





FRONT COVER: Flight attendants of Air Koryo

Photo: Ri Kwang Song

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The respected Kim Jong Un takes part in the elections of deputies to the provincial, city and county people’s assemblies in July Juche 104 (2015)

Local Elections Display the Invincible Might of DPRK Government

The elections of deputies to the provincial (city under direct jurisdiction of the government), city (district) and county people’s assemblies took place on July 19 in the DPRK that is stepping up a general march to greet the 70th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the Workers’ Party of Korea as grand celebrations of victors.

A festive mood pervaded the polling stations all over the country from early morning amidst high political enthusiasm of voters to add brilliance to the genuine socialist system under which the masses of the people are masters of the state and society and everything serves them, and to consolidate their revolutionary government rock-solid.

Kim Jong Un, First Secretary of the WPK, First Chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission and Supreme Commander of the Korean People’s Army, visited a polling station in Pyongyang to cast ballots for candidate deputies to local people’s assemblies.

Having received ballots from the chairman of Sub-constituency No. 102 of Constituency No. 107 for the election of deputies to the Pyongyang Municipal People’s Assembly, he voted for Ho Myong Gum, driver of Yokjon Workshop of the Ryonmot Trolley Bus Company who is candidate for the Pyongyang Municipal People’s Assembly, and Sin Sun Thae, head of processing workshop No. 2 of the Kim Jong Thae Electric Locomotive Complex who is candidate

for the Sosong District People's Assembly.

He had talks with the candidate deputies. Praising them for having devotedly worked for the development of the country in the spirit of truly serving the Party, the leader, the country and the people and with intense loyalty and ardent patriotism, he encouraged them to creditably discharge their noble missions and duties as representatives of the people in the future, too, in the effort to build the socialist country into the most powerful nation in the world and people's paradise.

That day senior Party and government officials went to the polls across the country to vote with local electors.

With their yearning for the great leaders Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il who had founded and developed of the DPRK, voters from all walks of life cast their ballots for their candidate deputies, expressing their unqualified support for the people's power that has been further strengthened under the noble love of Marshal Kim Jong Un for the people.

99.97 per cent of the voters on the register took part in the elections and cast ballots for their candidates. Those who were abroad or at sea were absent from the elections.

The successful elections demonstrated the iron will and faith of the Korean people to build theirs into a thriving socialist country by dint of single-hearted unity around their supreme leader Kim Jong Un.

Article: Ri Song Chol

Photo: An Chol Won, Kim Yun Hyok, Hong Kwang Nam



Foreign reporters cover the elections



Across the country 99.97 per cent of those on the electoral register went to the polls and those who are aged or under medical treatment cast their ballots into mobile ballot boxes



Kim Il Sung sees the weapons and equipment of a Korean People's Army soldier in May Juche 54 (1965)



Kim Jong Il inspects a unit of the KPA navy in May Juche 95 (2006)



Glorious 70-year History of the WPK

Army-Building Exploits Will Go Down in History

The Workers' Party of Korea is a great party that has guided the unprecedentedly arduous Korean revolution straight along the road of victory, holding high the banner of Songun.

The history of the WPK is the one in which it had constantly developed under the banner of Songun.

That a revolutionary party should accelerate the revolution and construction uninterruptedly by force of arms is a consistent principle the great leaders Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il held fast to

in the whole course of leading the Party.

Kim Il Sung put forth the idea of the Songun revolution during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to liberate Korea and defeated Japanese imperialism by force of arms. After he liberated the country (August 15, 1945), Kim Il Sung vigorously pushed ahead with the work of developing the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into a regular revolutionary armed force, the Korean People's Army. Already at that time he advanced it as a major line to build the KPA into a revolutionary armed

force loyal to the Party's leadership and wisely led its implementation. Throughout the historical periods of the Korean revolution, including those of building a new Korea, fighting the Fatherland Liberation War, laying the foundation of socialism and building socialism in an all-round way, he energetically led the KPA to remain faithful to the WPK, advance along the road of revolution only under the Party's leadership and reliably safeguard the revolutionary gains.

The KPA, which grew into the revolutionary



A fine array of paraders march demonstrating an unshakable faith to defend to the death their Party, leader, country and people



The respected Kim Jong Un directs a flight training of combat pilots of the KPA Air and Anti-aircraft Force in October Juche 103 (2014)

armed force of the Party under the energetic leadership of Kim Il Sung, repulsed the armed invasion of the United States in the 1950s, thus achieving historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, and has defended with credit the socialist system, frustrating every move of war provocations by the imperialists.

Kim Jong Il, peerlessly brilliant Songun commander, gave strenuous guidance to the KPA to fully prepare it as the army of the leader and the

Party.

From August 25 Juche 49 (1960), the day when he started his Songun-based revolutionary leadership, he regarded it as his revolutionary creed to build the KPA into the army of the leader and the Party both in name and in reality. To this end, he put forward the programme of modelling the whole army on Kimilsungism and the slogan, "Let us fight for the great leader at the risk of our lives!" for the KPA.

He also formulated the idea of attaching importance to arms and military affairs advanced by Kim Il Sung into the Songun idea and the Songun revolutionary line in keeping with the developing revolution and upheld the KPA as the standard-bearer and the main force of the Songun revolution.

During the Arduous March and the forced march in the 1990s he defined Songun politics as the basic political mode of socialism and inspired

the whole Party to implement it, thereby performing an undying exploit of strengthening the WPK into the guiding force of the Songun revolution.

Always ensuring that the WPK gave top priority to organically combining politics with military affairs and strengthening the country's military capabilities to the maximum, he travelled a long journey of the Songun-based revolutionary leadership, continuously visiting the KPA units on Chol Pass and Mt. Osong and at Panmunjom on the forefront.

