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2





## CONTENTS

☆ Kim Jong Un Gives On-site Guidance at Samjiyon County.....	1	☆ We Will Promote Co-prosperity .....	24
☆ Peerless Patriot .....	4	☆ Okryu Children's Hospital .....	26
☆ To Develop the Juche Idea .....	10	☆ Winner of Top Prize .....	29
☆ Reverence for the Great Leader.....	12	☆ Following in Father's Footsteps.....	30
☆ Flower in Praise of the Great Man.....	14	☆ To Bring Up Competent Personnel .....	32
☆ Grand Short Course of Officials in the Construction Sector.....	16	☆ Devotion to the Development of Football.....	34
☆ Production Picks Up Momentum in Coal Mines..	18	☆ International Day of Persons with Disabilities.....	36
☆ Expanding Production Capacity .....	20	☆ Demanding Resignation of the Current Regime ...	38
☆ Central Mushroom Institute.....	22	☆ Kumnung Fitness Hall.....	40
		☆ <i>Historical Relic</i>	
		Salt Kiln Site in the Period of Koguryo.....	41



Kim Jong Un looks round the Samjiyon Schoolchildren's Palace in November Juche 102 (2013)

# Kim Jong Un Gives On-site Guidance at Samjiyon County

Kim Jong Un, first secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, first chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, provided on-site guidance to different sectors of Samjiyon County and inspected the Samjiyon Revolutionary Battle Site in November last year.

Braving severe cold in the northern area, he dropped in at the Samjiyon Schoolchildren's Palace, the Pegaebong Noodle House, the Samjiyon House of Culture and the indoor hockey rink, outdoor skating rink and ski run in the sports village in the Mt. Paektu area. He also saw the skiers of the Sajabong Sports Team under training.

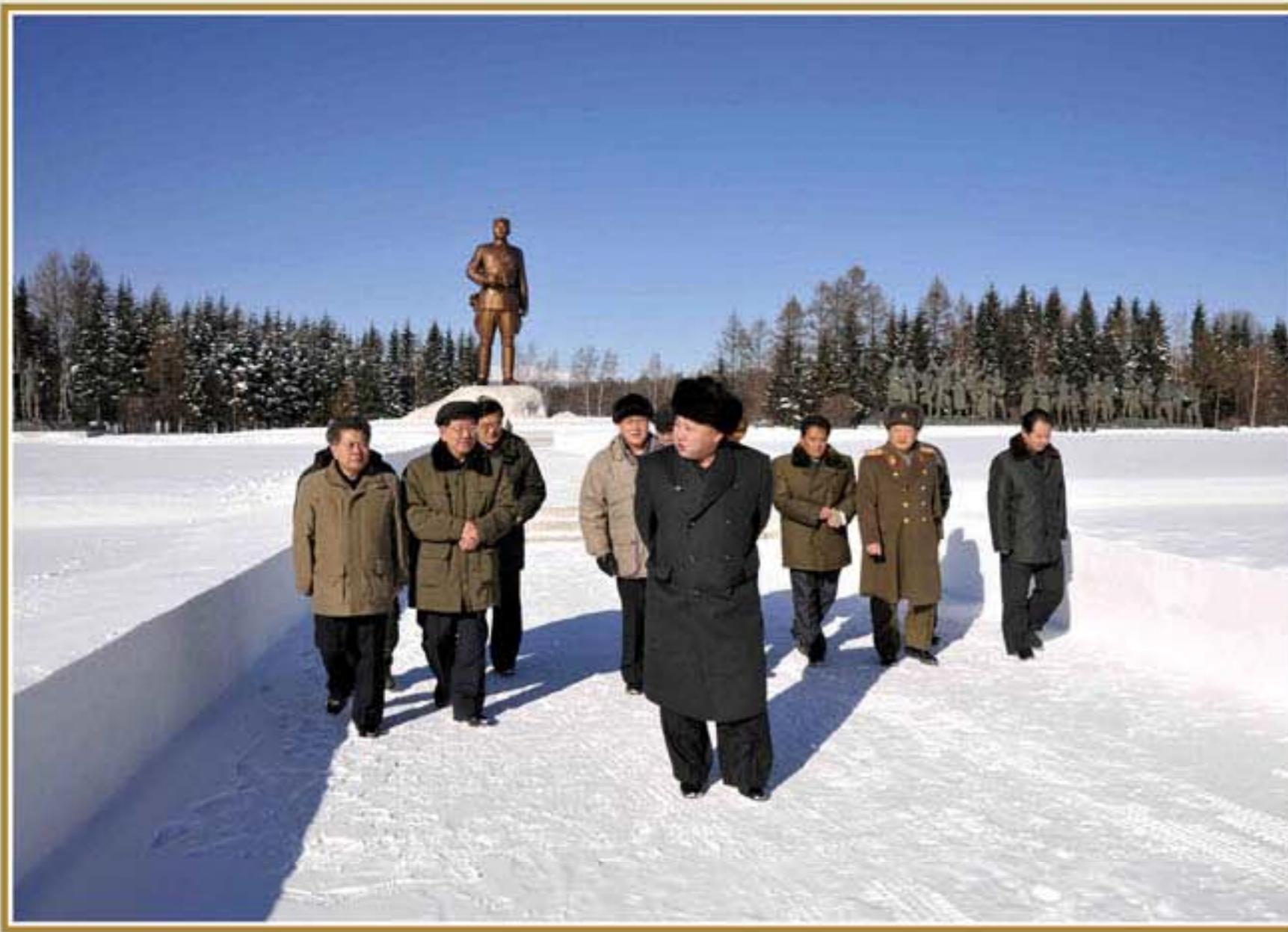
After making the rounds of several places in Samjiyon County, he said that as Samjiyon is the first village under Mt. Paektu, the

sacred mountain of the revolution where the Korean revolution began, it is the Party's firm determination to make louder cries of "Long live socialism" and "Long live the WPK" ring out from there. He then specified important tasks to be tackled by the county.

Saying that he would come again and he always thought of the county people who were living within earshot of Mt. Paektu, he bestowed a great favour on every household in the county.

He looked round the Samjiyon Grand Monument.

The monument was erected on the shore of Lake Samji, a historic revolutionary battle site, under the sagacious guidance of Generalissimo Kim Jong Il. It is a monumental structure in the era of the Workers' Party reflecting with ideological and artistic representation the historic fact that Generalissimo Kim Il Sung advanced into the homeland by leading the main



Kim Jong Un inspects the Samjiyon Revolutionary Battle Site in November Juche 102 (2013)



Kim Jong Un meets the skiers of the Sajabong Sports Team under training in November Juche 102 (2013)



force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in May Juche 28 (1939) and dealt an annihilating blow to the Japanese imperialists and instilled confidence in victory in the Korean people.

Looking round the statue of Kim Il Sung wearing a military uniform as he did in those days and the sub-thematic group sculptures of KPRA members and people, he said that his tour of the monument, an eternal treasure of the Korean revolution and a base for education in the revolutionary traditions, hardened his determination and will to carry forward through generations the revolutionary cause of Juche which was pioneered on Mt. Paektu.

At the Expedition Camp of the Samjiyon Revolutionary Battle Site he took benevolent measures to refurbish its interior as befitting the lodgings for expeditionists in keeping with the demand of the new century.

Stressing that the tours of the revolutionary sites are an important undertaking for the service personnel and people to educate them in the revolutionary spirit of Mt. Paektu and live and struggle as demanded by it, he said that it would be consistently carried on until the Korean revolution achieves final victory.

All Party members and people in the county resolved to be faithful to the leadership of Kim Jong Un who had visited the county on the northern tip of the country and showed boundless affection and favours for them and illuminated the way ahead of the county.



Article: Kim Thae Hyon



Kim Jong Il on tours of inspection in November Juche 89 (2000)

## Peerless Patriot

The service personnel and people of the DPRK greet the 72<sup>nd</sup> anniversary of the birth of Kim Jong Il (February 16) with ever-growing yearnings and reverence for him.

Since February 16, 1942, when he was born on Mt. Paektu as the Shining Star, the Korean people have taken an optimistic view of the everlasting bright future, being blessed by great leaders and Generals generation after generation.

Kim Jong Il was born on Mt. Paektu, a sacred mountain of the revolution, and grew up, cultivating the spirit of loving his country and nation. Endowed with ardent love for his country and people, he devoted his whole life to the building of a prosperous and powerful nation.

