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A poster in celebration of the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea

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**Front Cover:** A scene of the Pyongyang citizens' mass rally and public procession in celebration of the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea

*Photo by Ra Phyong Ryol*



**Back Cover:** A scene of the gala evening of students and other young people in celebration of the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea

*Photo by Ri Song Ik*

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# Bright Blueprint for Hastening Final Victory of Cause of Juche Revolution



**Kim Jong Un, First Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, makes the report to the Seventh Congress of the Party on the work of the Central Committee in May 2016.**

**S**UPREME LEADER KIM JONG UN MADE a historic report to the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee. In his report he proudly made a summary of the work of the WPK during the period under review, the Party that won a brilliant victory in the struggle to defend socialism and in the effort to push ahead with the cause of building a prosperous socialist nation under the banner of the Juche idea and the line of Songun revolution, despite all the grave trials and hardships of history, while carrying forward the revolutionary cause of the leader generation after generation with credit.

During the period under review, Kim Jong Un

said, the Workers' Party of Korea waged a struggle to advance the socialist cause in the face of unprecedentedly trying ordeals and hardships. The Party pushed ahead with the undertakings to model the whole Party and the entire army on the Juche idea and to make all members of society revolutionary, working-class and intellectual in line with the programme—put forth by the Sixth Party Congress—of modelling the whole society on this idea, thereby strengthening the motive force of the socialist cause. It held fast to the strategic line of putting the national economy on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific footing and made great progress in attaining the ten long-term objectives for socialist ►

- ▶ economic construction. The brilliant victories and successes, which the Party achieved in the struggle to implement the decision of the Sixth Congress, constituted the solid foundations for giving full play to the advantages of socialism and hastening the complete victory of socialism.

Kim Jong Un pointed out that the struggle of the Party and people to achieve this complete victory under the banner of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea was confronted with a grave challenge in the worldwide anti-socialist and counterrevolutionary whirlwind at the end of last century. To cope with the grave situation the Workers' Party of Korea organized and conducted a daring struggle to defend and advance the socialist cause with the resolute determination to smash the imperialists' counterrevolutionary offensive by dint of revolutionary offensive. In consideration of the changed international environment and drawing on the lessons of history obtained in building socialism, the Party sustained the original features of socialism in all fields of socialist construction and social life and gave

full play to the advantages of socialism of the Korean style while consolidating the politico-ideological position in every way.

At a time when the socialist cause of Korea was making a triumphant advance along the track of Juche and bright prospects of national reunification were opening up in the rapidly changing situation, Kim Jong Un said, the Party and people unexpectedly lost President Kim Il Sung whom they believed in as in Heaven and followed and the whole nation mourned his death. After the national mourning, the imperialists and their vassal forces went to extremes of trying to strangle Korea by means of political and military pressure, war moves and economic blockade and, in addition, severe natural disasters hit the country, subjecting the people to indescribable difficulties and ordeals in economic construction and their livelihood.

At this juncture when there was worldwide concern over the future of the country and imperialist reactionaries were absurdly trumpeting about Korea's possible "policy switch" and "system col-



► lapse,” General Kim Jong Il conclusively declared his iron will to invariably defend and carry forward to completion the cause of the Juche revolution pioneered by the President, however thorny the road of the revolution might be, and wisely led the revolution and construction entirely as the latter had intended and done. Under the General’s wise leadership the Workers’ Party of Korea firmly maintained the Songun-based revolutionary line, an ever-victorious path of the Korean revolution, and administered Songun politics in an all-round way by carrying forward the President’s cause. As it built up the People’s Army, the main force of the Songun revolution, in every way the Party established a state administration system of attaching importance to national defence and reorganized and readjusted all fields in line with the principle and requirement of Songun. It channelled its primary effort into developing the defence industry on the principle of attaching importance and giving precedence to military affairs.

Kim Jong Un recalled that the Workers’ Party of Korea firmly maintained the stand of anti-imperialist independence and socialist principle in the whole process of administering its Songun politics. After the end of the Cold War, not a few countries were opting for compromise and submission by abandoning their principles, overawed by US military pressure and high-handedness, but the Workers’ Party of Korea maintained the stand of anti-imperialist independence and socialist principle without the slightest vacillation; its fighting experience shows that at the present time of face-off of strength with imperialism the principles of anti-imperialist independence and socialism can be defended and maintained only by powerful arms, not by rhetoric.

The Workers’ Party of Korea victoriously led the struggle to defend the destiny of the country and people and safeguard and advance socialism on the strength of invincible arms. The Party smashed the growing military pressure and aggressive manoeuvres of imperialists and their vassal forces at every step by relying on the powerful military strength. Thanks to the heroic struggle of officers and men of the People’s Army and the people who rose up as one, single-heartedly united behind the Party, Korea won victory after victory in the protracted and fierce anti-imperialist, anti-US confrontation and wrapped up the Arduous March and forced march, thereby defending national security and sovereignty and so-

cialism with honour.

Kim Jong Un said that even in the severe struggle to defend socialism the Party set an ambitious goal of building a powerful socialist country visualizing the future of national prosperity with firm confidence in victory and steadily strove to advance the socialist cause to a new stage. At a time when a historic turnaround was being effected in implementing the cause of the Juche revolution and socialism of the Korean style was making a dynamic advance along the road of victory opened up by Songun politics, the Party and people were bereft of General Kim Jong Il unexpectedly and went into national mourning once again. The Workers’ Party of Korea, true to his ideas and intentions, organized and led the struggle for opening up a new turning point in the implementation of the socialist cause.

Kim Jong Un stated that on the occasion of the historic Fourth Party Conference the Party elucidated its revolutionary faith and will to hold the President and the General in high esteem as the eternal leaders of the Party and revolution and keep up the great Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism as its eternal guiding ideology and mobilized Party members and other people in the campaign to implement their lifetime instructions.

Kim Jong Un pointed out that the Party further strengthened itself organizationally and ideologically, waged an intensive struggle involving the whole Party to root out the abuse of power, bureaucracy and corruption, and established iron discipline and order within it. The Party, as required by the situation and developing revolution, set forth the strategic line of simultaneously carrying on the economic construction and the upbuilding of the nuclear forces, and made strenuous efforts to this end. A strong guarantee was provided for putting a complete end to the anti-imperialist, anti-US showdown and hastening the final victory of the Korean cause. The Party, as the great leaders had planned and wished, launched a general onward march involving all the people to build their thriving paradise, thus ushering in a new era of national prosperity. The socialist cause of Juche is a science, and the invariable adherence to the revolutionary line and mode of independence maintained by the great leaders and thorough embodiment of them, is just the way to victory of the Korean revolution and eternal prosperity of the nation—this is the basic conclusion to be drawn from the struggle of the Party and people for advancing the cause of socialism during the period ►

► under review.

Kim Jong Un stated that during the period under review brilliant victories were achieved in socialist construction, the eternal foundations laid for the prosperity of the country.

He said that the Workers' Party of Korea embodied the Juche-oriented theory of ideology, the revolutionary philosophy of single-hearted unity and the political line of independence to turn the country into a dignified socialist country that is powerful politically and ideologically. The great success and exploit the Party made during the period under review are that it realized the single-hearted unity of the whole society in which the entire Party and all the people are firmly rallied around the leader in ideology, purpose and moral obligation. In the whole course of leading the revolution the Party held it as its strategic line to attach importance to young people and trained them to be staunch successors to the revolution carrying forward the lineage of Juche, thereby building the one and only youth power in the world.

Kim Jong Un said that the remarkable success the Workers' Party of Korea achieved during the period under review is that it developed the country into an invincible military power by implementing the Songun-based revolutionary line, the self-defensive military line. It is great pride that the Party, army and people built an invincible military power admired by the world by tightening their belts and working hard in such difficult conditions and environment, and this is a historic exploit that made it possible to provide a sure military guarantee for the prosperity of the country and for the victory of the cause of the Juche revolution and safeguard peace in the Korean peninsula and the region, he remarked.

During the period under review great progress was also made in economic and cultural construction, Kim Jong Un said. Proactive efforts were made to put the national economy on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific basis. The raw material, fuel and power bases of the self-supporting economy were consolidated, Juche-oriented production lines established in key sectors and the infrastructure of industry further improved. During the period under review the Party put forward the livelihood of the people as the most important affair and put great efforts into the struggle to improve their material and cultural standards. Notable achievements were made in the building of socialist culture. The secret of all victories and successes the Party and people achieved in the

course of implementing the cause of the Juche revolution during the period under review lies in the fact that they held President Kim Il Sung and General Kim Jong Il in high esteem as their leaders and worked hard under their wise leadership and that they brilliantly carried forward the revolutionary cause of the leader generation after generation.

Kim Jong Un pointed out that since the President had embarked on the road of revolution in his early years he led the uncharted Korean revolution replete with difficulties and ordeals along the road of victory for many years to exalt the dignity and honour of the nation, and built a socialist state— independent, self-supporting and self-reliant in defence—on this land, laying the eternal foundations for the victory of the cause of the Juche revolution. The General set it as his lifelong mission to carry through the revolutionary cause pioneered on Mt Paektu and wisely led the Party, state, army and people to make a new history of miracles and changes in all fields of the revolution and construction; in the unprecedentedly grim years for the Korean revolution he saved the destiny of the revolution, the country and people from crisis through his original Songun-based revolutionary leadership and ushered in a new era of national prosperity, a new golden age in carrying out the cause of the Juche revolution.

Kim Jong Un said the Workers' Party of Korea satisfactorily solved the problem of carrying forward the revolutionary cause, thereby setting a world example of defending and adding brilliance to the revolutionary cause of the leader generation after generation. General Kim Jong Il held up the President as the eternal leader of the Party and people, invariably defended and added lustre to his ideology and cause, and ushered in an era of the cause of immortalizing the leader. The Workers' Party of Korea, on the basis of its steadfast revolutionary faith and moral obligation, holds the President and the General in high esteem as the eternal leaders of the Party and revolution and faithfully carries forward their ideology and cause.

Kim Jong Un stated that the Party should hold aloft the banner of modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism and make dynamic headway along the road of continuous revolution so as to accomplish the socialist cause brilliantly. To accomplish the socialist cause and fully realize the independence of the masses of the people, the whole society should be modelled on Kimilsungism-

- ▶ Kimjongilism. The Party should constantly intensify the efforts to model the whole society on the ideology so as to thoroughly carry out the President and General's lifetime instructions in all fields, and strengthen and develop the Party, state and army into those of the great leaders for ever, Kim Jong Un said.

The major task facing the Korean people today in modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism is to complete the cause of building a powerful socialist country. In order to successfully build a powerful socialist country under the banner of modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism, the Party should thoroughly implement its general line of carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—vigorously while strengthening the people's government and enhancing its functions and role.

Kim Jong Un stressed the need to uphold the self-development-first spirit. Saying that a sci-tech power is an important goal to be attained first at present in the building of a powerful socialist country, he set the goal, tasks and ways to implement them. The goal of the building of a sci-tech power is to be on a par with advanced nations of the world in the near future in terms of overall scientific and technological strength. The sector of science and technology should conduct a vigorous campaign to break through the cutting edge. Science and technology should play the role of an engine in building an economic giant. To raise the status of the country as a sci-tech power, it is necessary to value talented personnel and make all the people well-versed in science and technology. The state has to conduct proper planning, guidance and management for the development of the country's science and technology, establish a well-knit scientific research and development system, and provide ample conditions necessary for this sector. A climate of attaching importance to science and technology should prevail throughout society.

The building of an economic giant is the main front on which the Party and state should focus all efforts at present, Kim Jong Un stated. He indicated the main tasks for the building of an economic giant and the improvement of the people's living standard, and also ways to carry them out. The Party's strategic line for building an economic giant is to make the national economy Juche-oriented, modern, IT-based and scientific on a high level by keeping up the spirit of self-reliance and self-

development and science and technology and to provide the people with affluent and cultured living conditions. The independence and Juche character of the national economy should be consolidated in every way. The crux of the matter in guaranteeing its independence and Juche character is to ensure the domestic production of raw materials, fuel and equipment. The construction of power bases should be promoted on a long-term basis by giving definite precedence to energy production over economic growth. Self-sufficiency in food should be achieved.

Kim Jong Un said that the country should be equipped with a many-sided and comprehensive economic structure capable of satisfying the material demands arising in economic development and the people's living by domestic production, and improve and perfect it on a constant basis. It is necessary to speed up the building of a modern and IT-based national economy so as to convert the country's economy into a knowledge-based one. The strategic goal in this process is to make all production lines automated and intelligent and factories and enterprises fully automated. All sectors of the national economy should realize the integration of science and technology with production. High-tech industries should be set up on a large scale so as to increase their proportion and enhance their pivotal role in the economic development of the country.

Kim Jong Un said that it is important to orientate the country's economic development towards making the people lead an affluent and cultured life. To ensure the successful building of a socialist economic giant, the strategy for every stage of the development of the national economy should be worked out scientifically and realistically and implemented without fail. For the present, the country should carry through the five-year strategy for national economic development from 2016 to 2020. The objective of the five-year strategy is to lay the foundations for the sustainable development of the country's economy by reenergizing the overall national economy and ensuring the balance among economic sectors. In this period, it is required to drastically improve the people's living standards by putting the vanguard sectors of the national economy, the basic industries, on normal track and boosting agricultural and light industrial production, while holding fast to the Party's new line of simultaneously carrying on the economic construction and the upbuilding of the nuclear forces and resolving the energy problem. It is necessary to press ahead with land administration,

- improve environmental protection and expand and develop external economic relations.

To bring about a turning point in the construction of an economic giant, the state should raise its functions as the organizer of economic affairs and establish on a full scale economic management methods of the Korean style by embodying the Juche idea, Kim Jong Un said. The state should provide unified guidance over and strategic management of economic work in a responsible manner. The socialist system of responsible business operation has to be enforced properly.

Kim Jong Un pointed out the construction of a civilized socialist power is one of major targets for building a powerful socialist country, and indicated the tasks and ways for the attainment. Educational work should be developed to turn the country into one of education and talents. It is imperative to further improve the education system so as to turn the country into a talent power and make all the people well-versed in science and technology. Contents and methods of education should be improved uninterruptedly. The material and technical foundations of the education sector should be raised to a world level by giving a total facelift to educational conditions and environment, Kim Jong Un said, and set special tasks to the end.

He stressed the need to further develop the socialist health service. The Party's policy on preventive medicine should be carried out thoroughly. The quality of medical service needs to be improved, medical science and technology developed rapidly and the material supply to the public health sector improved.

Kim Jong Un pointed out that building a sports power is an important task to be tackled in the building of a civilized socialist power. It is important to develop specialized sporting techniques to the world's level as soon as possible, make sports activities mass-based and part of everyday life and improve the scientific level of sports.

Kim Jong Un said that it is important to bring about overall efflorescence of socialist art and literature. The sector of art and literature should create masterpieces and elaborate works profoundly representing the glorious revolutionary history, undying exploits and noble virtues of the great leaders. It should produce lots of excellent novels, poems, scripts of films and plays which offer service personnel and other people ideological and spiritual sustenance and encourage them to further efforts. The sector of cinematic art should free itself from stagnation as soon as

possible and effect an upsurge in film making in the new century, thereby playing a pacesetter's role in ushering in a heyday of art and literature. The sectors of stage and fine arts should create and produce masterpieces, which embody the Party's ideas and theories on art and literature and its view of aesthetics, which suit the people's aesthetic taste and which are popular with them. Mass cultural and artistic activities should be conducted briskly to make the arts mass-based on a high level and songs of revolution, songs of struggle, reverberate through every bustling site of socialist construction. It is necessary to thwart the imperialists' moves for ideological and cultural infiltration and maintain the Korean socialist culture and lifestyle in a thoroughgoing way. Moral discipline should be tightened throughout society. Modern bases for a cultural and emotional life should be built in larger numbers and more splendidly, which will go well with the appearance of a civilized socialist power.

Kim Jong Un stressed the need to further consolidate the strength of the country as a politico-ideological and military power. It is essential to build up the strength of the country as a politico-ideological power in every way possible. All the activities of the people's government organs should be geared to championing and realizing the masses' demands and interests. It is important to build up the harmonious whole of the Party and the masses. It is of crucial importance to strengthen the country's might as a military power in every way, holding fast to the line of the Songun revolution as a permanent strategic line. The modelling of the entire army on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism is essential in developing it into the eternal army of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade Kim Jong Il and the Party, and thoroughly preparing it as the powerful revolutionary army of Paektusan that is capable of defeating any formidable enemy. The People's Army should continue to display its might as the main force and shock brigade in building a powerful socialist country. The Korean People's Internal Security Forces should sharpen the sword for defending the leader, system and people. The defence science sector should put the defence industry on a highly Juche-oriented, self-supporting, modern and scientific footing and, on this basis, develop larger numbers of modern, powerful military hardware of the Korean style that is precise, light, unmanned and intelligent to make a breakthrough in the great war for national reunification. The national air defence system should be ►

- raised to a higher strategic level. It is needed to establish across society a climate of attaching importance to military affairs and make preparations for all-people resistance.

