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8





Kim Jong Un Inspects Different Sectors in Changsong County

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, provided field guidance to different sectors in Changsong County, North Phyongan Province, on June 13.

The county is visited by the great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il 108 times and 60 times respectively to develop the far-flung mountainous villages into modern ones good to live in.

The respected Marshal visited the upgraded Changsong Foodstuff Factory. Recollecting that General Kim Jong Il visited it in November Juche 99 (2010) and gave important instructions for further developing local economy as required by the new century, he looked round the factory and was satisfied that it put foodstuff production, fed with wild fruits on a normal track. He then underlined the need to push forward more vigorously the technical reconstruction without resting on their laurels, steadily improve the technical knowledge and skills of the employees and organize business administration and management more scrupulously.

He then made the rounds of Changsong Restaurant, Changsong Noodles House, Undok Health Complex and the township. He said that officials should do, whatever they do, to the liking of the people, and, the people's demand and interests are just the standard for all work.

After looking round the township that was refurbished on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Changsong Joint Meeting of Local Party and Economic Officials, he spoke highly of the builders for having built it well to suit the characteristics of the mountainous county. Noting that each county is a

base for carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—and a battle area in the struggle to defend the socialist system, he called for increasing its role as required by the Songun era.

He then inspected the Changsong Revolutionary Museum and Changgol Revolutionary Site.

Looking round the revolutionary museum, he called for sprucing up the county, which is associated with the revolutionary activities of the great Generalissimos, as the people's paradise so that the people would shout "Long live socialism!" more loudly there.

The Changgol Revolutionary Site is a historic place where Kim Il Sung guided important conferences of the Party and the army in October Juche 39 (1950) during the grim Fatherland Liberation War and organized and led the efforts to bring about a radical turn in the situation of the war.

At the revolutionary site Kim Jong Un, saying that it is of great significance along with the history of the WPK, pointed to the need to preserve it on a permanent basis in order to educate Party members and other people, service personnel, youth and schoolchildren in the immortal revolutionary exploits and noble personality of Kim Il Sung who led the war to victory.

He went round the Changsong County Hall of Culture and saw a performance given by the art group of the county.

The county people are now full of determination to faithfully support the leadership of Kim Jong Un and further promote the development of local industry.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon

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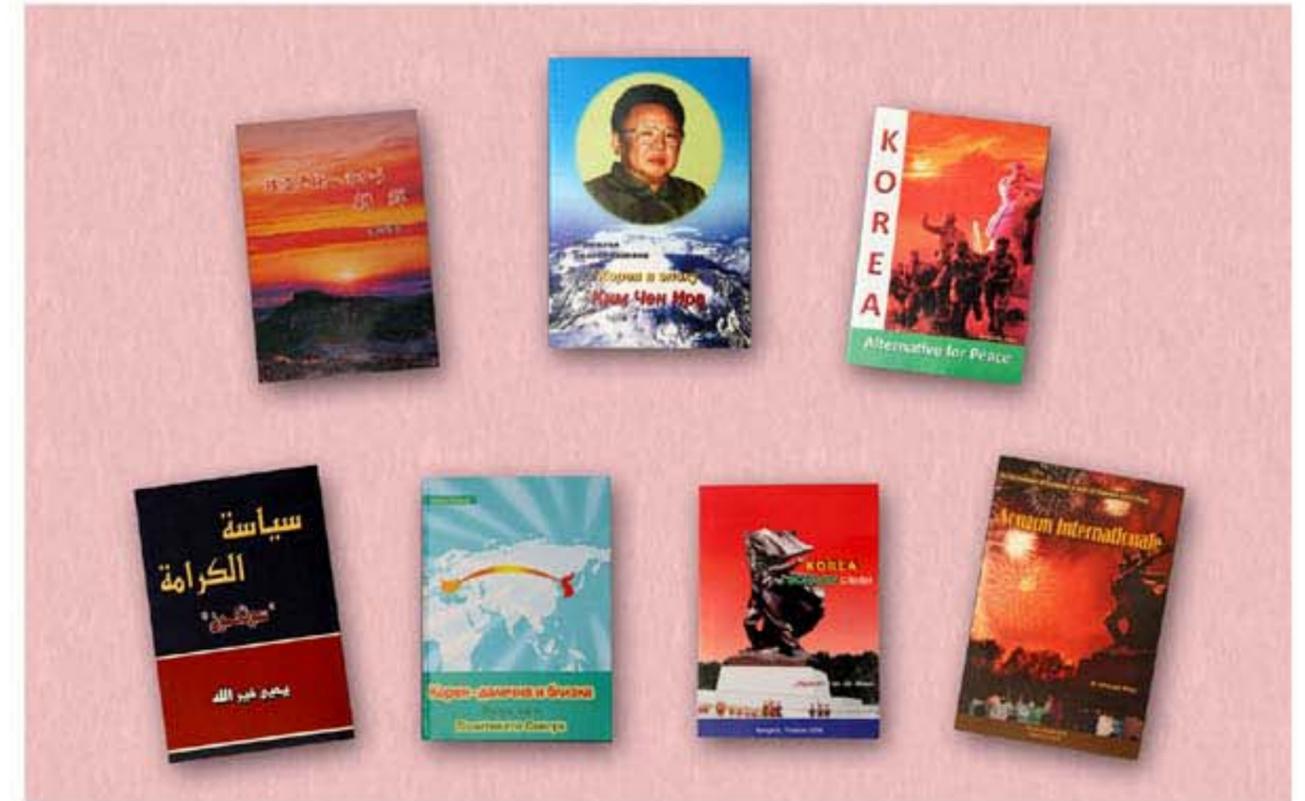
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FRONT COVER: Kim Hyok Bong and Kim Jong, winners of mixed doubles title in the 52nd ITTF World Championships (individual events)

Pictorial KOREA is published in Korean, Chinese, Russian and English.



Kim Jong Un gives field guidance at the Changsong Foodstuff Factory in June Juche 102 (2013)



World's Admiration



Kim Jong Un visits the Changgol Revolutionary Site in June Juche 102 (2013)

August 25 this year marks the 53rd anniversary of the start of the Songun-based revolutionary leadership by Kim Jong Il, the eternal Chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission.

Kim Jong Il's Songun politics raised the dignity of the Korean people to the highest level in their history, gaining sympathy and support from the people all over the world.