Having declared in the 1960s his great ambition and determination to add glory to Korea, he led the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK with far-sighted wisdom, unexcelled leadership and great executive ability, accomplishing the immortal feats.

Through energetic ideological and theoretical activities, he illuminated the way ahead of the Korean revolution and the cause of independence of mankind and brought about epoch-making

changes never seen in the 5 000-year history of the Korean nation in all the political, military, economic and cultural fields.

Thanks to outstanding revolutionary leadership of Kim Jong Il who administered Songun politics in an all-round way as demanded by the prevailing situation and developing revolution, Korea, which had been deprived of the national rights a century ago because of its weak military power, could develop into an invincible military power in the world and always emerge victorious in the fierce struggle to safeguard socialism.

Many monumental structures mushroomed across the country for the prosperity of the country and well-being of the people. The country embarked on the road to build a thriving nation.

In the vigorous drive to introduce CNC technology into industry and build the country into a knowledge-based economic giant, factories and enterprises were renovated, cooperative fields transformed beyond recognition, gravitational waterways and monumental structures built everywhere across the country. They were the fruition of a firm resolve and will of Kim Jong Il to demonstrate the might of Kim Il Sung's Korea to the world.

**"General Kim Jong Il was a peerless patriot; he loved his country and fellow people more ardently than anybody else, and devoted his whole life to achieving the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people, thus performing imperishable exploits that are etched in the history of the country."**

**Kim Jong Un**

Northeast Asia and the rest of the world.

The Korean service personnel and people are revering Kim Jong Il, who raised the nation's dignity and strength to the highest level and laid solid foundation for the country's prosperity, as the eternal Sun of the nation, and pushing ahead with the building of a thriving nation with a firm faith and will to carry forward to the last the revolutionary cause of Juche, the revolutionary cause of Songun under the leadership of Kim Jong Un.

Article & photo: Choe Kwang Ho



Kim Jong Il's birthplace in the Paektusan Secret Camp



Kim Jong Il gives on-site guidance at the Ryongsong Machine Complex in May Juche 99 (2010)



Kim Jong Il guides the work of the light-industry sector in July Juche 100 (2011)



A steady basis has been provided for the Juche-based industry





The Party, army and people are united single-heartedly behind their leader



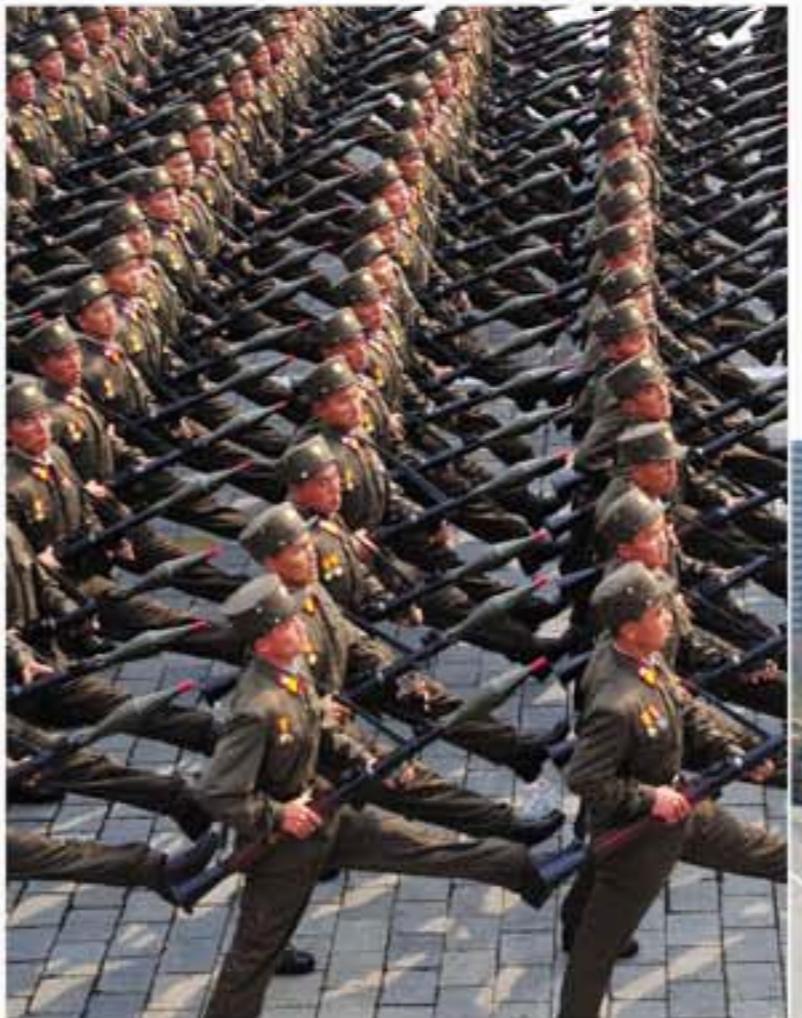
Hydropower stations have been built across the country



Land has been turned into standardized fields



Modern houses have been built in Pyongyang and other urban and rural areas



The DPRK demonstrates its status as a satellite manufacturer and launcher and a military power



Kim Jong Il makes a concluding speech at the national short course for the information workers of the Workers' Party of Korea in February Juche 63 (1974)

## To Develop the Juche Idea



Kim Jong Il wrote many works, including *Socialism Is a Science*

This year marks the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the publication of the immortal work of the great leader Kim Jong Il, titled, *On Some Immediate Tasks Facing the Party's Ideological Work for Modelling the Whole Society on Kimilsungism*.

He reviewed the preceding revolutionary ideologies of the working class by dint of his ideological and theoretical wisdom and conducted energetic activities to provide the guiding principle leading the Korean revolution and the cause of global independence. He exerted his great efforts into scientifically formulating President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology.

Entering the 1970s, it was presented as a particularly urgent problem for the international communist movement which was suffering ordeals and confusions by the ideological trends of opportunism and revisionism to put forward a correct guiding ideology as demanded by the era of independence.

The revolutionary ideology of the President was already acknowledged as the guiding ideology in the era of independence for its scientific accuracy, correctness and vitality, and it was a trend of the times to learn it after.

Penetrating deep into the reality, Kim Jong Il made public his work on February 19, Juche 63

(1974), in which he formulated the revolutionary ideology of the President as Kimilsungism and clarified in an all-round way its historical position, composition and contents. Since then the progressive people of the world could accelerate the cause of independence, the cause of socialism, with confidence on the basis of correct outlook on the world, revolutionary theories and fighting methods in the era of independence.

Kim Jong Il conducted energetic ideological and theoretical activities in the rapidly changing international situation, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, thus advancing the socialist movement on the new basis and greatly encouraging the progressive people of the world.

He made public many works, including *The Historical Lesson in Building Socialism and the General Line of Our Party*, *On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building* and *Socialism Is a Science*, in which he proved the correctness of the cause of socialism and comprehensively systematized and further developed the Juche-oriented theory of socialism.

The revolutionary people of the world waged their struggle guided by Kim Jong Il's immortal works, highly praising them as "life-giving water that gives them confidence and courage," "encyclopedias for socialist construction," "guideline of the present world socialist movement" and "the revolutionary line of the progressive mankind."

Kim Jong Il initiated the adoption of the Pyongyang Declaration as a common fighting programme for defending and advancing the cause of socialism and led energetically its implementation.

Thanks to his leadership, the Pyongyang Declaration, titled, "Let Us Defend and Advance the Cause of Socialism," was adopted in Pyongyang on April 20, Juche 81 (1992), which was highly

appreciated as a "new Communist Manifesto" and "the guiding principle defining the line of action for revolutionary parties." It was signed by some 70 revolutionary parties of the world at that time, and by 289 as of April Juche 101 (2012).

Kim Jong Il also led the struggle for reconstructing socialism and advancing the cause of anti-imperialism and independence along the road of victory.

He provided a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for thwarting the manoeuvres of imperialists of "globalization" and "integration" and reliably defending independence of the country and nation. And he saw to it that the non-aligned movement was conducted in accord with its

fundamental idea and principles and resolutely opposed the imperialist moves to intervene and stifle the anti-imperialist, independent and revolutionary countries.

With the adroit diplomacy and energetic foreign activities he firmly safeguarded peace and stability in Northeast Asia and the rest of the world.

