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Kim Jong Un Inspects Haedanghwa Service Complex

In April Kim Jong Un, First Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, First Chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, together with Ri Sol Ju, inspected the Haedanghwa Service Complex on the eve of its inauguration.

Built on the bank of the picturesque Taedong River, it is a comprehensive and multifunctional service centre equipped with modern public catering and communal amenities.

Consisting of the basement and six storeys above the ground, it covers an area of 10 000 square metres with a total floor space of 17 700 square metres.

It is fully equipped with all the facilities including various dining rooms, restaurant serving various kinds of roast meat and seafood, circular coffee shop, shop, public baths, wading pool, barber's, beauty salon, table-tennis hall, fitness hall, e-book reading room, practice rooms and lecture room.

Making the rounds of different facilities, Kim Jong Un got familiar with the construction and service plan, and said that they were built characteristically and uniquely by applying plastic arts.

He had a photo taken with chefs, expressing his hope that

they would fulfil their mission as faithful servants of the people.

He personally checked the water temperature at a bath, and learned about the service to be provided at a face treatment room. At the wading pool, he was pleased with its environment.

He acquainted himself with the system for adjusting the temperature in the complex, and highly spoke of the application of the latest cooling and heating system based on geothermal water.

It is the firm resolution of the Workers' Party of Korea to enable the Korean people, the best in the world, to enjoy all the benefits of socialism, without tightening their belts again, he noted, underlining the need to build more modern service centres, which are as impeccable as the Haedanghwa Service Complex in any aspect.

Full of deep gratitude to Kim Jong Un who visited their service complex on the eve of its inauguration with warm love for the people to teach in detail how to manage it, the officials and service workers were resolved to run the complex in pursuance of his intention.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon

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Kim Jong Un Sees Soccer Final and Meets Gold Medalists in International Competitions

The Mangyongdae Prize Games were successfully held at a time when the Korean people strive hard to build a thriving socialist country. The games opened on the occasion of the Day of the Sun (the birthday of President Kim Il Sung), the greatest national holiday. They gave a great encouragement to the athletes and people, who are out to make their country a sports power, and contributed to stoking up enthusiasm for sports across the country.

In April Marshal Kim Jong Un, together with Ri Sol Ju, saw men's premier league soccer final of the Mangyongdae Prize Games and met athletes who have won gold medals at the recent international competitions.

Kim Il Sung Stadium in Pyongyang was filled with deep emotion and excitement of the spectators.

The final match took place between Rimyongsu and Amnokgang.

The spectators enthusiastically rooted for the players of both teams who presented a fine display of skills, Korean-style tactics, team spirit and fair play.

Rimyongsu defeated Amnokgang 2-1.

After the match, the spectators sent up again loud cheers of hurrah.

Kim Jong Un, responding to the thunderous cheers of the masses, congratulated the players on their successful competition, greatly satisfied with the high level of the match.

On the same day he met players who have won gold medals at the recent international competitions, a coach and sports officials. He shook hands with each of them and spoke highly of them for having won the recent international competitions, thus giving confidence in and optimism about the victory to the service personnel and people who have turned out for the building of a thriving socialist nation in defiance of the enemy's vicious sanctions and pressure.

Now the Korean service personnel and people are full of determination to dedicate themselves to the building of their country into a Juche-based sports power, upholding the lofty will of Kim Jong Un who arouses higher the sports enthusiasm throughout the country.



President Kim Il Sung goes over the kindergarteners' injection-moulded boots in March Juche 60 (1971)



Kim Jong Il sees the works of calligraphy and pictures created by children from the Ponbu Kindergarten in Sinuiju and wishes them a bright future in January Juche 95 (2006)

Noble Love for Future

In June last year Pyongyang saw grand celebrations held to mark the 66th founding anniversary of the Korean Children's Union.

The celebrations that ran with the blessing of the whole country provided the Korean people with an occasion to recall the history of love for the younger generations and immortal revolutionary careers of the peerless great men of Mt. Paektu.

Having paid close attention to bringing up the successors to the revolution since the first days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, Kim Il Sung ensured that the issue of pencil production was discussed as an agenda item at the first session of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea that was established after Korea's liberation, and founded the Korean Children's Union on June 6, Juche 35 (1946). He saw to it that a universal free compulsory education, the first of its kind in the world, was enforced, palaces, camps and schools were built for children in fine locations, trains and buses were made available for the schoolchildren in mountainous villages, and branch schools were built for children in far-flung islands.

General Kim Jong Il, carrying forward the noble love for the younger generations shown by the President, devoted his heart and soul to children's happiness as the father of the big family—the whole country. Thanks to his warm affection, the free compulsory education and other policies for the rising generations were being carried on without letup also in the latter half of the 1990s when the country was in the difficult situations created by the imperialists' machinations against the DPRK and severe natural disasters. This is why the schoolchildren of the country, singing the song "The General and Children," cherish the memory of the immortal exploits of the General who was on an endless tour of devotion for the sake of the rosy future of the country.

The ennobling view of the posterity cherished by the great leaders, who set the love for the younger generations as the most important affair of the Workers' Party of Korea and the state, is now being carried on by Marshal Kim Jong Un.

The affectionate and benevolent image of the Marshal who visited the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School on the lunar New Year's day in 2012, the first year of the new century of the Juche era, reminded the Korean people of the image of Kim Il Sung who founded the school and that of Kim Jong Il who visited it more than ten years ago braving a snowstorm.

When he visited Pyongyang Changjon Primary School, Central Zoo and amusement park at the Kaeson Youth Park, Kim Jong Un showed meticulous concern for the education and extracurricular activities of the rising generations. On a visit to a worker's family who had moved to a new flat in Changjon Street, he wished his children a bright future.

He proposed celebrating the 66th anniversary of the KCU founding as an auspicious event noteworthy in the history of the WPK and the state and as a splendid festival unprecedented in the history of mankind. He invited over 20 thousand KCU members across the country to Pyongyang as the delegates to the celebrations. He also attended the national meeting of the KCU and made a congratulatory speech, and enjoyed a concert of the Unhasu Orchestra and had a photo taken with the young delegates.