Seminars on Songun politics are widely held in many countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America, and the Songun idea study groups are formed, even in the United States hostile to the DPRK. Articles on Songun politics are being carried, broadcast and put on newspapers, radio and Internet.

Recent years alone many books were printed in Jordan, Spain, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Egypt and other countries, including *Theory on Kim Jong Il's Songun Politics*, *Korea—The Songun Citadel*, *Korea—Alternative for Peace* and *Songun—Dignified Politics*.

In Juche 99 (2010) *Songun Politics*, the second part of the book *Distant But Near Korea*, was published in Bulgaria. The book explains that thanks to Songun politics administered by Kim Jong Il, the DPRK could win victory one after another in the political and military confrontation with the US and its following forces on the former's nuclear tests and satellite launches. Describing that the DPRK people have made great achievements in their building of a thriving nation, relying on their own strength and surmounting all sorts of difficulties owing to the tenacious blockade of the imperialists, it praises that Songun politics is a sure guarantee for the earliest achievement of Korea's reunification.

The book, titled, *Songun Internationale*, published in Bangladesh in December Juche 100 (2011), describes the noble life of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il, the great leaders of the Korean people, and stresses that the

aspiration of humankind and the trend of the times to follow and support Songun politics of Kim Jong Il, peerlessly brilliant Songun commander, can never be checked.

The book, *Korea Advancing Towards a Thriving Nation*, was published in Japan at the end of last year.

Chapter 1, *At the Crossroads of Destiny*, and Chapter 2, *Selection of Korea*, explain that Chairman Kim Jong Il held up higher the banner of Songun in order to break through the difficulties that faced the DPRK—sudden demise of President Kim Il Sung, increasing political and military pressure by the US-led imperialist allied forces and unprecedented consecutive natural disasters—and the fundamental principles of Songun politics.

Following chapters, titled, *Miracles of History*, *A Turning Point in Reunification Movement* and *Change of International Environment*, describe that by dint of Songun politics, the cause of immortality of the leader was successfully realized in the DPRK, victory was achieved in its acute political and military, ideological and cultural confrontation with the hostile forces, a new era of reunification movement was opened by the historic Pyongyang summit meeting, the DPRK's prestige and influence was enhanced unprecedentedly and a favourable international environment was created.

Chapter 6, titled, *Korea, a Thriving Nation*, writes that Songun politics of Korea is brilliantly carried forward by the respected Marshal Kim Jong Un and the Korean people are vigorously advancing towards a bright future of a thriving nation with full confidence.

An international response to Songun politics of Kim Jong Il is encouraging the Korean people to push ahead with the building of a thriving nation, firmly rallied around Kim Jong Un.

KCU Meets for the 7th Congress

The 7th Congress of the Korean Children's Union was held in the April 25 House of Culture in Pyongyang on June 6, the 67th anniversary of the KCU thanks to the deep affection of the Workers' Party of Korea for the younger generation.

The congress was attended by delegates selected from the KCU organizations across the country, the officials of the youth league and related sectors.

Children of officers from the frontline army posts, including Jangjae, Mu and Wolnae islets and schoolchildren in Pyongyang attended the congress as observers.

The respected Marshal Kim Jong Un came out to the platform of the congress amidst the playing of welcome music. A KCU member put a red tie around his neck.

All the participants, full of great happiness of holding a significant congress in the presence of Kim Jong Un,

sent up rousing cheers.

The supreme leader congratulated the KCU delegates and waved his hand to acknowledge their cheers.

Items on the agenda included:

1. On making KCU members fully ready to become genuine young revolutionaries, young vanguards in the Songun era who firmly trust and follow only Marshal Kim Jong Un

2. On revising KCU Rules

Jon Yong Nam, chairman of the Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League Central Committee, delivered a report on the first agenda item.

The speaker said the proud path trodden by the Korean Children's Union is closely associated with warm care of the great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il.

He referred to the facts that President Kim Il Sung set out on the road of revolution in his early years, opened up the beginning of the Juche-oriented chil-

dren's movement and trained the children into iron-willed young revolutionaries by firmly rallying them under the banner of the Anti-Japanese Children's Corps. He added that the President organized the Korean Children's Union after the country's liberation and illuminated the path to be followed by the Korean children's movement in every period and at every stage of the developing revolution, thus making the KCU members take over firmly the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The speaker noted that the undying exploits of the President were glorified by Chairman Kim Jong Il, who was endowed with the affection for the rising generation and ensured that the KCU adhered as its major task to make the members faithful young vanguards of the Party.

The future of the Korean schoolchildren will be bright and rosy as they have the respected Marshal Kim Jong Un, who inherits the lofty outlook on the rising generation of the great Generalissimos



Kim Jong Un attends the 7th Congress of the Korean Children's Union to congratulate young delegates in June Juche 102 (2013)



who devoted their life to the future of revolution, the speaker stated and continued: Kim Jong Un puts forth it as a basic task of Kim Il Sung's and Kim Jong Il's KCU to fully prepare its members to be reliable successors and reserves of the Songun revolution and bestows trust and affection on them, ushering in a bright future of the powerful Paektusan nation and bringing up the KCU members into the reliable pillars of a thriving Korea.

He then stressed that the KCU organizations should make all the schoolchildren become a reliable reserve force of the revolutionary cause of Songun, upholding the slogan "Let us always be ready for the respected General Kim Jong Un!"

The report was followed by speeches of the KCU delegates.

Kim Jong Un attentively listened to them and extended warm applause to them.

A resolution on the first agenda item was adopted and the second agenda item "On revising KCU Rules" was discussed

and decided on.

A letter of pledge to Kim Jong Un was adopted at the meeting.

Kim Jong Un had a photograph taken with the delegates.

The delegates spent good days, looking round different places in Pyongyang.

The 7th Congress of the KCU demon-

strated fully the unchangeable faith and will of all the KCU members across the country to brilliantly carry forward the Juche-oriented revolutionary cause of Songun, flying the flags of the immortal sun in front of the KCU flag.

Article & photo: Kim Chun Hyok



Young buglers sound the start of the congress



Delegates to the congress pay floral tribute to the statues of great leaders on Mansu Hill



Visiting President Kim Il Sung's birthplace at Mangyongdae



They see artistic performances and enjoy themselves at the Central Zoo, Rungna People's Pleasure Park and other places in Pyongyang



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

Victorious Banner of Great National Unity



KPRA members under a military training

The Korean nation greeted its liberation on August 15, 1945, thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Kim Il Sung. In the history of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle his sagacious guidance in expanding and strengthening the anti-Japanese patriotic forces to actively meet the great event of national liberation constitutes one of major contents.

