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Kim Jong Un Guides General Tactical Exercise of KPA Combined Unit 655

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, guided general tactical exercise of the KPA Combined Unit 655 on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the KPA in April.

He mounted an observation platform before being briefed on the plan and deployment of units for the exercise, and issued an order to start the exercise.

Stormy roars of powerful firepower strike means rocked heaven and earth with ceaseless showers of shells and bombs.

Flying corps struck squarely targets one after another, tanks and armoured cars dashed to the "enemy's positions" and soldiers occupied the "enemy's posts" in a moment.

Roaring volleys of gunfire rent the air, and the "enemy's positions" were enveloped in a sea of fire in an instant.

The exercise powerfully demonstrated that the counterattack of the KPA knows no limit, as it is ready to destroy the aggressors without mercy and staunchly safeguard the socialist country, if they dare invade even 0.001mm of the sacred sky, territory and seas of the DPRK.

The salutes fired by KPA artillerymen at the end of the exercise reminded the spectators of those in celebration of a victory in war.

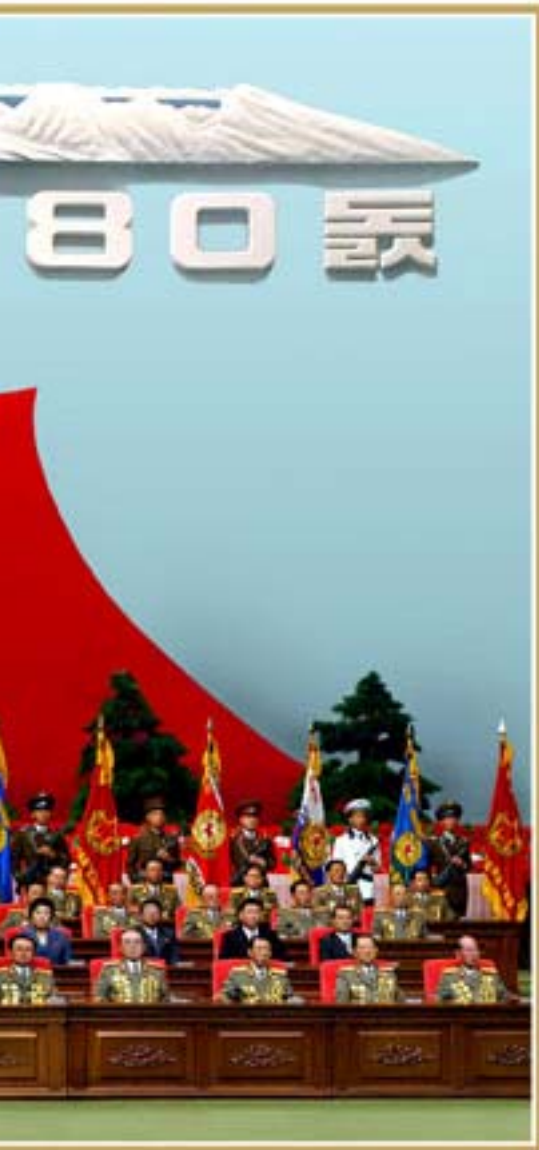
Expressing satisfaction over the successful exercise to which the Juche-oriented war tactics were applied, Kim Jong Un set forth important tasks to be tackled by the KPA in making thorough combat preparations.



80th Anniv of the KPA Celebrated

National Meeting Held





In April Korea celebrated the 80th anniversary of the Korean People's Army.

On this occasion a grand national meeting took place at the April 25 House of Culture in Pyongyang.

Kim Jong Un, First Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, First Chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and Supreme Commander of the KPA, attended the meeting.

A keynote speech was delivered by the KPA Vice Marshal Ri Yong Ho, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the KPA General Staff.

Saying that as the Korean service personnel and people were greeting the 80th anniversary of the KPA after celebrating the centenary of the birth of President Kim Il Sung amidst national jubilation of having laid solid foundations for the future of the country and nation, the anniversary was of greater significance as a major political occasion in adding lustre to the army-building exploits of the WPK and demonstrating the invincibility and bright prospect of Songun Korea, he continued that 80-year history of the KPA is a glorious course in which it steadily developed into the main force for accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche thanks to the outstanding military ideas and Songun-based leadership of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il and the annals replete with undying feats it performed for the country and the people.

He noted that the Juche-oriented army-building cause started in Mt. Paektu is being advanced uninterruptedly by

Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un who started his revolutionary activities in the KPA in his early years. He said Kim Jong Un made distinguished contribution to the history of building the Juche-oriented army, while accompanying Kim Jong Il on the road of the Songun-based revolutionary leadership.

He continued:

"Kim Jong Un saw to it that the KPA held aloft the banner of Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism in the van and brought about a fresh turn in army building. Thanks to his leadership the KPA is giving fuller play to its might as the strong revolutionary army of Mt. Paektu.

"Great efforts should be constantly exerted into strengthening the army, holding Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un at the top posts of the Party, state and revolution, and radical changes be brought about in improving the people's standard of living and building the country into an economic giant."

Stressing the Korean service personnel and people, who regard it as their life and soul to defend the leadership of revolution unto death, will wage a sacred war of retaliation of our style to smash the citadel of the Lee Myung Bak clan of traitors that committed worst crime, thus finishing off the villainous provokers and stamping out the bases of provocation without leaving even their remains, he called on them to firmly rally behind Kim Jong Un and struggle more vigorously for the building of a thriving socialist nation, accomplishing of independent reunification of the country and the ultimate victory in the revolutionary cause of Juche.





80th Anniv of the KPA Celebrated

State Merited Chorus Gives a Gala Performance

The State Merited Chorus gave a performance in celebration of the 80th anniversary of the KPA in Pyongyang on April 25.

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, saw the performance.

The performance was seen by the senior Party, military and government officials, the chairman of a friendly party, officials from the Party, military and government organs, public organizations, ministries, national agencies and institutions of science, education, literature and the arts, public health and media, and officers and men of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Internal Security Forces.

Among the audience were overseas Koreans, the representative of the Pyongyang Mission of the Anti-imperialist National Democratic Front, diplo-

matic envoys, military attaches and foreigners.

The performers sang highly of the undying revolutionary exploits of Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il who set an example of building the revolutionary armed forces in the era of independence and built up the strong military power that guarantees national prosperity and eternal happiness of posterity, pioneering the thorny path of the Songun-based revolution. They also put on the stage the works reflecting the determination of all the service personnel and people to remain faithful to the ideology and leadership of Kim Jong Un.

Kim Jong Un congratulated them on their wonderful performance and expressed his expectation and conviction that they will encourage the service personnel and people to turn out in the advance towards the final victory with revolutionary and militant artistic activities.



Army Founding Day Highlighted with Various Events



Wreaths are laid at the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong.

Korean service personnel and people celebrated in splendour the 80th anniversary of the Korean People's Army in April in the historic period when the new century of the Juche era begins.

Service personnel and working people from all walks of life visited the statues of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il on Mansu Hill in Pyongyang, placed baskets of flowers, bouquets and flowers and paid respect to the great leaders.

