that it was presented by a young woman lecturer.

She is Jang Hye Gyong, Dr. and Assoc. Prof., and lecturer of the maths faculty in the university.

In her early years she was fond of solving maths problems and studied to her heart's content at the University of Sciences under the free education system of the country. After graduation she became a lecturer.

While giving lectures with a high sense of pride in teaching students with talents for mathematics, she realized that lecturers should teach not only the existing knowledge but also new ones as required by the developing era.

She thus began her research into the world trend of complex analysis.

Gradually she was fascinated by the complex dynamics she faced while studying elegant and beautiful fractal images presented by a simple function.

Emerged as an independent branch of mathematics in the 1980s with the development of computer-related technology, it covered a broad range of mathematics and had lots of unknown problems, becoming the frontier of the field.

She was at first reluctant to apply herself to the task, though the target was obvious, because she had no promise and had to set on a difficult road as a woman.

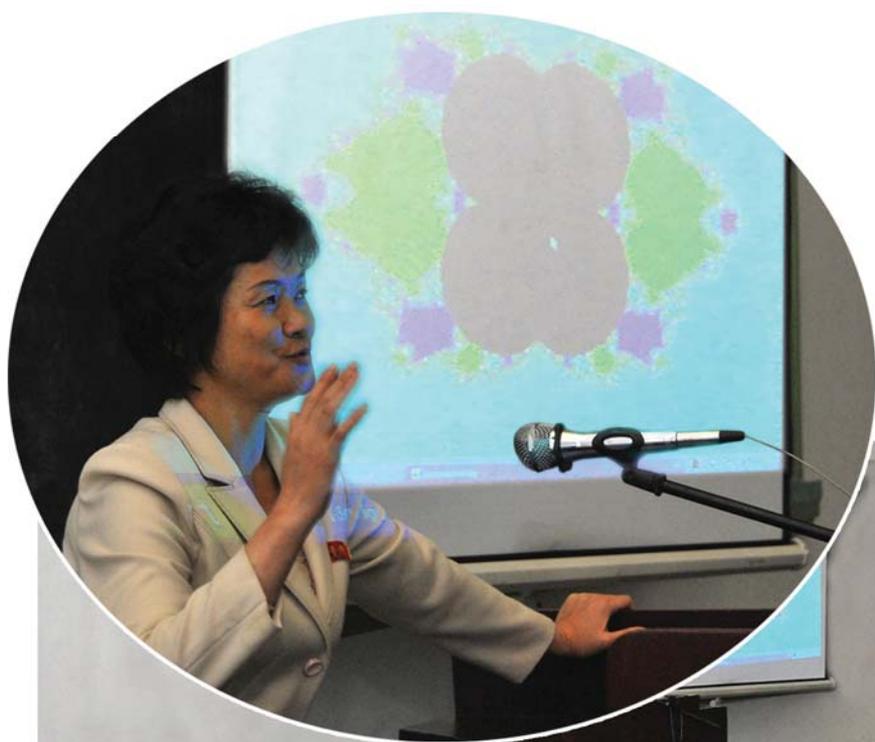
At that time the university officials and seniors inspired her to brace herself up for the study, saying that students would look out over the world through the lecturers. She made up her mind to start a long journey of research.

After painstaking efforts she succeeded in discovering a group of rational functions that produces beautiful fractal shapes and explaining analytic and topological features of the dynamics in terms of this family.

Her study paper was carried on an international magazine (CMFT).

Whenever she delved into a problem or wrote a paper, she always ensured that they were not merely confined to academic research but proved effective in giving students, future of the country, new knowledge and bringing them up into able personnel to go ahead of the developing world.

Such subjects as *Complex Dynamics*, *Theory on Function of Complex Numbers and Dynamics of the Rational Family and Fractal Structure*, which were included in the postgraduate course of the university since Juche 95 (2006), textbooks, reference books and many study papers she wrote are associated with her painstaking and genuine efforts as an educator and a



Jang Hye Gyong giving a lecture





Always among her students

woman mathematician, who devoted herself to the future of the country.

educator remains unchanged.

