



“We should continue to stress increasing our military might under the great banner of Songun, safeguard the security and sovereignty of the country and help to ensure regional stability and global peace.”

Kim Jong Un



Kim Jong Un, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, inspects a navy unit of the KPA in December Juche 103 (2014)

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To Increase KPA's Combat Efficiency

The Korean People's Army, with a noble mission to safeguard the security of the country and the happiness of its people, is building up its combat capabilities under the tireless Songun-based revolutionary leadership of Kim Jong Un, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army. In November and December last year he inspected several units so as to kindle fiercer flames of guerrilla-type training throughout the army.

On a snowy day he visited a navy unit.

Looking round the monument to the inspection by Chairman Kim Jong Il and the room for education in the revolutionary history, he stressed that the KPA navy men, with a single desire of defending the leadership exploits of the Generalissimos associated with the unit, consolidating and adding glory to them with excellent training results, should intensify the training the way the anti-Japanese guerrillas did in the blizzards of Paektu.

He learned in detail about the ongoing combat and political training for the new year, and, calling for making 2015, the 70th anniversary of the WPK, a year of effecting a fresh turn in the

strengthening of the navy, said all the service personnel of the unit should bring about a collective innovation in the training for the new year, being well aware of the intention of the Party Central Committee.

Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un guided the joint drill of the units under the KPA large combined units.

After learning about the plan of the drill, he issued an order to start it.

Watching the combatants charging at a lightning speed toward the "enemy's" positions, he expressed great satisfaction, saying that they were fighting well and no enemy troops would come to their senses when they were confronted with such attacks.

He watched the whole course of the drill with keen attention and evaluated its results before pointing out the shortcomings and indicating tasks and ways to overcome them.

While giving guidance to a flight drill of women pilots of the KPA Air and Anti-Aircraft Force, Kim Jong Un spoke highly of the pilots for their solo flights, expressing attagirl, and saying they were good at flying and phoenixes in the sky.



Kim Jong Un guides a joint drill by the units under the large combined units of the KPA in November Juche 103 (2014)

He said that he was very satisfied and pleased to see the debut of excellent women pilots of the fighter planes and their brave flight drill only in a few months after he gave an instruction to train them. And, noting that it is highly praiseworthy for young girls to pilot the fighters single-handed, a hard job even for a man, he personally took pictures of them, saying that they should be widely introduced across the country.

The KPA Supreme Commander inspected an artillery company which started the combat and political training for the new year.

He underscored the need to thoroughly carry out the four-point strategic line and three major tasks for the buildup of the military capabilities so as to fully prepare all service personnel of the People's Army as stalwart fighters equipped with the ever-



Kim Jong Un learns about the actual situation of combat and political training among soldiers in December Juche 103 (2014)



Kim Jong Un poses for a camera with women pilots of the KPA Air and Anti-Aircraft Force in November Juche 103 (2014)

victorious Kim Il Sung-Kim Jong Il strategy and tactics, brave offensive methods and unyielding capability for actual warfare and make the KPA take on the appearance of the powerful elite revolutionary army.

As he gave field guidance at another KPA unit honoured with the Title of O Jung Hup-led 7th Regiment, he acquainted himself with the situation of the combat and political training for the new year. There he underlined the need to intensify the politico-

ideological education among the service personnel so that they should be trained into indomitable vanguard fighters strong in faith and will.

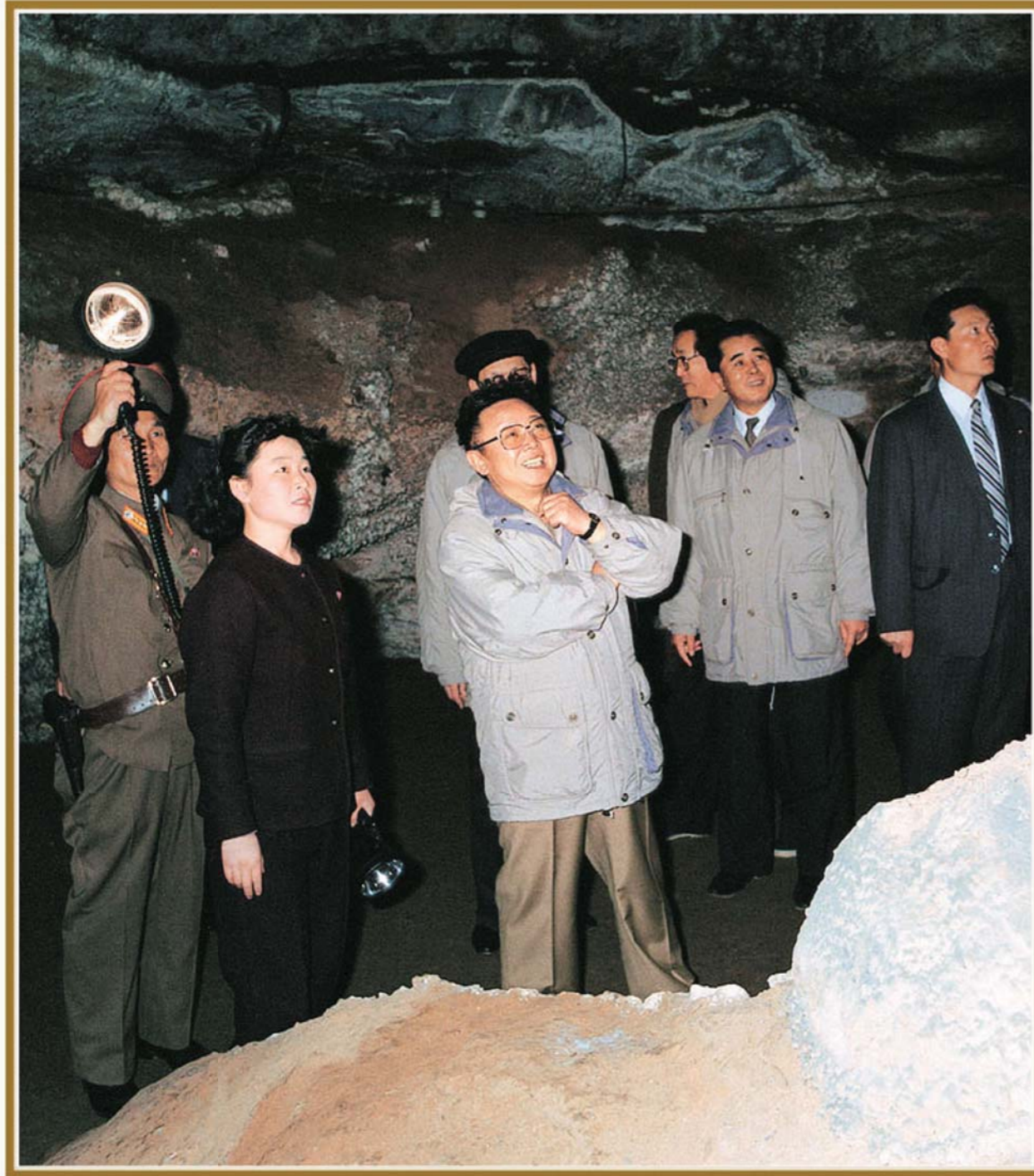
Energetic leadership of Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un over the KPA units have made them pulsate with fierce flames of training and brought about a new turn in the building up of the military capabilities.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon



Kim Jong Un takes warm care of soldiers at an artillery company of the KPA in December Juche 103 (2014)





Kim Jong Il looks round the Ryongmun Cavern in March Juche 85 (1996)

For the Well-being of People

With the Day of the Shining Star, birthday of Chairman Kim Jong Il, approaching in February, all the service personnel and people in the DPRK are looking back with deep emotion on his sacred leadership associated with scenic resorts and pleasure grounds across the country.