Since the early years when he set out on the road of revolution he maintained that Korea's independence should be achieved solely by the Korean people's own efforts, and great national unity was the key to achieving it. To this end he exerted strenuous efforts into its realization in the whole course of the anti-Japanese war.

Thanks to these efforts, the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was founded in May Juche 25 (1936) as a permanent anti-Japanese national united front organization of Korea.

In those days there appeared some united front organizations in some countries of Europe and Asia with the coalition of political parties and social organizations advocating anti-imperialism and anti-fascism. Unlike them, the ARF set it as its mission to involve broad sections of patriotic people and expanded its activities to every place where the Korean nation lived.

In the early years of the 1940s, when full preparations were made for the final campaign to completely destroy Japanese imperialism, he led the struggle for restoring and expanding the

revolutionary organizations, including the ARF organizations.

He sent a large number of small units, groups and political workers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to large areas in Northeast China along the Tuman River as well as to the homeland to expand the ARF and other revolutionary organizations and enlist in them the masses from all walks of life. Political workers and members of revolutionary organizations dispatched to Japan formed and expanded the lower organizations of the ARF embracing Koreans resident in various parts of Japan.

In July Juche 33 (1944) Kim Il Sung called a meeting of the chiefs of the ARF organizations across the country on Mt. Sangdan, Sinjang-ri, Yonsa County in North Hamgyong Province. At the meeting he clarified the task and ways for expanding and developing the ARF organizations, stressing the need for them to unite all the anti-Japanese masses into a single political force and mobilize them to the struggle for accomplishing the cause of national liberation.

After the meeting the ARF organizations expanded across the country and to various places in Manchuria.

Kim Il Sung made great efforts to achieve unity with all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces active at home and abroad under the banner of national liberation.

The nationalist movement champions who existed, though weakly, as an anti-Japanese patriotic force, and other anti-Japanese forces showed a tendency towards alliance and cooperation with communism out of admiration for Kim Il Sung and in response to the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF that called upon the entire nation to turn out in the anti-Japanese struggle. It consolidated more firmly the great national unity and further strengthened the Juche-oriented revolutionary forces that were prepared for the great event of the national liberation.

The all-people resistance forces that gained in strength under the leadership of Kim Il Sung waged vigorously the mass-based struggles against Japanese imperialists and war in various forms with the approach of the final campaign for national liberation.

The workers struck telling blows at the enemy's munitions



The place where Kim Il Sung convened a meeting of the chiefs of the ARF organizations across the country in July Juche 33 (1944)

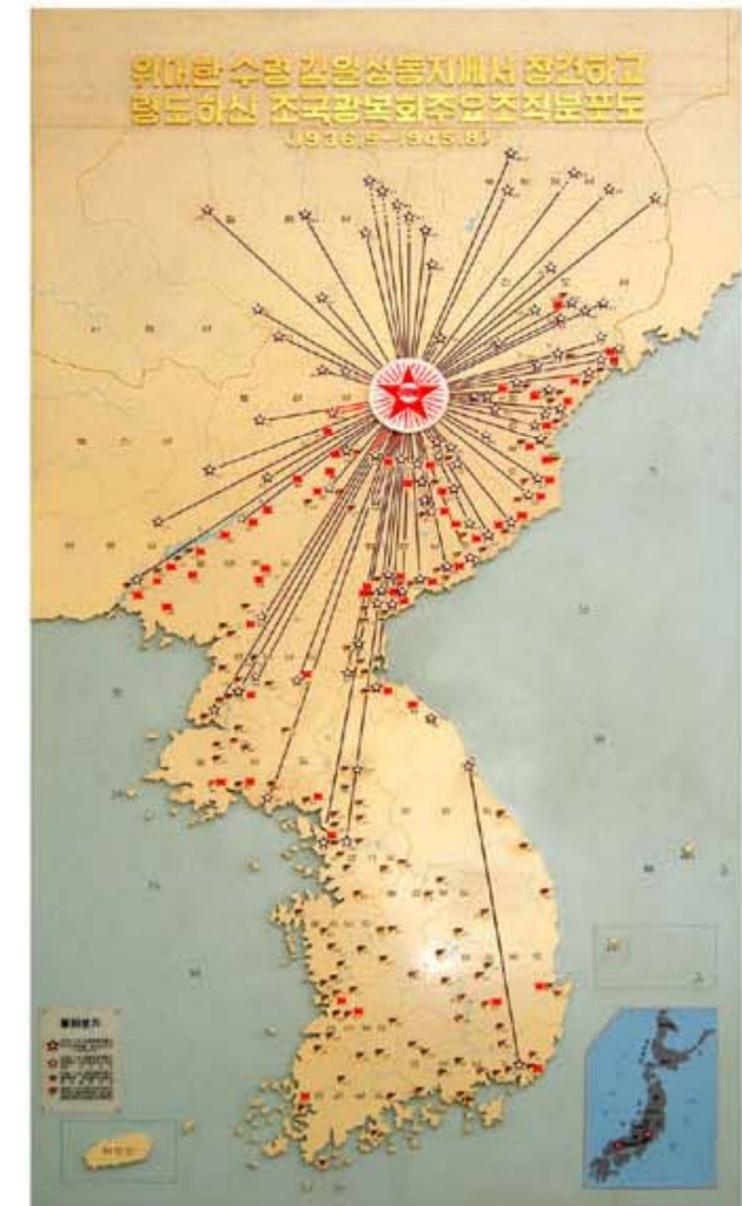


A material from *The Current Situation of Public Peace and Order in Korea* published by the police affairs bureau of the Government-General of Korea on the expanding and strengthening of the ARF organizations

production and wartime transportation by means of strikes, sabotage, arson and dynamiting, and the peasants struggled to oppose forcible delivery of agricultural produce, labour drafts and other burdens of all kinds. The students staged strikes, forming secret societies and organizations, and struggles against conscription, labour draft and forcible mobilization were staged uninterruptedly by young and middle-aged people. Intellectuals at home and abroad waged struggles for defending the identity of the nation. A large number of students, scholars, religious men, educators, men of art and literature, and men of the press joined the all-people resistance organizations, and fought against the Japanese imperialist policy of obliterating the Korean nation.

