

Kim Jong Un on Mt. Paektu, sacred mountain of revolution, in April Juche 104 (2015)

CONTENTS

Δ On Top of Mt. Paektu.....1	Δ Mt. Kungang, Celebrated Mountain in Korea.....22
Δ Exhibition of Immortal Flower Held.....3	Δ Winner of Successive Competitions.....25
Δ <i>Glorious 70-year History of the WPK</i>	Δ Mundok Migratory Bird Sanctuary.....26
Building of Juche-oriented Art and Literature.....4	Δ In Quest of Salt-making History.....26
Δ Wonderful Reminder of the Past.....8	Δ Enjoyers of 12-year Compulsory Education.....28
Δ Devotion to the People.....12	Δ Roller Rink, a Favourite Place.....30
Δ Historic Declaration.....14	Δ Dedication to Promotion of People’s Health.....32
Δ Unforgettable Day.....17	Δ Marathon Enthusiasts Add to Festive Mood.....34
Δ <i>Towards the Venue of Grand October Celebrations</i>	Δ National Indignation at Anti-DPRK Espionage Acts.....36
· Main Emphasis on Technical Renovation.....18	Δ US Atrocities of Germ Warfare Indicted.....38
· Relying on Local Materials.....20	Δ Tok Islets, Inseparable Part of Korea.....40

On Top of Mt. Paektu

Kim Jong Un, the supreme leader of the Party, the state and the army, on April 17 met and encouraged fighter pilots who successfully wound up their tour of the revolutionary battle sites in the Mt. Paektu area that started on April 11 at his order.

He attended the oath-taking meeting of the pilots, which took place in the concourse in front of the Samjiyon Grand Monument where the statue of President Kim Il Sung stands.

Addressing the meeting, he said: I’m very pleased to see you, fighter pilots, in the native county of General Kim Jong Il, a place which is within a calling distance from Mt. Paektu, the sacred mountain of the Korean revolution, where the Songun revolution was pioneered and the Korean revolution struck its root. I have come here all the way despite pressing state affairs not only because of my affectionate feelings towards you. I have come to inculcate the revolutionary spirit of Paektu, the spirit of the blizzards of Paektu, on you who have spent the greatest national holiday, the Day of the Sun, in the Mt. Paektu area, a snowy and windy place. It is inconceivable apart from the revolutionary traditions of Paektu and the revolutionary spirit of Paektu that the Korean revolution can emerge victorious. We must burn our hearts hard and struggle at any time and in any place like the anti-Japanese fighters who fought against

all odds, always keeping in mind Mt. Paektu, and thus emerged victorious. In this way, we can add eternal brilliance to the revolutionary exploits of the great comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il and carry forward the revolutionary traditions of Paektu.

He then specified ways and means for bringing about a fresh turn in completing combat preparedness and building up the combat efficiency of the Air and Anti-aircraft Force, and called upon all the participants to cherish the revolutionary spirit of Paektu, the spirit of the blizzards of Paektu, and struggle dynamically for the final victory of the building of a thriving socialist country.

Those who took the floor said that in the course of looking round the revolutionary battle sites they had acquired ideological and spiritual asset that cannot be bartered even with gold fabulous wealth. They made a determination that they would carry out the tasks the Supreme Commander set forth in his historic address so that they fight bravely for victory in the war of national reunification once they are given an order.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge to the Supreme Commander.

Kim Jong Un climbed up to the summit of Mt. Paektu together with the pilots at dawn of April 18.



Kim Jong Un has a photo taken on the summit of Mt. Paektu with the members of KPA fighter pilots' tour of the revolutionary battle sites in the area of Mt. Paektu in April Juche 104 (2015)

Mt. Paektu rising in Samjiyon County, Ryanggang Province, is 2 750 m above sea level, the highest mountain in Korea.

Standing on the summit of Mt. Paektu with a strong wind blowing at 25 metres per second, he exposed himself to the blizzards and looked out over the eastern sky.

Around 7:40 am, the sun started to rise, casting its beautiful glow of yellowish brown and red colours over the mist-girdled peaks and rocks, its colours grew deeper and then it turned to a fireball.

Mt. Paektu greeted the sunrise with blizzards.

Feasting his eyes on the sunrise, Kim Jong Un said with a big smile on his face: It is quite spectacular. The more I experience the spirit of Mt. Paektu, the more it is magnificent. The sunrise on Mt. Paektu is a stunning and beautiful scenery which can be found nowhere else. A new day in Korea, the land of morning calm, dawns on Mt. Paektu. Mt. Paektu is the ancestral mountain and sacred mountain of the revolution, which carries the spirit of the Korean nation and the mettle of Songun Korea; It is also the cradle of the Korean revolution, symbol of victory and eternal beacon for the Songun revolution.

The pilots, singing loudly a revolutionary song with a passage *We are a revolutionary army fighting with a firm resolve in the blizzards-swept and rugged mountains* and following the footprints of their Supreme Commander, arrived at the summit of the mountain.

The biting wind hit them by raising a storm of snow and pebbles, but they were filled with conviction and will to refine their minds with the blizzards and struggle in the spirit of the mountain.

Saying that only when one climbs Mt. Paektu to experience its blizzards, can

one experience its true character and harden one's determination to accomplish the Korean revolution, Kim Jong Un noted that the road to the mountain is a road to obtaining spiritual sustenance incomparably more valuable than the might of nuclear weapons, a road to adding brilliance to the revolutionary traditions of Paektu, and a road to stoutly carrying forward the lifeline of the Korean revolution resplendent with glory.

The revolutionary spirit of Paektu, the spirit of the blizzards of Paektu, is an ennobling spirit that our service personnel and people should cherish forever and if they do so, they will have nothing fearful and impossible to carry through in the world, he added.

Noting that the march of our revolution that started on Mt. Paektu has not yet been finished, he expressed expectation and confidence that the pilots, with an extraordinary awareness that Mt. Paektu, the sacred mountain of the revolution, is watching them, would give full play to the indomitable fighting spirit in defending the blue sky of the country as the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners did, thus performing their sacred mission as befit the successors to the Songun revolution. He then had a photograph taken with them on the summit.

Looking at the Supreme Commander on Mt. Paektu, not only the pilots, who had received on the mountain an ideological asset which they must cherish throughout their life, but all other service personnel and people made a firm resolve to achieve national reunification and build a thriving socialist country without fail in the revolutionary spirit of Paektu, the spirit of the blizzards of Paektu.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon

Exhibition of Immortal Flower Held



Venue of the opening ceremony



Last April a Kimilsungia exhibition was held in Indonesia to mark the 50th anniversaries of the historic visit to Indonesia by the Korean leaders Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il and the naming of Kimilsungia.

Hung in front of the venue of the exhibition were a large screen portraying Kim Il Sung's native house at Mangyongdae in the centre and Kimilsungia, the Tower of the Juche Idea and others, and letters reading, "Indonesia Kimilsungia Exhibition, 50th Anniversary of Naming of Kimilsungia, 1965-2015." Displayed in the exhibition were over 300 pots of Kimilsungia.

On display were also photos of President Kim Il Sung on his visit to Indonesia, and of undying feats achieved by Chairman Kim Jong Il and the respected Kim Jong Un.

There were immortal works of the great persons of Mt. Paektu, books and photos introducing Kimilsungia in full bloom all over the world, and fine art pieces showcasing the creative talent of the Korean people.

The opening ceremony of the exhibition was attended by personages and citizens of Indonesia.

At the congratulatory speeches, the speakers appreciated that Kimilsungia instilled strength and courage in the progressive peoples of the world aspiring to a new society building, adding that the Indonesian people entertained boundless respect for President Kim Il Sung who performed immortal exploits in

accomplishing the cause of global independence. They wished the peoples of both countries will further bolster friendship, bringing Kimilsungia into fuller bloom.

A letter to Kim Jong Un was adopted at the ceremony.