Wreaths were placed at the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong and the Patriotic Martyrs Cemetery and baskets of flowers were laid at the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Memorial Tower.

Kimilsungia and Kimjongilia Exhibition was held in grand style at the Kimilsungia-Kimjongilia Exhibition House to celebrate the KPA's 80th anniversary.

Young people had a pledge meeting in front of the statues of the leaders on Mansu Hill to support faithfully the Songun-based revolutionary leadership of Kim Jong Un. Multiple launch rocket systems named *Sonyon* (children) and *Nyomaeng* (Women's Union) made with donations by women and schoolchildren across the country were transferred to the army at Hamhung Square.

Meetings with the DPRK heroes were held and the people's delegations paid calls to army units to congratulate them.

A gala performance titled "Glory to officers and men of the heroic Korean People's Army!" was staged at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium and the Unhasu Orchestra gave a concert "Let's keep the vow made for the revolution" at the People's Theatre.

Service personnel and people of Korea were determined on this occasion to build a thriving socialist country, firmly united around supreme leader Kim Jong Un.



The venue of Kimilsungia and Kimjongilia Exhibition.



Donation ceremony of multiple launch rocket systems *Sonyon* and *Nyomaeng*.



Unhasu Orchestra Performs on May Day

The concert “The Family Members of the General” was given by the Unhasu Orchestra in celebration of the May Day at the People’s Theatre in

Pyongyang.

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, saw the performance.

Acknowledging the enthusiastic cheers of the audience, Kim Jong Un congratulated them on the occasion of May Day, extending warm greetings to all the working people throughout the country, who are devoting themselves to achieving the national prosperity and accomplishing the Songun revolutionary cause.

The concert started with the playing of the *Patriotic Song* and was performed in two parts, amid the boundless reverence for Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il who always went among the working people, put forward the workers, farmers and intellectuals as the masters of the revolution and heroes of the times and made them lead a worthwhile life.

After the concert was over, the audience burst into enthusiastic cheers again.

Kim Jong Un responded to the cheering performers and audience and congratulated the former on their successful performance.



On the Occasion of May Day



A national meeting is held at the Sangwon Cement Complex.

Korean people marked May Day, the international holiday of working people, amid the flames of a great upsurge, the flames of Hamnam, flaring up in the general onward march for the new century of the Juche era.

A national meeting was held at the Sangwon Cement Complex to mark the 122nd anniversary of May Day.

The venue of the meeting was filled with a great pride and confidence of the workers who are moving forward in the new century of the Juche era according to the blueprint unfolded by supreme leader Kim Jong Un.

On this occasion senior Party and government officials paid calls to the Pyongyang Electric Cable Factory 326, the Pyongyang Thermal Power Complex, the Chollima Steel Complex, the Chongsan Cooperative Farm in Kangso District and other institutions, industrial establishments and farms to congratulate the working people. And they joined the workers in playing sports and amusement games and saw their artistic performances.

The working people in the rest of the country enjoyed May Day with various sports games and artistic performances.

Article & photos: An Yong Chol



Senior officials of the Party and the state meet meritorious workers.

Working people across the country hold sports and amusement games and enjoy artistic performances.





Korean Feature Film

Wish

Recently the Korean Film Studio produced the film *Wish*.

The film depicts the actual life of soldier-builders, who take part in the construction of the Huichon Power Station, the forefront in the building of a thriving nation, and their wives.

It gives a profound answer to what is the dearest wish of the Korean service personnel and people through the rendition of Ok Chol, a company commander of the Korean People's Army, and his wife Pom Sun.

Pom Sun, the heroine, thinking only of her family's happiness is always reproachful of her husband who is away from home and works at the construction site.

One day she visits the construction site, and there she comes to know that her husband's cherished wish is to have a photograph taken with Kim Jong Il at the completed power station.

Since then she shows entire devotion to the construction, keeping her husband's wish as her own.

Meanwhile Pom Sun and other officers' wives participate in the contest of artistic groups of officers' wives thanks to Kim Jong Il who values them and gives prominence to them as the cooks of the Supreme Headquarters and the eldest daughters-in-law of the country, and have the honour of posing for a photograph with him.

After returning home, she calls upon the soldier-builders to complete the project of the power station at the earliest date and convey glad news to Kim Jong Il. Then she works with them there.

Pom Sun warmly sees off her husband who volunteers to another project even though he knows that his wish will be fulfilled because Kim Jong Il is sure to visit again the power station on the day of its completion. This scene makes deeper impression on the audience.

Kim Jong Il visits again the power station and calls back Ok Chol and others, who left there, to have a photograph taken with them.

Greatly excited by the love of Kim Jong Il, who fulfils their long-cherished wish, Pom Sun writes her husband a letter of wish sublimated with love for the country.

"...What is the dearest of all wishes? It is to fulfil the wish of Kim Jong Il, who is making painstaking efforts throughout his life to make our people live with nothing to envy in the world, bearing deep in mind the intention of President Kim Il Sung, I think..."

The film shows impressively that it is the greatest wish to gratify the wish of Kim Jong Il, inspiring the Korean service personnel and people to carry out his lifetime instructions.

Article: Kim Son Gyong





Kim Jong Il gives on-the-spot guidance in the shooting of the Korean feature film *An Jung Gun Shoots Ito Hirobumi* (March 1979).

Literature and the Arts Leading the Times



A scene from the shooting on location of the Korean feature film *The Path to Awakening*.

June 19 this year marks the 48th anniversary of Kim Jong Il's start of the work at the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

His outstanding and seasoned leadership in the revolution and construction brought about amazing changes in the overall socialist construction, literature and the arts in particular.

Penetrating deep into the position and role of literature and the arts in social development, he always paid deep attention to their development.

He displayed an unshakeable faith and will, outstanding natural disposition and tremendous enthusiasm in holding fast to the ideas and lines President Kim Il Sung put forth for this sector, thus bringing about revolutionary changes in literature and the arts. They were the changes in the ideological and cultural fields to eliminate what were outdated in content and form, and system and methods of creative work and build new art and literature in keeping with the emotions and demands of the masses of the people in the era of independence.



Mass gymnastics and artistic performance *Arirang*, winner of Kim Il Sung Prize, was registered in the Guinness Book of Records (2007).



A scene from the grand magic show (2011).



A joint performance of the Unhasu Orchestra and the French Radio Philharmonic held in France (2012).

Kim Jong Il concentrated his efforts on the art of cinema with a plan to make successes and accumulate experience in this realm and spread them to all other realms of literature and the arts. Between the late 1960s and the early 1970s he led wisely the work to adapt to the screen such immortal works Kim Il Sung had created during the anti-Japanese armed struggle as *The Sea of Blood*, *The Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Man* and *The Flower Girl*. On the basis of successes achieved in the revolution in film production, he kindled the flames of bringing about a radical turn in opera and drama production. Thanks to his tireless efforts, a series of *Sea of Blood*-style revolutionary operas and *Mountain Shrine*-style revolutionary dramas were created. Great changes were also made in the field of literature and the arts as a whole, including dance, fine art and acrobatics.