The undying exploit Kim Il Sung achieved in accomplishing the historic cause of national liberation by the united efforts of the entire Korean nation is now encouraging the Korean people's will and struggle to reunify the country by dint of the great national unity.

Article: Kwon Hyok Chol



Distribution of the ARF organizations founded and led by Kim Il Sung (May 1936-August 1945)

Putting Forward Youth as Future Masters

August 28 is the Youth Day in the DPRK.

Whenever the Youth Day comes around, all the Korean people, together with young people, refresh their memory of the great Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il who made strenuous efforts to develop the youth movement.

President Kim Il Sung opened up a new era of the youth movement in Korea.

When he started his revolutionary activities in the youth movement, there was an established theory that defined the young people as the auxiliary force of revolution, confining their role to that of a bridge for enlightening the masses and encouraging them to join the revolutionary movement.

However, Kim Il Sung defined the young people as a new, militant detachment, constituting the motive force of the revolution, and a powerful force propelling the development of society and the heirs to the revolution, and consistently held fast to the idea of attaching importance to the young people.

He founded on August 28, Juche 16

(1927) the Young Communist League of Korea to rally the fine young people around it and form the backbone of the anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks.

After Korea was liberated from the Japanese military occupation on August 15, Juche 34 (1945), he attached great importance to the vanguard role of the young people in the building of a new society. He thus organized the Democratic Youth League of North Korea, a single mass organization for the youth, following the founding of the Party.

He constantly developed the youth organization as required by the developing revolution.

With noble affection for the young people and a firm faith in the future of the country, he considered first of all the aspiration and requirement of the young people in discussing important Party and state affairs and mapping out a policy, and devoted every effort to bringing them up to be reliable pillars of the country and masters of the future.

The traditions of the Juche-oriented youth movement the President

established were carried forward by Chairman Kim Jong Il.

He developed the youth league into a youth organization named after Kim Il Sung and wisely led five million young men and women to play a vanguard role in supporting the Songun idea, Songun politics of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Regarding the youth problem as an important one related to the future destiny of the Party and revolution already in his early years of revolutionary activities, he always gave primary importance to it, saying that there would be nothing to fear in the world if the Party, the army and young people were strong.

He put forth the youth league as a reserve fighting force and a special detachment of the Supreme Commander, and led the young people to accomplish feats and bring about innovations in the van of the building of a thriving nation. His guidance bore brilliant results. The young Korean people wrought miraculous achievements in developing the DPRK into a maker and launcher of artificial



Kim Jong Il hands the torch over to the young people before having a torch-lit march of youth and students in Pyongyang in October Juche 84 (1995)



satellites and a nuclear power, erecting the Huichon Power Station, the Tanchon Port and other monumental structures,

spreading the enthusiasm for pushing back the frontiers of science and technology all across the country and

succeeding in the production of iron, fibre and fertilizer in the Korean way.

Now the youth movement of Korea has entered a new phase under the leadership of the respected Marshal Kim Jong Un.

He, regarding the work for the younger generation as the most important affair of the Party and state, puts forth the young people as the reserves of the Party, the successors to the revolution, the shock troops in the building of a thriving nation and the future masters of Kim Il Sung's nation and Kim Jong Il's Korea.

Grand celebrations of the Youth Day held in August last year provided the best example.

The untiring efforts of the young people in Korea, who enjoy great affection and confidence of the peerlessly great men generation after generation, are speeding up the DPRK's advance towards a thriving nation.



Pyongyang Condiments Factory



The Pyongyang Condiments Factory was built in the 1960s in Songyo District, Pyongyang, doing a large share in improving the dietary life of Pyongyang citizens. It has so far undergone expansion projects several times, and through recent reconstruction project it is completely changed except for its location.

The factory is largely surrounded by green lawns with an area of over 10 000 m², several thousands of zelkovas and white birches and flower gardens, fully satisfying the environmental demand of the foodstuff industry.

Former production buildings scattered on a vast area are renovated and over 10 buildings newly erected.

The level of technical equipment of all the processes is raised as required by the new century, with the upgrading of monosodium glutamate, soy sauce and bean paste production as well as new establishment of refined oil, vitamin E, lecithin and other processes.

The production sites, which are screened from outside, are introduced partly or fully by facilities for automation and well ventilated, guaranteeing the quality and hygienic safety of products.

The introduction of computers into production and business activities makes it possible to conduct all operations, from feeding raw materials to packing, scientifically at the control rooms.

The factory has also newly furnished an e-reading room, a science and technology library and an online lecture room, where its employees can complete the study course of Kim Chaek University of Technology.

Cultural and welfare facilities such as bathrooms, a beauty salon, a barber's, a music room and even a swimming pool, provide the workers with recreational life after work.

The Pyongyang Condiments Factory reminds people of a park or a resort.

The cultural environment of the factory inspires its employees to boost the production of condiments, learning from the fighting spirit the soldier-builders are displaying in creating the "speed on Masik Pass."

Article & photo: Kim Kum Il



The factory produces a variety of condiments



On-line lecture room



Public amenities are available for the employees in the compound



The factory nursery is well furnished to suit the taste of the children



Phyongbuk Pig Farm



Feed processing ground

Phyongbuk Pig Farm was built not long ago. But it is now making achievements in meat production.

Feed processing, regulation of temperature and humidity and all other processes at the farm are controlled by computers, and the breeders are working in a scientific way.

Its technicians made concerted efforts with researchers of the State Academy of Sciences and lecturers and researchers of Sinuiju University of Agriculture to develop several new technologies including a vaccine against swine fever and growth accelerant, thus saving much money and materials and lowering the death rate of pigs to increase meat

production.

The farm has built on its own a feed storehouse with a capacity of thousands of tons and a base for producing organic fertilizer, establishing a production cycle of stockbreeding and farming.

It also puts scrupulous efforts into raising the technical levels and skills of the employees. Many of its employees are now engaged in the college-level education system while working, and scores of them were qualified as technical experts.

Manager Choe Jong San said:

“Bearing in mind that the key to growth in production is to introduce modern science and technology, we will establish the scientific management system to promote the country’s livestock farming and improve the people’s living standards.”

Article: Choe Un Hyok
Photo: Jin Yong Ho



Control room



Breeding ground



Fattening ground



Promising Cement Producer

The Sinwon Cement Factory was newly built in Sinwon County, South Hwanghae Province.

The county, located in the middle part of the province, has a rich deposit of limestone, amounting several hundred millions of tons around county town alone.