For his undying achievements in accomplishing the cause of independence of mankind Kim Jong Il will always live in the hearts of progressive mankind and enjoy their boundless respect and admiration.

Article: Kim Man Hyong  
Photo: Ri Kwang Song

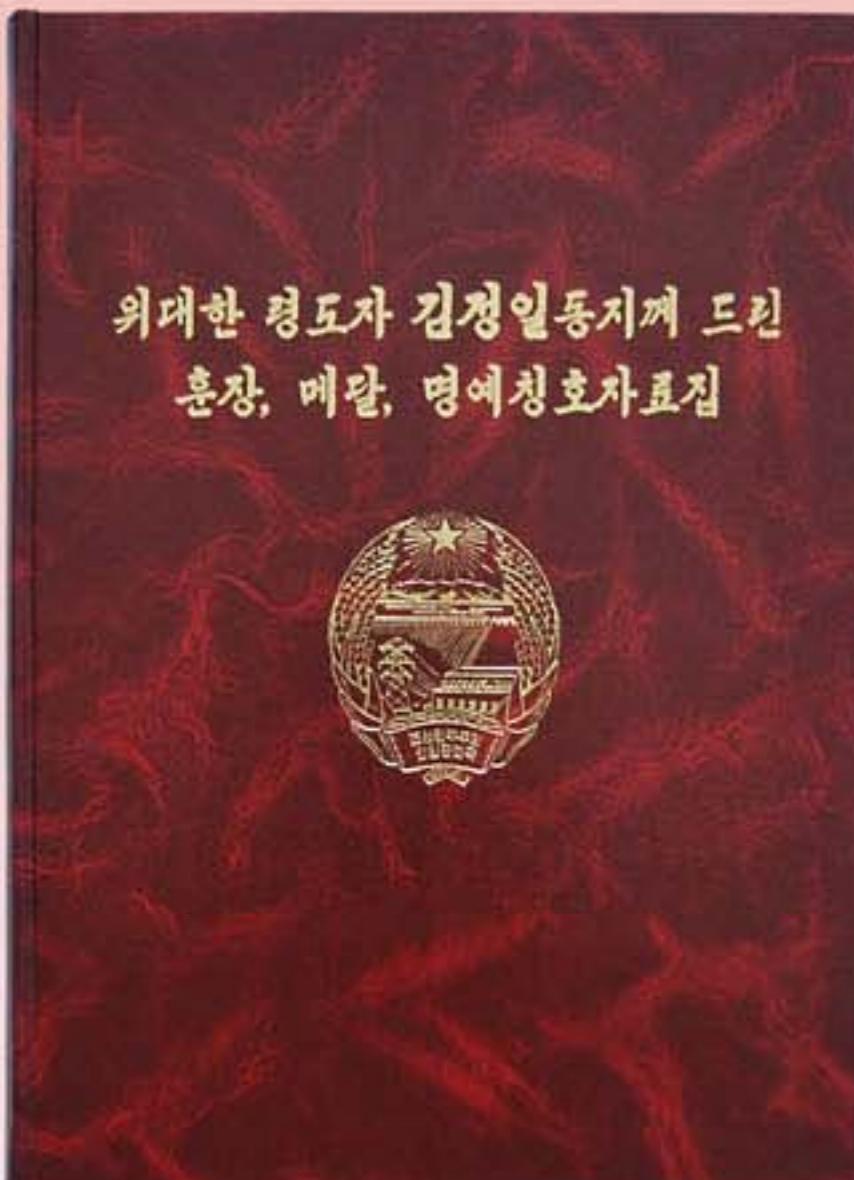


Tower of the Juche Idea unveiled in April Juche 71 (1982) to hand down the immortal exploits of President Kim Il Sung, the author of the Juche idea



World Congress on the Juche Idea held in April Juche 101 (2012)

# Reverence for the Great Leader



"Orders, Medals and Honorary Titles Presented to Kim Jong Il"

**O**rders, Medals and Honorary Titles Presented to Kim Jong Il" was published in the DPRK in December last year.

The book carries decorations and honorary titles the Korean people and progressive peoples of the world presented to Generalissimo Kim Jong Il who rendered immortal services to promoting the Korean revolution and the cause of independence of mankind by dint of his profound ideas and theories and unexcelled leadership.

Orders, Medals and Honorary Titles Presented to Kim Jong Il

△ DPRK

Marshal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
Generalissimo of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (four times)

Order of Kim Il Sung (four times)

Kim Il Sung Prize (twice)

Order of the National Flag 1<sup>st</sup> Class (five times)

Order of Freedom and Independence 1<sup>st</sup> Class (twice)

Order of Labour (thrice)

Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Commemorative Order

50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Order

60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of

△ DPRK

Founding of the Korean People's Army Commemorative Order

60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Korean People's Army Order

40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War Order

30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Publication of the Rural Theses Order

Order of the National Flag 2<sup>nd</sup> Class

Order of Soldier's Honour 1<sup>st</sup> Class

Order of the Three Revolution Red Flag

Capital City Construction Commemorative Order

Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Commemorative Medal

60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Medal

National Liberation Commemorative Medal

△ DPRK

Founding of the Korean People's Army Commemorative Order

60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Korean People's Army Order

40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War Order

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Order of Soldier's Honour 1<sup>st</sup> Class

Order of the Three Revolution Red Flag

Capital City Construction Commemorative Order

Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Commemorative Medal

60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Medal

National Liberation Commemorative Medal



Kim Jong Il receives a commemorative medal from N. M. Shuvnikov, USSR ambassador to the DPRK, in May Juche 74 (1985)



Kim Jong Il is awarded an order by Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, in April Juche 81 (1992)

Medal of Merit (twice)

Construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station Commemorative Medal

Construction of the Pyongyang-Nampho Motorway Commemorative Medal

Construction of the Huichon Power Station Commemorative Medal

△ Kim Jong Il was awarded 39 orders by 25 countries and one international organization, 140 medals by 27 countries and five international organizations, and 192 titles of honour by heads of state and party, political parties, organizations and individuals from 31 countries and three international organizations.

Article & photo: Kwon Hyok Chol



# Flower in Praise of the Great Man

In Juche 77 (1988) Kamo Mototeru, a Japanese horticulturist, who was fascinated by the great personality of Kim Jong Il, named the flower he bred with sincerity after his august name, Kimjongilia, and presented it to him.

Today Kimjongilia has become renowned flower that blooms in full in many countries and regions of the world. Kimjongilia greenhouses have been built in many parts of the world and the organizations for propagating the immortal flower are increasing in number.

The Kimilsungia-Kimjongilia greenhouses and Kimjongilia greenhouses



Kimjongilia, immortal flower

are found in many countries, including China and Indonesia, and the Nordic Kimjongilia Association was formed in Europe, the American Kimilsungia and Kimjongilia Association in the United States, and the Kimjongilia Amateurs Association in Japan respectively.

In particular, the Association of Supporters for Propagation of Kimilsungia and Kimjongilia comprising prominent persons of the world is an international organization with many branches formed in China, Japan, Indonesia, the US and other countries and regions to widely propagate the immortal flower.

Kimjongilia is recognized worldwide as a flower with rare beauty for its large, fascinating scarlet flower like the rising sun, glossy heart-shaped leaves, and stout and straight stalk.

The flower has been officially registered in the International Society for Horticultural Science as a new variety of Begoniaceae.

The special prize and gold medal were awarded to the flower at the 12<sup>th</sup> International Flower Show held in former Czechoslovakia in May Juche 80 (1991).

Kimjongilia struck people with admiration at several horticultural exhibitions, including the Nordic Flower Show held in Sweden (March 1995), Jilin Flower Expo (August 1997) and 1999 Kunming International Horticultural Exposition (May 1999) in China, and the Begonia Exhibition in California, the US (February 2004).

The 2006 Shenyang International Horticultural Exposition held in China awarded the gold prizes to Kimilsungia and Kimjongilia respectively as they were unique and fascinating flowers which could be found nowhere else.

The top exhibit prize and diploma were awarded to Kimilsungia and Kimjongilia at the 7<sup>th</sup> Chinese Flower Expo held in Juche 98 (2009).

Kimjongilia was also awarded at the 2011 Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition the top design prize and a special cultivation prize for its potted plant show, and the first prize at the 2012 Dalian Autumn Chrysanthemum Show.