While leading the field of literature and the arts he made public many works, including *On the Art of the Cinema*, *On the Art of the Opera*, *On the Art of the Drama*, *On the Art of Dance*, *On the Art of Music*, *On Fine Art* and *On Juche Literature*. In the works he clarified the profound and original ideas and theories, including those on the seed, the theory on literature as humanics and the idea on the speed campaign, which serve as guiding principles in developing the Juche-oriented art and literature.

He established the April 15 Literary Production Company, the Phibada Opera Troupe, the Mansudae Art Troupe, the Pochonbo Electronic Ensemble and other competent creation groups, all famous among the world people as well as the Koreans. He also bestowed trust and affection on the creators and artistes, encouraging them to bring about constant progress in literature and the arts.

Kim Jong Il led more energetically the work of literature and the arts to make them successfully perform their mission as a pacemaker of the times and the masses.

Under his deep concern and wise guidance, the State Merited Chorus became an exemplary unit of Songun-based art and literature and aroused the army and people to the great revolutionary upsurge with its revolutionary songs.

The mass gymnastics and artistic performance *Arirang*, Kim Il Sung Prize winner and a masterpiece in scale, form and artistic quality, the drama *We Will Recollect Today*, the light comedy *An Echo among the Hills* and the song *Break through the Cutting Edge* were created as monumental masterpieces of the times.

A golden age of mass-based art was opened up through contests of artistic groups of Korean People's Army officers' wives and singing contests of working people so that everyone has become the creator and enjoyer of Songun culture. Conspicuous successes have also been made in the realms of acrobatics and fine art, and the National Theatre and other artistic establishments built one after another.

Literature and the arts have developed as a powerful driving force of the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of Kim Jong Il, and are now inspiring all the service personnel and people of Korea to the building of a thriving nation.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho

Echoes of Victory



Victorious Battle of Pochonbo Memorial Tower.

On June 4, 1937, gun reports rang out at Pochonbo, a subcounty seat on the bank of the Amnok River in the northern border of Korea (the present seat of Pochon County, Ryanggang Province), shaking the whole territory.

The gunshots reverberating through the place were made by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the command of Kim Il Sung so as to inspire with confidence in victory the people of Korea who were suffering under the Japanese imperialists' military occupation and at the crossroads of life and death by the fascist repression and make the aggressors tremble with fear and apprehension.

Kim Il Sung embarked on the road of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in his early years with a firm pledge to win back his lost country. At a meeting of the military and political cadres of the KPRA held in Xigang in the spring of 1937, he put forward a policy of advancing into the homeland by large force. According to the plan he led the main force of the KPRA into the homeland and organized and commanded the Battle of Pochonbo.

The main force of the KPRA went into the homeland across the Amnok River, breaking through the enemy's tight guard positions on the border, and conducted detailed scouting of Pochonbo during the day on June 4.

After dark the unit dispersed in groups and occupied the designated positions for attack.

At 10 p.m. Kim Il Sung raised his pistol to signal the start of the battle.

The KPRA men attacked and destroyed the enemy's establishments, including the police substation and the subcounty office, in a twinkling.

Soon the enemy's administrative centres were engulfed in flames and the people rushed out from every corner of the street.

Kim Il Sung made a speech to the cheering local people. He said the raging flames showed the whole world that the Korean nation was not dead but alive, and that they could surely emerge victorious if they fought against the Japanese imperialists.

Moved by his speech, the people shed tears of joy and excitement and



The place where Kim Il Sung commanded the Battle of Pochonbo.

shouted "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the independence of Korea!"

After leaving Pochonbo, receiving a hearty farewell of the people, the main force of the KPRA, under the command of Kim Il Sung, annihilated the pursuing enemy in the battle of Mt. Kouyushui.

At the end of June, it inflicted another heavy defeat in the battle of Jian-sanfeng upon the nearly 2 000-strong punitive force of the 74th Regiment from Hamhung vociferating of "annihilating" the KPRA.

The gunshots made by the KPRA under the command of Kim Il Sung in Pochonbo demonstrated that the spirit of Korea, upholding the banner of Songun, could not be broken by any bayonets of the Japanese imperialists and the flames over the night sky of Pochonbo heralded the dawn of the national resuscitation rousing the whole nation to the final offensive against the Japanese imperialists. At last, the historic cause of Korea's liberation was achieved.

The gunshots of Pochonbo, which showed that Korea was alive, reverberate loudly throughout the country, instilling in the Korean service personnel and people the indomitable spiritual strength, "Korea does what it is determined to do!"

Article & photos: Kim Thae Hyon



A police substation.



A battery.



Visitors look round the battle sites in Pochonbo.



Successors to Revolution Are Growing Up

Mangyongdae Revolutionary School is situated in a scenic area, where you can get a view of the Taedong River, flowing through Pyongyang, and Mangyong Hill.

It was founded on October 12, 1947, on the initiative of President Kim Il Sung, for the bereaved children of the revolutionary martyrs to the anti-Japanese struggle for the country's liberation. Since then, under the boundless love and care of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il, the school has developed into a reliable base of training the successors to the Korean revolution and inheriting the revolutionary traditions of Juche.

Now the school brings up the children of those who died in the struggle for national defence and socialist construction.

It occupies a vast area and is provided with excellent educational facilities and living conditions.

Recently it has upgraded its educational facilities to meet the demands of the IT era, thereby establishing a computer network with the e-library as the centre. Effective adoption of teaching-aided programs, multimedia presentations and electronic boards in lectures under the integrated teaching-aided system develop to the maximum the power of cognition of the students.

All the lecture rooms and laboratories are furnished with the up-to-date facilities and apparatuses for chemistry, computer and foreign languages including the physics laboratory equipped with an astronomical telescope. The school has also a hall with well-equipped rooms for art education as well as bedrooms, refectories and an infirmary.

Teachers of the school are all highly qualified for education. The school ensures that while concentrating on the education of basic subjects such as mathematics and physics, the teachers should teach in a theoretical, familiar and clear way. Thanks to this, the abilities of the students are being steadily improved. The school has so far produced a large number of excellent students who won prizes at the international maths Olympiads and several national school contests.

It makes constant efforts to educate the students to cultivate a high spirit of collectivism, a sense of discipline and ardent love for the country and the people during the days in the school.

All the students wearing uniforms with red lines representing the bloodline

of the revolution, and feeling greatly honoured to live in historic Mangyongdae, are growing into reliable pillars of the country. During the past 65 years the school produced a lot of competent officials of the Party and state organs as well as excellent military officers who have contributed to the defence of the country and the buildup of the defence capabilities.

On lunar New Year's Day this year Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un visited Mangyongdae Revolutionary School associated with the great history of the leaders and bestowed great love and trust on the teaching staff and students.

Now Mangyongdae Revolutionary School is successfully performing its mission to train the revolutionaries of new generations, dependable successors to Songun Korea, who would carry on the revolution from generation to generation.