Korea, called a land of golden tapestry from long ago, has many scenic places noted for their natural beauties beyond description—mountain peaks, ravines, seas, underground caves and so on. Among them are Mts. Paektu and Kungang, bathing resorts at Songdowon and Majon, Ryongmun Cavern and Songam Cave.

These famous mountains and scenic spots are all bearing the traces of leadership the Chairman left while travelling a long distance of over 669 844 km to give on-site guidance in his revolutionary career. His guidance tours were all for the sake of his people and the rising generations.

Mt. Myohyang is a major tourist attraction in the DPRK, inviting the foreigners as well as the Koreans every year. In May Juche 70 (1981) Chairman Kim Jong Il climbed the mountain for five days to open routes for mountain climbers. In autumn Juche 98 (2009) he visited the mountain again and

found tour routes to be laid out for the tourists to see every scenic spot in the mountain.

On May Day in Juche 86 (1997), an international holiday of the working people, he spent the whole day giving on-site guidance at the newly built pleasure ground in Mt. Jongbang and the construction site of the pleasure ground in Mt. Kuwol.

In the course of his continuous field guidance trips for the sake of the people, Mt. Chilbo has won the fame as one of the six celebrated mountains in the DPRK.

In June Juche 85 (1996), when the DPRK was undergoing the Arduous March, he visited Mt. Chilbo. Saying that there were a lot of scenic places in the country with beautiful mountains and limpid streams, he stressed that the scenic resort in Mt. Chilbo should be laid out splendidly so that it could attract more people. Then he took every detailed measure for its implementation. He visited the mountain several times afterwards to make the mountain rank among the celebrated mountains in the country and boast of its natural beauty.

Not only the six celebrated mountains in the DPRK but also numerous places



Kim Jong Il sees a spectacular sunrise over Piro Peak of Mt. Kungang

with picturesque sceneries, including Moran Hill, Mts. Taesong and Ryongak in Pyongyang, Mt. Paegun in South Hamgyong Province and Mt. Jangsu in South Hwanghae Province, Songdowon, Ryongmun Cavern, Songam Cave and Ullim Falls were developed into cultural resorts, thanks to the devotion of the Chairman to his people and the rising generation.

Though all the people in the country earnestly wished him to have a rest, enjoying picturesque scenery, the Chairman said he was pleased to provide his people and the younger generations with another gift and taught even minor matters relating to the management of the scenic resorts.

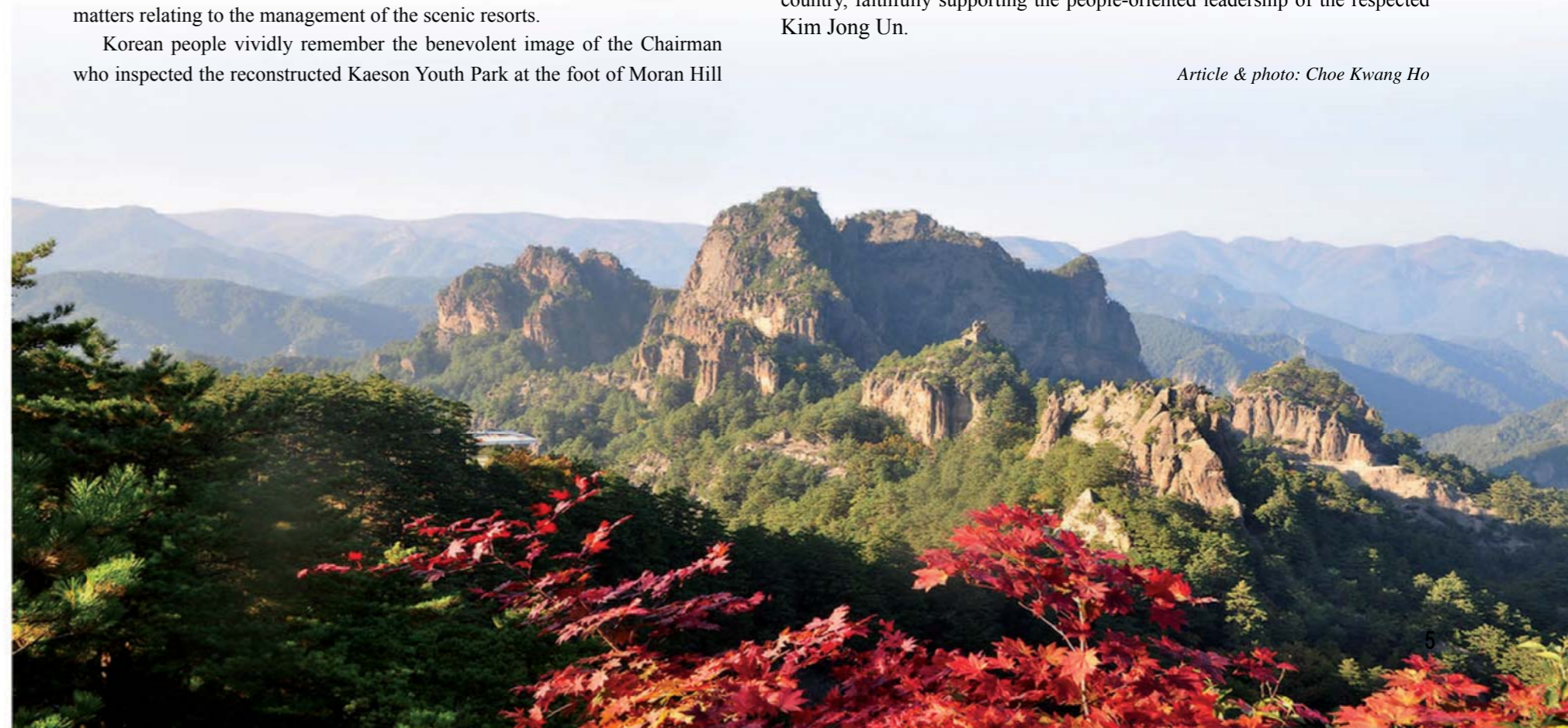
Korean people vividly remember the benevolent image of the Chairman who inspected the reconstructed Kaeson Youth Park at the foot of Moran Hill