Believing in a rosy future of the country, where the love for the younger generations is getting warmer, the Korean service personnel and people are stepping up the building of a thriving nation, firmly united around Kim Jong Un.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho





Kim Jong Un with the delegates to the celebrations of the 66th anniversary of the Korean Children's Union in June Juche 101 (2012)

We Will Cherish in Our Mind Forever

Unforgettable Days as a KCU Member



Last year I took part in the celebrations of the 66th founding anniversary of the KCU and in February this year I was awarded Kim Jong Il Children Honour Prize on the occasion of the Day of the Shining Star.

Whenever I see my parents hardly repress their emotion at the honours I have taken on two occasions within less than a year, I feel myself swelled with pride.

My days as a member of the KCU are drawing to their close, and I will soon be a member of the youth league. As days go by I keenly feel the love and trust of great Generalissimos who valued us, the rising generations, and Marshal Kim Jong Un who spares nothing for us.

In the future I will prepare myself to be a patriot who would add brilliance to my country by studying hard and taking an active part in the organizational life as I did during the days as a KCU member.

An Jin Gwon, first-year student at Pyongyang Songsin Senior Middle School



To Be a Talented Scientist

Every morning before leaving home for school I stand before the photograph I had taken with Marshal Kim Jong Un in the celebrations of the 66th founding anniversary of the KCU last year.

Then I make up my mind to get 5 marks at school.

Keeping deep in mind the teachings of Marshal Kim Jong Un that the future of a thriving Korea will be represented first in the academic performances of the KCU members all the time, I will make the most of time and study hard so as to become an honoured student.

Thus, I will become a scientist as talented as those who launched the artificial satellite.

Han Yong Myong, third-year student at Sariwon Middle School No. 1 in North Hwanghae Province

I Am No Longer a Little Boy

Taking part in the celebrations of the 66th founding anniversary of the KCU with pride in being a model KCU member together with other KCU members from all over the country, I made a new resolution to study harder and play more active role in sports activities in order to prepare myself as a pillar of a thriving Korea who is knowledgeable, virtuous and healthy as Marshal Kim Jong Un taught us.

Since then I play various sports games with my friends and do exercises to grow taller and be stronger. Now nobody calls me a little boy any longer.

Rim Tae Hyok, first-year student at Haeju Puyong Junior Middle School in South Hwanghae Province



With a High Degree of Consciousness

I still vividly remember every word of the congratulatory speech delivered by Marshal Kim Jong Un at the National Meeting of the KCU held in celebration of the 66th anniversary of its founding.

I am always reminded of our task as political protectors of the KCU members who were loved by the great Generalissimos and whom Marshal Kim Jong Un now values.

As I did in the past, I will make scrupulous plans for the organizational life and extracurricular activities of the KCU members as suited to their psychological features and preparedness as their sister. Thus, I will implement the policies and intentions of the Workers' Party of Korea and the state which regard the work for the new generation as the most important affair and spare nothing for them to bring them up to be pillars of Songun Korea.

Choe Ok Kyong, Instructor of the KCU at Kumsong School





Schoolchildren prepare themselves to be reliable persons of a thriving Korea
Photo: An Chol Ryong



Kindling Flames of Industrial Revolution in the New Century

Korean service personnel and people are greeting the 49th anniversary when Kim Jong Il started the work at the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea with boundless yearnings for him and looking back with deep emotion on the valuable exploits he performed in laying out solid foundations for the prosperity of the country and nation.

Kim Jong Il kindled the torch of the industrial revolution in the new century, thus bringing about historic turning point of building a powerful country with the knowledge-based economy.

The industrial revolution in the new century is a fundamental change and technological revolution of a high standard, which turns the national economy as a whole into the knowledge-intensive and technology-intensive one, as required by the era of knowledge-based economy.

Kim Jong Il penetrated deep into the importance of developing science and technology in building an economic giant and ensured that nationwide efforts should be concentrated on developing science and technology.

Thanks to his farsightedness and energetic leadership good results were produced in the fields of core, basic technologies including information and nano technologies and bioengineering, and the frontiers of science and technology such as space, nuclear and new energy technologies.

He exerted special efforts into putting the overall economy on a modern and knowledge basis, relying on the introduction of the CNC technology in machine industry.

Even in the difficult days of the 1990s when the country was undergoing the Arduous March and forced march, he ensured that the country's powerful scientific and technological forces and funds were directed to the development

of CNC technology. He congratulated the developers at the Ryonha Machine on their manufacturing of two CNC machine tools, and specified the seed of modernization and stage-by-stage tasks to be tackled by them.

He set forth the slogans, **"Keep your feet firmly planted on this land and look out over the world!"** and **"Break through the cutting edge!"** and led the scientists and technicians at the Ryonha Machine to bring about great innovations. Thanks to his sagacious leadership, they achieved in a little more than ten years those successes that other developed countries made for scores of years, securing supremacy in the CNC technology, and developed standard and high-performance CNC machine tools on a massive scale.

In the flames of the industrial revolution in the new century Kim Jong Il kindled by relying on the solid scientific and technological foundations, exemplary factories of the knowledge industry in the new century and modernization have sprung up; the CNC and other cutting-edge technologies have been introduced into the sectors of machine-building, metallurgical, chemical industries and light industry; and remarkable achievements were registered in all other national economic sectors including fruit, vegetable, livestock and fish farmings.

The successes in the launch of the artificial satellite and the third underground nuclear test further exalted the national power of the DPRK.

Recalling the lifelong patriotic devotion of Kim Jong Il, the Korean people are now marching forward vigorously, fanning the flames of the industrial revolution in the new century, to build a thriving socialist country under the leadership of the respected Kim Jong Un.

Article & photo: Choe Kwang Ho



Kim Jong Il gives on-site guidance at the Huichon Ryonha General Machine Factory in October Juche 100 (2011)



CNC technology is introduced into the production lines of many factories and enterprises



Successful launch of artificial earth satellite Kwangmyongsong 3-2 on December 12, Juche 101 (2012)

Enthusiasm for Reunification Brought About by June 15

Thirteen years ago the north-south summit meeting was held in Pyongyang, the first of its kind in the history of half a century-long division of the Korean nation. Made public at the meeting was the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration, whose core is the ideal of By Our Nation Itself.

When June comes around every year, the Korean people recall the day when the publication of the joint declaration thrust the whole country into deep emotion and delight.