*Article: Choe Kwang
Photos: Son Hui Yon*



Foreign language laboratory.



Students widen their knowledge.





Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un sent musical instruments.



Students develop their talents.



"Who will win?"



Looking after students with their parental affection.



Dr. and Prof. Ri Kyu O, researcher at the Information Science and Technology College of Kim Chaek University of Technology, gives a lecture.

Pride of an Old Professor

In Kim Chaek University of Technology there are many influential scientists earning respect in the academic circle and by the disciples for their distinguished services to the scientific and technological development of the country and the education of the younger generation.

Among them is Ri Kyu O, researcher at the Information Science and Technology College of the university.

Having engaged in scientific research and teaching at the university for over 50 years, he studied and introduced scores of new techniques and thus became professor and earned doctorate. He participated in many national meetings and was awarded high decorations.

He received the birthday table sent by leader Kim Jong Il in September last year. That day he said that even at the advanced age of 80, he could be engaged in education and scientific research and enjoy a good reputation in the academic circle thanks to the grateful socialist system.

For several decades of research work he made enthusiastic efforts to achieve more excellent scientific and technological results conducive to the development of the country.

In those days he made inventions of great economic significance. He made an active contribution to introducing CCTV in the important factories across the country, including the then Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, in the 1970s.

In the 1990s when the country was undergoing difficulties, he made in-depth study of forming a new communication network of commanding pit work at several coal mines under the Pukchang and Tokchon area coal-mining complexes, thus materializing the commanding system for coal production.

He has made tens of inventions and written over 70 textbooks, references and scientific papers, including “Closed-circuit TV” and “Information Communication Terminology” and brought up tens of persons to hold academic degrees or titles.

Though grey-haired, the old professor, full of energy, continues his research work.

Article & photos: Kwon Hyok Chol



Together with young scientists.



Students congratulate the professor on his success in research.

For Increased Production



Assembling of an electric motor.

A great upsurge in production is being effected at the Taean Heavy Machine Complex which takes a lion's share in production of ordered equipment including power generators needed in the development of the national economy.

Recently, the complex has introduced sophisticated technology into production of hydraulic turbine blades and other large-sized machines and equipment through its technological modernization and, on this basis, is channelling its efforts into ensuring high precision and productivity in processing ordered equipment.

The generating equipment workshop No. 1 adopted advanced processing methods so as to guarantee the speed and quality of machines and equipment. The generating equipment workshop



No. 2 and the governor workshop are manufacturing in large quantities small- and medium-sized accessories necessary for assembly of generating equipment by organizing production processes in a rational way.

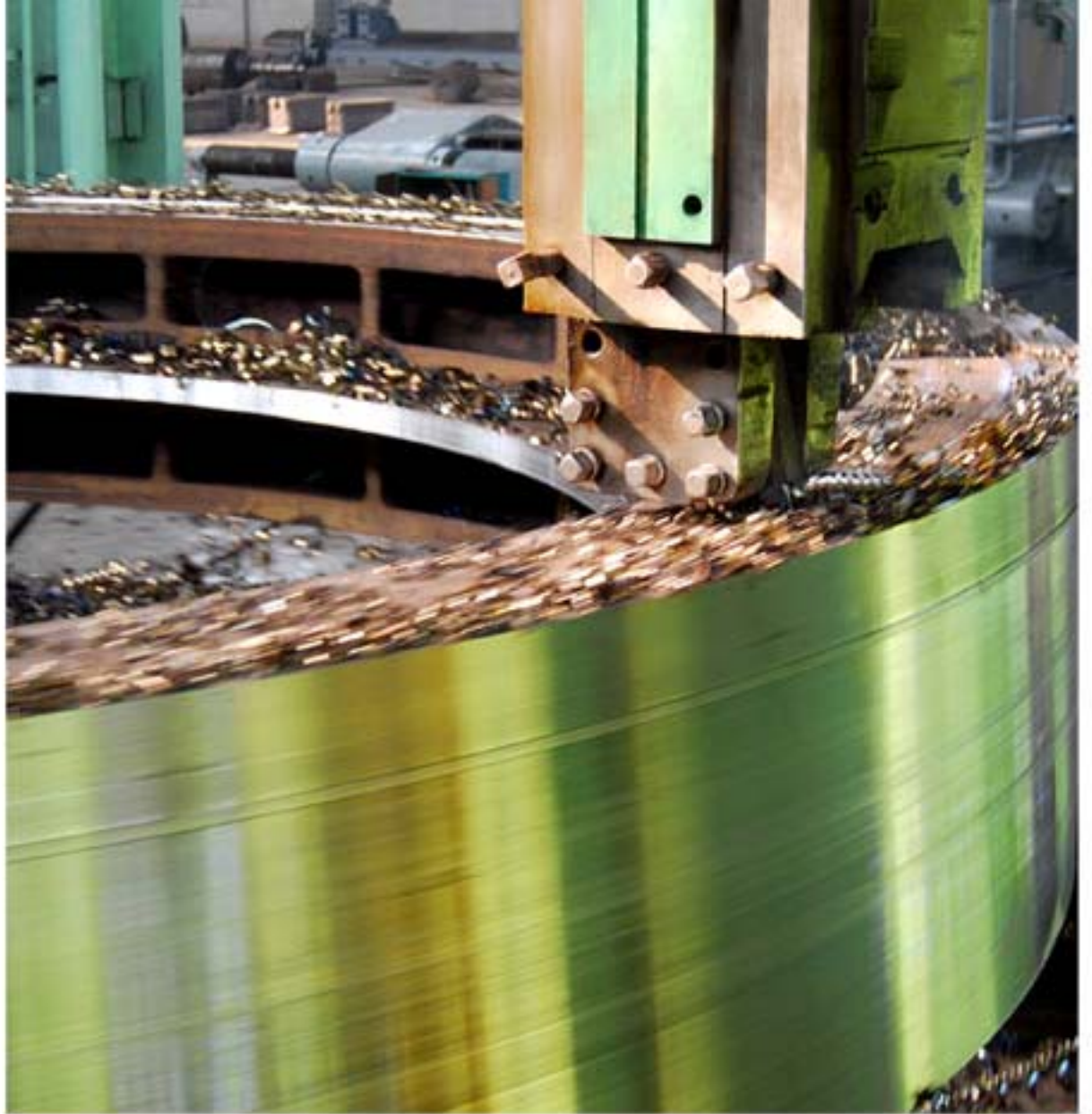
Innovations are being brought about in the assembling workshop of generating equipment as well. Workers at the workshop introduced new technical innovation schemes into production by pooling their creative ingenuity and efforts, thus shortening the period of their assembling.

The large-sized machinery workshop and the reducing gear workshop are overfulfilling their plans for producing ordered equipment including large-sized reducing gears and varieties of gears to be supplied to coal and ore mines by operating machines and equipment at full capacity.

Thanks to the enthusiastic endeavours of workers at the Taean Heavy Machinery Complex, hydraulic power stations in all parts of the country have been brought into operation earlier than schedule and the production at the factories and enterprises boosted in a big way.