Visitors to the venue of the 2012 Venlo World Horticultural Expo that ran in the Netherlands between early April and early October in Juche 101 (2012) said in admiration: We saw such a large and beautiful crimson flower like Kimjongilia for the first time; it left an indelible impression on us at first sight, and we want to see the flower again and again; the flower will be appreciated as the best for its matchless beauty. The awarding ceremony that took place in the Exposition Theatre on August 22 awarded the First Prize Patio Plants and diploma to Kimjongilia.

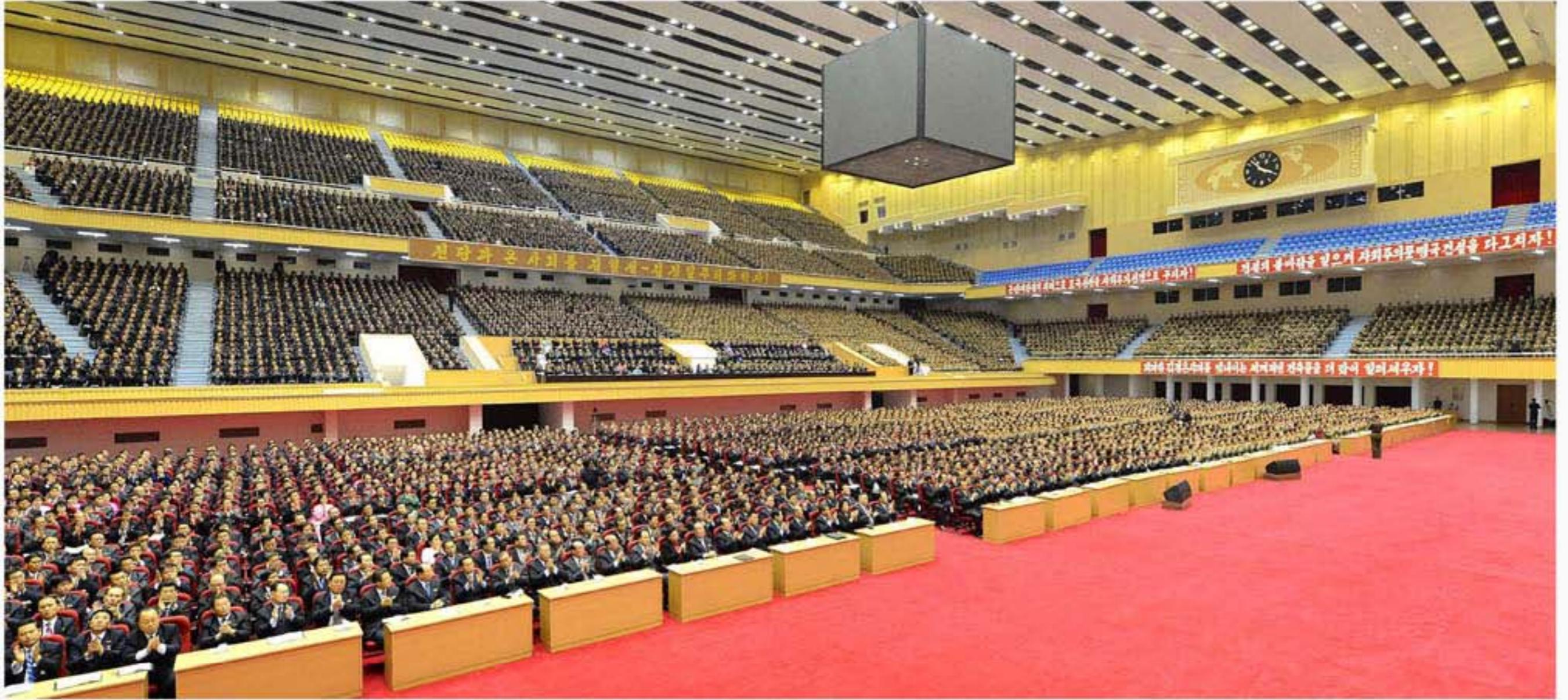
The flower was also highly praised at the International Flower Show held in Ulan Bator, Mongolia, in March Juche 102 (2013) and the 11<sup>th</sup> Azalea Exhibition in China.

Article & photo: Kim Son Gyoung



Kimjongilia is awarded gold and top prizes at the international flower shows





## *Grand Short Course of Officials in the Construction Sector*

Article: Kim Jong Un  
Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA



Collective and sectoral training courses are held



Participants look round different places of Pyongyang



A show and exhibition are held for the participants in the grand short course

A grand short course of officials in the construction sector took place in Pyongyang in December last year.

The short course on the theme of "Yesterday and Today of the Juche-oriented Architecture and Its Today and Tomorrow" was attended by officials in the fields of architectural design, execution of construction, building materials and construction supervision, those from construction-related military organs, the Cabinet, ministries and national agencies, scientific institutions and universities, and provincial Party and administrative organs.

The respected Kim Jong Un sent to the participants the letter, titled, *Let Us Usher In a Great Golden Age of Construction by Thoroughly Applying the Party's Juche-Oriented Idea of Architecture*.

In the letter he said the Workers' Party of Korea and revolution came to a new, historic turning point under the great banner of Songun and were faced with an important task to scale at an early date the high peak of building a thriving country by leaping from one decade to another. He clarified the Party's steadfast determination to usher in a new age of prosperity of the country by developing the current heyday in construction to a great golden age to create a new history of construction for Songun Korea and by making the torchlight of innovation in this sector flare up as flames of a great leap forward on all other fronts of socialist construction.

He stressed that the history of construction in the DPRK was a proud history of having brought about miracles and changes by racing against time at the pace of Chollima spurred up by the speed campaign, guided by the outstanding idea of architecture of the great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il and under their wise leadership. Then he said that at present the officials and working people in the construction sector were faced with a heavy yet honourable task to lay solid foundations of a socialist economic giant in near future and take the lead in opening up a new era of cultural efflorescence in the 21<sup>st</sup> century by carrying forward and developing the great Generalissimos' leadership exploits associated with their sector.

Pointing out that the guidelines to be followed in carrying out the ambitious construction plan and goals are the Party's Juche-oriented idea and theory on architecture and its construction policy, Kim Jong Un specified tasks and ways for its implementation.

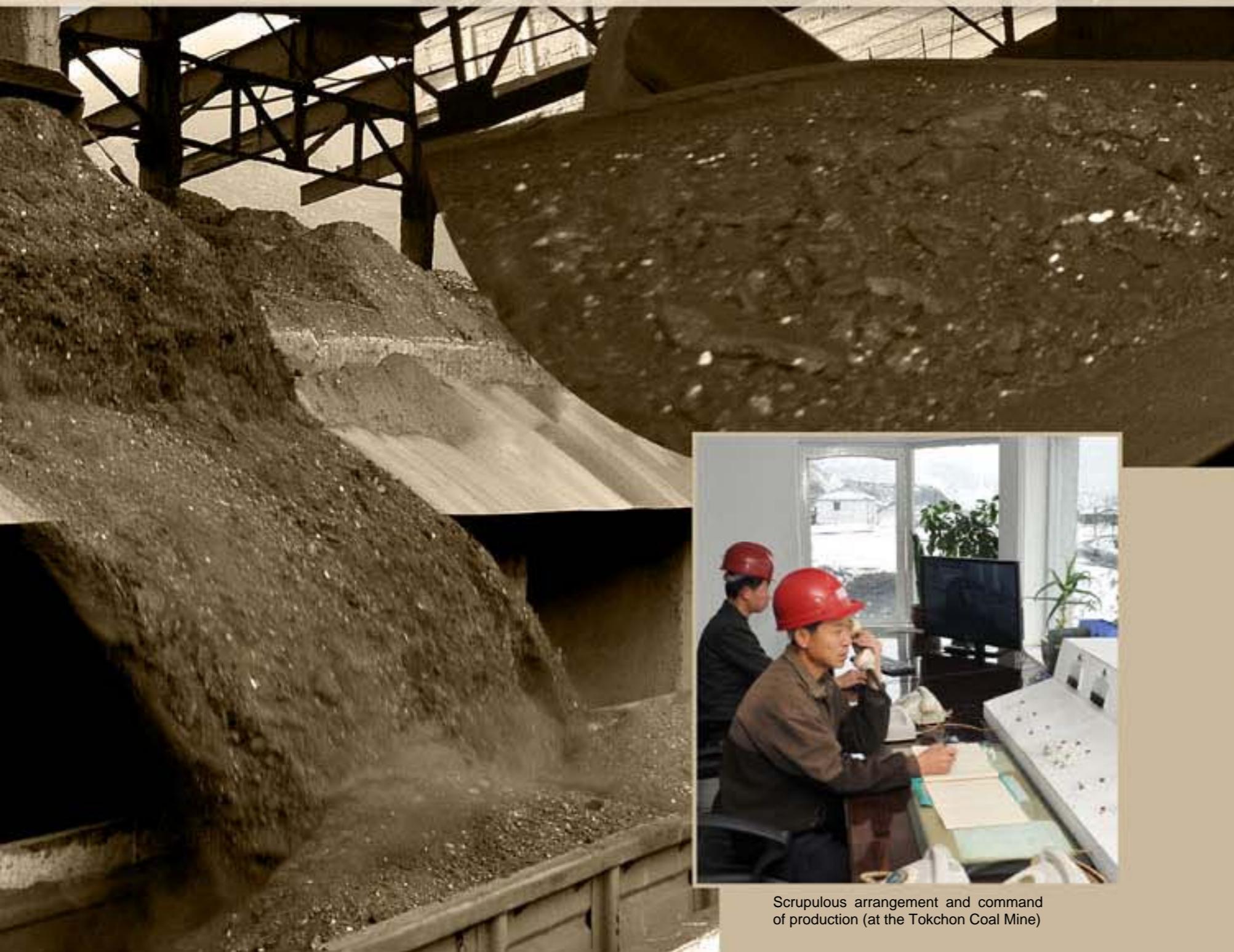
The short course which included a summing-up meeting of the construction sector, collective and sectoral training courses, dealt extensively and profoundly with the theoretical and practical problems arising in ushering in a great golden age of construction by embodying the original aesthetic idea and theory on architecture of the Workers' Party of Korea under the guidance of Kim Jong Un.