The cement made of this limestone is well known from long ago for its high quality. As it is particularly resistant to seawater, it has been widely used in the construction of harbour and sea embankments.

Officials and construction workers in the province and county built in a little over two years a cement factory with production capacity larger than the previous one at the foot of a mountain near the quarry.

Though it occupies not so large area, it has a fairly wide green area. One feels as if in a park in the factory compound where

there are cover plants, flowering shrubs and other fruit trees and a pond with fountains. And modern dust collectors installed in the factory always provide fresh air.

The production lines of the factory are modernly equipped, from transport of raw materials and calcinations to forwarding of cement.

The limestone is transported from the quarry by a conveyor belt laid across the mountainside to the factory. The raw materials are then mixed with other ingredients and well blended to the desired proportions under automatic control system. At the calcinations workshop they are heated in kilns that are operated as required by technical regulations to raise the thermal efficiency. It fully ensures an increased clinker production.

The factory workers have now turned out for increased production, greatly inspired by the new strategic line the Workers' Party of Korea put forth to simultaneously carry out the economic construction and the upbuilding of nuclear forces. And the produced cement is widely used in construction projects of the province for improving the people's standard of living and developing the economy.





The scenery of the Taedong River meandering through Pyongyang, the capital city of the DPRK, is changing beyond recognition day after day.

Recently numerous structures of the lasting value, including the Ryugyong Health Complex and the People's Open-air Ice Rink, were built on the bank of the Taedong, where the Tower of the Juche Idea rises high. In addition, the dining boat Taedonggang was launched last April.

The boat is 68.98 metres long and 26 metres wide. Its displacement is 820 tons and its accommodation capacity is 300.

Two-storeyed boat is provided with several dining rooms, a banquet hall and a shop.

Passengers can also enjoy beautiful scenery of the Taedong, while dining on the decks.

The dining boat serves its passengers with famous Pyongyang cold noodles and other traditional Korean dishes, soft drinks, warm and cold dishes and various kinds of bread.

Pyongyang citizens find it a fresh delight to view the picturesque Taedong riverside, taking meals on the excursion boat.

Article & photo: Ri Il Myong



Enjoying Scenery on the Taedong River





The DPRK is taking positive steps to develop industrial art in accord with the demands of the times and aspiration of the people in its efforts to build an economic giant and improve the people's standard of living.

The Korean Industrial Art Studio plays an important role here.

It is a comprehensive centre with several units that create various designs of products, including trademarks, advertisements, package designs and signboards of factories, enterprises, theatres, cinemas, pleasure parks and public service amenities, and so on. Most of its staff are graduates of Pyongyang University of Fine Arts.

With the development of the economy and enhancement of the technical levels, industrial art develops, which in turn promotes the utility and aesthetic value of products. Therefore, the relationship between technology and industrial art and between products and industrial art becomes closer; they influence and promote each other.

Fully aware of it, the creators of the studio, in designing machines, go among the producer masses and learn their demand and aspirations so as to satisfy the safety requirements of engineering and the relations between the mental and physical conditions of the people and their

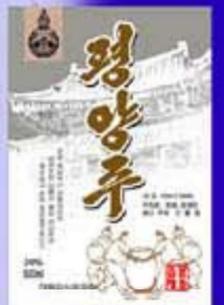
aesthetic demand. They make efforts to ensure aesthetic values and utility in designing even small signboards for public service institutions.

When they were assigned to design the signboards of the service facilities in Changjon Street which was newly built last year in the capital city of Pyongyang, Yu Jong Hwa, Kim Un Gyong and Kim Su Gyong from unit No. 1 went to the street to create designs well blended with the scenery. These signboards add much to the landscape of the modern street.

In the first half of this year alone, the creators, full of enthusiasm, produced a lot of designs of products that greatly contribute to economic activity and utility, and others for commercial use which are good-looking. Their designs actively promoted the development of the economy and the improvement of the people's standard of living.

The Korean Industrial Art Studio plays a leading role in developing the country's economy and improving the people's standard of living by the efforts of its creators, who are fully aware of the importance of industrial art in the building of a thriving socialist country, to produce new and characteristic industrial designs.

Article: Kim Hyon Thae
Photo: An Chol Won



Enthusiastic Creators





Various Sound Facilities Produced



Diploma and gold-silver medal awarded at the 24th International Inventions & New Technologies Exhibition held in Geneva

The Meari (Echo) Company Ltd., was inaugurated in July Juche 80 (1991), and has developed and produced various sound facilities which are conducive to enriching the cultural life of the people.

We began our business by producing a few types of microphones. But we have channelled constant efforts into developing and producing sound facilities to meet increasing demand of the people in their cultural and emotional life.

In this course, we developed a prop-up microphone, indoor and outdoor amplifiers and speakers of different types.

Technicians in the company developed a sensor by applying cutting-edge technology and, on its basis, made a new type of microphone in a little over two years.

The new product for karaoke entertainment can pre-record 1 700 songs and multimedia and process information. It also has diverse functions, such as regulating the speed, tone, sound and reverberation and modulating the sounds of musical instruments and voices so that the users can select the musical effects to their likings while singing. The microphone can be used any time if TV sets are available, so it is in high demand.

Our microphone products won gold and gold-silver medals several times in the International Inventions & New Technologies



Kim Il Ryong

Exhibition held in Geneva, Switzerland, and were highly praised in other foreign exhibitions.

All the workers and technicians of the company are striving hard to update the production lines and develop more of new models of sound facilities with a determination to proactively contribute to the building of a civilized, socialist country.

Kim Il Ryong, general director of the Meari Company Ltd.
Photo: Choe Ui Rim



Microphones





International Children's Day Marked



The Korean children celebrated the International Children's Day on June 1 in a splendid way. Nurseries, kindergartens, parks and pleasure

grounds in the capital city of Pyongyang and across the country were packed with children and their mothers in festive mood.

Children played various sports and amusement games and gave artistic performances at Kim Jong Suk Nursery, Janghun Nursery No. 2, Pyongyang Kinmaul Kindergarten No. 1,

Pyongyang Ryugyong Kindergarten, Pyongyang Kyongsang Kindergarten and other nurseries and kindergartens, and at Mangyongdae and Taesongsan amusement parks in Pyongyang.

There was a friendship get-together at the Mangyongdae Amusement Park to mark the 63rd anniversary of International Children's Day.