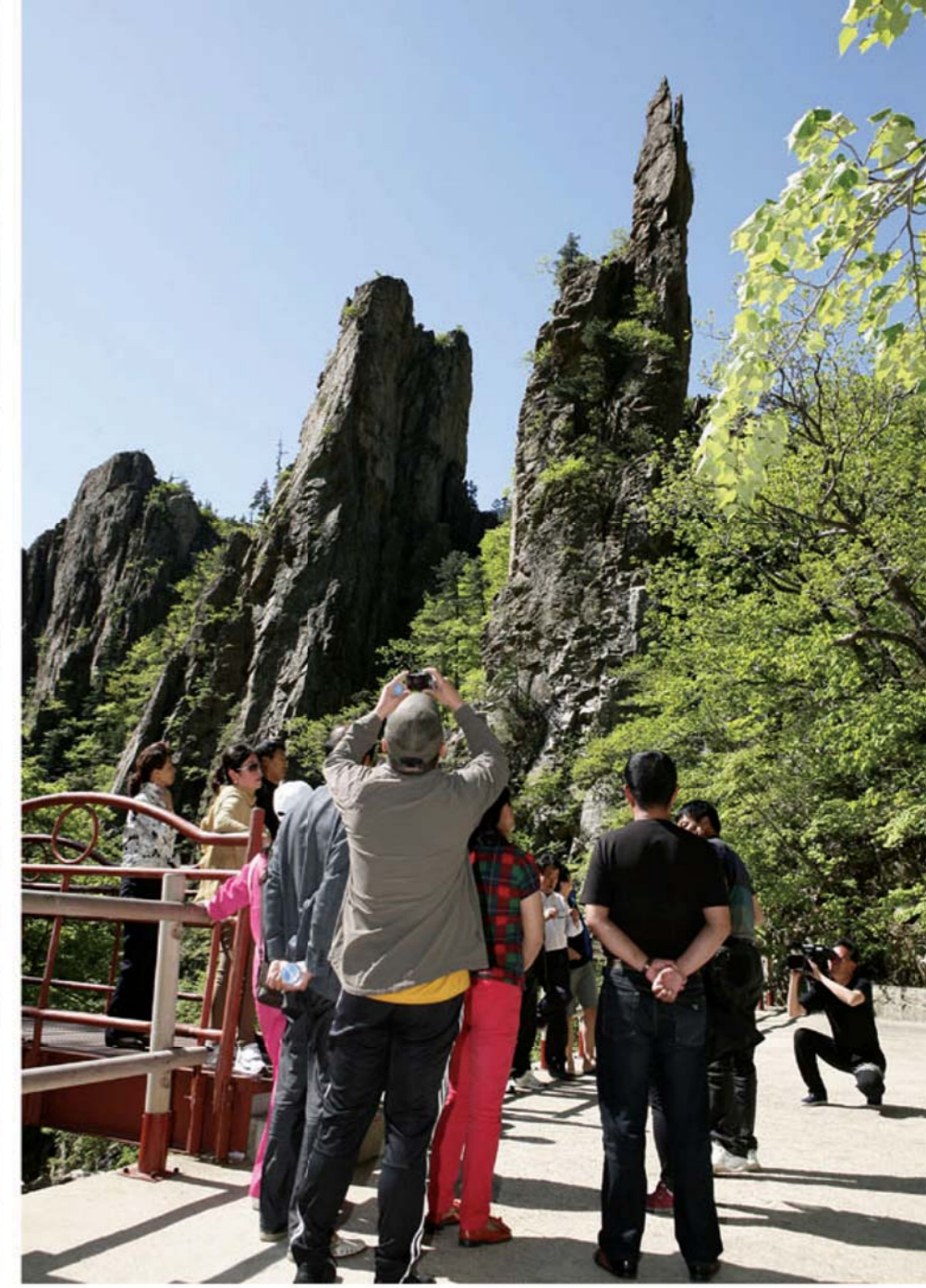
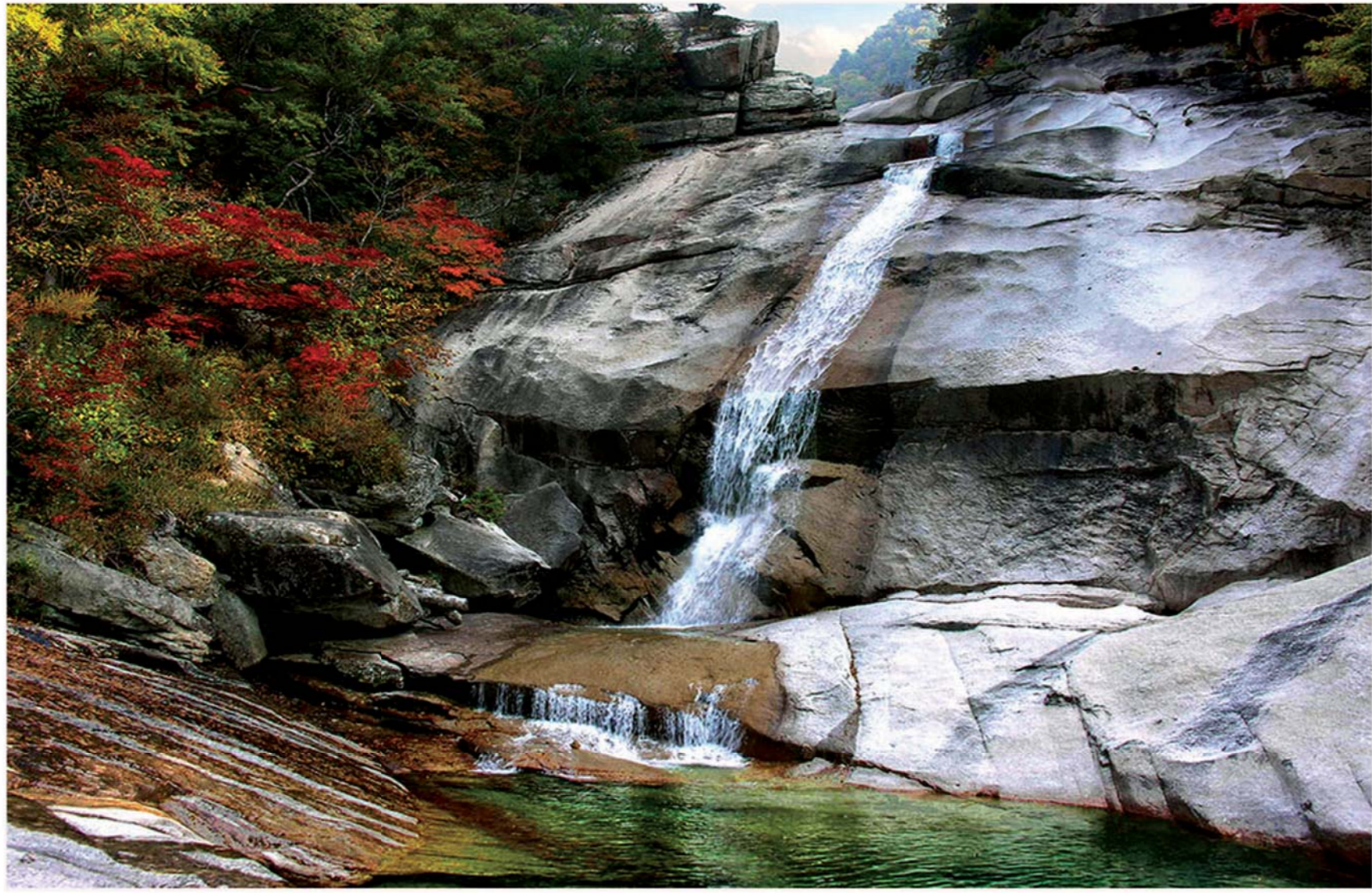
in Pyongyang in April Juche 99 (2010) and enjoyed the happy sight of the working people and youth and students.

Every scenic resort, pleasure ground and amusement park resounding with merry laughter of the people are the fruition of lifelong patriotic devotion of the Chairman.