Kim Jong Un pointed out in the report that to achieve national reunification is the most important and pressing task facing the Party which assumes the responsibility for the destiny of the country and nation. He mentioned the achievements made during the period under review by the Party and people in their struggle to vigorously advance the national reunification movement by braving all trials of history, and put forth a policy for consummation of the historic cause of national reunification. The Korean nation, though proud of its time-honoured history of 5 000 years and brilliant culture, has suffered the pain and misfortune of national division caused by foreign forces for over 70 years—this is a disgrace to the nation, and they can no longer bear it or tolerate it. In the struggle for national reunification it is essential to hold high the banner of national independence and great national unity. Whenever the situation in and around the Korean peninsula becomes complicated and acute, the principle of independence should be held fast to in resolving the reunification issue, one of the national issues. It is important to have a steadfast viewpoint and stand, iron nerves and confidence to settle the national reunification issue by the Korean nation itself, its master. The Korean nation is not the weak country of yesterday which was deprived of its sovereignty and subjected to ruin and division by the outside forces because of its weak strength, but a resourceful and powerful nation that can achieve the country's reunification and shape its destiny by its own efforts. The Party's principle of great national unity means, in essence, that on the patriotic road of reunification it will not hesitate to join hands and share will with anyone who cherishes national conscience although he or she was opposed to reunification in former days. The Party will make positive efforts to achieve great national unity, the great foundation of national reunification, by tiding over all sorts of misunderstanding, distrust, confrontation and conflict caused by national division.

Kim Jong Un stated that it is important to ensure peace and security on the Korean peninsula and strive for reunification of a federal type. The US should squarely see the strategic position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that has joined the front ranks of nuclear powers and the trend of

the times; it should scrap its anachronistic policy of hostility towards the DPRK, replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace treaty and withdraw its aggressive forces and war materiel from south Korea. The south Korean authorities should put a complete stop to the reckless political and military provocations and war drills that they launch toeing the US line, as they are targeted on the fellow countrymen and posing a threat to peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

Kim Jong Un said the country can be reunified by either peaceful or non-peaceful means and that the DPRK is ready to use any of these means, and that the DPRK, however, has made every possible endeavour for peaceful reunification because it does not want to see a new war break out on its own land and the Korean nation experience another holocaust of war. This is the very reason why the DPRK insists on the federal-type reunification, he said.

Kim Jong Un pointed out that the pressing issue in achieving independent reunification of the country is to bring about a radical improvement in inter-Korean relations. The south Korean authorities should rid themselves of their conception of confrontation with the fellow countrymen and adopt a proper attitude towards their dialogue partner. The north and the south should desist from any provocative acts of hostility if they are to respect and cooperate with each other as partners for national reunification. They should make efforts to ease military tension and settle all issues through dialogue and negotiations. They should respect and implement the historic agreements that they signed before the nation and the world. The countries responsible for Korea's division and its neighbours should refrain from inciting distrust and confrontation between the north and the south and do things beneficial to Korea's reunification. Nothing is to be afraid of and impossible to do in the world if the north and the south share one purpose and join efforts. When reunified, the country will demonstrate its grandeur as a dignified world power with an 80 million population and enormous national strength, a nation of advanced civilization capable of beating others by dint of indomitable national spirit and unexcelled resourcefulness, and a nation of justice playing the leading role in ensuring peace in Northeast Asia and the rest of the world.

In his report Kim Jong Un stated that despite the grave circumstances and complicated international situation the Workers' Party of Korea exalted ►

- ▶ the dignity of the DPRK through the principled and energetic external activities and enhanced its international prestige and influence during the period under review.

Then he made a scientific analysis of the present international situation and, on the basis, gave answers to all matters of principle in accomplishing the cause of global independence.

He mentioned that in order to build an independent world it is essential for all countries and nations to adhere to independence under the unfurled banner of anti-imperialist independence. The countries and nations that aspire to independence and justice should reject foreign intervention and domination and carve out their destiny along independent lines. It is necessary to fight against the imperialist and dominationist forces' policy of aggression and intervention in internal affairs. What is fundamental to the anti-imperialist struggle is to thwart the moves of the US and its followers for aggression and war and safeguard global peace and security. It is important to sharpen vigilance against the imperialists' crafty schemes perpetrated under the guise of "human rights protection" and "globalization." All those countries and nations aspiring after independence should preserve the Juche character and national identity, harbouring neither expectation for nor illusion about the "aid" the imperialists offer as part of their deceptive, double-dealing tactics.

Kim Jong Un stressed the need to fight for genuine international justice. The progressive peoples across the world should wage a positive struggle for international justice, transcending the differences in political views, religious beliefs, and levels of economic and cultural development. The justice-loving, progressive countries of the world should strive to cultivate their own strength on the principle of self-reliance and self-development, so as to expedite the building of a new independent world. A vigorous struggle should be launched to defend the socialist cause and advance it along the road of victory, Kim Jong Un pointed out.

It is necessary to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement. Those parties, organizations and progressive countries that champion independence should unite and cooperate with one another under the banner of anti-imperialist independence. The revolutionary parties, organizations and progressive countries should unite under the banner of anti-imperialist independence; they should refrain from feuding with or showing hostility towards one an-

other, deceived by the crafty imperialists, and turn the spearhead of their attack against their common enemy, i.e. the imperialists. It is important to create conditions favourable for advancing the cause of global independence by strengthening continental and regional cooperation on the principle of independence, equality and mutual respect.

Kim Jong Un reiterated the foreign policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and set the tasks and ways for its implementation. He said that independence, peace and friendship are the consistent external policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, and that they constitute the basic stand to be maintained invariably in the struggle to accomplish the cause of global independence. It is essential to carry forward without any vacillation the Juche-based stand and the principle of independence which Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il followed all their lives regarding them as their guiding principles in the field of foreign relations. It is essential to defend and add lustre to the high international prestige of the great leaders and their immortal achievements in external activities, and conduct these activities the way they did. The external policy should be implemented from the firm standpoint of Juche and in accordance with the demands and specific situation of the Korean revolution, and all problems arising in the international relations have to be resolved in conformity with the aspirations of the Korean people and the interests of the Korean revolution.

Making the whole world independent is the general task of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government, Kim Jong Un said. The Party and the DPRK government will invariably advance straight ahead along the road of independence, Songun and socialism, however the situation and relations around the country may change, and play the vanguard role in the struggle for global independence as befits the champion of independence and justice. It is important to open up a new phase in developing the foreign relations as appropriate for the country's status as an independent power, a nuclear-armed state, and defend peace and security in the region and the rest of the world by giving full play to the might of Songun. The Party will steadily hold fast to the strategic line of simultaneously carrying on the economic construction and the upbuilding of the nuclear forces and further strengthen the self-defensive nuclear forces both in quality and in quantity as long as the imperialists' nuclear blackmail and arbitrariness continue. As a responsible ▶

- nuclear-armed state the DPRK will not use nuclear weapons first unless the hostile forces of aggression violate its sovereignty with nukes, as it declared earlier; the country will faithfully observe its commitments to nuclear non-proliferation, which it made before the international community, and strive for denuclearization of the world. The country should proactively develop relations of good neighbourliness, friendship and cooperation with the progressive countries of the world that respect its sovereignty and are friendly to it. With generosity and magnanimity the DPRK will unite and cooperate with all the countries and nations that aspire after independence and love justice, regardless of the differences in ideologies and systems, and improve and normalize relations with those countries that respect its sovereignty and are friendly to it, even if they had a hostile attitude to it in the past. It is necessary to further enhance the country's international influence and develop foreign relations in a proactive and multilateral way.

Kim Jong Un pointed out in his report that in the course of blazing a trail for building a revolutionary party the WPK developed into the great and dignified Kimilsungist-Kimjongilist party and led the cause of the Juche revolution along the road resplendent with victory. During the period under review the Party developed into a powerful body that is ideologically pure and organizationally integrated, an organization that is faithful to the leader's ideology and leadership. Comrade Kim Jong Il carried forward Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology pure and clean and developed it into new ideas and theories, such as the theory of Songun politics, as demanded by the times and the developing revolution, thus providing a sure guarantee for imbuing the whole Party with its monolithic ideology. The Party firmly established a unified control system and the Juche orientation in its ideological work to prevent any alien ideology from infiltrating it, and conducted effective education in its own ideology among Party members and other working people. By doing so, it ensured that all its members remained true to its ideology and intentions and kept pace with it, regarding Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism as an element of their faith. The Party set it as the main task in its building and activities to make the leader's leadership authority absolute and defend it to the death, and launched an uncompromising struggle against practices contrary to it, so as definitely to ensure the centre of unity and leadership. It con-

ducted an uncompromising struggle against the practices and elements that are detrimental to its organizational unity and defy the unified leadership by its Central Committee. In particular, the Party detected in time and crushed relentlessly the modern version of factionalists who, taking advantage of the most difficult, grimmest situation of the Korean revolution, had formed a factional group within it and made crafty attempts to corrupt the Korean ideology and system, while seeking to take the helm of the Party and the state. In this way the Party firmly defended the lifeline of the Juche revolution and further consolidated the unity and cohesion of the Party. It has developed into a promising revolutionary party which carries forward the leader's ideology and leadership generation after generation. During the period under review it developed into an invincible party with a solid mass foundation and a strong military position. The Party led the revolution and construction to victory by the Juche-oriented method of leadership, placing firm trust in the people, the motive force of the revolution, and relying on them in every way.

Kim Jong Un stated that in order to carry out important tasks for the accomplishment of the cause of socialism, the cause of the Juche revolution, under the unfurled banner of modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism, it is essential to develop the Workers' Party of Korea into the eternal Kimilsungist-Kimjongilist Party and constantly enhance its leadership role. The general task for building the Workers' Party of Korea is to develop it into the party of the great leader. It is important to hold Comrade Kim Jong Il in high esteem as the eternal leader of the Workers' Party Korea and wage a dynamic struggle to model the whole Party on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism. Modelling the whole Party on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism is an in-depth development of the programme—put forward by Comrade Kim Jong Il—of modelling the whole Party on Kimilsungism, and it is the strategic line the Party pursues in its building to preserve its revolutionary character as the party of the leader and steadily increase its fighting efficiency and leadership ability. It is of great importance to uphold for ever the great Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism as the guiding ideology of the Party and revolution, staunchly safeguard the immortal leadership achievements of Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il and add eternal brilliance to them.

Kim Jong Un stressed the need to develop in ►

► greater depth the work of establishing the Party's unified leadership system as required by the developing revolution. It is important to intensify the work of establishing the Party's unified leadership system, with the main emphasis on consolidating the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the whole Party with the Central Committee as its one and only centre. It is needed to consolidate the ranks of the Party and the revolution and enhance their fighting efficiency in every possible way. Party organizations should direct primary efforts to strengthening the ranks of cadres, the hardcore of the revolution, and the ranks of the Party. The work of increasing Party membership should be improved and the organization and guidance of its members' Party life be strengthened as required by the developing reality. Party organizations should intensify the work with the people so as firmly to unite all of them behind the Party.

Kim Jong Un pointed out that a radical change should be brought about in the Party's ideological work. Ideological work is the basic task of the Party, and it is the traditional revolutionary mode of the Party to give definite priority to ideological work and give full rein to the mental strength of the masses in solving all the problems. The Party must apply to the letter the principle of unitary guidance in ideological work. Efforts should be concentrated on the ideological education to train Party members and other working people into genuine Kimilsungists-Kimjongilists. Ideological education should be conducted as suited to the specific characteristics and preparedness of the people and in a practical way with the main emphasis put on the implementation of revolutionary tasks, so that the masses will empathize with the Party's ideas and intentions and accept them as their own willingly. It is important to thoroughly apply the people-first principle to the whole of Party work. The climate of believing in the strength of the people and depending on them should pervade the whole Party and the main effort of Party work should be directed to promoting the people's well-being. "Let the whole Party make selfless, devoted efforts for the good of the great people!"—this is the fighting slogan the Party should uphold at present. The Party should regard it as the iron rule to respect the people, defend their destiny and give top and absolute priority to their interests and convenience. At present the abuse of power, bureaucratism and corruption are the "principal enemy" that must not be tolerated in applying the people-first

principle to Party work. Ideological struggle and organizational control to eradicate the abuse of power, bureaucratism and corruption should be intensified.

Kim Jong Un said it is imperative to steadily improve the Party's leadership role in the revolutionary struggle and construction work. The Party's leadership, policy-oriented guidance and political leadership over all realms of social life, including politics, military affairs, the economy, cultural construction and the work of working people's organizations, should be effectuated in a thoroughgoing way. Party organizations at all levels should radically improve their role in carrying out the great leaders' lifetime instructions and the Party's economic policies. Party organizations at the units associated with the leadership exploits of the great leaders and the Party, in particular, should develop theirs into models of the times and take the lead in the struggle to build a thriving country and improve the people's living standards. Provincial, city and county Party committees should fully discharge their responsibilities and role in carrying out the Party's economic policies and improving the people's standard of living.

It is urgent to get rid of outdated patterns in Party work and apply Comrade Kim Jong Il's work method on a full scale, Kim Jong Un noted. Kim Jong Il's work method is the most revolutionary and people-oriented; it requires that mixing with the people and touching their hearts be the way to rally them behind the Party and make them turn out in the revolution and construction voluntarily, and that formalities and set patterns be done away with to find creative and practical solutions to all problems. It is necessary to overcome the tendency to conduct Party work by administrative means and convert it into work with people both in name and in reality. It is imperative to reject outdated formalities and methods and stereotyped patterns and update the method of Party work in an innovative way as required by the new century.

At the end of the report Kim Jong Un said that the Korean revolution, which had started its advance on Mt Paektu, made great headway hewing out an untrodden path, and that now it has entered a phase for leap forward in the implementation of the cause of the Juche revolution. He appealed for hard work to carry out the important tasks set out by the Seventh Party Congress without fail to speed up the building of a powerful socialist country and hasten the final victory of the cause of the Juche revolution. □

# Kim Jong Un Elected as Chairman of the WPK



AT THE SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) in May last the Korean people elected Kim Jong Un Chairman of the Party. Over the past four years the leader has guided the Party and other Korean people to unprecedentedly great victories and epoch-making events in quick succession, thus opening the golden age in the building of a powerful nation ever seen in the 5 000-year-long history of the nation. His leadership means the glorious banner of all victories of the WPK and the Korean people, and the vigour of the powerful and prosperous socialist Korea.

Kim Jong Un has developed the WPK into the great Party guided by Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism. In 2012 he was elected as supreme leader of the Party in compliance with the urgent demand of the era and the development of the revolution, and the unanimous will of all the Party members, People's Army personnel and other people. Since then he has developed the WPK into a Juche-guided revolutionary party, the party of the leader which faithfully supports the leader's ideology and cause.

Kim Jong Un formulated President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il's revolutionary ideology as Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism. He clarified that Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism is an integrated system of Juche-based idea, theory and method, and a great revolutionary idea representing the Juche era, and that modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism is the supreme programme of the WPK and the revolutionary succession to the cause of modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism, or a higher version of the cause. Thanks to his energetic leadership in the struggle to model the whole Party on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism, the WPK developed into a rock-solid entity with pure ideological integrity imbued with the revolutionary idea of the leader, an organization filled with adamant ideology and faith.

Today the Party keeps its revolutionary character and is pushing ahead with the revolution and construction in keeping with the ideas and intentions of the President and the Chairman by carrying out the Party building and activity on the guiding ►

► principle of Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism. Under Kim Jong Un's wise leadership the WPK has written a new chapter of the cause of immortalizing the leaders. He saw to it that the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun where President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il lie in state was admirably facelifted befitting the holy place of the sun, thus making another good example of carrying on the cause of immortalizing the leaders.

The Korean people have set up all across the country towers to the immortality of the President and the Chairman engraved with the slogan of faith *The great Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il will always be with us*. The Day of the Sun and the Day of the Shining Star (birth anniversaries of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il) are celebrated importantly. Kim Jong Il is held in respect as eternal leader of the WPK and eternal Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Under the care of Kim Jong Un, the sun-like images of the President and the Chairman remain as bright as ever and the cause of socialism pursued by the great leaders all their life is being carried forward successfully.