Under his Songun-based leadership the DPRK has built up its defence capabilities rock-solid and the Korean service personnel and people have performed miraculous achievements in defending the country and building a thriving nation by dint of oneness in ideology and workstyle.

Today the KPA has been trained as the army of the leader and the Party, holding high the flag of the WPK, and the DPRK demonstrates its might as a military power. This is a precious outcome of the wise leadership of Kim Jong Il who elucidated an iron principle that the army means the Party, the state and the people and saw to it that all Party work was geared to implementing the Songun revolutionary line.

The WPK's Songun politics is implemented more thoroughly under the leadership of the respected Kim Jong Un who is carrying forward the Songun revolutionary cause of the great leaders.

Kim Jong Un continuously inspects the KPA units that are associated with the revolutionary activities of the great leaders so as to develop the whole army into a strong army that defends its leader unto death, and an ideologically pure and organizationally integrated body that shares the same idea, breathes the same breath and keeps in step with the Party.

Thanks to the bold courage and outstanding military leadership of Kim Jong Un who is possessed of an unshakeable will to hold invariably fast to Songun politics and defend the dignity of the country and nation in whatever the international situations, as long as the enemy persists in its attempt to stifle socialist Korea, the KPA is greeting the heyday of its development and the

military capabilities of the country are being further strengthened.

All the Korean service personnel and people, convinced that the bright future of the country and nation is guaranteed when they faithfully

support the Songun-based revolutionary leadership of Kim Jong Un, are following the WPK towards the final victory of the socialist cause.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho



The KPA has developed into an invincible army in defence of the country's dignity



Kim Il Sung delivers a congratulatory speech at an extraordinary ministerial conference of non-aligned countries on South-South cooperation in June Juche 76 (1987)

Along with Non-Aligned Movement

It's been 54 years since the Non-aligned Movement appeared with its only 25 member states.

At present it has developed into a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force in the era of independence, involving over 100 countries and exerting a great influence on world politics. Its creditable performance is closely related to the energetic external activities conducted by the DPRK great leaders Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il for realizing the cause of global independence.

President Kim Il Sung had the DPRK join the NAM in August Juche 64 (1975) and wisely led it to play an active and pivotal role in its development.

He offered a clear-cut solution to the principled matters arising in developing the NAM in line with its character and mission at major conferences of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government and meetings with many heads of state of non-aligned countries on their visits to Pyongyang.

For developing the NAM he took note of how important it was for the developing countries to strive to abolish the old international order created by the imperialists and establish a new world order in their interests, and made every effort to realize it.

Establishing a new international economic order as well as a new international political one was an important link in the whole chain of this effort.

He found it as an effective way to strengthen the economic independence and establish a new international economic order through promotion of economic technical exchange and cooperation between the developing countries and clarified the

problems to this end.

He also referred to the need to effect South-South cooperation in his talks with the DPRK-visiting heads of state of non-aligned countries, a symposium of the non-aligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production, the First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of the Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries and other international meetings hosted by Pyongyang. He then took steps to assist scores of those countries in building power stations and factories.

Having paid his special attention to the cooperation in the agricultural sector, he met agriculture ministers from 19 African countries who had attended the Symposium of the Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production held in Pyongyang in August Juche 70 (1981) to propose organizing agricultural institutes in Tanzania and Guinea and building experimental farms in other countries and ensured that the DPRK provided the required conditions and agricultural experts.

Accordingly, the Kim Il Sung Institute of Agricultural Science was set up in Guinea and the Chollima Institute of Agricultural Science in Tanzania and agricultural experimental farms and model ones in different other countries, which harvested a bumper crop.

Until January Juche 73 (1984), the DPRK government rendered services to specific projects such as the setting up of irrigation systems in 20 countries and the building of 30 factories in 22 countries, and dispatched its 5 000 technicians and experts to 50 countries to help them with their building of a new society.

That's why the head of a foreign country met the Korean President and told him with an effusion of heart that it was none other than Kim Il Sung who could lead the Non-aligned Movement as he won his national independence only in the spirit of self-reliance and maintained independence in whatever complicated international situation.

Chairman Kim Jong Il led the country to perform its responsible mission and role in the movement by brilliantly carrying forward the President's idea and leadership in this regard.

In this way the NAM managed to stand firm by its idea

and principle and dynamically advance towards the cause of global independence, foiling the persevering machinations of imperialist reactionary forces for undermining and destroying the movement, driven by an ambition of building unipolar world after the Cold War was brought to a close.

Indeed, the exploits the great Korean leaders made for the NAM by defining it as a powerful anti-imperialist independent force in the present era and making tireless efforts to its development will go down in its history. September 1 is the day of the Non-aligned Movement.

Article: Kim Phil



Kim Il Sung's historic address *Let Us Develop South-South Cooperation* wins the unqualified support and approval from the participants in an extraordinary ministerial conference of non-aligned countries on South-South cooperation



Technicians and experts sent by the DPRK to different countries render active assistance to their building of a new society





Love for Bereaved Children

As September 22 comes round, the Korean service personnel and people look back upon the revolutionary career of Kim Jong Suk, the anti-Japanese war heroine, who rendered lasting services to the liberation of Korea and its new nation-building. And this year that marks the



The uniforms of the schoolchildren represent the ennobling wish of Kim Jong Suk

66th anniversary of her death carries them back to the days when she devoted herself to the effort to build a new Korea, as she had done in the hard-fought days of the anti-Japanese revolution, after Korea's liberation on August 15, 1945.

The Mangyongdae Revolutionary School is one of the places associated with her patriotic devotion. When Korea was liberated, General Kim Il Sung, busy as he was building a new state, instructed that all the bereaved children of the martyrs to the cause of national liberation were found and brought to Pyongyang and took steps to establish the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School so that they would carry forward the lifeblood of the revolution. True to his lofty intention, Kim Jong Suk met each of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and officials to be sent to find and bring the bereaved children and requested in earnest that they should never give up their task after a few failures but find and bring them without fail even if it took one or two months.