Her attitude as an enthusiastic mathematician and a sincere

Article: Kim Hyon Hui

Photo: An Chol Ryong



From her study paper carried on an international magazine (CMFT) Vol. 12 (2012)



She spends much time after school to instruct her students

Rocks of Fantastic Shapes in Mt. Chilbo



Mt. Chilbo, one of six celebrated mountains of Korea, is located in southern part of the east coast of North Hamgyong Province.

Covering an area of some 250 km², it has long been called “Mt. Kungang of North Hamgyong” for its stunning mountain-and sea-scapes. Its name Chilbo is derived from a legend that it has seven treasures.

From olden times Mt. Chilbo has been called differently by the seasons: “Kkottongsan” (flower mountain) in spring, “Rogumsan” (verdure mountain) in summer, “Hongasan” (red-leaves mountain) in autumn and “Solbaeksan” (white-snow mountain) in winter.

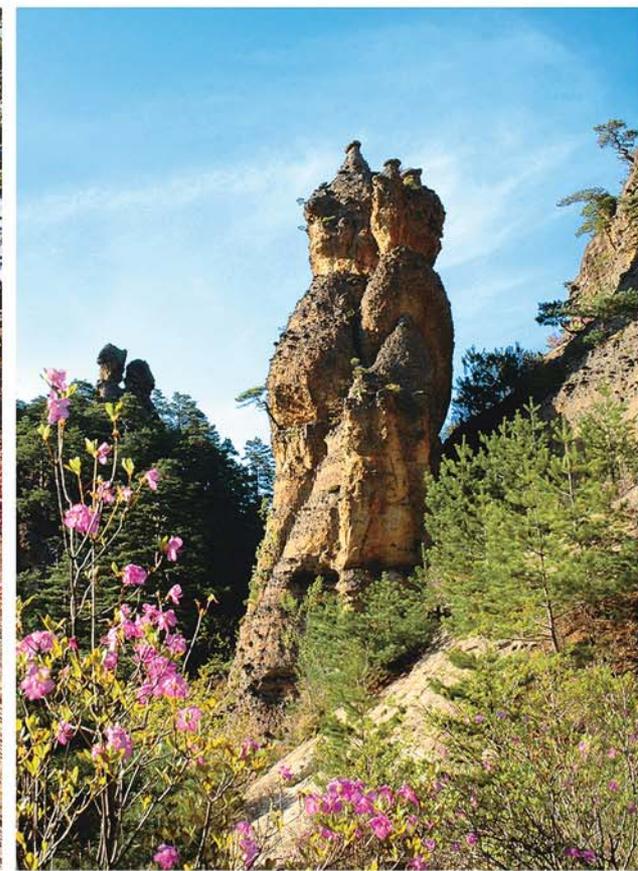
The Mt. Chilbo area is divided into Inner Chilbo, Outer Chilbo and Sea

Chilbo. It has many mysteriously-shaped rocks. The mountain presents unique scenery, with its ridges thick with trees, narrow and deep ravines running through valleys, spectacular water falls and ponds, the rippling water of the blue sea and hot springs, well blending with rocks of fantastic shapes.