*Article: Song Jong Ryol
Photo: Han Won Gon*



Visitors look round the exhibition



Kim Il Sung looks round the mock-up location of the Korean Film Studio in April Juche 71 (1982)



Kim Jong Il gives guidance to the creation of the revolutionary opera *The Flower Girl* in October Juche 61 (1972)



Glorious 70-year History of the WPK

Building of Juche-oriented Art and Literature

The proud years that brought efflorescence to the Juche-oriented art and literature in the DPRK add brilliance to the 70-year history of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The history of the revolutionary art and literature in the DPRK was originated by President Kim Il Sung, founder of the WPK.

In the early days of his leading the anti-Japanese revolution Kim Il Sung penetrated the position and role of the art and literature in the struggle for realizing independence of the masses of the people and produced many immortal classics such as *Song*

of Korea, The Sea of Blood, The Flower Girl, Blood at an International Conference and *The Mountain Shrine*. The works he created became the traditions of the revolutionary art and literature that constitute the roots and cornerstone of the Juche-oriented art and literature.

In every period and at every stage of the revolution and construction he gave valuable instructions on the building of the art and literature and wisely led the effort to carry them out.

By advancing the idea and theory that the art and literature must serve the Party, revolution

and people in a thoroughgoing way and become powerful means of educating the working people along socialist line, he made energetic effort firmly to establish the Juche-based stand in all fields of the art and literature. Thanks to his sagacious guidance the WPK could successfully materialize its leadership over this sector.

By doing so, the art and literature sector produced many works reflecting the spirit of the times at historic periods—fierce Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953), the postwar rehabilitation and the period of laying out of the foundations of socialist

construction—and thus contributed to raising the ideological consciousness of the masses and enlisting them in revolution and construction.

The Party's leadership over the art and literature was further strengthened by Chairman Kim Jong Il.

His firm determination thoroughly to defend and carry out the President's idea and lines in this

regard, gifted talent and untiring passion ushered in a golden age of the Juche-oriented art and literature in Korea.

Kim Jong Il led the work to effect revolution in the cinema sector in a few years between the late 1960s and early 1970s, and ensured that other sectors like opera and drama followed the suit in

the course of adapting *The Sea of Blood* as an opera and *The Mountain Shrine* as a drama. The flames of revolution kindled in the sectors of cinema, opera and drama also spread to music, dance, fine art, acrobatics and all other realms of the art and literature.

He made public the immortal works *On the*



A heyday was ushered in Juche-oriented art thanks to the revolutions made in the fields of cinema, opera and drama under the wise guidance of the WPK

Art of the Cinema, On the Art of Opera, On the Art of Drama, On the Art of Dance, On the Art of Music, On Fine Art, On Juche Literature, and On Acrobatics, in which he threw light on the profound and original ideas and theories of the art and literature like the idea of the seed, the theory of the literature as a humanics. He also bestowed trust and love on the creators and artists.

When the country fell on hard times in the 1990s, the revolutionary art and literature in the Songun era were created under his wise guidance, inspiring all the service personnel and people to the campaign to defend socialism.

The songs of the State Merited Chorus became a powerful weapon, encouraging the army and people to effect a great revolutionary upsurge; Kim Il Sung Prize-winning *Arirang*, mass gymnastics and artistic performance great in size, form and artistry, the drama *We'll Recollect Today*, the song *Break through the Cutting Edge* and many other works were produced as befit masterpieces of the times.

The April Spring People's Art Festival, National Singing Contest of Working People, Art Performance of Officers' Wives of the Korean People's Army, National Sketch Festival and other mass-based artistic activities heightened the enthusiasm of the masses for the art and literature.

The art and literature of Korea which have developed as a strong propellant for the revolution and construction under the guidance of the great leaders are now bringing about a fresh turning point at present thanks to the wise leadership of the



State Merited Chorus greatly inspires with its revolutionary songs all the service personnel and people to turn out in the building of a thriving country



Artistic motivational activities are conducted briskly in various forms and methods



Kim Jong Un visits Korea April 26 Animation Studio in November Juche 103 (2014)

respected Kim Jong Un, endowed with brilliant intelligence.

The Moranbong Band encourages people all over the country with its fresh and spirited performance to effect creations and innovations while the fields

of literature, fine art and acrobatics obtain a series of remarkable achievements.

The art and literature of Korea that is ever-flourishing under the guidance of the WPK are creditably performing their mission and duty

as revolutionary and people-oriented ones and inspiring all the service personnel and people to build theirs into a thriving socialist country.

Article & photo: Jong Ki Sang



A scene of Kim Il Sung Prize-winning mass gymnastics and artistic performance *Arirang*, a masterpiece of scale, form and artistic presentation



The Moranbong Band leads the era and imbues society with the spirit of creation and innovation with its artistic activities



Wonderful Reminder of the Past

A gala performance “Song of Memories,” started in February at the People’s Theatre in Pyongyang in celebration of the Day of the Shining Star, birthday of Kim Jong II.

The news about the performance to be given by former celebrated artistes honoured with the titles of People’s and Merited artistes swept across the country and everyone was eager to see it.

The audience was greatly impressed by

the narrator’s poem, telling that supreme leader Kim Jong Un said though the performers are now grandmothers, people would see them to recall the Chairman Kim Jong II’s era, listening to songs and instrumental music pieces which were created as masterpieces under his leadership.

The performance featuring the Chairman’s era with musical pieces brought to the spectators boundless

yearnings for him from the beginning to the end.

Starting with the chorus of the State Merited Chorus, such theme songs of films as *Song of Comradeship*, *I Will Be the Flower Herald Spring*, and *Soldier’s Road*, it made them recall the brilliant development of the Juche-oriented cinema art since the first declaration of making a revolution in the field decades ago.

Veterans of the Mansudae Art Troupe—



the merited female instrumental ensemble and chorus and the male quartet—who left lingering effects on not only the Korean people but also foreigners by conducting 770 performances in 55 countries of the world, including France, Italy and Switzerland, drew the audience into memories of the 1970s with their unique timbre, rich volume and graceful and refined rendition.

When the former pop singers of the Pochonbo Electronic Ensemble and Wangjaesan Light Music Band, who stirred up the whole country in the 1980s, appeared on stage and sang favourite songs, the viewers heated up by unique charm, fresh fragrance and liveliness of the Korean-style electronic music.

The performance “Song of Memories” was a reproduction of history featured by tremendous changes brought about in the

Juche-oriented art under the energetic leadership of Kim Jong II. It thus greatly encouraged the Korean service personnel and people in their efforts to celebrate this year of the 70th anniversaries

of the country’s liberation and the founding of the WPK with revolutionary events.

Article: Kang Su Jong

Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA



보천보전자악단
Pochonbo Electronic Ensemble





Kim Jong Il sees the vinalon cotton in February Juche 99 (2010)

Devotion to the People

When June 19 comes around, the day when Kim Jong Il, eternal General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, started working at the WPK Central Committee in Juche 53 (1964), all the Korean people look back with deep emotion on his whole life dedicated to making his people well off, the life full of love for his people.

Keeping "The people are my God" as his lifelong motto, Kim Jong Il shed light on the fundamental tasks and ways of improving the people's standard of living by making public many immortal works in every period and at every stage of the revolution and construction, such as *We Must Look After People's Living in a Responsible Way With the*

Maternal Feeling, On Directing Close Concern to People's Living, Officials Must Become Genuine People's Servants Who Devotedly Work for Them, and On Further Improving the People's Standard of Living. The immortal works he conceived and formulated during his ceaseless guidance trips greatly inspired the officials to faithfully serve the people.

Always saying that he wanted to bring flowers bloom even on a rock if people wished, Kim Jong Il embroidered his decades-long history of leading the WPK with legendary stories of love for the people.

Whenever a project of building a factory was

presented, he ensured that it would be conducive to the people's livelihood, and, seeing the goods, he asked first whether they were favoured by the people.

He dispatched planes to search a girl drifting on rough West Sea on an ice floe and rescue her and sent trains and buses for a few schoolchildren in remote mountain areas. When he visited the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, he instructed that smelters should be given preferential treatment before considering steel output, and took a measure of building a hospital equipped with up-to-date medical facilities for them.