Invited there were officials of the Party, power organs, working people's organizations and other related sectors, diplomatic envoys from different countries, staff members of foreign embassies and missions of international organizations, foreign children and women and home-visiting overseas Koreans.

A congratulatory speech was given, followed by children's folk games and artistic performance.

Then the children played various sports and amusement games, divided into "Tank" and "Airplane" teams. They competed in toy-picking, the race hand in hand with their mothers, tug of war and other events.

After the game was over, the participants had a good time dancing and playing on recreational facilities.

Article & photo: Choe Kwang Hyok



Cha Kuk Bom

Little Calligrapher



Calligraphic work "Good Health of Marshal" he presented to the national calligraphy festival held in celebration of the Day of the Sun



When 5-year-old Cha Kuk Bom from Pyongyang Tonghung Kindergarten writes letters in a calm manner, skilfully handling a writing-brush thicker than his wrist and controlling his breath, even the experts are all struck with admiration.

A work of Kuk Bom's calligraphy, "Good health of Marshal," displayed at the national calligraphy festival held last April in celebration of the Day of the Sun, President Kim Il Sung's birthday, impressed the viewers greatly for the profound meaning of the text, correct proportion and formation of letters, evenness in brushstrokes, and graceful yet formative writing style.

He was awarded a gold medal, diploma and trophy.

Calligraphy is an art form of meaning and stroke that expresses the thoughts and feelings of the people and the spirit of the times by writing characters in a formative style.

Noted calligraphers are known to have an aptitude for handwriting by a brush from their early years.

A year ago, when Kuk Bom was four years old, he entered the kindergarten.

At that time, Pak Un Gyong, a teacher, noticed that the little boy was unusually examining everything. She thought he had a natural aptitude for handwriting, and began to teach him how to hold a brush, dip a brush in ink and make a stroke, and other rudiments of calligraphy.

When Kuk Bom in less than a year since he learned calligraphy was awarded a gold medal at the national calligraphy festival, his mother Ryu Kum Son said in delight, "It seems like a dream. The grateful socialist educational system in which even tiny buds of talent are found and developed has brought the talent of my little son into full bloom."

Article: Kim Thae Hyon
Photo: Son Hui Yon



Certificate and medal of the WIPO Award for Best Inventor conferred in August Juche 101 (2012) on the "Kaesong Koryo Insam Flour and Its Manufacturing Method"

Devotion to the Country

The World Intellectual Property Organization conferred the certificates of the WIPO Award for Best Inventor and medals on the people from the DPRK who were highly appreciated at the 12th National Invention and New Technology Exhibition held last year.

Among them are O Kwang Won, president of the Korea Jangsu Trading Corporation, and Kang Song Su, official of the corporation, who won the WIPO Award for the Kaesong Koryo Insam Flour and Its Manufacturing Method, which is efficacious in medical treatment and prevention.

They are neither scientists nor researchers in profession. However, they buckled down to a project of making a staple foodstuff with Kaesong Koryo insam widely known as Korea's special material for tonics.

On the basis of the success achieved in making Hongsam (steamed and dried insam) rice, they began their study to produce Kaesong Koryo insam flour three years ago.

In the course of their study they successfully solved technical problems in coupling Kaesong Koryo insam extract with flour, while preserving them. This technology won a patent.

As a health food with peculiar aroma and savory taste of Kaesong Koryo insam, the flour is warmly received as stuff for staple foods such as instant noodles, dumplings and pancake. It also helps



O Kwang Won (left) and Kang Song Su (right) pool ideas to apply a new technique

enhance the body's immunity, and prevent ageing, and control various physiological functions.

O Kwang Won and Kang Song Su are

making continuous efforts to develop more health foods for the improvement of the people's health.

Article & photo: Kim Jong Ung





Kim Hyok Bong and Kim Jong win the title in mixed doubles in the 52nd ITTF World Championships (individual events)



Yang Kyong Il takes first place in the 55kg freestyle in the international wrestling tournament held in Bulgaria

Glory to the Country



Ri Se Gwang wins a gold medal in the men's vaulting horse in the 6th FIG World Challenge Cup Artistic Gymnastics Competition



Kim Kum Ok breasts the tape in the 14th Asian Marathon Championships



Ri Chung Il wins the 52kg title at the Konstantin Korotkov International Boxing Tournament



Kim Jin Ok and Choe Un Gyong win women's pair 10-metre platform title in IFS-2013 Grand Prix Diving Game (sixth stage)



Pyongyang International Football School

The DPRK is now channelling great efforts into developing national sports, and many modern sports facilities have been built in recent years.

Pyongyang International Football School, a modern base for the training of football reserves, was built and opened on the picturesque Rungna Islet in Pyongyang in May.

It occupies an area of over 10 000 square metres and can accommodate over 200 students.

It also has a building for education, a playground, a dormitory and cultural and welfare facilities that blend well with the beautiful scenery of Rungna Islet.

Students for the football school are selected from schoolchildren's sports and ordinary schools in provinces, cities and counties throughout the country.

The school gives education in three divisions: 5-year primary schooling, 3-year junior secondary education and another 3 years of senior secondary school division. Its teachers, some of whom qualified as class-A coaches from the FIFA, were selected from the national sports teams and schoolchildren's sports schools.

School subjects include those on soccer and other basic ones, and the pupils for primary schooling also learn music, drawing, handicraft and other art subjects.

Primary schoolchildren mostly train to get ball sensibility while the students in junior secondary school division learn and practice high dribbling skills, teamwork, passing and response, passing and support and movements in each position. Students of the senior secondary division play games often enough to enhance their awareness of matches through practice.

Aptitude test is run every quarter for school students, and new football prodigies are found and admitted.

At present schoolchildren under 11 receive a football

education.

The school also plans to invite renowned foreign experts and coaches to improve skills of the students and admit foreign students.

Article & photo: Kim Jin



With Warm Human Love

Under the state policy of improving the people's health, people's hospitals are set up in every province, city and county (district) across the DPRK, to provide the people with comprehensive medical service.

These hospitals, unlike the polyclinics established in dong (the smallest administrative unit) which specialize in preventive treatment under a households doctor system, render professional treatment to the residents in the district.

Medical workers of the Pothonggang District People's Hospital in Pyongyang are making devoted efforts to fully perform their duty as those responsible for the people's health.

Some time ago, six-year-old Mun Kyong Mi was rushed to the hospital, where she showed critical symptoms of toxic colitis.