Sungson Rock that carries the legend



Kangson Gate in Outer Chilbo



Pubu Rock in Inner Chilbo

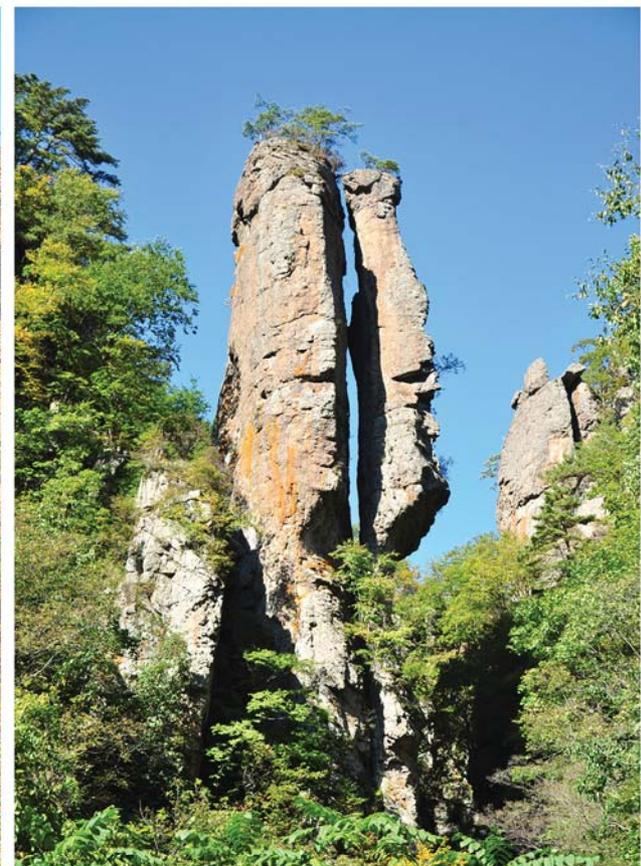


that fairies, fascinated by natural beauty of the mountain, used to descend from the Heaven to enjoy themselves, gets a bird's-eye view of the Pubu Rock looking as if a general was having a reunion with his wife after triumphant return from a battlefield. There is the Jorong Peak whose name is derived from clusters of birdcage-like rocks, which give conspicuous scenery

with the Jangsu (general) Rock, Thugu (helmet) Rock, Koin (giant) Rock, Chaek (book) Rock and Ryong (dragon) Rock and others.

The Jung (monk) Rock in Inner Chilbo carries an old story that a monk, charmed by the scenery while chanting prayers to Amitabha, was turned into a rock. The Chonyo (maiden) Rock and Chonggak

(young man) Rock give an impression of a young man and woman whispering love. The Chonyo Rock resembles a shy girl in rainwear standing with her wet skirt in one hand, while the Chonggak Rock looking like a brusque but honest young man who is feeling awkward confessing his love to the girl for the first time. These natural rocks are so lifelike that everybody stops



Ssangji Rock in Outer Chilbo



Thajong Rock in Inner Chilbo



Taemo Rock in Inner Chilbo



Mujigae Rock in Sea Chilbo



Sol Islet in Sea Chilbo

there to smile.