He named a baby to be born while visiting the

Taehongdan County in the northern part of the country and saw to it that new houses were built for the residents to be evacuated from the construction site of a power plant before the project and wading pools and boating grounds built in remote villages. Such anecdotes of affection he showed for his people are also told in Samsu, Huichon, Ryongnim and all other parts of the country.

Kim Jong Il set it as a top-priority target to improve the people's standard of living and wisely led the Party- and nation-wide efforts to its implementation.

Explaining that solving the food problem of the people was a matter of urgent necessity in the building of a thriving country, he continued his on-spot guidance trips to agricultural, stockbreeding, fruit and fish farms to illuminate ways to increase the production.

His meticulous and energetic guidance to them brought about great upsurges in production and made a breakthrough in developing agriculture.

Thanks to his devoted leadership, the farmland across the country was realigned into standardized one as befits the socialist land, wiping out once and for all the remnants of the feudalistic land ownership, and gravitational waterways were built in several granaries of the country.

Maintaining a steadfast stand that the building of a thriving socialist country aims at providing the people with happy and affluent life, Kim Jong Il ensured that such people-oriented policies as free medical treatment and education were in force as ever while giving fullest play to the economic potentials so that fresh changes were effected in all the realms of material life, including consumer goods production, housing, city management and service work. As a result, a lot of light industry factories were newly built or reconstructed, and Mansudae and Changjon streets in Pyongyang and many other streets and villages across the country were erected and facelifted befitting the socialist paradise.

The long road of patriotic devotion to the well-being of the people covered by Kim Jong Il throughout his life is now being followed by the respected Kim Jong Un who is brilliantly carrying forward his people-oriented policy of building a people's paradise on this land at an earlier date.

Article: Kim Chung Bok



Textile industry of the country is put on a Juche-oriented basis to turn out quality cloth in various kinds



Gravitational waterways and fish and stockbreeding farms are built



Streets and service establishments are built splendidly for the well-being of the people





Kim Jong Il puts his signature to the North-South Joint Declaration in June Juche 89 (2000)

Historic Declaration

It has been 15 years since the publication of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration, a noteworthy event etched in the 70-year history of Korea's division.

This historic declaration, a milestone for Korea's reunification, made the land of three thousand ri bubble over with enthusiasm for reunification and brought about amazing realities of national reconciliation and unity that had been unheard of in the history of the Korean nation.

Its publication is the valuable fruit of the noble will to love the country and nation and energetic leadership of Chairman Kim Jong Il who cherished deep in mind the national desire and aspiration for



reunification and devoted his all to this end.

Grieving more deeply than anybody else over the territorial and national division by outside forces, he made a great and courageous determination and showed his bold-mindedness for the benefit of his country and nation to hold the north-south summit meeting and top-level talks in Pyongyang in June Juche 89 (2000).

In the historic meeting and talks he pointed out that the Korean nation must be, to all intents and purposes, responsible for national reunification and achieve it by own efforts of the nation and discussed for a long time with the south Korean counterpart crucial issues on accelerating the cause

of the country's reunification.

His instruction enlisted the unanimous empathy of the south Korean president and his entourage as it encompassed the independent idea that fellow countrymen of the same blood must join hands in the effort to open up a bright future for the nation, a profound sense of patriotism and an unshakeable will to achieve national reunification.

The north-south joint declaration was published on June 15, assuring that national reunification would be achieved independently and by the Korean nation itself.

The ennobling love of the nation cherished by Kim Jong Il who provided the nation with a milestone for national reunification in the 21st century set the whole land astir with enthusiasm for reunification.

The ideal of By the Korean Nation Itself advanced in the joint declaration instilled the spirit of the times and the proposition of patriotism in all the Korean people, thus encouraging an atmosphere of national reconciliation and unity to reach fever pitch all across Korea.

With anti-US sentiment and independent spirit growing high among the south Korean people, unreasonable intervention by foreign forces in the Korean internal affairs and their obstructive moves could not but meet with condemnation and rejection from all Koreans.

The north-south dialogues got rid of their past forms and turned into the venue of discussing the practical issues and promoting trust and cooperation among fellow countrymen. As a result, railways and roads which had been bisected for over half a century were relinked and air and sea routes reopened, thus making a breach in the barrier of national division.

Reflecting the national desire and will for reunification, the June 15 Joint National Committee was formed to strengthen the driving force of Korea's reunification and the patriotic reunification movement developed into the solidarity and joint struggle of Koreans in the north, south and abroad.

Travel and contacts got brisk between the organizations and individuals at home and abroad; national reunification-oriented events and gatherings of people from all walks of life for solidarity took place on June 15 in commemoration of publication of the north-south joint declaration, August 15 of national liberation, and other different occasions, in Pyongyang, Seoul and Mt. Kumgang, highlighting the national character of the reunification movement.

The publication of the June 15 North-south Joint Declaration really marked an epochal event that provided a milestone for achieving national unity and reunification unprecedented in the Korean history.

The imperishable exploit the Chairman performed by providing the joint declaration for all the Korean people is shining more brilliantly thanks

to the courageous decision and noble love for the country cherished by the respected Kim Jong Un to achieve the country's reunification without fail and build a dignified and prosperous country on this land.

All the Korean people who, in hearty response to the appeal of Kim Jong Un to open up a broad

avenue to independent reunification by concerted efforts of the nation, have turned out in the nationwide struggle for reunification, will surely achieve their historic cause.

Article: Jong Kyong Bok

Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA



A national solidarity meeting held in Pyongyang in Juche 96 (2007) to mark the 7th anniversary of the publication of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration



August 15 Grand National Festival for independence and peaceful reunification held in Seoul in Juche 94 (2005)



Publication of the historic June 15 North-South Joint Declaration energized inter-Korean cooperation and exchanges in the fields of national economy and culture



Athletes from the north and south of Korea jointly enter the venue of the opening ceremony of the 14th Asian Games in Juche 91 (2002)

Unforgettable Day

When June 15 comes around, we, former unconverted long-term prisoners, recall the day of 15 years ago, when the north-south summit meeting took place for the first time in the history of national division and the north-south joint declaration was made public. This brought about a significant event in our national history that over 60 former unconverted long-term prisoners returned home after having suffered scores of years in jail.

At the news of the joint declaration that discussed the issues relating to the nation's destiny and agreed on the repatriation of the unconverted long-term prisoners to the north as soon as possible, we shouted at the top of our voice "Long Live the great General Kim Jong Il!" Not only we but all the fellow countrymen were overwhelmed with great joy.

In September Juche 89 (2000) we finally came back to our homeland we



longed for so eagerly.

Such a dramatic change in our life, called breathing fossils in south Korea, was the outcome of the ennobling comradely love and obligation of the General.

The General did not forget even for a moment the unconverted long-term prisoners who had suffered in jail while struggling for Korea's reunification in south Korea, and took every possible measure to bring us back as soon as possible.

After we returned home, he put forward us as the incarnation of faith and will and reunification patriotic fighters, awarded us the title of Hero of the DPRK and National Reunification Prize, and ensured that we regained our youthful vigour.

Looking back on all the honours and worthwhile life we are now enjoying, we confirm that as long as we hold high the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration as the banner of independent reunification, we can achieve the country's reunification.

The joint declaration calling for achieving national reunification by the concerted efforts of the Korean nation is the correct milestone for the Korean people to scathingly crush the outsiders' manoeuvres to divide our nation and achieve the country's independent reunification.

That's why all the Korean people from the north, south and abroad have turned out in nationwide struggle upholding the joint declaration, fanning the reunification enthusiasm across the country.

The Korean people are now waging a dynamic struggle for reunification, frustrating the schemes of anti-reunification forces within and without.

We will devote ourselves to the cause of national reunification keeping step with all the Koreans who are advancing with the joint declaration as the unfurled banner of independent reunification.

*Choe Son Muk
Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA*



Former unconverted long-term prisoners returned home in September Juche 89 (2000) after the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration was made public



Personages from all walks of life in the north, south and abroad get together to manifest their unanimous will for national reunification



Reunion of separated families and relatives from the north and the south



South Korean tourists visit Lagoon Samil





Workers acquire modern sci-tech knowledge through online education system



Science-based production and management activities improve the quality of goods



Towards the Venue of Grand October Celebrations

Main Emphasis on Technical Renovation

The Pyongyang Building-materials Factory located in Ryokpho District, Pyongyang, is striving to put its production on a scientific and technical basis to increase the production.