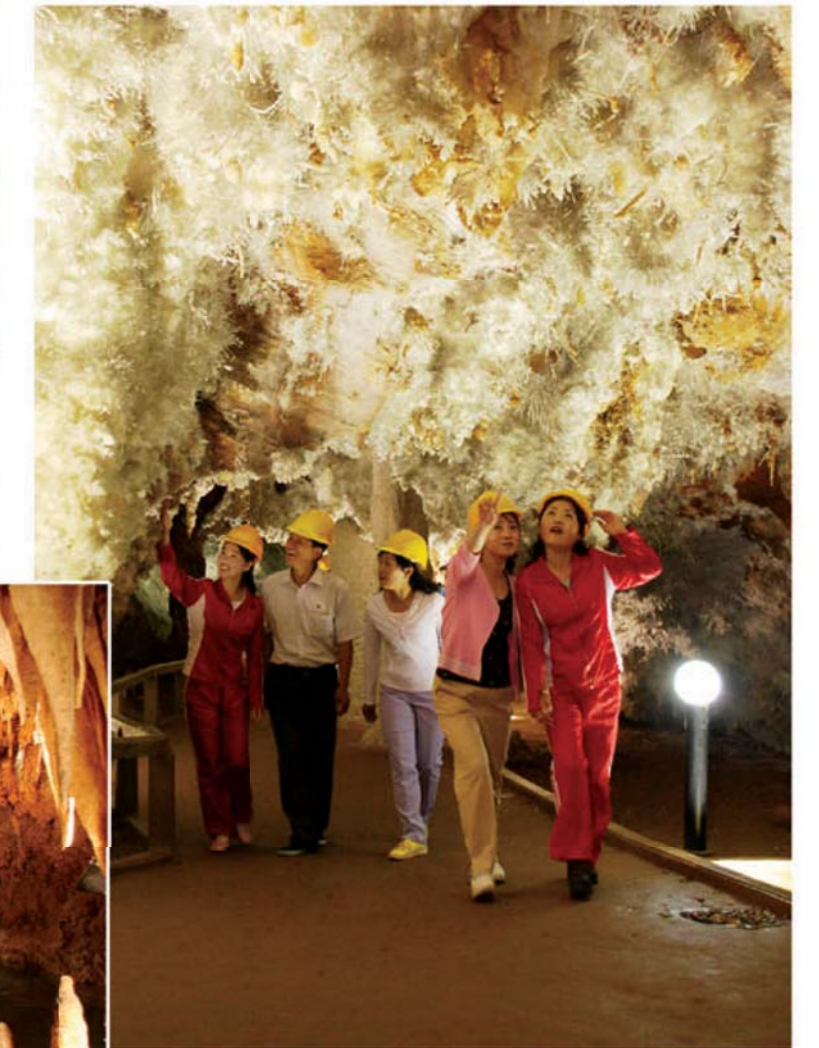
All the Korean people, burning with a single desire to add eternal lustre to noble exploits of Kim Jong Il that are as wide as the sea and as high as the sky, are advancing vigorously towards a bright future of a thriving socialist country, faithfully supporting the people-oriented leadership of the respected Kim Jong Un.

Article & photo: Choe Kwang Ho





People enjoy themselves at scenic spots and recreation grounds





Gift from Russian President Vladimir Putin in August Juche 94 (2005)



Gift from President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mahmud Ahmadinejad in February Juche 97 (2008)



Gift from President of the Republic of Zambia Levy Mwanawasa in October Juche 96 (2007)

Gift from General Manager (Palestinian) of the Al Eslah General Contracting Establishment of the United Arab Emirates in February Juche 98 (2009)



Gift from the General Manager of the TMI Co. Ltd of Singapore in June Juche 93 (2004)



Eternal Admiration

Boundless are the respect and admiration of the progressive peoples of the world for Chairman Kim Jong Il of the DPRK National Defence Commission, as he performed immortal feats for the cause of independence

of mankind as well as his country's prosperity, people's well-being and national unification.

The gifts presented by heads of party and state, government leaders and other people of all strata from many countries

of the world, and Korean compatriots in the south and overseas are invested with their longstanding feelings of respect and admiration.

Chairman Kim Jong Il developed and enriched the immortal Juche idea as an unfurled banner of lighting the road of the independent era and foiled the imperialists' manoeuvres to isolate and stifle the DPRK on the strength of his unique Songun politics, thus firmly defending his country, the revolution and socialism and greatly contributing to global peace and stability.

Much fascinated by and sympathized with his outstanding ideological and theoretical activities, extraordinary leadership and noble virtue, the progressive foreigners and Koreans in the south and abroad sent him gifts with their all sincerity on many significant occasions, irrespective of their differences in ideology and system, political view and religious belief. The gifts numbered over 60 700 as of December Juche 101 (2012).

In a decade since mid-1990s when the DPRK had to break through grim ordeals caused by the machinations of the imperialist allied forces to isolate it, heads of party and state, government leaders and personages in every walk of life from many countries presented more than 14 000 gifts in praise of the Chairman leading the Korean revolution to victory by dint of the Songun-based revolutionary leadership.

Even after his death, the progressive

mankind continues to send gifts, praising him as the genius of humankind and veteran statesman of the world.

The gifts that attract the admiration of everyone by their deep imports, high artistic value and sincere devotion fully represent the boundless admiration of mankind, adding a great strength to the Korean service personnel and people in their efforts to build their country into a prosperous socialist one.



Gift from US Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright in October Juche 89 (2000)



Gift from the Director of the Kim Il Sung Institute of Agricultural Science in Guinea in May Juche 94 (2005)

Article & photo: Kim Hyon





Gold award to Kimilsungia

Immortal Flowers Retain Fame

- 2014 Qingdao International Horticultural Expo -



The 2014 International Horticultural Exposition ran in Qingdao, Shandong Province, China, between April and October last year.

It drew over 30 countries, provinces, Hong Kong and Macao in China and Chinese Taipei. The DPRK set up a Korean pavilion there on the theme of "Korea, the land of morning calm" and displayed 100 pots of Kimilsungia and Kimjongilia in the centre of the indoor section. There were also on display the immortal works of Kim Il Sung, Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un published in complete collection and book form, other kinds of publication including books and picture albums, and art and handicraft works.

The Korean pavilion was always crowded with many visitors attracted by unique appeal and rare beauty of the immortal flowers.

The gold award, top prize of the expo, was granted to Kimilsungia at the tropical orchid competition and a special exhibition prize to Kimjongilia at an international potted plant competition.

At the awarding ceremonies visitors said unanimously that Kimilsungia and Kimjongilia which had won top awards at several international horticultural expos retained their fame as the world-renowned flowers, adding that the display of the flowers gave the expo a much higher profile.

The gold prize was awarded to the Korean pavilion at an open-air expo hall competition as it drew the public interest for its distinctive display and gave a better understanding of Korea to the world people.

Article & photo: Kim Hyon Hui



Special exhibition prize given to Kimjongilia





Fog Creeps up Tangyol Peak in Mt. Paektu

Photo: Kim Yong Nam

Undying Exploits for Building a Revolutionary Armed Force

February 8 is the founding day of the DPRK's strong regular revolutionary armed force which assumes a mission to defend its country and nation as well as the revolutionary gains.

Sixty-seven years have passed since its founding, a historic event for the whole nation. The Korean service personnel and people are looking back with emotion upon the undying exploits President Kim Il Sung performed in building the revolutionary armed force into an invincible one that firmly defends the country, revolution and socialism.

To save his ruined country and nation, Kim Il Sung set out on the road of revolution and advanced the idea and line of the Songun revolution. By winning the armed struggle against the Japanese invaders, he achieved the historical cause of national liberation on August 15 Juche 34 (1945).

