

TAKE CARE OF THE RISING GENERATION



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Editor's Note

Taking warm care of the younger generation and bringing them up well is the moral obligation of the older generation as well as a noble undertaking for the country and the nation and the future of humankind.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) sets up nurseries, kindergartens, schools, colleges, schoolchildren's palaces and camps at the best places and preferentially furnishes them with all things necessary for their operation. And it provides the children with universal 12-year compulsory education so as to train them as able people with a wide range of knowledge, noble morality and a strong physique.

All the children and young people are growing up healthily into future pillars of the country. Foreign visitors show deep admiration for it.

The reality is a result of the Workers' Party of Korea and the state's policy of regarding the work for the rising generation as the matter of paramount importance.

This book introduces some of the anecdotes related to DPRK Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un's devotion to the younger generation.

CONTENTS

We Are the Happiest in the World	5
“On Introducing Universal 12-year Compulsory Education”	6
A Story about Teachers’ Apartment Buildings	7
Plucking a Star from the Sky	12
Still to Be Admirable in the 22 nd and 23 rd Centuries	16
With a Far-sighted Perspective	18
Moving All Minds in the Country to Tears	21
Mothers in This Country Will Be Really Satisfied	26
Treatment and Lesson Given Together	28
Dressed in New Uniforms All at the Same Time	30
The Party’s Primary Concern	32
Glad to See You	34
First-aid Post Established Newly	35
Nothing to Spare	36
Position of Backpack Shelf	40
Indoor Play Areas for Children	41

Great Help to Minister of Physical Culture and Sports	43
Lest There Should Be a Slight Inconvenience	45
Feeling Relaxed	48
Criterion for Evaluation	50
Theatre for Kings	53
Our Father	57
Presenting Himself as Supporter of Orphaned Children	58
They Want Parental Care	59
Solicitous	60
Home Education Should Also Be Given	61
Small But Important	62
Always Check It	63
Let Children Cut Tape of Inauguration	65
Earnest Request	66
Special Banquet for Kings	68
Children Are Kings in Our Country	71
Smile Brightly	73

We Are the Happiest in the World

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un said:

“We are the happiest in the world!’ This is certainly a good slogan.... It is an intensive expression of the ennobling view of the rising generations cherished by the leader [Kim Il Sung] and the General [Kim Jong Il] who provided the children with whatever care they could.

“We should make sure that the song ‘We Are the Happiest in the World’ is sung loudly on this land for ever and ever.”

More than half a century has passed since the song “We Are the Happiest in the World” was created in 1961. But it is still resounding all across the country decade after decade, age after age.

The love for the younger generations is the most devoted and passionate of humanity, and it is the purest and most laudable hymn to humanity.

Kim Jong Un is working for the sake of the rising generations with all his devotion, having the Juche-oriented viewpoint that they are the future pillars of the

nation and revolution and cherishing the stand that the love for and devotion to them will make up the noblest life.

“On Introducing Universal 12-year Compulsory Education”

Pyongyang witnessed the sixth session of the 12th Supreme People’s Assembly in September Juche 101 (2012). The meeting adopted the ordinance “On Introducing Universal 12-year Compulsory Education,” which reads in part: “We are faced with a weighty and honourable task to train our younger generations into pillars of the revolution who will be able to shoulder the cause of the Juche revolution, the cause of Songun-based revolution, by improving the quality of education as required by the time and the developing revolution to break through the cutting edge.

“The Workers’ Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK have decided to introduce a universal 12-year compulsory education by reflecting the realistic requirement to build a thriving socialist nation in an all-round way.”

The 12-year education consists of a one-year pre-

school course, a five-year primary school course, a three-year junior middle school course, and a three-year senior middle school course. Through the systematic courses of education children learn general basic knowledge and basic technical updates so as to have complete, compulsory secondary education.

A Story about Teachers’ Apartment Buildings

It was Chairman Kim Jong Il’s plan to exalt the honour of Kim Il Sung University into a university of the people, the supreme institution of Juche-oriented education. In order to accomplish the plan the Chairman made specific notes in his pocketbook, giving a facelift to the university. In this way there went up a swimming pool and an e-library, while modern educational equipment was provided. In the last days of his life Kim Jong Il made several circles of the words “apartment for the university” written in his pocketbook, revealing his concern for it.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un inspected the construction site of apartment buildings for the teachers of the university on August 13, Juche 102 (2013).

(Earlier he had asked officials concerned in earnest on several occasions to build the apartments at the highest possible level, and designated the site himself.)

At the construction site he asked how many flats the first and second apartment buildings had respectively, and, looking up at the soaring buildings, exclaimed in a



Apartment Buildings for Teachers of Kim Il Sung University.

satisfied voice that they were really wonderful.

Looking into a flat he asked about details of the layout, including where the shoe rack was to be placed, where the display cabinet was to be laid, how high the living room was, and what would be used to finish the floor.

He remarked: **“I have decided to give precedence to the scientists. Teachers are patriots who dedicate their whole lifetime to the raising of the rising generations and the training of the talent of the nation. We should spare nothing for them. The Party has decided to build a lot of apartment buildings like this and provide them to teachers and researchers.”**

He went on to say that it is an important task affecting the future of the country to look after the living conditions of the teachers and researchers, and that only then would they be able to put their heart and soul into education and research without any inconveniences and achieve greater successes in their work.

It was not the construction of apartment buildings alone that he concerned himself about regarding the university. He made sure that a lot of fund was provided to equip the university with latest research facilities.

Kim Il Sung University.



Plucking a Star from the Sky

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un inspected Pyongyang Teachers Training College on January 16, Juche 107 (2018) despite the intense cold of midwinter.

Earlier in February Juche 106 (2017) he instructed that the college should be developed into a model institution with high accomplishments in terms of scientific, IT and modern qualities so that it would be emulated all across the country. This decision of his came from a profound idea: Education during the childhood which is an important stage in human intellectual development determines a person's opinion and attitude towards



Pyongyang Teachers Training College.

reality. Just as rich fruit is expected from a tree with strong roots, so can the children be trained into talented genuine revolutionaries only when the preschooling and primary schooling are put on a new scientific basis.