Aware that an important key to production growth lies in technical innovation, its managerial and other working people have recently established the production processes of tile and sanitary ware by means of coal gasification and are pushing forward the project to raise the proportion of domestic materials in production and improve the quality of

products.

In a prevailing climate of studying science and technology among the factory employees, many of them have enrolled at the on-line education given by Pyongyang University of Architecture and other educational systems to acquire sci-tech knowledge.

Technicians at the industrial laboratory and other workplaces are engaged in the research into utilizing domestic materials and improving the products' quality. As part of the effort, those at the sanitary ware workshop succeeded in ensuring the

domestic production of raw materials. They were also successful in their technical study for making a variety of new sanitary ware, thus manufacturing the spillway groove to be used in the construction of swimming and wading pools.

Those at the tile workshop introduced machines capable of printing various patterns on tiles and solved the problem of glaze materials to produce quality tiles.

At the artificial marble workshop technicians and workers pooled their creative efforts to introduce

into production a compressed plate and buffer cylinder, thus improving the quality of products.

The factory is also producing different sizes of plastic-frame windows and organic and inorganic coating materials for outer and inner walls by its own efforts and technology. The factory products are durable and convenient for use.

Its Ulmildae-brand building materials are enjoying growing demand at the construction projects now under way in the capital and other provinces.

*Article: Choe Kwang Ho
Photo: Kim Kum Jin*



Building materials produced at the factory are in great demand



Relying on Local Materials



The Songdownon General Foodstuff Factory in Wonsan, Kangwon Province, is one of the locally-run factories in the DPRK which encourages the food production by relying on raw materials abundant in the respective areas so as to contribute to the betterment of people's

livelihood.

It has established the production lines capable of making an effective use of locally abundant materials, such as maize, bean, barley and acorn, to produce tens of kinds of foodstuffs. Its special products like milk, yogurt and nutritive

paste made of soybean, fried rice cake coated with perilla, sesame, peanut and syrup, fried maize and glutinous rice cake, meat flavour crisp cake and jam enjoy popularity among children and people.

Fried rice cakes, soybean products, biscuits, sweets, bread, pickled foods and

tea under the Songdownon brand are very popular with not only the people in the province but also those in other provinces and the children at the Songdownon International Children's Camp.

Now the factory's primary attention is paid to the maintenance of the machines in a responsible manner so as to bring them into full operation. It also gives preference to the improvement of the quality of products by ensuring the quality of raw and other materials, their purity and standard as demanded by scientific and technical regulations.

It pays close attention to improving the management activities, thus lowering the norm of material consumption per unit of the products and raising the economic effectiveness.

The products of the factory won the special prize at the fourth provincial general foodstuff factory products exhibition for their attractiveness and high level of hygiene.

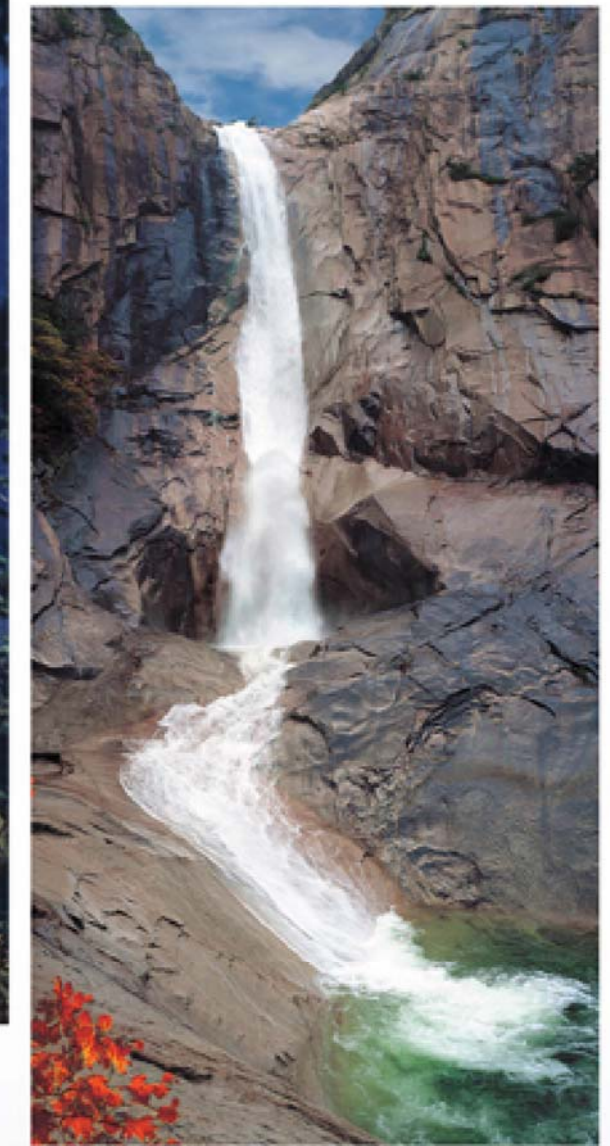
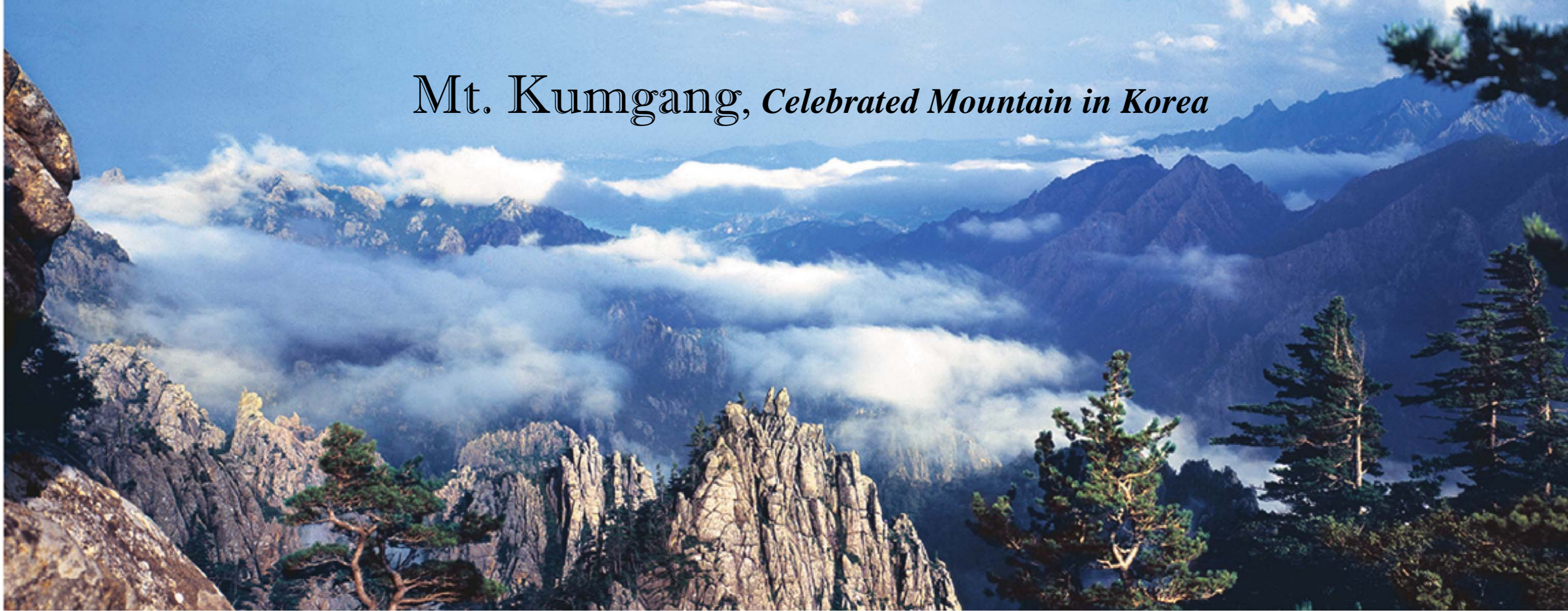
The factory officials, shop-floor workers and technicians are channelling their continuous efforts into expanding the product items and improving their quality.