On receiving the news of the children's

arrival in early August Juche 36 (1947), she went to a temporary school building in company of Kim Il Sung. The children hesitated to go to the General because of their ragged clothes, though they were longing to see him even in their dreams. She pushed them towards him, saying that they were not to blame for being so poor and ragged as they were.

Only then did they run towards him, calling him "General!" and threw themselves into his arms.

That day Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Suk spent much time with the children, taking good care of their life and inspiring them with hope and ambition for future.

In October Juche 36 (1947), they went together with their son Kim Jong Il to attend the opening ceremony of the school and gave warm congratulations to the schoolchildren.

Kim Jong Suk not only showed a motherly love for the bereaved children but brought them up to be fine revolutionaries following in the footsteps of their parents.

When a new school building was erected and the children put on new school uniforms, she told them that the red lines on the sleeves and trousers were not for form's sake but meant they must inherit the lifeblood of the revolution stoutly as their fathers and mothers, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, fought bravely in Mt. Paektu under the command of General Kim Il Sung.

Whenever visiting the school, she learned about the arising problems in detail and gave instructions that the schoolchildren should be brought up in a revolutionary way like their parents remained faithful to their revolutionary principles and obligation, and their study and organizational life be intensified. She also showed deep concern about such issues as providing them with better living conditions and tempering them through physical training and labour, and so on.

Understanding that ardent wish of the schoolchildren to see the General all the time, she proposed erecting his statue at the school and personally chose the site.

It is hardly thinkable without her meticulous care that the children of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School grew up to be stalwart hardcore members of the revolution to carry on its lifeblood.

Now the school permeated with her desire continues to perform its mission of raising the dependable successors to the revolution.

Article & photo: Pak Mi Ye



Kim Jong Suk, together with young Kim Jong Il, attends the inaugural ceremony of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School in October Juche 36 (1947)



Students at the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School are growing up to be stalwart hardcore members of the revolution to carry on its lifeblood



Everybody in the DPRK learns to his or her heart's content under the universal 12-year compulsory education system

Under the Universal Free Education System

The country of education, country of learning—this title is the pride and honour the Korean people take in their country with 67-year history resplendent with glory.

In the DPRK everybody is studying to his or her heart's content under the universal free education system, an age-long ideal of mankind, and leading an independent and creative life.

The great leaders Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il brought about this brilliant reality by dedicating themselves to the prosperity of the country.

Kim Il Sung always regarded education as a matter decisive of the victory in the revolution and destiny of the nation, and, while leading the nation-building effort and socialist construction, ensured that the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK carried out people-oriented education policies.

He put pencil production on the agenda items for the meeting of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea held for the first time after Korea's liberation (August 15, 1945). From that day on he devoted his all to establishing in the country the education system in which the entire Korean people could learn to their heart's content, thus materializing the centuries-old desire of the people to educate their children.

Under his wise leadership universal compulsory primary and secondary

education systems were enforced in Juche 45 (1956) and Juche 47 (1958) respectively, followed by the introduction of universal free compulsory education in Juche 48 (1959). As a result, everybody could study to his or her heart's content, being ignorant of the term "school fee," and university students received even scholarship from the state.

As required by the developing reality, the country introduced the universal 9-year compulsory technical education and then the universal 11-year compulsory education in Juche 61 (1972), and steadily improved the study-while-you-work education system.

Where there were children of school age, schools were set up; the state bore

all the costs for school education, ranging from lessons, experiments and internship to extracurricular activities, study tours and camping, and provided students with textbooks, reference books, uniforms and other school things for next to nothing.

The DPRK's advantageous education system was further developed by the politics of Kim Jong Il endowed with love for the rising generation, love for the future.

While continuously travelling his journey of the Songun-based revolutionary leadership to frustrate vicious moves of the imperialists to isolate and stifle the DPRK and defend the country, he made sure that policies for education and posterity were carried on without letup.

the orientation and ways to effect great changes in the development of the country's education. Under his wise leadership the universal 12-year compulsory education system is in force and distant education is introduced, resulting in tangible progress being registered in making all the people well versed in science and technology and developing theirs into a talented nation.

The Korean people, taking pride in living in the country of education, country of learning, are stepping up the building of a thriving country.

Article: Song Jong Ryol
Photo: Ri Il Myong, Son Hui Yon



Students are improving their abilities according to their hobbies and aptitudes through their extracurricular activities



A Rural City Appears at Jangchon



The Jangchon Vegetable Cooperative Farm in Sadong District, Pyongyang, has undergone a sea change to become a model of the country.

Its farmers and the officials and working people in Pyongyang turned out as one to implement the plan of Marshal Kim Jong Un to develop it into a model and standard unit of greenhouse vegetable farming in the 21st century, and created in less than a year a paradigm of construction of a civilized socialist rural community, by kindling fierce flames of creating the new Pyongyang spirit and Pyongyang speed.

The Jangchon area, which looks like a urban district, is flawless in all aspects—more than 130 blocks of modern houses with one to three storeys are furnished with solar-heated storage tanks and solar panels, 660 greenhouses with multi-purpose instruments for measuring temperature, humidity, percentage of sunshine and the content of carbon dioxide as well as an integrated control system, a hall of culture no inferior to an art theatre and Jangchon Health Complex with public amenity facilities including bathrooms, barber's and beauty salon.

There is also a volleyball court, swimming pool, roller rink and a park with a fish-breeding pond.

A science and technology dissemination hall consisting of a library, e-reading room, technical study room, laboratories for soil analysis and harmful insects examination and others is provided with modern apparatuses and facilities so that it offers free access to necessary databases of Kim Il Sung University, Grand People's Study House and Academy of Agricultural Science and enables the farmers to make biological analysis on a high level.