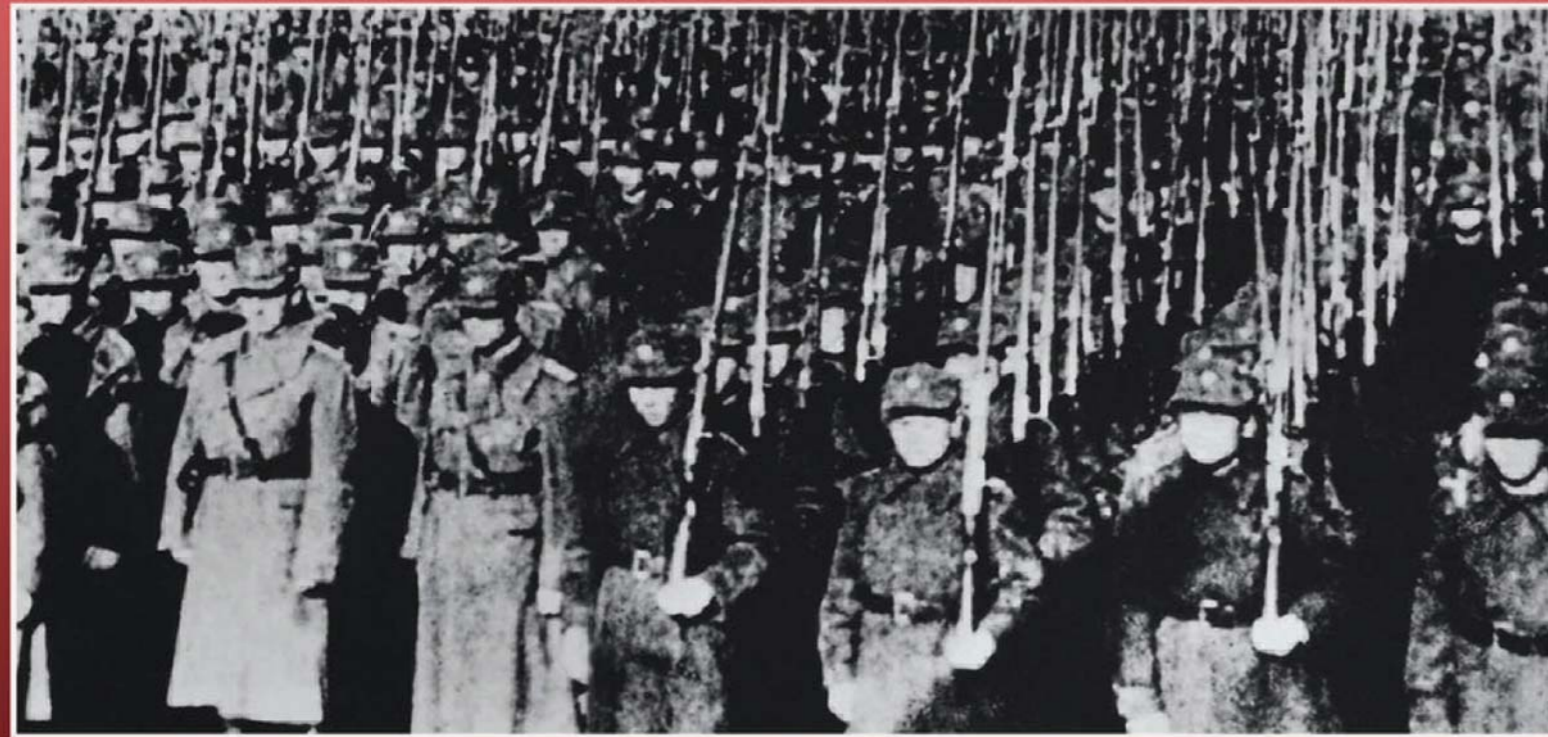
Building a strong revolutionary armed force of its own posed an important

problem for liberated Korea in safeguarding the triumphant revolution and building an independent sovereign state.

With a keen insight into the urgent need of building a revolutionary armed force, he put forward the policy of building a regular revolutionary armed force by the country's own efforts come what may, and led the preparations for its implementation.

The Security Officers Training Centre, a core detachment of the regular armed force, was set up following the establishment of Pyongyang Institute, Central Security Officers School and other military and political officers training centres. The preparations for forming necessary services and arms were also pushed forward in full steam.

Along with this, due attention was paid to building a self-reliant national defence industry.



Kim Il Sung on the platform of a parade of the Korean People's Army in February Juche 37 (1948)

On the basis of these strong foundations for building a modern regular armed force he developed the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the Korean People's Army on February 8, Juche 37 (1948).

That day a grand military parade of the KPA was held in Pyongyang.

Kim Il Sung reviewed the military parade and delivered a historic speech.

In his speech he proclaimed the founding of the regular revolutionary armed force and stressed that the KPA was a glorious army which inherited the revolutionary traditions of anti-Japanese struggle, a genuine people's army which was made up of the fine sons and daughters of workers, peasants and other working people with the anti-Japanese war revolutionary fighters as its

backbone, and a revolutionary army which would fight against the imperialist aggressive forces from abroad and reactionary forces at home for the liberation and independence of the Korean nation and the happiness of its people.

His speech was followed by a grand march-past of the KPA units.

The KPA that had been built into a strong regular armed force by Kim Il Sung was strengthened into an invincible, powerful revolutionary army under the energetic Songun revolutionary leadership of Kim Jong Il. Now it is demonstrating its might as an ever-victorious revolutionary army that supports the accomplishment of the Juche revolutionary cause with arms, under the leadership of its Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un.

Article & photo: Kim Thae Hyon



The KPA has developed into a strong, invincible army capable of crushing any formidable enemy at one blow



Kim Il Sung discusses farm work with peasants in Chongsan-ri, Kangso County in October Juche 47 (1958)

Chongsan-ri, Historical Place

Chongsan-ri is a rural village in Kangso District in Nampho, DPRK. A small one as it is, it is associated with revolutionary leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

In February Juche 49 (1960) President Kim Il Sung gave on-site guidance at Chongsan-ri and the then Kangso County.

In those days the new situations created in the DPRK with the establishment of the socialist system and rapid progress of

the revolution and construction required that the leadership ability of the officials should be accordingly improved.

With a keen insight into the urgent need for the method of leading the masses of the people suited to the nature of the socialist society, the President visited an ordinary farmer's house in Chongsan-ri early in the morning through virgin snow.

While staying in the village, he met a lot of people, including cooperative members,

elderly persons, families of war dead, and officials in the ri and county administrative organs. He paid much heed of what they said, presided over several meetings and acquainted himself with the work of the officials in the ri and county. In the course of this he set practical examples for the higher body to help its lower units, find solutions to the problems arising in reality, and arouse revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity of the masses.

On the basis of full understanding of

the actual conditions of the lower units the President called a general membership meeting of the Party organization of Chongsan-ri and illumined a correct path for the socialist agricultural management, thus creating a new idea and method of the Party's mass leadership, the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method.

The Chongsanri spirit, a full embodiment of the Juche idea that regards everything centring on the people and serves them, is the most scientific and revolutionary idea for mass leadership. It incorporates in a systematic way the main orientation and fundamental principles of guidance for the party, state and economic organs in socialist society.

It elucidates matters required in realizing Party and state guidance on the principles of educating and remodelling all the members of society and uniting them around the Party, of taking full responsibility of the economic life of the country and people's living standards, and of turning all the work into a matter of concern of the masses themselves.

The Chongsanri method is a scientific and revolutionary method of work which embodies the requirements of the Juche idea that solves all the problems by enlisting the creativity of the masses, masters of the revolution and construction.

Its basic demand is that a higher unit helps a lower unit in implementing the Party's lines and policies with their concerted efforts, and officials find ways to settle matters, always going among the masses and fully grasping the actual conditions, give priority to political work, work with the people, in all undertakings, and carry out their revolutionary tasks by enlisting voluntary enthusiasm and creativity of the masses. The method also demands that the officials properly combine general guidance with specific guidance, and find out the main link in the whole chain of work and concentrate their efforts on it, thereby settling difficult

problems.

The Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method are the idea on the method of leadership which is the embodiment and development of the revolutionary mass line put forward by President Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and adapted to the new realities of socialist construction, and the most popular and revolutionary work method based on the Juche-oriented viewpoint on the masses. They served as guiding principles in accelerating the revolution and construction.

Agricultural workers in Chongsan-ri, being proud of living and working in the historic place, are continuously taking the lead in the implementation of the agricultural policy of the Party.

agricultural production on an IT basis as required by the developing reality. IT technology has been widely applied to management and production activities, thus making all the farming processes scientific-based. Everybody is striving to acquire scientific and technological knowledge.

As agricultural production constantly increases, cultural and living standards of the agricultural workers are in steady progress.

The enthusiasm of the people in Chongsan-ri, who are turning the historic place into a socialist paradise better to live in, is growing higher with the rapidly-developing times.