Article & photo: Ri Kwang Song



Foodstuffs produced at the factory are made of locally available raw and other materials

Mt. Kumgang, Celebrated Mountain in Korea



Kuryong Falls



Hwagae Valley in autumn

Mt. Kumgang is one of the celebrated mountains in Korea, which is called a land of golden tapestry for its beautiful mountains and limpid streams.

Located midway down the east coast of Korea, in the north of the Thaebaek Mountains, the mountain extends 60km north and south and 40km east and west, stretching over Kosong and Kumgang counties in Kangwon Province, and occupies a wide area of 530 square kilometres.

It is renowned for its natural beauty and peculiar scenery in each section, di-

vided broadly into Inner Kumgang, Outer Kumgang and Sea Kumgang.

For its magnificent, beautiful and fantastic scenery presented by mountain peaks, ravines, plateaus, distant views, lakes, sea and coasts, Mt. Kumgang is known as one of the six celebrated mountains of Korea and of its eight scenic spots.

The view of the mountain looks like a picture scroll disclosing a wonderful harmony of myriad scenes and shapes—its 12 000 soaring peaks, mysterious rocks, overhanging cliffs, ravines varied in depth

with many pools and ponds, crystal-clear streams rushing down and round the cliffs and rocks, numerous waterfalls sending up rainbow-haunted spray, and luxuriant foliage.

Seasonal views of the mountain are so varying that it is called by various names in four seasons: In spring, when all flowers are in full bloom emitting a sweet fragrance, it was called “Kumgangsán” in allusion to the diamond, the most beautiful jewel; in summer, when white clouds settle on the peaks and cliffs, with the forests in fresh verdure, birds chirping and the roars of the waterfalls filling the air, it was called “Pongnaesan”; in autumn, when the leaves turn red and the blue streams flow down the ravines, it was called “Phungaksan”; and in winter, when the whole mountain is covered with snow and ice, it was called “Kaegolsan.”

A wide variety of fauna and flora of the mountain adds to its wonderful scenery.

There are about 2 260 species of flora, including *Kumkangsania asiatica* indigenous to the region. Also found there are 390 breeds of fauna, 38 animals such as musk deer, goral, brown bear, weasel and flying squirrel, and 130 migratory and seasonless birds such as *Chaetura caudata*, lark, oriole, cuckoo, hoopoe, pheasant and eagle owl.

Besides the scenic spots, many places of historical interest that showcase time-honoured history and culture of the Korean nation add to the fame of Mt. Kumgang.

Sinjungdonggukyojisungnam, a revised handbook of Korean geography compiled in 1530, records that there were 108 temples in Mt. Kumgang.

There are in good preservation in the

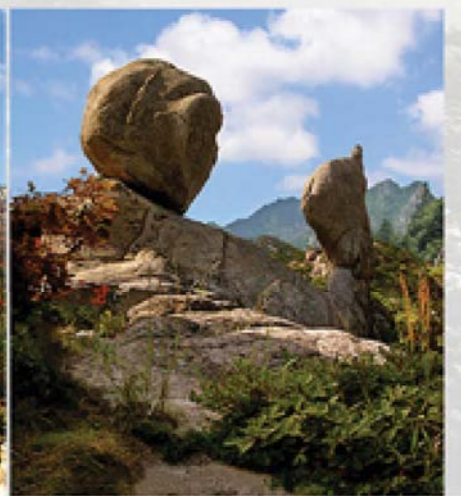
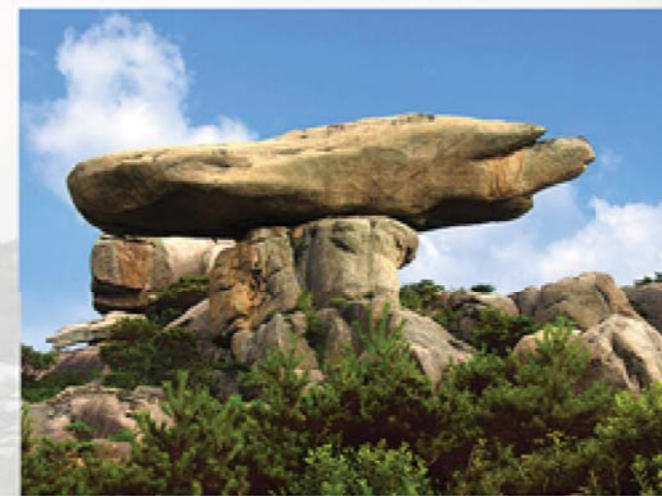
mountain the Phyohun, Jangan, Singye, Yujom and Jongyang temples. Also are stone image of Myogil, which is the biggest sculpture carved on the rock during the Koryo (918-1392) period, a three-storeyed pagoda in Jangan Temple, a tower built on a stylobate supported by lion sculptures in Kumjang Hermitage, and other valuable historical relics.

Mt. Kumgang is a tourist attraction for people from all over the world as well as the Korean people.

Article: Kang Su Jong
Photo: Hong Hun, Kim Jin Ho and Ri Kwang Su



Upper Eight Pools carry many legends



Mysteriously-shaped rocks



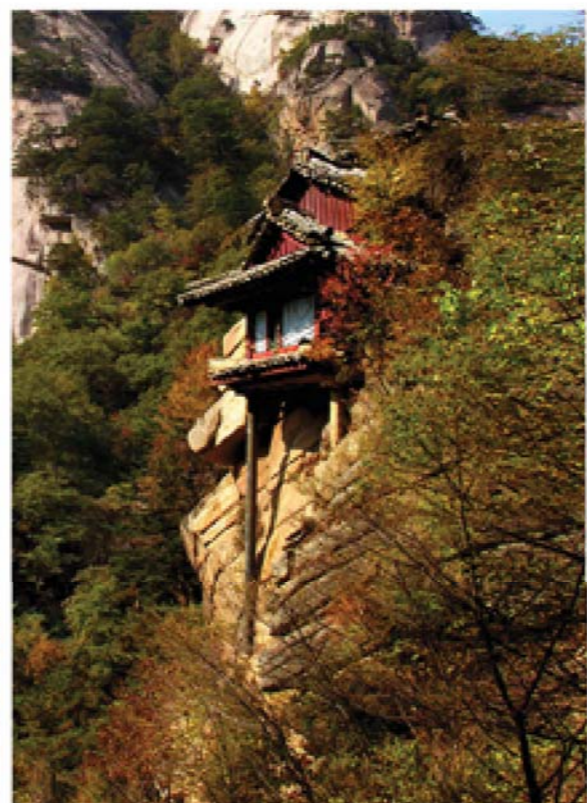
Sea Kumgang viewed from Mangyang Rock



Chongsokjong



Fascinated by beautiful scenery of Sea Kumgang



Podok Hermitage, stone image of Myogil and other historical relics are in good preservation



Winner of Successive Competitions



Ri Un Song

The CODECHEF Internet programming competitions hosted by India ran between January and February this year.

The CODECHEF, one of world-renowned events in IT sector, always becomes the venue on the Internet of keen competition, as it attracts authoritative and high-level program experts and university students across the world. Those who present correct solutions to the given ten problems within 240 hours become winners.

Ri Un Song, who is enjoying the benefits of free education under the socialist education system and giving fullest play to his talent at the Mathematics Department of Kim Il Sung University, won two consecutive victories, capturing the attention of program experts.

He participated in the January challenge competition, which drew over 7 940 groups from more than 80 countries and regions, and became the winner by an overwhelming margin.

The February challenge competition was a match with arch-rivals, some 6 100 groups from 82 countries and regions, and the given problems were of higher levels.

Ri solved eight problems on the first day of the competition and buckled down to the ninth. The problem was so difficult that only eight of the participating groups succeeded in solving it, and that the second solver in three days. Even a world's leading group reportedly presented its solution after nine days. However, Ri solved the problem in a day and continued to solve the last problem.