Ri People's Hospital, nursery, kindergarten and schools there have also been facelifted as required by the new century.

Enjoying a happy and civilized life in the rural community with no reason for envying townspeople, the farmers are making redoubled efforts to reap a harvest of fresh vegetables and supply them to Pyongyang citizens all the year round.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho
Photo: Jin Yong Ho



Air Terminal of Pyongyang International Airport



Gatepost in the Korean-style architecture

Recently the Korean service personnel and people have made another great achievement in their vigorous efforts to perform innovations and feats in all fields of building a thriving country. It is a new terminal of Pyongyang International Airport, a gateway to the capital city of Pyongyang, which was built as a monumental structure representative of the era of Songun and opened to public last July.

The respected Kim Jong Un, who is firmly determined to add

eternal glory to the leadership exploits the great leaders Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il performed in the development of air transport of the country, proposed building the air terminal to the world standard and energetically led its construction.

He clarified orientation and ways of the terminal construction and inspected the construction site several times to instil in the officials the spirit of the nation and broaden their horizon and views. He also examined architectural plans for the terminal building to ensure a top-level construction and gave detailed instructions on the problems arising in its construction, such as sustaining the Juche character and national identity in design and building execution and establishing service network and so on.

He sent powerful construction force of the Korean People's Army to push ahead with the construction by dint of army-people cooperation.

The Korean army and people, who are faithful to his leadership, kindled fierce flames of creating the speed of Korea and thus completed the large-scale project in a short time.

Last June Kim Jong Un looked round the newly built terminal of Pyongyang International Airport, expressed great satisfaction over the fact that it had been constructed as a model building in the era of Songun and put forward tasks and ways for starting its operation. He then referred to the need to spruce up the environs of the airport so that they could go well with the modernly built terminal.

All about the air terminal are fine.

The gatepost and façade have a distinct Korean flavour. Inside the terminal are finely arranged halls and lounges for departures, immigration and arrivals, service hall, VIP lounge and others. Commercial, catering, information, medical and public service facilities are conveniently distributed. Found in the terminal are shops selling souvenirs and other quality goods and restaurants specializing in Korean, Asian and European

delicacies that are well designed to retain respective national features and atmosphere.

The underground parking lot, overhead path, taxis and other transport means provide convenience to the travellers.

The inauguration of the air terminal, another great event for the DPRK which greets the 70th anniversaries of the national liberation and the WPK founding, boosts national pride and dignity of the Korean army and people.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon
Photo: Ri Kwang Song, Kim Song Chol





Airbridge and commercial, catering, information, medical and other public service establishments are laid out to offer convenience to travellers



Pine Tree



Pine, ubiquitous in Korea, is an evergreen tree with strong viability. It has long been closely connected with the life of Korean people.

The Korean people liked to draw pine trees, identifying them as typical landscape. Such examples are found in mural paintings of the tombs of Koguryo period (277 BC – AD 668) depicting pine trees standing firmly in fierce wind.

The Koreans have been greatly impressed both mentally and materially by pine trees from ancient times. Therefore, it has been said that Koreans are born in pine trees, live in them and die in them. In appreciation of the tree that remains green in all seasons and has strong

viability, they have regarded the trees as a symbol of the spirit of the Korean nation, dignified, staunch, pure and passionate.

The pine tree, which keeps its greenness in whatever blizzards and intense cold and greets spring, has been likened to the indomitable fighting spirit of the Korean nation that would fight out, no matter how often they may fall, in the struggles of repulsing foreign aggressors.

Therefore, the Korean people have portrayed in their literary works the pine tree symbolic of endurance and made it a custom to widely plant the trees.

The pine tree is now propagated throughout the country, enjoying the love

of the people as the national tree.

The fondness of the Korean service personnel and people for the tree is getting more intense as the anti-DPRK stifling manoeuvres of the enemy are reaching an extreme. They are burning with firm faith and will to build a thriving nation at an early date, holding higher the slogan of “Never abandon the revolutionary faith!” Their conviction and spirit are mirrored in pine trees swaying in full verdure.

Like the pine tree, a herald of future in leafless forests, Songun Korea is writing a new chapter of history adorned with miracles and changes.

Article: Kim Chung Bok
Photo: Pae Myong Chol



Pak Song Hui (second from the left)

War Orphan Becomes Hero and Doctor

Twenty years ago a power plant situated in the eastern part of the DPRK conducted a technical upgrading of a super-tension large-capacity transformer to double its capacity. This project was carried out successfully in such a short span of 15 days, though it would take several months or more in previous thoughts. More than that, it was conducted without stopping its operation. The technical upgrading drew the attention of the power industry sector and related scientific and technological field in those days, as it was so bold in theoretical conception and scientific in practical execution unprecedented so far in any scientific literature.

The proposer of the idea was Pak Song Hui working as an official of the then Electric Power Commission. He is now a researcher at the power industrial research institute of the Ministry of Electric Power Industry. Though he is in the twilight of his life, he is still as enthusiastic as those in their 20s or 30s in approaches to scientific problems related with electricity.

When he was asked by many officials and technicians 20 years previously whether his determination to carry out his bold idea was somewhat adventurous, Pak answered:

“A man, who keeps it as his obligation to repay the benefit of the country for having brought him up, will cherish a firm faith. Today’s success is an outcome

of this faith, not adventure.”

His answer was short, but meaningful.

Pak Song Hui was born in Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province. When he was 12, he was bereft of his parents, brothers and sisters, six in all, due to the indiscriminate bombings of the United States that provoked the Korean war (June 1950–July 1953).

Though he was left a war orphan, he never experienced the sorrow of an orphan. In wartime he graduated the middle

school, and studied at the Kyongsong College of Electricity in the postwar days on a scholarship.