Now the Korean people are faithfully implementing the lifetime instructions of the great leaders to the letter without any vacillation or concession, regarding them as law. They are ennobling all the valuable revolutionary wealth provided by the President and the Chairman while cherishing the feelings of kinship with them.

Kim Jong Un has consolidated the Party's monolithic leadership system as required by the time when a springboard is being provided to success in the revolutionary cause of Juche. He set it as the fundamental principle in Party building to firmly establish the Party's monolithic leadership system and has led the effort wisely. Following an opening salvo, an ideological campaign has been conducted in a concentrated, regular and accurate way at his initiative to model the whole society after the revolutionary idea of the leader through a revolutionary ideological offensive regarding it as the seed and core of the effort to establish the Party's monolithic leadership system. In the course of this, all members of society have been trained as those who worship no other than the great leaders and the Party, and those who are strong in idea and faith keeping their revolutionary faith even if they would die.

At present the Workers' Party of Korea is a stable entity all of whose members share their destiny with their leader. All the Party organizations and members share the same idea and intention, breathe the same air and keep pace with their leader Kim Jong Un and conduct their Party work and

activities vigorously. Keeping the same heartbeat and advancing in step with the Party Central Committee, the Korean people are implementing the Party's line and policies thoroughly.

Kim Jong Un illuminated the road ahead of the WPK and the revolution with his outstanding wisdom and energetic ideological and theoretical activities. He put forward the permanent strategy of marching straight along the road of independence, Songun and socialism, the line of simultaneously building up the economy and the nuclear force, the three-point strategy of attaching importance to the people, to the army and to young people, the idea of making all people well-versed in science and technology, the self-development-first policy, and other classic ideas and theories, thus giving scientific, revolutionary and clear solutions to urgent problems arising in the current era.

His ideological and theoretical activities are replete with the noble spirit of serving the people faithfully. It is an important, ruling principle of his ideology and theory that nothing is more precious than the people who constitute the foundation of the country, that nothing is more sacred than their interests, that their convenience should be given the absolute and top priority, and that everything should be done by relying on them.

He made a classic formula that the revolutionary idea of the President and the Chairman is, in essence, governed by the people-first principle, and has made sure that it is observed in shaping all lines and policies of the Party and the State. When he had to decide a matter of crucial importance relating the destiny of the country to cope with the enemy's grave aggressive moves Kim Jong Un thought, first of all, of the courageous and wise people who are boundlessly loyal to the Party. And when he examined designs of new industrial facilities and the other structures to be built he put his heart in ensuring that the people enjoy the highest quality of civilization. In this way the welfare of the people has always been in the centre of all his thoughts and practice.

Kim Jong Un has delineated profound truths and theories of the revolution in simple and explicit words we use in everyday life, adopting the style of speech that is quite familiar and popular with the masses. Some examples are: "Single-hearted unity and invincible military might plus the industrial revolution in the new century together make a thriving socialist country," "An egg charged with ideology can break a rock," "The future of a thriving Korea will be represented first in the academic records of the Korean Children's Union members" and "When the people listen to the Party, the Party must listen to the people."

With his ideological theory, there have been ►

► moving moments that the long-standing history, invincibility, greatness and brilliant victory of the WPK have been attributed to the efforts of the people and that the working class and other ordinary people have been praised as the great people.

Kim Jong Un, with his energetic guidance, has brought about the heyday of the Juche revolution by giving full play to the might of the WPK, the Korean People's Army and the people. Writing a new chapter of the cause of immortalizing their leaders and waging the dynamic struggle for the final victory in building a prosperous nation under his wise leadership, the Korean people have fully realized the great qualities of their leader and the Party through their own experience, not from any words or books.

Kim Jong Un has strengthened the single-hearted unity and the invincible military might in every way by dint of his ideology, volition and feelings. On the strength of his art of leadership whereby to give full play to the power of ideology, he has made sure that the enthusiasm for revolution and struggle has filled the hearts of all officials and other Party members, soldiers and younger generations and that a legion of people strong in idea and faith has been trained.

The leader has developed the WPK into a trustworthy motherly party that is devoted to the service of the people. Valuing everyone of the Korean people who the President and the Chairman believed as in heaven and looked after all their life as their blood relations, he has been on the road to wherever there are the people and soldiers, relentlessly going his way whether it was snowy and muddy, often visiting frontline posts without hesitation. Under his care the entire army and all the people have become firmly united as complete whole of true comrades.

Thanks to the WPK's policy of prioritizing, respecting and loving the people, an admirable reality has developed in the country; the entire Party works assiduously for the sake of the people, shouldering a full burden on itself. Helping one another and living harmoniously under his warm and tender care, the Korean people sing a centuries-old song of happiness, which goes in part, "Our father is Marshal Kim Il Sung, our home is the Party's bosom"—a song in praise of the WPK era.

Kim Jong Un has put a great effort in the strengthening of the Korean People's Army, the main driving force of the Songun revolution. The People's Army has become an ever-victorious, elite revolutionary army under the wise leadership of the Party that attaches primary attention to the building of a politico-ideologically strong and morally sound army. The unity of thinking and manner of struggle between the army and the people has further solidified thanks to the Songun-based revolutionary leadership of the Party that encourages the army to lead the

whole society by means of its spirit, characteristics and disposition deserving the People's Army. The unity between the army and the people is unbreakable under any pressure.

Kim Jong Un is hastening the final victory of the anti-US confrontation and the building of a thriving nation on the strength of the self-development-first policy.

It is a steadfast revolutionary will of the WPK to take the initiative in the confrontation against the enemy and put an end to the anti-US confrontation by mobilizing the total of the country's capabilities centred on the fighting capacity of the People's Army. The US imperialists are still dreaming of the collapse of the DPRK's system while taking dangerous nuclear war rehearsals ceaselessly, but the DPRK's war deterrent, which is the fruition of the spirit of self-reliance and self-development, and the revolutionary Paektusan army's merciless, continuous and tough offensives with the self-defensive nukes are bringing victory after victory to the Korean people in the anti-imperialist military front.

The Party's self-development-first policy is also effecting eye-opening changes in the building of a prosperous socialist country. It has struck its root deep in the mind of the Korean people engaged in the building of a thriving nation. The heroic working class of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il and reliable scientists and technicians have waged a resolute struggle, cherishing the self-development-first policy deep in mind. Thus they have developed a proud reality in which satellites of the Korean make are turning in outer space, planes of the Korean make flying in the sky, subway cars of the Korean make running under the ground and powerful warships and modern fishing vessels of the Korean make sailing in the sea. The Party's policy of attaching importance to science and technology, which are declared by the Party as the engine in the building of a thriving nation, serves as the force that further boosts the might of the country and a source of a new legend about self-reliance and self-development.

At present successes are made simultaneously in quick succession in all sectors of socialist construction and the weapons of the Korean style and the sophisticated weapons are developed and completed ceaselessly. This is eloquent proof of the validity and vitality of the WPK's self-development-first policy.

Highly elated at the re-election of Kim Jong Un as supreme leader of the WPK the Korean people are firmly determined to support his leadership with loyalty with the conviction of victory that the revolutionary cause of Juche, the revolutionary cause of Songun, will be ever-victorious under his guidance. □

# Seventy-day Campaign Crowned With Victory

THE HISTORIC 70-DAY campaign was concluded successfully with a great victory to be specially recorded in the history of the Korean nation. It was a grand advance that all the service personnel and people were involved in demonstrating the heroic spirit of a new era of Mallima and making leaps forward and brilliant innovations under the wise leadership of the great leader Kim Jong Un.

Encouraged by the letter the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent to all the Party members and by the joint slogans of the Party Central Committee and the Party Central Military Commission, all the Party members—numbering millions—and other people made an all-out charge to mark the Seventh Congress of the Party with pride of being the victors. Though the US-led hostile forces made desperate attempts to deprive the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of its sovereignty and even the right to existence, Juche Korea's self-reliant defence capability including the ability of nuclear offensive increased incomparably, and the creative struggle based on self-reliance and self-development swept the whole country. Thus the national plan for the campaign was fulfilled at 144% in terms of industrial output value and the industrial production grew 1.6 times as against the same period of last year.

The supreme leader Kim Jong Un, in order to make a radical change in the style and manner of work of the entire Party and the whole society, sparked a fierce flame of proactive and purposeful politico-ideological work and gave wise guidance to the effort to create and develop a

new spirit typical of the era of Mallima in the 70-day campaign.

Strictly following the line of simultaneously conducting economic construction and building up the nuclear forces, he increased Juche Korea's defence capacity in every way including the nuclear striking force. Signal successes were achieved under his wise guidance in the development of miniaturized nuclear warheads, simulated test of atmospheric re-entry of the explosive head of a ballistic missile, test of high-power solid-fuel rocket engine and stage separation, test of a new model of high-power engine of inter-continental ballistic missile and so on. These were the greatest presents of the scientists and technicians, men with a high sense of self-development, in the field of defence industry to the Seventh Congress of the WPK.

The Korean people wrote new legendary tales in all realms of the campaign while beating the drum of creation and increased production and making a dash for the glorious May.

The workers in the four vanguard fields that constitute the mainstay of the national economy performed labour feats in the van of the day-and-night campaign. Those in the field of power industry honoured their 70-day campaign quotas at 110%. The Pukchang Thermal Power Complex increased the production remarkably from the early stage of the campaign, producing an average of one million and hundreds of thousands of kw/h of more power everyday. The Pyongyang, Sunchon and other thermal power plants across the country steadily boosted their generation, thus fulfilling their production targets

at 111%. The major and minor hydropower stations helped much to meet the demand for power in the country.

The coal industry achieved brilliant successes. With ardent patriotism and in the indefatigable spirit, the workers of the Sunchon Area Youth Coal-mining Complex produced over 100 000 tons more coal than planned for the campaign. Along with this, many coal-mining complexes increased production to more than 110% amidst the movements of overtaking others, learning from others and exchanging experience.

Responding to the call of the workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex who called upon the workers across the country in December last year to rise up as one to the struggle to honour the Seventh Congress of the WPK with high political zeal and unprecedented labour feats, the workers in the field of metal-working industry achieved extraordinary successes. The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex hit pig iron and rolled steel targets 129% and 111% respectively, and the Chollima Steel Complex and other bases of the metal-working industry launched the drive for increased production.

The field of railway transport carried out the plan for the transport of major freight at 124%. Pyongyang, Hamhung, Chongjin, Kaechon and Rason railway bureaus speedily carried necessary materials to major projects by waging a struggle to cut the round-trip time and raise the traffic capacity. Factories and enterprises in the field of railway transport across the country fulfilled their plans of manufacturing freight cars, repairing passen-

► ger and freight cars, painting cars and so on, making contribution to increased transport. Thanks to the devoted efforts of the workers in the four vanguard fields of the national economy, a decisive breakthrough was made for the victory in the 70-day campaign.

Under banner of self-reliance, a large number of machines of new models were developed. More than 70 farm machines of over 20 kinds have been invented and developed, typically potato harvester, self-propelled sprayer, combined plowing machine, combined soil-managing machine, small-sized multi-purpose farm machine and rice combine harvester. A new model of big-power tractor developed by the farm machine producers, scientists and technicians with their own efforts and technology is a proud result of their struggle to carry out the Party's policies without fail.

In the spirit of self-reliance and self-development they had displayed while successfully developing a subway car for the first time in the country, the officials of the Ministry of Railways and the workers of the Kim Jong Thae Electric Locomotive Complex developed a new model of high-efficiency electric locomotive, making a contribution to the endeavour to satisfy the increasing demand for transport.

In close contact with the relevant scientists and technicians, the workers in the fields of the machine-building industry and the land and maritime transport joined hands to make modern trucks, buses, cargo ships and solar-powered excursion ship of a higher standard. They also succeeded in developing a transformer based on amorphous iron core which is able to drastically decrease the loss of no-load power, and then developed new models of extractive equipment, motors, energy-saving transformers and CNC machines of the Korean style in succession.

The workers in the fishery field built multi-purpose fishing boats of "Hwanggumhae" series with their own efforts and technology in a brief span of time and launched them into operation.

Production went up sharply in major industrial sectors. The plan of machine-tool production was overfulfilled more than 60% and index-specific targets of the campaign were also hit in the machine-building industry. The Taean Heavy Machine Complex completed in two months the production of generating equipment for Paektusan Hero Youth Power Station No. 3, which had been estimated to take five months, and fulfilled its plan of the campaign before the Day of the Sun (April 15, President Kim Il Sung's birthday). The workers of the Ryongsong Machine Complex manufactured a horizontal heavy-duty rail correction device which is of importance in modernizing the railway of the country. The Ragwon Machine Complex and other machine factories increased the production of various kinds of facilities and accessories. The Ranam Coal-mining Machine Complex, the Anju Pump Factory, the Jonchon Rock Drill Factory and other factories and enterprises under the Guidance Bureau of Mining-machine Industry carried out the bureau's campaign plan on March 26.

The workers of the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex and the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex produced 1.2 times as much fertilizers as had been planned and the February 8 Vinalon Complex significantly increased the production of vinalon and various kinds of other basic chemical goods.

Amid the sweeping enthusiasm at the bases of the building-materials industry to learn from the fighting spirit of the workers of the Sangwon Cement Complex who had exceeded the level of peak year last year, the cement

production plan of the country was carried out at 141% and a boost was also recorded in the production of varieties of building materials including glass, giving spur to the grand construction projects.

Successes in the field of agriculture are the much increased production of the *hukposan* fertilizer and substitute fertilizers, the introduction of the high-yielding choice seeds and the completion of sowing rice seeds in beds at a high level of quality in all farms including those in the granary on the West Sea of Korea.

In all stockbreeding bases across the country there was a great increase in the production of meat and eggs, and the enthusiasm for vegetable growing in greenhouses and mushrooms rose ever higher.

To write a page of "spectacular scene of a good catch of fish" in the Songun era, the officials and workers in the fishery field overfulfilled their plan for fishing and seaweed culture by more than 10% when the results were put together by the Ministry of Fisheries. One thousand and several hundreds of mobile net cages were installed in rivers, lakes and reservoirs and a huge number of fry were released there, which is believed to make a contribution to the development of fish farming and improvement of the people's living standards.

The gross industrial output value in the field of light industry was fulfilled at 154%. The Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Silk Mill carried out the 70-day campaign plan in a little over half a month and hit a target for increased production, thus becoming a model in the field of light industry. The textile, knitting and shoe-making sectors produced 1.6 times more than the corresponding period of last year and the Management Bureau of Sericulture and Silk Industry increased the production of silk, ordinary cloth and blankets two times,

▶ carrying out all index-specific plans at more than 150%. A number of workers in the consumer goods manufacturing field of the country, answering the question of the era “*Are You Riding on Mallima?*” with practical achievements, hit their goals for the first half of the year or the yearly ones in quick succession. Some of them set a record by fulfilling two-year production quotas in the period of the 70-day campaign.

With invariably faithful and patriotic mind to implement the WPK’s policy of regarding the tree planting as an important task and strategic goal of the nation, the workers and other people, youths and students across the country, including those in the field of land and environment conservation planted hundreds of millions of trees in mountains and hills covering more than 100 000 hectares.

A new speed of racing against the time was created in all grand construction projects of the country. The members of the Paektusan Hero Youth Shock Brigade created the Paektusan Construction Speed, the Paektusan Spirit of Heroic Youth by completing Paektusan Hero Youth Power Station No. 3 in less than half a year, which meant an end to the established formula of hydro-power station construction. The Wonsan Army-People Power Station erected in the forest of Masik Pass is another great asset in making a new change in improving the people’s living standards.

The hydropower stations, monuments to self-reliance and self-development, show fully that no force can check the advance of the Korean people who are opening a broad avenue of prosperity without any vacillation in the face of the severe challenges of history.

The ground-breaking ceremony was held for construction of the Ryomyong Street to demonstrate the spirit of Korea dashing more resolutely to beat the world despite all sorts of sanctions and

pressures of the US and its vassals, and the image of Korea marching forward to realize the people’s supreme ideal. In the grave situation, the builders finished ground excavation for dozens of blocks of apartment houses in just one month after the ground-breaking.

Baby homes, orphanages, orphans’ primary and secondary schools mushroomed across the country and the modern Mindulle Notebook Factory went up, giving rise to new legendary tales of love for posterity and the future, the love cherished by the WPK that puts forward the children as king of the country.