Well aware of the importance of the duty of teacher training colleges in developing the country into a land of education and talent by making a revolution in education in the new century, Kim Jong Un made such a decision.

On his visit to the college the leader warmly praised it for its writing of a lot of textbooks intended to carry out educational programmes envisaged in the universal 12-year compulsory education and successful researches such as the introduction of instruction predicting technique which helps give scientific lectures with the emphasis put on developing the students' independent thinking ability. Hearing that all educational administration was directed to raising the students' enthusiasm for learning and their performance, he spoke highly of the idea. And seeing a simulation lesson given in both the virtual instruction and the practical situation, he appreciated the method as a novel one. He was also satisfied with the method of estimating whether students have reached the level of professional teach-



Students of Pyongyang Teachers Training College prepare themselves as competent teachers.



er, and different in-classroom methods to combine the schooling and the family instruction. They were fine methods of instruction, he noted.

Quite satisfied with the admirable educational conditions and environment, he stayed at the college for long hours. He said with a beaming smile that he was very pleased and happy while looking into the gym as good as multifunctional hall, the library which seemed to be a miniature of the Sci-Tech Complex, the latest teaching aids and equipment and facilities for management and operation of the college.

He noted that he felt as if he had plucked a star from the sky or laid a gold cushion for the sake of the teachers who are responsible for the future [of the country] and that he could see the bright future of the country in his mind's eye.

Still to Be Admirable in the 22nd and 23rd Centuries

Kim Jong Un paid a visit to the Pyongyang Children's Myohyongsan Mountaineering Camp on May 19, Juche 102 (2013). The camp is an extracurricular education centre for the Pyongyang schoolchildren, which was designated and established by President Kim Il Sung to help the children, who have little access to mountains, to enjoy climbing in Mt Myohyang, a celebrated mountain, while training themselves physically and spiritually and broadening their knowledge they learn at school.

No one had ever loved the children as warmly as the President, the Supreme Leader remarked, and, after reading aloud the President's statement **"It would remain a life's memory to go camping during the middle school days"** written on a board, he noted that it was really a meaningful statement.

He continued to say: Whenever I hear the lyrics of the songs "We Are the Happiest in the World" and "Children Go Camping When the General Goes to the Front" I find myself quite moved to remember the great care our great leaders took of the children all their life calling them the kings of the country. The camp staff should make a good

arrangement for the climbing and other camping activities of the children and provide them with good conditions for their stay so that all campers may train themselves and collect plants, thus getting a wider range of knowledge about climbing, sea and animals and plants and getting a good idea of the beauty and preciousness of our country when they are young.

Looking into a bedroom, he asked how many blankets were provided to each of the campers, how the blankets and bedclothes were washed, if there were washing machines in the camp, and how electricity and heating were provided.

After learning details of the camp management, the Supreme Leader said that he decided to build up the camp admirably now that he visited the camp, and that it was his determination to facelift all children's camps, palaces and halls in the country within one or two years.

His mind was already looking at the timetable and blueprint for renovation of children's camps and their completed structures.

Kim Jong Un stressed the need to build the Pyongyang Schoolchildren's Myohyangsan Mountaineering Camp anew instead of refurbishing its buildings. To that end it was necessary to make a good design for a

wonderful camp so that the project would finish by the Day of the Sun (April 15, President Kim Il Sung's birthday—Tr.) the next year, he said, and promised to dispatch a team of designers for the purpose. He emphasized that they had to set up the camp wonderful enough to be admired even in the 22nd and 23rd centuries.

With a Far-sighted Perspective

Kim Jong Un visited the Songdowon International Children's Camp on May 30, Juche 102 (2013), which is the largest of its kind in the country. President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il had inspected the camp several times.

Kim Jong Un said that this children's camp is associated with the leadership exploits of the President and the Chairman and that he was there to inquire into the state of its management before taking measures for renovating it in line with the demands of the new century.

He said: We ought to develop the children's camp as excellently as possible considering the lofty intention of the leaders who loved the children so dearly. This camp is flawless in terms of structure at the moment when 20 years have passed since its reconstruction, and the

layout and structures of buildings are also nice. The remodelling project should be done in such a way that the inner and outer walls would be newly coated.

He continued to say: It is advisable to set up slogans like “Children Go Camping When the General Goes to the Front” and “We Are the Happiest in the World” at children’s camps. The slogan “We Are the Happiest in the World” is very nice. We should be proud of these slogans and exalt their true meanings.

Stressing the need to facelift the camp admirably and improve its operation, he suggested that camping be organized even in winter. He said that winter camping would also be possible if only a proper heating system was provided, that winter camping would also make it possible to keep the buildings in good condition, and that winter camping at the Songdowon International Children’s Camp would be a signal of the establishment of another camping model in the country.

The Supreme Leader went on to say that he realized more keenly the need to carry out all construction projects on a far-sighted basis, and that buildings had to be designed to represent contemporary features and to meet the prospective needs of 100 or 500 years to come.



Schoolchildren enjoy themselves at the Songdown International Children's Camp.



Moving All Minds in the Country to Tears

On June 3-8, Juche 101 (2012) Pyongyang saw grand events in celebration of the 66th anniversary of the Korean Children's Union, participated in by as many as 20 000 KCU members selected from all schools in the country.

An absolute majority of them came from ordinary fam-



ilies, and over 70% of them were in Pyongyang for the first time in their life. Some of them were from families of farm workers who had been engaged in farming alone generation after generation. There was even a child whose father was under legal sanction, and orphaned children.

Schools on islets far from the land and in the tips

of the country with quite a sparse population also sent their delegates.

All the delegates left for Pyongyang by special trains, aircraft, coaches and boats. An exclusive schedule of celebrations was arranged for the children, and they were accorded VIP treatment wherever they went. It left indelible impressions in the young minds.

On June 6, the KCU founding anniversary, Kim Jong Un participated in the joint national meeting of the KCU organizations, and gave a congratulatory speech, titled **“Become Pillars Supporting a Prosperous Future Korea.”** He said:

“Dear members of the Korean Children’s Union across the country,

“Dear delegates to the Joint National Meeting held in celebration of the 66th anniversary of the founding of the KCU,

“I am very happy and pleased today to see you, our proud KCU delegates, who have come from various parts of the country, from as far afield as Jongilbong Secondary School at the foot of Mt. Paektu and Chodo Secondary School on the front line of the country, and other model KCU members.