He was then faced with a new challenge of solving it changed by the organizing side. Undaunted, Ri far outdistanced other rivals toward the close of the competition by making best of his experience and strived to update his program. Thanks to his endeavour, he ranked first consecutively in the February challenge competition.

Article: Kang Su Jong
Photo: Ri Il Myong

Among his classmates





Swan goose

Common kingfisher

Bewick's swan

Goosander



Mundok Migratory Bird Sanctuary

The Mundok Migratory Bird Sanctuary, where cranes flit in flocks like white clouds and all kinds of birds fly to roost, is like a paradise for birds.

Located in Mundok County, South Phyongan Province along the west coast of Korea, it is one of ideal habitats for many

kinds of birds, as it is on the East Asia-Australia flyway, one of the world's major eight flyways of migratory birds.

It is a regular sanctuary for some ten kinds of birds as swan goose, white crane, white-necked crane, and *Grus monaha* on the verge of extinct in Asia. Blackfaced

spoonbill and yellow-billed white heron, known as endangered species of the world, also use the reserve as a refuge in the course of migration and breeding.

The reserve serves as a sanctuary for birds, because it not only is located in the geographically-favourable area but also

provides good ecological environment.

The DPRK, which puts forward the work of land administration and protection of ecological environment as its major policy and carries it out as nationwide and all-people undertakings, defined in Juche 84 (1995) the wide area of several thousand hectares on the lower Chongchon River along the west coast of Korea as the reserve.

Since then it has been pushing ahead with the work of protecting biodiversity in this area in a planned way.

Primary attention is being paid to con-

serving the ecological environment of the area while state measures being taken to ban the ecological destruction and pollution by means of reclamation of arable land.

Thanks to the measures the area around the reserve is surrounded by reclaimed tideland on the West Sea of Korea, and marshes, ditches on the shore of estuary, paddy fields and conventional salt fields are in good preservation. Various kinds of invertebrate animals are protected so as to provide the birds with abundant feed. Rehabilitation work

of habitats that had suffered damage by natural disasters and multiplication of aquatic resources are also brisk.

A vast expanse of reed fields around the area and various plants are under good conservation, making them excellent shelters for birds.

Observation spots of migratory birds are built in many places.

Clean environment and rich biodiversity of the Mundok reserve lure more birds.

Article: Kim Son Gyong
Photo: Jong Chol



Choe Sung Il

In Quest of Salt-making History



The *Rodong Sinmun* dated July 5 last year carried an article about an old salt-making site from the period of Koguryo (277 BC – AD 668) unearthed in the area of Wonup Workers' District, Onchon County in Nampho.

The relics, the first of its kind unearthed so far in the DPRK, were discovered thanks to the efforts of Choe Sung Il, 57, a history teacher at the Wonup Senior Middle School in the county, whose students are mostly the children of the employees of the Kwisong Salt Works, the largest saltern in the country. Choe enjoys affection and respect of the students for his noble personality and high qualification.

It happened 22 years previously during a history lesson that Choe was asked by a student: "Did our ancestors import salt from neighbouring countries?"

The question made him look back on his regular work with giving lessons, extracurricular tutoring, working out of teaching plans and such-and-such alone.

He thought: Everybody knows that our nation had made kimchi and bean paste by using salt from long before. But as a history teacher I do not know correct historical materials relating to salt-making in our country and fail to give clear answers to the students.

Since then he spent some years collecting folk

stories told by old people, legends and historical romances around the Wonup area. Those materials, however, were not scientifically based to find solution to the issue. Choe made up his mind to find proofing materials from the classics and started to devour historical documents in Juche 87 (1998).

He acquired the knack of understanding ancient writings with the help of a historian and studied by himself a lot of historical documents in his leisure times from teaching. While reading them he hit upon an idea of possible salt production in the Wonup area. What backed his idea were the facts that the area was suitable for salt production in the ancient times as well as at present, that there had been a sea extending in front of the playground of the present school, and that there were such relics and remains as a lid of a dolmen in the area. They confirmed the fact that the area was largely inhabited from times immemorial.

It was like looking for a needle in the woods for Choe, who was not an archaeologist himself, to make field surveys to discover relics and sites. However, he did not hesitate to embark on the road to find salt-making relics, regarding it as a responsibility of a teacher to give correct understanding to the rising generations and implant them with pride in their native places.

He spent several years making surveys and prospecting, acquiring knowledge on archaeology,

geology and salt-making and suffering failures and setbacks. Undaunted, Choe finally defined more than 50 locations supposed to be salt-making sites in the Wonup area of several square kilometres.

His research attracted the professional researchers from the History Department and the anthropology section of Kim Il Sung University, who actively assisted Choe in his work. From the outset of Juche 101 (2012) several places estimated to be relics of modern history were unearthed. At last, in October Juche 102 (2013) they succeeded in unearthing various kinds of earthenware—bricks, scraps of iron pot, melted iron, animal bones and horns—and other relics on a low mound in the paddy fields some 3 km away northeast of the Wonup Workers' District. The relics were scientifically ascertained to date back to the mid-4th century and the site was that of salt production from the Koguryo period.

Based on the facts, Choe wrote a new textbook on salt production. He is sure of unearthing salt-making sites from the ancient and primitive times in the area in near future.

Choe Sung Il is now continuing his patriotic work of unearthing nation's cultural heritage as well as his education work.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho
Photo: Jin Yong Ho

Enjoyers of 12-year Compulsory Education



First lesson

Changjon Primary School in Central District, Pyongyang, retains its high rank in national academic contests and schoolchildren's contest for the literary prize Our Classroom held every year.

The school introduces into teaching practice new methods and modern instruments which are conducive to improving academic ability of pupils.

They have also invented tens of teaching aids with great en-

thusiasm to develop new teaching methods and better their academic qualifications, so as to use many visual aids in teaching, which greatly pay off in improving pupils' ability to concentrate. For example, there are such visual aids as to show the correlation of speed, distance and time, explain decimals and fractions, and play alphabet puzzles.

The method geared to developing the ability of the first-grade pupils to speak out their ideas and opinions in a logical and convincing way won the first place and was awarded the certificate of new teaching methods registration in the seminar on teaching methods for the universal 12-year compulsory education held last year. It is now being generalized throughout the country.

In order to put education on an information basis the school is channelling its efforts into making classrooms multi-functional and using multimedia in education to give pupils vivid ideas. It is also employing various amusement games in solving mathematical problems and stressing the need of dialogue in foreign language education.

The school frequently holds academic contests, skill shows and sports games while intensifying extracurricular study groups to produce many pupils with talents.

Pupils are nurturing great ambitions and bright future by studying hard in high spirits.

Headmistress Kim Su Bok says, "We teachers are willing to do our best to make our pupils study to their heart's content and bring their talents into full bloom under the universal 12-year compulsory education."

Article: Kim Hyo Sim
Photo: Ri Myong Guk



New comers enter the primary school with everyone's blessing



Roller Rink, *a Favourite Place*

In recent years many sports and amusement parks and other cultural establishments have been built in the DPRK to meet the growing demand of the people for leisure activities.

Among them is the roller rink on the bank of the picturesque Taedong River in Pyongyang that opened to public in November Juche 101 (2012). It is a favourite place for the people, young and old, men and women.

Passing through an arch entrance to the spacious rink, one can see a long stretch of main course, a roller hockey rink and a

skateboarding rink.

At the skate rental counter one can hire roller skates, such as roller speed skate, roller figure skate, roller hockey skate and skateboard, to his or her liking. Protective gears like helmet, knee and elbow pads and wrist guard are also available to the inexperienced children.

Schoolchildren are roller-blading at full tilt along the course, their parents waving to them with bright smile on their faces.

Spectacular are their skills of skating to the tune of light music, but more interesting are those engrossed in a hockey game,

even catching the attention of passers-by.

Beginners are very enthusiastic about learning from the instructors on roller blading.

More eye-catching is the ramp with a gradient at an angle of 45 degrees and U-shaped slope. There roller bladers perform various stunts, as if displaying their skills and boldness.