The Mirae Shop and a service complex have opened on the picturesque bank of the Pothong River, offering pleasure to the scientists, technicians and other people.

New modern production bases relying on domestic materials went up wonderfully as required by the era of the knowledge-based economy. An oxygen-separating process and a refractory production process were installed in the Chollima Steel Complex, while a high-capacity process for production of anthracite briquettes was set up in the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex. A modernization project of the coal washing process was finished in the Sunchon Cement Complex in a little over two months and a plastic sash production process was newly laid in the Taean Friendship Glass Factory.

A lot of new processes were also established in other factories.

Hundreds of important projects of construction and refurbishment were finished in honour of the Seventh Congress of the WPK.

True to the noble intention of Kim Jong Un who opened the door to this year by giving on-site guidance to a science establishment, the field of scientific research achieved brilliant successes in numbers and in

quick succession, making breakthroughs in pushing back the frontier of science and technology. Researchers from the State Academy of Sciences, Kim Il Sung University, the Kim Chaek University of Technology and other research and educational institutions made tireless efforts and thus attained valuable results three times more than the same period of last year, which could stimulate the progress of the national economy and improvement of the people’s livelihood.

Remarkable achievements were also made in the fields of literature, arts, education, public health and sports, encouraging the people in the vigorous advance.

In the 70-day campaign the Korean people devoted all their energy unsparingly to the effort to realize the Party’s intention with pure conscience and patriotism. In this course they demonstrated the features and qualities of the Korean society advancing forward in one mind and in step with the Party.

The recent campaign of loyalty fully showed the world how the DPRK is marching forward with full confidence, the country blessed with immortal Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism as the motive force of the revolution, single-hearted unity and self-development-first policy as treasure sword for victory, and with the most powerful nuclear deterrent as guarantee for prosperity.

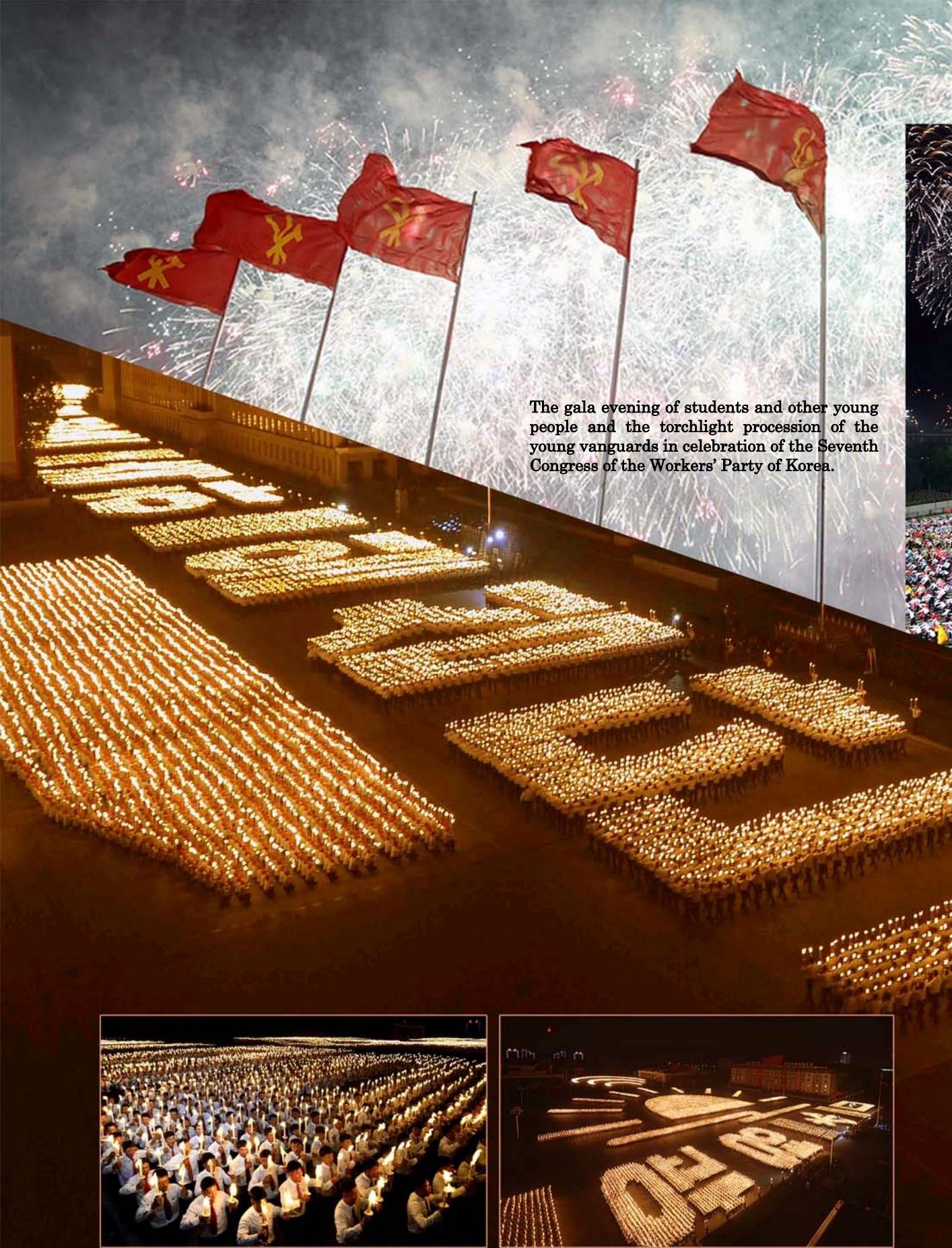
By demonstrating the prestige and dignity of an independent nuclear and space nation to the whole world and achieving a great honourable victory in the historic 70-day campaign under the wise leadership of Kim Jong Un, the Korean people came to celebrate the Seventh Congress of the WPK as grand political festival to be etched in the annals of the Party and bring about an unheard-of boom in the building of a thriving nation. □

# Splendid Celebrations of the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea

Kim Jong Un attends the Pyongyang citizens' mass rally and public procession in celebration of the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in May 2016.

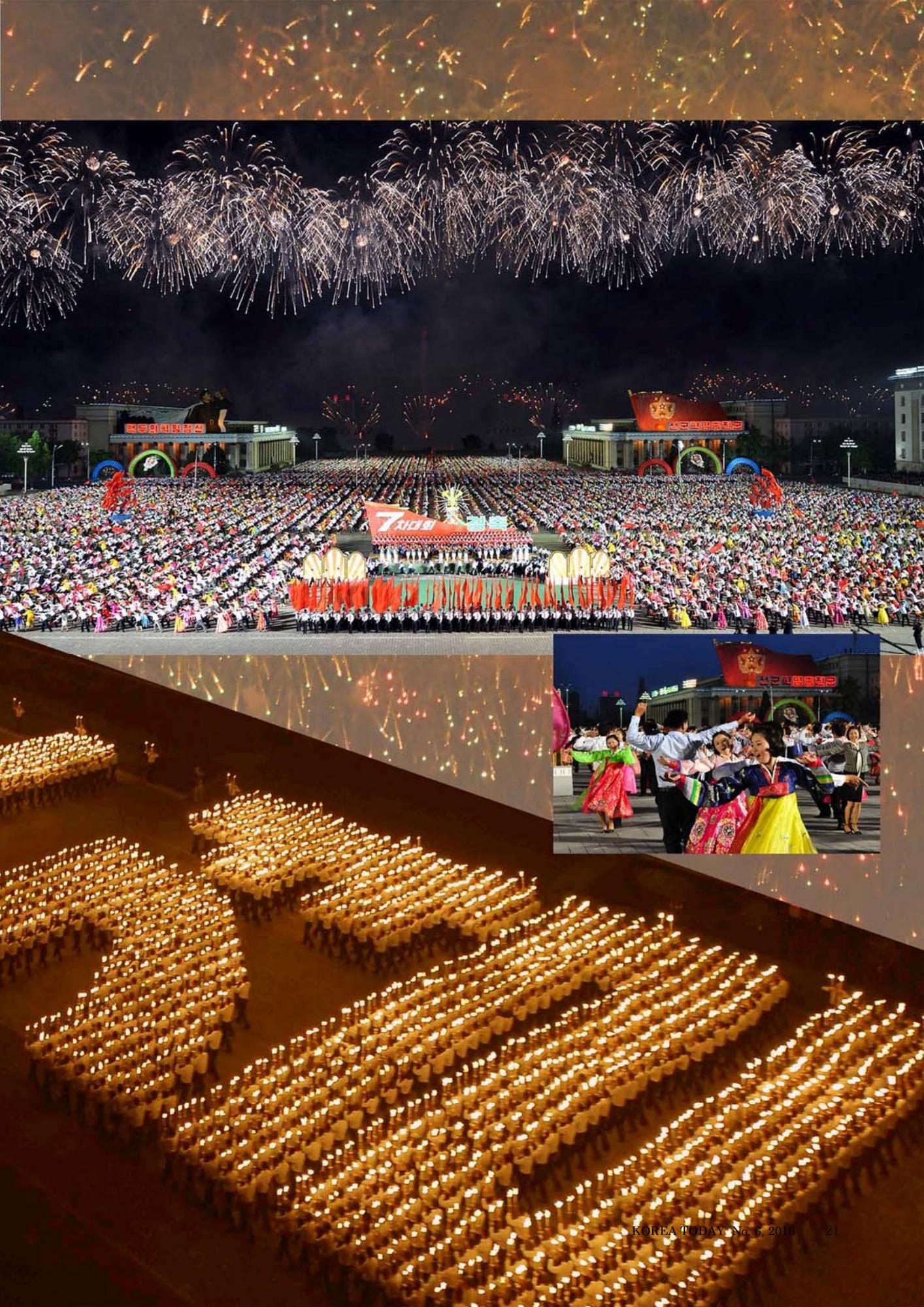






The gala evening of students and other young people and the torchlight procession of the young vanguards in celebration of the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.





# Land of Learning, Land of Education

ONE OF THE CONSPICUOUS features of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at present is that a dynamic campaign is going on to make all people well versed in science and technology under a great plan of the Workers' Party of Korea. This is propelling the endeavour of the nation to become intellectually powerful. In the socialist Korea everyone can learn to their heart's content free of charge when they reach the age of learning, get as much ability as they want and accomplish their hope. Free compulsory education has been enforced for dozens of years and a legion of able personnel trained as demanded by the revolution and construction. The reality reminds the Korean people of the exploits of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il.

Kim Il Sung, founder of the socialist Korea, not only regained the national independence from the Japanese imperialists but also liquidated Japan's barbarous policy of obliterating the Korean national culture and cleared the country of the residues of colonial slave education so as to establish a socialist education system. In building a socialist state where the people are vested with the power to rule the country and are entitled to have whatever benefit they need, he always set the training of able personnel as the matter of paramount importance and gave definite priority to it.

In 1946, the year after national liberation, at the President's initiative, Kim Il Sung University, the first university of the Korean people, was established. Later, it became the parent of a lot of colleges. Under his wise

leadership, a lot of educational institutions from primary school through university were established across the country in a short span of time and the regular democratic education system came into operation.

Though the national economy was in a difficult condition, Kim Il Sung saw that State measures were taken to exempt children of poorer families from paying the fee and offer scholarships to the students at colleges and universities. This made it possible for all the sons and daughters of the working people like the workers and peasants to learn to their heart's content as they wanted and according to their aptitude, enjoying the favour of the State.

In the postwar days when everything was in ruins as a result of the Korean war started by the US imperialists, the President made sure that universal compulsory primary education and universal compulsory secondary education were introduced. In 1959 the universal free education system was set up for all educational establishments to give education at State expenses. The system has been in force ever since.

To say nothing of schooling, social education is also given gratis. In addition, the Workers' Party of Korea and the State provide in a responsible manner best possible things and conditions for the education of the rising generation and the training of national cadres.

By drawing up *Theses on Socialist Education*, a great educational programme centred on the people, which reflects the demand of the era of independence, and

applying it successfully, the President established the socialist education system. In his theses, he clarified that the socialist education system is, in essence, a universal compulsory education system and the work of giving education to all the people, not certain sections of society, to train them along the communist lines.

Preparing the enforcement of a new compulsory education system, he made sure its advantages were ascertained through the precursor stage and that the process was steadily expanded. Based on these successes, a historic decision was proclaimed at the Fifth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly in April 1975 on turning over to universal 11-year compulsory education throughout the country from September 1, 1975. It was an epochal event in the history of the Korean nation.

The President put forth the policy of introducing a system whereby to give various kinds of study-while-working courses in addition to the system of full-time education, so that all the working people could receive regular education to attain the cultural and technical standard of general knowledge upwards of the level of the secondary school graduate.

Since the universal 11-year compulsory education was settled, the Korean people, who had once been subjected to ignorance and illiteracy became the master of learning, and Korea became a land of learning.

In keeping with the requirements of the IT age in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, Chairman Kim Jong Il put forward the ideology and theory on training more and more ▶

► national personnel in their 20s and 30s who were well versed in actual reality and possessed of original reasoning power and practical ability. For the purpose he paid deep attention to the work of establishing a regular educational system to train lots of well-qualified people. Under his warm care, institutions of higher learning including Kim Il Sung University and the Kim Chaek University of Technology produced lots of experts needed in all fields such as science, technology, art, and sports.

He also wisely led the work to help all the working people have technical qualification by further developing the study-while-working system and the passing-on-technique system. Understanding the importance of these systems, he ensured that the databases and information supply bases of the country like the Grand People's Study House were built up.

Today, under the wise leadership of Chairman Kim Jong Un of the Workers' Party of Korea, the ideal of letting all the people attend schools and study themselves is coming into fuller bloom. Emphasizing that in order to glorify the country as the country of education and power of talents by raising the flames of radical improvement in education in the new century, it is necessary to attach importance to education as befits a national concern and push it forward as the work involving the whole Party, the whole country and all the people, he takes relevant steps in good time.

The 6<sup>th</sup> Session of the 12<sup>th</sup> Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK in 2012 proclaimed the law on enforcing the universal 12-year compulsory education. This served as an important turning point in bringing about radical improvement in education as required by the IT age.

Thanks to the new system, the

secondary general education is being thoroughly renovated, from the framework, contents and methods to supply of facilities for education; and the higher education system is getting on a perfect footing in such a way as to train people of ability with ample knowledge and practical competence needed by the cause of building a powerful nation. The study-while-working system is also getting more functional, as is evidenced by the brisk operation of distance learning colleges.

The Sci-Tech Complex on Ssuk Islet in Pyongyang is a grand house of learning in the new century serving the purpose of making all people well versed in science and technology. It is a great resort of lots of people.

The Korean people's efforts to realize the WPK's intention to bring about radical improvement in education will surely bear good fruit.

*Pak Chong Sop*



**The Sci-Tech Complex.**



# Instructive Guidance

## Sparing Nothing for Talent Training

ONE DAY IN MAY 1993 PRESIDENT Kim Il Sung expressed great satisfaction, looking round a new building of the Kim Chaek University of Technology. The construction began in 1989 to carry out his instruction that the university campus should be expanded towards the Taedong River by erecting new buildings.

At the time, as a number of large-scale construction projects were well under way across the country, the supply of building materials like cement and steel was under great strain. Nevertheless, the President made up his mind to push ahead with the university's project and fixed the date of completion of the project. Then, he made arrangements to supply whatever was needed for the construction, including building workers, materials which had been kept for emergency use and even a large sum of money for purchase of coloured panes and finishing materials. The school building with the total floor space of more than 90 000 square metres, a dormitory and a refectory came to be completed in a little over three years.

The President wrote in person the signboard of the university and said to the school administrators that the Kim Chaek University of Technology assumes an important mission to train sci-tech personnel of the country and that it should produce lots of competent scientists and technicians by constantly improving the teaching work as required by the developing reality.

## Centre of Medical Education

In November 2010 Chairman Kim Jong Il visited the Pyongyang Medical College of Kim Il Sung University. Understanding when Building No. 1 was erected and how many students there were in the college, he moved toward a laboratory of introduction to surgery. There he was pleased to know that there were different visual aids, multimedia, surgical tools and training devices in the laboratory to help the students fully understand elements of manual remedies and surgery such as asepsis, first-aid treatment and styptic treatment. He also went round several labs including those of internal diagnosis and molecular biology. In the medical information laboratory he gave instructions that application programs for the teaching work should be developed a lot while introducing top-notch science and technology positively. In the room dedicated to

the show of the college's achievements he spoke highly of the great varieties of medicines developed by the college.

On the occasion of his visit the Chairman indicated straight ways and means to put medical science and technology onto a higher level, and took a great measure to develop the college into the highest institute of the Juche-oriented medical education and the central establishment of training the medical talent.