Article & photo: Jin Yong Ho



The house where Kim Il Sung presided over a general membership meeting of the Party organization in Chongsan-ri of the then Kangso County

By sowing good strains of seed on right soil and in conformity with geographical conditions and actively introducing advanced methods and technologies into farming, they are increasing grain production.

They also make great stride to put



Agricultural workers in Chongsan-ri are in the vanguard of implementing the agricultural policy of the Workers' Party of Korea



Kim Jong Un gives field guidance at the February 20 Factory of the KPA in November Juche 103 (2014)

February 20 Factory of the Korean People's Army has been updated as required by the new century, befitting the one for foodstuff production.

It is customary to think that a large-scale foodstuff factory has a dense web of cylindrical pipes and bulky tanks all across the factory like a chemical one. However, the February 20 Factory is like a holiday camp.

Tens of production buildings occupying a vast area are finished with bright-coloured tiles. Straight roads are well paved and lined with cryptomeria, ginkgo and other trees of good species. The sight of the factory is quite scenic and refreshing.

Like its exterior, the interior of the factory is also excellent.

An integrated control system over production and management activities is established to enable two administrators in the general control room to supervise in a scientific way all the production processes through a large screen fixed on the wall.

Condiments and saccharification workshops, and production lines of dried boiled rice and other foodstuffs are all automated and unmanned, and all the places of the factory are dust- and germ-free.

All the achievements the factory gained were the proud results of self-reliance.

The machines and facilities that compose every element for not only the integrated control system but also all other production lines from raw material feeding to packing which were put on an automated, unmanned, germ-free and dust-free basis were designed by lecturers and researchers from Kim Chaek University of Technology and produced at machine-building factories in the country.

Kim Chol, deputy chief engineer, said

proudly that the modernization of the factory was brought about by patriotism of the scientists and technicians and self-supporting machine-building industry of the country. He added that they would strive to increase production in order to carry out the instructions the respected Kim Jong Un had given during his on-site guidance.

Article & photo: Ri Kwang Song



An integrated system controls the production and management activities

Model Factory of Foodstuff Industry





Production lines for canned meat, bean paste, soy sauce, butter and others are automated to increase production efficiency

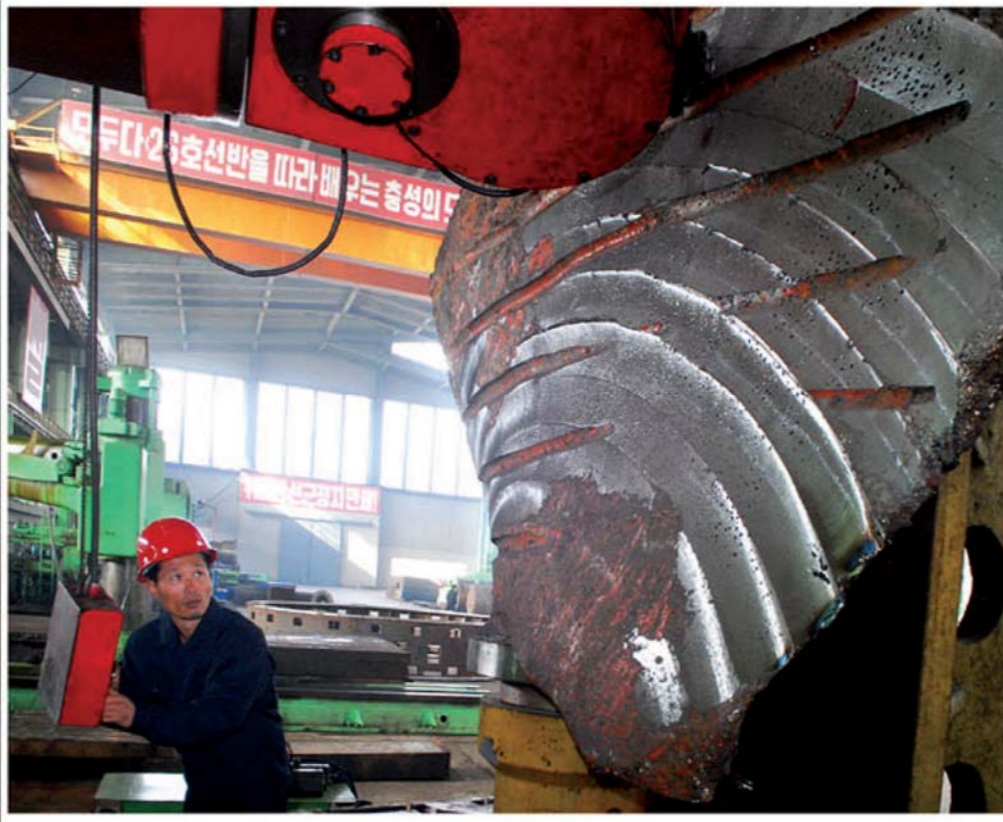


Lively discussions are held to boost production



Analysis of produced goods

Generator Production



The Taean Heavy Machine Complex is going full steam ahead to create the Korean speed.

The management inspires creative zeal in the employees by bringing home to them the importance of their role in producing ordered equipment for thermal and hydraulic power stations across the country. They have taken innovative measures to ensure close ties between the production lines and made careful arrangement for staggering in production, while calling upon the workshops and workteams to launch a dynamic socialist emulation drive.

The workers and technicians in the material-processing line like iron and steel casting workshops have found novel and bold solutions to the technical problems to turn out materials for generator shafts and large gears.

The shop floor for ordered equipment, those for power generation in particular, is vibrant with fervour.

The general operation system, which researchers at a designing institute installed in the simultaneous 5-axis hydraulic turbine blade machining centre and other CNC machine tools, is paying big dividends.

Those in the heavy machine and gear workshops pool their creative wisdom and strictly observe standard regulations to ensure high speed and quality in processing heavy machine tools and other equipment.

Technicians and skilled workers, especially in the generating equipment processing workshop No. 1 and generating equipment assembly workshop, with full awareness of sharing the responsibility for building of the multi-tiered power stations on the Chongchon River, are proactive in applying reasonable processing methods and making efficient use of jigs and equipment. In this way they are raising the flames of collective innovation in production.

A wide variety of the equipment permeated with the sweat of the producers are streaming to power stations and construction sites in different parts of the country.



Article & photo: Ri Myong Guk



Makers of New History of "Sea of Gold"

Fishermen at the Fishery Station 18 under KPA Unit 567 are making achievements in fishing in order to implement the intentions of the Workers' Party of Korea that makes the betterment of the people's livelihood as a supreme principle in its activities.

On the basis of the experience gained last year, they are striving to effect good catches of fish this year that marks the 70th anniversary of the founding of the WPK.

Last year they conducted fishing

all the year round, overcoming difficult conditions and braving through the raging storms, thereby landing a huge haul unprecedented in scores of years.

Fishing ports presented satisfying sights of the ships returning with fluttering flags of full load of fish.

They also proved practically that there are any amount of fish in the sea and they could have as big a catch as they wanted, in spite of many changes in ecological environment owing to variations in climate for several decades.

They have turned out in high spirits from the outset of this year as they made full preparations for fishing in winter.

Socialist emulation campaigns for increased fish production are under way between ships and convoys. Leading officials of the stations are commanding on board the fishing in a big and bold way.

The work of modernizing fishing vessels and implements and establishing scientific fishing methods is closely combined with that of giving fuller play to the creative initiative of the fishermen and boosting their

enthusiasm for production. In the course of this more efficient fishing methods are being continuously invented.

The fishermen, regardless of good or bad weather, are making every effort to catch more fish.

Thanks to the endeavours of the officials and workers in the fishery sector to turn the seas of the country into the assets for the people, the history of socialist Korea is writing a new chapter for the "sea of gold."