After he became an electric engineer, he made determined efforts to create many inventions conducive to the scientific and technological development of the country’s electric power industry.

The great leaders Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il highly appreciated his meritorious deeds and had him appointed to the posts responsible for electric power industry.

Pak had the honour of attending the consultative meeting of senior economic officials Kim Il Sung convened on July 6, 1994, in the last days of his life, and received his precious instructions.

On those occasions Pak stiffened his determination to devote his intelligence and zeal to developing the electric power industry of the country. And with such determination as an element of his faith, he made over 20 inventions and realized 365 new technical models during his scores-of-year-long career, thereby bringing much profit to the country.

In Juche 94 (2005) he drew a design for the similar project he had done 20 years ago, which contributed to improving the power supply for the major agricultural regions in the western part of the country. He also provided essential services to solving scientific and technical problem in voltage supply, a bottleneck in power industry. Besides, he wrote a score of electricity-related technical books.

In high appreciation of his devoted efforts for developing the country’s electric power industry, the state awarded him the title of Labour Hero and the degree of Doctor of Engineering.

Successful career of Pak, a war orphan who rose to such fame, becomes the envy of the people.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon
Photo: Ri Myong Guk



With his family

“Girl Mother” at Kangson



After attending the Second National Conference of Exemplary Young People of Virtue

Kangson in Korea is widely known as the place in which the working class of the Kangson Steel Works (the present Chollima Steel Complex) created a new speed of Chollima (a legendary horse that runs a thousand *ri* at a gallop).

Its fame has risen again throughout the country for a “girl mother” of seven orphans.

She is Jang Jong Hwa, 20 of age and working at the public catering agency in Chollima District, Nampho.

Two years ago the girl, together with her mother, visited the steel workshop at the Chollima Steel Complex to assist the workers, when she happened to see three children, orphans of a worker who had worked there.

Back at home, Jang could not beat out of her mind the thought of those children, who were sick for their parents. So she made up her mind to take care of them like their elder sister and brought them home.

A month later she adopted another four orphans. Among them was Ja Myong, a two-year-old boy.

It is said that it is easy to become a mother but difficult to discharge the duty of the mother.

The same held true for Jang. It was not an easy job for a girl fresh from school and in the prime of her life to mother seven children.

Always busy with household chores, she could not find enough time for sleep, so she often had to do with a cat’s nap in the corner of the kitchen. When she fell ill, she tried hard not to betray her illness.

But, what was the most difficult for her was that the children were reluctant to open their heart to her. She thought her lack of sincerity was the reason, and redoubled her efforts to take care of them with motherly affection.

Every day she checked their homework, firming up her determination to make the children study well and grow happily and cheerfully.

She made an effort to please their tastes and participated in every parent-teacher evening to familiarize herself with the

school life of her children. She also held family recreation parties in evenings so as to encourage the children of different ages and with different characters to cultivate intimacy and lead a cheerful life.

More than that, Jang paid particular attention to making them inherit the lofty spirit of their parents. On every *Chusok*, 15th day of the eighth month by the lunar calendar, she took the children to their parents’ graves and told them about how they had supported the country with steel production. She frequently visited the steel complex with the children so that they could witness the vibrant reality of the country making leaps forward towards prosperity.

Her sincere image was imprinted in the minds of the children as that of their mothers, and also nurtured the spirit of loving their friends, schools and native places.

At the sight of the children growing up, Jang was greatly encouraged.

On holidays and birthdays of the children, officials and smelters at the Chollima Steel Complex visited Jang’s house with special foods and souvenirs. Not only them but also her neighbours paid continuous calls on hers to assist her with washing and other household chores.

Jang was happy among such people who rendered her selfless assistance.

Last May the respected Kim Jong Un met the young people attending the Second National Conference of Exemplary Young People of Virtue and spoke highly of Jang Jong Hwa, calling her “girl mother.” Jang was thus known throughout the country as an exemplary girl of virtue.

The “girl mother,” a beautiful flower blooming in the flower garden of human love, is now redoubling her efforts to live up to the great affection of the leader.

Article: Kim Son Gyong
Photo: Ri Kwang Song





The DPRK, which is stepping up its efforts to make all the people well versed in science and technology and develop it into a talented nation, is enforcing the universal 12-year compulsory education, bringing up the schoolchildren across the country to be able personnel for a prosperous Korea.

The same is true of the students at the Wisong (satellite in Korean) Junior Middle School in Unjong District in the suburb of Pyongyang.

Its headmaster Han Kyong Nam said his students, taking a special pride in studying at the school associated with the affections of the respected Kim Jong Un, came to cherish a dream of becoming scientists.

The school was inaugurated in October last year in the Wisong Scientists Dwelling District, which was newly built under the great care of Marshal Kim Jong Un. He took benevolent measures to provide all possible conditions of living for the convenience of the scientists and had schools built for their children. When he looked round the dwelling district, just before its inauguration, he was very pleased to see finely-built schools, base for training future scientists.

Students, cherishing the memory of his benevolent image, and pride in and honour of studying there, are always ambitious to be the first in study. They are engrossed in discussion, debate, experiment and practical training in the multi-functional classrooms and in the rooms where they can widen their knowledge in information science, natural science and others and

practise basic technology. At the school gym students are playing various events including basketball and table tennis, while others engaging in sporting activities at the outdoor swimming pool and *ssirum* (Korean wrestling) arena. Not only sports but also artistic activities of the students are brisk at the music and dance hall and fine art room.

Teachers are brimming over with high spirits to devote their heart and soul to bringing up students into future pillars of the country.

Bearing in mind the mission of junior middle schooling to make students lay solid foundation for possessing the essentials of a revolutionary world outlook as well as acquiring basic technical knowledge and a habit of leading an emotional life with strong physique, they are introducing new teaching methods into lessons, thus making students fully prepared for receiving senior middle schooling.