## System of All-people Learning

One June day in 2013 Kim Jong Un, First Chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission, visited the Pyongyang Condiment Factory. When he dropped in at a distance-learning lecture room, he happened to meet the rector of the Distance Learning College of the Kim Chaek University of Technology, who had developed programs of video-based real-time question-and-answer activity and real-time academic discussion. (The general manager of the factory introduced him.) With a beaming smile on his face, Kim Jong Un listened to the rector who said that in the distance-learning lecture room the employees of the factory, after their daily work, could attend lectures given by teachers of the university, ask what they couldn't understand and have an exam using abovementioned programs, and that they could cover the whole course of education.

Now Kim Jong Un praised it is an excellent program of distance-learning management, when the rector explained that in the distance-learning lecture room, *Risang*, a site for distance learning, is employed to evaluate the students' performance—the numbers of lectures they attend, the extent of their understanding at lectures and the result of their examinations—so as to decide their rankings. Kim Jong Un said the distance learning in the lecture room may be called system of all-people learning. He advised that science and technology should be closely combined with production by bringing education to shopfloor, and that in order to be an honourable member of a civilized socialist nation everybody should be well-informed by studying hard.

A dozen days later, the leader emphasized that they should go ahead under the banner of making all people well-versed in science and technology as required by the present era when science and technology are predominating.

*Ri Chung Ho*

# Distance Learning Rouses Greater Enthusiasm

NOW IN KOREA A sweeping campaign to learn modern science and technology is ongoing amidst the increasing social interest in distance learning which is open to anyone who wants to study.

## First Graduates

In October last year the first batch of students finished the Distance Learning College of the Kim Chaek University of Technology. They are workers of over 20 industrial establishments, inclusive of the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Silk Mill, the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the Chollima Steel Complex and the Pyongyang Thermal Power Complex. The teachers and researchers of the college have established the distance-learning system based on mobile communication network and developed an education management program suited to the characteristics of distance learning on a high level, a program that can manage the whole course of the students' learning and evaluate their performance accurately, while adopting dozens of new subjects. This made a firm foundation to train the working people of all strata into technical, practical talent who are possessed of general knowledge commensurate to the college graduate and modern sci-tech information and are able to solve all problems arising in production and construction by their own scientific and technical attainments.

In the course of this, many of

the students of the college have successfully applied what they learned to reality, thus developing themselves as initiators of new ideas and worker-inventors. So far a large number of working people across the country have finished the college. Amidst the growing concern and zeal of officials and workers, nearly 10 000 people from over 1 700 establishments are enrolled at the college at present.

## Wish of a Freshman

A fervent campaign to diffuse science and technology is in full swing at the Ryuwon Footwear Factory. The workers of the factory are eager to learn how to diversify their products in terms of kind, shape and colour on the strength of science and technology. Now scores of workers attend the aforesaid college. According to an official in charge of diffusion of science and technology their zeal to learn is running so high that the sci-tech diffusion room is open round the clock now. (It was usually closed when it was time for the workers to go back home.) A woman worker who has just enrolled at the college says, "I see the factory's technical staff good at using the shoe-designing program, and I wish to design shoes like they do." She hopes to become a shoe designer.

## New Source of Pleasure

The managers and workers of the Pyongyang Cosmetics Factory have got another source of pleas-

ure in their life recently. It is to learn as much latest information on the job as students. Even those middle-aged women say that they feel their youthful vigour revive when they set themselves to learning sessions. Their competitive spirit of learning is no less high than the maiden girls; they delve into problems asking questions persistently. When the sci-tech diffusion room was laid in the factory where they could attend courses given by the distance learning college, the enthusiasm for learning soared among the workers as they could study to their heart's content while on the job.

Until a few years ago, the factory relied on some technicians alone in the work of improving the quality of products. Moreover, there was an inclination to solve baffling problems by referring them to researchers at relevant research institutes.

This time the factory decided to conduct a dynamic campaign to disseminate science and technology to the workers true to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on science and technology. So it laid the sci-tech diffusion room in a short span of time, providing all material and technical foundations for receiving lectures of the Distance Learning College of the Kim Chaek University of Technology. From that time on, workers frequent the room, and the number of students is on the increase. They say the factory will produce popular and excellent cosmetics in the near future.

*Sim Yon Ok*

# Where Children Dream About Science



SOME TIME AGO I VISITED the Sci-Tech Complex on Ssuk Islet on the picturesque Taedong River in Pyongyang. It was the early morning, yet there were a lot of people in the yard in front of the silver-white building shaped like an atom. Impressive was that not a few children came there guided by their parents. The father of a little boy who seemed to be a first-year primary school pupil said, "This is the 15<sup>th</sup> visit for us. On Sunday, we find ourselves unable to resist the children's demand to come here."

Along with them, I headed for the Children's Dream Hall, thea-

tre of the children's dream nurtured. From the entrance to the hall children who were there for the first time slipped into an ecstasy of wonder as if they were entering the inner world of a large "atom" and spoke ceaselessly of their suppositions about a new world they would soon experience.

Guide Choe Jin Ju told me, "The Children's Dream Hall is divided into a section of nature exploration, a science garden and a wisdom spring, an intelligence classroom, a reading room and a stage of research activity. On display are more than 50 operational exhibits consistent with the

children's psychology and a number of children's books for education."

At the first glance of real-like environment and exhibits, children were struck with wonder and ran up and down to have a closer look. What came into sight first was the electric discharge ball which helps make discharge with their own hands, and a mock undersea excursion ship which helps experience the undersea environment.

Children have varied hobbies, and yet most of them ran first to the nature exploration section with mountain and sea divisions. ▶

The mountain division has forests of all seasons, a path through woods and animals which look like real ones. In the sea division across from the mountain one there are more than 90 kinds of fish models which seem ready to swim out of the sea at any moment. Most attractive of the section was the shooting game at the far end of the mountain division. In the game they fire laser-ray guns at the animals whose names they have learned while touring the division and now they can identify on a screen. The odds in the game were in favour of those who are better informed of the animals' names and features, rather than skilful shooters. A boy who succeeded in hitting ten animals, Mun Song Il from Kimaul Kindergarten No. 1 in Moranbong District said, "I can easily say all the names of 50 kinds of animals in this mountain. I want to be a zoologist when I'm grown-up."



Different amusement facilities imitated after airplane, tank and truck—in different sections—were also very popular. Operating them, children were elated as if they were their drivers.

Of all those things, my eye turned to a big spacecraft which seemed to have just returned from the expedition to the moon. It was an attraction to children of all ages from nursery to school. In the craft they can learn the distance between the earth and the moon, see pictures of the surface of the moon, watch the spacecraft in the processes of launching into outer space and collecting materi-

als on the moon, and get an experience in travelling in the craft by getting on a vibrating seat. Kim Yang Song, a 4<sup>th</sup>-year grader at the Changjon Primary School in Central District, who had just finished his "expedition," said, "It seems like a real expedition to the moon. I hope I'll make a space-craft to visit the moon."

The world of children's game and dream for scientific research is also to be identified in the intelligence classroom with various toys including those of assembling wood and plastic pieces.

Then I dropped in at a reading room that most of the children visit after their playing. There were a lot of pupils and even kindergarteners engrossed in reading to extend their world of dream. (Who would call them mischievous?) There are many kinds of books helpful to the children's intellectual development, picture books showing the Korean history and geography, old tale

books and foreign fairy tale books. When I asked both the boy who was intent on a old tale book and the boy who was avidly reading an intellectual development book, titled *I Can Be a Genius*, expressed their determination to do good things for the sake of the people and become a famous scientist.

Ha Jong Bok, vice-president of the complex, said, "As a father, I find myself moved to tears whenever I am reminded of the intention of the Workers' Party of Korea that took all measures to set up the Children's Dream Hall in this complex. Seeing children engrossed in delving into the world of science unaware of the passage of time, I'm convinced of our future."

Leaving behind the cheerful voices of children expressing their impressions on the stage of research activity, I left for my next coverage.

*Ri Kum Chol*



# Seventieth Anniversary of Foundation of Korean Children's Union



A joint national meeting of the Korean Children's Union (June 2012).

WHENEVER THE MEMBERS of the Korean Children's Union and other Koreans celebrate the anniversary of the children's organization they look back on the lasting achievements of President Kim Il Sung, Chairman Kim Jong Il of the National Defence Commission and Chairman Kim Jong Un of the Worker's Party of Korea who provided meticulous guidance to the children's movement with devoted care for them.

## Birth of the Children's Union

When he started his revolutionary activities to liberate his country from the military occupation of the Japanese imperialists, Kim Il Sung maintained his belief that the Korean revolution should be carried out even if it would take generations to come. He formed the Saenal Children's Union, the first chil-

dren's revolutionary organization in Korea, on December 15, 1926 to educate the children in the progressive idea and lead them, the future of the country, along the revolutionary way. The birth of the Saenal Children's Union sparked the spirit of struggle in the hearts of the Korean children who regarded the life of the stateless nation as an inevitable fate; it implanted a confident hope for a bright future in their hearts. The tradition of Juche-oriented children's movement initiated by the Children's Union led to the Anti-Japanese Children's Union in the tempest of the anti-Japanese revolution. And this was the foundation on which the KCU was founded on June 6, 1946 in the difficult situation after liberation of the country in August 1945.

The foundation of the Korean Children's Union marked a new turn in the development of the Korean children's movement. President Kim Il Sung made

proper arrangements in each stage and each period of the developing revolution to develop the KCU into a functional organization that brings up the successors for the Songun-based revolutionary cause. Toward the end of his life as well he met the children and gave blessings to them who are the future masters of the Songun Korea. Chairman Kim Jong Il paid great attention to education of the children who are the reliable successors and reserves of the Songun Korea. Seeing the activities of the members of the Children's Union as basis of their coming political and organizational engagement, he made sure that they improved their organizational involvement to steel themselves organizationally and ideologically. The Korean children's movement could advance steadfastly along the road of Juche, the road of victory, under the warm care of the great leaders.

## ► For the Sake of Korea

The Korean children, carrying forward the tradition of the Anti-Japanese Children's Union, are developing into the reliable reserves who are knowledgeable, virtuous and physically strong, flying the flag of the Korean Children's Union proudly.

In the past keeping it in their mind that to work hard at their studies is of paramount importance they studied hard under the slogan "Let Us Learn for Korea!" The KCU struggled bravely for the sake of the fatherland and the people and did lots of good jobs. During the Fatherland Liberation War they organized the children's vanguards and guerrillas and fought against the US imperialist aggressors and actively took part in the rehabilitation and construction in the post-war period. They rendered support to the People's Army by donating *Sonyon* (children)-titled tanks, planes and warships and contributed to socialist construction and the development of the country's economy by collecting and supplying lots of scrap iron.

During the Arduous March and the forced march when Korea faced difficulties the Korean children conducted dynamic social and political activities for the good of their country, working up a sweat. They not only took part in different sports activities including physical training for national defence, football, basketball and swimming but also vigorously carried out do-good-things campaigns including the one of raising rabbits and the one of laying Children's Union forests. With the slogan "Let Us Build up the Sub-branches!" the KCU organizations turned the sub-branches into organizations of great vitality and those of great organizing ability and fighting efficiency by enhancing the role of the KCU activists.

Former KCU members have now grown up into heroes and model workers who are held dear and respected by people across

the country or officials responsible for major national affairs. The KCU members are now growing as stout people.

## Remembrance

Marking the 66<sup>th</sup> foundation anniversary of the Korean Children's Union that fell on June 6, 2012 a joint national meeting was held in Pyongyang, the capital of Korea. Chairman Kim Jong Un of the Workers' Party of Korea attended the meeting and made a congratulatory speech. He said that June 6 is a special holiday not only for the KCU but also for the Party and all the Korean people, and that to the Party and country the KCU members are treasures more valuable than billions of tons of gold, and represent the hope and future of the nation. He made a memorable remark, saying, **"May a bright future be with you, rising generations of Kim Il Sung's and Kim Jong Il's Korea!"**

The twenty thousand delegates to the meeting were all sons and daughters of ordinary working people. The Internet site of the Association for the Study of Songun Politics, UK remarked: Kim Jong Un appeared on the platform in the KCU joint national meeting for celebration of

the 66<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the KCU together with children instead of Party and state officials. This shows that the children are put forward as the successors of revolution and reliable future pillars of socialism; it is unimaginable for capitalist nations to mobilize planes to take delegates to a celebration event; children are treated as king of the country; the Korean children will vigorously advance toward final victory under the wise leadership of Kim Jong Un.

The KCU delegates were sorry that a day has only 24 hours as everything they experienced during their stay in Pyongyang seemed like a dream, and wrote their diary about their hope and decision, registering the events that would remain unforgettable all their life.

The KCU anniversary was now enacted as a national holiday and the celebration meeting was held every year.

It is 70 years since the KCU was founded. The future of the children in Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il's Korea will remain bright for ever as they are writing a proud history while growing into people with knowledge, virtue and strong physique cherishing the warm care of the great leaders.

*Sim Chol Yong*

**Members of the KCU celebrate the founding anniversary of their organization.**



# Everlasting Spirit of the WPK

THE REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT OF PAEKTU, created early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century through the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by President Kim Il Sung, was carried on by Kim Jong Il, eternal leader of the Workers' Party of Korea.

## Spirit of Independence Underpinned by Soul of Paektu

Over the whole period of his leading the revolution and construction Kim Jong Il invariably kept the spirit of independence as his motto in life and struggle and his fundamental principle. The spirit of independence means considering all matters in one's right mind and solving them by relying on one's own resources. It is based on the Juche idea initiated by Kim Il Sung. Bearing in mind the spirit of independence based on the firm belief in the inexhaustible strength and wisdom of the popular masses, who are the motive force of the revolution, Kim Jong Il always led the revolution and construction according to his own judgment and decision. A typical example came in the early 1990s.

Around the time the red flag of socialism was pulled down in the former Soviet Union and other East European countries, leading to the abnormal situation of revival of capitalism. Taking advantage of it the imperialists and other reactionaries, gleefully arguing that the socialist Korea would soon fall down, ran amuck with their campaign to isolate, blockade and stifle the country from all sides—political, economic and military. Not a few countries were quite apprehensive about the Korean future.

Chairman Kim Jong Il of the DPRK National Defence Commission, however, broke through the grave difficulties with the determination to maintain and implement steadfastly the socialist line of the Korean style however unbearably the imperialists applied pressure against Korea and however difficult the situation might be.

At the outset of 1992 he declared that he had made a firm determination to accomplish the revolu-

tionary cause of Juche to the last by invariably holding fast to President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary idea and line without any subtraction or addition, and that it was his firm will and faith thoroughly to safeguard and add brilliance to the people-centric Korean-style socialism established by the President. Afterwards, he led the serious campaign of defending socialism to stoutly carry on with the socialist line chosen by the Korean people themselves.

In November 1994 the Chairman made public the immortal classic work *Socialism Is a Science*. In his work he gave an integrated explanation of the doctrine on the man- and people-centred socialism from the Juche-based principle. He stated that although socialism had been frustrated in a number of countries, scientific socialism was as alive as ever in the minds of the people, and that the crumbling of socialism in various countries did not mean the failure of socialism but the bankruptcy of opportunism which had corrupted socialism. Then, he gave scientific and theoretical proof that the Juche-based socialism is the most scientific and advantageous one centred on man, or the people, and based on the Juche-oriented view and stand towards the masses of the people.

The Chairman also encouraged the Korean people to solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction by their own efforts. Holding aloft the slogan "Let Us Live Our Own Way!" he established independence in politics and self-sufficiency in the economy, developed Juche-oriented culture inclusive of the art and literature which faithfully serves the Korean revolution meeting the interests and ideological sentiments of the Koreans, and strengthened the army into the one possessed of the Juche-oriented tactics and modern equipment.

## Spirit of Giving Priority to Arms—Lineage of Paektu

Chairman Kim Jong Il was born in a small log cabin at the secret camp in Mt. Paektu where the anti-Japanese armed struggle was launched vigorously to drive out the Japanese imperialists who had occupied Korea militarily. Born as son of the guer-

► rilla army he grew up hearing the gunshots of the guerrilla warfare and the *March of the Guerrilla Army* like a lullaby. In the fierce battlefield he deeply experienced the arms philosophy that without arms it would be impossible to survive the exposure to the armed enemy and defend the revolution and the people, and that it is essential in keeping the revolution and the nation secure to take arms in hand.