The joint declaration, which made public the idea of solving the issue of national reunification independently by a concerted effort of the Korean nation itself, was a milestone that encouraged the north and south of Korea, which has been divided into two due to the outside forces' machinations, to take the road to dialogue and cooperation for reunification by means of federation.

The past decade clearly proved its validity and vitality.



Unconverted long-term prisoners are repatriated to their socialist homeland in Juche 89 (2000)



Joint photo show of the north, south and overseas Koreans in Juche 97 (2008)



Opening ceremony of the grand national reunification festival held in Juche 94 (2005) to mark the 5th anniversary of the publication of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration

Nationwide efforts for achieving national reunification were further strengthened.

Supporting the ideal of By Our Nation Itself, all the Korean people in the north and south turned out in the struggle to oppose domination and intervention of foreign forces and achieve national reunification in the spirit of independence that brims over with national self-respect and pride.

With the trend of giving prominence and importance to the nation prevailing in three thousand-ri land, practical and concerted efforts were made in solving the issues of national reunification and foreign affairs.

The inter-Korean relations made fair progress, and the achievements were registered, giving hope for and confidence in reunification and prosperity to all the Korean people.

Breakthroughs were made in the half a century-long division and confrontation, and the blocked routes on the ground, on the sea and in the sky were relinked; differences of opinions were resolved one by one thanks



The 10th reunion of separated families and their relatives in Juche 93 (2004)



A rally for reunification of youth and students from the north, south and abroad in Juche 91 (2002)

reunification by thoroughly implementing the June 15 Joint Declaration.

This is manifested in the speech delivered by Kim Jong Un, the lodestar of national reunification, at a parade held last year in celebration of the centenary of the birth of President Kim Il Sung.

He declared the principled stand that the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK would join hands with anyone who sincerely wishes the reunification of the country and peace and prosperity of the nation, and make responsible and persevering efforts to realize the historic cause of the country's reunification.

The cause of reunification of the Korean nation that is advancing under the banner of the June 15 Joint Declaration will surely be achieved.

Article & photo: Choe Il Ho



Relinking the railways between the north and the south of Korea in Juche 92 (2003)



Groundbreaking of the Kaesong Industrial Park in Juche 92 (2003)



A scene from the June 15 Prize reunification volleyball match in Juche 94 (2005)



Making Elaborate Efforts

- Unha Rungnado Bicycle Factory -

The Unha Rungnado Bicycle Factory with a history of only four years is famous for its products.

Its officials and technicians devoted their intelligence and passion to making popular bicycles, named Rungnado.

The bicycles are characterized by solidity and long lifespan.

They are colourful, and multifarious—electric-powered, mountain-climbing, man's and woman's bicycles.

The factory also produces three-wheel motorcycle, which can carry 500 kg of load. Nice looking and of high quality, it is equipped with an engine of high capacity, and the fuel consumption is little. It is in great demand.

Now the factory strives to develop new products, and increase their production.

Article & photo: Ri Kwang Song





Solving the technical problems arising in production on site

Technical Innovation and Three-Revolution Team Members

Members of the three-revolution teams are graduates of universities and colleges, who are responsive to the new and enterprising. Dispatched to the various sectors of the national economy, they put their main efforts into speeding up the industrial revolution in the new century, thus carrying out the line of the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—set forth by the Workers' Party of Korea.

Those who have been dispatched to the Pyongyang Textile Machine Factory are performing their responsibility and role as the point men and standard-bearers in the current grand march for accelerating the building of an economic power by dint of science and technology.

The team members including Nam Kyong Song, its leader, are graduates from Kim Il Sung University, Kim Chaek University of Technology, Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering and Pyongyang Han Tok Su University of Light Industry.

Since the first day they were appointed, they have directed their efforts to hitting the target of modernizing machinery and production lines.

When the task of modernizing the equipment of the tools workshop was raised, they took it upon themselves.

Starting from the study of the related literature, they pooled concerted efforts to designing and producing necessary parts while developing cooperation with the officials, technicians and workers of the factory.

Keeping touch with the scientists at the control machine research institute under the State Academy of Sciences, they modernized several kinds of equipment at the tools workshop including screw grinder.

The newly-developed machines and equipment including spinning and weaving machines which ensure high machining accuracy, increasing the rate of standard products and production capacity, are fruits born by the unknown efforts of the members of the three-revolution team.

They not only stand in the vanguard of the technical innovation but also teach the latest achievements of science and technology to workers and technicians.

Officials and workers look forward to technological study lessons whose main contents are computer engineering, materials engineering, the latest information science and technology and the trend of its development.

They also push ahead with the work to establish cultured ways in production and life and create an atmosphere of cultural and emotional life throughout the factory. In concerted efforts with the officials and employees of the factory they lay out their working places better and play an active role in the mass-based cultural work and sporting activities.

Thanks to their devoted efforts the output of the factory is on the increase, and the building of a socialist economic power will be speeded up.

Article & photo: Kim Chun Hyok



Collective discussion to update the production lines

Sportspersons Foodstuff Factory



The Kumkhop General Sports-persons Foodstuff Factory, situated in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, specializes in the study and production of nutritious foods for sportspeople.

Its main product is beverages. Diverse kinds of drinks produced there help the athletes supplement sugar, electrolyte, vitamins and others that are consumed in training and games as quickly as possible, while relieving their fatigue and improving the ability to concentrate on games.

Functional drinks, called Kumkhop drinks, are much favoured by the athletes for they have aromatic tastes and high nutritive values with the natural medicinal herbs as the ingredients.

The factory also produces a variety of bread, rice-cake, biscuits, drops and sausages. The nutritive rice-cake stuffed with jujube and chestnut rich in vitamins and protein, and rice-cake dumplings dressed with various flour are enjoyed by travelling sportspeople.

Its officials and employees are striving hard to produce foods congenial to Koreans' constitutions, and the mass-produced foodstuffs are popular with sportspeople.

Article: Kim Rye Un
Photo: Kim Kum Jin



The factory produces functional drinks and various other foodstuffs as demanded by the sports nutrition





Sobaek Stream in Summer



Tigers



Some of the diplomas and medals exhibitions and expositions held in different countries awarded to the Korean *posokhwa* works

Korean *Posokhwa* and Creators



Posokhwa creators in collective review of their works

Now the interest in and demand for Korean *posokhwa* (jewel painting) are growing at home and abroad.