“When I see your dignified appearances and

dear faces, I feel as if I am seeing your friends and teachers, your parents, brothers and sisters who saw you off on your journey to Pyongyang.

“I extend warm congratulations to you delegates and other KCU members across the country, who are greeting the KCU founding anniversary amid the great concern and blessing of the Workers’ Party of Korea and the Korean people in this hope-filled period when the dawn of a thriving socialist country is breaking.

“My warm greetings also go to your teachers and parents who are striving to bring you up as excellent persons.”

The warmth of his speech flowed into the heart of not only the delegates but also all other KCU members across the country. His kind-hearted words moved all the teachers and parents of the schoolchildren in the country to tears.

When Kim Jong Un said that he was determined to hand down to the children a thriving socialist country that would be the greatest in the world and that it was the children who would take charge of that great country and make it even better, it was imprinted on all the KCU members indelibly.



Delegates of the Korean Children's Union on a tour of different places in Pyongyang in June Juche 101 (2012).



Mothers in This Country Will Be Really Satisfied

Kim Jong Un inspected the newly built Pyongyang Bag Factory on January 4, Juche 106 (2017).

Saying that on his way to the factory he had imagined children who would enjoy going to school with fine backpack-style satchels of the Korean make on their back, he noted that he felt highly spirited to think of the children who would grow happily and cheerfully with pride in the things of their own country.

Then, he made a remark that he found himself renew his determination to work with devotion to ensure that the past era when all the people used to sing the song “We Are the Happiest in the World,” feeling optimistic about the future with confidence in the great Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il would not remain as a moment in history but be re-presented in the present era.

In front of the general plan of layout of the factory, the leader heard a detailed description of the factory’s production processes and arrangement of buildings. He said: If we produce 1.5 million schoolbags every year we will be able to make sure that each of our children re-

ceives a new bag every two or three years. Then, our children will be provided with two bags during their primary school days and three during their time at middle school. When even the bag problem is solved for the children, the mothers in this country will be really satisfied.

Inspecting the factory long hours the Supreme Leader gave specific tasks to make various kinds of bags of different colours for different purposes to suit the children's tastes, aesthetic needs and psychological and physical features. He advised the factory to launch a competition with provincial bag factories, and said that it would be natural for the factory to lead provincial peers in terms of quality and quantity as it was put on the modern basis.

When the general manager of the factory made a vow to do his work well, Kim Jong Un said: **“From olden times they said it would cost fifty thousand days’ work to bring up a child. We have millions of children, which means our Party is blessed with a huge number of children. Even if it would cost a billion days’ work to bring up our children, I would take it as my happiness rather than pains.”**

Treatment and Lesson Given Together

The Okryu Children's Hospital is situated in the Taedong River area of the capital city of Pyongyang. The six-storey building looks like a children's tower of building bricks; it carries the architectural beauty agreeable to children's mind, and its appearance facing the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital arouses warm and comfortable feelings a baby has in the bosom of its mother. Green lawn spreads around the building like a carpet, featuring sculptures of different themes and a fountain.

All treatment rooms, laboratories and sick rooms are fully equipped with up-to-date appliances, and the operating theatres have been put on a germ-free and dust-free basis on the highest possible level. The treatment of children is divided in special departments, and an in-patient can have whatever examination is needed.

The names of the in-patients are not only listed on their health chart but also on the roll in the classrooms in the hospital. The hospital has cosy classrooms with the nameplates "Middle School Classroom," "Primary School Classroom," and "Kindergarteners' Education Room," thus the children receive benefits of free medical care and free education simultaneously at the hospital.



Okryu Children's Hospital is additionally equipped with educational facilities for kindergarten, primary and middle school courses as well.



Indoor playgrounds and recreation grounds equipped with slides and other playthings and facilities are arranged in several places of the hospital as well as an outdoor play area. Besides, the hospital has a telemedicine service room and a helipad for fetching emergency cases from faraway places.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un initiated and guided the construction of the hospital.

He visited the construction site several times and gave specific instructions on how to carry out the project. And he named the hospital Okryu Children's Hospital as it is situated in the place where the crystal-clear water of the Taedong River flows like beads.

Dressed in New Uniforms All at the Same Time

On April 1, Juche 104 (2015), the first day of the new school year, lovely uniforms of primary school students, who were the first to be enrolled under the system of universal 12-year compulsory education, drew the public attention across the country.

Contrary to the previous ones, the girls' jacket and skirt of the new uniform were reddish brown and dark



grey respectively, while the boys' uniforms were bright blue. The junior and senior middle school students, too, began their new school year in new uniforms, and the university students also received grey jackets which were completely distinguished from the previous ones.

The parents were happy to see their children going to school pleasantly in their new school uniforms.

There were, however, few people who knew that the supply of new uniforms was planned several years before.

On October 12, Juche 102 (2013) Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un visited the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill, when he saw sample fabrics on display.

Scrutinizing the materials of school uniforms he was satisfied that the fabrics were fairly good. He said: **“I have a plan to supply nice uniforms to all students in the country. To this end this factory has to produce good cloth for school uniforms. ... When all students in the country are clad with uniforms like the samples I approved, our society will wear quite a new appearance.”**

When some officials brought up the matter of obtaining equipment for production of uniforms, he said that he knew the factory had to be equipped with all facilities for production of fabrics and uniforms. Then he took a measure for providing funds for uniforms production, and made all necessary arrangements.

This is how all the students across the country had their new uniforms at the same time.

The Party’s Primary Concern

In April Juche 105 (2016) Kim Jong Un visited the Mindulle Notebook Factory. Built thanks to his proposal and meticulous guidance, the factory produces and supplies notebooks to children and students across the country—from kindergartners to university students.

Earlier he had personally named the factory, solved all problems arising in its construction and written meaningful words on a leaf of one of the sample notebooks.