Consequently, on August 25, 1960, the leader started his Songun-based revolutionary leadership by inspecting the Seoul Ryu Kyong Su Guards 105<sup>th</sup> Tank Division and then opened up a new era of national prosperity by administering Songun politics. Attaching importance to the military affairs of all State concerns the Chairman solved all problems in the revolution and construction on the principle of giving precedence to arms and pushed ahead with the overall socialist cause dynamically by encouraging the army to play the leading role in the revolution. It was his revolutionary spirit of Songun that arms come before the hammer and the sickle, and that socialism can be safe and secure and an economic giant can be built only when priority is given to arms. Proceeding from this principle Kim Jong Il developed the People's Army into an army strong in ideology and faith, and steadily built up the defence capabilities and increased the overall national power.

Thanks to his Songun politics, the DPRK successfully warded off the US imperialists who were rampantly trampling on the independent right of sovereign countries, and overcame all the hardships in the period of the Arduous March and the forced march, bringing about a historic event of turning misfortune into blessing.

### **Spirit Replete with Optimism of Paektu**

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle the guerrillas integrated their struggle and life based on the spirit of revolutionary optimism, and created a beautiful way of life despite the struggle. This optimism was part of the cause of victory in the armed struggle.

To Chairman Kim Jong Il the spirit of revolutionary optimism was the mainstay in overcoming the severe trials of the revolution and achieving victory after victory. The optimism was his creed of life

and his mode and spirit of struggle throughout his revolutionary career.

In the mid-1990s when the Korean people had to undergo the Arduous March, he made efforts to provide the people with an optimistic and cheerful way of life. One of those days he said to officials concerned that it was important to help people live a cheerful life with confidence in their future when they were having empty talks over the short supply of food. He proposed to stage humorous entertainments. Under his wise leadership the people's laughter rang more loudly in the face of difficulties and trials, giving rise to a slogan embodying the revolutionary optimism, "Let Us Go the Thorny Path Cheerfully!"

One day the Chairman instructed as follows: It is very important for the revolutionaries to live and fight for tomorrow, not merely for today. I am working hard, braving difficulties readily, picturing in my mind our people who shall lead a happier and more worthwhile life under the care of our socialist country that will surely become prosperous for ever. "Live not merely for today but for tomorrow"—this is my view of life.

He spared nothing for the rising generations from the view that children should be taken better care of as they represent the future of the country and mankind. Though the country was in economic hardships he took all measures needed to supply soya milk to children every day. He saw to it that many monumental edifices including the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace and the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium were erected with all necessary facilities for the children's growth and development of their talent.

Kim Jong Il successfully led the Korean people in their vigorous struggle to build a thriving socialist nation with a conviction that the survival of a thousand days of trials will lead to a ten thousand days of happiness. His sagacious guidance gave birth to Korea today that is changing better and better by the morning and the evening.

Now the revolutionary spirit of Paektu is being carried forward creditably by Kim Jong Un, Chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea, who is a faithful successor to the ideology and cause of the President and the Chairman.

*An Chol Ho*

# *Green Pines on Nam Hill*

**D**O YOU KNOW, FRIENDS,  
*The green pines on  
Nam Hill?*  
*The rigours of snow and  
frost may strike,  
But life'll return with  
warm sunshine  
When spring comes round.*

This song was made by Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in Korea, when he left his home village of Mangyongdae in the autumn of 1918. It is replete with the idea of *Aim High* Kim Hyong Jik put forward and regarded as his faith in the struggle and motto of life. It implies a revolutionary outlook on life whereby genuine worth and happiness is to be sought in the struggle for the country and nation, and an unbreakable revolutionary spirit of achieving national independence at all costs, even if it would take generations to do it.

Kim Hyong Jik was born into an indigent peasant family on July 10, 1894. His growth coincided with the process of the Japanese imperialists' occupying his country militarily, so he cultivated an ambition to win back the national independence by fighting to the death to defeat the Japanese imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people. He spearheaded the Korean people's national liberation movement until he died on June 5, 1926.

While attending the Sungsil Middle School in Pyongyang, he organized a school strike in December 1912. And on March 23, 1917, he formed the Korean National Association with the aim of achieving national independ-

ence and establishing a truly civilized state just through the concerted efforts of all the Korean people. It was the largest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization at home and abroad in the contemporary time, which firmly stood for independence against imperialism, relying on a solid mass foundation that consisted in a closely-knit network of organization.

In April 1922, Kim Hyong Jik integrated different armed units active in different areas into a single armed force, called Kwangjong Corps, and encouraged the force to intensify the anti-Japanese armed activities in Korea. Under his instruction the armed units conducted many battles in the country; some typical ones were a raid on Tangmokdong in Oksang Sub-county, Uiju County in August 1920, raids on Hamjongpho Police Sub-station in Kapsan County in September 1921 and June 1922, a raid on Ryongsong Police Substation in Hoin Sub-county, Samsu County in September 1922, a raid on Usi Sub-county Police Substation in Pyokdong County in August 1923, and a raid on Namsa Timber Mill in Huchang County in August 1924. They demonstrated the Korean people's mettle and dealt a heavy blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

In those days he was arrested and tortured cruelly by the Japanese police several times, and suffered from severe frostbite. Nevertheless, he waged an unyielding struggle ceaselessly. Once Kim Hyong Jik said to his parents, "What is the use of living if I cannot win my country's independence? Even if I am to be torn

to pieces I must fight and defeat the Japanese. If I fall in battle, my son will continue the fight; if my son cannot accomplish the cause, my grandson must fight until we win our nation's independence."

He founded the Myongsin School in order to train younger generations into ardent patriots and educated them in the national pride and the anti-Japanese patriotic spirit. In particular, he implanted the idea of *Aim High* in his young son Kim Il Sung and brought him up as a great revolutionary who would bear the future destiny of the country and nation. In his reminiscences "**With the Century**" Kim Il Sung wrote: "**Later, I remembered [father's] words when the anti-Japanese armed struggle, which I had believed we would win in three or four years, dragged on. As I lived through the long years of tragedy caused by national division after liberation, the division that compelled the north and the south to take opposite courses, I reminded myself of my father's profound words.**"

Kim Il Sung waged an arduous 20-odd-year-long anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and brought about the liberation of Korea (August 15, 1945) his father had wished so eagerly. It is 90 years since the demise of Kim Hyong Jik, and the Korean people are still fond of singing the song *Green Pines on Nam Hill*, keeping deep in their mind his idea of *Aim High* and devoting all their wisdom and zeal to the effort to build a powerful socialist nation.

*Rim Hye Gyong*

# Ryomyong Street Project in Fast Progress

ONE OF THE SPECTACULAR scenes in Pyongyang, capital city of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is the Ryomyong Street construction project which started on April 3 last. It is rising in the area that features the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun in which President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il lie in state, and Ryongnam Hill where the Chairman made a historic determination to bring glory to Korea. In conformity with the location the principle of making the street assume a polite and reverential quality is thoroughly observed while erecting apartment houses largely for teachers of Kim Il Sung University and other scientists and researchers.

In recent years the country's construction industry has been in its heyday. The Changjon Street went up at the foot of Mansu Hill in 2012, the Unha Scientists Street in 2013, the Wisong Scientists Residential District in 2014 and the Mirae Scientists Street in 2015. Including the Sci-Tech Complex, the Mirim Riding Club, the Yonphung Scientists Holiday Camp, the Rungna People's Pleasure Ground and the Masikryong Ski Resort, educational, cultural and entertainment centres for the people have mushroomed. All the structures have been completed as modern ones of the highest possible level in both ensuring the formative art and meeting the people's convenience. And the pace of construction has been beyond imagination.

Looking round the Sci-Tech Complex in Pyongyang a foreigner said in admiration, "They called it a miracle when they saw a foreign country erect a sci-tech house of a considerably large scale in three years. This Sci-Tech Complex is much larger than the house. It has a total floor space of more than 106 600 square metres. I hear this gigantic edifice was completed in a little over a year.

This is a clear demonstration of the pace of construction in Korea." A lot of foreign mass media comment that the image of Korea developing in Kim Jong Un's era is intensively shown in the fact that extra-large-scale construction projects are completed in months or a year at most. At present the construction of the Ryomyong Street is making rapid progress, which will rise as an energy-saving and green street to suit the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

The tremendous advance in the field of construction in the country is never a smooth achievement in a peaceful environment. It is made in the fierce confrontation with the US and its servile forces that are working desperately to check the development of Korea and even deprive the Korean people of their right to existence.

Their persistent moves to stamp out the Korean ideology and system are reaching the extreme in recent years. Concentrating all its possible means and efforts on the scheme to destroy the basis of the Korean people's life and pull down the socialist system of Korea by conducting nuclear war drills with general mobilization of the "six means of strategic importance" notorious for their use in aggression and war, the US is trying to destroy the national economy of Korea and break up every aspect of the nation's livelihood by applying sanctions which are crueler by far than the Leningrad blockade that is known as the most rigorous sanctions in the world history of war and the Caribbean crisis in the age of the Cold War. So, the Korean peninsula is exposed to an ever growing danger of nuclear war and the Korean people have suffered from a huge amount of economic loss.

In order to defend the national sovereignty and interests from the US's nuclear threat, the DPRK in March 2013 adopted the

policy of pushing the economic construction and the nuclear buildup simultaneously and has directed a great effort to the strengthening of the self-defensive nuclear arms. Now it has acquired the proud position of the nuclear nation equipped with even H-bombs, and built up military capability great enough to cope with any kind of war the US may choose.

Having adopted the self-development-first policy in the face of the US's barbarous sanctions, the Korean people are further consolidating the foundation of the national economy by relying on their own efforts and technology and their country's resources and, using it, expediting the economic construction and the improvement of the people's living standard.

The international community is voicing praises that in recent years Korea has continued to attain economic growth and make epoch-making changes despite such sanctions and pressure. Thanks to the solid material and technological foundation of economic self-sufficiency, Korea works out and pushes ahead successfully with whatever construction project it decides on.

Now not a few political and economic experts around the world foresee that the prosperity of Korea is a matter of time because it has a strong basis for all fields of politics, the economy, national defence, latest science, underground resources, education, healthcare and social culture, and because its army and people are rallied single-heartedly behind their leader.

The Korean people are determined to demonstrate through the Ryomyong Street project that no pressure or sanctions of the US and its servile forces can check their advance and that they will surely win any form of confrontation with the US.

*Kim Won Sik*

# Proud Workplace

**T**HE PYONGYANG Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill has a workplace where the workers are full of enthusiasm about running their machines. It is just Weaving Shop No. 3 of the Weaving Division. The shop has laid a new process for production of satchel canvas which uses no imported machines and materials. It is really wonderful to see high-quality satchel cloth produced uninterruptedly by many flexible shaft looms in rows.

Until two years ago the workers thought it impossible to produce satchel stuff without

struction and it was thought reasonable that the import of highly efficient weaving machines cost less. On the other hand, old workers and technicians insisted on producing the fabric with their own efforts and techniques as the satchel cloth was for their own children. Thus, a proposal was made to produce canvas with flexible shaft looms which they had been familiar with for a long time. And yet the possibility looked dim because cotton yarn is generally used in weaving fabrics for clothes but the satchel can-

unravelled. Water was dripped for the prevention of it, which improved the condition a little better, but some parts including the heddles and yarn guide gathered rust. When there were double and treble difficulties some people repeated the opinion to import certain parts from other countries. However, the technicians and workers of the shop would not yield to the difficulties. Their determination remained unchanged. They decided: Our predecessors successfully made trucks, tractors and electric locomotives from scratch.



the help of the hydraulic weaving machines, which were imported from abroad. In December 2014 Kim Jong Un, First Chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission, inspected the mill. He praised the workers' efforts to mass-produce different kinds of cloth, and advised them to establish a technical process for production of satchel canvas. Now there were repeated discussions and the idea of buying machines from abroad seemed prevalent because it was the fastest way to carry out his in-

vas is to be made from rayon yarn. No country has experience in using the flexible shaft loom, not a hydraulic weaving machine, to use the rayon yarn which is of poor strength.

Despite the problem, Weaving Shop No. 3 had already begun to bring the idea into practice. The technicians and workers daringly applied the rayon yarn to the flexible shaft loom and were ascertaining the technical indices. But the road to the success was not smooth. The rayon thread was often broken or

We are now in a much better condition, and we can surely lay a new production process with our own efforts.

Then, they had brainstorming sessions time and again, pooling their collective wisdom. At last they conceived an innovative way that doesn't need dripping contrary to the existing formula, and finally achieved the success after repeated failures. An ordinary repairman introduced an extraordinary technical idea which would avoid breaking of the thread by properly adjust- ►



### Production of satchel canvas is on the increase.

▶ ing the closing moment of the machine. In this way in January last a new production process of satchel canvas came into existence.

Mun Kyong Sil, manager of Weaving Shop No. 3, said that in the past they had had problems with the imported parts whenever even a pretty one of them was broken, which had led to suspension of the production. After the new process

was laid the production grew considerably, she said, adding, "Today my workers are in high spirit. The more confident we are in our potentials the higher aim we set. We will complete with our own efforts the production process that will be as quick as any others by steadily improving the performance of the flexible shaft looms."

*Kim Chol Ung*



# Primary Efforts in Developing New Products

THESE DAYS THE KOREAN ATHLETES are achieving good results at international competitions. Last year alone, they won more than 200 medals including over 80 gold medals from January to early October. These successes are partly attributable to the unassuming efforts of the employees of the Kumkhop General Foodstuff Factory for Sportspersons.

The drinks produced by the factory such as those used for improving physical strength, relieving fatigue, stimulating exertion and supplementing mineral content are very effective for the sportspersons to increase their perseverance and prevent the im-

workers instead of 40 in the past is bringing big profit as it consumes no power at all. In cooperation with the teachers and researchers at several universities including the Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering, the factory made new facilities—a bar rice cake shaper and cutter and a rice cake box feeder—which produce goods with less manpower without any manual work.

It was not easy to make a machine sense bar rice cake because the cake is quite tender. However, the workers solved knotty problems one by one with their ardent enthusiasm and persistent endeavour after many failures. “In the course of modernizing my factory,” says Pak Myong Sun, workteam leader of the factory, “we could have a confidence in our own ability to manufacture machines as good as what others make. We all buckled down to the task of developing new products.” In the modern process, they make new products like the crust of overcooked



munity from falling by supplying energy and water. For the reason they are very popular with the sportspersons and ordinary people.

“The demand for and public favour with our goods are growing higher among the athletes and other people,” said Jon Ok Sun, general manager of the factory. “I think this is attributable to the work of my workers who have continuously developed new products by themselves to increase the athletes’ physical strength.”

The factory, established in July 2010, produced more than 360 varieties of products of ten kinds as of the end of 2015.

To lay an intensive process for production of a new variety, the officials and employees have exerted themselves recently to reconstruct the factory by putting additional storeys on the existing building, but not expanding the area. Wisdom and efforts were tapped to turn it into a manpower- and energy-saving factory, as is shown by the sliding conveyor set to send goods. This process which needs only four



► rice full of national flavour.

In keeping with the developing demand of the people regarding foodstuffs, the workers, scientists and technicians there have laid a scientific integrated production system which can predict things to come. They have also put the overall production processes on an automatic and unmanned basis. Under a precise calculation, they distributed the facilities in a rational way and reconstructed the factory so that they can use all spaces in three dimensions, thus the production has jumped 1.5 times without any additional area and manpower. Today the factory is producing as many as over 460 varieties of goods of 29 kinds, including sugar-free bread which is a children's favourite, fruit drops, fried glutinous rice cake, crust of overcooked rice and corn sausage.

The factory's modernization has laid a stepping stone and standard to develop the foodstuff industry of the country onto a high level. Now it is frequented by managers of central and local foodstuff factories and related enterprises. All the production processes are made highly intensive on an automatic, unmanned, germ-free and dust-free basis. The manufacturer of various kinds of foodstuffs popular with the sportspersons and other people went online in February last.

*Kim Il Bong*

Varieties of foodstuffs are produced.



# Cradle of Bright Smile



ENTRUSTING THEIR BABIES to us in the Kyongsang Nursery in Central District, Pyongyang, mothers say unanimously that they feel at ease as if they leave their children in the care of their own parents. The foreigners resident in Pyongyang, who send their children to my nursery, are unsparing of their praise for the nursery and the nurses. At first, there are some who worry about their children because of their different language and eating habit, and often come here to see their children's condition. But later they come here frequently to see their children growing up healthily. This is the foreigners' opinion of my nursery. Whenever they appreciate our work, I find myself recalling an unforgettable day of four years ago.