Article & photos: Choe Kwang Hyok

Production of ordered equipment is boosted.



Fruition of Patriotism



The Aeguk Stone Processing Factory at the foot of Mt. Suyang in Haeju, South Hwanghae Province, was very small five years ago.

Its officials and employees were resolved to exploit quality stones abundant in Mt. Suyang and produce different kinds of building materials needed for the building of a thriving nation.

They worked in one mind and purpose, doing wonders.

Within less than three years small quarry and processing ground were replaced by a general stone processing factory.

The factory has a total floor space of 12 500 square metres.

The factory has several workshops for mass-producing a variety of building materials, craftworks and fixtures from natural stones rich in the Mt. Suyang area and serpentine, black stones and other rare stones deposited in different areas.

It also produces gravel and sand with residues.

The products of the factory include plate stones of various sizes, curb stones and parapet stones of fashionable and well-matched designs.

Craftworks, building materials and fixtures made of rare stones like serpentine and black stones are in great demand for their high quality and rich varieties.

Kim Jong Il visited the factory in November 2011. After looking round its spacious compound and production lines, he spoke highly of its officials and employees, saying that the proud reality was the precious fruit born of patriotism, and named the factory the Aeguk (Patriotic) Stone Processing Factory.

The officials and employees there continue to make achievements in stone processing out of a desire to carry out the lifetime instructions of Kim Jong Il without fail.

Article: Kim Hyon Thae
Photos: Jin Yong Ho





All the production lines are streamlined.



Produced goods.



Turning 2012 into a Year of Prosperity

Quality Hosiery Produced

The men's socks workshop at the Pyongyang Hosiery Factory was renovated in February, following the renovation of the women's hosiery workshop.

Occupying several hundred square metres in area, it was fully equipped with the up-to-date weaving, processing and packing machines, which doubled the production capacity of the factory.

Pak Il Nam and other personnel of the workshop are organizing production and business activities in a scrupulous way in hearty response to the appeal of the Workers' Party of Korea for making this year a year when the light industry displays its most strength.

While ensuring the full operation of all machines, they are exerting proactive efforts to improve the technical knowledge and skills of the operators. All the workers of the workshop are

teaching and helping one another in the spirit of collectivism and thus fulfilling their daily production assignments without fail.

Meanwhile, brisk activities are under way to work in concert with the technicians to upgrade products and expand their variety and kind. The technicians of the factory, with a determination to break through the cutting edge, developed the program of controlling weaving machines so as to keep all machines in operation at full capacity and improve the products' quality. They also put the technical preparation processes on a modern basis and established the integrated control system of overall production lines so that men's socks of various styles, patterns and colours and congenial to their tastes were produced in larger numbers.

Article & photos: Jin Ju Dong



Technical consultations are often held on the spot.



A joining process.



Products under heat treatment.



To improve the quality of products.

Hana Music Information Centre





A multichannel-appreciation room.



A music e-library.



The Hana Music Information Centre in Thongil Street, Pyongyang, renders great services to the people's cultural and emotional life.

The centre built in distinguished architecture is also furnished to serve as a comprehensive art information base. On the ground floor are a music e-library and a multichannel-appreciation room.

The modernly-equipped music e-library is divided with a large flat screen display as a centre into two sections, one for specialists and the other for amateurs. Its database stores tens of thousands of materials on music and dance of Korea and countries the world over in the audio and visual forms and books and music books.

The multichannel-appreciation room is furnished with acoustic system 5.1 so that you feel as if you are enjoying an orchestral music in a theater.

On the first floor of the centre is seen a

streamlined production of electronic goods with an annual capacity of several hundreds of thousands of sets. It mass-produces various goods such as DVD players for enriching the cultural life of the people.

In December 2011, Kim Jong Il visited the centre shortly before he passed away. Saying that the centre should have all artistic data like recordings and transcriptions of new songs and books of music and dance published by the state, he

told that he would send all musical works he had collected systematically for tens of years so that the people could widely appreciate and use them.

His affection for the service personnel and people was the deepest, indeed.

Now the officials and employees of the centre are doing their utmost to implement the behests of Kim Jong Il without fail.

Article & photos: Ri Kwang Song



Various kinds of goods needed for the people's cultured life are produced.

Merited Coal Miner at Inpho



Labour Hero U Won Yong.

Twenty-four years ago, a family in Huichon, Jagang Province, volunteered to work at the Inpho Coal Mine under the Pukchang Area Coal Mining Complex in support of an economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on increasing coal production for the successful fulfilment of the Third Seven-Year National Economic Plan.

The officials, workers and their families of the coal mine gave a hearty welcome to the family. Among the family members was 16-year-old U Won Yong, a secondary

school student in his final year.

The boy often saw his parents and their colleagues working with patriotic zeal for increased production. Out of desire to follow a family tradition, he became a coal miner after graduation. He was so enthusiastic in learning hewing methods and experience from old-timers and grasping the technical features and performance of equipment. Several years of his strenuous efforts put him on a par with excellent coal miners. Then he was promoted to the head of coal mining workteam No. 1 in pit

No. 3.

He set a high goal for production and strove to attain it, always carrying out the annual plan ahead of schedule. When a general onward march for a great upsurge to open the gates of a thriving country began, he doubled the production goal. He invented efficient mining methods, including horizontal slice mining, in close cooperation with researchers to increase coal production. He handed over favourable faces to other workteams several times and was willing to work in the deepest faces under unfavourable conditions. The devoted efforts and noble traits of the U Won Yong-led workteam encouraged all other workteams to overfulfil their plans. His workteam overfulfilled the annual production plan for over 20 years, surpassing all other workteams of the country in daily output of coal per head.

In recognition of his patriotic devotion the state awarded the title of Merited Coal Miner to him, put him forward as a meritorious worker in the Songun era in 2011 and conferred the title of Labour Hero in January 2012. Now the whole country follows his example.

U Won Yong is striving to add glory to this year when an era of prosperity is unfolding with increased production.

Article: Pak Pyong Hun

Photos: Jin Ju Song



U Won Yong and his workteam members overfulfil their annual plan of coal production.



Little Talents

In the DPRK the children are studying to their heart's content under the free compulsory education system, and many talents are produced among them.

Treasured Diary of a Girl

Kim Hyon Hui, a second-year student at Pyongyang Kallimgil Secondary School, is a member of a fine art circle at the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's

Palace. Hyon Hui has a diary she keeps like a treasure. She has written in her diary every day and also drawn pictures that vividly describe the details of life she perceives with her childish mind. Those pictures are so fine that everybody is struck with admiration.

She draws pictures in various genres and themes. Among them are Korean painting "The Earth We Live on" and a sketch "The Flower Girl."

Several of her paintings won prizes in international children's art exhibitions and national sketch festivals.

As her diary becomes thick, her talent develops.