Looking round the factory, he said with a bright smile that he was really pleased to see the notebooks from the factory, and that he felt like dancing to think of the children and students feeling excited to receive quality books. To provide the children and students with locally-produced quality school things is of weighty significance in instilling into them the spirit of valuing and loving the Korean things, he noted, and went on that he thought of the word *mindulle* (dandelion) from a line of the song “The Blue Sky over My Country,” which goes *on a hill of my home village covered with dandelions*.

Noting that the factory was the one to which the Party was giving primary attention, he called on the officials and employees of the factory to turn out more notebooks of higher quality and supply them to children and students with the same mind as mothers make notebooks for their children so that they could feel the Party’s care as heartily as possible.

Glad to See You

In November Juche 105 (2016) Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un visited the Samjiyon Schoolchildren's Palace.

Looking around several places of the palace he said that it is his duty and mission to realize the noble intention of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il who used to say that there is nothing to spare for children. He proposed to spruce up the palace as nicely as to be admired by the world, and gave important advice which would serve as guideline for managing and operating it.

Whenever he entered rooms, the children rushed into his arms, raising cheers. When they said they had longed to see him, the leader replied he was quite glad to see them.

When he had a photo taken with them, he said to the children, who were still tearful with happiness, that it would not be a good photo if they shed tears, and that they should pose with a smile. He promised them to send photos soon. And when he had a photo session with all the teaching staff and members of clubs of the palace, he was so kind as to wait for a good while

till all of them gathered.

First-aid Post Established Newly

When Kim Jong Un visited the newly renovated Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace, he looked around different circle rooms of the palace, giving valuable instructions.

In the swimming pool he said that it had undergone a drastic change, and that it had been arranged as finely as the Changgwang Health Complex. Now he dipped his hand into the water to learn its temperature.

Then he asked how long the lanes were, if the height from the 10-m diving tower to the ceiling was proper, and how deep the water under the diving tower was. Suddenly, he asked where the first-aid post was, but no one could answer.

Now understanding there was no first-aid post from the silence, he said that a first-aid post should be set up in the swimming pool, and that when there was an emergency case, he should be dealt with in the post, instead of trying to carry him on the back to the clinic.

He advised that the post should be installed by setting up a roof in the swimming area and enclosing it with glass, and that the post should have a bed, a first-aid kit, a defibrillator and other equipment and medicines, instructing in detail what the officials had never thought before.

Nothing to Spare

One day in June Juche 105 (2016) Kim Jong Un visited the newly-refurbished Mangyongdae Children's Camp at the foot of Mt Ryongak.

When he, together with accompanying officials, approached the map of general view of the camp, one of the camp officials began to give explanation.

Dismissing his explanation the leader said he knew well about the camp, and told earnestly that though it was not so large, the camp was associated with warm care of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il who dedicated their whole life to bringing up the children as masters of future Korea.

Kim Jong Un, with great satisfaction, said that the renovation had been done in a big way, that tiles had been fixed to the outer wall of the buildings and that the

compound of the camp had been spruced up completely as finely as the park.

Now he told the officials to hold the inaugural ceremony of the camp significantly on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Korean Children's Union and start camping soon after the ceremony. He continued to say: Now the number of extracurricular educational bases for children is increasing under the care of the whole country, and their parents will feel happy to see these wonderful structures appear one after another; we should find our pleasure in hearing the happy laughter of the people including children; revolutionaries should find the worth of their life in this.

Noting that they should increase the public interest in the children's camps and spare nothing for the rising generation, he stressed that the provincial authorities should put emphasis on establishment of extracurricular educational bases and push ahead with the project forcefully.

Mangyongdae Children's Camp.



Position of Backpack Shelf

In November Juche 105 (2016) the Supreme Leader visited the Samjiyon Lodging House for Visitors to Revolutionary Battle Sites.

Seeing the renovated house in harmony with the landscape of the forest of Mt Paektu and the geographical characteristics of the area, he said that treatment of the outer wall of the building with timber blended well with the scenery of the forest in the Mt Paektu area.

He went to University Students' House No. 1. Looking at the house for a good while which went well with the snow-laden larch forest, he said that it had been built in good harmony with the mountainous region, and that it was wonderful.

Stepping into Room No. 3 on the ground floor he sat on a bed and looked around the room. Then he suddenly asked the accompanying officials where the guests put their backpacks which they would carry.

No one could give him an answer. Though they tried to renovate the lodging house flawlessly on a highest possible level, they had not thought of the backpacks of the guests.

One official told him that they would make a back-

pack shelf at once.

With a nod the Supreme Leader, pointing to the right wall with the entrance door, asked to set the shelf there.

Indoor Play Areas for Children

One day in late May Juche 101 (2012) Kim Jong Un visited the Pyongyang Children's Department Store just before its completion. As far as the store was concerned, its original had been erected decades before thanks to President Kim Il Sung, who personally designated its site.

Chairman Kim Jong Il had suggested rebuilding the store on the original site in a greater style as part of the project to refashion Changjon Street as required by the new century on the occasion of the President's 100th birthday.

While looking round the store in every corner, the Supreme Leader suggested arranging a play area for children on each floor, and said, **"A play area should be arranged on each floor of the Children's Department Store so that children can play in the area while their parents are shopping around."**

Then, mentioning that he did not mean that a special



**Indoor play areas
in the Pyongyang
Children's Depart-
ment Store.**



room should be arranged for a play area for children on each floor, he instructed methodically that a certain section be fixed in the hall or an appropriate spot of each floor and that amusement facilities for children be arranged in the sections.

Later, just ahead of the opening of the store, he sent lots of indoor amusement facilities such as model car, sliding bridge, mushroom house, model railway tunnel, animal-modelled rocking car and model palm islet.

Great Help to Minister of Physical Culture and Sports

On November 3, Juche 101 (2012) Kim Jong Un visited the People's Open-Air Ice Rink and the Rollerblading Ground ahead of their inauguration.

Looking with satisfaction at working people and children skating on the vast expanse of ice, the Supreme Leader said that as there was created such a good ice rink based on advanced technology, they would be able to see from the next year a wonderful scene of working people, schoolchildren and young people skating even in midsummer. And he repeated full of delight: Now our children can skate even in midsummer.

Hearing comments about the ice of the rink, he said with joy that it was a world-class ice rink.