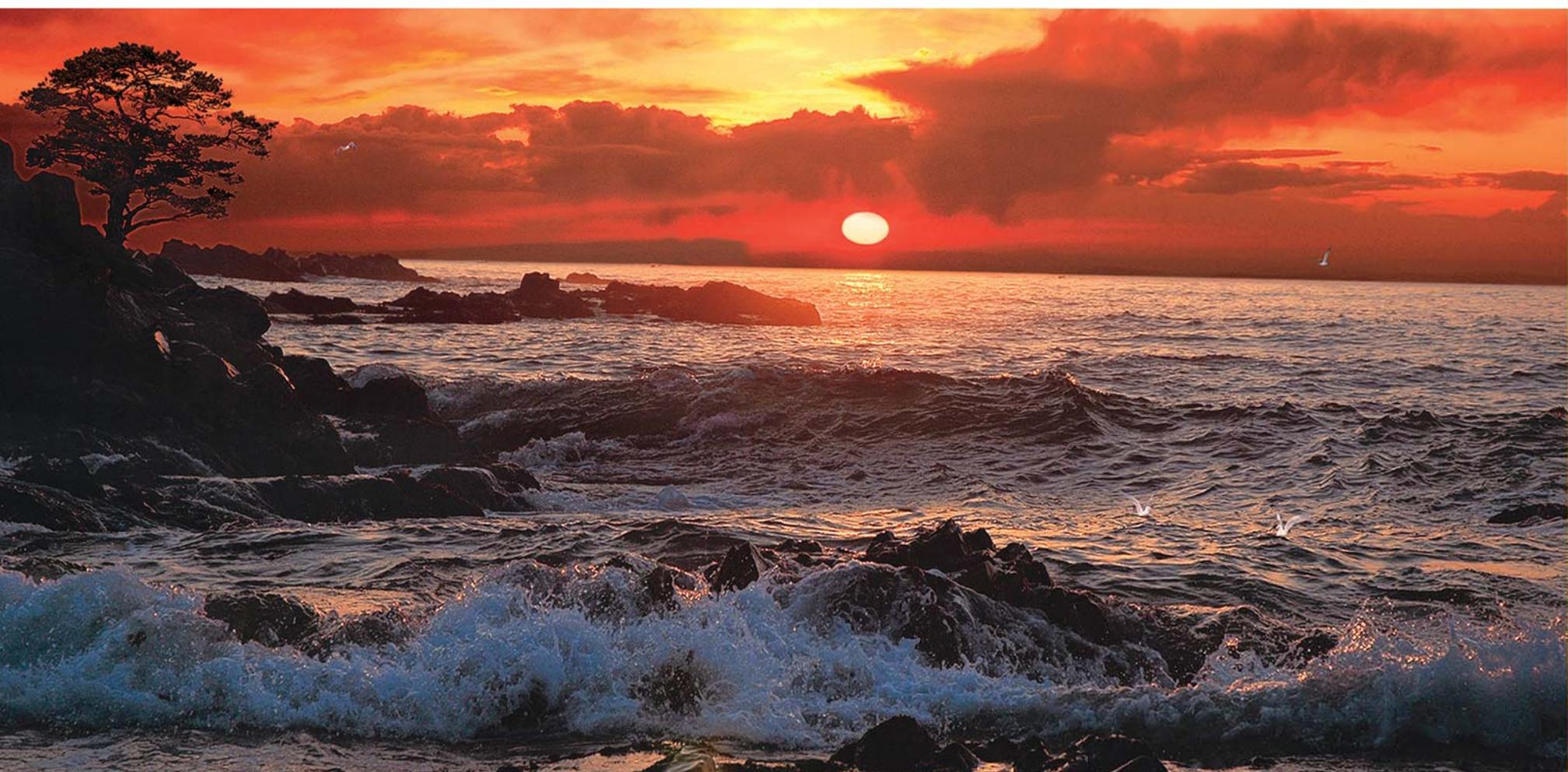
What is also remarkable is the Rojok Peak that looks like tens of thousands of rice bags piled up, which adjoins the Phungdol Rock in the shape of a farmer putting his hands on the waist and looking at the Rojok Peak.

The Piano Rock resembles a piano with a chair on the stage, Kiwajib (tile-roofed house) Rock and Chogajib (straw-thatched house) Rock, Pyongphung (folding screen) Rock looking as if a panoramic view of Mt. Chilbo were drawn in scrolls of picture, Mae (hawk) Rock, Choksok (burning candle) Rock, Sanho (coral) Rock and different other shapes of rocks look as if sculptors produced them.

The Mujigae (rainbow) Rock in the Sol (pine) Islet area of Sea Chilbo presents a distinguished beachscape and strikes the visitors with admiration for its wonderful scenery, blending well with a thick pine grove and a vast expanse of sea. The rock has been known as a famous scenic spot since olden times, as it anchors its one end on a mountain slope and the other in the sea, and resembles a rainbow over cloud when the silver waves break on the half-moon-shaped rock.

Mt. Chilbo is a favourite cultural and recreational resort of the people for its fantastic-shaped rocks, blue sea waters and dense forests, offering unparalleled scenic beauty.

*Article: Kang Su Jong
Photo: Kim Jin Ho*



Korean Traditional Dish

Rice Cake



Steamed rice cake



Half-moon-shaped rice cake



Three-coloured rice balls



Glutinous rice cake

Rice cake or *ttok* in Korean, is one of the favourite specialty foods of the Korean people.

On holidays, birthdays, wedding and other days of congratulation it has been customary for the Korean people to make rice cakes, adding festive mood to the celebrations by making sounds of grinding rice flour and pounding steamed rice into cake.

Korean rice cakes are divided according to their recipes into steamed rice cakes, white rice cakes, half-moon-shaped rice cakes or *songphyon*, glutinous rice cakes, and rice balls.

Steamed rice cakes are made by cooking rice and various cereal flours on a steamer.

White rice cakes are made by kneading white rice flour with hot water, cooking and pounding it again. Generally they are neither stuffed nor dressed with other flours.