The roller rink, a mass-based sports resort which everyone is reluctant to leave, draws as many as 2 000 people every day.

Article & photo: Hong Kwang Nam





Doctors conduct medical check-ups and hygienic information propaganda at schools, factories and enterprises as well as residential districts

Dedication to Promotion of People's Health

“Ding-dong, ding-dong!”

Every afternoon there go the bells ringing at the door of many flats in Changjon Street in Central District, Pyongyang. The callers are the doctors from Kyongsang Polyclinic. They are always welcomed by homeowners.

Ri Hui Jong, head of the polyclinic, said that warm greetings of the residents expressed their gratefulness to the socialist country for enforcing the district doctor system for the promotion of the people's health, a popular public health policy ensuring the thorough implementation of the line of preventive medicine put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea.

The district doctor system in the DPRK is a system by which doctors go among the people in the district in their charge regularly to conduct medical check-ups and give treatment. This medical service system has been in force in the DPRK since the 1960s.

Thanks to the health promotion system which embodies the intrinsic requirements of socialist preventive medicine, a well-organized system of making clinic doctors take responsible care of the health of the residents in the district in their charge was established. As a result, people from their birth are given health certificates on their health conditions and diseases and receive preventive measures and treatment.

Health workers from Kyongsang Polyclinic, a medical establishment under the district doctor system, are dedicating their all to the residents' health promotion.

They start work at nine in the morning and provide primary

health care to the patients by diagnosing, checking up and giving treatment to them. They send those who need specialized treatment to the relevant hospitals in good time.

In the afternoon they visit the households in the district in their charge to acquaint themselves with their health conditions, adopt preventive measures and give timely treatment.

The patients with chronic diseases on the clinic's list are put under special attention of the doctors.

Over the past decade the doctors there resuscitated several serious cases and completely cured 80% of the chronically-ill patients.

They are conducting the work of disseminating hygienic information among the residents on a regular basis, contributing to the prevention of the people from falling ill.

Sin Hwak Sil, an old woman living in Neighbourhood Unit No.1 in Kyongsang-dong, said:

“I am 99 years old now, but every day I feel myself getting younger. The doctor in charge calls on me every day to take care of my health free of charge, so I don't know illness for scores of years.”

The residents in Kyongsang-dong keenly feel the gratefulness to the beneficial socialist public health system through the devoted services of the polyclinic doctors, regular visitors to their households.

Article: Kim Son Gyong
Photo: Jin Yong Ho



Marathon Enthusiasts Add to Festive Mood

On a balmy spring day of April there was a marathon race in Pyongyang. It brought together more than 600 marathon enthusiasts from dozens of countries including Malaysia, Singapore, Sweden, Finland, UK and Italy.

Starting from Kim Il Sung Stadium at the foot of Moran Hill, runners dashed through Pyongyang streets. Pyongyang citizens were very impressed by them running with a desire of joining the Korean people in celebrating the holiday common to the mankind, birthday of the President who had performed undying exploits in accomplishing the cause of global independence.

Souvenirs were given to the first three finishers in the marathon, half marathon and 10 km races.

The event that drew many enthusiasts from across the world marked a significant occasion for promoting friendship between the Korean and other peoples under the ideal of independence, peace and friendship.



Article & photo: Kim Thae Hyon



Souvenirs are given to the winners



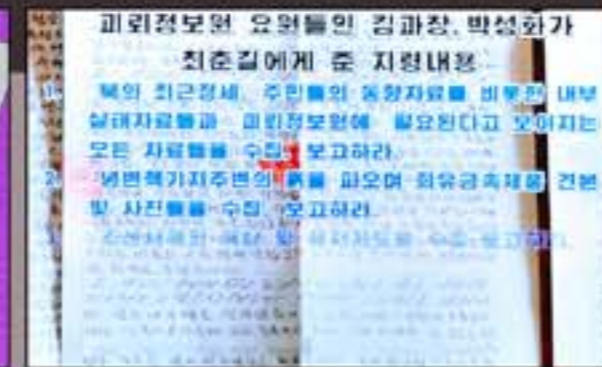
National Indignation at Anti-DPRK Espionage Acts



Kim Kuk Gi



A scene of Kim Kuk Gi taking information from his agent, and his written confession



Confession of Choe Chun Gil about his given secret instruction and a shot of his arrest



Choe Chun Gil

The United States and the south Korean regime, panic-stricken by the invincible might of the DPRK, a people-centred socialist state which is emerging victorious by dint of single-hearted unity of the leader, the Party and the masses of the people, are resorting to all sorts of means and schemes against the DPRK.

Their vicious acts were revealed through confessions, testimonies and evidences made by spies of the National Intelligence Service of south Korea who were unmasked and arrested while perpetrating espionage against the DPRK. A press conference with Kim Kuk Gi and Choe Chun Gil took place last march at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang.

Kim Kuk Gi, who worked as an ambush spy in Dandong, China for a decade, operated an underground church in Dandong from September 1, 2003, conducting a religious propaganda against the DPRK before dozens of Kore-

ans in China and private travellers. He was bribed by Hwang Jae Yong, department director of the NIS, in September 2005 through its agent Kim Man Jo. Since then he was registered in the NIS with a name of "Sin Song Guk" and "No. 101" and acted as a professional spy.

He confessed that he systematically gathered important state secrets related to the supreme leadership of the DPRK for the NIS, thus aggressively joining in state-sponsored political terrorism of the US and the south Korean authorities against the DPRK. He also built up a spy network in Dandong, systematically gathered and provided the DPRK's Party, state and military secrets and information about its internal affairs, thereby zealously catering to the US and the south Korean authorities in their hostile acts against the former. And he committed crimes of making and distributing copies of articles against the DPRK and conducting religious propaganda for the purpose of undermining

and thwarting the DPRK.

Kim Kuk Gi confessed that he was given a special instruction from the NIS in March 2010 to produce counterfeit notes of the DPRK so as to weaken its economy and bring people's mindset into confusion. According to his testimony, there are about 30 bases of the NIS engaged in anti-DPRK smear campaign in Dandong, and organizations and a printing shop for producing counterfeit notes of the DPRK.

Choe Chun Gil, another spy of the NIS, stated that he was hired by the "section chief surnamed Kim," an agent of the NIS, in July 2011 to work as his agent with the name of "Mr. Ko" and commit anti-DPRK hostile acts in Dandong.

Saying that he channelled all his efforts into collecting information about the movements of the supreme leadership of the DPRK in particular, Choe gave detailed statement that he gathered military secrets of the DPRK, engaged in the "Kkotdwaegi operation" aimed at purchasing military things used in the Korean People's Army, and collected information about tendencies of the DPRK citizens to their government, market situations and living conditions.

He also took part in fabricating a smear campaign against the DPRK to label it "a producer of counterfeit notes," concocting "Choe Myong Hak spy case," a shocking anti-DPRK incident for creating favourable conditions of

making Saenuri Party come back to power, destabilizing the DPRK and luring its citizens to south Korea, building up "underground church" in the DPRK and working out many other anti-DPRK plots.

Kim Kuk Gi and Choe Chun Gil stated that their crimes were organized, systematic and conspiratorial state-sponsored political terrorism and acts to create danger in the DPRK supreme leadership and overthrow its system and plot against "human rights issues" of the DPRK, all conducted under the command, manipulation and support of the United States and the NIS. This press conference would be released and thus lay bare the truth of the crimes of the NIS, which would be desperate to evade itself, they said.

The south Korean spies unmasked and arrested this time testified again to the fact that the US and the south Korean puppet authorities are the masterminds of the terrorism against the DPRK, human rights violations and anti-DPRK smear campaigns.

The recent revelation is arousing among the Korean service personnel and people surging indignation at and burning hatred for the US and the south Korean clique perpetrating vicious acts of espionage against the DPRK.

Article: Ri Song Chol
Photo: Pyon Chan U



Materials and equipment used in their espionage acts



Counterfeit notes and SD cards which contain impure multimedia are forged to disrupt the economy and people's mindset of the DPRK

US Atrocities of Germ Warfare Indicted

The Hague conventions on prohibiting the use of poisonous gases, the treaties and regulations regarding the land warfare and many other international laws and customs ban the use of bacteriological and chemical weapons harmful to human beings, and define the users as serious criminals to be called to account under the criminal law.