The Korean *posokhwa* created by the artists of the Mansudae Art Studio arrested the eyes of visitors at an international art festival held in a European country in the summer of Juche 101 (2012).

The members of the festival organizing committee and professionals were unanimous in praising *posokhwa*, saying that they were the best in view of the rare and fascinating materials and soft and elaborate portrayal. *The Path to Mt. Paektu* and *Tigers*, in particular, touched the visitors' heartstrings. A diploma of the festival was awarded to their creator Sin Pong Hwa.

Sin Pong Hwa-led Korean *Posokhwa* Production Unit under the Mansudae Art Studio is the centre in creating and developing the unique jewel painting in Korea.

Sin Pong Hwa and other talented and enterprising young artists at the studio succeeded in creating Korean *posokhwa* in the latter half of the 1980s after the painstaking efforts to make a new form of picture based on the traditional Korean painting. Sin Pong Hwa in his early thirties was awarded the title of Merited Artist, and the production unit made its appearance at the Mansudae Art Studio, involving promising, young fine artists in the main.

Korean *posokhwa* is made by sticking powder of colourful natural gems including ruby and sapphire to cloth, metal, wood or stone plate with superglue.

Its superiority is that it applies various



Korean *Posokhwa* Exhibition held in Russia in Juche 97 (2008) in celebration of the 60th founding anniversary of the DPRK

painting techniques, including the techniques of industrial arts, and its works can be preserved long for the properties of its materials.

The works of the production unit have caused a great sensation in the world of art from the first day of their appearance: in the first three to four years more than 60 works were registered as national treasures; they included *The Paektusan*

Secret Camp in the Morning, *Dove Dance*, *The Snow Is Falling* and *Wisteria and Puppies*.

Many of the works were highly praised at art exhibitions held in different countries and regions.

The creators are striving to produce works of higher quality.

Article: Son Il Hak

Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA



Dolphin Tamers

The Rungna Dolphinarium adds much to the beauty of the Taedong River. It is packed to overflowing every day.

A girl tamer and dolphins share each other's feelings in seawater tanks, and dolphins shake "hands" with spectators.

Moved to admiration at the stunts of dolphins, the spectators bestow their unqualified praises on the tamers.

More than 10 men and female tamers are unmarried. In the short period since the establishment of the dolphinarium they were absorbed in reading books about zoology and had a concrete knowledge of ecological features of dolphins, watching them closely. In this course they conceived one after another stunts by dolphins such as hoop turning, dancing while turning, heading the ball into the basket, jumping and crawling on to the land.

It is said that mental level of dolphin is that of a three-year-old child. Dolphins soon became familiar with their tamers. However, it was not easy to tame them.

The tamers carried out their minute plans by time and by date. They put special attention to the use of dolphins' conditional response to feed.

Their tireless efforts bore fruits: dolphins began to perform difficult stunts, like swimming on their backs, after three months, not one year, in disregard of the specialists' view.

Proud of working for people, the tamers do their best to create other stunts of dolphins.

*Article: Kim Kyong Hui
Photo: Ri Myong Guk*





Cercopithecus aethiops



Brown bear



Natal hinge-backed tortoise



Wild boar



Mongolian goat



Dwarf goat



Bactrian camel

Growing Number of Animals

Several animals have grown in number at the Central Zoo in Pyongyang.

The lemurs gave birth to five babies in March; one of them gave birth to two.

Uniparous lemur, indigenous to Madagascar, breeds between March and April. The lemurs in the zoo hold high or loop the tails like a cat.

Ri Jae Sil and other keepers have taken good care of them in a scientific and technical way according to their physiological features. Some newborn lemurs are nestling against their mothers' breast while the others following their mothers in the playground.

The natal hinge-backed tortoises, which were brought to the zoo three years ago, first laid seven eggs in February. When the two tortoises were hatched out of the eggs, they were moved to the aquarium, to their mothers. This type of tortoise lays one or two eggs: it is known to show a breeding coefficient of 40% in natural environment and to be very difficult to breed in artificial conditions.

The keepers tried their utmost to ensure the temperature and humidity suited to the tortoise breeding. And they applied the anti-stress additives to raise the rate of laying and hatching eggs. In this way, they succeeded in hatching the eggs in artificial conditions.

Besides, bear, brown bear, Bactrian camel, Mongolian goat, dwarf goat and other animals bore their young.

Baby animals give pleasure to visitors, including children.



Inventing Manager



Kim Hwi Gun encourages the workers to carry out a highly set target for technical innovation



Products from the Pyongyang Rubber Factory are favoured by people. This is attributable to the great efforts made by Kim Hwi Gun, manager of the factory.

When he was demobilized from the army thirty years ago, he worked at the daily-necessity workshop of the factory.

He entered the Pyongyang University of Industries thanks to the study-while-you-work system.

One year after graduation, he invented a high-speed crusher of colouring materials.

His enthusiasm for inventing new ones has not been cooled even though he

worked as workshop manager, chief engineer and then manager of the factory.

When the quality of V-belts was raised as a problem, he discussed with relevant technicians and workers while studying its worldwide development trend. In the course of this he invented a moulding machine of V-belts with single-layer tubes which could produce the tubes of belts by method different from the previous one. Thanks to his invention a new V-belt production line was established at the factory, and the quality of V-belts was raised and their output increased by 1.5 times.

He has been awarded 12 national

diplomas of invention, dozens of registration certificates of scientific and technical successes and ingenuity for significant inventions conducive to modernizing the production lines including a large-sized sulphur-adding, V-belt moulding plate with steam duct and a continuous plain belt by using the pressure of tensible force.

As the manager is at the vanguard of technical innovation, the whole factory is brimming over with enthusiasm for innovation in production.

Article: Kim Son Gyong
Photo: Kim Kum Jin



Certificates of state patent, sci-tech successes and ingenuities awarded to Kim Hwi Gun for his significant inventions conducive to updating production lines



Pyongyang June 9 Ryongbuk Senior Middle School was built in line with the instructions Kim Il Sung gave on June 9, Juche 58 (1969), on building new schools for the rising generation.

The school is proud of many things. The first and the foremost thing is that its teaching staff has achieved successes in education by applying teaching methods of high standard which are oriented to developing the students' thinking faculty and creativity.