Without a moment's delay Kim Chol Ho, deputy director in charge of technical work, and other doctors gave her first-aid treatment and remained at her bedside, observing the patient's

changing state and rendering timely treatment. After three days the child got out of critical symptoms and came back to life.

Her mother said that her daughter who had been thought to be as good as dead was restored to life thanks to the country's free medical care and the doctors' devoted efforts.

The doctors also cured Jo Kuk Song and his brother Jo Wi Ryong, who had been in a coma because of skin disorder with complications from an acute nephritis and cardiac insufficiency, after 54-day treatment. Such was the same case with Ryang Thae Gyu who fell unconscious because of cirrhosis of the liver and bleeding in a digestive canal, but was brought back to life by their sincere treatment.

They have introduced various kinds of medical appliances and methods into treatment.

They developed a medical instrument for operations on tonsillitis and antritis, a nasal bone corrector, and a computer diagnosis system by cold reaction of points for acupuncture in the ear. These appliances and methods were highly appreciated in sci-tech festivals and invention & new technology exhibitions.

As the medical workers at the hospital render kind services with skilful medical art, residents in the district call the hospital "our hospital" with affection.

Article: Kim Son Gyong
Photo: An Chol Ryong



Medical consultation for a gastroscopic examination



Medical workers devote their efforts to curing patients



Medical care continues even after they left hospital



Medical exchange with foreign countries



Ri Jong Nam

Forty Years of Archaeological Excavation

In March Juche 79 (1990), Japanese Asahi Shinbun and Kyodo News Agency and south Korean Dong-A Ilbo reported at the same time that ancient burial mounds, square at the head and rounded at the foot, were discovered in the DPRK.

The news startled the historical circles of the world, Japan in particular.

Up to the time, the ancient burial mounds were recognized worldwide as the type originated in Japan around the 3rd century and mostly used for kings and other dignitaries. They, therefore, were preserved to represent Japan's ancient culture.

To the surprise of world historians, same type of burial mounds were found in succession in the areas of Chosan and Jasong counties, Jagang Province in Korea, and, moreover, they dated back to the early years of Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668), about 200-300 years preceding those of Japan. The facts proved indisputably that the ancient burial mounds of Korea were the origin of those of Japan and that history of Japan and the culture of the Yamato race originated and developed under the influence of history of Korea and Koguryo culture.

After the release of the startling news, the NHK TV reporters, the delegation of the Koguryo Society and other media and academic personages in Japan visited the DPRK to confirm the news. After looking around the excavation field, they were again struck with admiration and said the ancient history of Japan should be reexamined.

The hero of the discovery was Ri Jong Nam, an excavatory archaeologist and researcher from the Pyongyang Municipal Office for Protecting and Managing National Legacies.

For more than 10 years he continued his excavation on the former territory of Koguryo, regardless of severe cold and blizzards in the northern area, rain or shine.

The long road he traversed was the road of patriotic devotion to add brilliance to the time-honoured history of the country and culture of the nation and imbue the people with high national dignity and pride.

In Juche 59 (1970) he was matriculated in Kim Il Sung University to study archaeology at the Faculty of History. Since then for some 40 years he has continuously covered the road of archaeological excavation to ascertain over 80 historical remains, which are recognized as national treasures. He is an editor of the Illustrated Books of Historical Remains and Relics of Korea, and he made public his 22 works in book form and read over 100 scientific treatises and papers.

Now he is in his sixties. Proudly looking back upon the past, he is still on his road to excavate more historical remains, so as to exalt the brilliant history and culture of the nation.

Article & photo: Kim Kum Jin



Ri Jong Nam (first from the right) unearthing the sites of Sosan Fort from the period of Koguryo



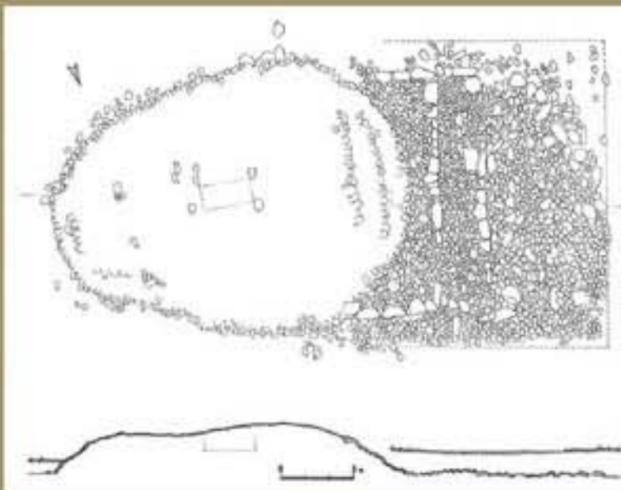
Some of his works



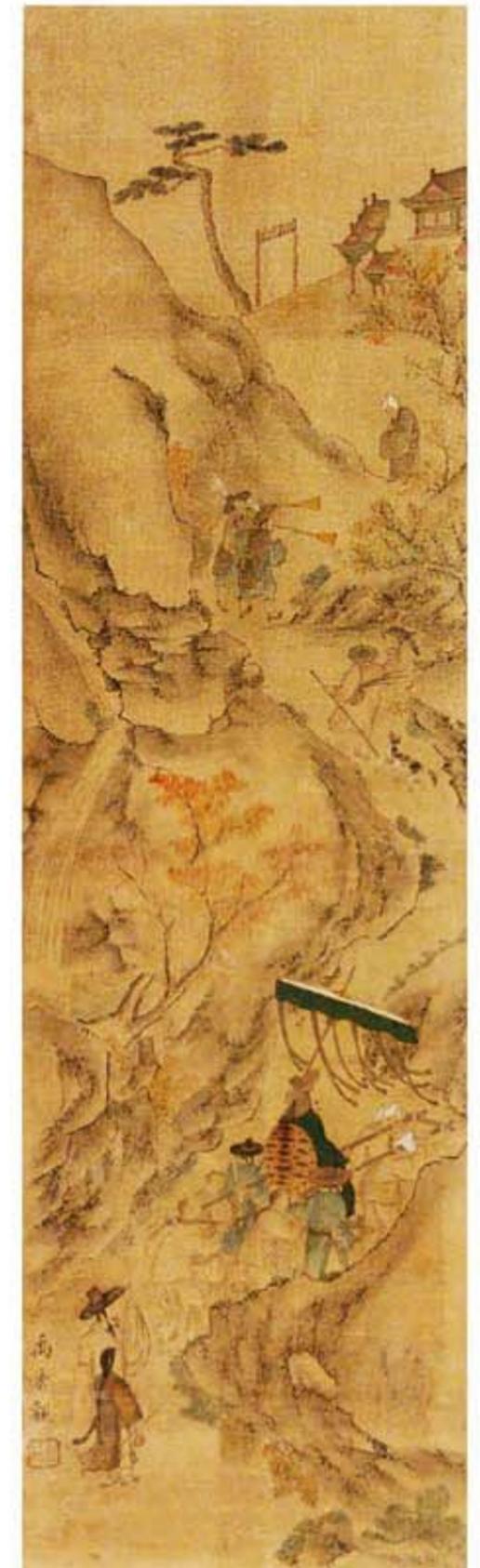
Ri Jong Nam (second from the right) explains to the Japanese delegates from the Koguryo Society the ancient burial mounds which were discovered in Korea for the first time (July Juche 79 (1990))