The application of visual aids and multimedia in teaching helps towards the combination of theory and actual objects, while the allotment of much time to discussion and debate making the students grasp the principles of a theory by themselves. They also improve their abilities of creative thinking and practical execution through education in basic technical knowledge.

The bright looks of the students who are developing their dream of being scientists mirror their prosperous future country.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon
Photo: An Chol Ryong

Wisong Junior Middle School in Unjong District

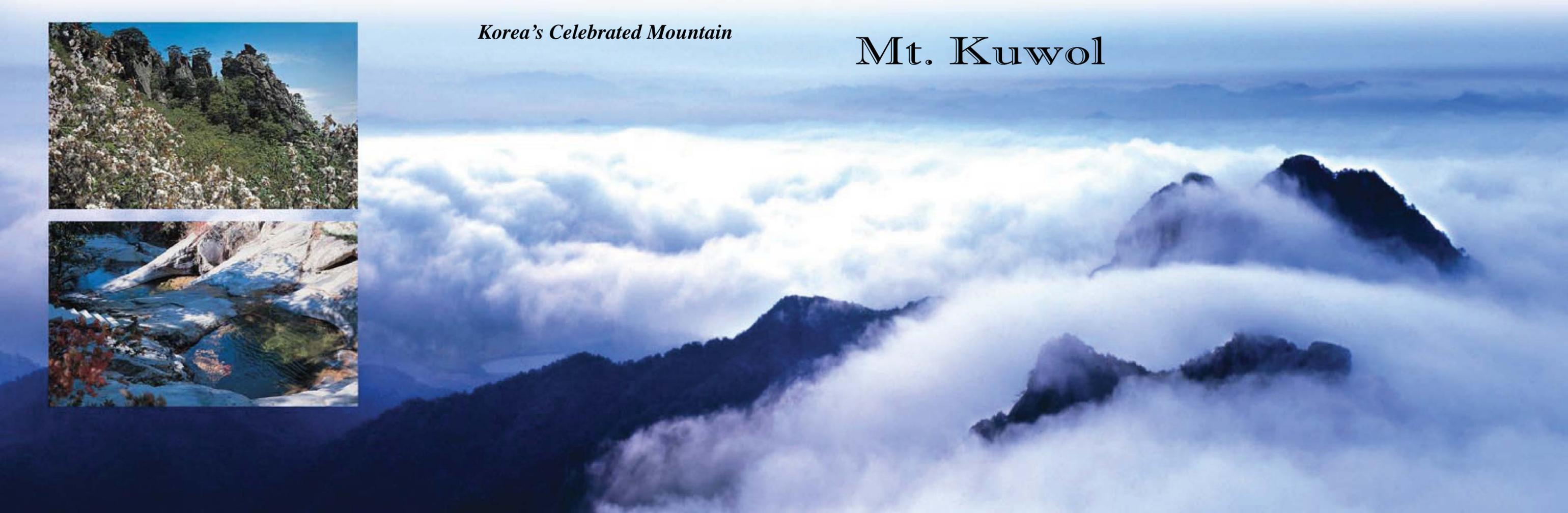


Students are growing up to be able personnel with ample knowledge and strong physique



Korea's Celebrated Mountain

Mt. Kuwol





Turtle Rock



Woljong Temple



A cluster of stupas

For its particular scenery of peaks and ravines, long history and culture, Mt. Kuwol is well known as one of the six celebrated mountains in Korea.

Its name Kuwol (meaning September) is derived from its beautiful scenery aflame with autumnal tints in September. Situated in the northwestern part of South Hwanghae Province, it occupies an area of 110 km².

The ages-long weathering and erosion of the earth gave birth to rocks of queer shapes, cliffs, cone- and pyramid-shape peaks and deep ravines.

There are many pools and waterfalls in deep valleys, including Ryongyon and Samhyongje falls. Cascading crystal-clear water forms thick water fog and beautiful rainbow over the pools beneath.

On the northern slope of the mountain is Sok Pool that was not dried even in the 7-year-long drought. On its western slope are also Madang and Kama pools.

Mt. Kuwol has a rich variety of fauna and flora, adding to its scenery.

In autumn the whole mountain is ablaze with crimson leaves and the trees are heavy-laden with ripe chestnut, date, persimmon and other fruits. More than 600 species of plants grow in the mountain, and such medicinal herbs as wild insam, astragalus, forest asiabell and



The house at which Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in Korea, stayed before and after the formation of the Korean National Association



Kuwolsan Fort

Angelica gigas are abundant there.

The mountain provides favourable habitats to a rich variety of fauna, including roe deer, wildcats, pheasants, orioles and owls.

Mt. Kuwol is associated with the revolutionary activities of Kim Hyong Jik, father of President Kim Il Sung and indomitable revolutionary fighter, who fought for the independence of Korea that was militarily occupied by the Japanese imperialists in the first half of the last century.

Mt. Kuwol is noted not only for its famous scenery but for a lot of historical relics showcasing the time-honoured history and culture of the Korean people.

Found there is the Phaeyop Temple, which is known to be built in the early 9th century, as well as old buildings like Woljong, Hungryul, Raksan and Talma temples. Also there are the remains of Kuwolsan Fort 5 230 m around, which was one of five major mountain forts in Hwanghae Province.

Mt. Kuwol with picturesque scenery is now attracting many holidaymakers.

Article: Kim Chung Bok

Photo: Kim Yong Nam, Ri Song Il, Jong Ui Yol



Large Herds of Deer Grazing in Mountain

From olden times the Korean people have regarded deer with white spots on reddish brown skin as one of the symbols of longevity and eternal youth.

Young antlers borne by male deer every year are used in traditional medicine. Called *rokyong* in Korean, they are highly valued, together with Kaesong Koryo insam, as one of the best medicinal stuff.