Observing with a bright smile some children skating on the ice, he said they were all lovely and good at skating. And saying they had better see the children skate even if it would take time, he sent for them.

After asking them how old they were, he patted them on the back, encouraging them to go back to the ice and skate.

In high spirits the children skated enthusiastically.

Kim Jong Un said with pleasure that the rink would be a great help to the Minister of Physical Culture and Sports.

At the time a child, at the age of four, ran up to him and entreated him to have a photo taken with them.

With a broad smile, Kim Jong Un stepped on the ice taking the child by the hand. Soon the other children ran up and threw themselves into his arms.

Lest There Should Be a Slight Inconvenience

On January 4, Juche 106 (2017) the Supreme Leader, during his visit to the newly built Pyongyang Bag Factory, looked around a sample room.

On display in the room were 217 kinds of samples produced by the factory.

Looking round with a constant smile, Kim Jong Un said they were all of “our make,” and approached a stand of bags for kindergarten children. Each of the bags was distinctively representative of the children’s characteristics.

To the accompanying officials he said: The Pyongyang Bag Factory has produced smart bags. You can divide the bags largely into a style of frame and that of sack, and they are made well enough to suit the mind of the children through organic combination of styles, sizes and colours.

Examining a bag for junior middle school girls, he instructed that colour and style be well combined organically, that the quality of printing be ensured and that plastic accessory materials, printed materials and metal fittings be properly provided.

At the time the general manager of the factory, showing a bag for primary school boys to the Supreme Leader, said that they put thick layers of sponge into the shoulder straps as the leader had instructed.

Examining the shoulder straps of the bag, he wore a bright smile, saying the straps would cause no pain on the shoulders.

Noting that the bags were multifarious, multi-shaped and multicoloured to suit likings, ages, aesthetics and purposes, he said that only when bags were made that way could they meet each of the users' needs, and that previously the words *making goods multifarious, multi-shaped and multicoloured* had not been used in the sector of light industry.

He went on to say full of joy: Recently efforts have been made to implement the slogan on making even a single thing in such a way as to meet the tastes and characteristics of people, and thus light industrial goods are made multifarious, multi-shaped and multicoloured.

Shouldering the bag and seating himself, he said: When I suggest fixing the sizes of bags properly to suit the ages and physiques of children, I mean that the sizes of bags should be fixed in such a way that children feel no inconvenience while walking or sitting with the bags

on their back. And he gave detailed instructions saying that the sizes of bags could be fixed according to ages as it was known how tall children were in a sitting position by age.

Feeling the zip of a bag for junior middle school girls, he instructed that the quality of zip colour be raised. Then holding a bag for primary school girls he scrutinized its lock, and said: Plastic accessories should also be made well. The plastic latches of the strap ring and bag lock should be good enough in elasticity to click. Without good elasticity the plastic latches might slip out of their own accord.

Even the bag producers had not paid such special attention to the bag latches.

Now the leader taught in detail how to raise the quality of the latches in order to make sure that naughty children would not feel even a small inconvenience in using the bags.

And looking round the bags on display once again he said children would be quite pleased to use the bags and that he was reluctant to leave the factory.

Feeling Relaxed

On December 15, Juche 103 (2014) Kim Jong Un inspected the Pyongyang Children's Foodstuff Factory.

Mentioning that it was a factory associated with the leadership exploits of the great leaders (President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il—Tr.), Kim Jong Un said the managers of the factory might not be better informed than he was about the exploits of the President and the Chairman, and went on to say: Producing and providing children's foodstuff is the most important of Party policies, which we should preferentially implement without fail. There are a lot of policies, and the most important of them is to give top priority to the production of children's foodstuffs.

Soya milk from the factory was associated with a moving story of the General [Kim Jong Il], Kim Jong Un remarked, and explained: The General, even in the difficult period of the Arduous March, saw to it that the factory was provided with raw materials, without running out of stock, so that it could continue with production without interruption, and took a benevolent measure to provide the raw materials. Thus there came into being a legendary tale of soya milk vans keeping running along

the streets in the capital city, and schools echoing with children's pleasure.

Adding that the soya milk vans were still running rain or shine, reflecting the great leaders' ennobling love for children, he said:

“Whenever I see soya milk vans run along the streets in the capital city, I feel quite relaxed as I am reminded of our children who are glad to drink soya milk. And I renew my determination to uphold the leaders' lofty idea of love for posterity and future more faithfully.”

Now he said encouragingly that the management and workers of the factory should concentrate their efforts on improving the quality of products with an ambition to lead the world in production of children's foodstuffs, and that the factory should invent new products of different kinds referring to foreign technical data on children's foodstuffs and relevant samples.

And he added that the sector of light industry should strive to modernize all other foodstuff factories as well as the aforesaid factory and that all production processes of the factories should be made automatic, unmanned, germ-free and dust-free through dynamic modernization campaigns.

Criterion for Evaluation

On November 13, Juche 104 (2015) Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un visited the abovementioned factory again.

Having heard the general manager's report about the modernization project of the factory, the Supreme Leader spoke highly of the factory, saying it had reached a high level of modernization by equipping itself with domestic facilities and that the factory had thoroughly implemented the Party's policy of domestic production.

And he kept expressing his satisfaction referring to the factory as a standard of foodstuff factory and a model modernization project. He said that the core of modernization is to use domestic products and added that it was of great significance that the factory had raised the ratio of domestic facilities in its equipment, which was most pleasing.

He acquainted himself with details of the integrated production system established in the factory, and looked round a shop where drinks were injected into airtight paper packages.

While studying an automatic soya milk injector, robots which were supplying and fixing lids to soya milk containers and another one delivering the containers—

made by the factory's scientists and technicians themselves—in operation, he spoke highly of them saying that they had made the machines very well.

After looking round other places of the factory one after another, he gave detailed instructions about establishing a system of quality control.

Then he said:

“The Pyongyang Children’s Foodstuff Factory should make big efforts to keep production on a

Soya milk is supplied to children on a regular basis.



normal basis now that it is modernized. I hope the factory will stay in normal operation.”

He went on to say: If children are fed with highly nutritious foods continuously, their happy laughter will become louder, and it will make the people optimistic about the victory of socialism. And the management and workers of the factory should ensure the happiness of our children by producing and supplying much more foodstuffs including soya milk.