Article: Choe Kwang Ho
Photo: Ri Myong Nam



Ports welcome the ships fully loaded with fish





1. Jo Kwang Won discusses about his poems with poets from the Central Committee of the Writers Union

Poet Jo Kwang Won

Jo Kwang Won is a poet of the new generation, who is making his impressions upon the Korean literary world.

Twenty one years ago Jo was an ordinary soldier in his military service. One day he got seriously injured, while discharging his military mission after rescuing several people at a critical moment on a running train.

When he came around a week later at a military hospital, he became aware that he lost his two legs and right arm. His heart bursting with grief, he tried to feel his body again and again, but in vain.

At that time he heard of the sudden demise of President Kim Il Sung whom all the Korean army and people regarded as their heaven. He was so

신천의 결산은 끝나지 않았다

grief-stricken that he tried to run at once to the President's bier, which was impossible for him.

Shedding tears of blood, he reproached himself for having wavered even temporarily, and made up his mind to live the same life as a soldier for ever. His determination encouraged him to start writing poems.

Recalling those days, Jo said, "I wanted to express my gratitude to the country that brought me up and took care of me."

His attachment to his former army post that brought home to him preciousness of his native place, alma mater and the country, grew stronger with each passing day.

He has a wife who takes tender care of him, and children who love their father so dearly, though he could never caress them enough. He is also enjoying the meticulous care of administrative officials and doctors in his residential district, who hold him in high regard as a honoured disabled soldier. Poets from the Central Committee of the Writers Union of Korea help him to improve his writing. Keenly feeling the sincerity of his family, friends and acquaintances, Jo fostered his love of the motherland and engaged in composing poems with increased enthusiasm.

While making painstaking efforts to practise writing with his left hand, he spent countless nights studying poetry, enriching his vocabulary and acquiring knacks of creation. He also visited many factories and enterprises, construction sites and other places across the country pulsating with the creation and innovation, in order to experience the spirit of the times.

His fervent love of the country and burning desire to live in his soldier's days as ever became the ideas and words of his poems. His poems went to the heart of the readers.

Grudge of Sinchon Has Not Been yet Paid Off, a selection of his poems created in Juche 97 (2008), portrayed vividly the feelings of hatred and revenge against the US imperialists, sworn enemy of the Korean army and people, which earned him June 4 Literature Prize. His poems published in *Rodong Sinmun*, a major newspaper of the DPRK, in November last year, intensified the anger of the Korean service personnel and people against the US and its followers who are taking issue with "human rights" in the DPRK.

Last year he climbed Mt. Paektu, sacred mountain of the revolution, where he hardened his determination to leave his traces without slightest vacillation in whatever adversity. Reflecting his resolve, he wrote many poems some of which were published in a single volume, titled, *O Mt. Paektu, You Have Made Me Stand Up*.

Now Jo Kwang Won is gaining the respect of people for his creative work and unyielding attitude to life as an honoured disabled soldier.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon
Photo: An Chol Ryong



Jo with his family



Jo often goes among working people





Lecturers and researchers from geology department at Kim Il Sung University

Developers of Underground Resources

Lecturers and researchers from the geology department at Kim Il Sung University prospected the underground supersaline resources in Juche 102 (2013),

which had so far been acknowledged as non-existent in Korea. They made continuous efforts to establish salt production process using underground

supersaline water, thus achieving great successes and economic profit.

Establishment of the new process made a great progress in the salt production.

The deposits of underground water of supersaline type are located not so deep in the ground, making it easy to exploit and giving low cost in production and other profits. This type of water also contains such metallic and non-metallic minerals as magnesium, bromine and potassium, which can be extracted for use in other industrial sectors.

The university lecturers and researchers, while delving into the historical course of formation and evolution of the West Sea of Korea from the Juche-based viewpoint, suggested a scientific hypothesis that there might be water deposits of supersaline type under the sea. And through painstaking efforts they verified the hypothesis.

They succeeded in exploiting the first underground water deposit of supersaline type at a salt works along the west coastal area and turning out salt, thereby adding to the natural resources of the country.

Inspired by the success, they developed such deposits at several other salt works in the area. Besides, they manufactured a new geophysical prospecting apparatus, speeding up the prospecting, and perfected its development technology.

Now salt works across the country are inviting them to introduce their new, highly-profitable salt production method.

Kim Ryong Hung, Dr., associate professor and head of marine geological section at the department, said they would intensify their research into the supersaline water in order to make it a benefit to the people and constitute a precious asset of the country.

Article: Kim Chung Bok
Photo: Kim Yun Hyok



They study the geographical distribution of supersaline water and its quality





Mun Kang Sun (third from left), Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and Labour Hero

Hero Weaver

Mun Kang Sun, who is well known across the country for her labour feat, became a Labour Hero in the embrace of great leaders.

Seventeen years ago she graduated from the then Singan Senior Middle School in Hyongjesan District, Pyongyang. On the

eve of her graduation she kept pondering how she would make a start of her social life. Though she wanted to do many things, she chose the then Pyongyang Textile Mill to lead a worthwhile life in her prime of youth.

Working at the general weaving

workshop that had produced many hero weavers, Mun often became a witness to their noble mental world and devotion, and made up her mind to follow in their footsteps on many occasions to meet heroes.

At first she found it difficult to get skilled in her work contrary to her determination, but repeatedly practiced making knots and other skills. She soon acquired a reputation among the shop colleagues as an assiduous girl, and was awarded the Medal of Merit at the age of 21, four years after her start of work, for her fulfillment of annual assignments ahead of schedule.

Looking at the medal glittering on her breast, Mun stiffened her determination to contribute to the prosperity of the country by producing more cloth.

She found out the shortest course to make rounds of all the weaving machines in her charge, so that she operated 21 machines alone.

She took care of newcomers in their work and life like their real sister, bringing up a lot of them into skilled workers.

July 30 Juche 98 (2009), the 63rd

new-born son Pok Dong as an expression of their wish that their son would follow the road of reward to the end.

Mun Kang Sun was elected the Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK last year.

She is making strenuous efforts for the prosperity of her motherland which makes an ordinary weaver lead a worthwhile life.

Article: Kang Su Jong
Photo: Hong Kwang Nam



anniversary of the proclamation of the Law on Sex Equality, is cherished deep in Mun's memory as the day of great honour. That day Chairman Kim Jong Il visited the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill and spoke highly of Mun who had fulfilled the production assignments for two years in a little over half a year. Then he posed for a photo with her.

With a single desire to repay the Chairman's benefit Mun worked hard, thus overfulfilling the annual plans. She was awarded the Kim Il Sung Youth Honour Prize and the title of Labour Hero.

When she got married their wedding ceremony became a matter of congratulation for the entire mill, and a five-roomed flat in the newly built Changjon Street was provided to them.

While enjoying happy days of the newly-wed life, the couple were honoured with the visit of the respected Marshal Kim Jong Un to their flat on September 4 Juche 101 (2012).

The Marshal looked round their flat and acquainted himself with their living. Then he said they were the happiest of the happy and filled their cups as a token of congratulation. He wished a happy future of their due baby and had a photograph taken with them.

Mun and her husband named their



New Appearance of University

- Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce -



Pyongyang Jang Chol Gu University of Commerce in Phyongchon District of Pyongyang was established in September Juche 48 (1959).

A hotbed of technicians and specialists in the public welfare sector such as catering, service, garment and accounting, the university has also made a contribution to solving sci-tech problems arising in the present situation and promoting welfare services.

In recent years, it put a focus on improving teaching contents and methods and providing a better environment for education with an eye to bringing up talented people who can take a worthy share in building a civilized nation.

Curriculum was updated with priority given to practical training combined with theoretical education. An 8-storey building was newly erected and the halls for service training and cooking practice renovated, along with the makeover of the

existing buildings and dormitory.