Remains of an ancient burial mound discovered in Chosan County, Jagang Province, and its surveyed map



Korean Painting Hunting By U Jin Ho (19th century)





Monument inscribed with Kim Il Sung's signature "Monument to the Reconstruction of the Mausoleum of King Tongmyong"



Mausoleum of King Tongmyong

The Mausoleum of King Tongmyong is located in Ryongsan-ri, Ryokpho District, 22 km south of downtown Pyongyang.

The tomb of King Tongmyong, founder king of Koguryo (277 BC – AD 668), was moved to Pyongyang, when it became the capital in the mid-5th century.

It was severely damaged and left in a poor condition due to the robbery and destruction by the foreign invaders.

President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il, out of ardent patriotism, took measures to reconstruct the tomb of King Tongmyong, who founded Koguryo, the most powerful feudal state in the medieval Korean history, with grandeur. The Mausoleum of King Tongmyong was inaugurated in May Juche 82 (1993).

The mausoleum is a stone-chambered earth tomb facing the

south.

The mound is 11.5 m high, and the square bottom is flanked by trimmed stones, each side of which is 34 m long.

Inside the tomb are the coffin chamber, front chamber and corridor, which are formed of stone slabs in various sizes.

Standing in front of the mausoleum are structures of various shapes in fine array representing those days.

The mausoleum section is divided into two parts; in front of the mausoleum are a stone altar, a stone lamp-post and a pair of stone tigers, and on both sides are sculptures of civil officials and military officers, who served King Tongmyong and the next king, and their horses. On the east in the lower part of the section are a stele dedicated to King Tongmyong, and a monument to his achievements, which are inscribed with historical facts about his career from birth to death, a hall of memorial services on the

west and an entrance to the mausoleum on the south.

The Jongrung Temple is found some 120 m south of the mausoleum, where the people prayed for the soul of King Tongmyong.

In the area around the mausoleum are tombs of 19 loyal subjects, who performed great feats in founding and developing Koguryo, as if to guard the mausoleum.

In the course of unearthing the tomb, murals and some relics showing the high level of the metallurgical technology and metal workmanship of Koguryo were found.

The crown ornaments discovered in the tomb clearly prove that the master of the tomb was a king of Koguryo in his lifetime.

The splendidly reconstructed mausoleum is a valuable historical and cultural relic showing the history of Koguryo and is visited by many people at home and from abroad.

Article & photo: Kim Kyong Hui



Monument to King Tongmyong's achievements



Exterior and interior of a ritual hall



Jongrung Temple



Prime minister Yoshida orders Japan's participation in the Korean war



Japanese police reserve forces leave for the Korean front



A Japanese munitions factory manufactures shells for the US troops

Japan's Involvement in Korean War

The Korean people are always haunted with the crimes of Japan that took an active part in the Korean war (June 1950–July 1953) started by the United States.

As a war criminal and defeated nation in the Second World War, Japan is prohibited by law from having an army and being committed to military actions overseas.

However, the Japanese militarists accelerated rearmament under the patronage of the US imperialists after the Second World War, and even participated in the Korean war.

When the Korean war broke out, the then Japanese prime minister publicly stated that Japan would offer its military force, giving enthusiastic support to the US imperialists' war of aggression.

A Cabinet meeting was held in July 1950 that decided on the policy of rendering active cooperation to the military actions of the US in Korea. Accordingly, the whole territory of Japan was rapidly changed into a war supply base for the US troops.

Its railway sector mobilized 12 000 freight cars in transporting war supplies of the US Army, while 248 vessels being engaged in carrying US soldiers and war supplies between July and the end of October in 1950.

The war supplies transported from Japan to the Pusan Port in south Korea amounted to 309 000 tons in only one month of July, 1950.

Many of Japanese factories, including some 400 big munitions factories as of June 1952, were engaged in production of war materiel.

The Japanese militarists hurled into the Korean war their service personnel, too.

At the outset of the war Japan, under the order of the US, dispatched to the Korean front a troop of 200 effectives as the first batch. The second batch of over 4 000 strong was trained at the US military special training centre in south Korea and active in the US 24th Infantry Division and 1st Cavalry Division.

At that time the Reuters reported that the Japanese troops, who participated in the Korean war toward July 1950, numbered 25 000.

Experienced pilots in the former Japanese army flew US warplanes to perform combat missions.

Between October and mid-December in 1950 46 Japanese warships carried out various combat tasks under the command of the US Navy. For example, Japanese minesweepers with their names and military unit numbers erased were mobilized to execute the US landing operations on Inchon and Wonsan in September and October 1950 respectively.

Japan also participated in the barbarous germ warfare waged by the US imperialists.

It not only transferred to the US Army the germ weapons, which had been secretly developed in the northeastern China by the specialists served in the Unit 731 of the former Japanese Kwantung Army during the Second World War, but also sent those specialists to Korea to assist on the spot the US germ warfare.

As a result, many germ bombs were dropped in different areas of Korea, including Kangwon and the then Hwanghae provinces, taking a heavy toll of lives.

The above-mentioned facts are just a part that testifies to Japan's involvement in the Korean war.

At present it is trying to repeat the crimes it committed during the Korean war, by making desperate efforts to realize its hostile policy toward the DPRK and to start another war in Korea in collusion with the US and its south Korean puppets.

However, it must recognize the will of the service personnel and people of the DPRK who are determined to settle the whole accounts of its past crimes.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho



Kawasaki Airplane Factory is engaged in repairing US army planes