To the officials of the factory he stressed the need for the factory to greet the 7th Congress of the Party significantly by keeping normal production and thus keeping the happiness of children.

While examining products on display, he said the printing of labels should be improved, that the packaging of products should be done well and that the products would be well sold only when their packaging was attractive.

He continued to say: Children’s palate cannot be fooled, and even babies know taste although they cannot speak. If children prefer imported milk powder to the one from this factory when they are of the same kind, it means that the factory’s product is inferior.

He remarked: The criterion for evaluation of the

products from this factory is whether they are children's favourites or not.

Theatre for Kings

On November 30, Juche 104 (2015) Kim Jong Un inspected the renovated Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace.

On arrival, enjoying the panoramic view of the palace, he said: This time we've renovated the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace with nationwide efforts in a more difficult condition than ever, true to the great leaders Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il's lofty idea of love for posterity and future. Though it was a renovation project, it is no less than a new construction project.

And referring to the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace as an institution of education of the rising generation to produce reliable pillars and reserves of the country, he said: The Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace is a monumental edifice that demonstrates the validity of our Party's policy of education of the rising generation and the might and superiority of our country's socialist system. No other country can have or

imitate a structure like the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace.

Seeing the leader wearing a bright smile full of joy, the accompanying officials remembered his pains for renovation of the palace.

On May 30, Juche 103 (2014), during his inspection of the palace, he gave the task of renovating it, and took measures to provide relevant materials as well as a strong designing and building force. And he gave important instructions on the renovation of the palace over 180 times, and examined 250 scale models in order to make sure that the building improved up to date. Thanks to his scrupulous and energetic guidance the palace was renovated as required by the times in a short span of time. For example, the previous imitation stone coverings of its outer walls were replaced with slabs of natural granite covering an area of nearly 77 000 square metres.

After looking with great satisfaction at the building again, the Supreme Leader made for the entrance.

While looking round different places of the building, he repeatedly expressed his great satisfaction saying the interior of the palace was really wonderful and that children would like it very much.



Children develop their talent to their heart's content at the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace.



In particular he was greatly pleased that the theatre of the palace was excellent enough to be the envy of even professional art troupes, and said that the kings of the country deserve such a theatre.

And he added: We should hold fast to the great leaders' lofty view of posterity and revolution through generations. It is what we revolutionaries ought to cherish to love the future and bring up the rising generation. This time we've renovated the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace, a base for extracurricular education and edification of children, splendidly as required by the new century just because we know we have to carry forward the leaders' view of posterity and revolution.

Our Father

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un says they should spare nothing for the children who will shoulder the future of the country.

He once said: What the parentless children miss most is parental affection, so we should take their parents' place in bringing them up as cheerful and upright people. And it is the Party's strong determination and will to let all the orphans grow up healthily and soundly into successors to and backbone of the revolution without feeling the sorrow of parentlessness, as happily as anyone else in the world.

Keeping the orphans in his mind all the time he has often visited them to show his warmest love and care.

Presenting Himself as Supporter of Orphaned Children

One February day in Juche 106 (2017) the Supreme Leader visited the newly built Pyongyang Primary School for Orphans. Observing the environment of the school, he said in delight that the school was very wonderful and that the area had undergone a tremendous change. Asking how they had planted trees in the vicinity, he praised the Pyongyang City for having built the primary school for orphans in a short span of time as an excellent palace of the children and a perfect monumental structure of lasting value. He said it stood side by side with the Pyongyang Secondary School for Orphans with a fence in between, which were in good harmony.

Learning the school had opened its homepage, he asked to keep it in good operation. Then, he promised to back up orphanages, baby homes and primary and secondary schools for orphans across the country as good supporter of the orphaned children.

The children at orphanages, baby homes and primary and secondary schools for orphans were all his sons and daughters, he said, and boasted that as the saying goes that the richest man is the one blessed with many chil-

dren, he was just the richest man.

They Want Parental Care

On February 3, Juche 103 (2014) when it was unusually cold the Supreme Leader visited the Pyongyang Orphanage. When he walked into the amusement room, the children who had been playing with amusement facilities there, flew into his arms, calling him *Fatherly Leader*.

They hung about him closely as if they had met their real father. Embracing them in his arms, he was so happy and kissed a child on his cheeks. Looking at the children with plump cheeks, he was satisfied that they were all plump without exception and very healthy.

He also appreciated the children's singing. While they were singing the song "We Are Grateful to Our Leader Kim Jong Un" to their teacher's accordion, their eyes were blurred with tears of happiness.

Soon the song finished and the children flung themselves again into his arms calling him *father*. They must have called him so probably because they had felt parental care in him, which they had never had before.

Holding them in his arms, he told the officials: What

the children want most is the parental care. We should give it to them, so they may live happily with a bright smile all the time without feeling the sorrow of parentlessness.

After a while of consideration, he declared that he would look after the baby homes and orphanages himself.

Solicitous

On October 25, Juche 103 (2014) Kim Jong Un went to see the Pyongyang Baby Home and the Pyongyang Orphanage on the completion of their construction.

The new buildings on the picturesque Taedong River seemed to be a paradise described in a fairy tale for their unique architectural beauty, inner gardens, parks and marvellous landscape, which were well blended as a whole.

While looking round the baby home the leader saw rubber mats spread in the yard. He said that although it was good they had covered the ground with rubber mats, they had done a wrong thing in it by leaving the mats not fixed with adhesive. He continued: If the mats are not fixed, their edges may rise as they expand or shrink by season. If so, the children may get caught in them

and fall down while playing.

Stepping into a building he saw the tile-covered floor in the entrance hall. Saying he was afraid that children might fall down to get hurt on their head as the floor was so smooth, he kindly asked the officials to put rubber mats on the floor as well.

Home Education Should Also Be Given

On October 25, Juche 103 (2014) the Supreme Leader inspected the newly built Pyongyang Baby Home.

Getting into the dining hall he was satisfied that the hall was wonderful, and that tables and chairs for children had been made smartly. And he wore a broad smile seeing the children using new tableware.