The United States, however, mobilized germ and chemical weapons in the Korean war (1950-1953) in flagrant violation of international laws and regulations, committing acts of genocide unprecedented in history.

After Japan's defeat in WWII the US imperialists took over from it all the research documents and researchers in germ and chemical warfare of the Japanese 731st Unit. They conducted experiments on bacteriological weapons to spread cholera

and Japanese encephalitis in south Korea in 1946 and 1949 by developing researches based on the abovementioned materials, and finally drew up an emergency plan for germ warfare.

It was the very plan executed during the Korean war.

The US troops that temporarily occupied some parts of the northern half of Korea but were compelled to flee from the north in the face of the counteroffensive of the Korean People's Army, spread germs of smallpox and other epidemic diseases in Pyongyang, Yangdok County in South Phyongan Province, Kowon and Jangjin counties in South Hamgyong Province and many other areas between November 29 and December 8, 1950. As a result, there broke out smallpox at the same time in 35 places, such as Pyongyang, North and South Phyongan, Kangwon, North and South Hwanghae

provinces and others, in an explosive way since mid-December. The disease infected more than 3 500 people as of April 1951, its mortality rate being 10% of the cases.

At that time the US imperialists spread bacteria causing epidemic hemorrhagic fever in the areas south of the 38th Parallel and north of Seoul, taking a toll of many lives of people.

They dropped the first germ bombs in November 1951 over the North Phyongan Province, Yangdok, Hamhung and Wonsan areas. Entering 1952, they waged an all-out germ warfare by dropping germ bombs over the northern half of Korea on a large scale.

Between January and March that year the germ bombs, noxious insects infected with various epidemic bacilli and other things stained with bacilli were dropped on the northwestern areas of the

DPRK, major traffic channels and trunk lines, railway junctions and residential areas along them. In this way, the bombs were dropped 804 times on 169 areas.

The US also used chemical weapons. During an indiscriminate bombing raid of Nampho on May 6 1951, it dropped gas bombs, causing 1 379 casualties. Bombs of tear and asphyxiating gases were also dropped on Wonsan and several areas of North and South Hwanghae provinces, thus poisoning and killing many people.

Between February 27 and April 26, 1952 the US imperialists showered asphyxiating and tear gas shells over the KPA positions in the frontline on 41 occasions, and poisonous gas shells over the several areas on 33 occasions, killing innocent people.

According to the testimony of Frank H. Schewable, a colonel of the US Marine Corps who was

captured while participating in the germ warfare, the general plan for the bacteriological warfare in Korea was directed by the US Joint Chiefs of Staff and the warfare further escalated in May 1952 at the directive of the US Fifth Air Force.

In 2010 a top secret document dated September 21, 1951 was declassified by the US national archives. It read that the US Joint Chiefs of Staff ordered a large-scale experiment of specified pathogens to see their effects in military operations.

Such historical materials with regard to the bacterial and chemical warfare committed by the US against the Korean people are innumerable. Among them are those on using prisoners of war as guinea pigs for tests on germ and chemical weapons.

In 1951 and 1952 fact-finding groups of the Women's International Democratic Federation, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers



A Japanese publication carries the confession of an American pilot who dropped germ bombs

and influential scientists visited Korea to investigate the facts and published articles, reports, bulletins, appeals and letters of protest laying bare the US atrocities.

This being the fact, the US is feigning total ignorance of their first-class crimes of human rights violation perpetrated in the Korean war.

It is inciting further hatred among the Korean service personnel and people for the US dead to all senses of shame, far from feeling remorseful.

Article: Kim Phil



Some of bombs carrying various animals infected with epidemic germs



British Telegraph Magazine discloses atrocities of germ warfare committed by the US



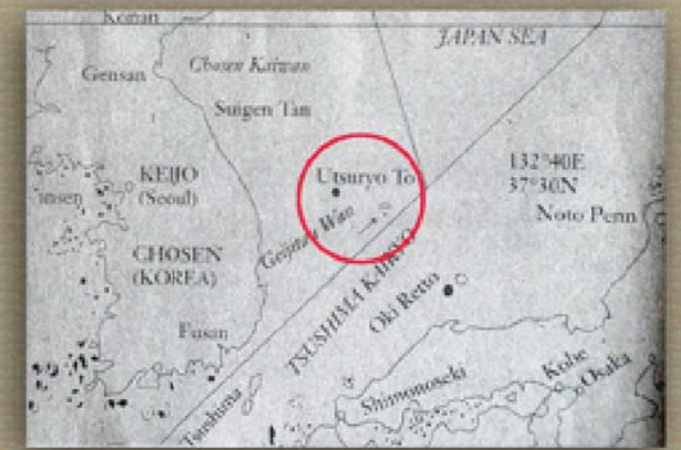
A lot of people fell victims to the American germ warfare



Tok Islets, Inseparable Part of Korea



Report presented to the Korean government by Sim Hung Thaek, magistrate of Ullung Island, in 1906



A map in the appendix to the agreement on dealing with former Japanese territory by allied powers



Official document of the Tokugawa Shogunate on recognition of Korean dominion over Ullung Island and Tok Islets



Directive of the Meiji Government which acknowledged that Ullung Island and Tok Islets were not Japanese territory

The Japanese reactionary authorities are not yet to give their wild ambition of seizing Tok Islets, an inseparable part of the Korean territory. They have put forward as their major political assignment to take possession of the islets and made such absurd remarks as that they are an inherent part of Japanese territory and their claim for Tok Islets remains unchanged. They instituted "Day of Takeshima (Tok Islets)" in 2005 to highlight the "validity" of their claim for Tok Islets on February 22 every year. It is an impudent assertion that Tok Islets are an inherent part of Japanese territory. Tok Islets are in the eastern tip of Korea and consist of 32 small rocky islets and reefs, including Tong-do and So-do (do means island or islet in Korean), which have long been officially known as a part of Korean territory. There are historical and legal evidences proving the fact. Among them are many official documents and historical materials of Korea, including *Samguksagi* (Chronicles of the Three Kingdoms), *Koryosagi* (Chronicles of Koryo), Chronicles of the

Feudal Joseon Dynasty and *Sejong Sillok Jiriji* (Illustrated Geographical Book of the Chronicles of King Sejong). Many historical materials of Japan also testified to the fact that Japan historically acknowledged Tok Islets as a part of Korean territory. In January 1696 the Edo Government of Japan, acknowledging that Ullung Island and Tok Islets belonged to Korea, issued an order banning the Japanese from entering the waters off the Ullung Island. An old record showed that Iwakura Tomomi, a ranking official of the highest governmental organ, gave instructions to the ministry of internal affairs on March 20, 1877, to the effect that the Ullung Island and Tok Islets "should be considered unrelated to Japan." The Japanese maps, such as a duplicate of military operations map drawn on the order of Toyotomi Hideyoshi during the Imjin Patriotic War (1592) and the original map of the eight provinces in Korea made by famous geographer Hayashi Shihei in 1785, showed that Tok Islets belonged to Korean territory. This notwithstanding, the Japanese reactionary authorities persistently claim their dominium of Tok Islets, presenting as

historical background Shimane Prefectural Proclamation No. 40 on the incorporation of the islet (1905). This proclamation, however, was a product of Japanese policy of making Korea its colony in the early 20th century. The feudal Joseon dynasty issued Decree No. 41 dated October 25, 1900, on officially announcing that Tok Islets were an inherent territorial part of Korea, in line with the contemporary international laws, denouncing Japan's long-standing intrusions into Tok Islets. But the Japanese proclamation unilaterally denied the fact. The Shimane Prefectural Proclamation No. 40 was an act of brigandish robbery of Tok Islets committed by Japanese imperialists. However obstinately the Japanese militarists allege their claim over Tok Islets, history never runs backward. Tok Islets are a sacred and inseparable part of territory of the Korean nation. History proves it and the world recognizes.

Article: Kim Chung Bok