Talent Growing Faster Than Height

The 4th National Sketch Festival was splendidly held in the capital city of Pyongyang in February. Among the sketches presented at the festival "Jottae (Flute) Solo," "Our Rhythms Are Good" and "Dearest Wish" attracted the spectators. They were drawn by 6-year-old Jo Ryu Jong from the Sinuiju Ponbu Kindergarten.

Ryu Jong took lessons of a musical instrument when she entered the kindergarten. However, the girl was often lost in drawing something in her spare time. Her teacher found out that the girl was more interested in fine art, and began to teach her drawing.

Since then Ryu Jong developed her drawing talent.

She won gold medals at the 3rd National Sketch Festival in 2010 and the National Calligraphy Festival in 2011.

In January this year supreme leader Kim Jong Un saw the collections of works of Kim Hyon Hui and Jo Ryu Jong and wished them a happy future.

The talented children all over the country are blessed with a bright future thanks to the benevolent socialist system.

Article: Choe Ui Rim
Photos: Choe Myong Sik

Drawings by Kim Hyon Hui.



Korean painting "The Earth We Live on" won the diploma at the international children's art exhibition held in Khabarovsk, Russia, in 2007 when she was 7.



Korean painting "At the Ostrich Ranch" which she drew at 11.



Kim Hyon Hui is awarded the diploma at the DPRK-China children's picture show in May 2010.



Kim Hyon Hui, student at Pyongyang Kallimgil Secondary School.



Jo Ryu Jong at the Sinuiju Ponbu Kindergarten.



Drawings by Jo Ryu Jong.



Learning mother tongue.



Pothonggang

In the heat of a vigorous nationwide campaign for the improvement of the people's standard of living, the Pothonggang Fish Shop was newly built on the bank of the picturesque Pothong River, conducive to the betterment of the dietary life of Pyongyang citizens.

Since its opening in February it attracts many people with various kinds of fresh fish and processed marine products.

A three-storeyed building with a basement, the shop sells on the ground floor dried, salted, frozen, fermented and pickled fish, and seaweeds and sliced and cut fish flesh.

Oval-shaped counters with refrigerators and other facilities in the shop always keep the freshness of the products.



Fish Shop

The restaurant in the shop, furnished with a dining hall, shellfish casserole room and soft drink booth, caters to the people with dishes and casseroles with fish and other seafood.

The pot-boiled fish soup, shellfish casseroles and noodles with seasoned and sliced raw fish are favoured by the people.

The shop has an underground store with a refrigerating capacity of several hundred tons and its own fish processing ground.

Management officials and employees of the shop are exerting their utmost efforts into making the people enjoy the benefits of the state, with a spirit of faithfully serving them.

Article & photos: Kim Kum Jin



Noodles with seasoned and sliced raw fish and other fish dishes are served at the restaurant.



Mt. Kuwol, Scenic Resort in the Western Coast



Mt. Kuwol is one of the six celebrated mountains in Korea.

With the long history it has given birth to many legends and names. In olden times it was called Asadal, Mt. Paegak and Mt. Samwi and later Mt. Kuwol for its beautiful scenery tinged with red and yellow leaves in September.

Mt. Kuwol is situated in the northwest of South Hwanghae Province along the middle part of the west coast of Korea.

Mt. Kuwol is a historic site where Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in Korea, waged revolutionary activities before and after the formation of the Korean National Association, an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization.

Visitors to the mountain admire at its superb scenic beauty. They say that Mt. Kuwol seen from a distant spacious field is remindful of Mt. Paektu, the highest in Korea. They feel like seeing graceful Mt. Kumgang when standing on high

steep cliffs of Sahwang Peak and as if they were in Mt. Myohyang boasting of beauty of its ravines when they hear the peaceful murmur of brooks in deep Tanphung Valley thick with woods.

Mt. Kuwol, 954 m above sea level, covers an area of 110 km². It consists of 99 peaks of myriad shapes, including Sahwang Peak, its main peak, O Peak (859 m), Sam Peak (615 m) and Asa Peak (688 m).

Crystal-clear water runs through the deep ravines like Sansong, Obong, Ungye, Hwajang and Wonmyong ravines to make the Ryongyon, Samhyongje and many other falls and pools.

Many visitors cool themselves before the falls and pools, and find it hard to leave, fascinated by the stunning beauty of the mountain.

The sightseeing path leads first to the Woljong Temple. Built in 846, the temple is located near a stream at the foot of Asa Peak. Its historical merit is enhanced by its peculiar fashion and delicate and

elaborate architecture, well-matched details and styles of the building, mossy roofs and hundreds of years-old trees around the temple.

Phaldam Valley near the temple has eight pools reminiscent of Eight Pools in Mt. Kumgang where, according to a legend, fairies had come down to bathe there. In resting places sightseers can have a meal and enjoy themselves, singing and dancing.

Mt. Kuwol has Tanphung Valley famous for maples, Sahwang and Asa peaks with spectacular sights of mountains and many other scenic spots. 11 pavilions and 16 stands for sightseeing and over 20 springs add much to the beauty of the landscape, boasting of their man-created beauty.

Famous Sok Pool that did not dry up even in the seven-year-long drought, Madang and Kama ponds on the slope of the west arouse interest of the people with their legends. Deep Koyo Pool on a mountainside gives an enchanting view to



Fantastic rocks in Mt. Kuwol.



Kuwolsan Fort.



A sea of clouds over Mt. Kuwol.



Tongmundae in spring.



Frostworks.

sightseers.

Mt. Kuwol is featured by its beauty in every season.

Maples tinged with red and oaks with gold in September; all sorts of flowers in full bloom in spring; thick foliage in summer; and the mountain covered with snow in winter—these scenes add charms to the mountain all the year round.

It has also diverse fauna and flora.

More than 600 kinds of plants are found there, including oak and maple trees, medicinal herbs such as wild *in-sam*, astragalus, *Angelica sinensis Maxim*, and *Schizandra chinensis*. The mountain is a favourite haunt of wild boar, water-deer, raccoon dog and many other wild animals and pheasant, Korean ruddy kingfisher, cuckoo and other birds.

Mt. Kuwol is refurbished in a finer fashion as a cultural resort for the working people.

Article: Pak Jong Nyo



The place on which Tangun sat.



Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in Korea, stayed at this house.



Woljong Temple.



People visit Mt. Kuwol.



Samhyongje (three brothers) Ponds in Tanphung (red maple) Valley.



Buddha Rock.

Ruins of Chomsongdae Observatory in the Period of Koguryo Unearthed

Ruins of Chomsongdae Observatory in the period of Koguryo (277 BC – AD 668) were unearthed in the construction site of Pyongyang Folklore Park in the area of Mt. Taesong, Pyongyang.

A report on the study of the discovered relic was read at the international symposium held last year to mark the 65th anniversary of Kim Il Sung University.

The relic is located on a ridge about 250 m away to the west of Somun of the Anhak Palace in Anhak-dong, Taesong District in

Pyongyang.

It mainly consists of the square principal facility and the heptagonal auxiliary facility surrounding the former.