A show and an exhibition were held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium and the Three-Revolution Exhibition House.

The grand short course held at the proposal of Kim Jong Un and under his warm care was a historic milestone in glorifying for ever the achievement of the great Generalissimos, geniuses of creation and construction, and ushering in a great golden age in construction in the era of the Workers' Party of Korea.

# Production Picks Up Momentum in Coal Mines

—Tokchon Area Coal-mining Complex—



Scrupulous arrangement and command of production (at the Tokchon Coal Mine)

All the officials and miners of the Tokchon Area Coal-mining Complex are making efforts to bring about innovations in coal production, true to the call of Kim Jong Un, who noted in his New Year Address that a great heyday should be ushered in the revolution and construction by quickening the heroic march with enthusiasm and confidence in victory in this hope-filled year.

The Jenam, Namyang, Tokchon and Hyongbong coal mines under the complex are seething with high enthusiasm for production. The workers there are fully aware that increased production of coal is precisely the way to building a thriving socialist nation.

Officials of the complex go to the coal mines to take measures for supplying props, equipment and spare parts, and encourage the workers, while working

together with them in faces.

The Jenam Coal Mine, which claims a large share of production in the complex, has pushed ahead with the development of a new pit and the setting up of a system of carrying waste products, for the expansion of its production capacity, and developed several cutting faces, thus opening a breakthrough in boosting production.

It has accelerated the tunnelling



Giving precedence to tunnelling (at the Hyongbong Coal Mine)



Producing more accessories for coal mines (at the Tokchon Coal-mining Machine Factory)

speed by introducing advanced blasting methods and put production on a steady basis by repairing and maintaining coal wagons and other equipment in a planned way.

The Tokchon and Hyongbong coal mines streamlined their production equipment by pushing forward a mass-based technical innovation campaign.

The Tokchon Coal-mining Machine Factory is rendering contributions to increased production by making and supplying in time electric cars, bearings of coal wagons and other equipment and accessories and small tools needed for face work.

The Tokchon Area Coal-mining Complex is supplying much coal to different sectors of the national economy in February, too, following the previous month.

Article: Choe Kwang Hyok  
Photo: Kim Kum Jin



# Expanding Production Capacity



Pakchon Silk Mill in North Phyongan Province, DPRK, is a leading silk producer in the country.

When it was inaugurated in August Juche 37 (1948), the mill produced silk cloth, one of the specialties of Korea. Afterwards, it has developed into a base of producing various kinds of blankets and velvet and other textiles.

"Maansan"-brand blankets and various kinds of velvet of the mill are of high quality and very popular among the people.

To satisfy the increasing demand of the people the mill reconstructed the blanket workshop to boost production several years ago.

Last year it renovated the production lines of velvet. Officials, technicians and employees of the mill pooled their efforts and creative wisdom to finish the construction of the production building in a short period and furnish it with dozens of new machines including elastic staff looms, warping and printing machines.

The renovated velvet workshop with streamlined processes and expanded capacity is greatly contributing to increasing the production. All the processes are automated, and various patterns can be printed on the velvet.

In conformity with the increased capacity of the workshop the mill ensures that it is timely supplied with necessary materials for velvet production, while steadily raising the technical qualifications of the workers to improve the quality of products.

All the employees of the mill are bringing about great innovations in textile production, true to the call of Kim Jong Un, who noted in his New Year Address that production should be increased by tapping all potentials and latent reserves in all the sectors of the national economy.

Article & photo: Choe Myong Sik

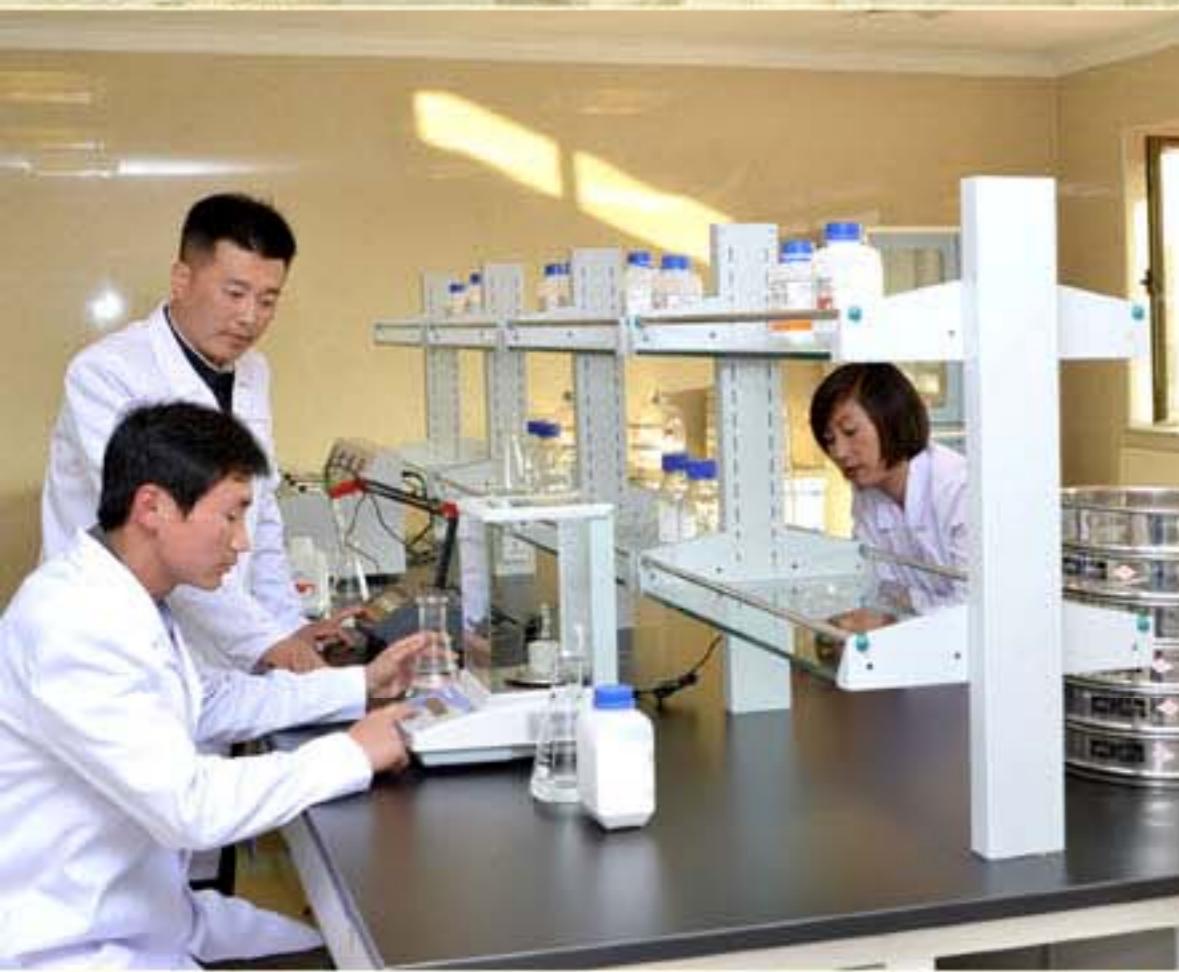


The mill observes technical regulations and standard operating methods to improve the quality of its products



Some of the products of the mill

# Central Mushroom Institute



Mushrooms, that have been used as foodstuff since about 30 000 years ago, are now being recognized worldwide as one of health foods. Amid increasing demand for them, the DPRK is also directing great efforts to mushroom cultivation and study.