Making gestures he said to the director of the baby home and other officials: There are some movies in which you can see people taking both the spoon and chopsticks in a hand when they have a meal. You shouldn't let the children follow such a practice. You should teach them how to use the spoon and chopsticks at table in the dining hall. Observing standards of morality properly at table belongs to the sphere of home education. You should give good education to the children relating

to table manners.

He went on to say, **“We should bring up each of the parentless children with great care so that they may work devotedly for the sake of the country and the people free from any criticism that they are less cultivated as they have grown up without parents.”**

Small But Important

While looking round the Pyongyang Primary School for Orphans, the Supreme Leader dropped in at a room.

Having a talk with officials about the matter of desks and chairs to be used by the orphaned children, he went over to the desk at the end of the central row and sat on the right chair. Patting on his right knee he said that the space between the drawer of the desk and the seat of the chair was too small, and that fat children might find it difficult to put their legs under the desk.

Now the officials turned their eyes to the desk—it was a matter no one had thought of before.

Pushing back the chair the leader put his arms on the desk, and said in a worried voice that how the big-bodied children could write in their books as they had to move

their chairs backward. Then he continued to say that the space between the drawer and the seat should be about 20 cm. He talked of the matter of manufacturing the desks.

When an official sat on a chair, Kim Jong Un asked how he felt on it. When he replied it was uncomfortable, the leader said that the furniture designing was a problem, and told the officials how to take relevant measures in detail.

That day he stressed again and again that vehicles should be provided to transport the children when they went on a visit, practice and field trip according to the educational curriculum, or when they were rushed to hospital in emergency. He advised to write the words “We Are the Happiest in the World” in bold on the coaches.

Always Check It

When Kim Jong Un dropped in at the foodstuff store of the Pyongyang Primary School for Orphans, an official of the school, showing a paper bag of lysine from the shelf, told him that it was produced by the Pyongyang Condiment Factory.

Getting it from the official the Supreme Leader asked him how it was supplied to children. Hearing the answer that it was mixed in soup and bread for the students, he asked how it tasted and if it had no taste at all. The school official explained it had no taste and that they dissolved a gram of lysine in the soup for each of the children according to the nutritive standard.

Hearing the words, Kim Jong Un said: In the store there is lysine good for the children's growth. As lysine helps the children grow tall, foodstuff factories should make lysine biscuits for them. Then it will be of great help to growing tall. We should encourage the production and supply of lots of nutritious foodstuffs like soya milk which are good for the children's growth.

The leader also acquainted himself with the norm of daily diet for students in the daily ration store. Then he emphasized that the school administrators should ensure scientific management of the students' nutrition so that they may grow up in a balanced way, that they should always keep handbooks with a standard of nutritive supplies in it and make sure a good supply according to the norm and that they should always check whether students' nutritive condition is consistent with the standard or not.

Let Children Cut Tape of Inauguration

On June 1, Juche 104 (2015) Kim Jong Un visited the newly built Wonsan Baby Home and Wonsan Orphanage. He was there to keep his promise he made earlier in April that year while inspecting them under construction. He had promised to hold the opening ceremony with splendour on the coming June 1, International Children's Day.

He spent many hours looking round several places of the baby home and orphanage. He told officials that President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il would be very pleased if they could see such new palatial facilities for the orphans. He then earnestly said that the construction meant accomplishment of another desire of the President and the Chairman who had been much concerned about orphans.

Now he suggested letting the children cut the tape of inauguration, and added that when they grew up they would remember the day when they cut the tape with their small hands to enter their home, and that the President and the Chairman would be delighted to see them cut the tape.

This was how the children cut the tape to enter their

home amid the blessings of all people.

Earnest Request

The January 2, Juche 104 (2015) issue of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee's organ *Rodong Sinmun* carried the news that the Supreme Leader visited the Pyongyang Baby Home and the Pyongyang Orphanage immediately after he delivered his New Year Address. The newspaper also showed photos of the leader bestowing parental care for orphans.

One of the photos showed the leader observing an open picture book in his hands. The photo had the following story.

When the leader entered an intelligent game room of the Pyongyang Baby Home, he saw children engrossed in number and jigsaw puzzle games. Looking at them with satisfaction, he praised that they were all good at the games. Saying they were all clever, he went across to the bookshelf, from where he took out the book *We Learn Our Mother Tongue*.

Saying that there he could see books that could develop children's intellectual faculties, he asked an official of the baby home at what age children learn to read the

letters. After hearing the answer, he told an accompanying official that baby homes and orphanages all across the country, including the Pyongyang Baby Home and Pyongyang Orphanage, should be provided with a lot of books for children's intellectual development. While making good books of the kind at home, he said, such books should be imported from abroad and published. Citing world-famous books of the kind, he repeatedly stressed the need to translate all of them into Korean properly to suit the ages and psychological features of Korean children. The officials put down each of his important words on their pocketbooks.

Hours later, when he was visiting the Pyongyang Orphanage, he also called at the room of intelligent games, and asked if there were such books there.

An official of the orphanage answered that there were many of them, and took out one and gave it to him. Kim Jong Un looked carefully at the book, and then took a book out of another bookshelf and turned over the pages one by one, saying: The books *We Learn Our Mother Tongue* and *Give It a Think* in the room of intelligent games are good for developing children's intellectual faculties.

With an illustrated book in his hand, he said with

a broad smile on his face that more books of that kind should be published and sent to all the baby homes and orphanages in the country.

As the officials were in deep thought, the leader broke the silence saying: The upbringing and edification of the children should be organized scrupulously so as to convey the Party's affection and care as a whole to the orphans. Then many of them can develop into fine scientists, heroes and soldiers. The advantages of our socialist system should be fully displayed first by bringing up children, the flower-buds of the country, properly.

Special Banquet for Kings

On the morning of June 2, Juche 103 (2014) the next day after the Supreme Leader visited the Pyongyang Orphanage on the occasion of the International Children's Day, all the employees of the orphanage who had spent the past night talking about his unexpected visit, happened to see with wide open eyes a group of people entering the compound of the orphanage.

The visitors were officials of the city, Moranbong District and the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee. Shortly afterwards, several trucks loaded with vari-

eties of foodstuffs followed them in succession.