To keep step with the developing reality, new courses were created including hotel operation, nutrition administration and commercial management techniques, and more subjects added relating to hotel operation and services and electronic commerce.

Research teams are at full tilt, pooling their efforts to develop and systematize skills of cooking potato and rabbit and perfect a

system of computer-aided garment production.

Students are also playing an active role in this regard. The university strives to write a new chapter in its proud history by achieving valuable research results conducive to developing the public welfare sector.

Article: Jong Ki Sang
Photo: Ri Myong Guk



Ryonggang Spa

The Ryonggang Spa in Onchon County, Nampho, is always swarming with people. Fresh air, dense forests with white herons flying over and the unique landscape are adding beauty to the resort. From olden times, however, the place has been

renowned for the hot spring above anything else.

The hot spring contains bromion, radon, and so on whose content of minerals is one of the highest among other hot springs and mineral waters found in Korea.

It is efficacious for treatment of arthritis, neuralgia, neuritis and lumbago from various causes; except hypertension and tuberculosis, injuries and aftereffects of surgical operation, sterility, chronic gastritis and colitis, dermatitis like eczema and skin itch.

Nestling in thick forests, the resort has cosy yet modern buildings where rooms are furnished with full bathing conditions. Also available there are facilities for sports and amusement games and other leisure activities.

Beautiful surroundings are conducive to treatment.

From early spring to late autumn all sorts of flowers are in full bloom as in a botanical garden, good species of needle- and broad-leaf trees growing exuberantly and various kinds of fruits scenting the air.

For its wonderful environment and excellent conditions the spa attracts many people at home and from abroad.

They call it a treasury in Nature, saying that they feel so refreshing after bathing that they don't want to leave.

Article & Photo: Kim Kum Jin



The spa provides ample conditions and facilities for spa therapy, sports and amusement games

Folk Games



Seesawing



Swinging



Jangchigi, a game similar to field hockey



Ssirum

There is Pyongyang Folk Park at the foot of Mt. Taesong in the suburbs of Pyongyang. The Park, which encapsulates the time-honoured history of the Korean nation from the primitive ages to contemporary times, is divided into several areas. It has also the Korean Folklore Museum showing national customs.

The editorial board introduces typical Korean folk customs in serial form.

The Korean people have created and played folk games since ancient times.

Seen in the Korean Folklore Museum are various folk games classified into those for training physical strength and martial arts, competing in intelligence, singing and dancing, and children's folk games.

The most favourite folk game is physical training.

Typical one is *ssirum* or Korean wrestling.

A mural painting found in one of the tombs built towards the end of the 4th century, in the period of Koguryo (277 BC - 668), depicted two *ssirum* players having a bout, with an umpire beside them.

Ssirum had been played for centuries, before it developed into national events for holidays during the feudal Joseon dynasty (1392-1910). The winner of the *ssirum* match was awarded a bull for prize.

It is still held in grand scale. A tug-of-war, another long-standing folk game, was played between villages to compete in strength and demonstrate the might of the collective.

The game was annually played on the 15th day of the first month by the lunar calendar. After the match the winning

team carried the rope on their shoulders and made a round of the village, playing the peasants' music merrily.

Among the folk games for physical training is the seesawing.

Two people on each end of a long board which is balanced on a fixed part in the middle compete who goes up higher. The seesawing was a favourite game of the Korean women.

Korean people were also fond of playing games for training martial arts, including *subakhui*, *thaekkyon*, hunting, bayonet charge on horseback, swordsmanship, *sokjon* (stone-throwing), torchlight fight, and bullfight.

Subakhui is a game played with hands in order to strike the opponent and defend oneself. It was vividly portrayed in the tomb murals built in the Three Kingdoms (Koguryo, Paekje and Silla). It was widely

played until the period of Koryo (918-1392), and developed into *thaekkyon* (a martial art of both the feet and the hands) in the latter half of the feudal Joseon dynasty. It was known as *nalpharam* in the areas around Pyongyang.

Elementary movements of *thaekkyon* are explained in a comprehensive and systematic way in the *Muyedobothongji* (Illustrated Book of Martial Arts), which is handed down to date.

Hunting is the game much played since the Koguryo period.

The men of Koguryo regarded it as their duty to master military arts and trained horse riding, running, archery and swordsmanship from their early ages. Every spring there was a national hunting game in grand style.

In addition to above-mentioned games, the Korean Folklore Museum introduces such intellectual games as *yut* (four-stick game), *janggi* (Korean chess) and *paduk* (go), as well as shuttlecock playing, hide-and-seek and other children's games.

Article: Kang Su Jong
Photo: Choe Won Chol



Sleigh-riding and top-spinning



Board and sticks for *yut* game



Board and pieces for *janggi* (Korean chess)

United States of America Barren of Human Rights



Demonstrators denounce the racist policy of the US administration

This is the 21st century. Every country and nation on this planet, though they differ in languages and skin colours, are aspiring for the age of advanced civilization that promotes harmony.

However, there is only one country that pertains to its inhuman physiology and swims against the current of the times.

That is the United States of America.

In this country innocent black people are shot or strangled to death in broad daylight.

Since it had proclaimed its establishment, hoisting the Stars and Stripes on the land drenched with the blood of the massacred native Indians, it has always been the place barren of human rights and deluged with such misanthropy as racism and chauvinism.

In particular, racial discrimination against the black has gone to such

extremes as of resulting in their poverty, unemployment, deprivation of political rights, and even the loss of their lives.

Here are some evidences—an 18-year-old black man was shot dead by a white policeman in Ferguson of Missouri in the US and another young black man, who had been eking out his living by selling cigarettes on the street, was strangled by police in New York last year.

It is annoying that the police responsible for protecting life and property of the people committed such outrages of ruthlessly killing innocent citizens; what is more disturbing is the acquittals of the accused policemen by the US judiciary and the patronage of the murderers by US President Obama of African origin.

This is the reality in the US which styles itself a “human rights judge” of the world.

Injustice can never win justice.

These human rights violations incurred public anger from across the US.

There were demonstrations of the people in more than 170 cities including Ferguson of Missouri and New York, in protest against the justification of the crimes by the authorities.

Enraged demonstrators conducted fierce protest actions, shouting such slogans as “Police, put your weapons down,” “We protest against the acquittal of the white policeman,” and “No justice and peace in the US.”

However, bare-handed demonstrators were mercilessly cracked down by the authorities.

The Missouri state authorities declared a state of emergency, enlisted in heavily-armed police and even military troops, employed tear gas, smoke shell and other repressive means, arrested hundreds of demonstrators and injured countless people.

The US policy of extreme racial discrimination and subsequent human rights violations are drawing strong condemnation and denunciation from the

international community.

The Los Angeles Times and other media in the US reported that the murders of black people put the US standard of human rights on the chopping board of the world’s press. The spokesperson for the Russian Foreign Ministry stated that ill-balanced antidotes the US judiciary had taken to the large-scale eruptions of the outrages of the people proved once again that the failure in the settlement of serious disintegration, discrimination and inequality by the indexes of the races was a weak point in the systematic structure of the American-style democracy.

As the reality shows the United States is the country where all sorts of human rights, to say nothing of elementary rights of a human being, are obliterated and the country of barbarians.

Article: Kim Hyon Hui
Photo: By courtesy of KCNA





Brief News

Photo: Kim Yun Hyok



World AIDS Day is marked



During the symposium on space science and technology dozens of papers, including "Research into several unsolved problems in particle cosmology," are highly appreciated for their significant contribution to the country's space science and technology



Arturo Pierre Martinez, a US citizen staying in the DPRK, discloses arbitrariness, human rights violations and corruption of the US in an interview with domestic and foreign press persons



Events take place to mark International Day of Persons with Disabilities in 2014



ISSN 1727-9224



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