To make half-moon-shaped rice cakes white rice flour is kneaded with hot water, filled with red-bean or kidney-bean jam, crushed chestnut or jujube, or sesame, shaped in crescent form and cooked on a bed of pine needles. Hence their name *songphyon* in Korean. These half-moon-shaped rice cakes are enriched with various additional ingredients.

Glutinous rice cakes are made from glutinous rice or its flour which is steamed and pounded. Then they are shaped into certain forms and dressed with flour of parched bean, mashed red bean, sesame, jujube and chestnut. They are good for curing dyspepsia and improving health and also promoting digestion. So they are the most favourite one among all rice cakes.

Rice balls are another kind of Korean rice cakes. Flours of glutinous rice or Indian millet are kneaded into bead-shaped balls of chestnut size, boiled and dressed with various flours. The flours used for dressing rice balls improve their flavour and colours. They look pretty, tasty and delicious, tempting children.

There are other recipes for making rice cakes in different forms, such as round, flat, and half-moon shapes, and with different tastes, and dressing and colouring them.

Article: Kim Son Gyong

Photo: Kang Chol Song

Twin Marathoners

The IAAF-27th Mangyongdae Prize Marathon took place in April in Pyongyang, capital city of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The event drew over 1 000 marathoners from 15 countries and regions.

Who would be the winner of gold medal?

With such an interest experts and fans watched the marathoners running with perseverance and militant spirit enduring the physical limit.

Kim Hye Gyong and Kim Hye Song, twin sisters, from Pyongyang Sports Team breasted the tape, becoming the first and second respectively in the women's race (42.195 km).

Hye Gyong is younger sister and Hye Song elder.

Since their early days the twin girls showed special talent for running as they took after their father, a sportsman.

They developed their talent at the schoolchildren's sports school in Kumchon County, North Hwanghae Province.

When she was 14 years old, Hye Song took the first place at the 3 000-m and 5 000-m events of the national track and field games of the schoolchildren's sports schools. Hye Gyong's forte also drew the attention of sports experts. They were recruited by the Pyongyang Sports Team, which appreciated their endurance and good carriage.

They improved their forte under the guidance of a competent coach and lived in convenient conditions.

Though they were faithful to each other in everyday life, they turned into rivals in training. It was their love and hope cherished in mind to bring glory to the country by winning gold medals.

Whenever they felt exhausted from running tens of kilometres, they encouraged themselves to keep running the tracks towards



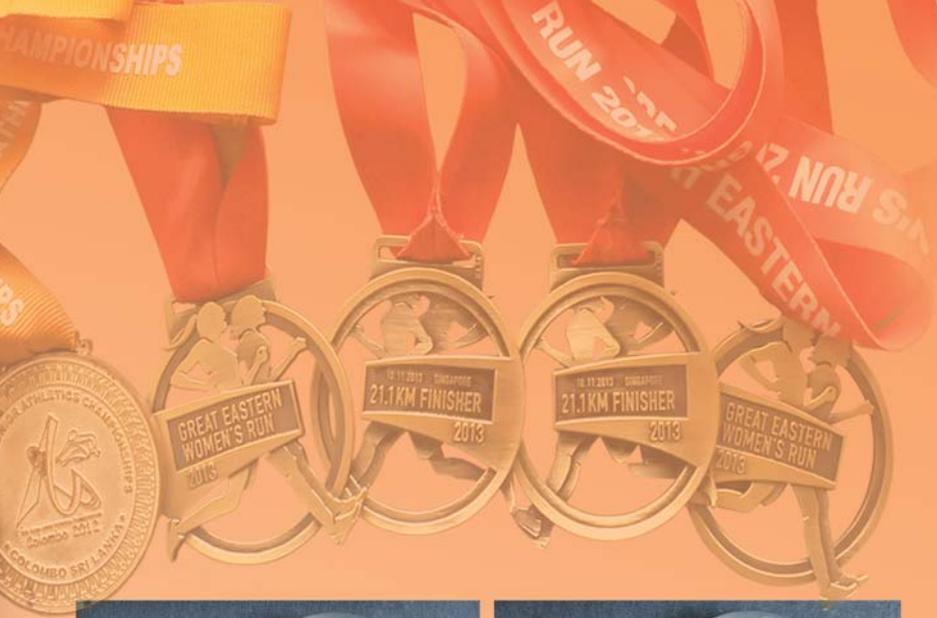
Elder sister Kim Hye Song (right) and younger sister Kim Hye Gyong (left) are both marathoners of Pyongyang Sports Team

gold medals. This was the inspiration for the twin sisters to be always together on the marathon track.