The school has enjoyed high estimation in the national contests of mathematics, scientific invention and programming, and has produced more winners of the July 15 Honour Student Prize than other schools. The prize is awarded to a student who has won top honours during the school course.

The school is also a model in

conducting physical training activities.

It has involved all its students in the sporting activities. It won three successive victories in the table-tennis event at the Jongilbong Prize National Games for schoolchildren.

It maintains relationship with the relevant associations in several countries which are friendly to the DPRK, including Pakistan and New Zealand, and swaps experience with their educational workers.

The school was awarded the title of Thrice Honoured Red Flag School in Juche 95 (2006), and has produced a great number of winners of Kim Il Sung Children Honour Prize and Kim Il Sung Youth Honour Prize, and a Hero of the DPRK and doctorate holders.

Article & photo: Son Hui Yon

School Full of Prides



Foreigners visit the school



The school directs great efforts to improving education and edification to train students into reliable workers of a prosperous Korea, who are knowledgeable, virtuous and healthy

Writer for Children

When the January issue of Children's Literature for this year was published, the readers could find the name of Rim Kum Dan. "Mrs. Rim Kum Dan? She must be grey-haired now, and she still remains in the world of children's feelings."



Rim Kum Dan, Kim Il Sung Prize winner

A noteworthy author in the Korean literary circles, Rim Kum Dan has been writing stories for children for 50 years.

Despite her advanced age, she goes among the children and is very enthusiastic about writing stories for children. So, she is often called a child in her eighties.

She spent her childhood in China, an alien land, when Korea was under Japanese military occupation.

She cherished the dream of learning, looking up the night sky over her homeland and counting stars one by one. After the country's liberation on August 15, Juche 34 (1945), she could fulfil her dream.

When the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953) was unleashed by the US imperialists, she volunteered to join the Korean People's Army. In the flames of the war, she felt how precious the motherland was, and cherished love for the future as she saw children going to their schools singing songs. She was summoned to Kim Il Sung University and resumed studying.

Her experience set her afire with the spirit of loving the future and led her to write stories for children.

From that time on, she began to go to children and write literary works for them, keeping step with them, out of her love for the future and the patriotic spirit.

She devoted her heart and soul to producing the works that were congenial to the naïve and inquiring feelings of children.

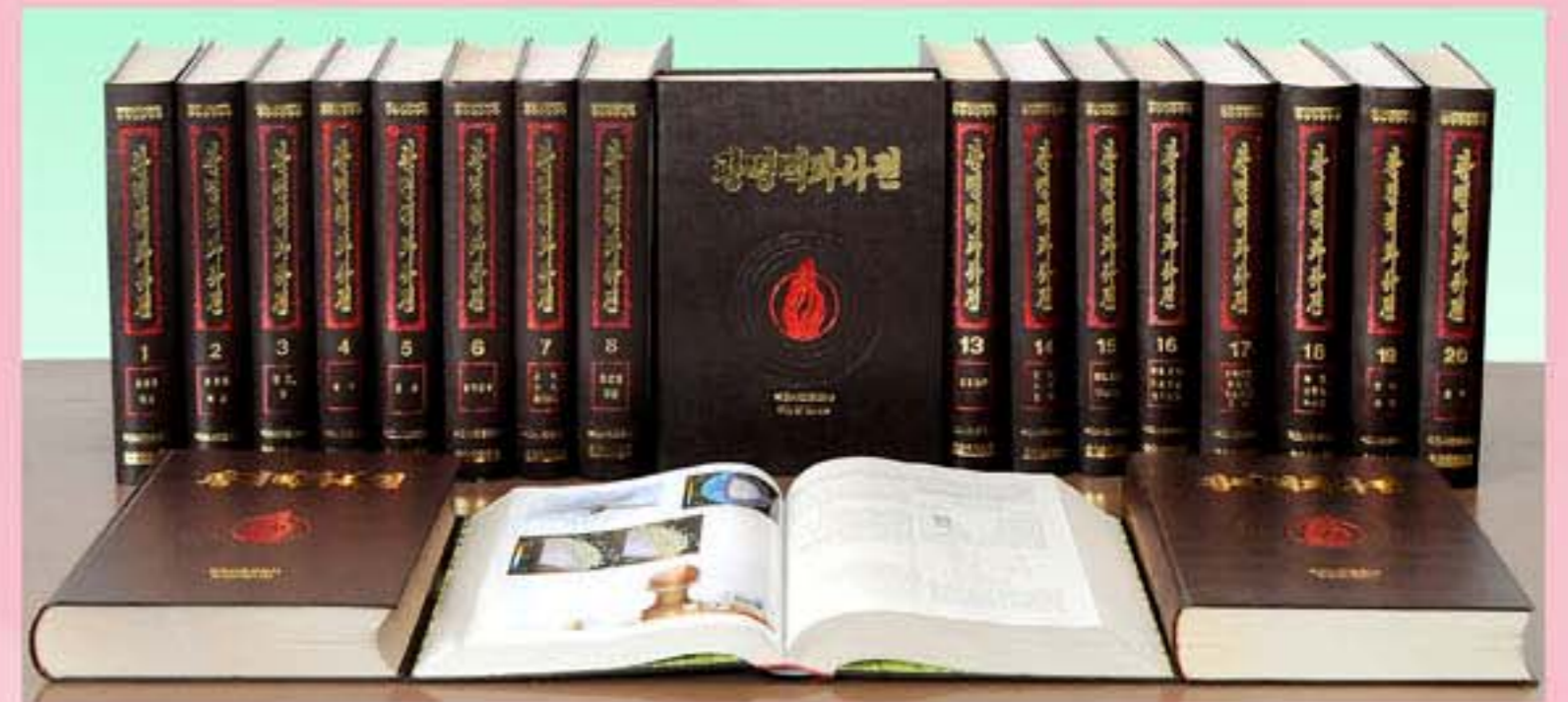
In the course of this, she wrote hundreds of songs and poems, including *Going to School with Delight*, *Rainbow of Love* and *On Mt. Paektu*, and an epic *When Buds Are Coming Out* and a long poem *Azaleas in Paeksong-ri*.

Her works that vividly reflect the children's life and feelings serve as a textbook and a fellow traveller for children to develop their intellectual abilities and mind.