The quadrangular foundation of the relic connected in belt shape was built with big stones and lime. It is 1.3 m deep, and is the deepest in foundation among the relics of the architectural structures from the Middle Ages unearthed so far. Erected on a trapezoidal groundwork, the quadrangular structure is built in its central part by alternately laying charcoal and lime for regulation of humidity and temperature.

The square foundation was built to be strong enough to support weight of about 1 000 tons.

The heptagonal auxiliary structure was built with sandstone, basalt and granite stones faced in hexahedral shape. The faced stones were piled in 1–3 tiers on the tamped clay ground.

Several fragments of red roof tile with string patterns and pottery of the Koguryo period were discovered on the upper part of the square facility during the excavation.

The DPRK Archaeological Society clarified that the newly unearthed relic was the stonework of hollow circular or square shape and thus it was the ruins of the Chomsongdae Observatory for astronomical purpose in the period of Koguryo.

The charcoal unearthed in the relic dates back to the early 5th century.

The aforesaid data confirm that Koguryo played a leading role in developing astronomy during the period of the Three Kingdoms.

The discovery of Chomsongdae Observatory site in Pyongyang scientifically corroborated again that Pyongyang had been the centre for thriving culture of the Korean nation.



The foundation of the square principal facility.



The eastern part of the site of Chomsongdae Observatory.

Irresistible Desire for Reunification

A Korea Pictorial reporter had an interview with Min Kum Song, a department head at the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the publication of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration.

Reporter: Please tell me about the main contents of the June 15 Joint Declaration and the circumstances of its publication.

Min Kum Song: The June 15 Joint Declaration was adopted and made public in June 2000. It clarifies that the north-south relations should be improved and the reunification issue be solved independently and peacefully by the united efforts of the whole Korean nation.

The nucleus that runs through the Joint Declaration is an independent ideal, "By our nation itself."

When the might of Songun politics was fully demonstrated and the enthusiasm of the Korean compatriots for the country's reunification was growing day after day, Kim Jong Il put forth a plan to bring about a radical phase in achieving the great cause of national reunification and ensured that the north-south summit meeting was held for the first time 55 years after the division of the country. And the North-South Joint Declaration was adopted at the meeting.

Reporter: What changes were brought about in the reunification movement after the publication of the Joint Declaration?

Min: The June 15 Joint Declaration served as a powerful driving force of the reunification, and ushered in the June 15 reunification era.

Since its publication the work for the country's reunification developed into the work involving the whole nation. The colourful functions were held in Pyongyang, Seoul, Mt. Paektu, Mt. Kumgang and on Jeju Island and throughout Korea, demonstrating the passionate enthusiasm of the Korean nation for the reunification.

In those days many reunification rallies, meetings and seminars were held by workers, peasants, youth and students, women and religious people. In March 2005 the joint national committee for the implementation of the June 15 Joint Declaration was formed as a nationwide solidarity organization of reunification movement, which embraces political parties, public organizations and broad segments of personages in the north, south and abroad.

Amid the brisk mutual visits and contacts the air and sea routes were reopened and the railways and roads re-linked. Tourism to Mt. Kumgang, a celebrated mountain of Korea, began, and the Kaesong Industrial Park was



Min Kum Song.

established for inter-Korean economic cooperation. Various cultural events were held jointly by the north and south, and the athletes from the north and south entered together and cheered together in many international games, demonstrating to the world that Koreans are one not only in blood, language, history and culture but also in mind and aspiration.

Reporter: After the Lee Myung Bak regime took office in south Korea, the north-south relations and the national reunification movement are suffering the worst deterioration.

Min: The anti-reunification forces in south Korea negated the June 15 Joint Declaration and its action programme, the October 4 Declaration, and are now engrossed only in confrontation with the north with the backing of outside forces.

However, they are ignorant that the vigorous advance of the whole nation towards the independent and peaceful reunification of the country cannot be checked by their confrontation and repressive "policies."

All the Koreans in the north, south and abroad will surely achieve the reunification of the country, frustrating the confrontation and war moves of the anti-reunification forces, under the unfurled banner of the June 15 Joint Declaration.



The opening ceremony of the grand national festival for reunification held on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the adoption of the June 15 Joint Declaration (2005).



The ceremony of re-linking the railway between the north and the south (2003).



A photo exhibition participated in by the north, the south and abroad (2008).



The groundbreaking ceremony of the Kaesong Industrial Park (2003).



South Koreans congratulate artistes from the north on their successful performance (2002).

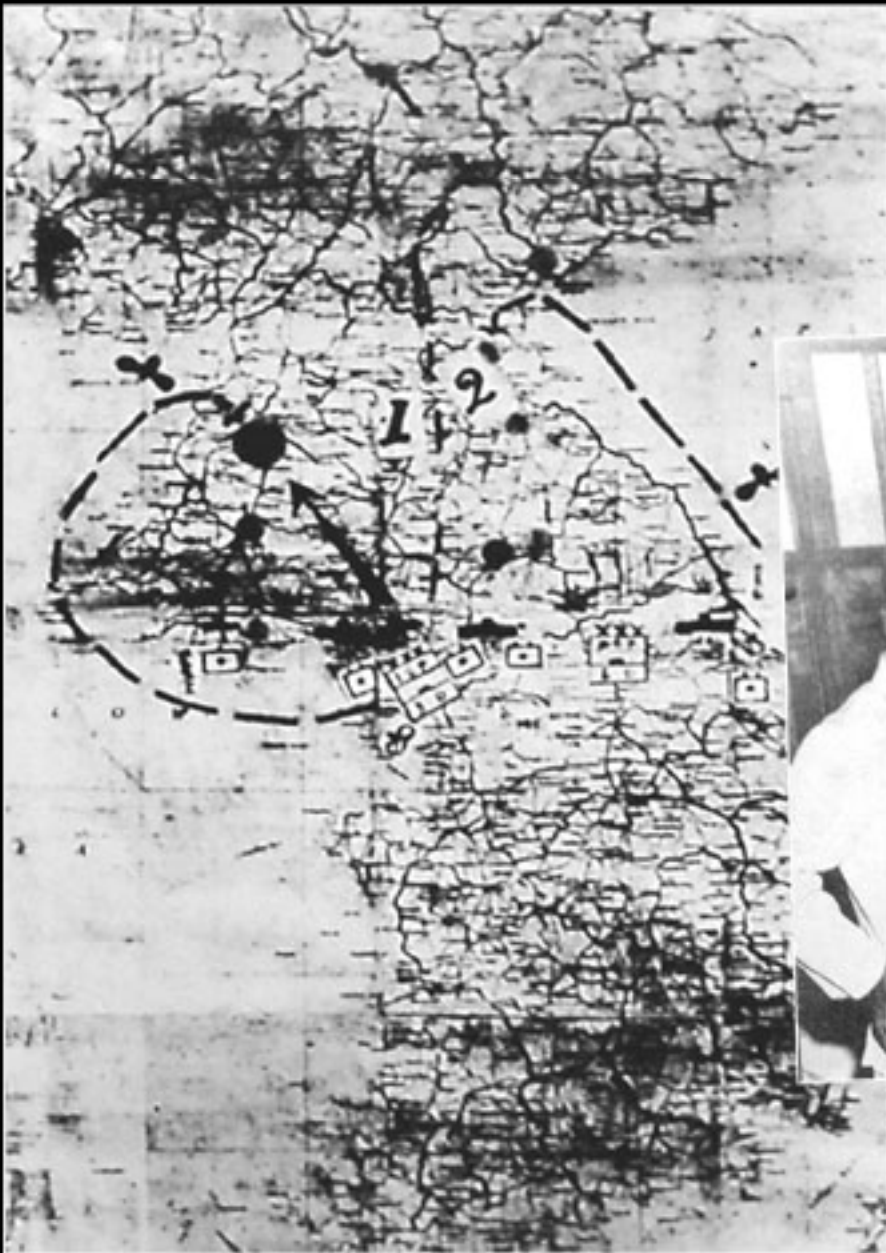
Korean War Was



Dulles makes final examination of the north-targeted war preparations in the area along the 38th Parallel.