On May 30, 2012, the daily routine of my nursery was passing as usual. It was some time after we Korean people unexpectedly lost Chairman Kim Jong Il, father of our nation, and acclaimed Kim Jong Un as supreme leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. All of us Koreans were eager to see the new leader as we had boundless respect and admiration for him who had given us great courage and care to tide us over through the tears of blood. Yet we never imagined he would be at my nursery.

Entering the central hall of the nursery Kim Jong Un stood for a good while appreciating a picture of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il among the children. He rever-

ently looked up at the images of the great leaders who had regarded the children as "king" of the country and taken warm care of them all their life.

Hearing that the newly-built nursery was ready to open along with the inauguration of the Changjon Street, he headed for Education Room No. 2. The neat and cosy room had all necessary furnishings needed for children's life. As the summer was just ahead, it felt warm in the room with bright sunshine flooding in. The leader, however, came to a sudden stop in front of the door to the balcony. Then he said worriedly that the cold wind might find its way into the room through the chink in the door in winter. Though he mentioned a trifling matter, it brought a lump to my throat. Engaged in the

► work of nursing children for ten years, I had been no more than happy with my wonderful nursery.

As the leader made the rounds of the building, he gave detailed instructions which touched my heart. In the kitchen he acquainted himself with the arrangement of cooking facilities and in the dining hall he felt the floor and said in a worried voice again that it was rather cold. When the accompanying officials said it would be all right as it was heated in winter, the leader earnestly asked to make sure that the children ate their meals in a warm condition without fail.

His concern for children knew no bound. Seeing the handrail installed up the stairs to the first floor, he said that it was good to set the railings low for the children's convenience, that now the children would not fall down and that it was very well done. Then he stooped to walk up the stairs with his hand on the handrail. Indeed, it was the parental affec-

tion dedicated to the happiness of the children. In a room he estimated the hardness of shelves in the children's separate wardrobe, and in the intellectual playroom he expressed his delight as it was full of toys. And in an education room furnished with relief models he emphasized the importance of giving visual instruction to the children.

Even after his visit, his concern for the operation of my nursery and love for the children continued. True to his love and trust, all my staff turned out as one to turn the nursery into a better home of children, putting our heart and soul in the effort. Now my nursery has developed into a home of happiness where children enjoy their life to the full, and we were honoured with the title of the Thrice January 10 Model Nursery on the occasion of the 70<sup>th</sup> founding anni-

versary of the Workers' Party of Korea last year.

Experiencing the daily growing state care for the children, foreigners with their children at my nursery ask if it is intended for those in my nursery alone. Then, I advise them to go to see the Pyongyang Orphanage and the Pyongyang Baby Home if they haven't been there yet. "There you can see the orphans growing up healthily at the state expenses," I tell them. "It is the intention of our respected leader Kim Jong Un to ensure all our children grow up happily and cheerfully. You know the sun shines everywhere."

*So Myong Sun, head of the Kyongsang Nursery in Central District*



# Immortal Youth

(Continued from the last issue)

**I**N APRIL 1968 A PROVINCIAL QUALIFIER contest was held in Sinuiju City for the National Games. Representing Sakju County, Pak Yong Sun was chosen to participate in the junior-level table-tennis tournament in the amateur sector. Under Ri Ja Chong's meticulous guidance she won first place in the women's singles against all odds. So she qualified for the National Games as a member of the provincial women's junior-level table-tennis team.

In early August that year she came to Pyongyang with Ri Ja Chong for the first time in her life. Arriving at the Pyongyang Station she fell into rapture, marvelling at the beautiful and modern streets of the capital city, which was in a festive atmosphere as the 20<sup>th</sup> founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was just around the corner.

The National Games took place at different stadiums and gymnasiums. As Yong Sun had little experience in nationwide contest, she was so strained that she reached the semifinals to finish third in the event. Still, Ri Ja Chong and players and coaches of the North Phyongan provincial team congratulated her warmly for her bronze medal. Coaches of the A-class sports teams in Pyongyang asked her name and address jotting them in their notebooks, while seeing her matches. They thought they could enlist her in their teams respectively. Coach Paek Ok Hi of the then Moranbong Sports Team came up to Ri before anyone else after the game finished, and took Ja Chong and Yong Sun to his team.

Ja Chong felt like to let Pak Yong Sun be enlisted by any central sports team, availing themselves of the visit to Pyongyang. So he went to the Moranbong Sports Team with Pak, led by Paek. But the team's chief coach and deputy head in charge of technical



affairs refused to accept her, saying that she was too young. They asked Pak to come a few years later. This meant their refusal to admit her. At the Kigwancha Sports Team, too, they disapproved her for the same reason after their invitation. To their eyes she was a small, young country girl. Now that Ri suffered two failures, he did not dare to visit the then February 8 Sports Team. He was afraid that another failure would hurt the heart of young Yong Sun. In that case Pak might lose her confidence and give up playing table tennis.

When they returned to their hotel to make preparations for return home, coach Kim Hong Gi sent Pak Yong Ok and O Yong Suk to them unexpectedly to invite them to his sports team. Ri was glad to see Yong Ok and Yong Suk, and followed them together with Pak Yong Sun. Kim Hong Gi had an underhand plan to get Yong Sun join his Amnokgang Sports Team by mobilizing Yong Ok and Yong Suk. Yong Sun agreed on their proposal, preferring to stay with her old senior fellows.

Then Ri Ja Chong had a contradictory thought. He did not want to leave his trainees in one and the same sports team to be rivals. To him it was obvious that if Yong Sun joined the Amnokgang team, she ▶

- ▶ might fail to have proper training guidance overwhelmed by Yong Ok and Yong Suk: she might be too unimportant to participate even in major domestic contests. It was most likely that she would be out of concern of coaches, which meant her ability might be neglected in the long run. Half in doubt about Kim Hong Gi's request Ri said that he would discuss the matter of Pak's application later. His heart broke when he took Yong Sun out of the sports team against her will who was crestfallen. But persuading her resolutely he came back to Chongsu with her by train.

When Ri Ja Chong and Pak Yong Sun showed up at the school the next day, Ri was informed of a telephone call from the provincial sports team that demanded he send Yong Sun to the team. Meanwhile, when Ri went to see the headmaster in his office, he said that Coach Kim Hui Jin of the February 8 Sports Team had come for Yong Sun, waiting for him in the town hotel. Kim had been unable to get in touch with Ri, because he had spent so many hours to gain a senior organ's approval for admitting Yong Sun. Immediately, Ri ran to the hotel to have an impressive meeting with Kim. And finally, Pak Yong Sun was admitted to the February 8 Sports Team.

### In Her Youth

In May 1974 Pak Yong Sun snatched gold medal in the women's singles at the China international table tennis invitational tournament of five nations, causing a great sensation. And in the team event her team including Pak Yong Ok, Kim Chang Ae and O Yong Suk won second place. This was the first brilliant success registered by the Korean players in the international table-tennis arena. The mass media of the DPRK featured it, giving pleasure to the whole nation.

The Korean women players' win at the international competitions had a great impact on the international table-tennis circle. Japan's Jiji Press reported as follows: "Recently Japan's myth of dominance in table tennis has started to break with the advent of the women players of the DPRK. The Ko-

reans have emerged as an imposing rival to Japan's players. It is necessary to pay attention to the Koreans who are posing as fearful opponents of top players of Japan and China." And China's Xinhua news agency said that the recent championships were the theatre of confrontation between the Japanese players who were going downhill and the DPRK players in their uphill struggle.

The DPRK women's team continued to appear in international competitions. But an unexpected thing happened: Pak Yong Ok, Pak Yong Sun and other players failed to mount the dais of honour at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Asian Table Tennis Championships held in Yokohama, Japan. At the 7<sup>th</sup> Asian Games Pak Yong Sun and other players of the national women's table tennis team failed to attain their target again, only bagging silver and bronze medals.

Pak Yong Sun decided that her defeat in the match was directly attributable to her lack of physical strength in the fifth round. As a result, she couldn't identify the true cause of her loss. Dispirited, she entered the training ground with a gloomy look. Reading her mind Hwang Kon Dong took her to his room and said, "As I have told you, you lost the match because you didn't manage the match with mental fortitude and determination. And I am afraid you try to ascribe your loss only to technical problems. This is because you have turned ideologically dull as you have indulged in praises from the public. You're also wrong when you didn't accept criticism of others open-mindedly as you are too much attached to your self-respect and obstinacy. When you rectify those points, then you can improve your skill and win matches. Well, you are dismissed. I hope you would have a careful thought."

Now Pak took a new turn. After she trained hard till late evening, she did running exercises perseveringly at night or early in the morning. In the days she fell more than once due to stomach cramps and cramps in her legs. But she set her teeth and endured the difficulties of training, fulfilling various tasks of hard training set by Hwang Kon Dong. Her attitude was quite pleasing.

*(To be continued)*

# Mt. Chilbo (5)

## Historical Remains and Relics and Natural Monuments

**I**N THE AREA OF MT. Chilbo, many historical remains and relics were discovered, which date back to the primitive age and ancient times. They are inclusive of walled towns, mountain forts, buildings, tombs and monuments, which show the people's struggle against aggression and their resourceful talent and wisdom. Typical of them from the primitive-ancient era are stone axes and knives unearthed in Pochon-ri, Myongchon County, flint arrowheads, stone spearheads and earthenware in Myonggan, Orang and Hwadae counties, and dolmens in the Hanam village of Ryanggyon-ri, Orang County. Other representative remains are mountain forts

including the walled town of Myongchon, temples like the Kaesim Temple, and sites of other temples.

The Kaesim Temple in Inner Chilbo was built in 826 in the period of Palhae (late 7<sup>th</sup> century–early 10<sup>th</sup> century), and rebuilt in 1377 during the Koryo dynasty (918–1392). Then it was reconstructed several times in the Feudal Joson Dynasty (1392–1910). Originally, the temple consisted of Taeung Hall, its main building, Manse Pavilion, Hyangno House, the East Sungbang (a temple dormitory for Buddhist monks) and the West Sungbang, and Sansin House. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the Hyangno House was renamed Kwanum Hall while Sungbangs Simgom Hall and Umhyang House respectively. The Manse Pavilion was conserved until the early 20<sup>th</sup>

century, but it was ruined by the Japanese imperialists after their occupation of Korea. Later, it was restored to its original state after national liberation in 1945 thanks to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's policy of preserving the nation's cultural heritage.

There are a lot of legends associated with the mountain's charming and peculiar natural beauties, and the Korean people's resourcefulness and talent, aspiration and desire, and good manners and customs. The stories are about legendary figures, scenic spots in the mountain, names of places and historical remains. Some of them are: *Mt. Chilbo Rises Overnight*, *Mt. Chilbo Rises in the Sea and Does Beauty Come From Pretty Features?*—these reflect the scenery of the mountain—*A Boy Digs Wild Insam* in ▶





**The Kaesim Temple.**

► *the Kumgang Valley, A Boy Rescues a Girl, Two Young Men Cultivate Their Moral Sense, and A Man Falls in Love with a Fairy.* Designated as a natural park, it has natural monuments like the Phojung Pine Tree, the Chestnut Tree in the Kaesim Temple, the Myongchon Paulownia, the Pochon Shellfish, the Tal (moon) Gate in Sea Chilbo, the Sol (pine-tree) Islet in Sea Chilbo, the Mujigae (rainbow) Rock in Sea Chilbo, the Rojok (stacks of grain) Peak, the Kumgang Peak and the Kumgang Cavern.

Mt. Chilbo, known as Mt.

Kumgang in North Hamgyong Province, has unique natural features and a long history and culture befitting a renowned mountain, thus it is one of the greatest resorts in Korea, along with Mts. Kumgang and Myohyang. It has a wonderful landscape: thickly-wooded ranges, narrow and deep ravines, fantastic peaks, mysterious rocks, clear crystal water cascading down valleys, spectacular waterfalls and pools, cliffs on the seaside, peculiar rocky islets, and hot springs gushing out all seasons. In particular, the golden view in au-

tumn and the snow-covered world in winter arouse an ecstasy of admiration. Snow-covered high and low peaks, deep valleys, spectacular rocks and cliffs present a kaleidoscopic view. Mt. Chilbo is counted as the greatest wonder of nature for its distinctive beauties of mountain ranges and ravines, seascape, and seasonal qualities, which can't be found in other mountains.

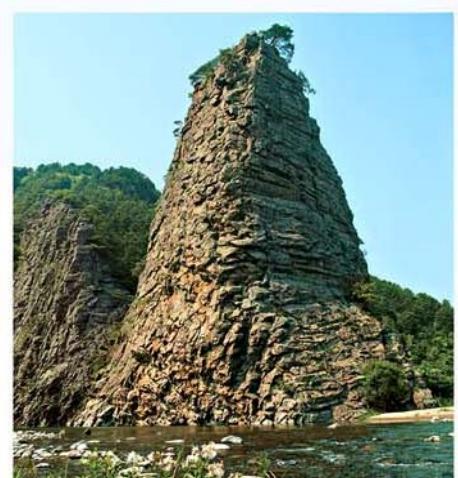
The famous mountain on the East Sea of Korea offers pleasure to the visitors for its superb beauty.

*Pak Un Yong*

**The Phojung Pine Tree.**



**Rojok Peak in Outer Chilbo.**



# *Janggo Dance, Folk Dance of Korea*

**J**ANGGO DANCE IS ONE of the time-honoured folk dances of Korea. *Janggo*, a kind of hourglass drum which is the main property played in the dance, originated from *yogo*, a musical instrument of Koguryo, and it has been a favourite percussion instrument of the Korean people for a long time. The left side of *janggo* has a big resonance box used for drumming and the right side has a small one beaten with a stick held in the right hand. In terms of interval and acoustic quality the

left side gives forth gentle and deep sound while the right side produces sharp and articulate sound of higher pitch than the left side. Thus, *janggo* assumes the role of two drums at the same time, presenting various kinds of Korean tunes and mystery tones freely.

*Janggo Dance* was established as a separate piece of folk dance as *janggo* players who were originally in charge of the accompaniment for the dancing and singing of peasants entertained audiences by dancing with the *janggo*.

The main dancing movement consists in nimble waving of the arms to match the drum-beating. *Janggo* is usually played by beating the left and right heads and the drum body. Also there are normal beating and reverse beating in *janggo* beating. The normal beating is to beat the right head with a stick held in the right hand, and at the same time beat

the left head with the left hand. The reverse beating means beating the opposite head. *Janggo Dance* is based on indigenous techniques of presenting different tunes and variations of rhythm in close combination with movements of arms and walking.

Not only men but also women can play *Janggo Dance*. Men's dance is active, virile and cheerful while women's is mild, graceful and pleasant. As the dance incorporates many kinds of dancing movements well-matched with merry rhythms, it is inherent art of Korean dancing full of national flavour. The unique rhythms and techniques of *Janggo Dance* have well developed to suit the modern emotions. It is re-presented in dancing pieces such as the solo dance *Janggo Dance* and the group dance *Yangsando*. Its merits are widely introduced in creation of different dancing works.

*Kim Un Chol*



# Going for New Dawn

**I**COME FROM JEJU ISLAND in the southern tip of Korea. Whenever June comes round, I am reminded of some people who laid down their lives readily in the struggle for the country's reunification—my father, uncle-in-law and aunt who all sacrificed themselves for the purpose.

My uncle-in-law Kang Kyu Chan took part in the anti-Japanese struggle when my country was under Japan's military occupation and, when the US imperialists occupied the southern half of my country following its liberation from the Japanese rule (August 15, 1945) he engaged himself in the struggle against the American military administration in Jeju Island. He participated, together with his wife Ko Jin Hi, my father's sister, in the joint conference of representatives of political parties and public organizations in north and south Korea held in Pyongyang in April 1948. Later, during the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950–July 1953) he was killed in a battle in Mt. Jiri in south Korea while fighting for reunification. My aunt Ko was unfortunately captured in an action in Mt. Jiri and killed herself in the Kwangju prison. My father Ko Pong Hyo, after returning home from Japan where he left school halfway, also fought in the island for a reunified Korea, influenced by my uncle-in-law and aunt. He, too, was arrested and killed mercilessly by the enemy. The unanimous desire of the martyrs was to enjoy a happy life in a reunified country.

Replacing the Japanese imperialists in the southern half of Korea, the US imperialists intruded the southern half of Korea following its liberation. Pursuing to place their lackeys in power in the south through separate elections, they cracked down on the south Korean people struggling to establish a unified provisional democratic government.