They took the first and second places in the half-marathon event of the women's racing championship held in Singapore in November last year, and then in the IAAF-27th Mangyongdae Prize Marathon.



They take part in the IAAF-27th Mangyongdae Prize Marathon



Hye Gyong and Hye Song won first and second places respectively in 21.1km Elite Category of the Great Eastern Women's Run 2013 held in Singapore



Cups and medals won by the twins in international games

Now in the prime of their girlhood, the 21-year-old twin sisters are running the marathon course with one mind to win more gold medals and exalt their country.

Article: Kang Su Jong
Photo: Kim Kum Jin



Younger sister came first and elder second in the IAAF-27th Mangyongdae Prize Marathon



Towards a higher target

Weapons and Equipment Display

Korean Ancestors Intelligence



Catapult (left) and pipha-shaped daggers (right) in the period of Ancient Joseon (early 30th century BC–108 BC)

From olden times the Korean nation had made weapons and equipment suited to their physical constitution and the natural and geographical conditions of the country, in order to build up the defensive power and repulse foreign aggressors.

Flint arrowheads and stone axes primitive men had used in hunting animals developed into means of defending the country during the period of Ancient Joseon (early 30th century BC–108 BC).

Typical weapons were catapult, *pipha* (lute)-shaped dagger, narrow bronze dagger, bronze spear and other bronze weapons.

A catapult originated from crossbows is a mechanical weapon with a high hitting rate and widely employed in position warfare.

A foreign expert after examining a

discovered catapult in the period of Ancient Joseon said that even present-day people marvelled at their simple but exquisite structure and function like a rifle of today.

Koguryo (277 BC–AD 668) in which the martial spirit prevailed channelled greater efforts into improving military weapons and equipment.

Its armoured soldiers and horses were effective in fighting against foreign invaders.

The suit of armour worn by a soldier was made of metal plates 2-3 cm wide and 3-4 cm long which were laced together, while that for a horse of bigger metal plates.

Old history book of Korea, *Samguksagi* (Chronicles of the Three Kingdoms), reads that the cavalymen on horses clad in armour were called *cholgi* (armoured

cavalymen), and that a 5 000-strong *cholgis* fought a battle in 246, early 20th year during the reign of King Tongchon.

The armoured cavalryman and his horse were also referred to as *kaemamusa*.

In the period of Koryo (918–1392) powder weapons attained significant development.

The Koryo people further developed firing guns that had been in use since the 12th century and used in battles against Japanese aggressors in the latter half of the 14th century. They then invented the technology of manufacturing gunpowder and its applications weapons, including big guns of several types, incendiary arrows and shells.

Such weapons shot by the force of gunpowder were installed on war vessels for naval battles, proving their effectiveness. Typical was the battle fought against Japanese invaders on the sea off Jinpho in 1380.

Though there had been records of shooting rifles on board in world history, it was unprecedented that big guns were installed on ships and used in sea battles as in Koryo.

The feudal Joseon dynasty (1392–1910) is marked by significant development of weapons in size and capacity. Among them were firearms of different kinds, *singijongihwacha*, *kobukson* or iron-clad turtle-shaped battleship, and *pygyokjinchonroe* (a big gun with roaring sounds).

Kobukson was made by patriotic general Ri Sun Sin. It was the world's first iron-clad ship, equipped with weapons and armament for both offence and defence, and other maintenance supplies. The battleship displayed its might to the full during the Imjin Patriotic War (1592–1598), including the battles off Sachon and Hansan, destroying Japanese aggressors.

Weapons and equipment which showcase outstanding intelligence and skills, and creativity of the nation are now the valuable cultural asset of Korea.