The US Marine Corps leave for the Korean front.



The US military advisers and south Korean authorities work out the plan of "an attack on the north of Korea."

a National Policy of the US

It was Sunday, June 25, 1950, when war broke out in Korea, the one recorded in human history as one of the fiercest and devastating wars.

This war, or the Korean war, was the outcome of the national policy of the United States in pursuit of domination of the world with Korea as its springboard.

Over sixty years ago MacArthur, Commander of the US Armed Forces in the Far East, raved that the US could control the vast area between Vladivostok and Singapore by occupying all of Korea and that nothing would then be beyond the reach of their power.

This fact alone clearly shows that the US considered that the Korean peninsula was the base of the military and strategic importance in establishing its supremacy over the world.

After the Second World War, the US announced the "Truman Doctrine" on March 12, 1947 aimed at controlling the capitalist world and suppressing the democratic forces of the world by relying on its enormous military and economic potentialities.

The essence of the Truman Doctrine was to form encirclement around the socialist countries and wage an all-out war, a new world war against those countries, under the pretext of resisting the "communist threat" and "defending" the whole world.

The Truman administration put special stress on the Far Eastern regions in pursuing its aggressive policy of war. At that time the then US ruling circles keenly felt the need for extinguishing the flames of the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution enveloping the Far Eastern regions; if not, they would lose control of the whole Asia and further Europe.

It was for this reason that the US began to put into practice the preparations for starting war of aggression on the Korean peninsula in an attempt to occupy the Far Eastern regions and dominate the whole world with Korea as their springboard.

It occupied south Korea militarily after the Second World War and speeded up in a systematic way the preparations for starting a war against the DPRK. It adopted on August 24, 1948 the "Transitional Temporary Status of Forces

Agreement on Military Affairs and Security" with Syngman Rhee of south Korea. Then it buckled down to the work of rigging up the "ROK army" and expanding the puppet army to 400 000 strong, while providing south Korea with modern military equipment according to their "aid" plan.

Meanwhile, it organized the intelligence bureaus G-2 and G-3 at the MacArthur Command, so as to work out operational plans and collect intelligence information for starting a war, even a nuclear war, against Korea. These secret organizations produced "ABC," a war plan for aggression of the DPRK and then Manchuria and Siberia, which was examined on several occasions by the US Joint Chiefs of Staff. Regarding Korea as one of the most dangerous points that exposed to threats the security of the non-communist sphere, the United States drew up new war plans to hurl into war not only the US troops but also those of its vassal states after the breakout of war. These plans were ratified by the US State Department and the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the order of Truman in January 1950 and approved at a meeting of the US National Security Council on April 2.

On June 17, when the war preparations were completed by and large, President Truman sent Dulles, advisor to the US State Department, as his envoy to south Korea, who inspected the area along the 38th Parallel and made final examination of the war preparations.

The US that had speeded up the war preparations for several years at last instigated the Syngman Rhee puppet army to start war of aggression against the young DPRK at 4:00 am, on June 25, 1950.

However, the US imperialists who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world suffered ignominious defeat in the Korean war. The credit of Korea's victory in war goes to the wise command of President Kim Il Sung who was an outstanding military strategist and to the heroic struggle of the service personnel and people of Korea to defend their country.

Yun Kyong Chol at the history research institute of the Academy of Social Sciences



US military advisers direct trainings of the south Korean puppet army for the north-targeted war.



The US servicemen's families leave for Japan on the eve of the Korean war.

Traitors to the Nation Cannot Escape from Their Doom

In April the south Korean Lee Myung Bak clan of traitors committed the vilest acts against humanity by slandering and debasing the supreme dignity of the DPRK and even the festivities held in celebration of the 100th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

The vicious confrontation moves of the clan of traitors who are making desperate attempts at mudslinging the dignified system of single-heartedly united socialist Korea enraged the entire Korean people with surging indignation.

Statements of the spokesman for the Supreme Headquarters of the Korean People's Army and the government, political parties and organizations of the DPRK were issued that solemnly reaffirmed the will to wage an intense and uninterrupted all-army and all-people sacred war to wipe out the Lee Myung Bak clan of traitors, the sworn enemy with whom the Korean nation cannot live under the same sky. On April 20 a Pyongyang city army-people rally was held at Kim Il Sung Square.

The participants in the rally were inflamed with burning hatred against the Lee clan of traitors who had committed the thrice-cursed crime during the mourning period for Kim Jong Il's death last year, the greatest loss to the nation, and committed another special crime of hurting the supreme dignity of the DPRK.

Speakers on behalf of the KPA service personnel, workers, farmers, youth and students and women, said unanimously that they would punish severely the Lee Myung Bak clan, the group of monsters and human scums bereft of elementary human qualities, and wipe out the bases of provocation from this land, thus building on this land the invincible and reunified, thriving socialist country shining with the august name of the Sun.

The moves of provocation of the south Korean clan of traitors already went to such extremes that the Korean service personnel and people reached the end of their endurance.

Firm resolves to take revenge on the enemy are being demonstrated at the posts of the KPA, factories and cooperative farms throughout the country.

Show clearly what the arms of the merciless, strong revolutionary army of Mt. Paektu are and what a true war is!

Wreck ruthlessly the base of the Lee Myung Bak clan!

The Korean people in the south and overseas are also denouncing the traitors, who have not the spirit of Korean nation in the least, and the reckless acts perpetrated by the Lee Myung Bak "regime" as the "atrocious plots of confrontation with the fellow countrymen" and "acts of lunacy that invite a war."

There is no place for the clan of traitors to remain alive on this land and under this sky.

Article: Choe Il Ho



An army-people rally was held in Pyongyang to wipe





out the Lee Myung Bak group of rats, the sworn enemy, on this land and under this sky.



- ① The shouts of service personnel with anger against Lee Myung Bak clan resound.
- ② The Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen are burning with revenge for finishing off the Lee group of rats at a stroke.
- ③ Working people are full of a resolve to sweep out the Lee clan of traitors without their remains.