The number and habitat of deer that are found only in the Korean peninsula and its neighbouring regions decreased in the last century owing to colonial plunder and war by foreign invaders.

After the war the DPRK government, while pushing ahead with the rehabilitation of the national economy and people's living standards, made strenuous efforts to restore the destroyed natural environment and improve it.

In order to prevent the extinction of deer and increase their number, the government put forward a plan of grazing deer.

Deer are wild animals, but, if domesticated from young, they become friendly with people.

Putting them out to pasture may reduce

the risk of being attacked by wild beasts like wolves and foxes and satisfy their nutrition, thus promoting their growth.

To this end, the country set up deer farms of various scales. Among them is the Sangwon Deer Farm in Sangwon County, North Hwanghae Province.

Deer occur mainly in hilly and open areas with little risk of danger by wild beasts.

The Sangwon Deer Farm, however, grazes deer in valleys and hills surrounded by high mountains, which provide such favourable fodder for deer as



Young antlers, deer's placenta pastes and other health tonics

Eleutherococcus senticosus, the Korean pepper bush and linden trees. In the valleys thick with trees are springs that gush out all the year round.

This environment is not the benefit of nature but the fruition born of the protracted and strenuous efforts made by the farm management and employees with a high sense of responsibility that they should create the material wealth and

improve the scenery for the happy life of the people and bright future of posterity.

The farm, started with seven deer in Juche 70 (1981), has now hundreds of them.

All the employees of the farm are devoting their patriotic efforts to multiplying the number of deer, thereby increasing the national asset.

Article & photo: Ri Il Myong



Kim Tal Yong

Forty Years of Love and Devotion

“... It seems as if I were in a dream; I can't believe that I am seeing this bright and beautiful world with my own eyes every day. Compelled by immense gratitude to you who devoted all your sincerity to treating this ordinary blind girl, I am writing to you again”

This is part of the fifth letter Kim Tal Yong, chief of the ophthalmic section at the South Phyongan Provincial People's Hospital of the Phyongsong University of Medicine, has received in a few months from his ex-patient Kang Kum Nyo, living at Tokhwa-ri, Taedong County in the province.

Kim made his first acquaintance with Kang in June last year, when his section went to Taedong Blind School for ophthalmic examination of the students.

As he turned to the girl, he came to hear the following story and could not leave her easily. At that time, Kang said: “Doctor, I have never seen the faces of my dear parents and, when other children of my age were playing merrily outside, I would stay inside home, crying. But if only I can see with my eyes wide open the benevolent image of the respected Marshal Kim Jong Un who does his best to provide us in agony with a happy and cheerful life! Would you, please, realize my wish, even for a moment, Doctor?”

Kim was very much touched by the girl's earnest request.

However, seeing her examination results, he could not give her the desired answer promptly. Kang was suffering from poor eyesight from congenital agenesis and cataract and hereditary

high myopia. Her vision was below 0.02.

After a long thought, he took her hands in his and said, “Let's hope for the best, Kum Nyo.”

Looking at the girl in delight as if she were just about to see, he felt greater responsibility. In his 40-year career as an ophthalmologist he first faced such case as Kang. He had previously read a technical paper about the successes achieved in the treatment of similar cases with Kang's, but that was all. The same was the case with others in his section.

Some of his colleagues expressed their apprehension about his decision, saying that even a trifling mistake might mar his former records and honour.

He was honoured with the title of Merited Doctor in Juche 101 (2012) for having cured 10 800-odd patients and conducted 8 600 operations in his 40-year-long career. He also wrote more than 30 textbooks, reference books and scientific papers and obtained over 50 certificates of invention and scientific design, thus contributing to the medical education and development of medical science and technology of the country.

But Kim thought that the honour of medical workers should be found in their sincere devotion to health promotion of the people. With such a determination he buckled down to the treatment of the girl.

The first medical consultation meeting was held in July last year. Since then, scores of similar meetings and four operations on Kang were held. During the days he read many books and scientific papers, sometimes breaking down from overwork. After performing operations to restore her optic nerve and retina, he applied new methods of preventing complications. All the doctors and nurses in the section helped him in treatment with one mind.

On November 3 last year, 100th day of her treatment, Kang finally saw TV with her own eyes.

Seeing the benevolent image of the Marshal giving field guidance at the Yonphung Scientists Holiday Camp, she burst into tears of gratitude.

“Dear Marshal, I was so eager to see you. Under the solicitous socialist medical system, I, who is a daughter of ordinary farmers and may remain a blind all my life, restored my vision.”

Kim also shed hot tears seeing the girl in delight. And he stiffened his resolve to dedicate his all, as he had done over the past 40 years, to adding glory to the people-oriented public health policy of the country.



He is committing himself to medical care



A letter of thanks from Kang Kum Nyo who restored her sight by Kim's devotion



He gives a lecture to university students

Article & photo: An Chol Ryong



Pobun Temple in Mt. Ryongak



Pothong Gate



Chilsong Gate



Ulmil Pavilion

Historical Relics Retain Their Original Looks

Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, presents a rich display of cultural relics showing the time-honoured history and intelligence of the Korean nation.

People had lived in Pyongyang since as early as the primitive ages, even before the emergence of a state, and, with it as the capital, Ancient Joseon (early 30th century BC – 108 BC) was founded as the first ancient state of the Korean nation.

In the days of the Three Kingdoms (Koguryo, Paekje and Silla) Pyongyang served as the capital of Koguryo (277 BC – AD 668) from 427. It was also the second capital of Koryo (918 – 1392) and the feudal Joseon dynasty (1392 – 1910).

So Pyongyang had multitudes of historical sites, such as Ryongwang and Ulmil pavilions, Chilsong and Pothong gates, Sungryong Hall, and the pavilion for the Pyongyang Bell.