In appreciation of her service to the development of children's literature and to the future of the country, the country awarded her Kim Il Sung Prize, the highest national prize.

She still goes to children, enjoying their respect.

Article & photo: Jin Yong Ho



Encyclopedia Kwangmyong

On the occasion of the centenary of the birth of President Kim Il Sung, Encyclopedia Kwangmyong (Brightness) was issued last year.

The encyclopedia deals with social and natural sciences in its 20 volumes such as history of Korea and the world, politics, law, philosophy, economics, literature and the arts, education, linguistics, mass media, geography of Korea and the world, mathematics, physics, chemistry, life sciences, information, control, nano technology and sports.

Over 58 000 entries in the parts, chapters, sections, topics and subtopics are arranged in a scientific, logical and chronological order, and are described in detail.

Additional items with more than 9 000 pieces of visual aids like photos, pictures and maps are given to enrich the main contents and give common knowledge. The encyclopedia also carries the basic concepts, fundamentals and main contents of social and natural sciences, the theoretical and practical issues and latest successes in the sectors of cutting-edge science in depth and in detail.

The characteristics of this encyclopedia are that it describes in depth the basic theoretical and practical matters so that anybody can easily understand them.

Topics and subtopics are arranged in good order and in succession for their contents; titles are given for the

convenience of searching; the basic concepts, incidents, facts, persons, remains and relics in the main contents are given as entries; and an index is given to every volume at its end—these are all helpful for the self-study of working people.

When one considers that compiling an encyclopedia is a Herculean task demanding a great deal of work, like framework building, data entry and overall editing, the Encyclopedia Kwangmyong can be called the fruit born by tireless thinking, exploration and

enthusiasm of the members of the Encyclopedia Editorial Board of the DPRK and its branches numbering dozens.

The encyclopedia won Kim Jong Il Prize in February this year on the occasion of the Day of the Shining Star, birthday of Kim Jong Il, as it renders a great contribution to raising the political, theoretical and cultural standards of the working people, youth and schoolchildren who have turned out in the building of a civilized socialist country.

Article & photo: Choe Kwang Hyok



Compilers of Encyclopedia Kwangmyong



Among children as in the past

Glory to the Motherland

Top ten players and top ten coaches of the year Juche 101 (2012) have been selected in the DPRK. Among them were Kim Won Chol and his coach Kim Song Il at the glider event of the Kaesong Textile Mill Team. Thus, the team

is in the limelight in the sports circle.

Recently Kim Won Chol made fine records in an international competition.

The DPRK players came first in the team glider event at the



Player Kim Won Chol



Coach Kim Song Il



Awarding ceremony of the 2012 FAI Asian Championships for Free Flight Model Aircraft



2012 FAI Asian Championships for Free Flight Model Aircraft held in Mongolia in July last year.

On the day of the championships, the wind was blowing at a velocity of 12 metres per second, and it was raining heavily. In spite of such unfavourable climatic conditions, Kim Won Chol played a decisive role in taking the team title.

Looking at their national flag being hoisted at the awarding ceremony, Kim Won Chol and his coach recalled the days of training.

They always conducted training together, out of desire to add glory to their motherland.

The whole processes of glider event—from making glider to training and competition—require high attainments in engineering and meteorology. Therefore, a glider event is called in the sporting world an event of intelligence and technique.

Kim Song Il with a career of 30 years as a player and a coach grasped in detail the peculiarities of the glider event and coached his disciples with a good knowledge of engineering and meteorology.

He developed a new-type glider in line with the international

trend of daily-developing techniques of making gliders and encouraged his disciples to be well versed in it.

At the same time, he made every effort to perfect the three important requisites—preparatory flight, searching for the air current and takeoff.

His ability and sincerity inspired the players' enthusiasm.

Kim Won Chol always grasped his demand in a moment. He trained harder to be thoroughly acquainted with the glider and to develop his ability for exactly seizing an air current in a short time in order to make it take off in good time and reach the highest altitude.

Whenever he and his coach experienced physical and mental fatigue, they overcame it, helping and leading each other, with one mind that they were running together along the road of patriotism to add glory to their motherland. Thus, they achieved the good result at the championships.

Struck by their success, a Swedish glider player, once a world champion, said, "Wonderful. The level of the DPRK's model aircraft sports is truly high."

Article & photo: An Chol Ryong

ASIAN



The works were highly praised in the world circus festivals for bravery and boldness of the acrobats.

One of them is *Aerial Act on Horizontal Bar* created in Juche 87 (1998) by Pak So Un, Kim Il Sung Prize winner and People's Artist.

In the work turning in the air is performed in combination with the exercise on the horizontal bar. The work is full of speed and creates cubic effects, leaving the spectators breathless. Nine acrobats turn on the horizontal bar continuously, turn over three times sideways, somersault three times in the air and somersault three or four times continuously after releasing their hold of the swing.

This work made its debut at the 24th Monte Carlo International Circus Festival held in Juche 89 (2000).

At the festival Merited Artiste Ri Hak Song, Jon Tuk Yong and Kil Un Hye wonderfully performed stunts, including a backward somersault and triple

sideway somersaults, and triple somersaults and continuous triple somersaults after releasing their hold of the swing, thus evoking great admiration of spectators and winning the gold prize, the highest prize of the festival. They did not rest on their laurels; they completed four-time somersaults and then double somersaults and continuous four-time somersaults after releasing their hold of the swing, which is highly praised by the international circus circle as the best stunt which reached the limit of mankind. They won gold prizes at many international circus festivals including the Rome International Circus Festival held in Italy in Juche 92 (2003) and the 9th Wuhan International Circus Festival held in Juche 99 (2010).

Aerial Act on Horizontal Bar was highly praised again at the 37th Monte Carlo International Circus Festival held in Monaco in January this year.

Article & photo: Kim Son Gyong



Aerial Acrobats

The most popular programme of the National Circus is the trapeze acrobatics. The circus first created *Flying in the Air* in Juche 44 (1955); it and other

aerial stunt performances created later, like *Flying Trapeze*, *Fliers*, *Multi-trapeze*, *Flying Trapeze for Two* and *Flying Girls* earned the admiration of spectators and their unstinted praise.

The US Imperialists Started the Korean War

Testimony of History

War, in essence, is the continuation of the policy of a state or a class by special means, by force.