The Central Mushroom Institute of the State Academy of Sciences is the centre of comprehensive research in this regard. It was established over 40 years ago and is situated in Songyo District, Pyongyang. In October last year it facilitated its original appearance completely.

Buildings of the institute, which occupies



an area of 8 800 m<sup>2</sup>, are installed with modern ventilation system and geothermal energy heating system.

It has laboratories for storing protogene, studying cultivation and selection technologies, substrates, and inventing experimental apparatuses and several test laboratories. These laboratories are satisfactorily furnished with modern experimental facilities and apparatuses for scientific research.

It also has a pilot plant for mass-producing any pure spores and substrates cultivation station

with greenhouses where temperature, humidity, ventilation and so on are controlled automatically, fully guaranteeing the mass-production of mushroom in a scientific way.

There are also a library with huge database, a sci-tech information room, a new technology dissemination centre and a conference room.

All the researchers of the institute are directing their efforts to perfecting the technology of growing mushrooms in a short period and mass-producing spores, while giving scientific guidance and disseminating the advanced

technology to the production units across the country. They are also working hard to extend the scope of the use of mushroom for medicine and health food.

Dr. Ri Son Hui, head of the institute, says that her institute faces a more challenging responsibility amid the growing enthusiasm for producing mushroom throughout the country but has a brighter prospect.

Article: Choe Kwang  
Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA



Various laboratories, including the protogene store and laboratory for cultivation, are furnished with latest facilities and conditions for scientific research

# We Will Promote Co-prosperity

A staff journalist had an interview with Yun Yong Sok, vice-director of the State Economic Development Commission, on developing the Special Economic Zones.

**Journalist:** Can you tell me about how the commission was formed in October last year and its mission?

**Vice-director:** As a part of its effort to step up the building of an economic giant and improve the people's living standards and of its consistent policy of expanding and developing economic cooperation with other countries, the DPRK took last year a measure for invigorating the development of special economic zones.

Thus, provinces were invested with a right to set up SEZs that conform with their specific conditions and the law on SEZs in the DPRK was adopted in May last year, providing a legal guarantee for this.

As an organ under the Cabinet of the Republic, the State Economic Development Commission is responsible for developing Special Economic Zones in the country. In other words, the commission has such functions as working out strategies for the development of special economic zones, developing the special economic zones in Rason and

Hwanggumphyong-Wihwado, selecting suitable areas for setting up such zones in the country, drawing up and executing their development plans, conducting taxation and inviting foreign capital.

**Journalist:** How is the work of developing special economic zones going on at present?

**Vice-director:** The DPRK has exerted itself for the establishment and management of SEZs, in the course of which it achieved considerable successes.

For example, by establishing the Rason Economic and Trade Zone as the first of its kind in the 1990s, it created environments favourable for promoting the local economy and intensifying economic and technical cooperation with Asia-Pacific countries.

Based on this, provinces are briskly setting up economic zones in conformity with their characteristic features, level of economic and cultural development, and human and material resources. Economic areas, numbering 13, have been established in eight provinces (municipalities directly under the central authority) to the close of last year.

**Journalist:** I think the DPRK has advantageous conditions for developing



Yun Yong Sok

special economic zones.

**Vice-director:** Of course. Natural and geographical conditions, economic foundations, level of general knowledge of the people and the country's level of scientific and technological development are included in such advantageous conditions.

This is why governments and investors of many foreign countries pay close attention to the policy of the DPRK to establish economic zones in provinces and hold practical consultations for investing in them.

The commission will, in the future, vigorously promote exchanges and cooperation with governments, enterprises and investors of all countries and regions across the world for the common development and prosperity.

Photo: Kang Chol Song



International Conference on SEZ Development held in Pyongyang in October Juche 102 (2013)



Work is in full swing for developing SEZs



# Okryu Children's Hospital



The hospital has departments for new-born babies, resuscitation and intensive care and other professional therapy



Telemedicine system is available



Fitness room

The government of the DPRK has set it as one of its priorities to provide everything necessary for the benefit of the rising generation and give them access to what are the best in the country.

It has earmarked in a planned way huge sums for construction of nurseries, kindergartens, schools, and children's palaces and camps. Now all the children

learn to their heart's content, enjoying their holidays in scenic places of the country.

In October last year Okryu Children's Hospital was built in the Munsu area on the bank of the picturesque Taedong River.

Covering an area of 32 800m<sup>2</sup>, it has over ten wards and dozens of departments for a whole spectrum of medical treatment

for children, such as those for new-born babies, resuscitation and intensive treatment, and recuperation.

The hospital is furnished with nearly 400 medical equipment and appliances of 105 kinds, including CT, MRI, multipurpose X-ray and bone cameras.

There is a telemedicine network in place for prompt delivery of services to the cases in faraway provinces.

The hospital has science labs where pediatric subjects are studied, such as heredity, physical stature, and respiratory and digestive systems.

It also gives the inpatients free access to schooling. Given their absence from classes, it has rooms with about 30 chairs each, for education of the inpatients from kindergartens and primary and middle schools. The teaching aids and

furnishings, including desks and chairs, are so designed and painted as to arouse the interest of children.

Everything in and out of the hospital has been designed to suit their psychology—paintings on the walls, indoor playing grounds and resting places, soft chairs, toys and amusement facilities in a complete set.

In the compound of the hospital there

is a heliport for emergency cases from a long distance away.

The medical workers at the hospital are determined to treat children with utmost care and thus make a contribution to bringing them up into future pillars of the country.

# Winner of Top Prize

—14<sup>th</sup> Wuqiao International Circus Festival—



Indoor playing ground and resting place



Conditions are provided for education of inpatients from kindergartens and primary and middle schools



Acrobat teams from the DPRK National Circus won top prizes at the 14<sup>th</sup> Wuqiao International Circus Festival held in Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, China, in the autumn of last year.

As one of the three large-scale acrobatic festivals in the world, the biennial Wuqiao festival draws many famous acrobats.

Entertainers from 18 countries gave performances of their acrobatic pieces which had passed the preliminary examinations of the festival organizing committee during the previous year. The members of the organizing committee and other spectators said that they had never seen such high-level and colourful acrobatic performances.

The Korean acrobats performed two trapeze pieces. They won the heart of participants and audience in the festival, showing the high level of creative ability of human being as a master of nature and society through their physical fitness, polished stunts and artistic representation.

Nine entertainers of the piece "Fly Higher" performed dexterous and graceful

movements in succession, flying freely in space.

When Pyon Chol Ung and Kim Chung Hyo flawlessly performed difficult stunts and high technical movements such as double somersaults backward and sideways respectively, grasping of the grip after treble somersaults backward and grasping of the grip after four-time somersaults backward, the audience congratulated them with thunderous applause and cheers.

Another acrobatic performance "Horizontal Bar and Stunts on Moving Swing" also evoked the admiration of spectators.

Gold Lion Prize, the top prize of the

festival, was awarded to "Fly Higher" and Silver Lion Prize to "Horizontal Bar and Stunts on Moving Swing" and special prize to the DPRK acrobats.

The DPRK aerial stunt performances had won Gold Lion Prize at the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> festivals.

After the festival the president of the jury said it was quite natural that all the jury members gave top marks to Korean acrobatic performances, and a jury member said the aerial stunts would remind the people of the DPRK first and it would hold supremacy over aerial stunts for ever.