Warrior on armoured horse (left) and spears (right) in the period of Koguryo (277 BC–AD 668)

Article: Kim Son Gyong
Photo: Kim Chun Hyok



Ryukhwaskpho, a kind of gun in the period of Koryo (918–1392)



Sinpho

Some of the weapons and equipment in the period of feudal Joseon dynasty (1392–1910)



Singjionghwacha



Kobukson



Pigyokjinchonroe



Public Sentiment Calls for Resignation of Treacherous "Regime"



South Koreans take protest actions accusing Park Geun Hye clan of having brought about the Sewol accident





South Korean people demand of halting the aggressive war games

There are growing outcries among the south Korean people cursing and denouncing Park Geun Hye and her ilk who are turning their back against the nation and shunning away from the people.

Park Geun Hye clan is paying no attention to the desire of the nation for reunification, but is bent on such rhetoric as “trust-building process,” a “Dresden declaration” and “unification taebak,” and deeply engrossed in anti-reunification confrontation, toeing the line of the United States. The south Korean public is now blaming Park Geun Hye for her misjudgment devoid of compatriot feeling, and condemning that “Park Geun Hye regime is incompetent to embrace the north.”

Political and academic figures of south Korea are joining their voices in criticizing the “no-stratagem and low-grade response to the north” and “system confrontation as the last resort.”

Denouncing Park, who is steeped in the idea of dependence on and subservience to foreign powers, running wild for large-scale joint war games with the United States, regarding the fellow countrymen as the arch-enemy and the target of confrontation and war, and who acted meanly during her trip to Europe, even the conservative forces are deploring her behaviour as the “most disgraceful in national history.”

South Korean public outcry against the puppet clique of Park is mounting after the sinking of cruise liner Sewol last April and the trip of US President Barack Obama.

Park Geun Hye has turned the whole south Korea into a land barren of human rights and a living hell by pursuing her anti-popular policies from the first day of her taking office. And, with a total disregard to the grief of the south Korean people over the terrible Sewol accident, she invited her American master and plotted together to harm the fellow countrymen.

Over 50 000 people including the members of the Confederation of Democratic Trade Unions of south Korea and those of all walks of life, turned out in anti-government protest marches in 15 cities and provinces in denouncement of the Sewol accident as the slaughter committed by the current “regime” and capital, holding such slogans as “Park Geun Hye is to blame!” and “Don’t kill any more!”

The Korean Confederation of Trade Unions also held rallies, demanding that the government take measures against disaster and stressing that they would fight for the rights of the workers, such as shorter working hours and higher wages.

The Solidarity for Democracy, People’s Life, Peaceful Unification and Sovereignty, other organizations and mass media censured that Park Geun Hye is the mastermind of the Sewol accident and called for her resignation bearing all the blames for the incident.

Many south Korean online newspapers are brimming over with photos and cartoons satirizing Park Geun Hye as a notorious wicked woman, who is currying favour with her American master and has turned the house in mourning into a wedding one.

The voice of the people is the voice of God.

The puppet clique of Park going against the public desire for reunification, peace and stability will be harshly punished and meet its most tragic doom.



News Roundup



General directors of the Organization of Railways Cooperation got together for the 29th meeting in Pyongyang in April. The meeting reviewed the freight and passenger transport and the work of the ORC Committee for 2013 and discussed practical issues



A conference of experts in economic development zone was held



The 16th Pyongyang symposium on medical science of Koreans at home and abroad



The 29th National Festival of Science and Technology

The festival, after having judged over 600 items of scientific research and technical innovation achievements, awarded prizes to highly-appraised units and participants.

Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA

Good-will Visits

Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA



Kim Yong Nam, president of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, meets deputy prime minister of the Russian Federation and presidential envoy to the Far East Federal District



A party delegation from the South West Africa People's Organization of Namibia visits President Kim Il Sung's birthplace at Mangyongdae



A delegation of the China Institute of Contemporary International Relations on a visit to President Kim Il Sung's birthplace at Mangyongdae



A delegation of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation looks round the Tower of the Juche Idea



Member of the House of Lords of the British Parliament from the British Labour Party and his party visit the Mirim Riding Club