The Korean war that broke out on June 25, 1950 was also the continuation of the US aggressive policy of world supremacy.

Since long ago, the US had regarded Korea as a springboard in realizing its aggressive plan to turn the Pacific into a "lake of the US" and persisted in its efforts. After the end of World War II, it set the realization of the plan as its national

policy.

In March 1943 US President Roosevelt asserted that Korea should be put under trusteeship, saying that Korea should be a free, independent country in due course. Douglas MacArthur, commander of the US Far East forces, said about the occupation policy in Korea that by occupying all of Korea the US would be able to control the whole area between Vladivostok and Singapore, and that nothing would then be beyond the reach of the US power.

Modern History of America reads in part that virtually the war made by Wall Street against the Korean people started in September 1945, the time when its generals set foot in south Korea. It shows that the US set a Korean war as its national policy and started it by occupying south Korea.

In fact, the US occupied southern half of Korea militarily in September 1945, a prelude to a Korean war, and since then it stepped up war preparations for

occupying its northern half.

It proclaimed military rule in south Korea, cobbled together puppet armed forces and expanded them stage by stage with a view to a 10 to 1 superiority over the DPRK.

It dispatched a Military Advisory Group to give south Korean troops American-style military education and training, provided military aid to the tune of one billion US dollars, huge amounts of weaponry and munitions and, further, seized the command over the south Korean army.

Alongside this, it set up the Far East command that would play the leading role in a Korean war and stepped up the plan for igniting the war.

It urged the south Korean puppet army to commit armed provocations against the DPRK almost every day with the purpose of building up their actual war capacity and examining their combat readiness; in 1949 alone, it mobilized over 60 000 troops for skirmishes on 2 617 occasions.

After finishing war preparations in a short time, it fixed the date of starting the war and hatched a plot to shirk the responsibility of provoking it.

Roberts, head of the US Military Advisory Group in south Korea, said to

Syngman Rhee in January 1950: The plan to attack north Korea has already been decided. There are not so many hours left for us to put it into practice. The attack will be launched by us, but we have to make an excuse of justifying ourselves.

MacArthur ordered on February 17, 1950 that the armed invasion against north Korea be started before July that year.

The US Presidential envoy Dulles inspected the area south of the 38th Parallel on the eve of the war, said before the south Korean puppets: Attack north Korea along with the counter-propaganda that north Korea invaded south Korea first. If you hold out only for two weeks, the United States will complain that north Korea attacked south Korea, and see to it that the United Nations can mobilize ground, naval and air forces under its name.

As planned and according to the gangster-like aggressive policy of the US, the war against the DPRK was started on June 25, 1950.

But, one who likes playing with fire is doomed to die in fire set by oneself.

The US that unleashed the Korean war only suffered an ignominious defeat by the heroic Korean people.

Far from drawing a lesson from the Korean war of the 1950s, the US incessantly committed acts of war provocation behind the screen of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Recently, the US picked a quarrel with the DPRK for launching a satellite for peaceful purposes and kicked up a racket for "sanctions," saying that it was a missile launch, and is making desperate efforts to unleash a nuclear war against it.

It even goes to the length of egging the south Korean puppets on to defame the independent rights and the supreme dignity of the DPRK.

To cope with the frantic moves of the US and its followers, the DPRK nullified the Korean Armistice Agreement, which has already been reduced to a mere scrap of paper by the US, and has turned out in an all-out showdown with its enemies.

The US is surely doomed to failure by the service personnel and people of the DPRK who are full of spirit to respond strength of the US with strength, its precision strike with super-precision strike and its nuke with nuke.

Candidate Academician, Prof. and Dr. Ri Yong Hwan, researcher at the History Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences



Dulles, special envoy of the US president, makes final review in south Korea of the plan of war against the DPRK



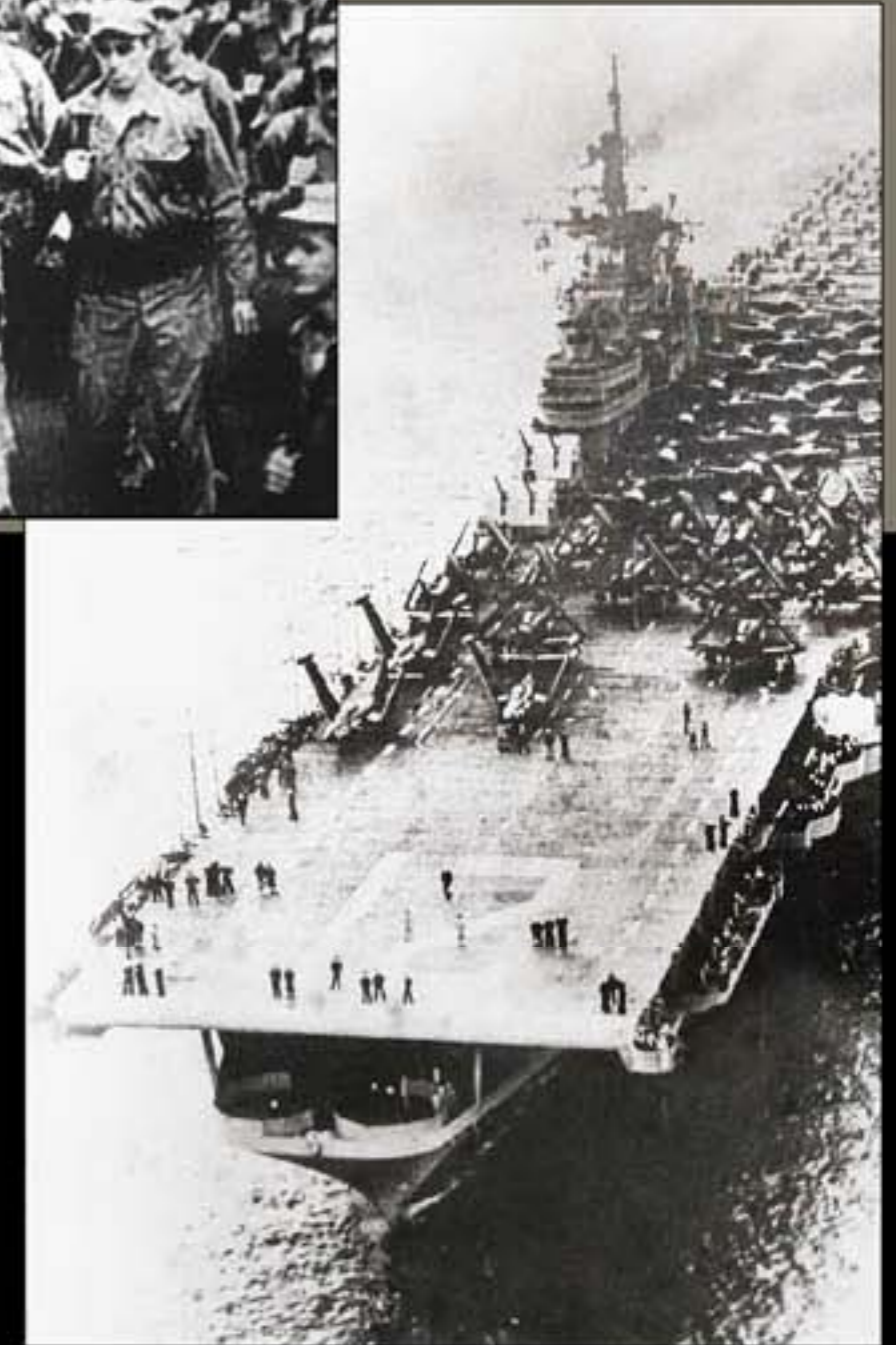
US military advisors and south Korean puppet army officers discuss a plan for provoking a war