# Following in Father's Footsteps



Koryo celadon which boasts of its time-honoured tradition preserves its elegant and delicate characters even after a lapse of centuries. Credit goes to many patriotic-minded artists in Korea.

One of them is U Chol Ryong, youngest son of People's Artist U Chi Son, winner of Kim Il Sung Prize. His father devoted his life to the development of Koryo celadon and left an indelible imprint on the ceramic art history of the country.

Chol Ryong, 49, has worked at the celadon production unit of the Mansudae Art Studio for over 20 years, following in his father's footsteps to inherit and develop Koryo celadon, the Korean nation's valuable cultural asset.

He graduated from Pyongyang University of Fine Arts and started working at the unit in Juche 77 (1988).

He decided not only to represent the qualities unique to Koryo celadon reflecting the Koreans' creative talents and ingenuity, but to develop it as required by the modern aesthetic sense.

Whenever a good idea flashed into his mind, he felt an urge to translate it into the creation. So he often forgot the time and place, engrossed in his work.

His ceramics showed his rich aesthetic feelings, an advanced sense of form, novel designing ability and ingenuity, gaining the experts' admiration. He deftly applied

to his works the unique shapes and double inlaid patterns with incision, traditional design for Koryo celadon, as the main. His works became well known at home and abroad.

His works were highly appreciated at the exhibition "Koryo Celadon of Modern Times and Records of Famous Painters" held in Japan in Juche 78 (1989) and in the inter-Korean art show in Juche 87 (1998). In particular, the celadon flower vase inlaid with a relief pattern of cranes in clouds won the first prize in the international celadon expo held in Northeast China in 2007. And he won silver prize in the Jingdezhen International Porcelain Expo held in China in October Juche 96 (2007) and many other awards at international and national exhibitions.

His ten ceramic works including a celadon vase inlaid with magnolia design, a celadon vase with a relief pattern of orchid and a celadon jar with pumpkin pattern are on the list of national treasures.

U Chol Ryong is honoured with the title of Merited Artist for his meritorious achievements in ceramic art development. He is continuously making his patriotic devotion to add lustre to the brilliant tradition of Koryo celadon.

Article: Kim Mi Ye  
Photo: Ri Kwang Song



U Chi Son, winner of Kim Il Sung Prize and People's Artist (photographed in Juche 72 (1983))



Recollecting his father



U Chol Ryong's work, *Celadon Flower Vase Inlaid with a Relief Pattern of Cranes in Clouds*, has won the first prize at an international celadon expo held in Northeast China in 2007

# To Bring Up Competent Personnel



The college is directing its effort to training students to be competent personnel possessed with high-level sci-tech knowledge and practical ability



Kye Ung Sang Agricultural College under Kim Il Sung University is well known for its broad curricula and excellent research successes.

To keep abreast of the developing era the teaching staff have made strenuous efforts to improve the contents of education and the material and technological conditions for internship.

All the faculties including agricultural science, biology and farming machinery worked in close cooperation to create over 30 subjects, taking into account the requirements of the Juche farming methods.

They furnished 11 multimedia rooms and developed more than 2 500 video programmes to help students widen their horizon. Besides, they renovated laboratories and bases for practical training.

The additional subjects and teaching through experiment and internship bring zeal to the students' learning and thus help them to become talented people with profound knowledge and practical ability.

Many of the students have won the Prize for Students' Scientific Research for their valuable inventions, and the research results of the college render great services to development of the country's agriculture.

In recent years the lecturers and researchers made good headway in their study; dozens of rice strains including early-ripening ones for double cropping on paddy fields gained recognition of the state, and new vegetable composts and agrochemicals have proved effective for growth of farm crops.

The teaching staff are resolved to add glory to the proud tradition of their college by striving to produce competent personnel and effective research results.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon  
Photo: An Chol Ryong



# Devotion to the Development of Football

Prof. and Dr. Ri Tong Gyu (78), vice-president of the Academy of Sports Science, is widely known among the Korean people. He has devoted his life to the development of football of the country.

He spent his boyhood in Japan. He attracted people's attention as a football prodigy from his early days.

While studying at Tokyo Korean Middle and High School affiliated to the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, he was the kingpin, captain of the school's football team. He led the team to good results in many football matches.

When he entered the department of physical education at Tokyo University of Education, he stiffened his resolution to show the mettle of Koreans with his football skills.

His family was so poor that he had to study at the university under adversity.

Japanese students got scholarships, but he couldn't simply because he was Korean.

When he got scholarship from his homeland, the DPRK, in April Juche 46 (1957), he could hardly repress the swelling emotion. He shouted, "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!"

After graduating from the university, he became the secretary-general of Tokyo Association of Korean Sportsmen at the age of 24.

The more he was zealous for football, his yearning for his homeland became stronger.

He came to his dear homeland in the autumn of Juche 49 (1960).

He became a researcher at the then Sports Science Institute as he wished.

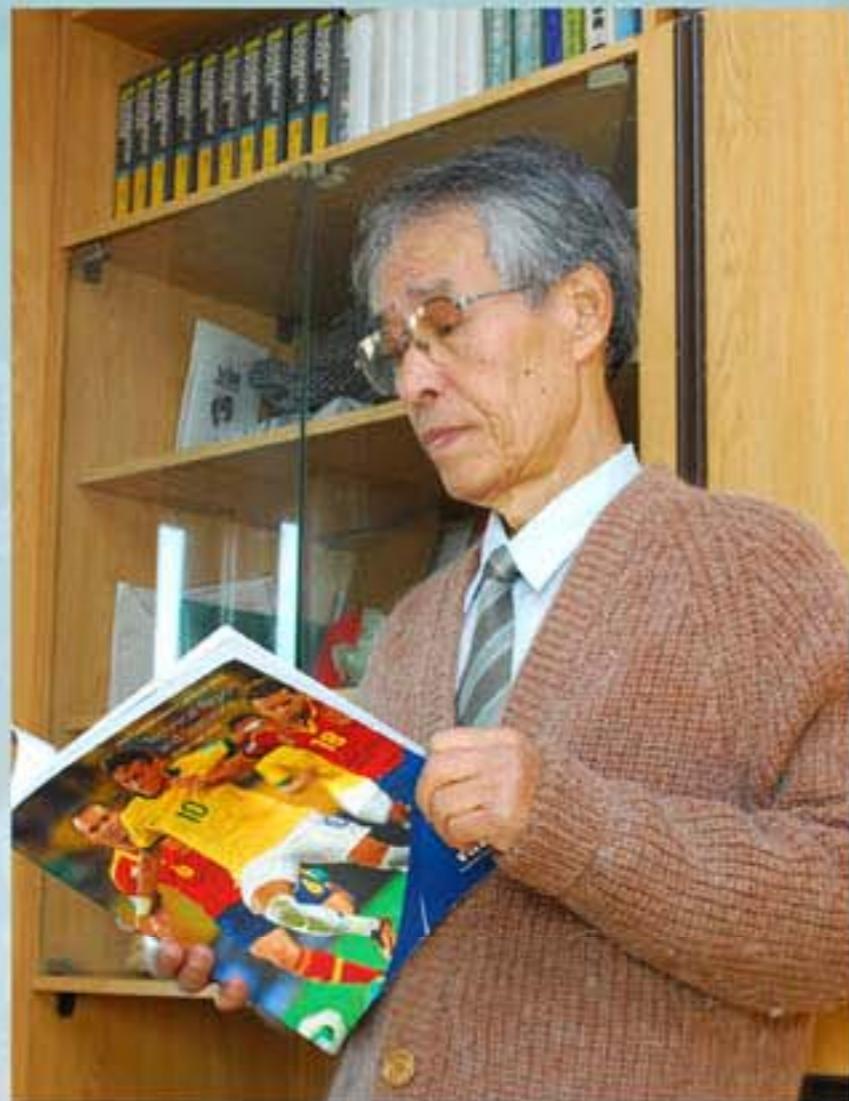
I'll devote my all to adding brilliance to the dear motherland by achieving great successes in sports science—this was his goal of life and pledge he made before the motherland.

He read foreign magazines and other documents on football and sports science and, on the basis of analyzing them, made plans for training players, analyzed games and laid out the groundwork for backing up training and games scientifically and technically.

At the 8th World Cup held in Juche 55 (1966) the DPRK team finished one of the Last Eights. The success was also associated with his unseen efforts.