The director of the orphanage did not realize what was happening yet. Then a senior official of the Party Central Committee held her hand firmly, saying, “Our respected Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un has bestowed another great favour on your orphanage.”

The director and all other employees of the orphanage were struck dumb with amazement and emotion.

It was toward evening on the happy International Children’s Day that the Supreme Leader silently entered the compound of the orphanage without prior notice. He then said he was there as he wanted to see the children of the orphanage on the occasion of the day, and that he had nowhere else to go but the orphanage on the children’s holiday. And he mixed himself with the little children in a friendly manner.

When one of his accompanying officials told him that it was time for him to leave, the leader kindly asked the director when the children were going to have supper. It seemed that he forgot his busy schedule. After hearing her reply, he unhesitatingly directed his step toward the dining room, saying that if they were having supper at seven, he’d like to see it before leaving even though it

would take some time.

After examining the menu for the children's holiday, the leader explained in detail how to make dishes to suit the palate of children, and said: **“Tomorrow fried pheasant meatballs should be prepared for the children. I'll send cooks here to make the meatballs for them.”**

Out on the ground of the orphanage he stood still as if he had not done something else for the children. Then he called together the accompanying officials to his side.

At the time the director and employees of the orphanage could not tell what instruction he was giving the officials.

Later the senior official of the Party Central Committee said to the director, “Yesterday evening and this morning our respect leader made detailed arrangements several times for preparing a special party for the orphans. And he instructed senior officials of the Party and the army to come here to gladden the children.”

Now there started a grand special banquet in the orphanage. Various dishes including fried pheasant meatballs, honeyed glutinous rice cake and fried slices of rainbow trout were served on the tables. A grey-haired senior official of the Party Central Committee and a sen-

ior official of the army poured soda pop and juice to each child, and helped them hold spoons and chopsticks. The children became cheerful with joy, and the officials were happy to see them. The director of the orphanage was weeping quietly, though.

Children Are Kings in Our Country

On February 3, Juche 103 (2014) Kim Jong Un inspected the Pyongyang Baby Home after the Pyongyang Orphanage.

He looked round a sucklings room first. Sitting casually on the floor of the room, he, feeling the floor, asked how many rooms they had, if they had the power supply on a regular basis and if it was not cold inside.

The floor was warm as it was heated by electricity. Still seeming worried, he asked how many babies were living in each room, put his hand under a quilt spread on the floor to feel the feet of babies sleeping there and said with satisfaction that the babies in the room who he heard were a little over five months old seemed to be in good nutritive condition as there was a fat one among them.

In another similar room, too, he readily sat on the

floor, and embraced babies, stroking their cheeks warmly.

And in a room for triplets he sat face to face with them, asking if their nutritive conditions were good and what they liked best. Then he listened happily to their singing.

In the kitchen he acquainted himself with what babies were fed on, and was satisfied that they were well fed nutritionally for their healthy growth.

He said that the Party decided to build new buildings for the orphanage and baby home in the Taedong River area, and that he had a plan to build new buildings for all similar homes in provinces as well after constructing the orphanage and baby home in Pyongyang within that year.

He went on to say: Today I am relieved to see triplets growing well. In our country triplets, after their birth, are taken care of at state and public expenses until they reach the school age. No other country in the world takes care of triplets at state and public expenses like we do.

Afterwards, he sent famous cooks to the Pyongyang Baby Home to prepare delicacies for its children on a holiday, examined the holiday menu and made sure that dishes were prepared for each age group.

And he sent them *Cosmos* bell-shaped hairpins, Korean costumes, beef, roe deer meat, pheasant, fishes including mackerel, confectionery, condiments and other foodstuffs of scores of kinds.

On the occasion of a national holiday he sent frozen and dried persimmons to all children of similar homes across the country.

Smile Brightly

Toward the evening of June 1, June 103 (2014) the Supreme Leader visited the Pyongyang Orphanage.

From early that morning he had inspected different places including construction sites in the scorching sun. Though tired, he visited the orphanage to see its children on the International Children's Day.

He listened with satisfaction to the report that after eating the confectionery, fish dishes and tomatoes they had received from the leader, the children had put a story-telling programme on the stage and participated in a toy taking game during a joint celebration of the 64th anniversary of the International Children's Day held in the Mangyongdae Amusement Park, and had enjoyed amusements amid congratulations of officials and

other people, thus having as good a time as anyone else. Then he made for the amusement room on the first floor, eager to see the children as soon as possible.

When he reached the room, children vyingly ran up to him to throw themselves into his arms. One child ran with his two arms spread, another fell while crossing the doorsill in haste and some struggled for a good position even after holding him by the sleeve.

Helping the fallen child to his feet and stroking cheeks of others, he stepped inside and appreciated their singing.

When their singing finished, he was the first to clap, calling them close to him, and the children rushed up throwing themselves into his arms. He affectionately asked them what they had played and eaten that day.

Then, announcing that he had brought fruit yogurt for them, he took out and distributed it to the children. And he stuck straws into the bottles when some children asked him.

He also taught how to feed them on honey and other nutritious foods, and said that the children should be fed well and made to do exercise a lot in order to take good care of their nutrition.

Noting that teachers bore great responsibility for good

education and edification of the children, he instructed that the teachers should take good care of the children so that they could grow well without envy while always smiling brightly without feeling the sorrow of parentlessness.

And quoting the saying that upbringing of even a single child requires as much as fifty thousand days' work, he appreciated the pains taken by the teachers to bring up lots of orphans, and said that they should bring up the children well so that they could develop into famous scientists, sportspersons, artists, soldiers and heroes.

Saying that the whole country would become bright only when it was filled with laughter of children, he promised to meet the teachers again in a new orphanage.



The Pyongyang Baby Home and Pyongyang Orphanage are furnished well enough to satisfy children's needs.





Children of the Wonsan Baby Home and Wonsan Orphanage cut the tape of inauguration of their home.



Children of the Wonsan Baby Home and Wonsan Orphanage.





Children of the Pyongyang Primary School for Orphans.



Children of the Pyongyang Middle School for Orphans.



TAKE CARE OF THE RISING GENERATION

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