Most of the people in Jeju

Island rose in revolt against the US's scheme. My uncle-in-law, aunt and father were the leaders of the anti-US struggle for national salvation, which is now called the April 3 Popular Uprising, and all other members of my family joined it. Chanting slogans including *Down with the US imperialists! We flatly reject the separate elections and separate government, UN Temporary Commission on Korea, quit Korea and Sovereignty to the People's Committee*, the Jeju people attacked police stations, killed the policemen and stooges with death penalty and brought the people's committees back into operation which had been once forcibly disbanded by the American aggressors. The local elections ended in total failure as the enemy's ruling organs fell into an utter paralysis in the face of the rebellion that involved 240 000 of the 300 000 islanders. In an attempt to suppress the struggle, the US formed the so-called Emergency Garrison Command on Jeju Island and mobilized a huge army to set fire to more than half of the villages and kill as many as over 70 000 innocent people. The uprising ended in failure due to the violent crackdown by the Americans and other anti-reunification forces.

Seventy years have passed since then. Still, the desire of the people of Jeju Island who unhesitatingly laid down their lives for national reunification, wanted eagerly by all the Korean nation, has not yet come true. The national division is continuing due to the manoeuvres flunkeyist and treacherous forces resort to under the patronage of the US imperialists.

Not that there have been no good opportunities to put an end to national division. In June 2000 the north-south summit meeting was held in Pyongyang to adopt the North-South Joint Declaration, the landmark of national



reunification. After the adoption of the joint declaration, the inter-Korean dialogue cast off the outmoded conception to open a new chapter of mutual trust and cooperation for practical solution of relevant problems. Railways and roads which had been severed for over half a century came to be linked again, and air and sea routes opened, resulting in a large breakthrough in the barrier of national division. It went a long way to the endeavour to relieve the inter-Korean mistrust and expand cooperation and exchange in the Korean peninsula, I am sure.

I still remember the days when people from the north and the south visited the other side, full of happiness over reconciliation and unity. I wish such days would return. All of us Koreans want it. Long night is followed by the break of the dawn. National reunification is the most difficult and complicated problem, but the dawn of reunification will come when all of us make concerted efforts.

Though I'm now in my 70s, I am working devotedly for scientific research with a hope to help hasten a new dawn as soon as possible. I'll strive harder to hasten the day to reconnect the inter-Korean railways with heavy-duty rails I developed, and visit my native place on Jeju Island.

*Dr. Ko Yong Chol,  
Kim Chaek University  
of Technology*

# Lifeline of Independent Reunification

THE KOREAN NATION has suffered the tragedy of division due to the outside forces for over 70 years. All the miseries and pains caused by the national division are immeasurable, and it has been accompanied by the danger of unpredictable war in the Korean peninsula.

Over the past years the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made strenuous efforts to improve the inter-Korean relations and solve the problem of national reunification by united efforts of the Korean nation while putting forward national reunification as the most urgent and paramount national task. The ideal of *By Our Nation Itself* that the issues of inter-Korean relations and national reunification should be resolved by the efforts of the nation in conformity with its independent will and demands, is the lifeline in the movement of independent reunification.

In spite of the enthusiasm of the Korean nation for reunification, the process is still in stagnation because of the anti-reunification manoeuvres of the foreign forces. For the Korean nation, the issue of national reunification is the one of putting an end to the machinations of the foreign forces for aggression of the Korean nation.

The United States has clung to a hostile, anachronistic policy towards the DPRK in a wild dream to dominate the whole Korea. It hates to see the north and the south of Korea solve the reunification problem from the ideal of *By Our Nation Itself* and is disturbing the effort on the contrary. Thanks to the US strategy for domination of the DPRK, the Korean peninsula was divided into the north and the south and their desire of national reunification still remains unfulfilled.

To reject the outside forces and achieve national reunification by united efforts is a unanimous desire of the Korean nation, and to resolve the problem of reunification independently is an independent right of the Korean nation that no one can find fault with.

The driving force of national reunification is just the Korean nation itself and it has the power to realize it. Only when all the compatriots in the north, south and abroad adopt the stand of *By Our Nation Itself* joining hands with one another as people of the same blood, will there be no justification for outside forces to interfere in the matter of Korean reunification, leaving the issue to be literally resolved through the central role of the Korean people in compliance with their demands and interests.

*By Our Nation Itself* is a patriotic stand for national reunification, and cooperation with outside forces is an anti-national attitude based on worship of big countries, the idea of dependence on foreign forces and the conception of confrontation between the compatriots. As cooperation with outside forces is a traitorous act to harm the compatriots by giving importance to the outside forces rather than the nation and depending on them, it is unpardonable. It is definitely impossible to improve the inter-Korean relations and reunify the country by depending on the outside forces in pursuance of "international cooperation" instead of turning to the nation's own efforts.

In January and February last, the DPRK took self-defensive measures not only to defend its sovereignty and the Korean nation's right to live but also to safeguard peace in the Korean peninsula and security in the region. This won active, sincere support

from all the compatriots and peace-loving people of the world who were contend with the righteous performance of the DPRK.

Although it was a fair exercise of the legitimate and independent right of a sovereign state that no one is allowed to criticize, the US and the south Korean authorities are arguing it was a violation of the so-called UN "resolutions," running helter-shelter to apply sanctions. In February last the south Korean authorities declared total suspension of the Kaesong Industrial Park. The KIP, a joint project of prosperity, which had been in operation amid the concern and expectation of all the fellow countrymen for over ten years since the adoption of the June 15 Joint Declaration, was totally closed by the Park Geun Hye regime.

This provocation meant a declaration of the cutting off of the last lifeline of the inter-Korean relations, a flat denial of the historic June 15 North-South Joint Declaration, and a dangerous declaration of war to drive the situation of the Korean peninsula to extremes of confrontation and war. This act of harming the compatriots in collusion with the outside forces is very dangerous in that it may revive a hair-trigger situation which was created in August last year.

The present reality is clear proof that the possibility of independent reunification and peace and prosperity lies in respecting and implementing the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration and the October 4 Declaration whose keynote is the ideal of *By Our Nation Itself*.

It is an unshakable stand of the DPRK to improve the inter-Korean relations and achieve national reunification by our nation itself.

*Kim Il Bong*

# Pyongyang's Perspective on DPRK-US Confrontation

NO SOONER HAD THE American Civil War (1861–1865) ended than the United States buckled down to the aggression against Korea, in view of the strategic importance of the Korean peninsula in the Asian continent. It dispatched the *General Sherman* into the waters of Korea in an attempt to force it to accept an unequal treaty which would pave the way of aggression. The US's scheme of aggression developed into reality when it occupied the southern half of Korea in 1945 with the end of World War II.

In June 1950 the United States started the Korean war in an attempt to occupy the whole territory of Korea. Taking advantage of its numerical and technical superiority the US hurled more than two million troops, a third of its land force, a fifth of its air force and most of its Pacific fleet, all modernly equipped, and the armies of fifteen of its vassal nations and south Korea and the Japanese militarists—into the narrow area of the Korean front, only to suffer irretrievable military, political and moral defeat while squandering a huge amount of war expenditure and materiel.

At ten o'clock on July 27, 1953, the US concluded the Korean Armistice Agreement in Panmunjom because it had no choice. Clark, the then Commander of the "UN Forces," confessed that agreement meant American defeat considering the fact that the enemy (Korean People's Army) was a more powerful and threatening entity than before, instead of being defeated.

The loss suffered by the US in the three-year war was nearly 2.3 times greater than what it had

suffered in the four years of the Pacific War during World War II. In the days of the Korean war there was a naval battle off Jumunjin, which was unprecedented in history. In early July 1950, the Second Torpedo Flotilla of the Korean People's Army navy noticed an enemy fleet intruding deep into the waters off Jumunjin in a battle formation consisting of a heavy cruiser, a light cruiser, a destroyer and others. The flotilla of four torpedo boats decided to engage the heavy enemy force. The KPA side was one 440<sup>th</sup> of the enemy in terms of equipment, and one 105<sup>th</sup> in strength. But in this battle the Koreans sank the enemy's heavy cruiser *Baltimore* whose tonnage amounted to 17 000 tons and damaged the light cruiser with the tonnage of 12 000 tons, writing a brilliant page in the history of naval battles.

In 2013, some Western experts announced the data on the balance of power between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the US. According to it, the US has a huge population 13 times larger than that of the DPRK while its territory is 78 times greater. In terms of the scale of the national economy the former is an economic giant 375 times bigger than the latter. When comparing them in space development, the DPRK launched its first application satellite in December 2012 while the US launched its first satellite in 1958 which means that it is 54 years ahead of the DPRK in space technique. As of January 2013, the DPRK had one satellite while the US kept 1 110. When the numbers are taken into consideration, the result of the comparison between the two countries should have

been the DPRK's defeat according to the elementary calculation. But the past and present reality showed that the United States has always been on the losing side.

Early in 2016 the DPRK-US confrontation took on a new appearance. Eye-opening events took place in the DPRK, surprising the world: the nation completely succeeded in a H-bomb test and the launch of the earth observation satellite *Kwangmyongsong-4*.

The AP news agency reported the news of the DPRK's success in its first H-bomb test. It said that when the success in the first H-bomb test was made public through the statement of the DPRK government, other nuclear powers were hurling mud at it and that in connection with it, most countries in the world were asking those nuclear powers whether they had the right to press other nations to abandon their nukes. And it continued to comment that north Korea regards its nuclear possession as a strategic necessity, like other nuclear powers, and that this is why the policy of appeasement and sanctions on it has been ineffective for scores of years.

In January last year US President Obama acknowledged the US's complete defeat in the DPRK-US confrontation. This hints at the prospect of the confrontation in the years to come. *Rodong Sinmun*, the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, wrote that in the DPRK-US confrontation the defeat will always be on the US's side while the victory will be in the DPRK's favour.

*Kim Yong Un*

# Souls Cry

**A**T THE END OF LAST YEAR JAPAN AND south Korea agreed to settle the issue of sexual slavery forced on the Korean women for the Japanese army. Taking advantage of the agreement, Japan claimed that “the issue of comfort women has been settled finally and irreversibly.”

Several months have passed, but the people’s criticism against the agreement is still running high beyond imagination.

Over a month after the agreement came, south Korea was swept almost every day with protest rallies and demonstrations claiming the agreement to be a second version of the traitorous and illegal “south Korea-Japan agreement” concluded in 1965 and declaring its invalidity. Strong voices of denunciation and accusation have been heard from different countries, and the anger is boiling throughout the world since the “agreement” hammered out in the conference meant a violation of the elementary human ethics as well as second death to the victims.

Japan actually denied its past crime and evaded the responsibility for the settlement by making a superficial expression of “apology” and offering a sum of money, which is no more than a honeyed gesture. And the south Korean regime connived at Japan’s anti-historic approach and promised to displace the statue of a young girl—symbolizing the women enslaved by the Japanese army for sexual service—in front of the Japanese embassy in Seoul. Japan’s crime of sexual slavery for its soldiers was an extra-villainous outrage perpetrated by the Japanese imperialists. They committed all kinds of bestialities against a huge number of women from Asia and other regions of the world including 200 000 Korean women taking them forcibly to wherever they went for aggression during World War II. Most of the women were cruelly slaughtered by the Japanese soldiers, and those who survived the war have died or are spending their remaining years in disgrace in alien lands instead of their home towns, cursing the Japanese imperialists.

Despite the unheard-of crime of Japan, the south Korean authorities were so obedient to agree with the insular country on the pending issue. This is one of the examples that reveal the nature of Japan’s stooges. In retrospect, the south Korean authorities have been in collusion with Japan, instead of lodging a protest regarding the matter of Japan’s militarism in revival and its moves for reinvasion that are now becoming more undisguised day by day. They concluded an agreement with Japan on sharing information in the form of convention on sharing information between the US, Japan and south Korea, a convention that needs no approval from “Parliament.” The south Korean rulers allowed their diplomats working in foreign countries to additionally refer to Tok Islets, Korea’s intrinsic territory, as Takeshima, the Japanese name of the islets on the

absurd pretext of avoiding friction with Japan.

The south Korean authorities showed an extremely sycophantic attitude towards Japan as regards last year’s revision of the “Japan-US defence cooperation guideline.” The new guideline is a document for aggression that allows Japan’s “Self-Defense Forces” to intrude south Korea at will in the name of logistic support to the US troops in case of emergency. The paper is under strong denunciation and arraignment inside and outside south Korea as a second “Katsura-Taft agreement.” Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities stood for the arrangement, saying, “Our demand for respecting our sovereignty has been accepted” and “there is a clear sign of taking our standpoint into consideration.” In the meantime they resumed Japan-south Korea talks of defence ministers asserting the need to deal with historical issues separately from security issues, while imploring Japan’s politicians to work for rapprochement.

Then, what do south Korea’s truckling and traitorous acts hint at? Experts judge the recent agreement on the issue of sexual slavery of the Japanese army as a result of the behind-the-scenes manipulation by the US seeking to get supremacy in the Asia-Pacific region by using Japan, a terrible criminal to the Korean and other Asian peoples, for a shock brigade.

There is clear evidence: The US had urged south Korea and Japan in every manner for a long time to settle the sexual slavery issue, and as soon as the recent agreement came, issued a welcome declaration, gloating over the fact that agreement removed the obstacle from the road to the aggressive military triangle of the US, Japan and south Korea.

The south Korean regime is attempting to alleviate the public resentment asking to see the agreement from a “broader viewpoint” and not to heed the “canard.” But it can never veil its true colour as a miserable slave of the US and an ugly stooge of Japan. Loud is the wail of the souls of the women who met their second death because of the south Korean authorities’ attitude tending not to hesitate to do anything more sycophantic than the “agreement on the comfort women issue” for the US and Japan, their masters.

Because of their reptile acts of ingratiating itself with foreign forces and standing against fellow countrymen in the north, the vicious cycle is going on while the relationship between the north and the south is going from bad to worse, driving the Korean peninsula into a greater tension and war crisis. The souls of those who lost their youth to the heinous invaders are crying: *As long as the truckling and traitorous forces are in power in south Korea, the enmity of women and other members of our nation against the Japanese will remain unsettled.*

*Choe Kwang Guk*

# Anguk Temple

**T**HE ANGUK TEMPLE, SITUATED IN Ponghak-dong, Phyongsong City, South Phyongan Province, is one of the national cultural legacies of Korea. The monument to the Anguk Temple says that it was set up in the period of Koguryo (277 B.C.–A.D. 668).

According to a record written on a ridge beam of the Taeungbo Hall in the temple, it was rebuilt in 1419 and later repairs were made on it on several occasions. Besides the Taeungbo Hall the temple still has the Thaephyong Pavilion in front, a temple dormitory for Buddhist monks in the west and the Juphil Pavilion in the east. Also to be seen there now is a nine-storey pagoda built in the period of Koryo (918–1392), which stands in front of the Thaephyong Pavilion.

The Taeungbo Hall is the main building in the temple. Erected on a firm foundation that was laid on an elevated ground, this building is five bays (17.04m) wide and four bays (13.2m) long. And topped with a gable roof, it has double eaves. Doors are gorgeously decorated with openwork flower patterns, while dragon patterns are incised on the brackets and dolls are engraved on the brackets inside the building, which show a novel idea and exquisite skills.

Visible inside the building are a large Buddhist altar and Buddhist images. Hung up on the wall behind them are *thaenghwa* (Buddhist pictures). A three-storey roof is fixed grandiosely over the images. The building is painted in golden colour so as to

A nine-storey pagoda.



make it more graceful.

The Thaephyong Pavilion in front of the Taeungbo Hall has double eaves and a gable roof. It is five bays (19.25m) wide and two bays (6.8m) long. A hanging board with calligraphy on it granted by King Sunjo hangs on the pavilion. The façade of the ground floor is decorated with patterns of lotus bud and cloud presented in gentle and curved lines on cow's-tongue layers at the top of the columns. And the auxiliary ornamentation projects towards the diagonal direction of the ancon and the cow's-tongue layer on the column, and this is not to be found in other buildings.

Also to be found in the temple are a gingko tree that has grown tall in the front yard and a nine-storey pagoda that is estimated to have been erected later than the middle period of Koryo. The pagoda is piled with regularly square granite pieces and is 6.23m high. It testifies to the fact that the Anguk Temple was in operation in the time of Koryo (918–1392) and serves as a valuable legacy in the study of stone pagoda-construction techniques and sculptural art of those days.

The gingko tree planted around the year 1400 is 27m in height, 10m in the bottom girth and 18m or so across the crown. It bears about 100 kg of fruit a year. The temple stands in its original state thanks to the state policy on conservation of cultural heritage of the nation.

Sim Yon Ok

The Taeungbo Hall.





백두의 혁명정신