While studying at Tokyo Korean Middle and High School affiliated to the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, he was active as the kingpin, captain of the school's football team in Juche 44 (1955)



Ri Tong Gyu



With the researchers of the Sports Science Institute in Juche 89 (2000)



Ri Tong Gyu visits Pyongyang International Football School

He wrote over 10 books including *Encyclopaedia of Sports* (jointly authored) and *Methodology of Football Training* and over 100 papers and trained many persons to get academic degrees or titles.

In the course of this, he became well acquainted with global trends in the development of football and renowned players and began to comment on football on TV.

He has commented on thousands of national and international football games, over 60 times on average and over 90 times to the maximum a year, since the World Cup held in Juche 63 (1974).

He is characterized by a broad and deep knowledge and plenty of common sense of sports. All people, including experts and children, love him very much.

Hearing him, people grasp football knowledge and learn after the sincere and true man and his zeal becoming an excellent scientist.

He is still full of youthful vigour in his work.

Article: Kim Son Gyong  
Photo: Choe Won Chol



He has commented on many national and international football games





A performance given by members of the art group of persons with disabilities

An event took place in December 2013 at the Central Youth Hall in Pyongyang to mark the International Day of Persons with Disabilities.

It was attended by officials in relevant sectors, persons with disabilities, members of Pyongyang-based missions of international organizations including the European Union Programme Support, diplomatic envoys and embassy staffs of different countries and visiting overseas Koreans.

Opening remarks and congratulatory speeches were made.

Speakers mentioned that progress was made in providing the disabled persons with benefits and conveniences.

They also stressed that they would bolster up exchanges and cooperation with international organizations and overseas Koreans so as to further develop their work with the disabled.

A performance was given by artistes of the National Folk Art Troupe and members of the art group of persons with disabilities.

Prior to the meeting, the participants looked round trial products exhibition held on the same occasion.

There was a seminar of officials related to the work for the disabled.

Article & photo: An Chol Won



## International Day of Persons with Disabilities

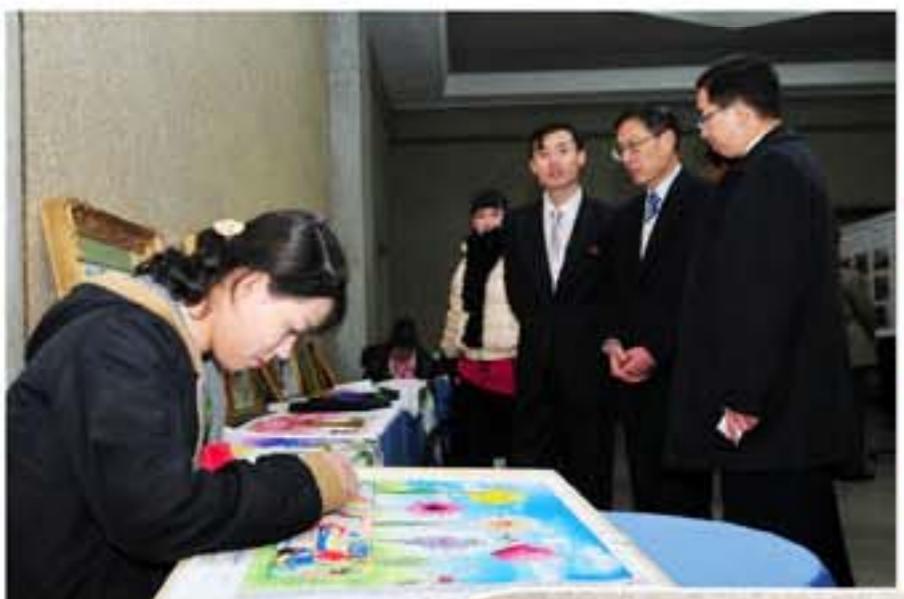


Photo show



Trial products exhibition



In demand of the resignation of the puppet regime



In demand of the implementation of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration

## Demanding Resignation of the Current Regime

In south Korea Park Geun Hye-led government has now become a target of judgment of the people.

It is because the current regime has trampled upon democracy, taken office by employing all kinds of illegal schemes, and worse still, it is resorting to fascist oppression against public sentiment.

As it is known, Park mobilized power organs, including the National Intelligence Service and the military authorities into the presidential election in 2012, winning the election by a scarce margin.

At that time members of the NIS played an active role in building up public opinions in favour of Park by slandering the presidential candidate from the Opposition on the Internet.

They praised her to the skies while putting on a pile of vulgar writings to the Opposition candidate including "A dog or a cow would be better than him as a president," labelling him as a "mouthpiece of the north" and "spy of north Korea, not merely its follower."

This was unveiled to the public, and amid the increasing public demand for investigation, the prosecutorial authorities announced on December 5 last year that the 1 210 000 articles posted by the NIS and made public so far were less than 5 per cent of the real amount of articles and that it was confirmed that the total number amounted to more than 22 million.

However, the regime is bringing indiscriminate pressure to bear upon the righteous struggle of the progressive forces and people from all walks of life, who are demanding the truth of election rigging and fighting against fratricide and misgovernment.

While fabricating schemes to cover the details of election rigging, they are intensifying their oppression on the progressive parties and organizations including the United Progressive Party, National Teachers Trade Union and

National Government Employees Trade Union, by kicking up a racket against the "followers of the north" on the plea of "conspiracy of a rebellion."

They have disowned their election pledges, like "improvement of inter-Korean relations," "democracy in the economy" and "public welfare," and are trampling down the right to survive of the masses of the people, insisting on the policy in favour of the privileged circles.

A media organ reported, "Park is characterized by cruelty and mercilessness. Her recent behaviours show that she opted for terrorist ruling. But she must know that she cannot control society only by means of terrorism."

Branding the conservative regime as the one which has usurped power by Internet coup, the various circles of south Korea have turned out in the struggle demanding the president's resignation.

In early December last year, 25 political parties, civic and social organizations including the Confederation of Democratic Trade Unions, People's Action against War and for Peace, and United Progressive Party held an emergency rally in Seoul; the participants amounted to more than 20 000. The resolution read at the rally noted that after Park had seized power peace had been under threat, election pledges annulled one after another, monopolies running rampant and national division persists, denouncing the scheme to cover up the fraudulent election rigging, crackdown on the progressive forces and ruining of public welfare. After the rally the participants staged a demonstration, shouting, "Step down, Park Geun Hye!"

Their struggle in demand for the resignation of Park and against the oppression by the conservative forces is getting impetus, spreading all over south Korea.

Article : Choe Kwang  
Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA



Against north-targeted war game

# Kumnung Fitness Hall



Kumnung Fitness Hall built on the bank of the Taedong River was opened to public in November 2013.

Covering the total space of 6 600 m<sup>2</sup>, the two-storeyed building is equipped with service facilities necessary for shooting, squash tennis, exercise with hand apparatuses, and aerobic fitness, wading pool, bathhouse, massage room, and face treatment room.

The shooting gallery on the ground floor is the favourite of the visitors.

There are 10 platforms from which they shoot the targets at the range of 10m with Walter pistols and rifles.

The squash tennis court on the first floor can accommodate eight persons at a time, and not only young people but the elderly are absorbed in this exercise.

There are also rooms with over 20 kinds of apparatuses for jogging, skiing and others and for aerobic fitness on the first floor.

After exercise people relieve their fatigue by swimming, and massage, bathing and receiving face treatment.

The fitness hall is always crowded with people.

Article & photo: Kang Su Jong

## Historical Relic

# Salt Kiln Site in the Period of Koguryo



Salt kiln site and wok site



Recently a research group of the history faculty of Kim Il Sung University unearthed a big salt kiln site in the period of Koguryo (277 BC – AD 668) in the Wonup area, Onchon County, Nampho.

It consists of a fireplace, kiln, flue and equipment for disposing of ashes.

130 cm long and 105 cm wide, the kiln is flat at the bottom. Made of bricks, the flue is 310 cm long.

A salt water reservoir, salt crystallization pond and other facilities were discovered 20 metres away. Fragments of jar for

carrying salt water, steamer for straining produced salt, salt storing jar and pot, earthenware and many other relics were also found out.

Only brief information on the methods of producing salt in the past in Korea has been available in historical records.

By the discovery of the site, however, the history and method of salt production could be systematized with historical data and vivid materials.

Article & photo: Kim Kyong Rim