Most of the city's historical sites, however, were destroyed by indiscriminate bombing of the United States during the Fatherland Liberation War (June

25, 1950 – July 27, 1953).

But thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea's and the DPRK government's policy of conserving national culture, the historical sites and relics in the city have been restored to their original state and demonstrate the brilliant culture of the nation.

Officials and workers in the Pyongyang Municipal Cultural Relics Management Agency have devoted their all to preserving historical relics in the city as eternal treasure of the nation.

This year they repainted *tanchong* and pillars of Ryongwang and Ulmil pavilions and other relics and reinforced the earthen embankment of Chilsong

and Pothong gates and repaired their flagstone pavement.

Restoration of *tanchong* is the most labour-consuming work.

Tanchong is a kind of decorative art widely used in architecture from the Koguryo period. It traces its origin to painting mineral plastering materials on wooden structures to prevent them from being rotten by weather and eaten by moth. It then developed into an important factor in decorating architectural structures, establishing its specific system of decoration as well as various patterns.

The agency's officials and workers exert

strenuous efforts to have a mastery of original colour adjustment and styles of *tanchong*. In order to be well versed in one colour and one pattern they delve into many historical documents and visit research institutes and organs in the relevant sector. Through technical study sessions frequently held in the agency they improve their professional skills. Before execution they try painting on white papers so as to perfect their skills.

Their patriotic endeavours to hand down brilliant cultural traditions created by the ancestors to the rising generations are well represented in painting *tanchong*, reinforcing old forts and gates, and setting up explanatory boards and markers for the historical relics.

Historical sites and relics now in good state of conservation thanks to their patriotic efforts enhance national pride and dignity of the Korean people.

Article: Choe Ui Rim
Photo: Kim Yun Hyok



Seven Decades of Misery and Sufferings



The US aggressor army set its foot on south Korea in September 1945 in the guise of "liberator," occupying south Korea in the place of the Japanese imperialists



The GIs killed two south Korean schoolgirls by driving an armoured vehicle over them in 2002



The US imperialists are still frantic in their acts of another war provocation, aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula



It has been 70 years since GIs set foot in south Korea. The United States regarded the Korean peninsula as a strategic base for securing hegemony in Northeast Asia, its tentacles reaching it as early as the mid-19th century. In the aftermath of Japan's defeat in World War II, GIs landed in south Korea on September 8, 1945 on the plea of disarming the Japanese soldiers. This marked the beginning of Korea's territorial bisection and national division.

The United States forcibly dissolved people's committees formed by the south Korean people and cracked down on political parties, organizations and people demanding democracy and independence. On the other hand, it

The US imperialists provoked the Korean war and burned to ashes many towns and farm villages



instigated its old vassal to forge a puppet regime and established a colonial domination system in all fields—political, military, economic and cultural.

Worse still, it ceaselessly provoked the DPRK militarily with an ambition to dominate the whole of Korea; as a consequence, unrest and tension persisted in the Korean peninsula.

The Korean people fell victim to the war unleashed by the United States in the 1950s and, after the war, they have been exposed to its constant nuclear threat.

At major turning points the United States threw a wet blanket upon the Korean people's struggle for national reconciliation and reunification.

Early in the 1960s, when the reunification fever was running high, it masterminded the May 16 military coup; in the 1970s when the July 4 North-South Joint Statement was published with the three principles of national reunification as its core, it responded by declaring a separatist policy and exercising the "Yushin" dictatorship.

In the 1980s and 1990s, when the Korean people's reunification movement was gaining momentum in the north, in the south and abroad, it resumed the Team Spirit joint military exercise and raised anti-DPRK nuclear racket. In the

new century, when the Korean nation's desire and demand for reunification are mounting with the publication of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration, it is resorting to hostile plots.

Over the past seven decades GIs have committed heinous crimes against the Korean people.

They massacred more than a million Koreans in five years after their occupation of south Korea and millions of innocent civilians in the Korean war. Later, they slaughtered the people in south Korea—the 1980 Kwangju bloodbath and the 2002 rolling over of schoolgirls by a US armoured vehicle.

Besides, they spread drugs, AIDS and the corrupt Yankee culture all over south Korea, and polluted its natural environment. It has recently been published that they brought the bacteria of anthrax for germ warfare experiment in south Korea, inflicting indescribable misfortune and pain on the local residents.

Human history records many inhumane criminals, but not such as the GIs present in south Korea.

The reality clearly shows that as long as there exists the United States that is seeking to suppress and dominate other nations by means of aggression and war and its troops stay in south Korea, there can be neither a bright future for the Korean nation nor peace on the Korean peninsula. The Korean people will never accept the status quo.

Dolmen in Kwiil-ri

Dolmens found in all parts of Korea and Liaodong peninsula of China are tombs typical of ancient states of Korea. They are particularly concentrated in and around Pyongyang, the capital of Ancient Joseon (early 30th century BC—108 BC) and a hub of ancient civilization.

As one of the ancient relics in Korea, the dolmen found in Kwiil-ri, Sangwon County, North Hwanghae Province, not far from Pyongyang dates back to the period of Ancient Joseon. Its roof stone is 5 m long, 3.7 m wide and 0.35 m thick.

It gives a glimpse of the time-honoured history and cultural development of the Korean nation.

Article & photo: Ri Myong Guk



Brief News

Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA



A delegation of the National Assembly of Vietnam visits President Kim Il Sung's birthplace at Mangyongdae



Kim Yong Nam, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, meets a delegation of the World Tourism Organization



Laotian high-ranking military delegation on a visit to Panmunjom



A group of politicians from various European political parties visits the Songdown International Children's Camp



A tour group of Mt. Paektu area from Russia's Lenin Young Communist League visits e-library of Kim Il Sung University

Stamps Issued