US military advisors train south Korean puppet troops



US aggressor troops leave for the Korean front



1950
6.25



Tokyo must have heard at least as soon as Washington did. ... And now back to the Gunther account. He says that "two important members of the occupation" went along on the excursion to Nikko and that "just before lunch" one of them "was called unexpectedly to the telephone. He came back and whispered, 'A big story has just broken. The South Koreans have attacked North Korea.'" Gunther here adds wistfully that "it will always be a matter of mild interest to me that this news, so wildly inaccurate as to who the aggressor

American reporter John Gunther wrote: On June 25 he and his party were on an excursion to Nikko with "two important members of the occupation." Just before lunch one of them was called unexpectedly to the telephone. He came back and whispered, "A big story has just broken. The south Koreans have attacked north Korea."



Families of US officers leave south Korea to seek refuge in Japan on the eve of the Korean war



The US Imperialists Started the Korean War

Inhuman Atrocities

The unprecedented atrocities of massacre, destruction and plunder committed by US troops during the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953) brought indescribable disasters and suffering to all the Korean people.

For them, this war was not mere hostile acts against the ideology and system of the DPRK but an extension of their heinous policy of obliterating the history, culture and even the existence of this nation in the world.

Large-scale massacre of Korean civilians during the war is good testimony to the policy.

MacArthur, the then commander of the UN Forces, ordered that his troops must regard Koreans as animals and kill them



A captured US pilot confessed, "I dropped germ bombs."



Victims of germ warfare



Ri Ok Hui lost her two arms by the US imperialists

Remains discovered in a trench by the former air-raid shelter of the Sinchon County Party Committee



mercilessly as they did animals. The manuals distributed by the US Department of Defense to the ground and air forces that were leaving for the Korean front contained such brutal doctrines as that they must become merciless and competent murderers, that civilians must be regarded as enemy soldiers, and that they must kill all the people in white cloth, instilling misanthropy in them.

Everywhere in Korea they set foot, US soldiers committed brutal massacre.

The Yankees, who occupied Sinchon County, Hwanghae Province, during their temporary occupation of some of the areas of the DPRK from October 1950, murdered 35 383 civilians or a quarter of the total population of the county by various brutal methods.

When they were retreating southward, the US fighter planes bombed the temporary bridge over the Taedong and iced areas around it on December 4th-5th, killing more than 4 000 people while they were crossing the river; these Koreans were being dragged to the south by US troops.

During the war the Yankees used germ and chemical weapons, which are strictly banned by international law.

Those killed in this way numbered 1 231 540 in the northern half only, and 2 463 090 persons were wounded by the US bombing and bombardment, among whom 294 020 became disabled.

The southern half was not an exception.

During the first year of the war they killed over one million civilians: they included 400 refugees like children and women in Rogun-ri, Yongdong County, North Chungchong Province, in July 1950.

During the three-year war the whole country was reduced to ashes.

Prattling that the 78 cities in the northern part of Korea would be wiped off the planet, US warmongers bombed and bombarded the whole area of the DPRK indiscriminately. They even dropped napalm, germ and chemical bombs which were banned by international law.

They even drew up a plan for using atomic bombs in the Korean war, and blackmailed the people with these bombs, separating many families in the north and south against their will; these families are still suffering from separation.

In the whole period of the war numerous buildings in the northern part of Korea were destroyed or burnt up, including 50 941 industrial buildings, 28 632 school buildings at different levels, 4 534 hospitals, clinics and other medical establishments, 579 scientific research institutes, 8 163 cultural institutions such as theatres and cinemas, 2 077 226 dwelling houses and 7 491 religious buildings.

The war also caused tremendous material and environmental damage as the US aggressors destroyed railways, roads, bridges, locomotives, vehicles, fishing and other vessels and reservoirs.

In the rural areas 563 755 hectares of arable land were devastated, 155 500 hectares of paddy and non-paddy fields were lost, and millions of domestic animals were slaughtered or stolen.

Many cultural remains such as rare old books, including 30 million classics, documents and materials were burnt, destroyed and plundered.

The DPRK in which even trees and grasses were burnt, suffered severe damage beyond imagination, and that was why the US bragged that it would not be able to rise to its feet again in 100 years.

The Korean Central News Agency disclosed that the damage the US imperialists inflicted upon the DPRK during the three-year war amounted to 16 661 622 million US dollars.

Today the US, revealing its visceral antipathy for the DPRK, is manoeuvring to ignite a new war in the Korean peninsula.

However, the DPRK of today is not what it was in the 1950s.

Its service personnel and people, who are full of hatred against the US, are determined to blow up the enemy stronghold without leaving anyone who could sign a document of surrender if the US goes to the length of unleashing a war.

Article: Choe Kwang Hyok



Carpet bombing and bombardment by US troops reduced all the towns and farm villages across the DPRK to ashes



